



Australian Government

AUSTRALIA IN THE ASIAN CENTURY



White Paper
October 2012



Abbreviations

AANZFTA	ASEAN – Australia – New Zealand Free Trade Agreement
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
APEC	Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation forum
APS	Australian Public Service
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
Austrade	Australian Trade Commission
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
BREE	Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics
CIE	Centre for International Economics
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DIISRTE	Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education
DIT	Department of Infrastructure and Transport
DRET	Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
EAS	East Asia Summit
EFIC	Export Finance and Insurance Corporation
EIA	Energy Information Administration

ERIA	Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FTA	free trade agreement
G20	Group of Twenty
G7	Group of Seven
G8	Group of Eight
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	gross domestic product
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LNG	liquefied natural gas
NBN	National Broadband Network
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PISA	Program for International Student Assessment
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
RMB	renminbi
SBS	Special Broadcasting Service
TFC	Tourism Forecasting Committee
TRA	Tourism Research Australia
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
VET	vocational education and training
WTO	World Trade Organization

Glossary

Africa and Middle East

The definition of Africa and the Middle East for the purposes of the charts varies due to data constraints. Chart 3.9: Africa and Middle East refers to Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, British Indian Ocean Territory, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Republic of Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, St Helena, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Iran, Qatar, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Western Sahara, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Chart 9.1: Middle East and Africa refers to Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritius, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe.

Agrifood

Food-based agricultural commodities and fish.

Americas

For the purposes of Chart 3.9, Americas refers to Antigua and Barbuda, Anguilla, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, St Christopher and Nevis, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Antilles, French Guiana, Guatemala, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, St Lucia, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Pierre and Miquelon, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Turks and Caicos Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States, the United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, St Vincent and the Grenadines and the Virgin Islands.

APEC Business Advisory Council

A private sector body that presents recommendations to APEC Leaders in an annual dialogue and advises APEC officials on business sector priorities and concerns.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations comprises 10 countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. For the purposes of Chart 2.3, Brunei has been excluded due to data constraints.

ASEAN+3	The 10 ASEAN country members with China, Japan and South Korea.
ASEAN-4	Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.
ASEAN-5	A sub-regional grouping within ASEAN, comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.
Asia	<p>The definition of Asia for the purposes of the charts varies due to data constraints. Charts 1, 1.1, 2.1 and A.2: Asia refers to Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.</p> <p>Charts 1.5 and 2.11: Asia refers to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Macao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.</p> <p>Charts 2.2, 2.3, 2.5 and 2.7: Asia refers to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.</p> <p>Charts 2.9, 4.4 and 7.1: Asia refers to Brunei, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.</p> <p>Chart 4.8: Asia refers to Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Korea, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.</p> <p>Chart 8.2: Asia refers to Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Macao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and West Bank and Gaza Strip.</p>

Chart 9.1: Asia refers to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.

Chart 9.2: Asia refers to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Timor-Leste, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.

Asian tigers	A term used in reference to the highly developed economies of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.
Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation	A forum with 21 members established in 1989 to facilitate economic growth and prosperity in the Asia–Pacific region, with the vision of creating a seamless regional economy
Asia–Pacific Safeguards Network	An informal network of nuclear safeguards authorities, ministries and other organisations responsible for implementing safeguards in the countries of the Asia–Pacific region. It comprises Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, the United States, Vietnam and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
Australia Group	An informal forum of 41 countries which, through the harmonisation of export controls, seeks to ensure that exports do not contribute to the development of chemical or biological weapons.
Australia–Hong Kong RMB Trade and Investment Dialogue	A dialogue between senior banking and other business leaders from Australia and Hong Kong, facilitated between the Australian Treasury, the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. It aims to maximise the opportunities flowing from the wider use of the RMB in trade and investment in the region.
Bali Process	A process co-chaired by the Australian and Indonesian governments that brings together participants to work on practical measures to help combat people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime in the Asia–Pacific region.
Basel III	A comprehensive set of reform measures, developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, to strengthen the regulation, supervision and risk management of the global banking sector.

Cairns Group	A unique coalition of 19 developed and developing agricultural exporting countries with a commitment to achieving free trade in agriculture.
Chiang Mai Initiative	A multilateral currency swap arrangement among the 10 members of ASEAN, China (including Hong Kong), Japan and South Korea.
Colombo Plan	A regional intergovernmental organisation for the furtherance of economic and social development of the nations of the Asia-Pacific. It was formed in 1950 by a group of seven Commonwealth nations—Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand and Pakistan—and has developed into an international organisation of 26, including non-Commonwealth countries.
Developing Asia	For the purposes of Chart 2.7, Developing Asia refers to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.
Doha round	The current round of trade negotiations among the World Trade Organization membership. Its aim is to achieve major reform of the international trading system through the introduction of lower trade barriers and revised trade rules.
European Union-21	All European Union countries prior to the accession of the 10 candidate countries on 1 May 2004, plus the four eastern European member countries of the OECD, namely Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovak Republic.
European Union-25	For Chart 7.1, this refers to Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
European Union-27	For charts 2.4 and 3.9, this refers to Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
Euro Area	For charts 2.2 and 2.3, this refers to Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Spain.

