



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BULLETIN

15th July, 1968

NETHERLANDS – A Country Report



**HONG KONG
GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE**

(Established 1861)

9th Floor, Union House,
Hong Kong

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THE BULLETIN

July 15th.

Chairman:

Hon. M.A.R. HERRIES, O.B.E., M.C.

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Assistant Secretary:

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Public Relations & Advertising:

R. P. WOOD

MISS B. CHIU

Membership Executive:

P. M. LAM

Office Supervisor:

MISS C. W. LI

THIS ISSUE

Our cover picture shows the modern shopping centre of Rotterdam which is one of the principal cities of the Netherlands. It is also the leading port in Europe and the second largest in the world.

3. Netherlands — a D.C. & I. Country Report which is available to all members.
4. Netherlands — Contd.
5. Round About. Pakistan to celebrate the "Great Development Decade". The Hon. T. D. Sorby visits a chamber member factory. Trademark Piracy. Labour — What the Members Say.
6. Round About. Record Trade Year Predicted. Symbol for Hong Kong at Expo '70. CPAL Appointment. L.C.C. Examination. A training course on "Plant Layout". New Consul-General for West Germany.
7. People and Places. A digest of Chamber news.
8. People and Places — Contd.
9. The Port and other miscellaneous news items.
10. Membership, Tenders and Trade Fairs information.
11. News from D.C. & I.
12. Summary of news in Chinese.

Members are reminded that the contents of the Bulletin are confidential and not for publication.

Country Pamphlet No. 222

As a supplier to Hong Kong of dairy products, the Netherlands enjoys a favourable balance of trade. Much scope, however, exists for Hong Kong to improve its trade with the Netherlands.

Netherlands

THE Netherlands is situated on the western coast of Europe. It is bordered on the east by Germany and on the south by Belgium. Its total land area is 13,400 square miles, a large part of which is below sea level and is protected from inroads of the sea and from river flooding by an extensive system of dykes, sea walls and dams.

Much of the country, particularly in the north and west, is reclaimed land. Reclamation work, which has been carried out for hundreds of years, is still proceeding on a large scale.

Since 1815 the Netherlands has been a constitutional monarchy, the present monarch being Queen Juliana.

The present Prime Minister, Mr. pie de Jong, heads a coalition of the Social Christian, Liberal and Anti-Revolutionary Parties with some assistance from the Historic Christian Party.

Principal Cities

The Hague (population 620,000) is the seat of government. It is close to the main centre of the chemical industry.

Amsterdam (population 880,000) is the capital of the Netherlands and the principal financial, commercial and cultural centre. It is also a large port with access to the North Sea via a canal. Shipbuilding, aircraft construction and other metal industries are situated around the city.

Rotterdam (population 750,000) is the leading port in Europe and the second largest in the world. It is being heavily developed both as a port and as an industrial area. It is used extensively as a point of entry for

goods destined for other European countries, particularly Germany. The main industries in the Rotterdam area are shipbuilding and oil refining.

Economy

The G.N.P. in 1966 has been estimated at HK\$120 thousand million, an increase of 208% over

