

## CHAPTER 6

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Australia's international relations have developed as a natural outcome of the country's growth from 19th century colonial status to independent nationhood. Initially, association with Britain and co-operation with the Commonwealth countries were the chief pre-occupations. Later, partly as a consequence of the vital role played in the Pacific by the United States of America in the 1939-45 War and during the Cold War period in ensuring Australian security, close relations were also developed with that country.

Although these links remain important factors in Australia's foreign policy, the emphasis in recent years has become increasingly focused on participation in regional associations and relations with Asian and Pacific countries. At the same time, since Australia's interests are world-wide, Australia is not neglecting the development or expansion of relations with countries of all ideologies in all parts of the world.

Australia's foreign policy today aspires to a more independent stance; one that is less militarily oriented, not liable to suggestions of racism, and one that will achieve for Australia regard in the world at large as a distinctive, tolerant and co-operative nation.

### **Relations with Asia and the Pacific**

Asia and the Pacific are the areas of Australia's primary interest and concern. This has long been reflected by Australia's active role in regional associations and organisations such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which has recently been renamed the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Colombo Plan, the Asian Development Bank, the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), the South Pacific Forum, the South Pacific Commission and in many other commercial and professional bodies, both private and government. This involvement was further developed in 1973. Australia became an Associate Member of the South-East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation (SEAMEO) on 1 September 1973 and a full Member of the Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of South-East Asia (MEDSEA) on 12 October 1973.

Australia's policy in the Asian and Pacific regions is one of continuing and constructive involvement. Australia believes that peace and prosperity there largely depend on the ability of countries in the area to co-operate with one another to secure these objectives; and for major powers, both local and external, to reach a durable accommodation of interests in which the fears and aspirations of the others and the independence of the smaller or less populous countries of the region will be respected. As new situations emerge Australia will develop flexible approaches towards relations with countries of these regions. Australia welcomed the ceasefire in Vietnam and is currently contributing through its aid program to assist the economic reconstruction and rehabilitation of the whole Indo-China area.

In the longer term, Australia seeks new forms of regional co-operation that are geared to the realities of the present and future. It would like to see consideration given by all countries of the region to the creation of new regional arrangements that would be genuinely representative of the Asia-Pacific region, without ideological overtones, and designed to help free the region from great power rivalries and ideological interference from outside. However, Australia recognises that such arrangements cannot be achieved quickly, and will have to evolve from within the region. Australia is flexible on the timing, structure and membership of any new regional arrangements.

Australia welcomes the progress achieved by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which it considers a model of successful regional co-operation in South-East Asia. Australia also follows with interest ASEAN initiatives towards contributing to regional peace and stability and welcomes the objective that the ASEAN member countries have set for themselves of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia. Australia has been invited by ASEAN to co-operate with it on agreed economic projects and has entered into discussions with ASEAN to this end.

Australia places high priority on maintaining and strengthening its cordial and close relations with Indonesia, its nearest neighbour. Australia believes that its future is linked to Indonesia's, and that the relations between the two countries are of enduring importance.

Australia also gives high priority to developing and strengthening her relations with Japan, both bilaterally and through international forums, on a basis of mutual trust and understanding. The two nations have become increasingly interdependent in economic terms: Japan is Australia's biggest trading partner and Australia is Japan's second largest source of imports. Both countries have a common interest in the Asia-Pacific region's economic and political development.

Diplomatic relations were established with the People's Republic of China in December 1972, and the Australian Embassy in Peking opened on 12 January 1973. Australia looks forward to the development of a substantial relationship with this major power in the Asian region, and arrangements for a number of exchanges in trade and cultural fields have already commenced.

Australia also recognises the importance of its link with the Indian sub-continent, and has taken steps to strengthen its relationship with the countries of the area.

In the Pacific, Australia looks to consolidate and to expand its co-operative activities to promote the stability, welfare, harmony and economic development of the region. Australia has long been an active member of the South Pacific Commission and was a founding member of the South Pacific Forum. Matters of common interest and concern are regularly discussed with Australia's Pacific partners. Australia also gives the highest priority to its relations with Papua New Guinea.

#### **Relations with the Major Powers**

Australia maintains close and continuing co-operation with the United States. This finds expression in the ANZUS treaty, which is vital for Australian security and a reflection of the common interest and mutual relationship of its signatories.

Australia will also continue to promote the development of close co-operation with the Soviet Union and China, both of which have substantial interests in the Asian and Pacific region.

