



DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN

Wednesday, February 27, 1974

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Daily guide to wholesale prices and supply of basic food commodities

Release time: 9.00 p.m

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TAX ON LIQUOR AND TOBACCO AND CAR LICENCE FEES INCREASED

Train Fares And Parking Charges Likely To Go Up

A series of tax increases affecting motorists, drinkers and smokers came into effect at 2.30 p.m. today (Wednesday).

The increases apply to duties on intoxicating liquor, tobacco, vehicle licences and first registration of vehicles.

In outlining the revised rates during his Budget speech, the Financial Secretary, the Hon. Philip Haddon-Cave, also noted that train fares and off-street parking charges are likely to go up in the near future.

With immediate effect, fees for vehicle licences will be based on two platforms according to engine capacity, instead of six, with the dividing line at engines of 1,500 cubic centimetres.

For private cars with an engine capacity of 1,500 cc or less, the licence fee will be \$400 a year, while owners of cars above this capacity will pay \$1,000 a year.

The new licence fee for public cars will be \$1,150, that of taxis \$320, that of motorcycles and motor-tricycles \$200, while that for public light buses is doubled from \$3,000 to \$6,000 a year.

In the case of goods vehicles, four new platforms are introduced with the following rates.

20 cwt and under at \$300
over 20 cwt and up to 45 cwt at \$600
over 45 cwt and up to 75 cwt at \$900, and
\$1,200 for heavy goods vehicles.

/These increases

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These increases in vehicle licences are expected to bring in an extra \$73 million in the coming financial year.

Tax on first registration of vehicles is also raised with immediate effect from 10 to 15 per cent of the value of the vehicle, but the scope of the tax alone remains unchanged. Commonwealth Preference Tax, which applies to all types of motor vehicle not of Commonwealth origin, remains at 15 per cent.

No increase is proposed in drivers' licences for the time being, but it is intended to apply the licence fee to each endorsement on a licence in an effort to discourage licence holders from maintaining unused endorsements which permit them to drive various different classes of vehicles.

Duties on hydrocarbon oils also remain unaffected.

As for off-street car parking, it is proposed to revise half-day charge for temporary car parks to \$5 after April 1 this year.

Liquor Duties

The new rates of duty per gallon for intoxicating liquors are:

Grapebrandy	\$24
Other spirituous liquor including liqueurs, whisky, gin, rum and vodka.	\$16.50
Sparkling wines	\$11
Still wines	\$5
Cider	60 cents
Imported beer	30 cents
Locally brewed beer	20 cents
Non-European-type wines	\$3
Non-European-type imported spirits	\$1
Non-European-type locally distilled spirits	85 cents

/There will

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There will be corresponding increases for liquors above specific strength.

On a standard (reputed quart) bottle of brandy, the increase is \$4, of whisky \$2.75, of sparkling wines \$2, of still wine less than \$1, and of beer five cents. The new rates will benefit the revenue by some \$47 million in 1974/75.

Tobacco Duties

Duties on tobacco are raised by 25 per cent, as from today. In round figures the increases are \$2 a pound for unmanufactured tobacco, \$2.80 a pound for cigars, \$2.70 a pound for cigarettes, and \$2.20 for other manufactured tobacco, except Chinese prepared tobacco.

In terms of a packet of cigarettes, the increase will be about 10 cents whether manufactured locally or imported.

The extra revenue derived from these increases will be \$37 million.

The Financial Secretary also proposed a number of tax reforms, including one to add a further 10 per cent surcharge to the present five per cent surcharge for late payments of earnings and profits taxes and rates. This is intended to encourage prompter settlements.

On rates, the Financial Secretary proposed to bring the present 11 per cent rate charge applicable to the New Territories up to the 15 per cent level as in urban areas.

However, he suggested that for the first four years of assessment newly rateable areas (excluding extensions to existing rating areas) should be rated at 11 per cent only so that the change will not be too sudden.

/For 1974/75

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For 1974/75, the effect will be that the rate charge for Area D (Tsuen Wan) which has been subject to rates since 1956, will increase to 15 per cent from April 1, this year. The rate charge for Tsing Yi will be 11 per cent until April 1, 1978.

As regards property tax in the New Territories, a proclamation will be published in the government gazette on March 29 requiring property tax to be collected from non-owner occupied properties in Area D and E of the New Territories.

In the coming financial year, the full General and Urban Council rates will be collected from the Housing Authority in respect of Group B Housing Estates (former resettlement estates).

However, as the Housing Authority has not yet completed its revision of rents for Group B Estates, it is proposed that the government should put the Authority in funds to pay the additional rates for two years.

