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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

20 JAN - 16 FEB 1985

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Final before departure from New York

JH/JPK/lc
19 January 1985

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours From GMT</u>	<u>Airline +Flgt Number</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Sun 20 Jan	LV: New York (JFK)	1000	-5	PA100	747	0
Sun 20 Jan	ARR: London (LHR) (Brown's Hotel)	2140	0			
Mon 21 Jan	London					
Tues 22 Jan	LV: London (LHR)	1110	0	BA4752	757	0
	ARR: Edinburgh (Hotel Caledonian)	1220	0			
Wed 23 Jan	LV: Edinburgh	0910	0	BA4733	VA11	0
	ARR: London (Brown's Hotel)	1020	0			
Thur 24 Jan	LV: London (LHR)	1415	0	KL122	DC9	0
Thur 24 Jan	ARR: Amsterdam	1610	+1			
Thur 24 Jan	LV: Amsterdam	1730	+1	SQ23	747	0
	ARR: Cairo	2250	+2			
Fri 25 Jan	LV: Cairo	0005	+2	SQ23	747	0
	ARR: Bangkok (Hotel Oriental)	1315	+7			
Sat 26 Jan	Bangkok					
Sun 27 Jan	Bangkok					
Mon 28 Jan	LV: Bangkok	1030	+7	QV421	AN4	0
	ARR: Vientiane	1200				
	LUNCH					
Mon 28 Jan	LV: Vientiane	1600		QV311	AN4	0
	ARR: Hanoi (Government Guest House)	1700	+7			
Tues 29 Jan	Hanoi					
Wed 30 Jan	LV: Hanoi	1340	+7	TH501	737	0
Wed 30 Jan	ARR: Bangkok (Hotel Oriental)	1520	+7			

Thur 31 Jan	LV: Bangkok	P.M.	+7	BY SPECIAL AIRCRAFT		
	ARR: Chiang Mai			Flight time 30 mins		
	Overnight Government House					
Fri 1 Feb	LV: Chiang Mai	A.M.		BY SPEICAL AIRCRAFT		
	ARR: Bangkok		+7	Flight time 30 mins		
	LV: Bangkok	1700	+7	MH/TG83	AB3	0
Fri 1 Feb	ARR: Kuala Lumpur	1955	+8			
	Hotel Hilton					
Sat 2 Feb	Kuala Lumpur					
Sun 3 Feb	LV: Kuala Lumpur	1330	+8	SQ107	AB3	0
	ARR: Singapore	1420	+8			
	LV: Singapore	1530	+8	SQ206	AB3	0
Sun 3 Feb	ARR: Jakarta	1600	+7			
	Government Guest House Wisma Negara					
Mon 4 Feb	Jakarta					
Tues 5 Feb	LV: Jakarta	1000	+7	Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Jogjakarta/	1100	+7			
	Borobudur					
	LV: Jogjakarta	1505	+7	Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Bali	1525	+7			
	Nusadua - Beach Hotel					
Thur 7 Feb	LV: Bali	1230	+7	GA663 (provided by		
	ARR: Jakarata	1400	+7	Government)		
	LV: Jakarata	1500	+7	GA966	AB3	0
	ARR: Singapore	1730	+8			
	Dinner at Government Guest House					
Thur 7 Feb	LV: Singapore	2110	+8	QF2	747	0
Fri 8 Feb	ARR: Sydney	0740	+10.5			
	(Government Guest House					
Sat 9 Feb	LV: Sydney	1000	+10.5	QF43	747	0
Sat 9 Feb	ARR: Auckland	1450	+12			
	South Pacific Hotel)					
Sun 10 Feb	LV: Auckland	1000	+12	By Car		
	ARR: Ngaruawahia	1130	+12			
	Lunch					
	LV: Ngaruawahia	1430	+12	By Car		
	ARR: Hamilton	1600				
	LV: Hamilton	1615		Government Aircraft		
Sun 10 Feb	ARR: Wellington	1735	+12			
	(Park-Royal Hotel)					

Mon 11 Feb	Wellington					
Tues 12 Feb	LV: Wellington	1550	+12	QF48	747	0
	ARR: Sydney	1705	+10.5			
	LV: Sydney		+10.5	Government aircraft		
	ARR: Canberra		+10.5			
	Lakeside Hotel					
Wed 13 Feb	Canberra					
Thur 14 Feb	LV: Canberra	P.M.	+10.5	Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Sydney		+10.5			
	overnight, Government Guest House					
Fri 15 Feb	LV: Sydney	1500	+10.5	PA816	747	0
Fri 15 Feb	ARR: Los Angeles	0925	-8			
	The Beverly Hills Hotel					
Sat 16 Feb	LV: Los Angeles	1100	-8	PA90	747	0
	ARR: New York (JFK)	1905	-5			

Friday, 8 February

Sydney

07.40 arrive Sydney
 transfer to Kirribilli House

p.m. harbour cruise on government launch
 departure from wharf at Kirribilli House

evening opera: Don Pasquale

NB Kirribilli House will accommodate at most 6,
 preferably 5 of the Secretary-General's party.
 The balance of the party will be accommodated by
 the Australian government in a city hotel.

Saturday, 9 February

Sydney/Auckland

10.00	depart Sydney	QF43
14.50	arrive Auckland	
	welcome by Prime Minister Lange	
	transfer to South Pacific Hotel	
19.20	depart Hotel	
19.30	dinner hosted by Governor General	
for	and Lady Beattie in honour of Secretary-General	
20.00	and Madam (black tie, long dress; RA)	
later	return to South Pacific Hotel	

Sunday, 10 February

Auckland/Ngaruawahia

10.00	depart Auckland	by car - accompanied by
11.30	arrive Ngaruawahia, Turangawaewae Marae	PM and Mrs. Lange and Minister Wetere

* welcome by Dame Te Ata I Rangikaahu DBE
and Mrs W. Paki (SG to speak briefly)
(ladies: skirt to mid-calf)

luncheon

14.30	depart Ngaruawahia	by car - accompanied by
16.00	arrive Hamilton	PM and Mrs. Lange and Minister Wetere. Visit to farm en route.

16.15	depart Hamilton	Government aircraft
17.35	arrive Wellington	
	transfer to Park Royal Hotel	

evening private

* At an appropriate moment the Secretary-General
might leave a small gift.

Monday, 11 February

Wellington

10.30 depart from hotel
10.40 arrive Ministry of Foreign Affairs

10.45 possible brief meeting with Minister of State
for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Defence, Mr. O'Flynn
meeting with Permanent Secretaries of relevant
Departments hosted by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs

12.00 Secretary-General joins the Cabinet meeting at
Parliament House

12.30 call on the Prime Minister of New Zealand
(9th floor, no maximum no. of aides)

12.45 for Secretary-General is Guest of Honour at a
13.00 Ministerial Luncheon hosted by Prime Minister
in Ministerial Dining Room, 2nd Floor, (toast; RA +1)

14.15 Secretary-General and Prime Minister hold
a joint press conference (Ground Floor)

14.45 call on Leader of Opposition,
the Honourable J.K. McLay

15.15 depart by car
15.25 arrive Parkroyal Hotel

17.05 Secretary-General and Madam depart Hotel by car
17.10 arrive Executive Wing, Parliament House

17.15 Secretary-General and Madam are guests of honour
at a Reception hosted by the Prime Minister
and Mrs. Lange in the Banquet Hall
(lounge suit/short frock)

18.30 depart by car
18.40 arrive Parkroyal Hotel

19.15 depart by car
19.30 arrive at Official Residence of Prime Minister,

19.30 Secretary-General and Madam are Guests of Honour
for at a Dinner hosted by the Prime Minister
20.00 and Mrs. Lange at Vogel House
(lounge suit/long frock)

later return to Hotel

(Separate programme for Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar until late afternoon,
with Mrs. Lange.)

Tuesday, 12 February

Wellington/Sydney/Canberra

a.m. visit National Museum and Art Gallery
 return to Hotel

luncheon private

14.30 depart by car

14.50 arrive Wellington International Airport
 official farewells: the Prime Minister
 and Mrs. Lange

15.50 depart Wellington QF48

17.05 arrive Sydney

transfer from Sydney to Canberra by government jet,
welcome by Foreign Minister at airport

transfer to Lakeside Hotel

evening free

Wednesday, 13 February

Canberra

a.m.	meeting with Foreign Minister and senior officials (one hour)
lunch	hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke at their residence, The Lodge (brief off-the-cuff toast)
afternoon	meeting with Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, to discuss refugee questions (Africa, Kampuchea, Afghanistan) followed by sightseeing
dinner	hosted by Foreign Minister (brief off-the-cuff toast) (<u>no</u> black tie)
<u>NB</u>	Host and location for lunch/dinner may be reversed.

