

Acknowledgments

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The Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence presents its report on the reference 'Australia and ASEAN'.

J. P. SIM
Chairman

The Senate
December 1980

APPENDIX 1

The ASEAN Declaration

The Presidium Minister for Political Affairs/Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand:

MINDFUL of the existence of mutual interests and common problems among the countries of Southeast Asia and convinced of the need to strengthen further the existing bonds of regional solidarity and co-operation;

DESIRING to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional co-operation in Southeast Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region;

CONSCIOUS that in an increasingly interdependent world, the cherished ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being are best attained by fostering good understanding, good neighborliness and meaningful co-operation among the countries of the region already bound together by ties of history and culture;

CONSIDERING that the countries of Southeast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and insuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to insure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples;

AFFIRMING that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and aren't intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of states in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development;

DO HEREBY DECLARE:

FIRST, the establishment of an Association for regional co-operation among the countries of Southeast Asia to be known as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

SECOND, that the aims and purposes of the Association shall be:

1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian nations;
2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;
3. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;

4. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
5. To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communication facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;
6. To promote Southeast Asian studies;
7. To maintain close and beneficial co-operation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer co-operation among themselves.

THIRD, that, to carry out these aims and purposes, the following machinery shall be established;

- a. Annual meeting of foreign ministers, which shall be by rotation and referred to as ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. Special meetings of foreign ministers may be convened as required;
- b. A Standing Committee, under the chairmanship of the foreign minister of the host country or his representative and having as its members the accredited ambassadors of the other member countries, to carry on the work of the Association in between meetings of foreign ministers;
- c. Ad hoc committees and permanent committees of specialists and officials on specific subjects;
- d. A National Secretariat in each member country to carry out the work of the Association on behalf of that country and to service the annual or special meetings of foreign ministers, the Standing Committee and such other committees as may hereafter be established.

FOURTH, that the Association is open for participation to all states in the Southeast Asian region subscribing to the aforementioned aims, principles and purposes.

FIFTH, that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of Southeast Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and co-operation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity.

DONE in Bangkok this eighth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty seven.

APPENDIX 2

Australian Bilateral Trade with ASEAN Member Countries¹

INDONESIA

Two-way trade with Indonesia continues to expand and stood at \$316.7 million in 1978-79. Indonesia is Australia's seventeenth largest export market and twenty-second largest source of imports. In 1978-79 exports to Indonesia were \$217.6m and imports \$99.2m. While the absolute trade surplus remains heavily in Australia's favour, in ratio terms it has decreased from 6.5:1 in 1973-74 to 2.2:1 in 1978-79.

Balance of trade

	<i>\$A million</i>					
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Australian exports	107.6	177.5	161.6	180.6	196.3	217.6
Australian imports	16.6	18.7	25.6	50.2	84.1	99.2
Balance	+91.0	+158.8	+136.0	+130.4	+112.2	+118.4

Australia-Indonesia trade relationship

Trade relations between Australia and Indonesia are governed by the GATT and a bilateral Trade Agreement signed in 1959 and renegotiated in 1972. It is basically a most-favoured-nation type of agreement. The agreement provides for Australian support for ASEAN trade initiatives, support for international commodity agreements, encouragement of Australian investment and participation by Australian consultants and contractors in Indonesian projects. There is also provision for consultations as required on trade matters, although no formal consultations have in fact taken place under the agreement.

Australian exports

Australian exports to Indonesia in 1978-79 were valued at \$217.6m an increase of 10.8% or \$21.3m over the previous year. Primary products accounted for 51% of Australia's exports while manufactures accounted for 40%. Major export items in 1978-79 included wheat (\$70.5m), iron and steel (\$25.3m), zinc and zinc alloys (\$16.4m), machinery and transport equipment (\$15.6m), dairy products (\$12.2m), and refined petroleum (\$9.4m).

