



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BULLETIN

1st July, 1968

'JOURNEY FOR PERSPECTIVE' IN HONG KONG



**HONG KONG
GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE**

(Established 1861)

9th Floor, Union House,
Hong Kong
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THE BULLETIN

July 1st.

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Office Supervisor:

MISS C. W. LI

THIS ISSUE

3. West Germany — a D.C. & I. Country Report which is available to all members.
4. Undergrads Go Job-Hunting.
5. Round About. Scholarship for business executive. Certification. Chamber visitors. 'Journey for Perspective'.
6. The Port. A page devoted to news from the Port of Hong Kong.
- 7 & 8. West Germany — Contd.
- 9 — 12. News from D.C. & I., Tenders, Trade Fairs and Membership Information.

Members are reminded that the contents of the Bulletin are confidential and not for publication.

Country Pamphlet No. 221

The Chamber has received copies of this pamphlet of which a condensation is printed in this issue. The full report of this is available to members on request.

WEST GERMANY

The German Federal Republic shares borders with Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and the German Democratic Republic. It has approximately 100 miles of coastline giving access to the North Sea. The total land area is 96,100 square miles including West Berlin which, although situated within the territory of the German Democratic Republic, comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Republic.

The constitution of the Federal Republic rests on the Basic Law of 23rd May, 1949. The Head of State is the Federal President, at present Dr. Heinrich Lübke, who is elected for a five-year term of office.

The legislative assembly consists of an upper house, the Bundesrat, and a lower house, the Bundestag. There are forty-five members of the Bundesrat, including four from West Berlin who have only a "consultative vote". There is no fixed electoral term as members are appointed and recalled by the ten governments of the Lander (Provinces). Members of the Bundestag are elected by universal suffrage for a four-year term. There are 496 elected members who are entitled to vote in the Bundestag and, in addition, twenty-two members from West Berlin who have no vote.

Executive power is in the hands of the Federal Chancellor, at present Dr. Kiesinger.

Principal Cities and Towns

West Berlin (population 2.2 million), though having a four-power status politically, is economically and juridically part of the Federal Republic. It has over five thousand industrial enterprises manufacturing a wide range of capital and consumer goods. Electrical engineering is the most important industry, fol-

lowed by women's wear, cigarettes, food processing, pharmaceuticals and precision instruments.

Hamburg (population 1.8 million) is the Republic's main port through which most Hong Kong goods are imported.

Bonn (population 0.1 million) is the provisional capital of the Republic.

Other large cities and industrial centres are Munich, Cologne, Essen, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt.

The Economy

The Gross National Product, over 40% of which derives from manufacturing, was preliminarily estimated at DM 479,500 million (HK\$724,045 million) in 1967 at current prices, 0.3% higher than in 1966. Measured at constant prices, however, GNP actually contracted by 0.5% in 1967, reflecting the stagnation of the economy over the past 18 months or so.

In October 1967 the cost of living index was only one point higher than a year earlier, and retail prices had scarcely changed. In general, industrial producers experienced considerable pressure on profit margins which, in October 1967, were about 1.5% down on those of summer 1966, making the increase since 1962 less than 5%. The downward trend has particularly hit non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, foundry products, vehicles, man-made fibres and electrical goods. Margins on other consumer goods have also been affected by the decline since 1966.

Agriculture and Fisheries

Although 86% of the Federal Republic's total area is used for agriculture and forestry, only 12% of the population is employed on the land. Farms are, for the most part, relatively small and, although they are more mechanised than those of neighbouring countries, agricul-

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One of the modern fly-overs in Berlin.



Undergrads Go Job-Hunting

It has long been the practice, chiefly for financial reasons, both in Hong Kong and in other countries, for university undergraduates to work part-time, either only during the summer months, or even throughout the year.

In view of the need of their members, the Hong Kong University Students' Union has recently established an Undergrad Employment Service to act as an agency between their members and prospective employers. The problem has therefore come up: what can undergraduates do in commerce and industry?

First of all, their advantages have to be considered. It has to be recognized that at least, here is a fairly large group of intelligent young people, at least fluent in two languages (most of them, English and Chinese). Among this group, most of them have involved themselves in a large variety of activities, ranging from the organizing of clubs and societies to sports and chess-playing. They are

familiar with the essentials of organisation.