Thursday, 14 February

Canberra

a.m. Opposition Spokesman on Foreign Affairs,
Mr. McPhee has requested an appointment.

 It is possible that the head of the Australian
Red Cross may do likewise.

13.00 lunch at the National Press Club,
followed by 20 min. address and 40 mins. of
questions and answers
(possible theme: arms control)

 transfer to hotel
transfer to airport

 transfer from Canberra to Sydney by government jet

evening dinner hosted by UNA and Australian Committee
International Year of Peace (the dinner will raise
funds for IYP and Ethiopia; Secretary-General to
speak)

Friday, 15 February

Canberra/Sydney/L.A.

a.m. meeting with Premier of New South Wales,
Mr. Wran

12.15 lunch hosted by Governor General,
Sir Ninian Stephens, at Admiralty House,
his residence, adjacent to Kirribilli House
(Madam, RA + 1)
(Governor-General, Madam + 1)

transfer to airport

15.00 depart Sydney PA816
09.25 arrive Los Angeles
transfer to The Beverly Hills Hotel

NB Mr. Levtchenko will depart Sydney on
Thursday, 14 February for Los Angeles.

The Secretary-General, Madam, Yanick and JH
will remain overnight in L.A., while the
balance of the party will transit to New York.

Saturday, 16 February

11.00	depart Los Angeles	PA90
19.05	arrive New York (JFK)	

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY
FOR HIS VISIT TO THE UK, SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
20 January - 16 February 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

- * Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia
- ** Mr. Brian E. Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs
- *** Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- **** Mr. Tatsuro Kunugi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Co-ordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General

- *** Mr. Hédi Annabi, Principal Officer

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Ms. Yanick Saint Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levchenko, Operations Officer

-
- * will join the party at the conclusion of the Secretary-General's stay in the UK
 - ** only in the UK
 - *** only in SE Asia
 - **** only in Thailand, Laos and Viet Nam
 - NB see the attached

NB

The Secretary-General decided that the following Resident Coordinators/UNIC Directors will accompany his party in their countries of accreditation:

United Kingdom

Mr. Erik Jensen
Director, UNIC London

Thailand

Mr. Winston Prattley
UNDP Resident Representative

Mr. Jamshid Anvar, Deputy
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Co-ordination
of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance
Programmes

Laos

Mr. Per Janvid
UN Resident Coordinator

Vietnam

Mr. Karl Englund
UN Resident Coordinator

Malaysia and Singapore

Mr. Y.Y. Kim
UN Resident Coordinator

Indonesia

Mr. Gamil Hamdy
UN Resident Coordinator

Australia/New Zealand

Mr. Paul Ignatieff
Director, UNIC Sydney

AUSTRALIA

(Country code: 61)

Sydney (city code: 2)

<u>UNIC:</u>	Tel:	29-21-51, 29-03-57
	Telex:	790-25777 UNSYD
	Cable:	OMNIPRESS, SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

Mr. Paul Ignatieff, Director
Tel. home 02-328-1681

Government Guest House
Tel.

Canberra (city code: 62)

NEW ZEALAND

Country Code (64)

Auckland

South Pacific Hotel
Tel. (09) 778-920

Governor General's Residence
Tel. (09) 686-015

Turanganaewae Marae
Tel. NT-8947 (through rural operator)

Hamilton Farm (Mr. Wallace)
Tel. CB-6891 (as above)

Wellington (04)

Park Royal Hotel
Tel. (04) 859-949

Prime Minister's Office
Tel. (04) 749-137

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tel. (04) 728-877

TIME DIFFERENCES

UK is 5 hrs ahead of New York
Thailand 12
Laos 12
Vietnam 12
Malaysia 13
Indonesia 12
Singapore 13
Australia 15.5
New Zeal. 17

Note to file

Secretary-General's visit to New Zealand

Mr. Gibson of the New Zealand Mission called to say that the topics which Prime Minister Lange wished to discuss with the Secretary-General would include

1. Disarmament
2. US/SU arms talks
3. Nuclear Free Zone in the South Pacific
4. New Caledonia
5. South Pacific in general
6. New Zealand's prospective candidacy
for the UNDP Governing Council

In regard to item 6, Mr. Gibson explained that it was usual for New Zealand to rotate on the Council with Australia. The Prime Minister would wish simply "to flag" the forthcoming candidacy for the Secretary-General's information.



J.P. Kavanagh
18 January 1985

cc: Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Dayal

Brief for the Secretary-General

New Zealand

General

New Zealand, a member of the British Commonwealth (capital Wellington), has a land area of 268,808 sq. kms. It is composed of two large islands (the North Island and the South Island) and several smaller outlying islands with a population of 3.2 million, 85 per cent of whom are of British descent. The most significant minority group is the Maori who number some 280,000 people.

The first European to discover New Zealand was Abel Tasman. According to oral tradition, the Maoris migrated from other Pacific islands to New Zealand several centuries before Tasman's discovery. Captain James Cook in four voyages in the 1770s circumnavigated both islands and mapped the coastline.

In 1840, the Maori chieftains entered into a compact with European settlers who had arrived 25 years earlier. In the Treaty of Waitangi, they ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria while retaining territorial rights (Waitangi Day - New Zealand's national holiday is celebrated on 6 February). In 1907, New Zealand was given dominion status and in 1947 it claimed complete autonomy under the Statute of Westminster, enacted by the British Parliament in 1931.

The discovery of gold in 1861 resulted in a large influx of settlers. The introduction of refrigerated shipping in 1882 enabled New Zealand to become a leading exporter of dairy produce and meat which still continues to this day. The depression of the early 1930s revealed the extent of its dependence on this export trade and led to the establishment of more local light industry. In recent years, forestry has been greatly expanded. Its major trading partners are Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. Since the 1970s, New Zealand has sharply increased its trade with the ASEAN countries, China, Middle Eastern countries, the USSR and East European countries.

Government

As an independent member of the British Commonwealth, New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The Queen is represented by the governor-general who must act on the advice of the Executive Council appointed by the 92 member single-chamber House of Representatives which is elected by adult suffrage. Although there have been coalition governments, the two-party system usually operates.

The Labour Party came to power in July 1984 in a landslide victory over the National Party. Headed by Prime Minister David Lange (pronounced Long-ee), the Labour Party's election was due mainly to widespread public disenchantment with economic policies which had led New Zealand into what was said to be its worst economic crisis.

FOREIGN POLICY ORIENTATION

Historically, New Zealand has been even more closely identified with the United Kingdom than Australia. Furthermore, it has always felt somewhat overshadowed by its larger neighbour. But in recent years, New Zealand's perceptions of itself have been undergoing gradual changes. It now considers itself as a Pacific nation and no longer as a European outpost.

After World War II, New Zealand and U.S. foreign and defence policies were increasingly intertwined. New Zealand signed the ANZUS Pact in 1951 and was a founding member of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in 1954. New Zealand troops served with UN forces in the Korean conflict and with U.S. forces in South Vietnam. The involvement in Vietnam touched off a national debate on foreign policy, however, and all New Zealand troops were withdrawn from Vietnam by the end of 1971; New Zealand's military participation in SEATO was subsequently terminated. Thus, New Zealand has been forging closer ties to the United States and the Pacific. After the United Kingdom's entry into the EEC this trend has accelerated.

A charter member of the United Nations, New Zealand joined the world organization on 24 October 1945. It participates in ESCAP and in all the nonregional specialized agencies except WIPO. In addition, New Zealand belongs to the Asian Development Bank, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth of Nations, and OECD, among other intergovernmental organizations. It is also a signatory to GATT and the Law of the Sea.

The Labour Party and Mr. Lange himself are strongly committed to nuclear disarmament and oppose the spread of nuclear weapons. They urge that the South Pacific be declared a nuclear weapons free zone. Since 1972, Australia and New Zealand have co-sponsored resolutions in the General Assembly calling for a comprehensive test ban treaty (CTB). Its advocacy of a CTB does not stem solely from the fact that France continues to test its weapons in the South Pacific although this is a central concern to New Zealand. It objects to the use of a relatively peaceful part of the world for developing and refining the instruments of nuclear war.

