

## CHAPTER 5

### 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, Britain and the Commonwealth countries were the chief preoccupations. Later, partly as a consequence of the vital role played by the United States of America in the Pacific in the 1939-45 War and during the Cold War period, close relations were also developed with that country. These links, and links with Western Europe, remain important factors in Australian policy.

Australia strongly supports efforts to increase stability and development in neighbouring regions. Special attention is being given to developing Australia's bilateral relationships with China, Japan, the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its members, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand and the Pacific islands.

New international issues (economic, resources, human rights, etc.) and new concepts of national interest are emerging, together with an increasing recognition of the growing interdependence of the world community. This is reflected in economic issues becoming one of the priorities in Australia's foreign policy. Australia's recognition of the serious implications that many of these issues have for the relationships between developed and developing countries is shown by the establishment early in 1978 of a Committee on Australia's Relations with the Third World. This Committee, whose membership represents a wide range of community interests, both government and private, is charged with identifying policy options for Australia's approach to the Third World. Australia places a high priority on its participation in the resolution of these global issues in the United Nations, the Commonwealth and other multilateral forums.

#### **The Great Powers**

The close and extensive relations with the United States are a reflection of the common interests, values and outlook of the two countries. This partnership finds expression in the ANZUS Treaty, signed by Australia, New Zealand and the United States in 1951. Numerous other contacts also exist, both government and private.

Australia attaches importance to its relations with the Soviet Union, and is working to develop improved co-operation, particularly in the trade, scientific and cultural fields, in which agreements have been signed between the two countries.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations with China in 1972, links have been steadily strengthened. Cultural and trade relations have developed, as have consultations on international issues of mutual concern. There is a growing number of visits between the two countries.

Australia gives high priority to developing and strengthening its relations with Japan, both bilaterally and in international forums. The two nations have become increasingly interdependent in economic terms: Japan is Australia's biggest trading partner and Australia is a major export market for Japan. Cultural ties are being developed in conformity with the Cultural Agreement between the two countries.

#### **Asia**

Australia believes that peace and prosperity in Asia depend largely on the ability of countries in the region to co-operate to secure these objectives and in ensuring that no major power, either inside or outside the region, is able to exert an undue influence in the area.

Australia's primary interest and concern in Asia has long been reflected in its active role in regional associations and organisations such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Colombo Plan, the Asian Development Bank and in many other bodies, both private and government.

Australia welcomes the progress achieved by ASEAN, which it considers a successful example of regional co-operation. Australia has a significant interest in helping to ensure that ASEAN succeeds in generating economic growth and political stability, and strongly supports ASEAN's objective of preventing domination of the region by any major power. Australia has entered a program of economic co-operation with ASEAN to which it has pledged a total of \$A15 million. Australia is developing its relations with Vietnam and Laos and gives a modest amount of aid to each.

Australia places great value on cordial and close relations with Indonesia. While the two countries have differed over East Timor, efforts have been made to ensure that such differences do not affect the broader relationship.

Australia recognises the importance of the Indian sub-continent and has friendly relations with the countries of that region.

### **South 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 was a foundation member of the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation. Matters of common interest are regularly discussed with Australia's Pacific partners.

In important developments in the South Pacific relating to law of the sea and fisheries, Australia is co-operating in efforts by countries of the region to secure the maximum benefits from marine resources. Australia has established a fund to contribute significantly to the preservation and development of Pacific cultures.

Papua New Guinea, Australia's nearest neighbour and former territory, attained independence on 16 September 1975. It continues to be given the highest priority in bilateral relations. Australia has pledged a minimum of \$A900 million in aid to Papua New Guinea over the five years beginning in 1976, with additional annual supplements—amounting by 1978 to a further \$A65 million.

Australia maintains very close links with New Zealand across a broad range of areas, including defence, trade and South Pacific matters. An Australia-New Zealand Foundation has been established to further develop the relationship.

### **Western Europe**

Australia attached importance to maintaining friendly relations with the European Communities (EC) and its members, but recently concern has increased at the growing imbalance of trading opportunities which has unduly restricted the access of important Australian agricultural products to EC markets. Action has been taken to try to improve this situation. Bilateral relations with individual European countries continue to be important. With Britain in particular these are based on a close historical relationship, but links with other major European countries—many of whose nationals have emigrated to Australia in the past thirty years—embrace a wide range of interests.

Australia's membership of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development enables Australia to participate in consultation on a wide range of issues with countries experiencing similar social and economic circumstances.