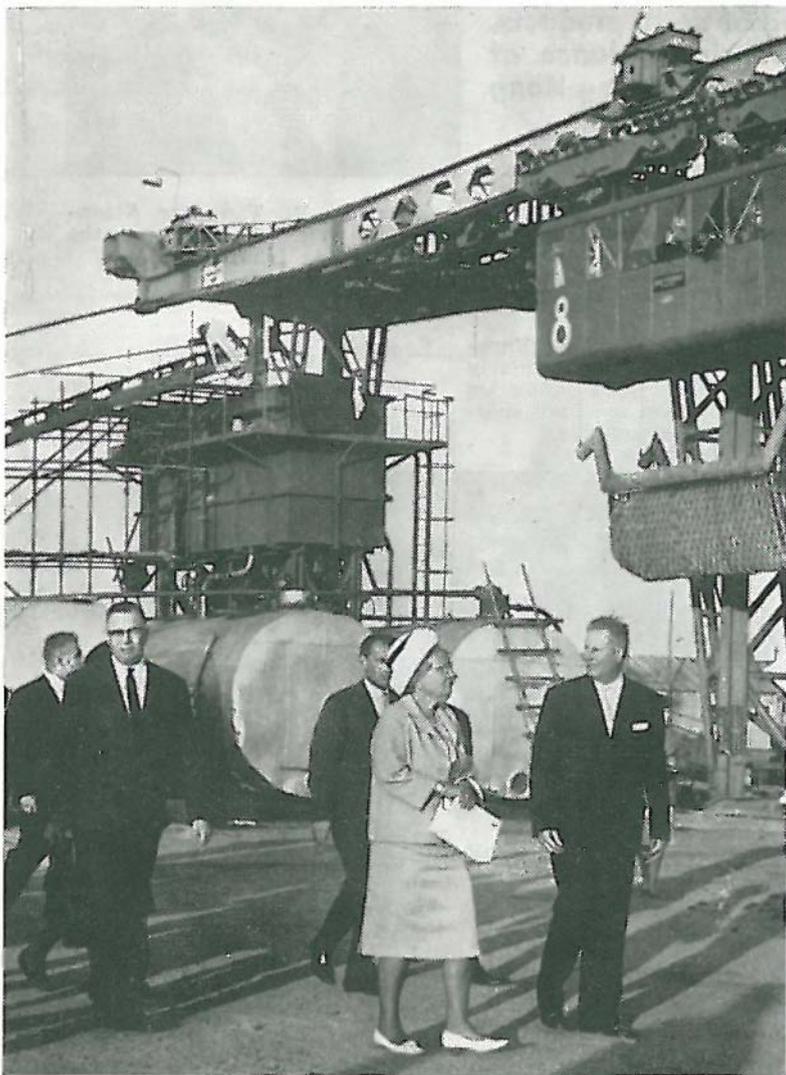


Mr. B. R. Van Der Steenhoven, Vice Consul of the Netherlands in Hong Kong.



Netherlands —

Contd.



Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. The Netherlands has been a constitutional monarchy since 1815.

1958 and 10% above 1965.

During 1966, as in the previous two years, wages and prices rose sharply in the Netherlands while the rate of increase in overseas trade declined.

The Dutch Government, however, are optimistic with regard to the economic position over the next few years; this optimism appears to be reasonably well justified. The Dutch economy is heavily dependent on that of Germany, with which the Netherlands have close commercial re-

lations. The German economy now appears to have passed its lowest point and there has consequently been no further downturn of the Dutch economy during 1967. Most industries (except, notably, mining and textiles) have reported small increases in orders during the last few months. Consumer expenditure and retail turnover are continuing to expand.

The general consensus of opinion in the Netherlands is that industries are too unevenly

distributed over the country. The emphasis is on the West, where the population already exceeds six million, constituting a heavy burden for this area. It is therefore the aim of Government policy to divert some of the industries to other parts of the country, principally to the North and to the southern part of the province of Limburg where alternative employment has to be provided for the miners who are becoming redundant with the gradual closures of coalmines which can no longer be profitably worked.

Foreign Investment

The Dutch Government is favourably disposed towards foreign investment. There are no legal provisions dealing specifically with the subsidiaries of foreign enterprises or with property owned by them, and there are no requirements regarding Dutch capital participation or management.

General Trade Pattern

The most important trading partner of the Netherlands is the Federal Republic of Germany which supplied about 25 per cent of Dutch imports in 1966 and took 27 per cent of its exports. Other important trading partners are Belgium and Luxembourg, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Netherlands' total exports were valued at HK\$39,098 million in 1966. Approximately 70 per cent of these consisted of industrial products. The main items concerned were metal and electrical goods, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals, iron, steel and non-ferrous metals.

The Netherlands consistently runs a sizeable deficit in visible trade items but this is to a large extent offset by surpluses on services account.

Hong Kong Imports

Hong Kong's imports from the Netherlands in 1966 were HK\$136.6 million, representing an 11 per cent increase over 1965 and 1.4 per cent of Hong Kong's total imports. The major items involved were milk and cream, chemicals and dyestuffs (although imports of these products have been falling rapidly), plastic materials, telecommunications equipment, motor vehicles and, of increasing significance, diamonds.

(Contd. on P. 9)

ROUND ABOUT

Pakistan Celebrates

The Pakistan Government Trade Commission, Hong Kong, has advised the Chamber that the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Bellasis Street, Karachi, has prepared a programme to celebrate the "Great Development Decade" (1958-1968) to highlight Pakistan's achievements in the field of commerce and industry. The Federation is holding two National Exhibitions — one in Karachi in October and the other in Dacca in December this year.

The Pakistan Trade Commissioner has been requested by the Federation to extend to members of the Chamber its cordial invitation to participate in the above programme.



The Hon. T.D. Sorby, Director of Commerce and Industry, recently visited a Chamber member firm of W. Haking Industries (Mechanics and Optics) Ltd. This company is the largest manufacturers of cameras, binoculars and optical accessories in Hong Kong, it produces about 1.8m camera, binocular and viewer units last year. Its products are mainly exported to markets overseas.

Trademark Piracy

There has been a last minute rush to register British trademarks in France before they become open to all-comers on August 1. This results from French attempts to reform their trade mark legislation. The previous situation is being re-

placed by a rigid system in which registration of a mark is of supreme importance.

After August 1 anyone in France will be free to register any trademark even if he has never used it before and any established user of that mark may have to buy it back or face long and expensive litigation.