In 1984 France extended an invitation to a scientific fact-finding mission to visit the test site to assess the impact of testing on the atoll in Mururoa (Tahiti) in which New Zealand participated. New Zealand considered that while the mission's conclusions allayed some concern about possible health hazards and radio active waste management procedures they did not provide any basis that proved the test programme was safe or that it should be allowed to continue.

ANZUS

While ANZUS remains the mainstay of the country's security, the New Zealand Government has decided to ban nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships from New Zealand ports creating difficulties with its alliance

partners and particularly the United States. Along with other countries of the South Pacific it has been deeply concerned about the effects of nuclearization of the South Pacific region.

The Labour Party has called on the Government to renegotiate the terms of its association with Australia and the United States for the purpose of ensuring the economic, social and political stability of the South East Asian and Pacific regions.

While the Labour Party has adopted rather sweeping resolutions calling for New Zealand's withdrawal from ANZUS and for an end to its participation in defence alliances in general. Prime Minister Lange has said that he wants to renegotiate the alliance to "denuclearize" it. The Lange Government has also declared its intention to negotiate with Washington to ensure that American warships would visit New Zealand only under its terms.

In an effort to avert a crisis, the United States has announced that nuclear vessels would not be sent to New Zealand for six months, i.e. until January 1985. Under the ANZUS pact, Sea Eagle exercises will be held in the Tasman Sea in late February 1985. The New Zealand Government has stated that it would consider specific requests for port visits of ships taking part in the exercise although it still maintains its stand that nuclear vessels should not dock there.

Anti-Apartheid Policy

The new Labour Government has adopted a strong anti-apartheid policy. After breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa it has announced that it will not issue visas to sports people representing South Africa and actively discourages sports contacts with South Africa. It supports international efforts to secure the release of political prisoners in South Africa. It continues to enforce the arms embargo against South Africa and has declared its willingness to carry out any economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council. It rejects the recognition of Bantustans as independent states. There is no longer any New Zealand corporation operating in either South Africa or Namibia.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

As a primary producing and exporting country, New Zealand has often found itself in a position of disadvantage in the world markets where agricultural protectionism is wide-spread and steadily rising. It also perceives the international trading and financial arrangements as heavily skewed against primary producing countries like itself. In many ways, therefore, New Zealand finds itself in sympathy with the demands of the developing countries for greater equity and justice in international economic relations.

The economic crises of the seventies and the international recession of the early eighties, have badly hit the country's economy resulting in a real decline in incomes and standards of living and casting a deep shadow on its economic future. The effects of these adverse external factors were compounded by what is considered to have been lack of sound economic policies and management by the previous government.

The Lange Government has made economic revival as its first priority. In addition to talking domestic measures to revive economic growth, it has called for a comprehensive review of the international trade and payments systems to deal with the problems of growing protectionism and external debt. (New Zealand's external debt reached \$12.5 billion in 1984). In his address to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Prime Minister Lange called for an "overhaul" of the present international economic system.

As regards, the pattern of trade, in the past 15 years with the United Kingdom's entry into the EEC, the direction of New Zealand's exports (mainly dairy products) has changed from the United Kingdom, which used to absorb the bulk of its exports to Australia, Japan, and the United States which together account for about half of its exports, countries of the East Asian Rim now take the same level of exports as Western Europe i.e. 25 per cent each. An agreement on Closer Economic Relations with Australia came into effect in 1983 which will eventually remove the barriers to trade between the two countries.

Bilateral and multilateral assistance

New Zealand provides 80 per cent of its economic assistance (NZ\$ 71 million annually) on a bilateral basis to the States of the South Pacific with over half concentrated on neighbouring island countries. Its second area of aid concentration is in South East Asia, particularly ASEAN countries.

New Zealand is also an active participant in the South Pacific Commission (SPC), based in New Caledonia; the South Pacific Forum and its South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC), based in Fiji; and the Forum Fisheries Agency based in the Solomon Islands. It is also a member of the South Pacific Regional Trade and Cooperation Agreement (SPARTICA).

Due to foreign exchange trends, New Zealand is ranked as 18 on the UNDP list of major donors (US\$960,265) which in New Zealand dollars amounted to \$1.45 million. This was the first year since 1977 that its contribution has dropped below the US\$1.0 million mark.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

As mentioned above, New Zealand is taking an increasingly active role in South Pacific affairs and is co-operating very closely with regional organizations and neighbouring states.

New Caledonia

Along with other members of the South Pacific Forum, New Zealand believes that the decolonization process should be advanced speedily through peaceful means. It has stressed the crucial role of dialogue. It did not wish to see unwelcome external influences intrude upon events in New Caledonia nor did it wish to see the transition to independence marred by an outcome that was not in accordance with the wishes of all the peoples of that country. New Zealand is a leading member of the Working Group on New Caledonia set up by the South Pacific Forum and hosted its latest meeting in Wellington last month.

East Timor

New Zealand supports the Secretary-General's efforts to find a comprehensive settlement for East Timor.

Tokelau

A separate brief has been submitted on Tokelau.

Cook Islands

In 1965, the Cook Islands in an act of self-determination observed by the United Nations opted for free association with New Zealand. They are internally self-governing although New Zealand has responsibilities for external affairs and defence. It has an estimated population of 20,000 while another 23,000 live in New Zealand. The Cook Islanders have the right to New Zealand citizenship. New Zealand aid to the Cook Islands is reviewed annually. In 1983-1984 it amounted to NZ\$11.350 million and it is expected to be increased to NZ\$11.8 million in 1984/85. In addition, Australia, the Netherlands and various international agencies provide aid to the Cook Islands.

Niue

In a referendum observed by the United Nations in 1974, Niue with a current estimated total population of 3,000 (approximately 10,000 live in New Zealand), attained self-government in 1974 in free association with New Zealand which continues to have responsibility for foreign affairs and defence. As in the case of the Cook Islands, the inhabitants of Niue retain their New Zealand citizenship and New Zealand is the major contributor of financial and other aid to the island (in 1983-84 NZ\$5.575 million).

Antarctica

New Zealand is a member of the Antarctic Treaty and believes that the Treaty has worked effectively for the last 25 years. The Antarctic territory known as the Ross Dependency was brought under New Zealand jurisdiction in 1923. The land area is estimated at 41,354,000 hectares. There are no permanent inhabitants but scientific stations are staffed all the year round. Laws and administrative powers are in the hands of the New Zealand Governor General.

Immigration

The total Pacific Island Polynesian population in New Zealand numbered 89,697 representing 2.9 per cent of New Zealand's total population. Nearly half were Samoans while more than a quarter were Cook Island Maoris.

New Zealand has special work permit schemes for citizens of Tonga, Fiji, and Western Samoa. Under these schemes, agreed upon after negotiations with the respective governments, workers may undertake employment in response to specific job offers from New Zealand employers.

During 1983, 626 Indo-Chinese refugees arrived for resettlement bringing the total number of Indo-Chinese refugee settlers in New Zealand to 5,305 at the end of 1983. By the end of March 1983, 292 Polish refugees had been resettled in New Zealand.

Brief for the Secretary-General

Tokelau

Tokelau, a Non-Self-Governing Territory administered by New Zealand, consists of three atolls with a total land area of about 12 square kilometres and a population of 1,572. The constraints of atoll life and population have led more than 2,300 Tokelauans to settle in New Zealand.

The Administrator of Tokelau is appointed by the administering Power. He resides in Wellington and visits Tokelau periodically. In practice, most of the powers of the Administrator are exercised by the Official Secretary of the Office for Tokelau Affairs, which by agreement with the Government of the State of Samoa, is based at Apia. The Office co-ordinates the activities of the members of the Tokelau Public Service working on the atolls.

There is a General Fono (Council) for Tokelau as a whole. Each island sends delegations of equal size to the General Fono which usually meets twice a year. The General Fono decides on programmes and plans for the Territory as a whole and can also make recommendations about laws for Tokelau to the administering Power.

The economy is simple being based on copra, resources of the sea and handicrafts. The Territory faces considerable transport and communications problems.

Role of the United Nations

The political, economic and social conditions in the Territory are reviewed by the Committee of 24 and by the General Assembly annually. New Zealand co-operates closely with the United Nations bodies in their consideration of the Territory.

The Committee of 24 also dispatched a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory in 1981. In its report, the Mission stated its conviction that for economic, social and cultural reasons, Tokelauans did not yet wish to reconsider the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand. It emphasized the need for adequate political education so that the people could be prepared for self-government. It also stressed the importance of providing secondary education facilities locally. It agreed with the request of the people that the Office of Tokelau Affairs be transferred from Apia to the Territory itself, thus bringing the civil service closer to those it served. It also called for further economic improvements and in particular for better transport and communications facilities.

