

CHAPTER 6

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Relations with Commonwealth and other countries

Australia's international relations have developed steadily since its attainment of nationhood at the beginning of this century. Initially, association with Britain and co-operation with the Commonwealth countries were a major preoccupation. These links remain important principles of foreign policy. Australia also maintains particularly close relations with the United States of America and is continuing to foster regional association with the countries of Asia.

Commonwealth relations

In addition to being represented at the meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, Finance Ministers, and Ministers for Trade, Australia belongs to the sterling area, retains the system of judicial appeal from the States' courts to the Privy Council, maintains High Commissions in 14 other Commonwealth countries, and is a member of the main Commonwealth organisations providing for co-operation in economic, scientific, educational, and other fields.

Relations with the United States of America

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

Australia and Asia

Geographical location to the south of Asia has become an increasingly important factor in Australia's foreign policy. Australia is active as a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), as a regional member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), as a member of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, of the Asian Development Bank, and of the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC); and also in commercial and professional associations.

United Nations

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

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

SEATO

Following the cessation of fighting in Indo-China in 1954, Australia, with a number of other countries situated in the south-east Asian region, or having responsibilities there, supported a proposal to form a collective defence alliance to guarantee the peace and security of the region from external aggression. On 8 September 1954 Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States signed the South-East Asian Collective Defence Treaty at Manila. They also signed a Pacific Charter stating the principles on which they had acted. A Protocol to the Treaty extended its operation to Cambodia, Laos and the free territory under the jurisdiction of the State of Vietnam, although no action on these territories would be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the government concerned.

While primary emphasis has been placed on the defence significance of the Treaty, a civil secretariat was established to co-ordinate wide-ranging activities designed to improve the security, economic and social welfare of the peoples of the Treaty Area. These activities include studies on counter-subversion, cultural improvement, welfare projects and educational training centres. To facilitate this task the Australian Government in 1956 instituted a SEATO Aid Programme, under which by 30 June 1969 aid to the value of \$21.41 million had been given to member countries in Asia to help develop their capacity to resist aggression and subversion and to stimulate economic development. This programme is complementary to Australia's Colombo Plan contribution. Australian SEATO aid projects, completed or in progress, include the provision of geodetic survey vessels for the Philippines; military technical training schools, a vehicle base repair shop, and two 50 kW radio transmitters to Thailand; telecommunications, technical training and workshop equipment to Pakistan; corrugated iron, town water supply systems for Bien Hoa and Can Tho, four surgical teams, and school textbooks for Vietnam. Australia has also provided military training, and technical training in the fields of engineering, telecommunications, naval architecture and dockyard maintenance, security procedures, and surveying for more than 245 trainees from Asian member countries. In addition a number of senior service officers of other member countries have visited Australia to foster understanding and to develop co-operation between the armed forces.

Participation in the United Nations

Australia's contributions to the United Nations

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

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

Australia was a member, in 1968, of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Sea-bed and was appointed to membership of the Permanent Committee established by the Twenty-third General Assembly. In 1968-69 also, Australia was a member of the Committee on Defining Aggression.

In the economic, social and cultural sphere Australia has contributed to the work of the United Nations through membership of its specialised agencies, of the Economic and Social Council and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Australia has been a member of the Trade and Development Board since its inception in 1963. It is a foundation member of one of the four Regional Economic Commissions—the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the 4th, 15th and 23rd Sessions of which were held in Australia. In 1963 Australia became a regional member of ECAFE and in 1970 became a member of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Australia has had varying periods of service as a member of the executive bodies of the principal specialised agencies. As a leading agricultural country, Australia played a large part in the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.). Australia is a member of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Australia served as a member of the governing body of the International Labour Organisation either as a titular government member or as a deputy member from 1945 to 1960 and from 1963 to 1969. It is also a member of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization, the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union, the Executive Committee of the World Meteorological Organization, and the Council of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation. It was elected to the Executive Council and the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies and Management Council of the Universal Postal Union.