Trade promotion

The Jakarta Post is manned by a Senior Trade Commissioner, Trade Commissioner, two Assistant Trade Commissioners and a Trade Officer. Trade promotional activity is currently centred around specialised displays in the Trade Commissioner Showroom.

Four to five displays are usually held each year with up to fifteen firms participating in each. This technique has proven successful in attracting business interest in Indonesia. The Post also encourages ad hoc usage of the showroom by individual Australian exporters. An extensive tour program to the outer regions of Indonesia is also

¹ Source—The Department of Trade and Resources.

undertaken with the view to highlighting product opportunities for Australian exporters. Visits to Australia by key executives in major Indonesian purchasing authorities and organisations under the Trade Promotions Visits Fund are also encouraged.

Imports from Indonesia

Australia's imports from Indonesia have increased fourfold since 1975-76 to \$99.2m in 1978-79. The main imports from Indonesia in 1978-79 were petroleum and petroleum products (\$44.8m), coffee (\$19.4m), tea (\$14.9m) and natural rubber (\$5.4m). The resumption of significant purchases of crude oil has almost eliminated Indonesia's trade deficit with Australia.

Australian investment

The estimated level of Australian investment in Indonesia as at 30 June 1978 was \$42m not including retained earnings. The value of Australian investment in Indonesia including retained earnings is estimated at \$200m.

Future prospects

With the largest population in South East Asia and large funds being received from its oil, Indonesia's development offers significant opportunities for Australian exporters in a wide range of products including food items, livestock, machinery, equipment and skills for development projects and inputs for a range of industrial undertakings. However, Australia's ability to exploit this potential particularly in respect of large scale projects will depend on the ability to offer suitable financial (credit) packages and for Australian firms to form consortia.

Imports from Indonesia are expected to continue to be dominated by the traditional items, crude oil, coffee, tea and natural rubber. Prospects for manufactured items will depend on the development of export industries in Indonesia producing items suitable for the Australian market.

MALAYSIA

Two-way trade with Malaysia has developed steadily in recent years and stood at \$483.1m in 1978-79, making Malaysia Australia's ninth largest export market and seventeenth largest source of imports. In 1978-79 exports to Malaysia were \$330.5m and imports \$152.6m. In absolute terms the trade surplus has increased from \$48.1m in 1973-74 to \$177.9m in 1978-79 and in ratio terms also the surplus has increased from 1.7:1 to 2.2:1.

	<i>\$A million</i>					
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Australian exports	117.6	194.4	172.7	224.6	214.8	330.5
Australian imports	69.5	58.8	82.1	113.4	120.5	152.6
Balance	+ 48.1	+135.6	+90.6	+111.2	+94.5	+177.9

Australia-Malaysia trade relationship

The Australia-Malaysia Trade Agreement was signed in 1958. The Trade Agreement provides for bindings of preferential rates and margins on goods specified in Schedules. The main products are timber, rubber and tin for Malaysia and wheat and dairy products for Australia. Unbound preference margins exist on certain other timber and tropical agricultural products. In 1975 an Exchange of Letters was signed which provided

for the exchange of preferences to be continued until the outcome of the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) becomes clearer, but on a more flexible basis to allow tariff adjustments by each country in the GATT MTN context or for domestic economic policy reasons. The possibility of renegotiating the Agreement in the near future is being explored.

Australia's exports to Malaysia

Australia's exports to Malaysia have increased from \$117.6m in 1973-74 to \$330.5m in 1978-79; an average growth rate of 23.0%. Exports to Malaysia are largely processed and unprocessed primary products which in 1978-79 accounted for 74.8%. The main export items in 1978-79 were: tin ores and concentrates (\$73.2m); raw sugar (\$56.5m); wheat (\$46.2m); greasy wool (\$15.1m) and milk products (\$9.5m).