While responding positively to the Mission's recommendations, New Zealand has found it difficult to transfer the administering Headquarters to the Territory and to improve transport and communications substantially. Since 1981, the Committee of 24 and the General Assembly have based their consideration of the Territory on the Mission's report and on the annual reports of the administering Power.

In its report of 1984, the administering Power stated its intention to be guided by the wishes of the Tokelauan people and to introduce greater self-determination at the pace they desired. It also reported that steady progress was being made in delegating to the people the right to determine the Territory's development policies and establish priorities for the expenditure of its income. The administering Power further indicated that it was exploring possibilities that might exist for economic development in order to limit the extent of their economic dependence on New Zealand.

At its thirty-ninth session, the Assembly adopted by consensus, Decision 39/408 which was recommended by the Committee of 24. By that decision, the Assembly (a) noted that the people of the Territory had expressed the view that, for the time being, they did not wish to review the nature of the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand; (b) welcomed the assurances of the administering Power that it would continue to be guided solely by the wishes of the people of Tokelau as to the future status of the Territory and noted that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance should they desire to change their status; (c) called upon the administering Power to continue its programme of political education within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau; (d) expressed the opinion that the administering Power should continue to inform the Tokelauan people of the consideration of their Territory by the United Nations; and (e) recognized that the political and economic development of Tokelau was an important element in the process of self-determination.

Recommendations

In your talks with the New Zealand Prime Minister, you may wish to express your appreciation for the excellent co-operation that New Zealand has always extended to the United Nations regarding territories for which it has been responsible and in particular Tokelau. You may also wish to inquire about New Zealand government's intentions on the future of the Territory in the light of recent developments in the area especially the plebiscite in Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Position of New Zealand on Disarmament Issues

General: For 33 years New Zealand has been a committed member of the Western alliance and the ANZUS Treaty (Australia, New Zealand, United States) and over the years its policies have been similar to those of the NATO countries. However, there has been some deviation, especially on nuclear issues, since the present Labour Government assumed office in mid-1984.

The Prime Minister, in his address at the thirty-ninth General Assembly, devoted a good deal of his statement to disarmament which has assumed an increasing prominence in public debate in New Zealand. The Prime Minister reaffirmed his faith in the UN and in the contribution it can make towards bringing the nuclear arms race under control.

New Zealand's special interest is in the cessation of nuclear testing by France in French Polynesia and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

Nuclear testing: At the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly New Zealand, together with Australia, submitted a draft resolution of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty (CTB) which was adopted as resolution 39/53. Unlike the other two CTB resolutions, resolution 39/53 called for a ban on all nuclear tests, not only nuclear weapon tests. In the First Committee, New Zealand stated that its advocacy of a CTB did not stem solely from the fact that one of the nuclear-weapon States continued to test weapons in the South Pacific; it wanted all nuclear testing everywhere to end quickly, not simply French testing. "France should, however, have no doubt that its nuclear tests in the South Pacific are a central concern to all Governments in the region. It should not think that, because many countries in our region are small and vulnerable, their repeated requests for those tests to stop can be ignored", the New Zealand representative stated.

South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone: New Zealand fully supports the proposal made by Australia for the establishment of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone (the absence of the word "weapon" is deliberate in order to give it a wider scope). At their meeting in Tuvalu in August 1984, the Heads of Government of the South Pacific Forum countries spelt out the principles that will be applied in constructing the zone.

The first session of the Working Group established by the Forum to examine the issues involved was held in Suva, Fiji, from 13 to 16 November, under the chairmanship of Australia. Reports indicate that the Group made good progress towards identifying the elements of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty which enabled a legal drafting group to meet in Suva from 17 to 21 December. The Working Group has been asked by the Forum to present, if possible, a draft treaty, for consideration by the Forum Heads of Governments at its next meeting in August 1985.

Various: In July 1984 the new Prime Minister, Mr. David Lange, reaffirmed his party's pledge to ban nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships from New Zealand waters. According to reports this pledge might be tested in late February when the first US Navy warship is likely to call at a New Zealand port. The New Zealand Prime Minister will be required by his Labour Party policy to inquire of the captain if his vessel is nuclear powered or is bearing nuclear arms. (Canberra Times, 19 December).

New Zealand is a committed advocate of the non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and has announced its intention to participate fully in the Third Review Conference of the Parties to that Treaty.

It is greatly concerned that the military competition between the United States and the USSR may in the years ahead move into the new environment of outer space.

In 1983 New Zealand pledged \$10,000 towards the World Disarmament Campaign.

NEW ZEALAND

Nationals of New Zealand on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 14 nationals of New Zealand on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 7-18. New Zealand is therefore within its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 15 New Zealand nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 5 employed by UNDP*, 4 by UNICEF, 1 by ITC, 4 by UNHCR, and 4 by UNRWA. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 47.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on New Zealand's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 47 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
NEW ZEALAND
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	-	-	2	8	2	2	2	-	16	7-10	0.28	163-237	433.4
1976	-	-	-	2	9	3	3	3	-	20	7-10	0.28	175-247	524
1977	-	-	-	2	10	2	2	3	-	19	7-12	0.28	211-361	634
1978	-	-	-	3	8	2	2	3	-	18	7-12	0.26	202-351	602
1979	-	-	-	2	8	2	4	1	-	17	7-12	0.26	201-350	568
1980	-	-	-	5	4	2	1	1	-	13	7-12	0.27	210-359	475
1981	-	-	-	3	4	2	3	-	-	12	7-19	0.27	283-722	530
1982	-	-	-	2	3	2	3	3	-	13	7-19	0.27	279-719	498
1983	-	-	-	3	2	3	3	3	-	14	7-18	0.26	271-710	544
1984	-	-	-	3	1	3	5	2	-	14	7-18	0.26	271-710	532

		<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	14	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	16
1976	16	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	20
1977	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	19
1978	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	18
1979	18	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	17
1980	17	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	13
1981	13	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-1	12
1982	12	-	4	4	1	2	3	+1	-1	13
1983	13	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	14
1984	14	-	1	1	2	-	2	+1	-	14

*As of 30 June 1984

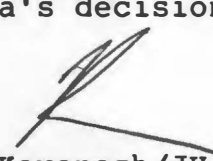
NEW ZEALAND
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars)

Name of Fund	1984		1985	
	Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment	0.26%		0.26%	
Regular Budget	1,689,182	1,689,182	1,711,173	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	89,856	89,856	45,720	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	361,328	361,328	180,506	-
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	1,154	1,154	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>2,141,520</u>	<u>2,141,520</u>	<u>1,937,399</u>	<u>-</u>
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS				
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	7,970	7,970	-	-
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	5,314	5,314	-	-
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	10,627	10,627	-	-
Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign	10,000	10,000	-	-
United Nations Fund for Namibia	3,321	3,321	-	-
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	23,652	23,652	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>60,884</u>	<u>60,884</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,202,404</u>	<u>2,202,404</u>	<u>1,937,399</u>	<u>-</u>

Note for the file

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

1. The Chargé d'affaires at the Australian mission,
Mr. Ian Hutchens called me this afternoon and conveyed a list of issues which Canberra feels may arise in the official talks between the Secretary-General and his hosts. The points mentioned were:
 1. Security Council Affairs
 2. Indo-China, including the Thai-Lao border dispute
 3. East Timor
 4. West Irian
 5. Cyprus
 6. Middle East, UN involvement
 7. Namibia
 8. Budget and Personnel matters
 9. Pacific issues, including possibly New Caledonia
 10. UNHCR - the possibility of the appointment of a new High Commissioner
 11. Antarctica
 12. Developments at GA 39.
2. Mr. Hutchens asked if I could think of any other topics that might arise. I felt that Disarmament and nuclear testing would probably feature.
3. Mr. Hutchens mentioned that he had informed the President of the General Assembly of Australia's decision to withdraw from the Committee of 24.


J.P. Kavanagh/JH
10 January 1985

cc: Mr. Dayal
✓ Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Ignatieff, Sydney

Australian proposal concerning military advisers of the Secretary-General

In a press release dated 4 January 1985, the Australian Foreign Minister indicated that Australia would propose, as a step towards the collective security goals proposed in the UN Charter, that the Security Council authorize the appointment of military advisers to help the Secretary-General deal with international conflicts. The Foreign Minister has also announced that he intends to discuss this matter with the Secretary-General during his visit to Australia.