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

Australia's contributions in international aid

Aid

The following table sets out Australia's contribution in international aid from 1964-65 to 1968-69.

AUSTRALIA'S CONTRIBUTION IN INTERNATIONAL AID, 1964-65 TO 1968-69
(\$'000)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Bilateral Programmes—					
Colombo Plan—					
Economic Development	5,638	6,876	6,939	6,750	6,565
Technical Assistance	4,796	4,879	5,774	6,681	6,336
Emergency Aid to Indonesia . . . . .	..	..	..	4,750	5,916
SEATO Aid Programme	2,504	2,258	2,309	2,498	2,389
Indus Waters Scheme	2,108	2,218	1,749	1,996	2,137
Emergency Food Aid—India	7,602	7,381	9,479	9,500	..
International Grains Arrangement—					
Food Aid Convention . . . . .	..	..	..	..	11,853
Laos Foreign Exchange Operations Fund	216	673	612	535	723
Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme	328	420	427	423	411
Commonwealth Co-operation in Education(a)	648	660	700	753	749
South Pacific Aid Programme . . . . .	..	34	167	416	407
Other	390	333	126	97	166
<i>Total Bilateral Aid</i>	<i>24,230</i>	<i>25,732</i>	<i>28,282</i>	<i>34,399</i>	<i>37,652</i>
Multilateral Programmes—					
International Financial Institutions—					
IDA (International Development Association)(b)	2,546	5,684	6,005	7,134	2,020
ADB (Asian Development Bank)(b) . . . . .	..	..	3,795	3,795	7,589
United Nations Programmes—					
UNDP (UN Development Programme)	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,292	1,241
UNRWA (UN Relief and Works Agency)	180	180	180	180	180
UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees)	100	100	135	134	135
UNICEF (UN Children's Fund)	480	480	480	480	480
World Food Programme	460	161	492	698	692
Other	15	15	65	15	68
<i>Total Multilateral Aid</i>	<i>4,951</i>	<i>7,790</i>	<i>12,322</i>	<i>13,728</i>	<i>12,405</i>
Papua and New Guinea(c)—					
Grant to Administration	55,998	62,000	69,784	77,594	86,994
Expenditure by other Departments	10,600	11,600	14,000	14,000	13,000
<i>Total Papua and New Guinea Aid</i>	<i>66,598</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>83,784</i>	<i>91,594</i>	<i>99,994</i>
<i>Total International Aid</i>	<i>95,779</i>	<i>107,122</i>	<i>124,388</i>	<i>139,721</i>	<i>150,051</i>

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

The current level of Australia's aid represents about \$13 per head of its population and is 0.55 per cent of its Gross National Product. On a world comparison of official assistance flows, Australia is ranked among the first three aid donors.

Some two-thirds of Australia's aid is channelled to Papua and New Guinea (See Chapter 29, The Territories of Australia). The remainder is channelled through multilateral programmes (e.g. through the World Bank, U.N. Agencies and the Asian Development Bank) and through bilateral programmes. The following table sets out the geographic distribution of Australia's bilateral aid.