### **Indian Ocean**

Australia is concerned that the Indian Ocean should not become a major area of superpower competition, and it believes that there should be a balance in their capabilities in the region at the lowest practicable level. Discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union on mutual arms limitation in the Indian Ocean began in 1977. Australia has taken a close interest in these talks, aimed at an agreement that would enhance the security of the ANZUS partners and all countries in the Indian Ocean region.

### **Other countries**

Australia recognises the need to develop relations with other parts of the world and has in recent years increased its diplomatic representation in the Middle East, Africa, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and Latin America. Development of relations in these regions reflects several common interests, including the role of middle powers and resources policies.

### **North/South relations**

Australia seeks to play a constructive role in the dialogue between developed and developing countries. Proposals cover a range of possible initiatives designed to help more rapid growth in developing countries and a greater harmony of interests in a world where economic interdependence is increasingly important. Australia has some interests in common with both the developed and developing groups of countries.

### **United Nations**

Australia helped to draft the United Nations Charter in 1945, and has been a consistent supporter of the United Nations principles and objectives since its foundation. Besides participating each year in the General Assembly, Australia has served on the security Council and on other United Nations bodies (see Year Book Australia No. 62, p. 90).

Australia has supported decolonisation and is a member of the Special Committee on Decolonisation (the Committee of 24) and of the Council for Namibia.

Australia has been involved in almost all United Nations peacekeeping activities since these began (*see* Year Book Australia No. 62, p. 90). Australia has contributed its assessed share of the costs of all United Nations operations and also makes voluntary contributions as well as providing men and equipment.

#### **The Commonwealth**

The Commonwealth is a distinctive and unique framework bringing together about a quarter of the world's population. Australia participates in Commonwealth activities and was host to the first regional heads of government meeting, in Sydney in February 1978.

#### **Nuclear issues**

Underlying Australia's general stance on nuclear issues is a policy of encouraging universal adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which Australia ratified in 1973. In 1977 the Government announced the nuclear safeguards policy for exports of uranium under new contracts. The policy is based on the NPT, International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, bilateral agreements with uranium-importing countries incorporating Australian safeguards conditions, and support for constructive non-proliferation initiatives. Safeguards agreements were signed with Finland and the Philippines in July and August 1978 respectively.

Australia is participating in the two-year International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation study (initiated in 1977) to examine ways in which nuclear energy could help to meet world energy needs consistent with nuclear non-proliferation objectives. Australia is also a member of the Committee on Disarmament, which was established in September 1978.

#### **Law of the Sea**

Australia is participating in the Law of the Sea Conference, the largest and potentially most important conference in the history of the United Nations, involving major strategic, economic, transport, scientific and environmental issues. Such issues, including freedom of navigation and rights of passage through straits and archipelagoes, are essential for the trade and commerce of a country like Australia. The Conference will also make decisions on matters relating to the extent of Australian sovereignty over offshore mineral resources and its control of offshore fisheries.

#### **Antarctica**

Australia, with a long record of Antarctic activity and as the sovereign power in the Australian Antarctic Territory, has a special interest in the development of Antarctic resources regimes that fully reflect its strong conservation concerns. In March 1978 Australia hosted in Canberra the first session of a diplomatic conference to draft a convention for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

#### **Consular activities**

Australia has obligations under international convention and practice to provide consular assistance to Australians overseas. More than one million Australians a year travel abroad, and the Department issued 367,000 new passports in 1977.

The increasing number of Australians in difficulties overseas include growing numbers accused of drug offences.

#### **Treaties**

The bilateral and multilateral agreements to which Australia is party are recorded in the Australian Treaty List and the texts are printed in the Australian Treaty Series. Details may be obtained from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

### Australia's official development assistance to less-developed countries

Since 1945, Australia has spent over \$3,796 million on aid. In the last decade, official development assistance has almost trebled from \$141 million in 1967-68 to \$418 million in 1977-78. For 1978-79 it is expected to reach \$455 million. This represents an expenditure of about \$30 per head of population in Australia.

Australia's aid to less-developed countries was 0.47 per cent of GNP in 1977-78.

The table below shows Australia's official development assistance during the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 and total post-war expenditure to 1977-78.