On rail fares, the Financial Secretary said he would be taking a close look at the profitability of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Indications, he said, are that present fares are too low and will have to be raised when the new train set and carriages come into use.

Fees and charges on a multitude of services and on permits, licences, certificates and other official documents would also be raised. Forty of them had been identified for which higher rates could virtually be introduced straightaway.

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TAX RELIEF PROPOSED

Several tax concessions were proposed by the Financial Secretary, the Hon. Philip Haddon-Cave, this afternoon when he presented his budget to the Legislative Council.

The first involves increasing the allowance for depreciation of plant and machinery from one-fifth to one-quarter as from the year of assessment 1974/75. This would cost the revenue \$10 million.

He also intended to invite the Board of Inland Revenue to adopt a new table of rates of depreciation to be effective for years of assessment commencing on or after April 1 this year, at a cost to the revenue of not less than \$20 million in 1974/75.

The second proposal for relief involves raising the exemption limit for estate duty from \$200,000 to \$300,000. This would result in a possible reduction in revenue of more than \$1 million in the coming financial year.

Under the third proposal, transfers of shares, marketable securities and property by way of outright donations to designated charitable institutions will be exempt from stamp duty in the same way as bills of exchange which constitute gifts are exempt. The loss to revenue is unknown, but the Financial Secretary believed it would be small.

Mr. Haddon-Cave also proposed to abolish ad valorem stamp duty on student loan documents.

The Financial Secretary did not propose to raise the allowance for charitable donations. He felt that the present 10 per cent allowance was the maximum that should be deducted from the personal assessment, earnings or profits of donors.

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RECORD SPENDING ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN 1974/75

Total Estimated Budget Expenditure Tops \$6,000 Million

Government spending from General Revenue on social, community and other services for the people of Hong Kong in the coming financial year will amount to an estimated \$5,747 million -- the highest in Hong Kong's history. This represents an increase of \$1,338 million or 30 per cent over the original estimate for 1973/74.

In addition, the Housing Authority and the Urban Council -- both of which are financially autonomous -- will spend another \$324 million, bringing the total estimated expenditure on public projects in 1974/75 to \$6,071 million.

The money will be spread out over six main groups of services, all reflecting hefty increases (see appendix IX of draft Estimates).

Topping the expenditure list, as in previous years, is the Social Services group which comprises education, medical and health, housing, social welfare, and labour.

A total of \$2,367 million -- representing nearly 40 per cent of total expenditure -- will be channelled into these areas, most of it towards education. Compared to the original 1973/74 estimate, this represents an increase of \$716 million.

/The breakdown

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The breakdown of \$2,367 million for social services, with comparisons with the original estimates for 73-74 in brackets, are:

Education	:	\$1,069 million (\$817 m)
Housing	:	\$ 580 million (\$278 m)
Medical and Health	:	\$ 499 million (\$442 m)
Social Welfare	:	\$ 206 million (\$102 m)
Labour	:	\$ 13 million (\$ 12 m)

Next in line is the Community Services group with an estimated total of \$1,741 million, representing about 29 per cent of the total estimated expenditure. This will be allocated as follows:

Transport, Roads and Civil Engineering	:	\$830 million (\$486 m)
Water Supply	:	\$510 million (\$450 m)
Amenities and related services (including those to be provided by the Urban Council)	:	\$330 million (\$208 m)
Fire Services	:	\$ 71 million (\$ 62 m)

Spending on General Services, the third largest group accounts for \$834 million or about 14 per cent of total expenditure. This group includes:

Law and order	:	\$574 million (\$385 m)
Defence	:	\$119 million (\$126 m)
Administration	:	\$103 million (\$ 98 m)
Revenue collection and financial control	:	\$ 73 million (\$ 72 m)
Public relations	:	\$ 25 million (\$ 25 m)

/Economic

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Economic Services at \$599 million accounts for about 10 per cent of the total estimated expenditure and includes:

\$308 million for communications (\$182 m)

\$118 million for airport and harbour services (\$112 m)

\$114 million for other economic services (\$95 m)

\$ 43 million for primary products (\$27 m)

\$ 16 million for commerce and industry (\$15 m)

Common Supporting Services will receive an estimated \$262 million, which represents about four per cent of total expenditure in 1974/75.

Of this, \$190 million will go towards building development and electrical and mechanical engineering (\$153 m); \$26 million to government launches and the government dockyard (\$31 m); \$22 million to government supplies (\$15 m) and \$24 million to government printing (\$21 m).

Other expenditure which cannot be allocated to any of these groups amounts to \$143 million or about two per cent of total expenditure. It includes \$82 million for passages, telephones, telegrams etc. (\$34 m); and \$61 million for government quarters (\$58 m).