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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Cumulative total expenditure to 30 June 1968</i>	<i>Expenditure 1968-69</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cumulative total expenditure to 30 June 1968</i>	<i>Expenditure 1968-69</i>
ABLA—			SOUTH PACIFIC—continued		
Afghanistan	124	674	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	114	32
Bhutan	293	103	New Hebrides	25	5
Brunei	83	. .	Tonga	94	62
Burma	7,254	647	Western Samoa	142	92
Cambodia	3,632	195	Miscellaneous	19	8
Ceylon	11,996	1,639	<i>Total</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>1,095</i>
India	73,281	5,204	AFRICA—		
Indonesia	21,774	11,501	Botswana	32	10
Iran	2	4	Gambia	22	22
Korea	950	1,127	Ghana	262	58
Laos	5,132	1,307	Kenya	358	56
Malaysia	17,571	3,147	Lesotho	53	13
Maldivé Islands	36	23	Malawi	57	18
Nepal	687	44	Mauritius	36	13
Pakistan	40,393	2,851	Nigeria	530	280
Philippines	4,315	856	Rhodesia	58	6
Singapore	3,921	578	Sierra Leone	106	13
Thailand	18,460	2,504	Sudan	37	3
Vietnam	14,593	1,914	Swaziland	22	10
Miscellaneous, i.e. administrative costs, regional projects, etc.	4,518	694	Tanzania	302	61
<i>Total</i>	<i>229,015</i>	<i>35,012</i>	Uganda	75	24
SOUTH PACIFIC—			Zambia	123	29
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	31	30	Miscellaneous	79	13
Fiji	192	866	<i>Total</i>	<i>2,152</i>	<i>629</i>
			Unallocated . . . . .	. .	916
			<i>Total</i>	<i>231,784</i>	<i>36,736</i>

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

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

STUDENTS TRAINED IN AUSTRALIA UNDER AID PROGRAMMES
(Number)

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Cumulative Total at 30 June 1969</i>	<i>Total in Training at 30 June 1969</i>	<i>Number of New Awards 1968-69</i>
Colombo Plan	8,711	1,478	714
SCAAP*	539	58	86
SPAP*	153	33	39
SEATO	55	10	13
AIAS*	108	6	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,566</i>	<i>1,585</i>	<i>859</i>

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

Diplomatic representation

The Department of External Affairs is responsible for advising the Minister for External Affairs and the Australian Government on the conduct of foreign affairs and relations with foreign Governments. Its officers staff the Australian diplomatic service and the consular and administrative service.

In December 1969 Australia maintained the following diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

AUSTRALIAN MISSIONS OVERSEAS

Embassies (40)

- Afghanistan**—C/o Australian Commission, Islamabad, Pakistan
Argentina—Calle Rivadavia 1829, Piso 5, Buenos Aires.
Austria—Concordia-platz 2/3, Vienna 1.
Belgium—51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels-4.
Brazil—Rua Barao do Flamengo, 22 Caixa Postal 251-ZC-00, Rio de Janeiro G.b.
Burma—88 Strand Road, Rangoon.
Cambodia—94 Moha Vithei Preah Norodom, Phnom Penh.
Chile—Hotel Carrera, Room 1122, Santiago de Chile.
China—Arcadia Building, 402 Tun Hua South Road, Taipei.
Ethiopia†—C/o Australian High Commission, Nairobi, Kenya.
Finland‡—Sergels Torg, 12, Stockholm C.
France—13 Rue Las Cases, Paris 7e.
Germany, Federal Republic of§—Kölnnerstrasse 157, Bad Godesberg, Bonn.
Greece—8 Makedonon Street, Athens.
Indonesia—Djalan Thamrin 15, Gambir, Djakarta.
Iran—23 Avenue Arak, Tehran.
Ireland—Fitzwilton House, Wilton Terrace, Dublin 2.
Israel—145 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.
Italy—Via Sallustiana 26, Rome 00187.
Japan—1-14 Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
Korea—32-10 Songwoldong, Sudaee Moon-ku, Seoul.
Laos—Quartier Phone Xay, Boite Postale No. 292, Vientiane.
Lebanon—S.F.A.H. Building, Kantari St., Beirut.
Mexico—Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5° Paso, Mexico 5, D.F. Mexico City.
Nepal||—C/o Australian High Commission, New Delhi, India.
The Netherlands—Lange Voorhout 18, The Hague.
Peru¶—Plaza Building, Cnr Avenida Arenales and Natalio Sanchee, Lima.
The Philippines—L & S Building, 1414 Roxas Street, Manila.
South Africa—1001 Colonial Mutual Building, 106 Adderly Street, Capetown.
Spain—General Sanjurjo 44, Madrid.
Sweden—Sergelstorg 12, Stockholm 40.
Switzerland††—C/o Australian Embassy, Vienna, Austria.
Thailand—Anglo-Thai Building, 64 Silom Road, Bangkok.
Turkey—83 Nenehatun Caddesi, Gazi Osman Pasa, Ankara.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—13 Kropotkinsky Pereulok, Moscow.
United Arab Republic—1097 Corniche el Nil, Garden City, Cairo.
United States of America—1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C., 20036.
Uruguay¶¶—C/o Australian Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Vietnam—Caravelle Building, Place Lam Son, Saigon.
Yugoslavia—191-3, Bulevar Revolucije, Belgrade.