Besides, the kind of training many of them are receiving can prove to be useful to many fields of work. To list but a few, some of them can be draughtsmen, others accountants, designers, journalists. Already, as part of their training, arrangements have been made between the Engineering Faculty and some local firms to take on some of their students in summer.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the employment of undergraduates is yet to be found in its mobility of labour. They are all prepared to work irregular hours, and yet the wages they expect are reasonable. As yet, the Undergrad Employment Service

does not have any regulation for minimum wages, and the problem of remuneration is settled between the undergraduates and their prospective employers.

On the other hand, clearly, there are certain jobs in commercial firms which do not justify the employment of a full-time worker, and the remuneration the establishment can afford is not sufficient for a competent full-time worker. This is particularly true for English correspondence in smaller firms, where a firm would like to have a worker all to itself, and at the same time ensure that the standard of the correspondence is high. This seems to be a case where university undergraduates can be particularly useful.

Yung Tak Ko, a first year student in Social Sciences, who has taught in a school, and who did market research last year, considers that the

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ROUND ABOUT

Scholarship for Business Executive



Mr. A.C.W. Blaauw, Managing Director of John Cowie and Co. Ltd, a chamber member firm, was granted one of two scholarships by the President of Sales Marketing Executives International to overseas executives to attend the Graduate School at Syracuse.

Mr. Blaauw has been an active member of the Hong Kong Management Association and was chairman last year of the Marketing Management Committee. This year he was elected vice-chairman of the HKMA's associated Sales Marketing Executive Club, which is affiliated to Sales Marketing Executives International.

More than 400 participants took part in the Syracuse School's course whose primary object was the development of sales management and marketing to professional status.

The faculty included professors

of marketing, management, business administration, accounting and taxation from major universities all over the United States.

Certification

The attention of members is drawn to the marked tendency for instances of error to increase due to lack of care.

Members are requested, in their own interests, to impress upon their clerical staff the necessity for greater care in the completion of documentation. This applies equally to Certificates of Origin and Invoices submitted to the Chamber for verification or endorsement.

(During the period January up to and including May, 17 per cent of such documents submitted to the Chamber were returned to applicants for amendment or correction.)



A group of seven Australians from the West Australian Chamber of Manufacturers here to exploit marketing possibilities were welcomed to the Chamber by Mr. J. B. Kite, Secretary of the Chamber. Leader of the group, Mr. E. G. Smith, Divisional Manager of H. L. Brisbane and Wunderlich Ltd., who apart from discussing 2-way trade between Hong Kong and Australia, expressed keen interests in Hong Kong's social problems.



United States tycoons of the future met Hong Kong business leaders of the present when a group of fifteen students from five leading American universities accompanied by their deans arrived on a fact finding mission.

The group known as Journey for Perspective, was drawn from universities in Stanford, Berkeley, California, Los Angeles, South California and Washington, was on a three-weekly flying seminar of the Far East, South East Asia and Australia.

Assistance in local introductions for the group was given by The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

During their three day stay in Hong Kong they met Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Horace Kadoorie, the Hon. P.Y. Tang, President of South Sea Textile Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Mr. Michael Herries, Chairman and Managing Director of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., and also Chairman of the Chamber and the Hon. J.A.H. Saunders, Chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Picture shows Mr. Herries (centre) with the group leader, Mr. Harry J. Krusz, Executive Vice President of the Willows Foundation Inc., (left) and Mr. Lawrence L. Vance, Associate Dean, Graduate School of Business, University of California, Berkeley (right).

Fund for Seamen?

A proposal to set up a "mutual assistance fund" for seamen aged over 65 on a contributory basis by the Seamen's Recruiting Office has been put up by a Shanghainese seaman.