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

Scheme	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Total	
					1945-46 to 1977-78	1977-78
<b>BILATERAL AID—</b>						
AID TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA . . . . .	168,835	211,930	226,377	219,441	2,342,489	
<b>REST OF THE WORLD—</b>						
Projects, Technical Co-operation and Related Activities—						
Colombo Plan and other Bilateral Programs . . . . .	45,077	44,843	52,115	71,005	500,479	
Training—						
Colombo Plan and other Bilateral Programs . . . . .	8,685	9,120	10,329	10,660	111,974	
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme . . . . .	1,137	1,159	1,153	1,241	13,026	
Australian-Asian University Co-operation Scheme . . . . .	332	518	573	741	3,090	
International Training Institute . . . . .	—	102	168	540	810	
Training Services and Student Welfare . . . . .	747	1,217	1,250	1,439	4,653	
Bilateral Food Aid . . . . .	48,908	31,274	24,743	28,192	258,602	
Other Bilateral Assistance—						
Assistance to Non-Government Organisations . . . . .	437	540	650	1,625	3,389	
Preservation and Development of South Pacific Cultures . . . . .	50	50	100	100	300	
Disaster Relief . . . . .	400	50	844	544	3,500	
International Committee of the Red Cross . . . . .	—	—	—	(a) 97	(a) 97	
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population . . . . .	—	—	—	(a) 24	(a) 24	
International Planned Parenthood Federation . . . . .	—	—	—	(a) 180	(a) 180	
Association of South-East Asian Nations, Economic Co-operation . . . . .	—	—	—	(a) 1,452	(a) 1,452	
Regional Education and Training Projects . . . . .	—	—	—	(a) 2,004	(a) 2,004	
Emergency Relief . . . . .	—	317	250	—	567	
Refugee Relief . . . . .	149	—	—	—	3,630	
Indus Basin Development Fund . . . . .	2,840	—	—	—	23,268	
Foreign Exchange Operation/Support Fund . . . . .	320	633	—	—	8,665	
Tarbela Dam . . . . .	—	1,000	—	—	1,000	
Loan to Fiji for Suva-Nadi Highway . . . . .	—	615	—	—	615	
Loan to Fiji for Air Pacific . . . . .	658	—	—	—	658	
Special Aid . . . . .	—	81	—	—	6,391	
Miscellaneous Aid . . . . .	—	—	—	—	174	
<b>Total bilateral aid . . . . .</b>	<b>278,575</b>	<b>303,449</b>	<b>318,552</b>	<b>339,285</b>	<b>3,291,037</b>	

For footnotes see end of table

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

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>Total 1945-46 to 1977-78</i>
<b>MULTILATERAL AID—</b>					
<b>FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—</b>					
International Development Association . . . . .	15,314	21,249	21,040	22,236	134,839
Asian Development Bank—					
Ordinary funds . . . . .	8,844	4,268	5,601	20,308	65,217
Special funds . . . . .	1,971	708	8,018	4,347	18,106
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	588	622	4,604	622	54,025
International Finance Corporation . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1,996
Total . . . . .	26,717	26,847	39,263	47,513	274,183
Less Maintenance of value repayments . . . . .	706	1,801	—	—	3,609
Total Financial Institutions . . . . .	26,011	25,046	39,263	47,513	270,574
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN AGENCIES AND FUNDS—</b>					
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration( <i>a</i> ) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	49,586
United Nations Development Programs( <i>b</i> ) . . . . .	2,525	2,853	3,592	5,510	36,759
World Food Program . . . . .	2,052	4,174	3,194	7,200	26,379
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund . . . . .	779	934	1,100	1,500	22,444
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees . . . . .	258	350	420	2,926	6,768
International Refugee Organisation . . . . .	—	—	—	—	6,594
Food and Agricultural Organisation International Fertilizer Supply Scheme . . . . .	4,449	1,530	500	—	6,479
United Nations Relief and Works Agency . . . . .	234	285	340	381	5,987
United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3,598
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—Indo-China Relief . . . . .	3,476	—	—	—	3,476
United Nations Special Program . . . . .	3,283	—	—	—	3,283
United Nations Environment Fund . . . . .	373	398	459	441	2,360
United Nations Fund for Population Activities . . . . .	285	322	390	578	1,900
United Nations Fund for the Congo . . . . .	—	—	—	—	670
International Committee for European Migration—Far East Refugees . . . . .	—	—	—	—	530
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund—Indo-China( <i>c</i> ) . . . . .	400	—	—	—	500
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control . . . . .	70	79	91	88	434
International Atomic Energy Agency—technical assistance . . . . .	50	60	78	108	386
World Weather Watch . . . . .	12	15	18	19	244
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Fund for Restoration of Borobodur . . . . .	39	40	40	40	197
Humanitarian Assistance to National Liberation Movements in Africa . . . . .	150	—	—	—	150
United Nations Institute for Training and Research . . . . .	20	24	29	32	115
United Nations Educational and Training Programs for Southern Africa . . . . .	20	20	20	30	115
World Refugee Year . . . . .	—	—	—	—	100
World Health Organisation—Malaria Program . . . . .	—	—	—	—	96
United Nations Fund for Namibia . . . . .	10	25	25	25	95
United Nations Disaster Relief Office . . . . .	—	—	—	94	94

