

CHAPTER 6

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Relations with Commonwealth and other countries

Australia's international relations have developed steadily since its attainment of nationhood at the beginning of this century. Initially, association with Britain and co-operation with the Commonwealth countries were a major preoccupation. These links still remain an important element of foreign policy. Australia now maintains particularly close relations with the United States of America and places considerable importance on its growing association with the countries of Asia.

Commonwealth relations

In addition to being represented at the meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, at meetings of Finance, Trade, Education and other Ministers, Australia maintains close co-operation with other Commonwealth countries, having High Commissions in seventeen of them. Australia is also a member of the main Commonwealth organisations and participates in intra-Commonwealth schemes providing for co-operation in economic, scientific, educational, cultural, and other fields.

Relations with the Americas

An important feature of Australia's international relations is its relationship with the United States of America. This relationship is formally expressed in the ANZUS Treaty which was signed pursuant to Article 51 and 52 of the United Nations Charter. It provides for regular consultations between these three parties that, in the event of armed attack on any one of them in the Pacific, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand would each act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

Australia enjoys long-standing relations with Canada, a fellow member of the Commonwealth. Its relations with the other countries of the Americas are expanding, particularly in the trade field, and this is reflected in the existence of Australian diplomatic missions in, or concurrently accredited to, a number of these countries.

Australia and Asia

Relations with the neighbouring countries of Asia are an increasingly important element in Australia's foreign policy. Australia is active as a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), as a regional member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), as a member of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, of the Asian Development Bank, and of the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC). Australia also maintains an active bilateral relationship with most countries in the region. The Australian Territory of Papua New Guinea was admitted to ECAFE as a separate member in July 1970.

Relations with the South Pacific

Australia's long-standing associations with the countries of the South Pacific include a particularly close relationship with New Zealand and membership of the South Pacific Commission, the regional organisation established in 1947 to promote the economic and social development of the Pacific Islands. Australia has welcomed the attainment of full independence by Fiji, Nauru, Tonga and Western Samoa, and has supported the South Pacific forum which met for the first time in Wellington, New Zealand in 1971 and in Canberra in 1972.

Relations with Europe

Australia's geographical remoteness from Europe has not prevented recognition of the latter's importance and the traditional links of migration, culture, trade and investment have been strengthened by Australian participation in various European economic and scientific organisations.

Relations with Africa and Middle East

Australia has significant trade and communications interests in Africa and the Middle East. It is represented in some of the countries by diplomatic and trade missions and maintains relations with others through visits by representatives and consultations in capitals where both are represented. Under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme and the Australian International Award Scheme, a small proportion of Australian external aid is extended to several countries in the area.

United Nations

From the time of the drafting of the United Nations Charter, Australia has taken an active role in the United Nations, primarily through participation in the General Assembly but also through membership of the Security Council (1946–47 and 1956–57), the Economic and Social Council (1948–50, 1953–55 and 1962–64), and the Trusteeship Council.

Contributions are made to various forms of international aid through the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

SEATO

The South-East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) was established to give effect to the objectives of the Manila Treaty signed on 8 September 1954 by Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, The Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Primarily a collective defence alliance designed to promote the peace and security of the South-East Asian region (a protocol to the treaty extends its operation to Cambodia (now Khmer Republic) Laos and Vietnam, should these governments request aid). SEATO also has programmes to improve the security and the economic and social well-being of the countries within the Treaty Area. The SEATO Council meets annually.

Australia participates in a broad range of SEATO activities, including the Military Planning Office, the Civil Secretariat, military exercises and meetings of committees, seminars and expert study groups. Since 1956, over \$26 million has been provided under various SEATO aid projects.

Participation in the United Nations

Australia's contributions to the United Nations

Australia played an active part in drafting the Charter of the United Nations at the Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in 1945 and has been a consistent supporter of the principles and objectives of the United Nations since its foundation. Australia's influence in the affairs of the United Nations has been exerted primarily through the annual debates in the General Assembly, through membership of the Security Council (1946–47 and 1956–57) and the Economic and Social Council (1948–50, 1953–55 and 1962–64), and through the Trusteeship Council. By virtue of responsibility for the administration of the Trust Territory of Nauru prior to Nauru's independence in January 1968 and the continuing administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea, Australia has been a member of the Trusteeship Council, as an administering power, since the Council's establishment.