Europe

The definition of Europe for the purposes of the charts varies due to data constraints. Chart 3.10: Europe refers to Aland Islands, Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Channel Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro and Kosovo, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the Vatican City.

Chart 4.8: Europe refers to Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the Vatican City.

Chart 9.1: Europe refers to Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the Vatican City and Yugoslavia.

Five Power Defence Arrangements

A series of defence relationships established in 1971 by bilateral treaties between Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and the United Kingdom.

free trade agreement

An agreement to eliminate tariffs, import quotas and preferences between signatory countries.

Group of Seven

For Chart 2.4, this refers to Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Indian Ocean Naval Symposium

A biennial and voluntary initiative started in 2008 that seeks to increase maritime cooperation among navies of littoral states of the Indian Ocean region by providing an open and inclusive forum for discussion of regionally relevant maritime issues.

Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation	A regional forum established in 1997 linking most countries on the Indian Ocean rim through an annual foreign ministers' meeting.
International Atomic Energy Agency	The world's centre of cooperation in the nuclear field, set up in 1957 as the 'Atoms for Peace' organisation within the United Nations.
Large emerging economies	For Chart 5.2, this refers to Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa.
Latin America and Caribbean	For the purposes of charts 2.2 and 2.3, Latin America and Caribbean refers to Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Lucia, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.
Middle class	For the purposes of this White Paper, the middle class is defined as allowing daily expenditures of between US\$10 and US\$100 per person in purchasing power parity terms. The lower limit was chosen by the authors with reference to the average poverty line in Portugal and Italy, the two advanced European countries with the strictest definition of poverty. The upper limit was chosen as twice the median income of Luxembourg, the richest advanced country. Defined in this way, the middle class excludes those who are considered poor in the poorest advanced countries and excludes those who are considered rich in the richest advanced country.
New Zealand and Pacific	For Chart 9.1, this refers to Fiji, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.
non-state actors	Entities that participate in international relations that are not states, some positively such as NGOs, multinational corporations and international media, others negatively, such as terrorists, people traffickers and smugglers, pirates, transnational criminals and hackers.
North America	For the purposes of charts 2.2 and 2.3, North America refers to Canada and the United States.
North America and Europe	For the purposes of charts 1.1, A.1, A.2 and A.4, North America and Europe refers to Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

North, Central and South America	For the purposes of Chart 9.1, North, Central and South America refers to Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States.
North Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
North East Asia	For the purposes of Chart 3.10, North East Asia refers to China, Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea and Taiwan.
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	For the purposes of Chart 5.2, OECD refers to Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.
Other Advanced	For the purposes of Chart 2.12, Other Advanced refers to Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom.
Other Emerging	For the purposes of Chart 2.12, Other Emerging refers to Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea and Turkey.
Other North Asia	For the purposes of Chart 3.9, Other North Asia refers to Hong Kong, North Korea, Macau, Mongolia South Korea and Taiwan.
Pacific Economic Cooperation Council	A partnership of senior individuals from business and industry, government, academic and other intellectual circles, for the discussion of current, practical policy issues of the Asia-Pacific region.
Programme for International Student Assessment	An international study by the OECD that aims to evaluate education systems worldwide every three years by assessing 15-year-olds' competencies in the key subjects of reading, mathematics and science. To date over 70 countries and economies have participated.
public diplomacy	Diplomacy that promotes the national interest of a country through engaging, understanding, informing and influencing foreign audiences.
renminbi	The name of the official currency of China. The yuan is the name of a unit of this currency.