#### **Relations with Britain and the Commonwealth**

Although aspects of the relationship are changing, the ties of kinship that most Australians have with Britain remain strong. Despite divergences in our respective approaches to certain world problems, Australia's relationship with Britain will nevertheless continue to be of great importance. There are opportunities in many fields for mutually beneficial co-operation, which will be facilitated by our close ties of friendship.

Australia also attaches great importance to the Commonwealth of Nations, a unique multi-racial group which brings Australia into more intimate and informal contact at all levels with African, Asian and Caribbean countries. Australia will continue to take an active role in the meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, and will co-operate in economic, scientific and technical programs for social and economic advancement.

#### **Relations with Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South America**

Australia also recognises the importance of relations with other parts of the world, including Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South America. This has been reflected in increased Australian diplomatic representation in those areas. The extent of Australia's trade will be expanded with the European Economic Community which is an indication of the nation's commercial interests abroad. There is also increasing scope for co-operation in cultural, scientific and technical fields. Australia, in 1971, joined the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) which has provided a useful link with countries experiencing similar social and economic circumstances.

The accelerating development of Australia's relations with African, Middle East and Central and South American countries reflects Australia's growing identity of interest in resources control and management, the role of middle and lesser powers, and the issues of colonialism and racism.

### **United Nations Participation**

Australia played an active part in drafting the Charter of the United Nations at the Conference on International Organisation in San Francisco in 1945, and has been a consistent supporter of the principles and objectives of the United Nations since its foundation. Its influence in the affairs of the United Nations has been exerted through the annual debates in the General Assembly, through membership of the Security Council (1946-47, 1956-57 and 1973-74), the Economic and Social Council (1948-50, 1953-55 and 1962-64), and the Trusteeship Council, and of the several specialised agencies.

Australia, as one of the administering powers of Nauru up to January 1968, and as the sole administering power of New Guinea, has been a member of the Trusteeship Council since 1947. The Australian Ambassador to the United Nations, was elected president of the Council at its 37th session in May 1970. Australia is a member of the Special Committee on Colonialism (the Committee of Twenty-four) and the Committee to consider measures for keeping the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. In 1950, Australia contributed to the participating United Nations forces in Korea. It has also been directly involved in United Nations peace-keeping activities in Greece (1947), Palestine (1947), Indonesia (1948-49), Kashmir (1947), the Arab States and Israel (1948), Hungary (1956-57) and Cyprus (since 1964). It is also a member of the special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. Australia contributed its share of the costs, both assessed and voluntary, of the United Nations operations in the Congo. It also contributes personnel for United Nations observer missions in India/Pakistan and the Middle East, and has made voluntary contributions totalling \$US1,720,000 (to 31 December, 1973) to the costs of maintaining the United Nations force in Cyprus besides bearing the cost (approximately \$3.4m) of maintaining its police element in Cyprus. It also bought \$US4,000,000 worth of United Nations bonds. These were issued to meet financial difficulties arising mainly from the cost of these operations, and from the failure of some member States to pay assessed contributions toward the Middle East and Congo operations.

In the economic, social and cultural sphere, Australia has contributed to the work of the United Nations through membership of its specialised agencies and of the Economic and Social Council. It was a foundation member of one of the four United Nations Regional Economic Commissions—the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the 4th, 15th and 24th Sessions of which were held in Australia. In 1963, Australia became a full regional member of ECAFE which has recently been renamed the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

Australia has had varying periods of service as a member of the executive bodies of the principal specialised agencies. As a leading agricultural country, Australia played a large part in the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. The 10th Regional FAO Conference for Asia and the Far East was held in Canberra in August-September 1970. Australia continues to be a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organisation, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and Universal Postal Union. It is also a member of the United Nations Development Program, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organisation, UNESCO and numerous financial and other bodies. Australia became a member of the United Nations Governing Council for Environmental Programs for three years from 1973.

Australia's commitment to the United Nations ideal is based on the belief that only through such a body can there be concerted international efforts for the maintenance of a stable and harmonious world order. The purposes of the Charter are, indeed, basic to Australia's approach to international relations. The manifesto of the governing Labor Party commits it to 'make every effort to make the United Nations an effective instrument for justice and peace and political, social and economic advancement'.

In accordance with its support for the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, Australia has referred to the International Court of Justice for judicial settlement its dispute with the French Government over atmospheric nuclear tests in the South-West Pacific.

The Australian Government has given positive support to regional initiatives and condemned colonialism and racial discrimination.