Labour—What the Members Say

What do factory owner chamber members think of Hong Kong labour and the Labour Department?

According to a survey carried out by the Chamber's Membership Executive, it is found out that their main concern is the appropriate revision of the existing labour regulations to suit local requirements and suitable working hours for female workers.

Welfare

Many members are also concerned with the welfare of workers while some encourage children to work. They are of the opinion that the Labour Department should give guidance and assistance to employ-

ers to establish welfare projects such as medical schemes, insurance, pensions for workers.

As to the supply of labour, there is but a small minority who have this problem, mostly in Tsuen Wan and Chai Wan where there are transportation difficulties.

In the case of labour disputes, it is found out that there is the need for quicker settlement in order to avoid the dispute developing more seriously. Employers also say if workers have to go to the Labour Department offices to settle disputes they must sacrifice the day's income.

Factory Licences

It is felt that factory licences

should be permanent instead of having to be renewed annually since investigations can be made by the Labour Department at any time.

The behaviour of Labour inspectors is another point raised by factory owners.

Corruption

Some complained that their attitude was bad, while others complained that they are not familiar with the labour regulations themselves and yet try to find faults in the factories instead of giving guidance to factory owners as to what they should do. However, some are helpful and co-operative.

Corruption, members say, is not a frequent practice.

Record Trade Year Predicted

Mr. Jack Cater, Executive Director of the Trade Development Council, predicted a record trade year for Hong Kong.

Mr. Cater has just completed an extensive tour of the United States, Canada, Britain and Europe with Sir Sik-nin Chau, Chairman of the Council, surveying how Hong Kong could further promote trade with these countries.

In America he found the image of Hong Kong had improved vastly and the Americans admired Hong Kong for the manner in which it handled last year's disturbances. Hong Kong products were well received in the USA both for their quality and their competitive prices. But Britain and certain European countries still felt that Hong Kong goods were shoddy and products of cheap labour.

"This unfavourable image I shall try my best to change with an intensive propaganda campaign in the countries concerned," he said.

Hong Kong's Expo '70 Symbol



"ENJOYMENT and ENTERPRISE through HARMONY"

A symbol for Hong Kong at Expo '70 has been designed by Mr. B. C. Navetta, a member of the Design Team.

There are two explanations of the symbol. The batwing sails, prominent features on the Hong Kong Pavilion, are dramatically symbolised and are shown encircling the pearl of the orient. The symbol also shows the blue sea with the nine golden hills of Kowloon supporting the most vital element of International Trade in South East Asia.



Mr. K. Gordon Jones has been appointed Sales Development Manager, Southeast Asia, Canadian Pacific Airlines.

Transferred from Tokyo recently from the regional sales office there, Mr. Jones has 27 years of experience in airline and steamship service.

He is a graduate of the United States Maritime Academy and has a Master's Ticket. He has spent 20 years in the Far East in Shanghai, Singapore, Tokyo, Saigon and Hong Kong.

L.C.C. Examination — Autumn 1968

Entries to the London Chamber of Commerce Examination — Autumn 1968 will be received from August 1 to 15, 1968. Copies of Entry forms are obtainable at the Chamber. Fees are as follows: Elementary Stage \$15; Intermediate Stage \$18; Higher Stage \$22.

The completed Entry Forms with names of candidates in full, together with the Entry Fees, should be forwarded to the Secretary, External Examinations, Examinations Section, Education Department, Electric House, 2/f., 22A Ice House Street, Hong Kong, not later than August 15, 1968.

Plant Layout

A plant should be laid out in such a way as to achieve a high utilization of all facilities available. Poor layout affects the flow of materials and processes, labour efficiency, supervision and control, space utilization, expansion possibilities and plant appearance. Furthermore, a sound plant layout contributes a great deal to the general working environment of a factory resulting in direct material gains including increased worker satisfaction.

A training course on "Plant Layout" is now being offered by the Hong Kong Productivity Centre.

This course is designed to impart a fundamental understanding of plant layout to participants and to give them an opportunity to apply modern techniques in their own work situation in order to achieve higher productivity. The techniques to be taught will include those concerned with location of equipment, material move-

ment, storage, better utilization of labour, both direct and indirect and supporting services such as power and fuel supplies.

There will be 28 one-hour sessions with four full days in-plant training, layout practice and problem discussion to this course which will be given in Chinese, starting on July 22, 1968 to August 23, 1968.