In 1950 Australia joined fifteen other member States in answering the Security Council's call to help the Republic of Korea to repel Communist aggression from the north, and members of all three armed services took part in the three years of fighting which followed. Australia has also been directly involved in United Nations activities in many other parts of the world and has contributed its share of the costs, both assessed and voluntary, of all United Nations peace-keeping operations. The largest of which have been the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East in 1956–57, the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) in 1960–64, and the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) since 1964. In addition to financial contributions, an element of forty Australian policemen has been made available for service with UNFICYP.

Australia was a member, in 1968, of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Sea-bed and was appointed to membership of the Permanent Committee established by the Twenty-third General Assembly. In 1969–70 Australia was a member of the Committee on Defining Aggression.

In the economic, social and cultural sphere Australia has contributed to the work of the United Nations through membership of its specialised agencies, of the Economic and Social Council and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Australia has been a member of the Trade and Development Board since its inception in 1963. It is a foundation member

of one of the four Regional Economic Commissions—the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the 4th, 15th and 23rd Sessions of which were held in Australia. In 1963 Australia became a regional member of ECAFE and in 1970 became a member of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade: In 1970 Australia was elected to serve on the ECOSOC Committee on Natural Resources for a four-year term, and on the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for three years; in 1971 it was elected to a three-year term on the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Australia has had various periods of service as a member of the executive bodies of the principal specialised agencies. As a leading agricultural country, it played a large part in the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the tenth Regional FAO Conference for Asia and the Far East was held in Canberra in August-September 1970. At the 16th Session of FAO held in Rome in 1971, Australia was elected to the FAO Council. Australia is a member of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency and it served as a member of the governing body of the International Labour Organisation either as a titular government member or as a deputy member from 1945 to 1960 and from 1963 to 1969. Australia is also a member of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization, the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union, the Executive Committee of the World Meteorological Organization and the Council of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. It was elected to the Executive Council, the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies, the Management Council of the Universal Postal Union as well as to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

Australia has also been a prominent member of the International Civil Aviation Organization since its inception, and in 1962 was re-elected to the Council as one of the nine States of principal civil aviation importance. It was a member of the executive board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from 1947 to 1961 and from 1966 to 1969. Australia is on the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

Australia's contributions in international aid

It is not possible to calculate precisely the total amount of financial assistance which Australia provides to developing countries, including Papua New Guinea, by way of aid from the Commonwealth Budget each year. There is also scope for differences of opinion about what constitutes 'aid'. Nevertheless, it can be said that, all told, the Commonwealth Government will provide well over \$200 million for aid of one kind or another to developing countries, including Papua New Guinea in 1971-72.

The table below lists various items of expenditure which can be fairly readily identified as economic (i.e. non-military) aid to developing countries:

AUSTRALIA'S CONTRIBUTION IN INTERNATIONAL AID, 1966-67 TO 1970-71
(**\$'000**)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Bilateral programmes—					
Colombo Plan—					
Projects, equipment, experts and training	12,713	13,431	12,901	15,186	16,846
Special aid to Indonesia . . . . .	..	4,750	5,916	7,881	7,721
SEATO Aid Programme	2,309	2,498	2,389	2,398	1,891
Indus Waters Scheme	1,749	1,996	2,137	293	663
Emergency Food Aid—India	9,479	9,500	..	..	..
International Grains Arrangement—					
Food Aid Convention . . . . .	..	..	11,853	11,578	11,840
Laos Foreign Exchange Operations Fund	612	535	723	643	643
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme	427	423	411	495	497
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education(a)	700	753	749	885	732
South Pacific Aid Programme	167	416	407	495	543
Special Aid to Vietnam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	390
Special Aid to Khmer Republic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	960
Other	126	97	166	508	548
<i>Total bilateral aid</i>	<i>28,282</i>	<i>34,399</i>	<i>37,653</i>	<i>40,362</i>	<i>43,274</i>
Multilateral programmes—					
International Financial Institutions—					
IDA (International Development Association)(b)					
ADB (Asian Development Bank)(b)	3,795	3,795	7,589	3,795	4,120
United Nations Programmes—					
UNDP (UN Development Programme)	1,170	1,292	1,241	1,549	1,785
UNRWA (UN Relief and Works Agency)	180	180	180	180	180
UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees)	135	134	135	175	262
UNICEF (UN Children's Fund)	480	480	480	550	825
World Food Programme	492	698	692	1,000	963
Other	65	15	338	412	508
<i>Total multilateral aid</i>	<i>12,322</i>	<i>13,728</i>	<i>12,675</i>	<i>10,480</i>	<i>11,458</i>
Papua New Guinea(c)—					
Grant to Administration	69,784	77,594	86,994	95,999	101,497
Expenditure by other Departments	14,000	14,000	12,382	18,885	20,471
<i>Total Papua New Guinea aid</i>	<i>83,784</i>	<i>91,594</i>	<i>99,376</i>	<i>114,884</i>	<i>121,968</i>
Total international aid	124,388	139,721	149,704	165,726	176,700