Trade promotion

The Kuala Lumpur Post is manned by a Senior Trade Commissioner, Trade Commissioner and an Assistant Trade Commissioner. A range of promotional activity is undertaken by the Post including an annual program of specialised trade displays in the Trade Commissioner showroom, displays in the Showroom by individual firms, tours to regional areas of Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Brunei. Use is also made of the Trade Promotion Visits Fund to encourage key officials and businessmen to visit Australia.

The organisation of large trade displays by Australia has been replaced by the specialised displays and participation in the major international trade shows in Singapore which attract many buyers from Malaysia.

Investment

Australian investment in Malaysia as at 30 June 1978 stood at \$30m. Including retained earnings, it is estimated that the value of Australian investment is approximately \$150m.

Australia's imports from Malaysia

During the period 1973-74 to 1978-79 imports from Malaysia increased from \$69.5m to \$152.6m, representing an average annual growth rate of 17.0%. Main imports from Malaysia in 1978-79 were: timber and timber products (\$28.7m); natural rubber (\$27.8m); vegetable oils and fats (\$14.9m); fish, crustaceans, etc (\$11.4m); woven cotton fabrics (\$9.3m); industrial machinery and equipment (\$8.7m); cocoa (\$7.7m), and wood and cork manufactures (\$5.2m).

In the sensitive area Australian imports from Malaysia have shown significant growth, such as imports of textiles, apparel and footwear, which have increased from \$4.9m in 1973-74 to \$18.8m in 1978-79, despite temporary import restraints.

Future prospects

Trade between Australia and Malaysia is expected largely to maintain its current pattern with Australia continuing to supply inputs required for Malaysia's development and industrial needs and certain agricultural products for a growing population enjoying increasing incomes. At the same time Malaysia's major exports to Australia (rubber and timber products) should continue to find a market as could certain items from Malaysia's developing industries. In view of the nature of the two-way trade it is anticipated that the trade surplus in Australia's favour will continue.

THE PHILIPPINES

Two-way trade with the Philippines has developed steadily in recent years and stood at \$242.7 million in 1978-79, making the Philippines Australia's twentieth largest export

market and twenty-sixth largest source of imports. In 1978–79 exports to the Philippines were \$165.8m and imports \$76.9m and while the absolute trade surplus has been increasing, in ratio terms it has decreased from 4.9:1 in 1973–74 to 2.2:1 in 1978–79.

	<i>\$A million</i>					
	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
Australian exports	79.2	99.7	93.5	118.5	130.5	165.8
Australian imports	-16.2	-24.1	-27.9	-43.9	-56.8	-76.9
Balance	+63.0	+75.6	+65.6	+74.6	+73.7	+88.9

Australia/Philippines trade relations

The Australia–Philippines Trade Agreement was first negotiated in 1965. It was renegotiated to more adequately reflect trends and developments in bilateral trade and trade relations. The new agreement signed in June 1975 and brought into force in May 1979 provided, *inter alia*, for continued exchange of m.f.n. (most-favoured-nation) treatment, expansion and diversification of trade, encouragement of suitable Australian investment, support for international commodity arrangements, Australian support for ASEAN trade initiatives and the establishment of a Joint Commission to meet regularly to advance the objectives of the Agreement. The Joint Commission has met twice; in August 1979 and February 1980.

Exports to the Philippines

In 1978–79, manufactures and semi-manufactures accounted for 58.3% of Australia's total exports to the Philippines (\$165.8m) with processed and unprocessed primary products accounting for 28.2% and 5.7% respectively. The main export items in 1978–79 were: ingots of iron and steel (\$31.6m); milk and cream (\$12.1m); meat and meat preparations (\$9.8m) and aluminium and aluminium alloys (\$9.0m).

Trade promotion

The Manila Post is manned by a Senior Trade Commissioner, Trade Commissioner and an Assistant Trade Commissioner. A range of trade promotion activity is undertaken by the Post including:

- three to four Trade Commissioner showroom displays to promote Australia's exports to the Philippines;
- a major trade display to promote industrial products normally held every two years;
- a number of tours to regional areas of the Philippines undertaken by the Trade Commission staff each year to look for new and expanding opportunities; and
- encouragement of visits to Australia by senior executives in major Philippines purchasing authorities and organisations under the Trade Promotion Visits Fund.