This is a matter of extreme delicacy and must be handled with great care. While the Secretary-General appreciates the intention of Australia and its support for him, he fears that the proposal concerning military advisers may be counter-productive for the following reasons:

- a) This proposal will most probably be opposed by the Soviet Union, which has always been suspicious of any move which might dilute the functions and responsibilities of the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee on matters concerning the maintenance of international peace and security.
- b) The Secretary-General already has military advisers to assist him on international conflicts in the context of UN peace-keeping. The first military adviser of the Secretary-General was appointed by Dag Hammarskjöld in 1956 at the time of the establishment of UNEF I. The Secretary-General now has one military adviser (Brigadier-General Dibuama) and 3 assistant military advisers. The practice concerning the appointment of the Secretary-General's military advisers has never been challenged and is working satisfactorily. The Australian initiative could create a controversial issue out of this well established practice.

Brief for the Secretary-General

Australia

Background

The Commonwealth of Australia (capital Canberra) has an area of 7,682,300 sq. kms., or almost that of the continental United States. The interior is largely arid and useless for farming, and of only marginal value for pastoral activities. The moderate southeast contains 62 per cent of the population.

In 1984, Australia's population was 15.5 million of which about 98 per cent was of European, mainly British, origin. Since the 1970s, there has been an upsurge of Asian immigration, including 88,000 Indo-Chinese refugees. In the latter part of 1983, Asian immigration had increased to 40 per cent of a total of over 20,000. In 1981, there were 41,000 Aborigines.

The Commonwealth comprises six states, including the island of Tasmania, and one internal territory (Northern Territory). Executive power is vested in the British Monarch and exercised through a Governor-General who acts on the advice of the Cabinet led by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in a bi-cameral parliament, comprising a Senate and a House of Representatives. Elections were held in December 1984, returning for a second time the Labour Party Government under Prime Minister Robert Hawke, although with a reduced majority in the House. The Hawke Government is credited with having brought about an economic recovery and having restored peace to the industrial sector by effecting agreement among business, labour and government regarding prices and wages.

Australia in the United Nations

As a founding member of the Organization, Australia has always played an active role in the United Nations and has served on many United Nations bodies, including the Security Council (four terms), Trusteeship Council (as Administering Authority for Nauru and New Guinea), ECOSOC and its various subsidiary bodies, Special Committee of 24, and United Nations Council for Namibia. An Australian judge has also served on the ICJ (1958-1967).

It has been involved in almost all United Nations peace-keeping operations and has been active in disarmament and outer space bodies as well as on nuclear arms control. Australia contributed A\$16 million to UNDP for use in its 1984 technical assistance projects, over A\$53 million in grain, other commodities and cash to WFP and US\$7 million to UNICEF (1A\$ = US\$0.83).

Australia administered the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the non-self-governing Territory of Papua as a combined administrative unit. It also administered the Trust Territory of Nauru (jointly with New Zealand and the United Kingdom) and the non-self-governing Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Nauru and Papua New Guinea acceded to independence in 1968 and 1975, respectively, while the Cocos voted in 1984 to integrate with Australia.

General foreign policy orientation

Traditionally, Australia's foreign policy was built around its relationship with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. Since the end of World War II, however, close relations have been forged with the United States. More recently, Australia has developed an increased sense of belonging to its geographical region and has actively promoted links with its Pacific and Asian neighbours. Japan has replaced the United Kingdom as its major trading partner and Australia is constantly seeking to strengthen its economic and political ties with the ASEAN countries, China and the Republic of Korea.

Australia is the largest and wealthiest among South Pacific nations and has strongest ties with New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, a former dependent territory. It was a founding member of the South Pacific Forum.

Upon its first election to office in May 1983, the Hawke Government rescinded the ban on trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which had been imposed in 1979 and has made friendly overtures to that country. In May 1984, Mr. Hayden made the first visit by an Australian Foreign Minister to the Soviet Union in 20 years. Australia has diplomatic relations with various Socialist countries, including the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Yugoslavia. In September 1984, Australia announced that it would establish diplomatic relations with Albania at the Ambassadorial level.

United States

Australia's close relationship with the United States is anchored in the collective security arrangements (the ANZUS treaty) and substantial economic ties (in 1983/84, the United States was Australia's second largest trading partner). ANZUS (signed in 1952) was the first collective defence treaty Australia entered into without the United Kingdom. Several United States military and para-military facilities are located in Australia which continues to give access to United States nuclear-powered craft. At the cost of some support, the Government has over-ridden opposition within the left wing of the Labour Party to its sanctioning of a continued United States military presence in Australia, as well as to its decision not to ban United States nuclear ships.

In December last year, it was reported that some irritation had been caused between Australia and the United States because of Australia's stand in the General Assembly on nuclear issues (see below). Foreign Minister Hayden was said to be the focus of United States displeasure.

United States officials will visit Australia early in 1985 for discussions on disarmament.

Asia/Pacific

ASEAN : Australia shares with South East Asian countries a concern for peace and the economic and social development of the region. It was a founder member of the Colombo Plan in 1950 and supports ASEAN's call for the

establishment in the region of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, (ZOPFAN). It is active in regional economic organizations including ESCAP and the Asian Development Bank and provides ASEAN with development aid.

Although collectively the ASEAN countries are Australia's fourth largest trading partner (after Japan, the EEC and the United States), less than three per cent of ASEAN trade is conducted with Australia. Furthermore, Australia's relative share is declining owing to fierce competition. The Labour Government has encountered difficulties in its relations with ASEAN over its stance on the question of Kampuchea, particularly after its decision in 1983 to withdraw its sponsorship of the General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea (see below).

Australia is linked with Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and the United Kingdom in a Five-Power Defence Agreement under which it has a joint air force base in Malaysia at Butterworth and maintains a fighter squadron in Singapore. In February 1984, Prime Minister Hawke visited Singapore and Malaysia for discussions on mutual defence and trade matters. Relations between the Prime Ministers of Australia and Singapore are reportedly warm.

Indochina : Australia is closely concerned with developments in Indochina in the context of stability and security in Southeast Asia and sees itself to be uniquely qualified to act as a "facilitator" in easing tensions and promoting dialogue among ASEAN, Vietnam, the United States and China with respect to the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Australia has had diplomatic relations with Vietnam since 1975 although in February 1980, following Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, the Liberal Government, in solidarity with ASEAN, ceased giving aid to Vietnam.

The Hawke Government has taken a somewhat friendlier attitude than its predecessor toward Vietnam. Among other things, in 1983, the Australian Labour Party Conference passed a resolution calling for resumption of aid to Vietnam, and in 1983 and 1984, the Government decided not to co-sponsor the ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea at the United Nations. Also during 1983, Foreign Minister Hayden visited Hanoi and Foreign Minister Co Thach of Vietnam paid a return visit to Canberra in March 1984. The Australian Government has since announced that it will not resume development aid to Vietnam before consulting with ASEAN but has extended moderate amounts of humanitarian aid.

In July 1984, Australia put forward a proposal offering Canberra as a possible site for talks between Vietnam and ASEAN. Although the proposal was not accepted by ASEAN, it is still on the table.

Prince Sihanouk has accepted an invitation to visit Canberra in February 1985 not as head of state but as a Cambodian leader.

Australia also maintains an Embassy in Vientiane and has an active and visible aid programme for Laos.

Indonesia : Australia and Indonesia share a general pro-western orientation in their foreign policy and their overall relations are friendly. Yet, a number of factors militate against the development of a close and smooth relationship between the two countries. Indonesia's proximity and large population with an extremely high population destiny generates a kind of psychological pressure on Australia with its vast under-populated expanses. Last year, a minor misunderstanding was caused in the relations between the two countries by a leaked classified document (Strategic Basis of Australian Defence Policy) which characterized Indonesia as the principal potential threat to Australia.

The latter's attitude to the East Timor question and its tendency to criticize Indonesia for its lack of respect for human rights and democratic institutions are further sources of strain in their relationship. Indonesia was offended by resolutions adopted by the Labour Party Conferences in 1982 and 1983 demanding that the Labour Government reverse the decision of the previous Liberal Government to recognize East Timor as part of Indonesia.