For footnotes see end of table.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES—*continued*  
(S'000)

<i>Scheme</i>	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	<i>Total 1945-46 to 1977-78</i>
<b>MULTILATERAL AID—<i>continued</i></b>					
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN AGENCIES AND FUNDS—<i>continued</i></b>					
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa . . . . .	10	15	15	20	70
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Fund for the Restoration of Moen- jodaro . . . . .	-	50	-	-	50
Australian Committee for International Refugee Campaign . . . . .	-	-	-	-	50
International Trade Centre . . . . .	-	-	-	-	36
World Health Organization—Smallpox Eradication Campaign . . . . .	25	-	-	-	25
Food and Agriculture Organisation— Freedom from Hunger Campaign . . . . .	-	-	-	-	16
Fisheries Development Research Centre . . . . .	4	-	-	-	4
<b>Total Contributions to UN Agencies and Funds</b>	<b>18,524</b>	<b>11,174</b>	<b>10,311</b>	<b>18,992</b>	<b>179,590</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGULAR BUDGETS OF MULTILA- TERAL AGENCIES PARTLY ACTIVE IN DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<i>(b)–</i>					
World Health Organization . . . . .	543	671	853	1,052	8,639
United Nations Organisation . . . . .	177	232	290	345	3,107
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation . . . . .	104	124	170	232	1,651
Food and Agriculture Organisation . . . . .	62	88	117	139	1,108
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	55	94	100	105	997
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade . . . . .	36	49	61	71	656
United Nations Emergency Force, Middle East . . . . .	65	71	93	86	545
United Nations Force in Congo . . . . .	-	-	-	-	297
United Nations Peacekeeping Force, Cyprus . . . . .	5	5	5	6	123
United Nations Interim Force, Lebanon . . . . .	-	-	-	50	50
World Meteorological Organisation . . . . .	4	5	7	6	46
<b>Total Contributions to Regular Budgets, etc.</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>17,219</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER AGENCIES—</b>					
South Pacific Commission . . . . .	692	784	858	950	8,439
Agricultural Research Centres . . . . .	1,121	1,718	2,012	2,688	8,299
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation . . . . .	600	700	830	1,200	3,685
International Monetary Fund—Oil Facility Interest Subsidy Account . . . . .	-	-	1,142	2,501	3,643
ASEAN Economic Co-operation . . . . .	38	741	1,020	(c)	(c) 1,799
Regional Education and Training Projects . . . . .	43	578	1,130	(c)	(c) 1,754
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific . . . . .	83	185	499	685	1,502
South Pacific Regional Programs . . . . .	-	-	98	975	1,073
South Pacific Bureau of Economic Co-operation . . . . .	85	454	108	162	926
South Pacific Air Transport Council . . . . .	178	110	127	-	805
International Fund for Agricultural Development . . . . .	-	-	-	784	784
Red Cross to Indo-China . . . . .	500	-	-	-	776
International Planned Parenthood Federation . . . . .	164	180	180	(c)	(c) 699
South East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation . . . . .	167	97	100	120	556
International Committee of the Red Cross . . . . .	33	43	50	(c)	(c) 444
Registry of Scientific and Technical Services . . . . .	60	-	-	-	437
Commonwealth Youth Program . . . . .	60	60	60	60	299
Asian and Pacific Council Cultural and Social Centre Korea Contribution . . . . .	-	-	-	-	239
Special Commonwealth Program for Assisting the Education of Rhodesian Africans . . . . .	45	50	50	50	225

For footnotes see end of table

AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES—*continued*  
(S'000)