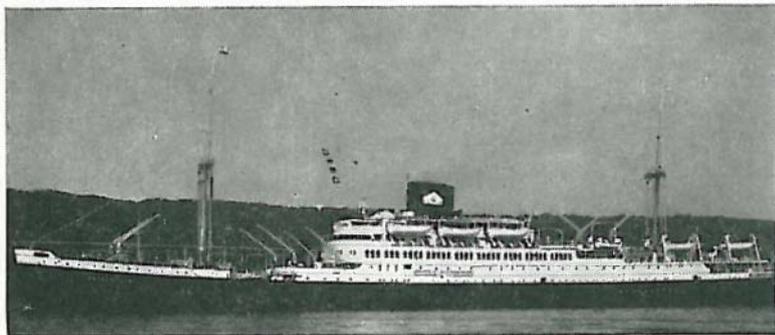
He suggested that a donation of one per cent of seamen's salaries for the purpose and extra donation funds raised from seamen as required, with the S.R.O. publishing monthly statements and annual reports. He also suggested that seamen of over 10 years' experience in any particular company should get a long service bonus of half a month's wages for each year's service.

The S.R.O. announced they will follow up the suggestion with "other persons and authorities who might be involved." They would also welcome comments from seamen.



The P & O Co. announced that commencing July 19, 1968 and monthly thereafter their new 21 knot plus Strath vessels will be operating a direct London/Hong Kong cargo service via the Cape route. Hong Kong importers will have the opportunity of receiving their goods only 25 days after shipment from London. The first vessel of this fast service to Hong Kong will be the "STRATHARDLE", shown above.

Sentimental Voyage for R.I.L. Ship



The Royal Interocean Lines passenger ship *Boissevain* arrived in Hong Kong recently on her last voyage before ending her long career in a shipbreaker's yard in Taiwan.

mv. BOISSEVAIN was originally designed for trade development between East & South African ports and the Far East and enjoyed many successful years on this route. The 14,300 tons vessel was named after Mr. Jan Boissevain who, with Messrs. Ruys and Tegelberg, founded the Netherlands Shipping Company 'Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij' (K.P.M.) in 1888.

The coat-of-arms of the Boissevain family bears the impressive words "Ni regret du passe, ni peur de l'avenir" (Neither regret the past nor fear the future). It is a motto which has found its way to many distant lands (including the small town of Boissevain in Manitoba, Canada), and today catches the eye of many passengers on the *m.v. BOISSEVAIN* as they mount the stairs from the entrance hall to the lounge.

During the war *BOISSEVAIN* served as a troop-carrier with her sister ships *RUYS* and *TEGELBERG*. Some 3,000 men could be carried at a time and the grey hulls of these vessels were a familiar sight to many a soldier and sailor in different theatres of war.

THE PORT

New Services for Shippers

Edmonton (Alberta) has recently set up new merchandising services for manufacturers and exporters. The services consist of display of manufactured products at permanent stands with the name of manufacturers, price, time of delivery, and the descriptive data of the product at a nominal fee of less than a dollar per day; display of printed brochures provided by manufacturers; distribution of pamphlets and regular advertising through press, radio and television.

The exhibition building is located in the heart of the city of Edmonton.

Members interested in making use of these facilities can obtain further information by writing to International Manufacturers Displays Co., c/o A.M. Hennig & Associates, 919 McLeod Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

West Germany

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tural production costs are relatively high. The main emphasis in farm production is on animal products, which account for over three quarters of total food production within the Republic. The remainder is accounted for mainly by grain and grape juice production. Total agricultural production is insufficient for the country's needs and large quantities of agricultural products have to be imported.

Deep sea and inshore fishermen landed 566 thousand tons of sea food valued at approximately DM 300 million (HK\$450 million) in 1966. Although the Republic occupies third place among the European countries which carry on deep sea fishing, it is a net importer of fish.

Manufacturing Industries

The Federal Republic of Germany is a highly industrialised country with approximately 102 thousand industrial enterprises. Of these, 1.2% are large concerns having over one thousand employees, 6.3% are medium-sized concerns and 50% are smaller businesses with ten to 200 employees. The remainder have less than ten employees and account for only 2% of the industrial turnover.

Manufacturing industries account for about 88% of total industrial production, the major item breakdown being as follows:



The Volkswagen, synonymous with West Germany.

low: basic materials and production goods industries, 25%; capital goods industries, 31%; consumer goods industries, 18%; food industries, 14%. In 1966 the manufacturing industries accounted for 41% of Gross Domestic Product and employed over 30% of the total labour force.

Total turnover of the manufacturing industries was DM 388,029 million (HK\$582,043 million) in 1966. The food industry accounted for 12.1% of the total, the mechanical engineering industry 10.5%, the chemical industry 9.4% and the textile and clothing industries 8.7%.