Imports from the Philippines

Imports from the Philippines in 1978–79 were valued at \$76.9m. The main import items were: wood simply worked and railway sleepers (\$12.4m); parts for motor vehicles (\$10.0m); clothing and accessories (\$9.6m); fruit and nuts (\$5.1m).

Australian investment in the Philippines

Estimates of the level of Australian investment in the Philippines as at 30 June 1978 were \$13m. However, this figure does not include the value of retained earnings. Estimates of total Australian investment in the Philippines including retained earnings put the figure at approximately \$30m.

Future prospects

It is expected that trade between Australia and the Philippines will continue to grow although the rate of growth might taper off. It is also expected that the trade imbalance is likely to continue and widen as the Philippines economy develops and demand increases for agricultural commodities and for raw material or energy inputs into Philippine industry. Growth in Philippine exports to Australia will continue to be limited by the relatively small size of the Australian market, and Australia's self-sufficiency in most raw materials and food stuffs.

SINGAPORE

Two-way trade with Singapore has developed steadily in recent years and stood at \$541.5m in 1978-79 making Singapore Australia's largest trading partner within ASEAN and, on a world basis, Australia's sixteenth largest export market and eleventh largest source of imports.

In 1978-79 Singapore was the only ASEAN member with which Australia did not have a trade surplus; the trade deficit being \$13.9m compared to a trade surplus in 1973-74 of \$65.6m. In ratio terms Australia's trade balance with Singapore has decreased from 1.8:1 in 1973-74 to 0.9:1 in 1978-79.

	<i>\$A million</i>					
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Australian exports	147.7	206.2	185.3	183.5	240.7	263.8
Australian imports	82.1	126.9	160.3	196.3	264.9	277.7
Balance	+65.6	+79.3	+25.0	-12.8	-24.2	-13.9

Australia-Singapore trade relationship

Australia has no bilateral trade agreement with Singapore and the trade relationship is governed by the GATT to which both countries are party. Singapore has been kept informed of progress towards the objective of concluding basically common trade agreements with ASEAN countries but Singapore officials have not seen the need for such a trade agreement. Arising out of the Ottawa Agreement (1932) Australia receives Commonwealth preferential treatment on a few of the dutiable items in the Singapore tariff and almost all of the balance of Australia's exports enter Singapore duty free. In return Australia accords Singapore the Declared Preference Country Preferences (DPCs). However, Singapore's usage in recent years has been minimal and Australia's policy is to progressively subsume these DPC preferences into its system of tariff preferences for developing countries.

Australia's exports to Singapore

Australia's exports to Singapore have increased from \$147.7m in 1973-74 to \$263.8m in 1978-79, representing an average annual growth rate of 12.3%. Manufactures form a relatively high proportion of total exports to Singapore accounting for 52.8% in 1978-79 compared to primary products of 40.2%.

The main exports items in 1978–79 were: machinery and transport equipment (\$59.7m); wheat (\$20.7m); meat (\$16.0m); iron and steel (\$15.7m); petroleum and petroleum products (\$14.5m); chemicals and related products (\$13.0m); fruit and nuts (\$10.0m) and sugar (\$9.7m).

Trade promotion

The Singapore Post is manned by a Senior Trade Commissioner and two Assistant Trade Commissioners. In addition to developing Australian exports and investment in Singapore, a major activity is the servicing of Australian participation in major international trade fairs for which Singapore has become a major venue. These fairs cater for the South East Asian market.

Because of the emergence of these specialised international fairs, individual Australian trade displays would not have the drawing power of similar displays elsewhere and are not normally useful in the Singapore environment. However, the Trade Commissioner showroom is used for displaying particular product ranges not covered by these fairs and also increasingly individual Australian exporters have found the use of the showroom an extremely effective promotional tool.