* The High Commissioner for Pakistan is concurrently Ambassador to Afghanistan. † The Australian High Commissioner in Kenya is concurrently Ambassador to Ethiopia. ‡ The Australian Ambassador to Sweden is concurrently Ambassador to Finland. § The Australian Ambassador is also head of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin. || The Australian High Commissioner in India is concurrently Ambassador to Nepal. ¶ The Australian Ambassador to Argentina is concurrently Ambassador to Peru and Uruguay. †† The Australian Ambassador to Austria is concurrently Ambassador to Switzerland.

High Commissions (14)

- Britain**—Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.
Canada—Royal Bank Chambers, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa, 4, Ontario.
Ceylon—3 Cambridge Place, Colombo, 7.
Ghana—6/26 Milne Avenue, Airport Residential Area, Accra.
India†—No. 1/50-G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Kenya—Development House, Government Road, Nairobi.
Malaysia—44 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.
Malta—Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Cnr High Street, Sliema, Valletta.
New Zealand—I.C.I. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington, N1.
Nigeria—Investment House, 21–25 Broad Street, Lagos.
Pakistan—National Bank of Pakistan Building, Islamabad.
Singapore—Thornycroft House, 201 Clemenceau Ave, Singapore.
Tanzania—National Bank of Commerce Building, Independence Avenue, Dar es Salaam.
Uganda‡—Development House, Government Road, Nairobi.

Other (17)

- Military Mission in Berlin*§—Olympia Stadium, Charlottenburg 9, Berlin.
 Mission to—
European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)—51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels 4, Belgium
European Coal and Steel Community—51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels 4, Belgium.
European Economic Community—51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels-4.
United Nations (New York)—750 Third Avenue, New York 10017.
United Nations (Geneva)—56–58 Rude de Moillebeau, Petit Saconnex, 1211, Geneva 19.
 Consulate-General in—
Geneva—56–58 Rue de Moillebeau, Petit Saconnex, 1211, Geneva 19.
New York—International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 10020.
San Francisco—350 Post Street, Union Square, San Francisco, California 94108.
Milan—Via Turati 40, Milan 20121.
 Consulate in—
Denmark—Hammerensgade 4, 1267, Copenhagen, K.
Germany, Federal Republic of—Hamburg 36, Neuerwall 39, Hamburg.
New Caledonia—45 Tce, Rue de Verdun, Noumea.
Portuguese Timor—Dili.
South Africa—Standard Bank Building, Church Square, Pretoria.
 Commission in—
Fiji—C.M.L.A. Building, 3 Central Street, Suva.
 Representative in—
Nauru

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

Specialist officers of the Department of Trade, other Commonwealth Government Departments and the Defence Services stationed abroad are attached to Australian diplomatic or consular missions. Senior attached officers are in some cases accredited to the missions with diplomatic or consular ranks approved by the Minister for External Affairs. In addition, the Department of Trade and Industry maintains Trade Commissioner posts which engage in trade promotion in a number of cities where Australia does not have diplomatic or consular representation (for complete list of Trade Commissioner posts *see* pages 118–19).

The Department of Immigration similarly maintains offices overseas which engage in recruitment of migrants. A complete list of these offices is given on pages 119–20.