But at the Party Conference held in July 1984, the Labour moderates led by Foreign Minister Hayden outvoted the Party's left wing on the East Timor question. A resolution was adopted which expressed concern at Indonesia's failure to grant self-determination to East Timor but omitted the demand for recognition to be reversed. The resolution concentrated mainly on human rights and humanitarian relief. While acknowledging that this represented an improvement in comparison with the previous platform of the Party, Indonesia still considered it as "interference" in its internal affairs. It also called for an independent international commission to visit the Territory to assess the conditions there. Indonesia was also irked by Australia's decision to grant a visa to Jose Ramos Horta of FRETILIN, to enable him to attend the 1984 Labour Conference, as well as by Foreign Minister Hayden's decision to meet Horta, albeit informally. Mr. Hayden is reported to have told Horta that nothing "will or can change the fact" that East Timor is part of Indonesia.

In September 1984, Foreign Minister Hayden had discussions on the question of East Timor with President Eanes of Portugal, eliciting a warning from Indonesia against interfering in the matter. Mr. Hayden denied that he was trying to mediate and said Australia supported United Nations efforts to resolve the question.

Australia gives humanitarian aid to East Timor and has co-operated with the International Red Cross in reuniting Timorese refugees with their families in Australia. On several occasions, Australian diplomats have visited the Territory including most recently the Ambassador to Indonesia, to assess conditions and have generally reported favourably on the situation.

Another issue between Australia and Indonesia is the so-called Timor Gap, a potentially oil-rich area of the Timor Sea between East Timor and the northwest coast of Australia where the sea boundaries of the two countries are undefined over 250 km. While Australia claims that the boundary should be drawn along its continental shelf, which would give all the oil-bearing area

to it, Indonesia calls for the use of the median-line principle for drawing up the boundary. Since 1979, there have been six rounds of inconclusive negotiations over the issue.

In December 1984, it was reported that the two sides were studying a proposal for a jointly-administered zone in the disputed area to allow oil and gas exploration to proceed.

The negotiations are seen as a promising omen for Indonesian-Australian relations, but are also considered to imply the Labour Government's willingness to acknowledge Indonesian sovereignty over East Timor. Foreign Minister Gama of Portugal told Foreign Minister Hayden last September that Portugal considered the talks to be inconsistent with United Nations resolutions on East Timor and to international law.

Another irritant in Australian relations with Indonesia has been the tendency of the Australian press to play up the problem of Irian Jaya and to back Papua New Guinea against Indonesian pressure on it not to allow the rebels to take refuge in its territory.

Other Asian nations : Australia's relationships with Japan and China are based largely on trade. Australia is the primary supplier of energy and raw materials to Japan which is its largest trading partner. Recently, however, Australia's traditional trade surplus with Japan has been eroded by a combination of factors. To try to reverse the trend, Australia is reportedly conducting a belated "political courtship" with that country. Prime Minister Hawke visited Japan in February 1984 and Prime Minister Nakasone visited Australia in January 1985.

Australia has also endeavored to develop friendly relations with China since 1972. Exports to that country have risen to \$A 600 million annually and are expected to increase further under the Labour Government. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Canberra in April 1983 and Foreign Minister Hayden visited Beijing in August 1983.

South Pacific

As the largest and most industrialized country in the South Pacific, Australia plays a major role in the region's affairs. In 1984, the South Pacific Forum accepted Australia's draft principles on a nuclear-free zone including the proposal that each Forum member should have the right to decide for itself whether or not nuclear ships should visit its ports. It also agreed to set up a working group on the zone chaired by Australia. Australia's traditionally close relationship with New Zealand has been strained by their differing views on the question of visits by nuclear ships.

With regard to promoting the region's economic development, Australia is a member of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Affairs and a party to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency Convention. Together with New Zealand, it entered into a non-reciprocal, preferential trade agreement in favour of

Forum members (SPARTECA). Australia is the largest donor of development aid to the South Pacific.

Australia maintains a uniquely close relationship with Papua New Guinea. It provides Papua New Guinea with substantial financial assistance (\$A 300 million in 1984 or about 36 per cent of Australia's total foreign aid), and feels itself obligated to respond positively to possible requests from Port Moresby for military assistance. The Strategic Basis Paper of 1983 recommended that Australia should encourage Papua New Guinea to suppress anti-Indonesian activity by Irian Jaya dissidents to avoid provoking Indonesian military intervention.

New Caledonia : Australia strongly supports the principle of self-determination for New Caledonia. It considers that it has a real and direct interest in developments there because these could be a source of instability in the region as a whole. It has said that it would take every opportunity to make its views known to the French Government, leaders of the Territory's independence movement and the South Pacific Forum (SPF). In November 1984 Foreign Minister Hayden vexed France by calling on it to hold urgent talks with all parties in the Territory and referring to New Caledonia as one of the last vestiges of colonialism in the Pacific. Following his remarks, the Australian Ambassador to France was summoned to the French Foreign Ministry for a protest.

Other issues

Apartheid : Australia still maintains diplomatic and consular relations with South Africa. In the General Assembly it has consistently voted against the resolutions on military and nuclear collaboration and has abstained on resolutions dealing with economic sanctions against apartheid, the oil embargo against South Africa and the Programme of Action against apartheid.

However, Australia ranks among those Western countries that have taken concrete steps to implement some of the General Assembly resolutions. In 1979 it banned all flights to South Africa by its national airline, Qantas. In 1984, it cut South African Airways flights to Australia by half, to one flight a week.

Australia has, with a few exceptions, effectively ended all bilateral sports contacts with South Africa. In 1984 it barred three high-level South African rugby officials from visiting Australia to lobby for renewed sports ties with South Africa and also denied travel visas to leading South African politicians who intended to address seminars arranged by the South African Embassy in Canberra.

South African liberation movements and the South West Africa People's Organization have opened information offices in Australia.

Australia has made generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

Nuclear questions : Australia follows a strong anti-nuclear policy. It is in the forefront of opposition to French nuclear testing in the Pacific and in 1973 brought a suit before the ICJ to enjoin France from carrying out atmospheric tests on Mururoa. It continues to protest to France against underground tests at Mururoa and in 1983 imposed a ban on exports of uranium to France which is still in effect.

Australia ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1973 and in 1983 introduced at the South Pacific Forum a proposal for the declaration of the South Pacific as a nuclear-free zone which was approved by the Forum in 1984. (Under the terms of ANZUS, Australia continues to provide facilities to US nuclear-powered craft).

At the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly Australia introduced a draft resolution on the urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty. It also voted in favour of a draft resolution calling for a nuclear-arms freeze which was not supported by its Western allies.

Australia is a producer of uranium and has two fully operating mines. In 1984, opening of a third uranium mine was approved by the Government over considerable left-wing opposition. Uranium exports are subject to strict nuclear safeguards.

AUSTRALIA

Nationals of Australia on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 45 nationals of Australia on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 32-43. Australia is therefore over its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 64 Australian nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 11 employed by UNDP*, 14 by UNICEF, 2 by ICSC, 3 by ITC, 7 by UNCHR, 2 by UNRWA, 3 by UNU and 3 on Special Leave without pay. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 154.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on Australia's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 154 Nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
AUSTRALIA
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	-	-	-	3	5	5	11	6	-	30	26-30	1.44	734-616	690.0
1976	-	-	1	3	4	6	13	7	-	34	28-33	1.44	843-699	781
1977	-	-	1	3	5	7	12	5	-	33	27-37	1.52	813-1100	967
1978	-	-	1	2	4	11	10	5	1	34	27-37	1.52	828-1121	971
1979	-	-	2	2	5	14	9	7	-	39	27-37	1.54	825-1116	1051
1980	-	-	1	3	5	15	6	8	-	38	31-43	1.83	980-1325	1119
1981	-	-	1	4	7	13	15	7	2	49	36-49	1.83	1439-1947	1791
1982	-	-	-	3	13	8	15	7	1	47	36-49	1.83	1421-1922	1752
1983	-	-	-	3	13	9	13	9	-	47	32-43	1.57	1247-1686	1759
1984	-	-	-	7	9	10	13	7	-	46	32-43	1.57	1251-1692	1778

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	27	3	2	5	1	3	4	+2	-	30
1976	30	2	4	6	2	1	3	+1	-	34
1977	34	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	33
1978	33	-	5	5	3	1	4	+1	-1	34
1979	34	-	6	6	-	3	3	+2	-	39
1980	39	-	7	7	2	7	9	+1	-	38
1981	38	-	10	10	-	3	3	+4	-	49
1982	49	-	2	2	1	4	5	+1	-	47
1983	47	-	-	-	-	1	1	+1	-	47
1984	47	-	3	3	1	2	3	+1	-2	46

*As of 30 June 1984

AUSTRALIA
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars unless otherwise specified)