<i>Scheme</i>	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	<i>Total 1945-46 to 1977-78</i>
<b>MULTILATERAL AID—<i>continued</i></b>					
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER AGENCIES—<i>continued</i></b>					
Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council . . . . .	-	64	57	62	183
Asian and Pacific Council—Food and Fertiliser Technology Centre . . . . .	-	-	-	-	88
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population . . . . .	20	25	25	(c)	(c)80
Population Program of the OECD Development Centre . . . . .	17	20	-	-	54
Eastern Regional Organisations of Public Administration . . . . .	1	2	2	3	33
Middle East Red Cross . . . . .	-	-	-	-	25
World Population Conference . . . . .	21	-	-	-	21
Other regional and international programs . . . . .	54	78	124	375	1,101
<b>Total Contributions to Other Agencies . . . . .</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>5,889</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>10,615</b>	<b>37,969</b>
<b>Total multilateral aid . . . . .</b>	<b>49,568</b>	<b>43,448</b>	<b>59,742</b>	<b>79,212</b>	<b>505,352</b>
<b>Total official development assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>328,143</b>	<b>346,897</b>	<b>378,294</b>	<b>418,497</b>	<b>3,796,389</b>

(a) Classified as multilateral aid prior to 1977-78. (b) The development content is calculated by applying to the contribution of each agency the percentages set out in the Development Assistance Committee Statistical Reporting Directives. (c) Classified in 1977-78 as bilateral aid.

Almost two-thirds of Australia's aid goes to Papua New Guinea. The remainder is channelled through multilateral programs (e.g. the UN agencies and the Asian Development Bank) and through Australia's bilateral programs. The following table sets out the countries which receive bilateral aid from Australia in excess of \$200,000 in either 1976-77 or 1977-78.

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

<i>Country</i>	1976-77	1977-78	<i>Country</i>	1976-77	1977-78
<b>ASIA—</b>					
Afghanistan . . . . .	497	914	Tuvalu . . . . .	35	359
Bangladesh . . . . .	9,088	11,732	Western Samoa . . . . .	3,976	3,801
Burma . . . . .	2,314	3,387	Other . . . . .	554	1,367
India . . . . .	7,299	2,388	<b>Total Oceania . . . . .</b>	<b>238,949</b>	<b>237,572</b>
Indonesia . . . . .	22,525	28,274	<b>AFRICA—</b>		
Korea, Republic of . . . . .	717	460	Egypt . . . . .	12	2,327
Laos . . . . .	1,369	1,546	Ethiopia . . . . .	743	82
Lebanon . . . . .	392	370	Ghana . . . . .	829	1,485
Malaysia . . . . .	3,551	5,902	Kenya . . . . .	1,404	1,516
Maldives, Republic of . . . . .	169	231	Mauritius . . . . .	638	628
Nepal . . . . .	512	703	Mozambique . . . . .	991	2
Pakistan . . . . .	4,258	3,250	Nigeria . . . . .	147	221
Philippines . . . . .	6,073	6,452	Sahelian Zone . . . . .	-	1,467
Singapore . . . . .	1,067	922	Seychelles . . . . .	242	456
Sri Lanka . . . . .	2,306	4,658	Sudan . . . . .	35	619
Thailand . . . . .	6,069	9,723	Tanzania . . . . .	1,437	2,322
Vietnam . . . . .	2,522	4,394	Zambia . . . . .	80	420
Other . . . . .	1,117	2,798	Other . . . . .	664	1,114
<b>Total Asia . . . . .</b>	<b>71,845</b>	<b>88,104</b>	<b>Total Africa . . . . .</b>	<b>7,222</b>	<b>12,659</b>
<b>OCEANIA—</b>					
Cook Islands . . . . .	173	299	<b>EUROPE—</b>		
Fiji . . . . .	4,292	6,199	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>40</b>
Gilbert Islands . . . . .	260	1,479	<b>AMERICA—</b>		
New Hebrides . . . . .	659	814	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>368</b>
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	226,377	219,441	<b>UNSPECIFIED—</b>		
Solomon Islands . . . . .	1,555	1,710	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>542</b>
Tonga . . . . .	1,068	2,103	<b>Total bilateral aid . . . . .</b>	<b>318,552</b>	<b>339,285</b>

Bilateral aid is channelled through a number of programs through which Australia assists with various developmental projects including the provision of experts and equipment, balance of payments support and training of students.

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

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

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Cumulative total at 30 June 1978</i>	<i>Total in training at 30 June 1978</i>	<i>Number of new awards 1977-78</i>
Association of South East Asian Nations . . . . .	27	1	1
Australian/Asian University Co-operation Scheme . . . . .	130	41	23
Australian International Awards Scheme(a) . . . . .	292	59	51
Australia Papua New Guinea Education and Training Scheme(b) . . . . .	3,240	156	333
Colombo Plan . . . . .	17,741	1,218	846
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme . . . . .	2,028	173	102
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan . . . . .	1,792	153	189
South East Asia Treaty Organisation . . . . .	86	-	-
South Pacific Aid Program . . . . .	1,045	86	141
South East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation . . . . .	11	3	3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>26,392</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,689</b>

(a) Includes South-East Asian Scholarship Scheme. (b) Includes persons trained at International Training Institute (formerly Australian School of Pacific Administration) and also the Commonwealth Practical Training Scheme.