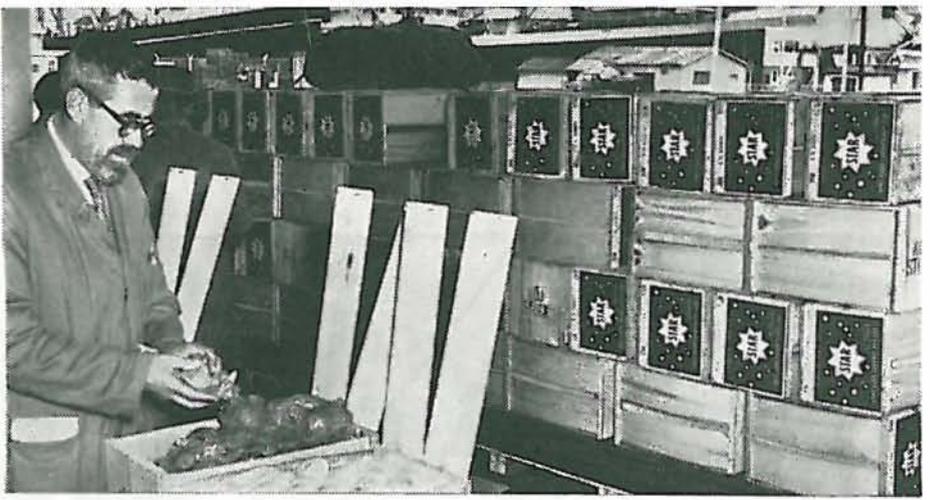
Mr. W.G. von Heydon has been newly appointed Consul-General of the German Federal Republic in Hong Kong.

Commercial Relations Terminology

The D.C. & I. has compiled a Glossary of Commercial Relations Terms in English and Chinese. For the convenience of members, the Glossary has been reprinted and distributed with the last issue of the Bulletin. Further copies are available at the Chamber on request.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

*A digest of Chamber news
and visitors.*



Nearly 12,000 cartons of apples and 9,000 cases of pears have arrived in separate shipments in Hong Kong as part of the Australian apple and pear selling season in the Colony.

At this stage, the season looks like being a record one for the sale of Australian apples and pears.

The apples arrived on the Arakawa and the pears on the Eastern Argosy on Friday.



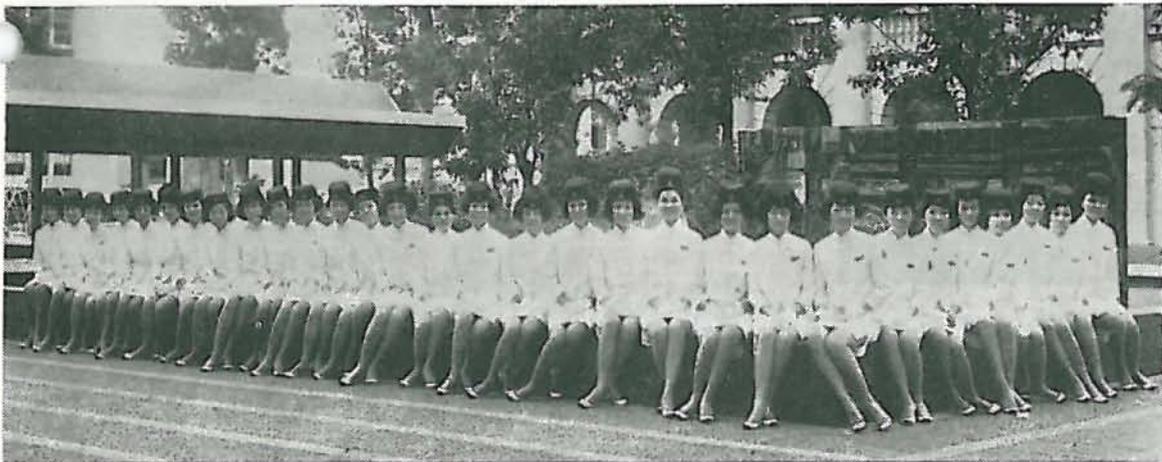
Mr. Roger W. Wilson, P & O Passenger Manager, Hong Kong, has been appointed to the Board of Management of the Hong Kong Tourist Association.

Mr. Wilson, who is 36, is the youngest member of the Board.

Mr. Wilson joined P & O 20 years ago, first serving in the Booking Office in London. He was later transferred to various other departments in the London Office before being posted to India, where he spent six years in the Bombay Office.



Mr. T. K. Ann, Managing Director of the South China Bleaching & Dyeing Factory Ltd., has ordered an IBM System-360 model 20 computer to control payroll, materials costing and distribution and many other functions.



What has sixty legs, thirty wings and has never been seen before? Answer BOAC's bevy of 30 Chinese air stewardesses.

Normally between ten and twenty of the girls are flying on BOAC jets to and from the United States or Australia or Japan or are resting in

places like Honolulu, San Francisco, Tokyo or Sydney. But during the recent BOAC strike they were all, for the first time ever, together in Hong Kong. So the airline took them down to Statue Square and seated them round one of the ornamental pools.



The Hon. Michael Herries, Chamber's Chairman, is seen holding a boomerang presented to him by Mrs. Sue Kibble of Besley and Pike Ltd. Mrs. Kibble made the presentation on behalf of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce which received a silver ashtray from the Chamber to commemorate the seventh biennial Queensland Industries Fair held recently.