Australia's imports from Singapore

During the period 1973–74 to 1978–79 Australia's imports from Singapore increased from \$82.1m to \$277.7m, representing an average annual growth rate of 27.6%. Main import items from Singapore in 1978–79 were: refined petroleum products (\$167.2m); textile yarn fabrics, made-up articles (\$9.2m); printed matter (\$7.9m); natural rubber latex (\$5.3m) and timber and timber products (\$5.0m). In certain sensitive areas for Australia, imports have increased steadily, such as imports of textiles, apparel and footwear which have risen from \$5.1m in 1973–74 to \$11.0m in 1978–79, despite temporary import restraints.

Investment

Australian investment in Singapore as at 30 June 1978 stood at \$51m, excluding retained earnings. However, it is estimated that the value of Australian investment, including retained earnings, is substantially above this figure with 86 firms operating manufacturing facilities (as at February 1980).

Future prospects

Growth of two-way trade between Australia and Singapore should be maintained in the medium term with Australia's continued requirements for imported refined petroleum products and Singapore's ability and capacity to supply certain higher technology goods. At the same time there will be a continuing strong demand for raw materials, semi-processed goods and equipment to develop and feed these industries and a steady increase in the requirements of an increasingly affluent population. A significant future item of Australian exports could be steaming coal should the Singapore Government decide to proceed with plans to establish coal-fired power stations.

THAILAND

Two-way trade with Thailand has expanded steadily in recent years but Thailand is still a relatively small market and source of imports for Australia. Thailand is Australia's twenty-fourth largest export market and thirty-ninth largest source of imports. In 1978–79 exports to Thailand were \$112.8m and imports \$35.4m and while the absolute trade surplus has been increasing, in ratio terms it has decreased from 5.1:1 in 1973–74 to 3.1:1 in 1978–79.

	<i>\$A million</i>					
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Australian exports	50.6	49.4	46.4	65.0	74.5	112.8
Australian imports	9.9	16.1	21.7	25.6	30.5	35.4
Balance	+ 40.7	+ 33.3	+ 24.7	+ 39.4	+ 44.0	+ 77.4

Australia-Thailand trade relationship

Trade relations between Australia and Thailand are governed by a bilateral Trade Agreement signed in October 1979. The Agreement is basically a most-favoured-nation type of agreement and provides for the strengthening and diversification of trade, the encouragement and facilitation of commercial, industrial and technical co-operation, including investments on a joint venture basis, support for trading arrangements among ASEAN countries, support for international commodity agreements, and the establishment of an Australia-Thailand Joint Trade Committee. The first meeting of the Joint Trade Committee was held in Bangkok in December 1979.

Australian exports

Australian exports to Thailand in 1978-79 were valued at \$112.8m an increase of 51.4% or \$38.3m over the previous year. Manufactures accounted for 70.2% of Australia's exports to Thailand with processed and unprocessed primary products accounting for 14.2% and 8.8% respectively.

Major export items in 1978-79 were zinc and zinc alloys (\$12.8m); machinery and transport equipment (\$12.1m); chemicals and related products (\$11.0m); precious and semi-precious stones (\$10.8m); iron and steel (\$10.7m) and wheat (\$7.0m).

Trade promotion

The Bangkok Post is manned by a Senior Trade Commissioner, Trade Commissioner and Assistant Trade Commissioner. The Post also has responsibility for Burma. Trade Promotion of Australian products in Thailand has been based on a series of major solus trade displays, the latest being in November 1978. The new Chancery opened in November 1979, contains a Trade Commissioner showroom facility and it is expected that it will be the venue for two of three specialised displays annually. Ad hoc usage of the showroom facility by individual Australian companies will also be encouraged.