Shangri-La Dialogue	An annual international intergovernmental forum on the security of the Asia–Pacific, hosted by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in Singapore, attended by defence ministers from the region, and their civilian and military chiefs of staff.
South Asia	For the purposes of Chart 3.6, South Asia refers to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
South Korea	Republic of Korea
South East Asia	<p>The definition of South East Asia for the purposes of the charts varies due to data constraints. Chart 3.9: South East Asia refers to Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.</p> <p>Chart 3.10: South East Asia refers to Brunei, Cambodia, , Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.</p>
South and Central Asia	For the purposes of Chart 3.10, South and Central Asia refers to Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
Track 2 diplomacy	Diplomatic activity that is taken by non-government individuals or agencies.
Treasury projections	Projections from the Australian Treasury undertaken using the Global Trade and Environment Model (GTEM) as described in Australian Government (2011c). The projections use updated economic and commodity price data and projections from Australian Government (2012a), Australian Government (2012c), IMF (2012c), Treasury’s long-term projections (Au-Yeung, Kouparitsas, Luu and Sharma, forthcoming) and the International Energy Agency (2011).
Trilateral Strategic Dialogue	A ministerial-led dialogue between Australia, Japan and the United States to promote regional stability and security.
United Nations Security Council	The UN organ that has responsibility for international peace and security.
United Nations	The international organisation founded in 1945 that is committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

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List of figures, charts and tables

Figures

Figure 1: Setting the context for the Asian century	4
Figure 2: Roadmap to navigate the Asian century	5
Figure 2.1: Asia to become the centre of global economic activity	59
Figure 2.2: Growing consumer markets of Asia	63
Figure 2.3: Major economic powers in the Asia–Pacific region	73
Figure 6.1: Building capabilities for the Asian century	163
Figure C.1: Australia’s agriculture and food sector in the Asian century	213
Figure 8.1: Asia’s natural hazard and exposure index	247
Figure 9.1: Scientific links between Australia and Asian nations	267

Charts

Chart 1: Asia’s economic resurgence is set to continue	6
Chart 1.1: Asia’s rising	30
Chart 1.2: Asia’s demographic dividend	32
Chart 1.3: Average years of formal schooling	34
Chart 1.4: Increasing investment in physical capital	36
Chart 1.5: Asia’s manufacturing output	41
Chart 1.6: Energy and metals consumption per person, selected countries	44
Chart 2.1: Asia’s economic resurgence is set to continue	50
Chart 2.2: Share of world output growth	51
Chart 2.3: World output shares	52
Chart 2.4: Takeover points of absolute output levels	53
Chart 2.5: Asia’s population and productivity	54
Chart 2.6: Output per person	55
Chart 2.7: Asia growth scenarios	57
Chart 2.8: Long-term GDP growth projections for China and India	58
Chart 2.9: Asia’s share of world merchandise trade	60
Chart 2.10: Services shares of output increases with income	61
Chart 2.11: Asia’s continuing urbanisation	65
Chart 2.12: Share of total saving in the Group of Twenty	67
Chart 3.1: Australia’s slide in comparative income has been reversed	82
Chart 3.2: Australia’s output per worker is higher than many in the region	84
Chart 3.3: Australia’s real income	85
Chart 3.4: Fall in average effective rates of industry assistance	86

Chart 3.5: Correlations between Australian, United States and Chinese output growth	89
Chart 3.6: Globalisation of Asia has been good for consumers	90
Chart 3.7: Australia's penetration into Asia's resource markets	93
Chart 3.8: Services have been the major source of employment growth	96
Chart 3.9: Australia's agricultural exports to Asia have risen	96
Chart 3.10: More Australians have been travelling to Asia	103
Chart 4.1: Australian gross national income per person	108
Chart 4.2: Proportion of Australia's population of working age	113
Chart 4.3: Australian real GDP and industry composition	116
Chart 4.4: Composition of Australia's exports, by industry	118
Chart 4.5: Outlook for Australian commodity exports	121
Chart 4.6: Outlook for Australian agrifood production and exports	125
Chart 4.7: Growth in international student enrolments in Australia	127
Chart 4.8: Visitor arrivals in Australia	128
Chart 5.1: Projected flows of people and goods to and from Australia	142
Chart 5.2: Australia's barriers to entrepreneurship are falling, but so are other countries'	151
Chart 7.1: Australia's trade links	188
Chart C.1: Demand for food will grow	214
Chart 8.1: Regional defence expenditure	226
Chart 8.2: Official development assistance to Asia	249
Chart 9.1: DFAT staff posted overseas	254
Chart 9.2: Diplomatic posts in Asia	255
Chart A.1: Rising Asian income per person	273
Chart A.2: Rising Asian economic output	274
Chart A.3: Asia's three waves of income take-off	275
Chart A.4: Asia's three waves of productivity growth	275

Tables

Table 2.1: Projected average annual economic growth rates in Asia, 2012–25	51
Table 4.1: International rankings of GDP per person in 2017	111
Table B.1: Evolution of Australia's relations with the region	278
Table B.2: Australian-based representation at Australian missions in Asia	280
Table B.3: Bilateral architecture in major relationships	282

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ISBN 978-1-921739-92-7 (print)
978-1-921739-93-4 (PDF)
978-1-921739-94-1 (HTML)

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