At the 1973 session of the United Nations General Assembly Australia supported resolutions calling for self-determination, decolonisation and opposing racial discrimination, especially in Africa. It called for the strict enforcement of sanctions against the illegal racist regime in Zimbabwe. Australia at the same time made it clear that it did not endorse the use of force to achieve these objectives.

Australia supported the 1973 resolution re-affirming the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and continued its membership of the Ad Hoc Committee of 15 to study the implications of the declaration. These actions demonstrated Australia's concern with questions affecting the future stability of the Indian Ocean and its readiness to play a responsible part in regional initiatives.

Since its election to office, the Labor Government has signed the two International Covenants on Human Rights, and has taken action to expedite ratification of the United Nations Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. In addition, it has ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Seabed Arms Control Treaty, and I.L.O. Conventions Numbers 83, 86, 87, 98, 111 and 131. Recently, the Labor Government ratified the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.

### Australia's Official Development Assistance to Less-Developed Countries

Since 1945, Australia has spent over \$2,300 million on aid. In the last decade, official development assistance has more than trebled from \$86 million in 1963-64 to \$261 million in 1973-74. For 1974-75 it is expected to reach \$337 million. This represents an expenditure of about \$25 per head of population in Australia.

Australia's aid to less-developed countries was 0.52 per cent of GNP in 1973-74.

The table below shows Australia's official development assistance during the years 1970-71 to 1973-74 and total post-war expenditure to 1973-74.

#### AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (\$'000)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (a)	1973-74	Total 1945-46 to 1973-74
<b>BILATERAL PROGRAMS—</b>					
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme . . . . .	732	790	871	1,006	8,533
Colombo Plan(b) . . . . .	24,567	27,201	33,670	30,185	317,403
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan . . . . .	497	548	576	1,025	5,704
South Pacific Aid Program . . . . .	543	996	1,158	2,318	6,534
SEATO—Aid Program . . . . .	1,891	1,999	1,805	..	29,484
Indus Waters Scheme . . . . .	663	2,021	878	207	20,428
Food Aid Convention . . . . .	11,840	11,788	14,728	28,557	90,344
Foreign Exchange Operations Fund—Laos . . . . .	643	643	634	638	6,175
Exchange Support Fund—Khmer Republic . . . . .	..	..	773	344	1,117
Emergency Food Aid—Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Ethiopia . . . . .	..	..	2,454	262	36,678
Special Aid—Khmer Republic, South Vietnam, Indo-China . . . . .	1,350	(c)1,306	584	779	4,019
Refugee Relief . . . . .	200	2,300	..	..	3,481
Disaster Relief . . . . .	176	50	107	78	1,738
Rehabilitation and Relief Aid for Bangladesh . . . . .	..	1,515	1,977	..	3,492
Aid to Papua New Guinea . . . . .	125,040	136,536	144,302	177,076	1,515,906
Other Bilateral Aid . . . . .	172	247	269	313	1,843
<i>Total bilateral aid . . . . .</i>	<i>168,314</i>	<i>187,940</i>	<i>204,786</i>	<i>242,788</i>	<i>2,052,879</i>
<b>MULTILATERAL PROGRAMS—</b>					
<b>Financial Institutions—</b>					
International Development Association . . . . .	2,815	6,864	5,696	6,870	55,000
Asian Development Bank . . . . .	4,120	662	2,680	2,822	29,258
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	..	49,585
<b>United Nations Programs—</b>					
United Nations Development Program(d) . . . . .	1,785	1,735	1,781	1,997	22,279
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund . . . . .	825	550	558	632	18,131
United Nations Relief and Works Agency . . . . .	180	180	180	199	4,600
World Food Program . . . . .	963	843	731	1,742	8,369
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration . . . . .	..	..	..	..	49,586
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees . . . . .	262	175	290	200	2,814
United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,598
International Refugee Organisation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7,274
Other . . . . .	50	106	159	2,032	3,189
<b>Other Agencies—</b>					
South Pacific Commission . . . . .	276	331	351	508	5,155
Other . . . . .	182	254	1,061	1,673	3,634
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>11,458</i>	<i>11,700</i>	<i>13,507</i>	<i>18,675</i>	<i>262,472</i>
<i>Less IBRD Repayments . . . . .</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>1,102</i>
<i>Total multilateral aid . . . . .</i>	<i>11,458</i>	<i>11,700</i>	<i>13,111</i>	<i>17,969</i>	<i>261,370</i>
<b>Total official development assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>179,772</b>	<b>199,640</b>	<b>217,897</b>	<b>260,757</b>	<b>2,314,249</b>

(a) Includes new items previously not reported as aid. (b) Excludes aid to Papua New Guinea of \$4,479 in 1973-74. This amount included under "Aid to Papua New Guinea". (c) Includes \$420,000 contributed to Exchange Support Fund (Khmer Republic). (d) Includes United Nations Special Fund and United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance.