(a) Administered principally by the Department of Education and Science. (b) The Department of the Treasury has the principal responsibility for the management of Australia's participation in these organisations. (c) The grant to assist the economic development of the Territory of Papua New Guinea is administered principally by the Department of External Territories.

The current level of Australia's aid represents about \$13 per head of its population and is 0.59 per cent of its gross national product. On a world comparison of official assistance flows, Australia is ranked among the first three aid donors.

Some two-thirds of Australia's aid is channelled to Papua New Guinea (See Chapter 28, The Territories of Australia). The remainder is channelled through multilateral programmes (e.g. through the World Bank, U.N. Agencies and the Asian Development Bank) and through bilateral programmes. The following table sets out the geographic distribution of Australia's bilateral aid.

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

Country	Cumulative total expenditure to 30 June 1970	Expenditure 1970-71	Country	Cumulative total expenditure to 30 June 1970	Expenditure 1970-71
ASIA—			SOUTH PACIFIC—continued		
Afghanistan	879	78	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	230	87
Bhutan	457	147	New Hebrides	82	20
Brunei	83	..	Tonga	305	124
Burma	9,146	1,300	Western Samoa	489	126
Ceylon	14,626	1,002	Miscellaneous	48	8
India	83,430	4,876	<i>Total</i>	<i>3,487</i>	<i>1,341</i>
Indonesia	47,912	15,512	AFRICA—		
Iran	24	48	Botswana	72	29
Khmer Republic	4,629	1,676	Gambia	74	15
Korea	2,280	241	Ghana	406	126
Laos	6,552	1,119	Kenya	507	103
Malaysia	23,717	2,621	Lesotho	84	27
Maldiv Islands	80	44	Malawi	141	87
Nepal	978	840	Mauritius	76	28
Pakistan	45,078	2,757	Nigeria	935	115
Philippines	5,919	122	Rhodesia	67	1
Singapore	5,099	588	Sierra Leone	155	45
Thailand	24,286	3,736	Sudan	44	13
Vietnam	18,480	2,916	Swaziland	54	12
Miscellaneous, i.e. administrative costs, regional projects, etc.	6,200	919	Tanzania	450	56
<i>Total</i>	<i>299,855</i>	<i>40,542</i>	Uganda	186	102
SOUTH PACIFIC—			Zambia	295	154
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	128	72	Miscellaneous	134	30
Fiji	2,205	904	<i>Total</i>	<i>3,680</i>	<i>943</i>
			Grand Total	307,022	42,826

NOTE. The cumulative totals do not include expenditure made under the Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme before 1968-69.

This bilateral aid is channelled through a number of programmes, the most important of which is the Colombo Plan—a loose co-ordinating framework of donors and recipients established in 1950. Through these programmes, Australia undertakes a variety of development projects, balance of payments support programmes, provision of equipment, provision of technical assistance experts, and training of students in Australia.

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

STUDENTS TRAINED IN AUSTRALIA UNDER AID PROGRAMMES
(Number)

Scheme	Cumulative total at 30 June 1971	Total in training at 30 June 1971	Number of new awards 1970-71
Colombo Plan	10,744	1,643(a)	1,084
SCAAP(b)	767	72	100
SPAP(b)	269	56	79
SEATO (civilian training)	82	10	15
AIAS(b)	124	13	9
Total	11,986	1,794	1,287

(a) Figure includes 39 students who came to Australia under Special Aid to the Khmer Republic. (b) The Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) was established to provide training awards to Commonwealth countries in Africa. The South Pacific Aid Programme (SPAP) provides the same sort of assistance to the islands and territories of the Pacific. A small training programme known as the Australian International Awards Scheme (AIAS) is intended to meet occasional requests from countries outside these regions, particularly those from the Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean and Mediterranean regions.