Imports from Thailand

Imports from Thailand have increased steadily in recent years albeit from a low base and in 1978-79 were valued at \$35.4m an increase of 16.1% or \$4.9m over the previous year. The main imports from Thailand in 1978-79 were textile yarn, fabrics, made up articles (\$7.5m); animal feedstuffs (\$4.5m); fish crustaceans and molluscs (\$3.2m); jewellery, gold and silver-smiths wares (\$2.0m) and clothing and accessories (\$1.9m).

Australian investment

Estimates of the level of Australian investment as at 30 June 1978 was \$8 million. However this figure does not include retained earnings and while no firm figures are available with retained earnings, Australian investment is estimated to be well in excess of \$50 million.

Future prospects

Continued steady growth in most of Australia's traditional exports to Thailand can be expected but any dramatic upsurge in exports is only likely to come from the emerging prospects for sales of steaming coal (for power generation and cement plants) and possibly iron ore for steel manufacture. Such sales could also involve the sale of relevant Australian equipment and expertise. Thailand's exports to Australia increasingly comprise manufactured goods which have to compete with supplies from other developing countries for the relatively small Australian market. Given the nature of the present trade between the countries which, apart from the possibility of steaming coal sales to Thailand, should maintain a similar pattern over the next few years, a trade surplus in Australia's favour is expected to continue.

Australian Immigration Principles

It is important that, as a nation, we clearly state the basis on which our immigration policies will operate. Accordingly, the Government has adopted a set of nine principles upon which we will act. In so doing, we hope to secure wide understanding both by Australians and by the peoples and governments of other countries of the goals, obligations and constraints of our policies. The principles are:

1. It is fundamental to national sovereignty that the Australian Government alone should determine who will be admitted to Australia. No person other than an Australian citizen, or a constituent member of the Australian community, has a basic right to enter Australia.
2. Apart from people admitted as refugees and for family reunion, migrant entry criteria should be developed on the basis of benefit to the Australian community, and the social, economic and related requirements within Australia. As a general rule, Australia will not admit for settlement people who would represent an economic burden to Australia through inordinate claims on welfare, health or other resources, who would endanger the community by criminal or other anti-social activities, or whose entry would be to their own detriment.
3. The size and composition of migrant intakes should not jeopardise social cohesiveness and harmony within the Australian community.
4. Immigration policy should be applied on a basis which is non-discriminatory. There are external restraints on the extent to which Australia can apply a non-discriminatory policy. Some countries will not allow their nationals to emigrate; other countries allow only those with exit permits to leave; some countries will not permit the emigration of skilled and professional workers. Some countries will not allow advertising for migration purposes, others will not allow immigration offices to be established within their territories, or allow immigration officers to operate within their territories. In addition, there are varying degrees of interest in migration to Australia in particular areas. The principle of non-discrimination means that policy will be applied consistently to all applicants regardless of their race, colour, nationality, descent, national or ethnic origin or sex.
5. Applicants should be considered for migration as individuals or individual family units, not as community groups. An exception will be refugees in designated refugee situations, although even in such circumstances the criteria for selection will be related to the characteristics of individual applicants.
6. Eligibility and suitability standards for migrants should reflect Australian social mores and Australian law. Polygamous unions will not be accepted, or the entry of child fiancés. The concept of immediate family, for eligibility purposes, will be derived from the Australian norm, that is, the unit consisting of husband, wife and minor unmarried children.

7. Migration to Australia should be for permanent settlement although there should be no barrier preventing the departure of persons wishing to leave. The guest-worker migration flow until recently popular in the industrialised countries of Western Europe will not be adopted for Australia.
8. While migrants will have the same rights as other Australian residents to choose their place of residence individually or collectively, enclave settlement will not be encouraged. Immigration policy will not consider communities for mass movement to Australia in situations where enclave settlement would occur.
9. Policies governing entry and settlement should be based on the premise that immigrants should integrate into Australian society. Migrants will be given every opportunity, consistent with this premise, to preserve and disseminate their ethnic heritage.