More than two-thirds of Australia's aid goes to Papua New Guinea (see Chapter 30, The Territories of Australia). The remainder is channelled through multilateral programs (e.g. the U.N. Agencies and the Asian Development Bank) and through Australia's bilateral programs. The following table sets out the countries which receive bilateral aid.

**AUSTRALIA'S BILATERAL AID BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION AND COUNTRY(a)**  
(S'000)

Country	1972-73	1973-74	Country	1972-73	1973-74			
<b>ASIA—</b>								
Bangladesh . . . . .	5,691	10,598	New Hebrides . . . . .	65	113			
Bhutan . . . . .	98	114	Papua New Guinea . . . . .	144,302	177,076			
Burma . . . . .	873	1,763	Tonga . . . . .	168	452			
India . . . . .	1,312	1,358	Western Samoa . . . . .	252	282			
Indonesia . . . . .	23,070	21,184	Other . . . . .	42	78			
Khmer Republic . . . . .	1,934	836	<i>Total Oceania</i> . . . . .	<i>146,379</i>	<i>181,207</i>			
Korea, Republic of . . . . .	633	391	<b>AFRICA—</b>					
Laos . . . . .	1,112	1,399	Ethiopia . . . . .	16	850			
Malaysia . . . . .	3,386	2,819	Ghana . . . . .	153	142			
Nepal . . . . .	434	242	Kenya . . . . .	107	108			
Pakistan . . . . .	1,688	2,617	Mauritius . . . . .	328	695			
Philippines . . . . .	1,528	1,923	Nigeria . . . . .	149	172			
Singapore . . . . .	476	580	Tanzania . . . . .	67	417			
Sri Lanka . . . . .	1,601	3,067	Zambia . . . . .	145	165			
Thailand . . . . .	3,724	3,119	Other . . . . .	379	406			
Vietnam, Republic of . . . . .	6,262	3,728	<i>Total Africa</i> . . . . .	<i>1,344</i>	<i>2,955</i>			
Vietnam, North . . . . .	..	660	<b>EUROPE—Total</b> . . . . . 5 8					
Other . . . . .	2,668	2,101	<b>AMERICA—Total</b> . . . . . 65 44					
<i>Total Asia</i> . . . . .	<i>56,490</i>	<i>58,499</i>	<b>UNSPECIFIED—Total</b> . . . . . 503 75					
<b>OCEANIA—</b>								
British Solomon Islands . . . . .	99	171	<b>Total bilateral aid</b> . . . . . <b>204,786 242,788</b>					
Fiji . . . . .	1,277	2,629						
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	174	406						

(a) Countries which received more than \$100,000 from Australia in 1973-74 are shown separately.

This bilateral aid is channelled through a number of programs, which include the Colombo Plan, the South Pacific Aid Program and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. The largest of these is the Colombo Plan which is the principal framework for economic development within the Asian region.

Through these programs, Australia assists with a number of developmental projects including the provision of experts and equipment, balance of payments support and training of students.

The following table sets out the numbers of students who have been trained in Australia under the aid programs.

**PERSONS FROM LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FINANCED BY AND TRAINED IN AUSTRALIA**  
(Number)

Scheme	Cumulative total at 30 June 1973	Total in training at 30 June 1973	Number of new awards 1972-73
Australian/Asian University Aid and Co-operation Scheme	20	15	10
Australian International Awards Scheme . . . . .	(a)153	11	7
Australian School of Pacific Administration . . . . .	488	213	349
Colombo Plan . . . . .	12,918	1,601	1,064
Commonwealth Practical Training Scheme . . . . .	451	123	230
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme . . . . .	1,470	203	168
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan . . . . .	1,014	81	128
South East Asian Treaty Organisation . . . . .	86	..	..
South Pacific Aid Program . . . . .	424	66	82
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>17,024</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>2,038</b>

(a) Includes 18 students trained under South-East Asian Scholarship Scheme.

### Diplomatic representation

The Department of Foreign Affairs is responsible for advising the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Australian Government on the conduct of foreign affairs and relations with foreign governments. Its officers staff the Australian diplomatic service and the consular and administrative service.