Membership of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Australia joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as a full member on 7 June 1971.

The Organisation's membership consists of the following 23 countries: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Luxemburg; Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; The United Kingdom; The United States of America; and the two special status countries of New Zealand and Yugoslavia.

The OECD was established in 1961 to succeed the former Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) which had its origins in the administration of Marshall Plan aid in Europe after the Second World War. The need for a new Organisation was apparent by the beginning of the 1960's, when changing economic conditions called for new arrangements for international economic co-operation. The functions of the OEEC were revised and membership was extended with the inclusion of the United States of America and Canada, and later Finland and Japan in the new Organisation.

The broad aims of the Organisation are to achieve high, sustainable economic growth and employment as well as financial stability in member countries, and to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multi-lateral, non-discriminatory basis.

OECD member countries, which as a group comprise the major industrialised countries of the world, now participate in a well-established pattern of consultation, co-operation and co-ordination on a wide range of economic matters, including mutual balance of payments problems.

Since joining the OECD, Australia has participated in many important meetings, including the Ministerial Council Meeting in June 1971 when Australia was invited to join the Organisation, the Economic Policy Committee, and the Ministers of Science Meeting in October, 1971.

The Secretary-General of the OECD, visited Australia in March 1972 and held wide-ranging discussions with the Australian Government and leaders in primary and secondary industry.

OECD functions

The following is a brief description of some of the more important OECD functions.

The *Economic Policy Committee* has developed as an important means of maintaining and improving the co-ordination of member countries' economic policies. The Committee's work has become increasingly involved in identification of the major problems which accompany growth in industrialised countries, and the policy implications of these problems.

The *Directorate of Financial Affairs* comprises ten separate committees covering invisible transactions, payments, financial markets, financial statistics, fiscal affairs, insurance, tourism, restrictive business practices, maritime transport and consumer policies.

The *Economic and Development Review Committee* is responsible for the annual economic survey of individual member countries. Each country's economic situation and policies are examined by a panel of representatives of other member governments and the results are published in an annual survey.

The *Development Assistance Committee (DAC)* attempts to expand the aggregate volume of resources made available to the less developed countries and to improve their effectiveness. All the major developed countries of the OECD are members of the DAC, which Australia joined separately in 1966. Member countries of the DAC comprise the largest donors of financial and technical aid, representing some 95 per cent of the global total of aid from both official and private sources.

The *Environment Committee* investigates problems associated with water, air, pesticides, noise and urban development. Certain urgent issues are being studied by ad hoc groups.

The OECD emphasises the economic and trade implications of environmental policies, relating such policies to qualitative objectives of growth policies, and formulating concerted solutions to problems.

The *Trade Committee* and its subsidiary bodies consider questions which relate to trade policies and practices or consult with each other on particular trade issues. The Committee is also used as a forum for the co-ordination of trade policy issues which arise in relations with non-member countries.

The *Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy* assumed the functions of the former Committee for Science Policy and had its mandate extended in January 1972, to include the responsibility for ensuring co-operation among member countries in the field of technology as well as science. The Committee examines national policies and links between science, economic growth and social development. Ministerial meetings on science and technology are held every two years for which the Committee makes the necessary preparations.

The *Manpower and Social Affairs Committee* studies and compares member countries' progress with manpower and industrial relations, and studies aspects of social planning.

Tariff preferences. The Organisation has also played a central role in the introduction of a system of generalised non-reciprocal and non-discriminating tariff preferences for the benefit of developing countries.

Problems of world trade. The meeting of the Ministerial Council of the OECD in June 1971 authorised the establishment of a small, high level group to study problems of world trade and related matters arising in the longer term perspective. Australia has made submissions to this group.

Other committees of the OECD are established, for example in the fields of Agriculture, Fisheries, Education, Road research and Energy.