Name of Fund	1984		1985	
	Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment	1.57%		1.57%	
Regular Budget	10,200,062	10,200,062	10,129,018	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	542,592	513,156	276,075	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	2,181,860	2,101,210	1,089,973	-
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	3,095	3,095	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	12,927,609	12,817,523	11,495,066	-
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS				
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	A\$ 110,000	A\$ 110,000	A\$ 110,000	-
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	A\$ 60,000	A\$ 60,000	A\$ 60,000	-
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	A\$ 90,000	A\$ 90,000	A\$ 90,000	-
Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign	-	-	A\$ 30,000	-
United Nations Fund for Namibia	A\$ 70,000	A\$ 70,000	A\$ 70,000	-
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	-	-	A\$ 20,000	-
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	A\$ 15,000	A\$ 15,000	-	-
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	A\$ 150,000	A\$ 150,000	A\$ 150,000	-
SUB-TOTAL	A\$ 495,000	A\$ 495,000	A\$ 530,000	-
TOTAL	US\$12,927,609	US\$12,817,523	US\$11,495,066	
	and <u>A\$495,000</u>	and <u>A\$495,000</u>	and <u>A\$530,000</u>	-

Position of Australia on Disarmament Issues

General: Australia, as a member of the ANZUS Treaty (Australia, New Zealand and United States) shares, in general, the position of the Western States on disarmament. However, since the Labour Government assumed office that position has deviated somewhat in substance and emphasis. For example, at the last General Assembly, unlike most Western countries, it supported a resolution calling for a nuclear freeze (see below).

In recent years Australia has taken still more active interest in South Pacific matters and have worked closely, at the United Nations and elsewhere, with the countries of the region. Its recent proposal for a South Pacific nuclear free zone is a reflection of that interest.

Nuclear test ban: At the last General Assembly, Australia, with New Zealand, took an active and prominent role in promoting a resolution (39/53) calling for the negotiation of a comprehensive test ban. The resolution seeks to end not just tests of nuclear weapons but all nuclear explosions by all States in all environments for all time.

Australia abstained on the other two resolutions on a nuclear test ban (one sponsored by Sweden and Mexico, and the other by the Soviet Union) since they called only for a nuclear weapons test ban, leaving open the possibility of "peaceful" nuclear explosions.

South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone: Australia actively supports the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific (the absence of the word "weapon" is deliberate in order to give it a wider scope). A set of principles concerning such a zone, presented by Australia, was approved by the Fifteenth South Pacific Forum, held in Tuvalu in August 1984. (The Forum is composed of 13 countries of the region). The first session of the Working Group established by the Forum to examine the issues involved was held in Suva, Fiji, from 13 to 16 November, under the chairmanship of Australia. Reports indicate that the Group made good progress towards identifying the elements of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty which enabled a legal drafting group to meet in Suva from 17 to 21 December. The Working Group has been asked by the Forum to present, if possible, a draft treaty, for consideration by the Forum Heads of Governments at its next meeting in August 1985.

During his visit to Australia the Deputy Director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Mr. David Emery, stated that the US was likely to agree to a South Pacific nuclear free zone if it did not restrict the passage of its warships and planes. (Melbourne Age, 11 December 1984).

French Nuclear Testing: Australia reacted strongly to reports that France had conducted two further nuclear tests in French Polynesia on 27 October and 2 November 1984. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Bill Hayden, said that the tests obviously confirmed France's intention to ignore the unanimous opposition of the South Pacific countries to the continuation of nuclear testing in their region. In a speech to the Sydney Journalist's Club on 8 November, Mr. Hayden noted that if the tests were as benign as the French said they were they should be conducted in metropolitan France.

Nuclear Freeze: At the last General Assembly Australia for the first time voted in favour of a resolution (39/63C) which called for a freeze on the testing, manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons. The resolution was sponsored by Mexico, Sweden and others. Australia stated that it voted in favour "to give expression to the support of the Australian Government and people for the broad aspirations of a freeze. We have done so as an aligned country with a close relationship with the United States through the ANZUS treaty and a strong and continuing tradition of support for the security requirements of the wider Western world. We are in no doubt about the continuing need for a balanced system of deterrence at the lowest attainable levels of nuclear arsenals as the only available guarantor of global security at the present time. But we regard that system of deterrence as a second best system and one to which we seek a better and more reassuring alternative."

Chemical Weapons: The Australian delegation continued to take an active part in the Conference on Disarmament negotiations on a chemical weapons convention. It again co-ordinated the Western Group on the item.

At the last General Assembly, Australia co-sponsored, with the United States and others, a resolution condemning the use of chemical weapons generally, and a French resolution on a UN expert report on procedures for investigating allegations of the use of chemical weapons. It abstained on a GDR resolution calling for the establishment of a chemical weapon free zone in Europe since its approach is to seek the elimination of all chemical weapons throughout the world.

Outer Space: At the CD and in the General Assembly Australia registered its concern that outer space is the coming area of super power competition, and its belief that limits to this competition have to be set. At the CD it proposed the consideration of the possibility of measures to protect from attack all satellites (early warning communications and the like) which contribute to the preservation of strategic stability and which can be instrumental in monitoring disarmament agreements.

Various: As a country that holds over 30 per cent of known deposits of uranium in the Western world, Australia recognizes and advocates the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and is actively participating in the preparations for the forthcoming Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty.

Australia is a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and currently participates in the UN study on concepts of security and the study on nuclear-weapon-free zones.

In support of the activities of the World Disarmament Campaign, Australia has pledged 30,000 Australian dollars in 1983 and the same sum in 1984. Ambassador Richard Butler, Permanent Representative of Australia for disarmament, was the President of the Second Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, held in October 1984.

(1) Australia and Human Rights

(a) General remark on the attitude of the Government towards human rights

The Government of Australia is one of the fervent supporters of human rights in the Asian region. It has been a member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights for extended periods and has always co-operated in a constructive manner. Australia was re-elected last year for a term of three years starting 1 January 1985.

In 1984 Australia indicated to the Centre for Human rights its readiness to strengthen the Centre's capacity to provide assistance in the field of human rights to States in need of such assistance, to support the Centre's fellowship programmes by organizing appropriate programmes in Australia and by helping the Centre in the field of publication, in particular by putting out certain pamphlets. Concrete discussions are presently underway between the Centre and Australian representatives in Geneva on these issues.

The Secretary-General may wish to refer to this extremely positive attitude of Australia.

(b) The issue of indigenous populations

Since 1982 a Working Group of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has been studying the human rights of indigenous populations. It has to be noted that while other countries who are also faced with the problems of indigenous populations (United States, Canada, Brazil) have displayed reluctance to engage in a process of direct consultation with that Working Group, Australia has always actively co-operated as the Government seems bent on improving the general situation of the indigenous population. Last year the Minister for Indigenous Populations attended the Working Group's session. This attitude might also draw a positive comment from the Secretary-General.

(c) Individual cases

In the past there have been a few communications relating to Australia handled under the "1503 procedure" (allegations of a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights). In each of these cases the Australian authorities have given satisfactory replies. There is no case which would call for any good offices action. However, it could be suggested to the Australian authorities to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia has been a State party to the Covenant since 13 November 1980). For practical purposes, this would mean that individual cases which now are automatically handled under the "1503 procedure", would be considered by the Human Rights Committee which carefully examines the admissibility of each case before transmitting it to the Government. The number of communications transmitted might thus well be reduced considerably.

UN leader's visit gives Hayden a chance to spell out reforms

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, is to meet UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar in Canberra next month.

The meeting will give Mr Hayden an early opportunity to clarify last week's Australian proposals for "reform" of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr de Cuellar, serving his second term as UN Secretary-General, will visit

By DEBORAH SNOW

Australia from February 12 to 15 on a trip which also takes in Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Thailand and Vietnam.

Announcing the visit yesterday, Mr Hayden said he was looking forward to "productive talks" on major world and regional matters.

Mr Hayden alluded to Australia's recent election to two major UN bodies, the 15-member Security Council and the Commission on Human Rights, and indicated that the role of the Security Council would be a major topic for discussion.

Five days ago Mr Hayden announced a program of proposed reforms of the Security Council which he said Australia was determined to pursue following its election late last year as one of the non-permanent members of the world security body.

The first of these reforms concerns the post which Mr Perez de Cuellar now holds.

Mr Hayden has said Australia wants to see an even greater mediating role for the Secretary-General in inter-

national disputes, whether or not such disputes have been formally brought before the Security Council.