Agents-General for States

From early times the Australian colonies maintained agents in London to encourage immigration and to carry out commercial and financial negotiations. Since federation the States have continued to maintain Agents-General in London, all of whom work in close co-operation with the High

* Administered by Prime Minister's Department. † The Australian High Commissioner in India is concurrently Ambassador to Nepal. ‡ The Australian High Commissioner in Kenya is concurrently High Commissioner to Uganda. § The Australian Ambassador to Germany is also head of the Australian Military Mission in Berlin.

Commissioner for Australia at Australia House, The Strand, London. The addresses of the Agents-General are as follows: New South Wales—56 The Strand, London, W.C.2; Victoria—Victoria House, Melbourne Place, The Strand, London, W.C.2; Queensland—392 The Strand, London, W.C.2; South Australia—South Australia House, 50 The Strand, London, W.C.2; Western Australia—Western Australia House, 115 The Strand, London, W.C.2; Tasmania—458 The Strand, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2.

Diplomatic representatives in Australia

There are forty-one non-Commonwealth and ten Commonwealth countries represented by diplomatic missions in Australia.

The following list shows the addresses of the overseas representatives in Australia. Full details of Commonwealth and foreign representation in Australia may be obtained from publications issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. Consular representatives are not included. Particulars of these are contained in a publication *Consular and Trade Representatives in Australia*, issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. There are about 300 such representatives in Australia, and sixty countries are represented.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

Embassies (41)

- Argentina*—58 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Austria—Ainslie Building, 39 Ainslie Avenue, Civic Centre, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.
Belgium—19 Arkana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Brazil—6 Monaro Crescent, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Burma—85 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Cambodia—5 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Chile—26 Melbourne Avenue, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
China—70 Empire Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Denmark—Suite 501, C.M.L. Building, University Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.
Finland—83 Endeavour Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
France—6 Darwin Avenue, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Germany, Federal Republic of—Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Greece—22 Arthur Circle, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Indonesia—4 Hotham Crescent, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Ireland—Bank House, Civic Square, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.
Israel—Turrana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Italy—27 State Circle, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Japan—3 Tennyson Crescent, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Korea—55 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Laos—71 National Circuit, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Lebanon—2 Trelawney Street, Woollahra, Sydney, N.S.W. 2025.
Mexico—5 Nuyts Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
*Nepal**—11-7, 4-chome, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
The Netherlands—120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Norway—3 Zeehan Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Peru—17 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
The Philippines—Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Portugal—22 Bougainville Street, Manuka, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Romania†—No. 32-1, 5-chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Japan.
South Africa—Cnr. State Circle and Rhodes Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Spain—32 Melbourne Avenue, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Sweden—Turrana Street, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Switzerland—44 Endeavour Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Thailand—9 Daly Street, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Turkey, Republic of—9 Sirius Place, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—78 Canberra Avenue, Griffith, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
United Arab Republic—125 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
United States of America—State Circle, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Uruguay—82 Dominion Circuit, Deakin, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Vietnam—39 National Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of—27 Endeavour Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.

* The Nepalese Ambassador to Japan is concurrently Ambassador to Australia and to New Zealand. † The Romanian Ambassador to Japan is concurrently Ambassador to Australia.

High Commissioners (10)

- Britain*—Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Canada—Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Ceylon—35 Empire Circuit, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Ghana—35 Endeavour Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
India—92 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Malaysia—71 State Circle, Yarralumla, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Malta—261 La Perouse Street, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
New Zealand—M.L.C. Building, London Circuit, Civic Centre, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.
Pakistan—59 Franklin Street, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.
Singapore—81 Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra, A.C.T. 2603.

Overseas trade representation**The Australian Trade Commissioners Service**

The Department of Trade maintains Trade Commissioners at forty-seven posts in thirty-seven countries. Twenty-eight editions of the Department of Trade's promotion periodical *Austral News* now circulate in more than 100 countries in four languages. (See also Australian Trade Missions in the chapter Overseas Transactions.)

The addresses of Australian Trade Commissioner Posts overseas are shown in the following list.

Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia

- Argentina*—Australian Embassy, Seccion Commercial, Lavalle 1625 Piso 11, Buenos Aires.
Austria—Australian Embassy, Concordia-platz 2/3, Vienna 1.
Bahrain—Almoayyed Building, Government Road, Bahrain.
Belgium—Australian Embassy, 51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels-4.
Britain—Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.
Canada—1155 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 2, P.Q.; 1030 W. Georgia Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.; Australian High Commission, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4. Ontario.
Ceylon—Australian High Commission, 3 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7.
Chile—Australian Embassy, Hotel Carera Hilton, Santiago.
China (Taiwan)—Australian Embassy, 400 Tun Hua South Road, Taipei.
France—50 Avenue Des Champs Elysees, Paris, 8e.
Germany, Federal Republic of—Australian Embassy, Kölnerstrasse 157, Bad Godesberg, Bonn; Australian Consulate, Neuer Wall 39, Hamburg 36.
Greece—Australian Embassy, 8 Makedonon Street, Athens.
Hong Kong—Union House, Chater Road, Hong Kong.
India—1/509 Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Indonesia—C/o Australian Embassy, Djalan Thamrin 15, Djakarta.
Iran—23 Avenue Arak, Tehran.
Italy—Australian Embassy, Via Sallustiana 26, Rome; Via Turati 40, Milan.
Japan—Sankaido Building, 9-13 Akasaka 1-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Asahi Seimei Building, 50, 5-Chome, Koraibashi-suji, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Kenya—Development House, Government Road, Nairobi.
Lebanon—Australian Embassy, S.F.A.H. Building, Kantari Street, Beirut.
Malaysia—117 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.
Malta—Australian High Commission, Dolphin Court, Embassy Way, Ta'xbiex.
Mexico—Pases de la Reforma, 195, 50 Piso, Mexico 5.
The Netherlands—143 Koninginnegracht, The Hague.
New Zealand—Australian High Commission, I.C.I. House, Molesworth Street Wellington. A.N.Z. House, 203 Queen Street, Auckland C.1; Bank of New Zealand House, Cathedral Square, Christchurch.
Pacific Islands—C/o Department of Trade and Industry, A.N.Z. Bank Building, cnr Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.
Pakistan—Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road, Karachi 4.
Peru—Australian Embassy, Plaza Building, cnr Avenida Arenales and Natalio Sanchez, Lima.
The Philippines—Australian Embassy, 1414 Roxas Boulevard, Manila.
Singapore—Australian High Commission, 201 Clemenceau Avenue, Singapore 9.
South Africa—St. Mary's Building, 85 Eloff Street, Johannesburg; Mobil House, Hans Strijdom Avenue, Capetown.
Sweden—Australian Embassy, Sergelstorg 12, Stockholm 40.

Switzerland—Australian Consulate-General, 56-58 Rue de Moillebeau, Petit Saconnex 1211, Geneva 19.

Thailand—Australian Embassy, Anglo-Thai Building, 64 Silom Road, Bangkok.

Trinidad—72 South Quay, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, W.I.

United Arab Republic—Australian Embassy, 1097 Corniche el Nil, Garden City, Cairo.

United States of America—Paramount Building, 1735 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.; Australian Consulate-General, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 10020, New York; Australian Consulate-General, Crocker Plaza, 1 Post Street, San Francisco, California; 3600 Wiltshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, California.

Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers

Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers have no official status but supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner Service. Correspondents are located in Addis Abbaba, Ethiopia; and Istanbul, Turkey; Mozambique; Port Louis, Mauritius; Suva, Fiji; Tel Aviv, Israel. Marketing Officers are located in Bombay and Calcutta, India; Brussels, Belgium; Cairo, Egypt; Colombo, Ceylon; Dublin, Ireland; Madrid, Spain; Rangoon, Burma; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Seoul, Korea.

Trade Commissioners of overseas governments in Australia

Britain—Senior British Trade Commissioner—Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.