Major centres of industrial activity are the Rhine-Ruhr dis-

trict, the Rhine-Main area and South Western Germany. The coastal area to the north is becoming increasingly industrialised.

Trade Pattern

The most important trading partner of the Federal Republic is France which supplied 12% of German imports in 1966 and took 11% of its exports. Other important trading partners are the U.S.A., the E.E.C. Member States (apart from France) and E.F.T.A. countries.

Imports into the German Federal Republic totalled HK\$103,804 million in 1966, a 3.2% increase over the figure for 1965. These consisted mainly of food, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and industrial semi-manufactures. Imports increased by 2% to HK\$106,002 million in 1967.

The Federal Republic's total exports were valued at HK\$115,172 million in 1966, representing a 12.4% increase compared with the previous year. Nearly 85% of these consisted of industrial products. The main items concerned were machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel, chemicals and metal manufactures. Exports in 1967 were valued at HK\$131,370 million, an increase of 14% over 1966.

The threatened strike by unions of the railways, the Post Office and the public services in December 1967 was averted by the settlement of a 3.5% wage



The manufacture of tape recorders.

increase. Growth of income during 1968 is likely to be limited by the increase in social security contributions, high tax rates and a lower growth rate in Government expenditure. The change-over from the 'cascade' system of turnover tax to the Tax on Value Added (T. V. A.) system on 1st January, 1968 is also expected to lead to a rise in the cost of living. The T. V. A. should theoretically cause some prices to rise, some to fall and some to remain unchanged, with narrow margins either way in almost all cases. Utilities and public transport will cost more, while food will cost less. What happens in the vast range of consumer goods will, to a great extent, depend on market conditions and on the vigilance which the Government is asking consumers to exercise.



Swimming — a favourite past time everywhere.

Capital investments declined by approximately 11% in 1967, and inventories were significantly reduced.

Trade with Hong Kong

Hong Kong has had a favourable balance of trade with West Germany since 1963. In 1967 West Germany imported Hong Kong products valued at HK\$370.8 million and exported goods to Hong Kong valued at HK\$316.2 million. The value of re-exports from Hong Kong to West Germany is HK\$14.9 million in 1967.

Hong Kong's Imports from the Federal Republic

In 1967 Hong Kong's imports from the German Federal Republic amounted to HK\$316.2 million, representing a 17.6% increase compared with the figure for 1966, and 3% of Hong Kong's

total imports. The main items involved were dyestuffs, road motor vehicles, chemicals, textile machinery and non-cotton fabrics.

Hong Kong's Exports to the Federal Republic

In 1967, Hong Kong's domestic exports to the German Federal Republic were valued at HK\$370.8 million, representing an 11.8% decrease compared with 1966, and 5.5% of Hong Kong's total domestic exports. Clothing accounted for over 70% of this trade, toys and dolls 5.8% and footwear 5.3%.

The decline in Hong Kong's domestic exports to the Federal Republic occurred mainly in woollen knitwear, cotton fabrics and textile made-up articles. On the other hand, exports of transistor radios, footwear and wigs have shown significant increases.

Hong Kong's re-exports to the Federal Republic decreased sharply by 35.1% from HK\$20.6 million in 1965 to HK\$13.4 million in 1966, but increased slightly to HK\$15 million in 1967.

Hong Kong's Prospects

The German Government has a liberal trading policy but is under pressure from German industry and from certain other Member States of the E.E.C. to restrict imports of textiles. Opportunities for expanding export of textile products are therefore limited. But purchasing power is high in the Federal Republic and, as the economy begins to recover from the recession, there will undoubtedly be opportunities for increased sales of other high-quality consumer goods. ●

Undergrads Go Job-Hunting

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jobs he has had are particularly suited to undergraduates. "After all, our time is flexible, and this is what the places I worked at wanted," he said.

Fung Ho Keung, a second year student of Psychology, and a student-editor, said, "A part-time job is useful experience, and students will certainly stay in the establishments where they have worked before, provided they are well-treated."

The Undergrad Employment Service has already found jobs for about ten undergraduates. The Service keeps a register of students who are interested in part-time jobs and can supply workers for temporary work at very short notice.