Mr. W. E. Manson, the Trade Development Council's Sydney Representative, whose original term of appointment was expected to terminate soon, will continue to undertake this duty.



Mr. Kenneth Nash, newly appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at the British Trade Commission in Hong Kong, replacing Mr. David Laughton.

Mr. Nash, 45, joined H.M. Diplomatic Service in 1950 after service in H.M. Forces, the Admiralty and the Ministry of Civil Aviation. He comes to Hong Kong after five years at the British Embassy in Caracas, where he was Second Secretary (Commercial).



Regret for the inconvenience caused to passengers and cargo shippers. This, said Frank Batstone, newly appointed BOAC Cargo Development Manager Far East, was what he and all BOAC staff in the area felt about the recent BOAC pilots' strike.

Mr. Batstone's job is to develop new cargo markets and to ensure that cargo handling in the Far East keeps pace with the fast growing traffic and with new methods like containerisation and new aircraft like the huge Boeing 747.

Mr. Batstone, who recently was awarded a diploma in senior business management after a six months course at the Manchester Business School, was previously personal assistant to the Commercial Director of BOAC. Although he has held appointments with the airline in Africa and South America, this is his first job in the Far East in his 15 years with BOAC.

Netherlands —

Contd.

Hong Kong Exports

In 1966 Hong Kong's domestic exports to the Netherlands, its eighth largest market, were valued at HK\$120.1 million. This figure represented an increase of 39.4 per cent over the previous years and accounted for 2.1 per cent of Hong Kong's total domestic exports. The main items concerned were clothing (which accounted for 64 per cent of total exports), other textiles, footwear and toys. Hong Kong's exports to the Netherlands are not necessarily for consumption in that market. Dutch commercial houses carry on a substantial re-export trade with other countries of Europe, particularly Germany.

Hong Kong's Prospects

Purchasing power is increasing rapidly in the Netherlands and there are opportunities for increased sales of good quality, competitively priced consumer goods. The Dutch Government is traditionally liberal and imports are generally free from restrictions. There are, however, obvious dangers in Hong Kong's dependence on a narrow range of products. Most success is likely to be met, in the long run, by concentration on other consumer products likely to appeal to a West European country having a high standard of living.

Goods which would probably be of particular interest to the Netherlands are boats and yachts and their accessories (sailing and other aquatic sports being particularly popular with the Dutch), bicycle accessories (the Dutch having more bicycles than any other West European country), and furnishings, fittings and equipment for the home (new houses being built at a high rate in the Netherlands, which is short of housing).

It should also be borne in mind that the Dutch have a large entrepot trade which offers opportunities for the export of products which will eventually go to other countries. Prospects for trade are, therefore, somewhat better than with most other nations of similar size and purchasing power, although some of the re-exports will obviously go to such countries as Germany with which Hong Kong exporters already have good contacts.

THE PORT

Increased Cargo Liner Services

Ben Line Steamers Limited has introduced a new monthly service linking Hong Kong with Britain, South Korea and Singapore.

The first sailing, which originated from Britain, was undertaken by the "Benalbanach."

K Line to open HK office

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese shipping line for which Gilmans has been Hong Kong agent, is to open its own representative office in the Colony because of the considerable extension of K Line services.

Another Vote for Containers

The Director of Marine, Mr. K. Milburn voted strongly in favour of Hong Kong adopting container facilities so as to remain a port-of-call for containerised ships after 1970.

He said that if Hong Kong adopts container facilities then the price of goods should be less, and the manufacturer would benefit by the preservation of his markets. The shipper, exporter and local handler of the goods, would also benefit through the maintenance of their levels of business.

Hong Kong's problem, Mr. Milburn said, may be better expressed in this way: "If we cannot provide for container ships what would be the effect then? The danger here is that our trade competitors would be in a position of significant advantage."

"One merely has to wait a matter of minutes by the roadside of any industrially developed country to see a container ship go by. And these are the countries with which we trade."

Mr. Milburn added that in order to assure Hong Kong

could ship goods in the future in a manner required by Hong Kong's overseas clients, Hong Kong was obliged to contemplate the introduction of systems which may appear "superficially alien and unwarranted to some people."

Containers by Air

Mr. Milton Montgomery, managing director of WTC Air Freight, said that air freight would be shipped in container form when the jumbo jets begin operation in 1971, and that Hong Kong must be prepared to handle that type of cargo.

Export in Cartons

Hong Kong exporters may now ship garments "ready for the retailer" in new inexpensive disposable cardboard cartons which should be a great help to the garment trade.

These "Hangacartons" containers have been devised jointly by the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Ltd., and Rainbow Textiles Ltd.