In June 1974, Australia maintained the following diplomatic and consular missions overseas and full details of these missions are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T.

NOTE. In certain cases the Head of Mission accredited to one country is also accredited to another country. Where this is the case the name of the country in which the Head of Mission is located is shown in brackets. Except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities.

### AUSTRALIAN MISSIONS OVERSEAS

#### Embassies

Afghanistan ( <i>in</i> Pakistan)	Indonesia	Peru
Arab Republic of Egypt	Iran	The Philippines
Argentina	Iraq ( <i>in</i> Lebanon)	Poland
Austria	Ireland	Portugal
Belgium	Israel	Romania ( <i>in</i> Yugoslavia)
Brazil	Italy	Saudi Arabia
Bulgaria ( <i>in</i> Yugoslavia)	Ivory Coast ( <i>in</i> Accra)	South Africa, Republic of
Burma	Japan	Spain
Chile	Khmer Republic	Sudan ( <i>in</i> Arab Republic of Egypt)
China, People's Republic of	Republic of Korea	Sweden
Costa Rica ( <i>in</i> Mexico)	Kuwait ( <i>in</i> Jeddah)	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia ( <i>in</i> Austria)	Laos	Thailand
Denmark	Lebanon	Turkey, Republic of
Ethiopia ( <i>in</i> Kenya)	Luxembourg ( <i>in</i> Belgium)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Finland ( <i>in</i> Sweden)	Maldives ( <i>in</i> Sri Lanka)	United States of America
France	Mexico	Uruguay ( <i>in</i> Argentina)
Germany, Democratic Republic of ( <i>in</i> Poland)	Mongolia ( <i>in</i> Moscow)	Venezuela ( <i>in</i> Peru)
Germany, Federal Republic of	Nepal ( <i>in</i> India)	Vietnam, Democratic Republic of
Greece	The Netherlands	Vietnam, Republic of
Guatemala ( <i>in</i> Mexico)	Norway ( <i>in</i> Sweden)	Yugoslavia
Holy See ( <i>in</i> the Netherlands)	Pakistan	
Hungary ( <i>in</i> Austria)	Panama ( <i>in</i> Mexico)	
	Malagasy Republic ( <i>in</i> Tanzania)	

#### High Commissions

Bangladesh	India	Singapore
Bahamas ( <i>in</i> Canada)	Jamaica ( <i>in</i> Canada)	Sri Lanka
Barbados ( <i>in</i> Canada)	Kenya	Swaziland ( <i>in</i> South Africa)
Botswana ( <i>in</i> South Africa)	Lesotho ( <i>in</i> South Africa)	Tanzania
Britain	Malaysia	Tonga ( <i>in</i> Fiji)
Canada	Malta	Trinidad and Tabago ( <i>in</i> Canada)
Cyprus ( <i>in</i> Greece)	Mauritius ( <i>in</i> Tanzania)	Uganda ( <i>in</i> Kenya)
Fiji	Nauru	Western Samoa ( <i>in</i> Fiji)
Ghana	New Zealand	Zambia ( <i>in</i> Tanzania)
Guyana ( <i>in</i> Canada)	Nigeria	

#### Commissions

Hong Kong  
Papua New Guinea

#### Other

*Mission to*—European Atomic Energy Community (Brussels); European Coal and Steel Community (Brussels); European Communities (Brussels); United Nations (New York); United Nations (Geneva); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris).

*Consulate-General in*—Los Angeles; New York; San Francisco; Chicago; Berlin; Hamburg; Osaka; Milan; Bombay; Calcutta; Karachi; Bahrain; Sao Paulo.

*Consulate in*—Graz; Geneva; Noumea; Capetown; Honolulu; Rio de Janeiro.

Specialist officers of the Department of Overseas Trade, other Australian Government Departments and the Defence Services stationed abroad are attached to Australian diplomatic or consular missions. Senior attached officers are in some cases accredited to the missions with diplomatic or consular ranks approved by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In addition, the Department of Overseas Trade maintains Trade Commissioner posts which engage in trade promotion in a number of cities where Australia does not have diplomatic or consular representation (*see page 130*).

The Department of Labor and Immigration similarly maintains offices overseas which engage in selection of migrants.

#### Agents-General for States

From early times the Australian colonies maintained agents in London to encourage immigration and to carry out commercial and financial negotiations. Since Federation the States have continued to maintain Agents-General in London, all of whom work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia at Australia House, London. Some of the States also maintain other offices overseas, e.g. New South Wales has offices in New York, Tokyo and Wiesbaden.