The balance of the total estimated expenditure for the coming year is made up by pensions and gratuities and the public debt which together account for \$125 million.

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\$67 MILLION DEFICIT FORECAST IN 1974/75 BUDGET

A deficit of more than \$67 million is forecast in the draft Estimates of general revenue and expenditure for the new financial year starting April 1, 1974.

The new budgeted deficit is based on the 1974/75 estimated general revenue and expenditure which do not include estimates of the Hong Kong Housing Authority and the Urban Council, both of which are now financially autonomous.

If the reimbursements of the Mass Transit Railway Corporation, various revenue proposals the Financial Secretary announced in his budget speech and other known expenditure commitments are taken into account, the forecast is for a small surplus of \$20 million.

It is estimated that general revenue will continue to grow in the coming financial year to reach \$5,679 million -- \$957 million more than the original 1973/74 estimate.

Most of it will come from internal revenue which is shown in the draft Estimates to yield \$2,331 million. Internal revenue includes earnings and profits tax, bets and sweeps tax, estate duty and stamp duties.

Land sales are shown to bring in an estimated \$459 million, duties \$485 million, postal services \$184 million, airport and air services \$195 million, Kowloon-Canton Railway \$372 million, and general rates \$395 million.

/In the

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In the analysis of all revenue including the income of the Urban Council and Housing Authority by source in the appendices to the draft Estimates:

DIRECT TAXES are forecast to raise \$1,780 million, or 31 per cent of total revenue.

INDIRECT TAXES will account for \$1,586 million, or 28 per cent of total revenue, and

OTHER REVENUE will bring in \$2,313 million, representing 41 per cent of total revenue.

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SURPLUS OF \$200 MILLION PREDICTED FOR 1973-74

The Financial Secretary, the Hon. Philip Haddon-Cave, today predicted that the surplus for the financial year 1973-74 would be \$200 million.

In his budget speech in the Legislative Council, he said that the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure were put at \$5,276 million and \$4,833 million respectively, yielding a surplus of \$443 million.

He said he would ask Finance Committee next month to appropriate a further \$300 million for the Government's equity contribution to the Mass Transit Railway Corporation.

The Financial Secretary said this sum would be credited to the Mass Transit Fund and together with the \$500 million already in the Fund, would represent "the agreed figure for the Government's equity contribution in cash terms for the first four stages of the Railway."

"Thus," he said, "the revised estimate of the surplus for 1973-74 must be reduced by \$300 million to \$143 million."

However, on the basis of daily receipts and payments recorded in the Treasury's cash book up to February 18, it could be that the revised estimate "is a little on the low side; and I predict, therefore, that the surplus will be \$200 million (net of the \$300 million for the Mass Transit Fund)," Mr. Haddon-Cave said.

/Speaking on

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Speaking on revenue, the Financial Secretary said the revised estimate of revenue for this year at \$5,276 million represented an increase of \$340 million on actual revenue in 1972-73.

After discounting the element in actual revenue in 1972-73 for revenue transferred to the Urban Council and the Housing Authority from April 1, 1973, the increase in revenue for the General Revenue Account is 8.7 per cent.

Mr. Haddon-Cave described the rate of increase as the "lowest" since 1967/68.

But, he added, it followed a year in which "both recurrent and capital revenue were exceptionally buoyant as a result of the high level of turnover on the stock exchanges and the state of the property market."

Turning to expenditure, the Financial Secretary noted that for the fourth consecutive year, actual expenditure in 1973-74 was likely to exceed the original estimate and by no less than \$424 million or by 9.6 per cent.

Referring to the main items of recurrent account, he said that the eight per cent salary increase for the public service, the adjustment to Police pay and the special adjustment of certain public service salaries accounted for \$133 million of the total figure of excesses.

The net cost of additional posts approved and filled during the year accounts for another \$35 million.

Salary increases by subvented organisations cost no less than \$140 million, "reflecting the very substantial cost of revising teachers' salaries," Mr. Haddon-Cave said.

Increased rates for public assistance and for infirmity and disability allowances to keep them in line with cost-of-living movements and a larger than anticipated case load, account for a further \$38 million.

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F.S. SPEAKS ON BUDGET ON AIR

The Financial Secretary, Mr. Philip Haddon-Cave, spoke on the 1974-75 budget in a broadcast this (Wednesday) evening.

The following is the full text of his talk:

"Good Evening:

"This afternoon I presented the 1974-75 budget to Legislative Council.