Palletised, they enable garments to be shipped in an upright position on racks so that they arrive at their destination clean and free from creases, ready for sales display.

Export Limit Set

Hong Kong has agreed to regulate exports of five categories of cotton garments to Sweden for one year from June 1, 1968, announced the Hon. T. D. Sorby, Director of Commerce and Industries.

Mr. Sorby said that as a first step Hong Kong already limited exports of these garments to Sweden. The five categories concerned cover knitted and woven shirts, knitted undergarments for women, men's and boys' anoraks, woven trousers, men's and boys' coats of impregnated materials and woven night garments.

At the same time, Mr. Sorby said, Hong Kong has decided unilaterally to restrain exports of woollen and synthetic knitted jumpers and cardigans and anoraks of synthetic fibres to Sweden because of the difficulties being experienced by Swedish industry. In all cases exports are to be limited to approximately the 1967 levels.

Automated Telex

Hong Kong is to have an automated telex exchange which will enable some 520 subscribers here to contact overseas subscribers directly without having to go through an operator, announced Mr. B. Suart, General Manager of the Hong Kong branch of Cable and Wireless Ltd.

The new exchange, which will have a capacity of four to five thousand lines, is scheduled to be in operation by April, 1971, and will provide an improved service for subscribers.

Textile Sales Soar

According to a report from London, Hong Kong came within £1,000 of equalling India's textile sales to Britain during May. India, traditionally Britain's biggest supplier, had sales of £2,361,000 — a drop of £758,000 on the previous month.

Hong Kong, the second biggest supplier, added £475,000 on the previous month's total, to make her sales for May worth £2,360,000.

It was the first time for eight months that Hong Kong has been so near to beating the Indian sales record.

Storage of Dangerous Goods

The Fire Services have advised all persons using or holding licenses authorising the storage of Category 6 Dangerous Goods to exercise additional precautions to ensure that they are kept dry during the prevailing heavy rainstorms.

Substances which become dangerous by interaction with water are classified as follows:

Aluminium Ferrosilicon, Aluminium Hydride, Aluminium Metal or Alloys in unpolished powder form, Aluminium Silicon in powder form, Barium Alloys non-pyrophoric, Barium Metal, Calcium Carbide (carbide of calcium), Calcium Cyanamide (Nitrolim), Calcium Hydride, Calcium Metal and Alloys non-pyrophoric, Calcium Phosphide, Calcium Silicide, Calcium Silicon (Calcium Manganese Silicon), Ferrosilicon, Lithium Aluminium Hydride, Lithium Borohydride, Lithium Hydride,

Magnesium Metal or Alloys containing 50 per cent or more of Magnesium by weight (except ingots, bars or sticks), Potassium Borohydride, Potassium Metal, Sodium Borohydride, Sodium Metal, Sodium Phosphide, Strontium Alloys non-pyrophoric, Thermites (commercial, consisting of finely divided aluminium and iron oxide only), Zinc Powder or Dust and Zinc Phosphide.

Trade Exhibition Centre in Britain

The Magnet Exhibitions Limited, Magnet House, Commercial Road, Southampton, England, offers space to display goods in a permanent trade exhibition centre in that city. Interested members contact Chamber.

TRADE FAIRS

AUSTRIA The 88th Vienna International Trade Fair will be held from 8th to 15th September 1968. Details at Chamber.

FRANCE The 19th International Office and Data Processing Equipment Show — SICOB — will be held in Paris from 26th September to 5th October 1968. Further information at Chamber.

EAST GERMANY The 1968 Leipzig Autumn Fair will be held from 1st to 8th September. Further information at Chamber.

WEST GERMANY The International Household Goods and Hardware Fair in Cologne will be held from 13th to 15th September 1968. Details at Chamber.

TENDERS

Hong Kong

Tenders are invited for the following:

Tender Reference	Subject
PT/54/68	Supply of pabbles for Yuen Long Rapid Gravity Filters
PT/55/68	Supply of brass stopcocks
PT/56/68	Supply of wall type urinals
PT/57/68	Purchase from the Hong Kong Government of cultured pearls

PT/58/68	Supply of household utensils
PT/59/68	Supply of tee shirts, padded jackets, woollen socks and denim suits
PT/60/68	Supply of Flannelette
PT/61/68	Purchase from the Hong Kong Government of miscellaneous scrap including ferrous & non-ferrous metals, used electric cable and used lubricating oil.

Tender forms and further details are available from:

The Procurement Division, Stores Department, Oil Street.
The Public Enquiry Centres, Hong Kong and Kowloon.

MEMBERSHIP

Change of Title

Cowan & Company Ltd. 5 Luk Hop Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon.

(Formerly Cowan & Co.)
Jackson Mercantile Trading Co., Ltd. 505 Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Road C, Hong Kong. (Formerly Jackson Mercantile Trading Co.)