#### Diplomatic representatives in Australia

There are fifty-two non-Commonwealth and ten Commonwealth countries represented in Australia.

The following list shows the diplomatic missions in Australia. Full details of Commonwealth and foreign representation in Australia are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra. Consular representatives are not included and particulars of these are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra. There are about 300 such representatives in Australia, and sixty countries are represented.

### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION TO AUSTRALIA

#### Embassies

Arab Republic of Egypt	Guatemala ( <i>in Japan</i> )	The Philippines
Argentina	Holy See	Poland
Austria	Hungary ( <i>in Indonesia</i> )	Portugal
Bangladesh	Indonesia	Romania ( <i>in Japan</i> )
Belgium	Iran	South Africa, Republic of
Brazil	Ireland	Spain
Bulgaria ( <i>in Indonesia</i> )	Israel	Sweden
Burma	Italy	Switzerland
Chile	Japan	Thailand
China, Peoples Republic of	Khmer Republic	Turkey, Republic of
Czechoslovakia ( <i>in Indonesia</i> )	Korea	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Denmark ( <i>in New Zealand</i> )	Laos	United States of America
Finland	Lebanon	Uruguay
France	Mexico	Vietnam, Democratic Republic of
Germany, Democratic Republic of	Nepal ( <i>in Japan</i> )	Vietnam, Republic of
Germany, Federal Republic of	The Netherlands	Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of
Greece	Norway	
	Pakistan	
	Peru	

#### High Commissions

Britain	India	Singapore
Canada	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Fiji	Malta	
Ghana	New Zealand	

## Overseas trade representation

### The Australian Trade Commissioners Service, January 1974

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains Trade Commissioners at fifty-five posts in forty-one countries. Twenty-five editions of the Department of Overseas Trade's promotion periodical *Austral News* now circulate in more than 100 countries in seven languages. (See also Australian Trade Missions in the chapter Overseas Transactions.)

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are shown in the following list. Except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities.

Argentina	India	The Philippines
Austria	Indonesia	Poland
Bahrain	Iran	Singapore
Belgium	Italy (Rome, Milan)	South Africa, Republic of (Johannesburg, Cape Town)
Brazil	Japan (Tokyo, Osaka)	Sweden
Britain	Korea	Switzerland (Geneva, Berne)
Canada (Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Toronto)	Kenya	Thailand
Chile	Lebanon	Trinidad
China, Peoples Republic of	Malaysia	Arab Republic of Egypt
Fiji	Mexico	United States of America (Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles)
France	The Netherlands	U.S.S.R.
Germany, Federal Republic of (Bonn, Hamburg)	New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch)	Yugoslavia
Greece	Pakistan	
Hong Kong	Papua New Guinea	
	Peru	

Full details of the Australian Trade Commissioner posts are available from the Department of Overseas Trade, Canberra, A.C.T.

### Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers

Detached Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers have no official status but supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner in whose Territory they are located. Correspondents are located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Istanbul, Turkey; Port Louis, Mauritius; Marketing Officers are located in Bombay and Calcutta, India; Colombo, Sri Lanka; Dublin, Ireland; Madrid, Spain; Rangoon, Burma; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Tel Aviv, Israel.

### Trade Commissioners of overseas governments in Australia

The Trade Representatives of overseas governments in Australia are shown in the following list. Full details of Trade Representatives in Australia are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T.

Austria (Sydney)	Mexico (Sydney)
Belgium (Sydney, Melbourne, Perth)	New Zealand (Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Brisbane, Perth)
Britain (Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth)	Norway (Canberra)
Bulgaria (Sydney)	Pakistan (Sydney)
Canada (Sydney, Melbourne)	Peru (Canberra)
China, People's Republic of (Canberra)	Philippines (Sydney, Melbourne)
Czechoslovakia (Sydney)	Poland (Sydney)
Finland (Sydney)	Romania (Sydney)
France (Sydney, Melbourne)	Singapore (Sydney)
Greece (Sydney)	South Africa, Rep. of (Melbourne)
Hungary (Sydney)	Spain (Sydney)
Italy (Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne)	Sri Lanka (Sydney)
Indonesia (Sydney, Canberra)	Sweden (Sydney, Melbourne)
Japan (Canberra)	United States of America (Sydney, Melbourne)
Malaysia (Sydney)	U.S.S.R. (Canberra)