<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>AANZFTA</td>
<td>ASEAN – Australia – New Zealand Free Trade Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>Australian Broadcasting Corporation</td>
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<td>ABS</td>
<td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>ADF</td>
<td>Australian Defence Force</td>
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<td>AFP</td>
<td>Australian Federal Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGD</td>
<td>Attorney-General’s Department</td>
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<td>APEC</td>
<td>Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation forum</td>
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<td>APS</td>
<td>Australian Public Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<td>AusAID</td>
<td>Australian Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>Austrade</td>
<td>Australian Trade Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>BITRE</td>
<td>Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>BREE</td>
<td>Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIE</td>
<td>Centre for International Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>COAG</td>
<td>Council of Australian Governments</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSIRO</td>
<td>Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAFF</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</td>
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<td>DEEWR</td>
<td>Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFAT</td>
<td>Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIAC</td>
<td>Department of Immigration and Citizenship</td>
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<td>DIISRTE</td>
<td>Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education</td>
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<td>DIT</td>
<td>Department of Infrastructure and Transport</td>
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<td>DRET</td>
<td>Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism</td>
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<td>EAS</td>
<td>East Asia Summit</td>
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<td>EFIC</td>
<td>Export Finance and Insurance Corporation</td>
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<td>EIA</td>
<td>Energy Information Administration</td>
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<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>ERIA</td>
<td>Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>FTA</td>
<td>free trade agreement</td>
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<td>G20</td>
<td>Group of Twenty</td>
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<td>G7</td>
<td>Group of Seven</td>
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<td>G8</td>
<td>Group of Eight</td>
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<tr>
<td>GATT</td>
<td>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>gross domestic product</td>
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<td>IEA</td>
<td>International Energy Agency</td>
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<td>IFRS</td>
<td>International Financial Reporting Standards</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>LNG</td>
<td>liquefied natural gas</td>
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<td>NBN</td>
<td>National Broadband Network</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
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<td>PISA</td>
<td>Program for International Student Assessment</td>
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<td>RBA</td>
<td>Reserve Bank of Australia</td>
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<td>RMB</td>
<td>renminbi</td>
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<td>SBS</td>
<td>Special Broadcasting Service</td>
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<td>TFC</td>
<td>Tourism Forecasting Committee</td>
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<td>TRA</td>
<td>Tourism Research Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNWTO</td>
<td>United Nations World Tourism Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>VET</td>
<td>vocational education and training</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
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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  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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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  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.

Chart 3.10: South East Asia refers to Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.

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.


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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