The Taksui Trading Corporation Ltd. 512 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

(Formerly The Taksui Trading Corp.)

Change of Address

Global Corporation Limited, Room 1417 Kowloon Commercial Centre, Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

(Formerly 1317-19 Prince's Bldg.)

Hanaro World Agencies, 201 Victory House, 5-7 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 20 On Lan Street)

The Loxley Group of Companies, Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon.

(Formerly 606 Prince's Bldg.)

Spano Weaving Dye Co. Room 503, 5th floor, General Commercial Bldg. 156-164 Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 504 Bonham Bldg.)

United Trading Corporation 1124 Kowloon Commercial Centre, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon.

(Formerly Rattan House 3/F)

Wide World Exports Ltd. Rm. 217-220 J. Hotung House, 5-15 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

(Formerly Princess Crt. Bldg.)

NEWS FROM D. C. & I.

Singapore

With effect from 17th May 1968, the following items of interest to Hong Kong have been added to the list of goods which are subject to specific import licensing:—

Description	H.K.'s domestic exports to Singapore in 1967 HK\$
Vacuum flasks	423,617
Playing cards	255,154

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

The Benelux

The Kennedy Round — Tariff Concessions

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 27/68 of 9th April, this circular sets out details of the tariff concessions made by the E.E.C. in the Kennedy Round, in relation to the present national tariff of the Benelux countries (Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

These reductions, which will be applied to the E.E.C.'s common external tariff (C.E.T.), are generally to be implemented in four stages —

- two-fifths on 1st July, 1968;
- one-fifth on 1st January, 1970;
- one-fifth on 1st January, 1971;
- the remaining one-fifth on 1st January, 1972.

The C.E.T. is to come into effect on 1st July, 1968 when the national tariffs of the E.E.C. Member States will disappear. On the same date the Community will implement the first stage of the tariff concessions. It follows, therefore, that the original level or base-rate of the C.E.T. will never be applied in respect of those items in which reductions have been agreed. But it is by reference to this base-rate that the reductions referred to in paragraph 2 above are calculated.

Appendix I gives details of E.E.C. tariff changes of interest to Hong Kong in relation to Hong Kong's trade with the Benelux. It covers —

- items which Hong Kong at present exports in sub-

stantial quantities to the Benelux; and

- items which Hong Kong does not export in quantity to the Benelux but does export in reasonably large quantities to other markets;

and lists —

- the tariffs at present in force in the Benelux;
- the C.E.T. base-rates;
- the tariffs that will come into force in the E.E.C., including the Benelux, on 1st July, 1968 (i.e., the C.E.T. base-rates reduced by two fifths of the agreed tariff concessions — one-third in the case of certain textile manufactures — as a result of the first-stage implementation of the concessions); and
- the tariffs that will be in force in the E.E.C. from 1st January, 1972 (i.e. the C.E.T. base-rates reduced by the full amount of the agreed tariff concessions).

The reductions in the C.E.T. to be implemented on 1st January, 1970 and 1971 will therefore each be one-fifth of the difference between (ii) and (iv).

Appendix II contains the principal items which Hong Kong at present exports in substantial quantities to the Benelux, but on which no tariff concessions have been offered by the E.E.C. For most of these items, the alignment of the Benelux national external tariff with the C.E.T. on 1st July, 1968 will result in slight increases in duty as far as the Benelux countries are concerned.

Full details of all tariff changes to be made by the E.E.C. are available in the Department's Commercial Rela-

tions (General) Registry, Fire Brigade Building, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

(Mr. J. C. C. Chan, Tel. No. H-451919)

Australia

Further to O.T.R. Circular No. 5/68 dated 11th January, 1968, the Department has received a circular from the Australian Tariff Board stating that with regard to its inquiry into whether or not assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of gloves, mittens and mitts (Australian Customs Tariff items 42.03.1) a public hearing will be held in the Commonwealth Centre, 8th floor, Chiefley Square, Sydney at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 20th August, 1968. Persons intending to give evidence at the hearing have already been asked to supply the Board with a Statement of Evidence. Those who wish to submit evidence which argues the case of a witness should be prepared in the form of a General Statement which must be lodged with the Board not later than 6th August, 1968.

Hong Kong's domestic exports of gloves and mittens to Australia were valued at HK\$740,000 in 1967 and HK\$330,000 during January to April, 1968.

The Department will report on the outcome of this public hearing when the information is available.

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

Exports Shoot Up

The value of Hong Kong's domestic exports for May is \$697 million, an increase of \$170 million or 32.3 per cent over May last year, according to provisional trade figures issued by the Census and Statistics Department.

Imports were worth \$1,107 million, an increase of \$217 million or 24.4 per cent while the value of re-exports at \$178 million increased by \$9 million or 5.3 per cent compared with May 1967.