APPENDIX 4

Settler Arrivals from ASEAN Countries 1970-79

Calendar year	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Total ASEAN countries	Total settler intake	ASEAN intake as percentage of total intake
1970	85	857	351	644	131	2 068	185 325	1.1
1971	113	1 042	429	1 006	128	2 718	155 525	1.7
1972	60	860	458	794	75	2 247	112 468	2.0
1973	80	605	481	1 054	107	2 327	105 003	2.2
1974	140	917	756	1 048	139	3 000	121 324	2.5
1975	103	1 076	1 097	846	129	3 251	54 118	6.0
1976	154	1 293	1 094	869	841	4 251	58 317	7.3
1977	246	2 517	1 853	941	1 337	6 894	75 640	9.1
1978	428	7 195	1 141	697	836	10 297	68 419	15.0
1979(p)	2 598	9 294	1 801	766	1 022	15 481	72 567	21.3

(p) preliminary figures.

Note: These figures include Indo-Chinese refugees.

Source: Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Indonesia

	Eligibility category											
	Family reunion		General eligibility		Refugees		Special eligibility		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
July April 1979-80	194	4.7	49	1.2	3 862	93.6	-	-	21	0.5	4 126	100
July June 1978-79	205	16.7	23	1.9	937	76.2	40	3.3	24	1.9	1 229	100
July June 1977-78	225	71.4	47	14.9	17	5.4	-	-	26	8.3	315	100

Philippines

	Eligibility category											
	Family reunion		General eligibility		Refugees		Special eligibility		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
July April 1979-80	991	53.3	600	32.3	242	13.0	-	-	27	1.4	1 860	100
July June 1978-79	862	60.7	372	26.2	160	11.2	4	0.3	23	1.6	1 421	100
July June 1977-78	687	45.1	793	52.1	20	1.3	4	0.3	18	1.2	1 522	100

Singapore

	Eligibility category											
	Family reunion		General eligibility		Refugees		Special eligibility		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
July April 1979-80	182	27.5	239	36.2	141	21.3	26	3.9	73	11.1	661	100
July June 1978-79	202	27.9	406	56.0	28	3.9	32	4.4	57	7.8	725	100
July June 1977-78	301	32.3	540	57.9	3	0.3	17	1.9	71	7.6	932	100

Malaysia

	<i>Eligibility category</i>											
	<i>Family reunion</i>		<i>General eligibility</i>		<i>Refugees</i>		<i>Special eligibility</i>		<i>Not stated</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
July - April 1979-80	383	6.1	758	12.1	4 969	79.4	-	-	150	2.4	6 260	100
July - June 1978-79	457	4.9	1 011	10.8	7 676	82.1	37	0.4	163	1.8	9 344	100
July - June 1977-78	463	9.9	1 416	30.2	2 610	55.6	29	0.6	174	3.7	4 692	100

Thailand

	<i>Eligibility category</i>											
	<i>Family reunion</i>		<i>General eligibility</i>		<i>Refugees</i>		<i>Special eligibility</i>		<i>Not stated</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
July - April 1979-80	135	7.4	10	0.5	1 667	91.2	-	-	17	0.9	1 829	100
July - June 1978-79	175	37.4	41	8.8	223	47.6	12	2.6	17	3.6	468	100
July - June 1977-78	184	14.5	45	3.5	1 002	78.8	14	1.1	26	2.1	1 271	100