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 December 1971 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 (46)

Afghanistan (<i>in</i> Pakistan)	Iran	The Philippines
Arab Republic of Egypt	Ireland	Portugal
Argentina	Israel	Romania (<i>in</i> Yugoslavia)
Austria	Italy	South Africa, Republic of (Pretoria)
Belgium	Japan	Spain
Brazil	Khmer Republic	Sweden
Burma	Korea	Switzerland
Chile	Laos	Thailand
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	Lebanon	Turkey, Republic of
Denmark (<i>in</i> The Netherlands)	Luxembourg (<i>in</i> Belgium)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ethiopia (<i>in</i> Kenya)	Mexico	United States of America
Finland (<i>in</i> Sweden)	Nepal (<i>in</i> India)	Uruguay (<i>in</i> Argentina)
France	The Netherlands	Vietnam
Germany, Federal Republic of	Norway (<i>in</i> Sweden)	Yugoslavia
Greece	Pakistan	
Indonesia	Peru	

High Commissions (17)

Britain*	Kenya	Singapore
Canada	Malaysia	Tanzania
Ceylon	Malta	Tonga (<i>in</i> Fiji)
Fiji	Mauritius (<i>in</i> Tanzania)	Uganda (<i>in</i> Kenya)
Ghana	New Zealand	Western Samoa (<i>in</i> Fiji)
India	Nigeria	

Other (18)

Military Mission in Berlin† (*in* Germany, Federal Republic of).

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

Consulate-General in—Los Angeles; New York; San Francisco; Milan; Chicago; Berlin.

* Administered by Prime Minister's Department.
the Australian Military Mission in Berlin.

† The Australian Ambassador to Germany is also head of

Consulate in—Graz, Austria; Geneva, Switzerland; Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of; Noumea, New Caledonia; Capetown, South Africa.

Representative in—Nauru.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the control and administration of all the diplomatic and consular missions listed above with the exception of the High Commission, London, which is the responsibility of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Specialist officers of the Department of Trade, other Commonwealth 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 Industry maintains Trade Commissioner posts which engage in trade promotion in a number of cities where Australia does not have diplomatic or consular representation (*see below*).

The Department of Immigration similarly maintains offices overseas which engage in recruitment of migrants (*see page 121*).

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.

Diplomatic representatives in Australia

There are forty-three non-Commonwealth and ten Commonwealth countries represented by diplomatic missions 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 REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

Embassies (43)

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

High Commissioners (10)

Britain	Ghana	New Zealand
Canada	India	Singapore
Ceylon	Malaysia	
Fiji	Malta	

Overseas trade representation

The Australian Trade Commissioners Service, 1 January 1972

The Department of Trade and Industry maintains Trade Commissioners at forty-nine posts in thirty-six countries. Twenty-five editions of the Department of Trade and Industry'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	Singapore
Bahrain	Iran	South Africa, Republic of (Johannesburg, Cape Town)
Belgium	Italy (Rome, Milan)	Sweden
Britain	Japan (Tokyo, Osaka)	Switzerland
Canada (Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Toronto)	Kenya	Thailand
Chile	Lebanon	Trinidad
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	Malaysia	Arab Republic of Egypt
Fiji	Malta	United States of America (Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles)
France	Mexico	
Germany, Federal Republic of (Bonn, Hamburg)	The Netherlands	
Greece	New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch)	
Hong Kong	Pakistan	
	Peru	

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

Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers

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; Mozambique; Port Louis, Mauritius; and Tel Aviv, Israel. Marketing Officers are located in Bombay and Calcutta, India; Brussels, Belgium; Colombo, Ceylon; Dublin, Ireland; Madrid, Spain; Rangoon, Burma; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Seoul, Korea.

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.

Britain (Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth)	Norway (Canberra)
Canada (Sydney, Melbourne)	Pakistan (Sydney)
Ceylon (Sydney)	Peru (Canberra)
China, (Republic of Taiwan) (Sydney)	Philippines (Melbourne)
France (Sydney)	Singapore (Sydney)
Italy (Sydney)	South Africa (Melbourne)
Indonesia (Canberra)	Spain (Canberra)
Japan (Canberra)	Sweden (Melbourne)
Malaysia (Sydney)	U.S.A. (Canberra)
New Zealand (Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Brisbane, Perth)	U.S.S.R. (Canberra)

Commonwealth Migration Offices overseas

The Department of Immigration has established offices overseas to handle migration matters, and in some countries regional officers are provided. Inquiries and applications may also be made at any Australian diplomatic, consular or trade post overseas. Full details are available from the Department of Immigration, Canberra, A.C.T.