香港總商會

雙週刊

一九六五年八月五日

為應各會員需求本
期商會雙週刊首次
介紹中文版歡迎會
員提供有關意見。

「地區簡介」本期介紹荷蘭

在這一期的「地區簡介」，我們介紹了荷蘭。對她的主要城市、經濟、工業情況、對外投資、一般貿易、對香港出入口情況等，都作了概括的報導。

時·地·人

▲英國駐港助理商務專員的職位，已由堅尼夫·納書接任，以代替原任的大衛·蘭頓。

堅尼夫·納書現年四十五，曾在歐洲、中東、遠東及拉丁美洲的英國外交部門工作；來港前，任職加拉加斯英國大使館的二等秘書（商務）。
▲本港鐵行輪船公司旅客部經理威爾遜，已被委任為香港旅遊協會董事局董事。

現年卅六歲的威爾遜，將是該會董事局的最新董事。他於廿歲時加入鐵行，最初在倫敦訂位部工作，隨後又轉任其他部門；他曾在印度孟買辦事處工作了六年。

▲華南漂染紗廠董事長安子介，最近訂購了一部BMS系統——三六〇模型的電腦，以控制該廠的支出，原料價格以及其他用途。
該廠此舉相信是本港紡織業，啓

用電腦系統的第一家。

▲近一萬二千箱的蘋果，及九千箱的梨，經由不同的船運，先後運抵本港。這是澳洲蘋果及梨在港銷售的一部份。

▲新任英國海外航空公司遠東區貨運發展經理的畢士桐，對英航機師罷工而引致乘客及貨運感到不便，感到遺憾。

畢士桐的職務在拓展新的貨運市場，保證在遠東區的貨運來往能夠配合繁忙的交通，提供新的方法——即如裝箱方式，及新的飛機——即如波音七四七。

畢士桐曾任英航業務總經理的私人助理，及在非洲、南美等地服務，此次任職遠東，是他在英航十五年來的第一次。

▲布利斯旺商會的葛實夫人最近將一個澳洲土人所用的投擲武器——「飛去來器」，代表該會致贈予香港總商會主席郝里士接受。

香港總商會在最近舉的第七屆昆士蘭工業展覽會中，曾以一個銀色烟灰盤贈予該會作為紀念。

短·訊·一·束

▲香港貿易發展局執行幹事郝達

，在結束其歐美各地視察後，預言香港貿易將會創新的紀錄。

郝氏指出：美國對香港產品的觀念，比以往更有信心。但英國及若干歐陸國家則認為港產品是由低廉的勞工所製作的低劣貨品。

▲那些身為工廠東主的香港總商會會員，對香港勞工及香港勞工署，有什麼想法呢？

根據總商會調查結果所得，他們所最關切的就是修正勞工法例，以適應本港需求，及使女工有適當的工作時間。他們亦關心到：勞工福利，工廠執照，以及貪污等問題。

▲加拿大太平洋航空公司已委任高登·鍾斯，為該公司東南亞區營業發展經理。

鍾斯原在東京營業部工作，他在航空及船務界有廿七年的經驗。畢業於曼里泰學院，鍾斯曾在遠東工作廿年，包括上海、東京、西貢及香港。

▲倫敦總商會本年度秋季致試，將由八月一日至十五日接受報名，報名表格可在香港總商會索取。致試費用如下：初級十五元，中級十八元，高級廿二元。

填具報名表格，附上姓名及致試費，請即寄本港雪廠街教育局署致試組海外致試秘書收，不得遲過八月十五日。

▲為參加一九七〇年國際博覽會，香港已特別設計了一個標誌，由一隊設計小組的組員納華達設計的。

該標誌是有兩個意義：蝙蝠翼形的帆，是香港展覽館的外形，象徵了東方之珠；九座金色的山圍以藍色的海，代表了在東南亞的國際貿易。

▲英國商標在法國尚未註冊的，請即在八月一日以前登記註冊，否則在八月一日以後，法國人是可以任意濫用商標的。這是由於法國將要修改其商標法例所引致的後果，因此凡屬總商會會員，請即辦理商標註冊手續，以免喪失專利權。

海·港·動·態

▲據美國國際空運公司董事長蒙哥馬利指出：在一九七一年巨型客機啓用時，所有航空貨運將會以「裝箱」方式付運，而香港必須有所準備，以應付此種貨運。

▲據本港工商署署長蘇弼宣佈：香港已同意由一九六八年六月一日開始，以五種棉織衣服輸往瑞典，為期一年。

蘇氏說：「香港將此類衣服輸往瑞典，最初是有限的，該五種棉織衣服包括恤衫、女裝內衣、男裝及童裝褲、男裝及童裝外衣等。」
同時，蘇氏又指出：由於遭遇到若干困難的緣故，香港已單獨決定限制羊毛接合編織的短外衣、以及接合纖維輸往瑞典。