The Undergrad Employment Service can be reached on the telephone at H432455, and H441412 on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Their address is: c/o Hong Kong University Students' Union, Pokfulum Road, Hong Kong. Representatives from Undergrad Employment Service are willing to call on any firm interested to explain details of the Service.

List of Undergraduates registered with the Undergrad Employment Service is available at the Chamber. Members interested please contact Miss Chan at the Chamber or contact the Service direct.

NEWS FROM D. C. & I.

Ceylon

C. I. Circular No. 39/68 dated 6th June 1968, contained details of the new method, recently introduced in Ceylon, of allocating foreign exchange to importers. The introduction of this system has led to a number of proposed amendments to the Ceylonese Customs Tariff which will become effective once being announced in the official gazette. Of these items, the following are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Item No.	Description	Rate of Duty		H.K.'s domestic exports to Ceylon in 1967 HK\$'000
		(Preferential)	(General)	
651.3	Cotton yarn grey (unbleached) not mercerized nor put up for retail sale wherein the textile material weight, the cotton content predominates over that of any other single textile material except where the weight of silk noil and other waste silk is more than 10%	—	0	1,277 (cotton yarns, grey or note of all counts)
651.4	Cotton yarn bleached, dyed, mercerized			
651.6	Yarn of synthetic fibres wherein the textile material weight, the synthetic fibre content predominates over that of any other single textile material except where the weight of silk, noil and other waste silk is more than 10%, of a value not exceeding Rs. 12 per lb. c.i.f.	9	14	174
698.11.01	Locks, padlocks, and keys therefor of base metals	50	60	170
698.12.99	Base metal fittings and mountings of types largely used on furniture, doors, namely castors (excluding those used on machinery other than ceramic coffin mountings, door closers	90	100	44
729.2.02	Torch bulbs	30	40	57
812.41.01	Lamps, glass, oil		30	102
812.42.01	Lamps and lanterns except electric, complete iron and steel pressure type incandescent	20	30	
812.42.09	Lamps and lanterns except electric, complete, other pressure type incandescent		30	327
812.42.30	Electric lighting accessories and fittings, n.e.s. of base metals excluding 3-pin plugs and bases of 9 amps. and below, C.G. lamp holders, fluorescent light fittings and ceiling roses	100	110	147
812.43.01	Electric torches, complete, and parts thereof, except dry cell batteries	40%	50%	543

(Mr. M. P. C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Algeria

The Algerian Government announced certain additions to the list of goods subject to import licence and quota restrictions. Of these items the following are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Description	H.K.'s domestic exports to Algeria in 1967
Household and toilet articles of plastic materials	50,063
Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	291,119
Men's and boys' outer garments; other	194,538
Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	2,215,170
Corsets, corset belts, suspender-belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not of elastic	242,193
Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods	27,020
Toilet towels	19,006
Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of iron or steel	60,345
Lamp and lighting fittings, of base metal and parts thereof, of base metal	67,381

(Mr. A. S. N. Cheung, Tel. No. H-431233)

Kenya

With effect from 10th May, 1968, the following items, of interest to Hong Kong, have been added to the schedule of goods for which specific import licences are required:—

Description	H.K.'s Domestic Exports to Kenya in 1967 HK\$
Suiting fabrics of woollen, synthetic/woollen, synthetic/viscose, all nylon piece-goods, including nylon taffeta, nylon crepe, nylon satin, nylon crepon, nylon fancy crepe, crepe de chine, nylon made-up sarees, and tetoron filament shantung	73,175
Towels	23,650

(Mr. A.S.N. Cheung, Tel. No. H-431233)

Australia

The Department has received information that in response to a reference made to it by the Minister for Trade and Industry the Tariff Board has issued a circular giving notice that it will enquire and report on whether or not assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of the following items:—

Tariff item No.	Description	Hong Kong's domestic exports to Australia in 1967 HK\$
73.32.91	Screws for wood, of iron or steel	81,800
74.15.91	Screws for wood, of copper	21,498

(Mr. P. C. Chan, Tel. H-453939)

Australia

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 21/68 dated 8th March 1968, the Department has received a circular from the Australian Tariff Board stating that in the course of its inquiry into whether or not assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of footwear with Non-Leather Uppers and parts for thong sandals (Australian Customs Tariff items 64.01-64.05) it wishes to receive from intending witnesses certain basic information.