"I was able to announce that in 1973-74 we would achieve the \$500 million surplus I budgeted for in last year's budget speech; and that, despite a most turbulent year on the foreign exchange markets, we would begin 1974-75 with available fiscal reserves of over \$3,000 million after putting aside \$800 million in the Mass Transit Railway Fund.

"So I was able to prepare this year's budget speech from a position of some strength. But I had to consider the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1974-75 knowing that there were uncertainties about our economic prospects over the next few months as a result of the international oil crisis, and in the wider context of the likely cost of our policies and programmes as they are being developed.

"Consequently, I decided that there could be no question of my **budgeting** for a deficit in 1974-75. In order to bring the budget into balance I had to do two things: first, trim the expenditure estimates as submitted by departments down to \$5,700 million, which still puts them \$900 million up on likely expenditure this year. And, secondly, I had to put forward proposals to raise extra revenue of about \$175 million

/after allowing

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after allowing for several proposals for tax relief the main ones being to encourage investment. The net result is that, in 1974-75, I am budgeting for a small surplus of about \$20 million after allowing for certain unavoidable commitments likely to arise during the year.

"Now only time will tell whether I have taken sufficient account of the impact of the oil crisis on our economy and hence revenue yields. The fact is we cannot afford to draw down our reserves in a year in which, by a few relatively painless adjustments, the budget can be balanced. There is a very simple reason for this: the cost of our expanding public services and of our huge capital works programmes will be immense. And even on the assumption that there is a steady growth of revenue after the present turmoil is behind us, our reserves must be kept in hand in case revenue unexpectedly fails to live up to our expectations in any year.

"I explained the likely trend of expenditure over the three years 1975-76 to 1977-78 at length in the budget speech. I pointed out that, as far as I could see at the moment, the cost of carrying out our various policies and programmes over these three years probably exceeded the funds likely to be available by about \$4,000 million.

"As the cost of running existing services will always tend to have first call on our available funds, we must look at this shortfall of \$4,000 million in the wider context of the cost of our capital works programmes over a longer period of, say, ten years. The cost of these

/programmes is

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programmes is tending to outstrip the funds which I can readily assume will be available. But provided we watch what we are doing in the year immediately ahead and in the medium term - the three following years - I do not think we need trouble ourselves too much at this stage with the longer term.

"To sum up then: I am budgeting for a safe balance in 1974-75 so that we can safeguard our policies and programmes in the three following years. Even so, so that we can finance expenditure on capital works of nearly \$2½ thousand million in each of these three years, we shall have to find an extra \$500 million a year over and above the extra \$175 million to be raised next year. I intend that we should find this extra money by additional taxation and by raising loans for projects which can properly be financed this way. We shall have to spread the other \$2,000 million worth of expenditure over later years. Yet, total Government expenditure in 1977-78 - four years from now - will be nearly \$7½ thousand million compared with about \$5½ thousand million in 1974-75. So, though this year's budget is a cautious one, I have made it so for a very good reason: to protect our future.

"Goodnight."

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CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OVER NEXT 10 YEARS TO BE \$25,000 MILLION

The order of cost of projected capital works over the ten years ending 1983-84 at 1974 prices will be nearly \$25,000 million, the Financial Secretary, Mr. Philip Haddon-Cave, said today.

In his budget speech, he said there was a difference of some \$7,000 million between this figure and the resources which he assumed would be available at current tax rates, namely, \$18,000 million.

"Fortunately," he said, "in view of the time span involved, it is neither necessary nor would it be realistic to do so - to consider now how programmes might be cut back and/or additional resources raised."

The order of cost figure of \$25,000 million, he said, might prove to be on the high side for various reasons. "Equally, it may also prove to be on the low side, for other unavoidable projects are bound to come forward."

It was also difficult to be definitive about the availability of additional resources over such a time span, the Financial Secretary added.

So, for the moment, Mr. Haddon-Cave said, he did not propose to worry unduly about the position over the ten years as such but the difference of \$7,000 million between the order of cost and assumed resources "must not grow any larger."

But he said we must consider that part of the difference that falls within the forecast over the three years ending 1977-78, namely some \$4,000 million.

/Only \$2,040

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Only \$2,040 million of this difference can be covered by additional resources through higher taxation, additional capital revenue and the raising of loans.

"So there will have to be a re-phasing of \$1,960 million worth of expenditure to later years or various adjustments and economies," the Financial Secretary said.

He said the growing domination of the new towns in the pattern of capital expenditure led to three obvious possibilities so far as the residual difference of \$1,960 million was concerned.

The first would be to hold back expenditure on the new towns so that it does not unduly damage the pace of development works not connected with the new towns.

The Financial Secretary ruled out this possibility as the effect of this would be to delay the ten-year housing plan.