British Trade Commissioners—Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove, Sydney, N.S.W.; C.M.L. Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic.; M.L.C. Building, 243 Edward Street, Brisbane, Qld; F.C.A. Building, Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A.; A.N.Z. House, 84 St George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.

Office of the Fiji Government Representative—38-40 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.

Canada—Canadian Trade Commissioners—A.M.P. Building, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.; 17th Floor, Prince's Gate East Tower, Melbourne, Vic.

Ceylon—Ceylon Trade Commissioner—66 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

China—300 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

India—Indian Trade Commissioner—167-187 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Malaysia—Malaysian Trade Commissioner—50 Young Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

New Zealand—Senior New Zealand Trade Commissioner—280-288 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

New Zealand Government Trade Commissioners—330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic.; M.M.I. Building, 344 Queen Street Brisbane, Qld.

Pakistan—39-41 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

South Africa—South African Trade Commissioner—622 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, Vic.

Sweden—14th Floor, Prince's Gate West Tower, Melbourne, Vic.

Commonwealth Migration Offices overseas

The Department of Immigration has established offices overseas to handle migration matters, and in some countries regional officers are provided. Inquiries and applications may also be made at any Australian diplomatic, consular or trade post overseas. Special facilities for migration business are available as follows.

Argentina—Australian Embassy, Calle Rivadavia 1829, Piso 5, Buenos Aires.

Austria—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Teinfaltstrasse 1, Vienna.

Belgium—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 51/52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels-4.

Britain—'Canberra House', Migration Office, 10-16 Maltravers Street, The Strand, London, W.C.2.

Ceylon—Australian High Commission, 3 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7, P.O. Box 742.

Denmark—Australian Consulate, Hammerengade 4, 1267 Copenhagen, K.

Fiji—Australian Commission, C.M.L.A. Building, 3 Central Street, Suva.

Finland—Australian Information Office Fabianinkatu, 29-31, Helsinki.

France—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 28 Rue de la Pepiniere, Paris, 8e.

Germany, Federal Republic of—Australian Embassy Migration Office, Hohenzollernring 103, Cologne.

Greece—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 8 Makedonon Street Athens.

Hong Kong—Australian Government Migration Office, Rooms 901-904, 9th Floor, International Building, Connaught Road, Central Hong Kong.

- India*—Office of the Australian Deputy High Commissioner, Mercantile Bank Building, 52 Mahatma Ghandi Road, Bombay; Office of the Australian Deputy High Commissioner, 9 Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta.
- Ireland*—Australian Embassy, 33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Italy*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Via Magenta 5, Rome.
- Kenya*—Australian High Commission, 3rd Floor, Development House, Government Road, Nairobi.
- Lebanon*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 7th Floor, S.F.A.H. Building, Kantari Street, Beirut.
- Malta*—Australian Migration Office, Australian High Commission, Airways House, Gaiety Lane, cnr High Street, Sliema, Valletta.
- The Netherlands*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Mauritskade 19, The Hague.
- Norway*—Australian Information Office, Jernbanetorget 2, Oslo.
- Spain*—Australian Embassy, Calle de General Sanjurjo 44, Madrid 3.
- Sweden*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Sergelstorg 12, Stockholm 40.
- Switzerland*—Australian Consulate-General, 56–58 Rue de Moillebeau, Petit Saconnex, 1211, Geneva 19.
- Turkey*—Australian Embassy, 83 Nenehatun Caddesi, Gezi Osman Pasa, Ankara.
- United Arab Republic*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, 12 Hassan Sabri Street, Zamalek, Cairo.
- United States of America*—Australian Consulate-General, International Building, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 10020, New York.
Australian Consulate-General, Aetna and Mutual Building, Crocker Plaza, 1 Post Street, San Francisco 8, California, 94108.
- Yugoslavia*—Australian Embassy, Migration Office, Bulevar Revolucije 191–193, Belgrade.