In this connection, Australian importers of footwear have been asked, should they wish to enlist the assistance of overseas manufacturers in their submission of evidence at the enquiry, to secure and forward such Statements of Evidence to the Board not later than 31st July, 1968.

No date has yet been announced for the Tariff Board public hearing relating to this reference. The Department will, however, report further developments as and when these occur.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Australia of this item were valued at HK\$2.5 million in 1967 and HK\$1.3 million during January to April, 1968.

(Mr. M. P. C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Turkey

The Turkish Government has raised, with effect from 1st March, 1968, its stamp duty on imports from 10% to 15% of the value of imports, c.i.f.

Hong Kong's total domestic exports to Turkey in 1967 were valued at HK\$1.07 million.

(Mr. M. P. C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Jordan

The Prime Minister of Jordan issued a Defence Order No. 4 for 1968 which was circulated by the Central Bank of Jordan to all banks on 30th April, 1968. This Order, which is reproduced at Enclosure I, lays down the procedures to be followed relating to the importation of goods into Jordan other than via the port of Akaba.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Jordan were valued at HK\$2.74 million in 1967.

Singapore

The Singapore Government has removed with effect from 9th May, 1968, the commonwealth preferential tariff rate on tobacco and tobacco manufactures. Details of the changes are as follows:

Description	Old Tariff (Per lb.)		Excise (HK\$)	New Tariff (Per lb.)		Hong Kong's domestic exports to Singapore in 1967
	Full (HK\$)	Preferential (HK\$)		Full & Preferential (HK\$)	Excise (HK\$)	
Tobacco, unmanufactured including tobacco refuse	13.2	12.8	Nil	17.2	Nil	765,720
Cigarettes	23	22	Nil	23	2	442,332

(Mr. M.P.C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Israel

The Government of Israel has added, with effect from April 7, 1968, the following item of interest to Hong Kong to the list of goods for which import licences are issued without restriction.

Israel Tariff No.	Description	Old Rate	Import Duty (Ad Valorem) New Rate
98.15	Vacuum flasks and vacuum vessels, complete with cases, parts thereof, other than glass inner:		
— 1000	Vacuum flasks and vacuum vessels	60%	50% but not less than HK\$5.19* a unit
— 2000	Parts		50% but not less than HK\$1.73* a unit
— 2010	Outer container		50%
— 2090	Other		50%

Hong Kong's domestic exports of vacuum flasks and parts to Israel in 1967 were valued at HK\$68,539.

(Mr. M.P.C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Malaysia

The Malaysian Government has removed, effective from 25th April, 1968 the undermentioned items from the list of goods which are subject to specific import licensing:—

Tariff No.	Description	States affected	H.K.'s domestic exports to different States of Malaysia in 1967 HK\$
512.703	Glumatic acid	States of Malaya	315,240
512.704	Monosodium glutamate and other salts or derivatives of glutamic acid and preparations thereof	Penang, Sabah, and Sarawak	
841.421	Stockings or socks, of pure natural silk not rubberized, knitted or crocheted	States of Malaya	197,857
899.971	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases	All Malaysian States	189,209

(Mr. M.P.C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Republic of South Africa

The South African Government Gazette of 24th May, 1968 contained an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on some items. Of these, raincoats of artificial plastic materials is of interest to Hong Kong. The application requests to amend the duty from 15% ad valorem to 15% ad valorem or H.K. \$7.65 per garment. Hong Kong's domestic exports of this item to South Africa in 1967 were valued at \$121,243.

Further to paragraph 2 of O.T.R. Circular No. 29/67 dated 1st November, 1967, the South African Government has now so amended the regulation that it requires the production for retention by Customs of a true copy of a prescribed invoice in respect of all textile fabrics, cleared or classified in terms of any tariff heading in Section XI of Schedule I to the Customs and Excise Act. This includes terry towelling or similar terry fabrics.

A copy of Section XI of Schedule I to the South African Customs, and Excise Act is available for inspection at the Department's Commercial Relations (General) Registry, Room No. 14, second floor, Fire Brigade Building, Hong Kong.

