

Best Way To Economic Development

Talk Chemicals With The Australians In Manila — Dec. 3-5



The Australian Chemical Industries Trade Mission. Representing every aspect of a fast-growing industry, with a wide range of products. These men are experts in their field. You'll find it well worth while talking chemicals with them. Make an appointment to see them now.

- W. S. Duffield (above)
Laporte Australia Ltd. Mission Leader
A. T. M. Cloot
ICMIAMZ Limited. Industrial chemicals.
C. J. Finch
Lockwood Magrath Pty. Ltd. Flavours, essences, fragrance bases, essential oils, aromatic chemicals.
R. H. George
Laporte Australia Ltd. Titanium dioxide, universal colorants, hydrogen peroxide, peroxide derivatives, primary amines.
I. S. Johnston
Tonwell Pty. Ltd. and Charles H. R. Johnston Pty. Ltd. Phenolics, alkyds, polyester dough, moulding compounds, melamine-phenolic for domestic and industrial applications.
P. B. Lawson
C.S.R. Chemicals Ltd. Industrial chemicals for plastics, paints and adhesive industries.
M. Goodman
Cambridge Laboratories Pty. Ltd. Pharmaceuticals and patent medicines.
H. C. Greenough
Bostik Australia Pty. Ltd. Industrial adhesives and sealers, shoe trade chemicals, textile chemicals.
P. Hemming
Fawns & McAtlan Pty. Ltd. Ethical pharmaceuticals, patent medicines, contract manufacturing.
G. Ozols
Beith Chemical Materials Ltd. Specialty chemicals, polyester resins and retail products.
G. D. Pollock
Industrial Products Group, United Packages Limited. Soluble potassium and sodium silicates (rock and solutions), sodium metasilicate pentahydrate (fines & granules).
T. Reynolds
Sevalot Australia Pty. Limited. Specialty chemicals for paint, paper, textile and leather trades.
C. L. L. Thomas
Albright & Wilson (Aust.) Ltd. Chemical raw materials for detergent, food, plastics and other industries.
J. G. Watt
Mission Manager
Australian Department of Trade & Industry.

Arrange for your appointment now

Contact
Commercial Counsellor
Australian Embassy
L & S Building 1414 Roxas Boulevard
Manila. Phone: 59-2036

Australian Department of Trade and Industry



Australia is committed to the principle that expanded trade is the best way to economic development.

In 1966, Australia took a significant international initiative with its system of tariff preferences for developing countries.

The primary objective of the system is to assist developing countries to compete in the Australian market against imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the more highly industrialized countries.

Under the system, imports of specific items from developing countries are admitted at preferential rates of duty within the limits of annual quotas.

These quotas initially totalled \$A13.3 million. However, with successive extensions of the system, the total value of available quotas reached \$A47.0 million on July 1st, 1970.

In addition, certain traditional, hand-made products of cottage industries are admitted duty-free without quota limitation. In general, the specified handicraft products do not directly compete against either Australian production or imports from the industrialized countries. Imports of handicraft items have risen from \$A0.6 million in 1966/67 to \$A2.5 million in 1969/70.

Requests for the extension of preferences to additional products may be made by any interested party.

These requests are mainly received from the Governments or prospective exporters in developing countries or from importers in Australia.

Some four months before the beginning of each quota period, invitations to apply for quota allocations are circulated in Customs and Excise Notices issued by the Australian Department of Customs and Excise. The Notices have a wide distribution among Australian importers, customs agents and all Trade Commissioner Posts overseas. At the beginning of each quota period, the Australian Department of Customs and Excise makes allocations to importers who have applied for quotas. To minimize

wastage of quotas, and as a safeguard against speculation, quota holders are required to submit evidence of intention to import, and of availability. If this evidence is not provided, the allocation is cancelled and re-allocated. Applications for quota normally should be lodged prior to the commencement of the quota period. However, it has been found to date that, for many quota groups, applications have been for less than the total quota available. Consequently, late applications for these groups have been accepted and often met in full.

An important aspect — from the point of view of the potential exporter to Australia — is that quotas under the system are allocated only to importers in Australia. Thus overseas exporters wishing to benefit from the preferences system must first make contact with importers in Australia (or, alternatively, establish an import agency or their own importing organization in Australia to handle their products). In this respect the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia and Chambers of Commerce in all State capital cities are prepared to pass on to interested members any enquiries, provided clear and specific reference is made to the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries.

Several countries in the South East Asian area are already making use of the preferences system, including Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, and exports to Australia under the system are expected to increase steadily as manufacturers learn more about the opportunities available.

Some of the larger imports into Australia under the system during 1969-70 from the South East Asian region were as follows:—

Brief Description	Country of Origin	Value of Imports*
Chairs and lounges of wicker, cane and bamboo.	Philippines	\$A66,800
Twine and cordage	Philippines	6,300
Electric fans	Hongkong	85,000
Refrigerators of less than 7 cu ft. internal capacity	Singapore	58,500
Primary cells and batteries.	Hongkong	34,300
Primary cells and batteries.	Malaysia	15,800
Conffectionary	Hongkong	31,800
Domestic sewing machine heads	Taiwan	17,900
Misc. sporting goods	Taiwan	29,000
Toys	Singapore	26,700
Equipment for parlor, table and sunfare games	Hongkong	38,500
Hinges	Hongkong	17,300
Unworked glass, cast rolled, drawn or blown	Taiwan	62,800
Glassware (e.g. ashtrays, goblets, vases, etc.)	Taiwan	29,400
Tubes, pipes	Taiwan	48,200
Lamps, lighting fittings, etc., of base metal.	Hongkong	12,000
Other furniture.	Philippines	91,400
Handicraft products	Philippines	616,200

* Preliminary Statistics.