APPENDIX 5

List of Persons and Organisations Submitting Evidence to the Committee

Alford, Mr J. D., Perth, W.A.
Amnesty International, Australian Section, Perth, W.A.
ASEAN Tourism Chapter for Australia and New Zealand, Sydney, N.S.W.
Asian Studies Association of Australia, Sydney, N.S.W.
Australian Broadcasting Commission, Sydney, N.S.W.
Australian Council for Overseas Aid, Canberra, A.C.T.
Australian Council of Trade Unions, Melbourne, Vic.
Australian Development Assistance Bureau, Canberra, A.C.T.
Australian Federal Police, Canberra, A.C.T.
Australian Film Commission, Sydney, N.S.W.
Australian-Indonesian Business Co-operation Committee, Canberra, A.C.T.
Australian National Commission for UNESCO, Canberra, A.C.T.
Australian National Line, Melbourne, Vic.
Australian National Railways Commission, Adelaide, S.A.
Australian-Philippines Business Co-operation Committee, Canberra, A.C.T.
Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, Canberra, A.C.T.
Bibliographic Information on Southeast Asia Project, Sydney, N.S.W.
Bureau of Industry Economics, Canberra, A.C.T.
Business and Consumer Affairs, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
Caldwell, Professor J. C., Canberra, A.C.T.
Confederation of Australian Industry, Canberra, A.C.T.
Crafts Council of Australia, Sydney, N.S.W.
Defence, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
Deui Raju, Ms S., Sydney, N.S.W.
Dharmalingam, Dr S. K., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Drake, Professor P. J., Armidale, N.S.W.
Education, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
Eldridge, Dr P., Hobart, Tas.
Findlay, Dr C. C., Canberra, A.C.T.
Foreign Affairs, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
Frost, Dr F. D., Canberra, A.C.T.
Garuda Indonesian Airways, Sydney, N.S.W.
Glanvill, Mr A. R., Sydney, N.S.W.
Healey, Mr D. T., Adelaide, S.A.
Henderson, Mr K., Canberra, A.C.T.
Home Affairs, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
Housing and Construction, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
Industrial Relations, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
Industries Assistance Commission, Canberra, A.C.T.
Ingleson, Dr J., Sydney, N.S.W.
Institute of Industrial Engineers, Singapore

James Hardie Industries Ltd, Sydney, N.S.W.
 Jones, Dr G. W., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Kiwi Polish Company Pty Ltd, Melbourne, Vic.
 Kumar, Dr A. L., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Landy, Mr L., Darwin, N.T.
 Lim, Dr R., Sydney, N.S.W.
 Lucas, Dr D. W., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Mackie, Professor J. A. C., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Macknight, Dr C. C., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Madigan, Mr R. T., Melbourne, Vic.
 Malaysia Society of the Asian Studies Association of Australia, Sydney, N.S.W.
 McCawley, Dr P., Canberra, A.C.T.
 McDonald, Dr P. F., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Millar, Dr T. B., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Miller, Mr G., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Minister of Information, State of Aceh, Sumatra, Indonesia
 National Development, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
 National Library of Australia, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Office of National Assessments, Canberra, A.C.T.
 O'Neill, Dr R. J., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Osborne, Dr M., Canberra, A.C.T.
 O'Shea, Father J., Manila, Philippines.
 Philippines–Australia Business Co-operation Committee, Manila, Philippines.
 Qantas, Sydney, N.S.W.
 Reid, Dr A., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Richards, Mr R., Adelaide, S.A.
 Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Sandhu, Professor K. S., Singapore
 Singapore Airlines, Sydney, N.S.W.
 Singapore International Chamber of Commerce, Singapore
 Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation, Cooma, N.S.W.
 Southeast Asian Studies Program, Singapore
 Stall, Mr R., Perth, W.A.
 Tariff Commission, Philippines
 The Implementation and Management Group Pty Ltd, Sydney, N.S.W.
 The Institution of Engineers, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Trade and Resources, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Transnational Corporations Research Project, Sydney, N.S.W.
 Transport, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Treasury, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Veterans' Affairs, Department of, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Viviani, Dr N., Brisbane, Qld
 Warner, Mr D., Mt Eliza, Vic.
 Webb, Mr J., Canberra, A.C.T.
 Whiteman, Mr P. C., Brisbane, Qld