(Mr. A. S. N. Cheung, Tel. No. H-431233)

Mexico

The Government of Mexico has announced that all goods entering Mexico must, in addition to all other required shipping documents, be accompanied by whatever documents normally issued by the customs authorities of the exporting countries. In this respect, the Consulate General of Mexico in Hong Kong has confirmed that in the case of consignments sent from Hong Kong, one copy of the Department's export licence will have to be sent to the importer in Mexico to fulfil the requirement of this new regulation.

This new regulation will come into effect on 1st July 1968 for goods arriving Mexico overland and 15th July, 1968 for goods arriving by sea.

Parcel post consignments to Mexico are not affected by this regulation.

(Mr. A.S.N. Cheung, Tel. No. H-431233)

TENDERS

Hong Kong

Tenders are invited for the supply of:—

Tender Reference	Subject
PT/49/68	Reciprocating water pumps for Sai Wan Pumping Station.
PT/50/68	Enclosed glass fibre fluorescent fittings.
PT/51/68	Latrine units, dust bins, litter containers, rat bins, groundnut cakes, tobacco stems, and derris roots for Urban Services Department.
PT/52/68	Pig lead.
PT/53/68	Tubular heaters.

Tender forms and further details are available from:

Procurement Division, Stores Department, Oil Street, North Point.

Public Enquiry Centre, Central Government Offices, Hongkong.

Public Enquiry Centre, Kowloon.

MEMBERSHIP

New Members

Dickson & Company Suite D & C Alpha House, 9/F, Nathan Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon.

Dragon Vacuum Industrial Co. 28 Wang Wo Tsai Street, 2/F, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

Hemandas & Company 61 Wyndham Street, 2/F, Hong Kong.

Hongkong Manufacturing Goods Co. Room 605-6 Yu To Sang Bldg. Hong Kong.

Kanley Trading Company 706 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Stationery Mfg. Co. 10 Wellington St. 2/F, Hong Kong.

Nylex Plastics, Ltd. 403-5 Commercial House, 35 Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

Shui Cheung Pearl Co. 122 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

Sun Life Manufacturers Inc. Ltd. Flat 302 Granville House, 4-6 Granville Road, Kowloon.

Tai Yat Industrial Co., Ltd. 46A Belcher's Street, 1/F, Hong Kong.

Teck Hang Company 42 Bonham Strand W, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Wing Cheong 95 Des Voeux Road W, G/F, Hong Kong.
P.J. Young & Company 15B Wellington Street, 4th floor, Hong Kong.

Change of Name

H. Cheong-Leen & Co. (Asia) Ltd. 303 United Chinese Bank Bldg. Hong Kong. (Formerly H. Cheong-Leen & Co.)

Joe Ng & Co., Ltd. 1110 & 1112 Central Bldg. Hong Kong. (Formerly Joe Ng & Co.)

Change of Address

Cheong Mao Hong 1202 Wong House, 26-30 Des Voeux Road W. Hong Kong. (Formerly 1202-4 Wong House)

Guaranty Company Ltd. Room 304 China Underwriters Life Bldg. 51-57 Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong. (Formerly 502 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.)

Mercantile Enterprise Corporation Suite "K" 12th floor, Everwin Mansion, 18 Johnston Road, Hong Kong. (Formerly Suite "F" 13/F, Island Bldg.)

Oriental Mfg. Co. (HK) Ltd. 1024 Kowloon Commercial Centre, Kowloon. (Formerly 4 Hillwood Road, 5/F)

Zennon (Hong Kong) Ltd. Wang Kee Bldg. 7th floor, 34-37 Connaught Road C, Hong Kong. (Formerly 701-3 Liu Chong Hing Bk. Bldg.)

TRADE FAIRS

United Arab Republic

The Cairo International Fair for Industry 1968 will be held from 10 October to 10 November 1968. Further information at Chamber.

United Kingdom

The First London International Inventions & New Products Exhibition will be held from 6 to 11 January 1969. Interested members may write direct to the organizers for further information:— Business Conferences & Exhibitions Ltd., Mercury House, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1, England.

Germany

The 10th International Men's Fashion Week, Cologne is scheduled from 23 to 25 August 1968. The Chamber has on file a copy of the Fashion Week Brochure.