Australia also wants to see the Secretary-General making greater use of his powers under the UN Charter to bring disputes himself before the Security Council.

And, rather pointedly, Mr Hayden has said that the Secretary-General should be given "specific and realistic tasks, as distinct from generalised, imprecise and therefore ineffective ones."

These could include the Security Council stipulating a time frame and negotiating forum for the ending of disputes and insistence on progress reports on disputes with the backing of specific deadlines.

Optimistically Mr Hayden has promised that Australia will, "discourage resolutions in the Council which are intended only to score political points and with no expectation of implementation."

Also anticipated in Mr Hayden's package is an attempt to get support for



Mr Perez de CUELLAR

collective security arrangements for the UN and proposals to encourage informal "quiet diplomacy" within the Security Council rather than ritualised posturing.

Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit will be the first to Australia by a UN Secretary-General for nine years and only the third since 1956.

Despite the Australian reform proposals a major shackle on the effectiveness of the Security Council has been the frequent veto exercised by the Soviet Union and the US, which is something other members of the council have little influence over.

General strike looms for Fiji

The Fiji Trade Union Congress has called for a general strike by thousands of workers next month to protest against a government freeze on wage increases for 12 months.

Jamese Raman, general secretary of the congress, said after a meeting of union officials that the strike would be launched on February 12 and would continue until the government met union demands. Mr Raman did not say what the unions' demands were.

- AP-Dow Jones

No games at UN for Australia — Hayden

By JANE BUTTON

THE Federal Government has warned that Australia will not support resolutions by the United Nations Security Council aimed solely at scoring political points.

The warning was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, in a statement issued in Canberra yesterday, three days after Australia began its two-year term on the UN council.

Mr Hayden said such resolutions undermined the council and the position of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar.

"Australia will discourage resolutions in the council which are intended only to score political points and with no expectation of implementation," he said.

Australia will usually be represented on the council by the ambassador to the UN, Mr Richard Woolcott. However Mr Hayden has foreshadowed that he may sit as the Australian representative when Australia takes its term as president in New York in November.

Mr Hayden indicated that Australia would be pushing initiatives aimed at making the council more effective in preventing international conflict.

Disputes

He said one way of doing this would be for Australia to strongly support Mr de Cuelar's involvement in disputes.

Australia would try to ensure that the Secretary-General had specific realistic tasks instead of generalised, imprecise and ineffective ones.

"The council could . . . stipulate a time frame and location for negotiations to end disputes, appoint the Secretary-General as mediator and insist on progress reports on disputes with specific deadlines," he said.

Australia would also push actions designed to improve the collective security provisions of the UN charter.

Mr Hayden said Australia would propose that the council authorise the appointment of military advisers to help the Secretary-General deal with international conflict.

He said this would improve the present situation in which the Secretary-General had to draw on limited military staff from existing UN peacekeeping forces.

"They could serve on the Secretary-General's behalf in potentially dangerous situations, enhancing the UN's capacity to monitor and even prevent hostilities," he said.

Security Council initiatives UN reform proposed by Hayden

By HOWARD CONKEY

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, outlined yesterday a series of initiatives which Australia will try to implement as a member of the United Nations Security Council to strengthen the council's role as a mediator in international conflicts.

Mr Hayden said in a four-page statement that the initiatives were aimed at revitalising the council and to make it a stronger instrument in the containment and prevention of world conflict.

However, he warned that difficulties were involved in achieving the reforms, namely the agreement of the five permanent members of the council — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain.

As a member of the Security Council during the next two years, Australia would aim to ensure that the UN Secretary-General, Dr Perez de Cuellar, would be given "specific and realistic tasks, as distinct from generalised, imprecise and therefore ineffective ones".

Dr Perez de Cuellar had played a 'most constructive part in dealing with major disputes on the basis of a mandate from the Security Council, and had also used powers assigned to him in Article 99 of the UN Charter to bring disputes before the council.

"Acting on this basis, he sent a mission in 1984 to investigate allegations that Iraq had used chemical weapons in the war with Iran and, in 1983, undertook a peace initiative in the Falklands War," Mr Hayden said.

"Such initiatives have encouraged proposals for more extensive involvement of the Secretary-General in monitoring and settling disputes.

"Accordingly, an Australian objective will be the Secretary-General's greater involvement in disputes, whether or not they have been brought formally to the attention of the Security Council.

"Australia will also seek to encourage the Secretary-General to make more use of the powers given by Article 99."

Australia would discourage resolutions in the council which were intended only to score political points and with no expectation of

implementation, resolutions which tended to "undermine the position of the Secretary-General and the council".

Mr Hayden said the council could stipulate a timeframe and location for negotiations to end disputes, appoint the Secretary-General as mediator, and insist on progress reports on disputes with specific deadlines.

Australia would propose that the council appoint military advisers to help the Secretary-General with international conflict.

"These officers could come from a representative range of countries to act as advisers and assistants to the Secretary-General on an as-required basis," Mr Hayden said.

"They could serve on the Secretary-General's behalf in potentially dangerous situations, thereby enhancing the UN's capacity to monitor and even prevent hostilities.

"They would certainly improve the present situation in which the Secretary-General has the draw on the limited military staff of existing UN peacekeeping forces."

Australia would join the Koroma Committee of the General Assembly, established on Sierra Leone's initiative to take a fresh look at the collective-security provisions of the UN Charter.

In regard to procedural reform, Mr Hayden said Australia would support proposals to change the way the council was conducted in order to create a more conducive climate for the effective negotiations of disputes.

These included more informal, private sessions of the council to allow an opportunity for "quiet diplomacy" and to "conduct informal and confidential contact with parties to disputes".

"Another proposal is for periodic sessions of the council at which it can conduct a general review of the international situation," Mr Hayden said.

"Australia will also support greater and more co-ordinated use of the United Nations secretariat in gathering information and providing good offices, observers or peace-keeping facilities."

Hayden aims to rebuild UN influence

By DAVID HUMPHRIES

CANBERRA. — Australia has set itself a bold course of initiatives for its first two years on the United Nations Security Council.

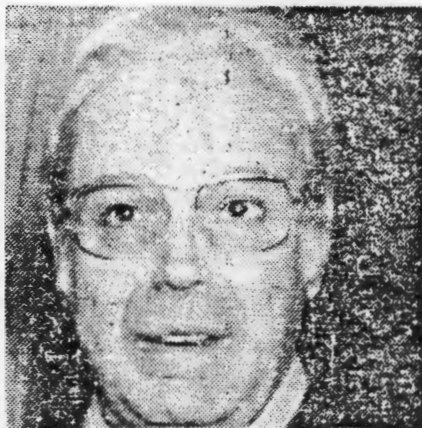
The Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, said yesterday that the Australian plan was "aimed at revitalising the authority" of the UN and concerned three main areas of its activity.

He said he wanted to enhance the role of the UN Secretary-General in dealing with world disputes, improve the resources of peacekeeping forces, and smarten up Security Council procedures and performance.

Australia joined the Security Council on Tuesday.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Hayden said the reforms would be difficult to achieve, not least because of the consent required of the five veto-entrusted permanent members of the Security Council: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

"But, as a conscientious member of the Security Council, Australia is prepared to do whatever is possible to facilitate the work of the principal organ of the UN charged with maintaining international peace and security," Mr Hayden said.



Mr Perez de Cuellar: enhanced role.

One Australian objective was to involve the Secretary-General more in the monitoring and settling of disputes, he said. Australia also would encourage the Secretary-General to bring more disputes before the Security Council.

The Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, already had embarked on such a course, Mr Hayden said.

In a veiled criticism of the council's

performance, Mr Hayden said the Secretary-General should be given specific and realistic tasks instead of generalised, imprecise and ineffective ones.

"The council could, for example, stipulate a timeframe and location for negotiations to end disputes, appoint the Secretary-General as mediator and insist on progress reports on disputes with specific deadlines," Mr Hayden said.

Further, Australia would discourage council resolutions intended only to score political points. "Such resolutions, in effect, tend to undermine the position of the Secretary-General and the council itself," Mr Hayden said.

He said Australia would propose the appointment of military advisers to help the Secretary-General deal with international conflicts.

"They would certainly improve the present situation in which the Secretary-General has to draw on the limited military staff of existing UN peacekeeping forces," Mr Hayden said.

On Security Council procedures, Mr Hayden said Australia would urge the use of informal, private sessions of the council "to engage, in quiet diplomacy" with parties to conflicts.

Periodic sessions of council should be held for general reviews of the international situation, he said.