## Diplomatic representation overseas

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 September 1978 Australia maintained the following diplomatic and consular missions overseas. Full details of these missions are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

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 (in Pakistan); Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Belgium; Bolivia (in Chile); Brazil; Bulgaria (in Yugoslavia); Burma; Chile; China; Colombia (in Peru); Costa Rica (in Mexico); Czechoslovakia (in Poland); Denmark; Egypt; Ecuador (in Peru); Ethiopia (in Kenya); Finland (in Sweden); France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Guatemala (in Mexico); Holy See (in Malta); Hungary (in Austria); Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Ivory Coast (in Ghana); Japan; Jordan; Republic of Korea; Kuwait; Laos; Lebanon; Libya; Luxembourg (in Belgium); Malagasy Republic (in Tanzania); Maldives (in Sri Lanka); Mexico; Mongolia (in U.S.S.R.); Nepal (in India); Netherlands; Norway (in Sweden); Pakistan; Panama (in Mexico); Paraguay (in Argentina); Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Romania (in Yugoslavia); Saudi Arabia; Senegal (in Ghana); South Africa; Spain; Sudan (in Egypt); Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Thailand; Tunisia (in Algeria); Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Arab Emirates (in Saudi Arabia); United States of America; Uruguay (in Argentina); Venezuela (in Peru); Vietnam; Yugoslavia.

### High Commissions

Bangladesh (in Jamaica); Barbados (in Jamaica); Botswana (in South Africa); Britain; Canada; Cyprus; Fiji; Ghana; Grenada (in Jamaica); Guyana (in Jamaica); India; Jamaica; Kenya; Lesotho (in South Africa); Malaysia; Malta; Mauritius (in Tanzania); Nauru; New Zealand; Nigeria; Papua New Guinea; Seychelles (in Kenya); Singapore;



Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Swaziland (in South Africa); Tanzania; Tonga (in Fiji); Trinidad and Tobago (in Jamaica); Uganda (in Kenya); Western Samoa; Zambia (in Tanzania).

### Commissions

Hong Kong.

### Other

*Mission to*—European Communities (Brussels); United Nations (New York); United Nations (Geneva); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Paris); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris); United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (Vienna); Australian Delegation to Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Geneva).

*Consulate-General in*—New York; San Francisco; Chicago; Los Angeles; Honolulu; Lae; Hamburg; Osaka; Milan; Karachi; Bahrain; Sao Paulo; Auckland; Christchurch; Manchester; Port of Spain; Toronto; Vancouver; Bombay.

*Consulate in*—Geneva; Noumea; Capetown; Vila; Rio de Janeiro; Edinburgh; Messina.

Specialist officers of the Department of Trade and Resources (formerly 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 Trade and Resources maintains Trade Commissioner posts which engage in trade promotion in a number of cities where Australia does not have diplomatic or consular representation (*see* Chapter 24). The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs similarly maintains offices overseas which engage in the selection of migrants and other functions appropriate to that Department.

### 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.

## Diplomatic representation to Australia

The following list shows the diplomatic missions to Australia. Full details of Commonwealth and foreign representation in Australia are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600. Consular representatives are not included; particulars of these are also available from the Department of Foreign Affairs. There are about 400 such representatives in Australia, representing about seventy countries.

### Embassies

Afghanistan (in Japan); Argentina; Austria; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Bulgaria (in Indonesia); Burma; Chile; China; Czechoslovakia (in Indonesia); Denmark; Egypt; Finland; France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Guatemala (in Japan); Holy See; Hungary (in Indonesia); Indonesia; Iran; Iraq (in Indonesia); Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Republic of Korea; Kuwait (in Japan); Laos; Lebanon; Mexico; Mongolia (in Japan); Nepal (in Japan); Netherlands; Norway; Pakistan; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Senegal (in India); South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Thailand; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United States of America; Uruguay; Venezuela; Vietnam; Yugoslavia.

### High Commissions

Bangladesh; Britain; Canada; Cyprus; Fiji; Ghana; India; Malaysia; Malta; Mauritius; New Zealand; Nigeria; Papua New Guinea; Singapore; Sri Lanka.