He also ruled out the second possibility, which was to proceed with the new towns at all costs in terms of development elsewhere.

"So we must look to a third possibility which is in the nature of a compromise: that is to say, to maintain over the forecast period all capital expenditure except that related to the new towns and to other public housing at the level proposed for 1974-75."

This approach, he said, would reduce the difference by some \$1,420 million to \$540 million.

/The only

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The only way of eliminating the difference finally would be to defer expenditure amounting to \$540 million on the new towns, Mr. Haddon-Cave said, unless the the Housing Authority could generate additional contributions from its own resources towards the cost of public housing.

The estimate for the new town is \$3,310 million over the three years of the forecast.

So to defer \$540 million worth of expenditure on them "would not be all that serious," the Financial Secretary said.

Mr. Haddon-Cave said he believed that the economy could bear some extra taxation necessary to help finance the extra \$680 million needed to raise the level of annual capital expenditure to \$2,480 million. He also believed that we could raise loans to finance a few self-liquidating projects.

"So it should be feasible to cut back and phase (on plans, remember, not actual expenditure) in a rational way," he said.

Commenting on financial control, the Financial Secretary said there had been a tendency to concede applications for supplementary provision regardless of wider budgetary considerations.

"We have reached the point where a new attitude is required if our developing policies are not to be seriously prejudiced. We must now look much more carefully at the margin of advantage to the community of each proposal to spend more," he said.

/On fees

On fees and charges, the Financial Secretary said we must vigorously update and keep up to date, our system of fees and charges for those goods and services which were not a fair charge to general tax revenue.

"This means ensuring that the full cost of these goods and services is covered."

He suggested that we could not afford to allow social and political considerations unduly to influence our management of public utility undertakings.

Our system of licences, he said, must be updated and kept up to date in terms of what the market will bear.

On general rates, he said we could no longer afford to surrender rate revenue as a result of postponing revaluations.

The Financial Secretary suggested that there were three ways in which yields from earnings and profits taxes could be raised: by increased efficiency in tax administration; by rectifying the eroding effect of case law on the width of the profits tax base; and by raising the standard rate of 15 per cent.

On capital revenue, he said we must continue to nurse with great care our major source, land.

On loans, the Financial Secretary proposed that Hong Kong should invoke our borrowing rights with the Asian Development Bank.

He said Hong Kong should negotiate further loans over the forecast period.

He added he would pursue this idea further during the annual meeting of the Bank's Board of Governors in Kuala Lumpur in April.

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NEW CROSS-HARBOUR BUS ROUTE STARTS ON FRIDAY

A new cross harbour bus service jointly operated by Hong Kong's two franchised bus companies -- KMB and CMB -- will come into operation on Friday (March 1).

The service, known as Route 105, will operate between Lai Chi Kok and West Point with the buses passing through Central District.

There will be a peak hour frequency of one bus every six minutes while the off-peak frequency will be 12 minutes.

The service is designed to link the fast developing residential area around Lai Chi Kok with Central. It will also supplement the existing Route 104 with which it shares a common route for much of the journey.

Route 104 operates between Pak Tin and West Point and the common route begins at the junction of Nathan Road and Prince Edward Road.

This means that during peak hours the two services should provide a bus every three minutes along the common section of the route. At the same time, Route 104 will be extended to Sands Street in West Point.

The flat fare for Route 105 will be \$1 (50 cents after passing through the tunnel).

The first buses will leave the termini at Lai Chi Kok and West Point at 6.37 a.m. and the last buses will leave at 11.30 p.m.

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BETTER TRAFFIC CIRCULATION NEAR PEAK TRAM TERMINUS

The section of Peak Road west of Magazine Gap Road will be closed to public light buses this Friday (March 1) to improve traffic circulation near the Upper Peak Tram Terminus.

This restriction applies to all public light buses except those authorized in writing by the Commissioner for Transport.

Appropriate traffic signs will be set up to show the restricted area.

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REMOVAL OF INVESTIGATION DIVISION

The Investigation Division of the Immigration Department will move to the 11th and 14th floors of Li Po Chun Chambers, 185 Des Voeux Road Central on Monday (March 4).

The Division is formerly on the 26th floor of International Building.

The new main exchange number will be 5-458031 with extension 60 for enquiries.

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CONSUMER ADVISORY SERVICE

Daily Guide To Wholesale Market Prices And Supplies

The following prices were realised today (Wednesday) at sales under the Rice Control Scheme and at the Vegetable Marketing Organisation Wholesale Market and the Fish Marketing Organisation Wholesale Market at Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon:

Supplies and Wholesale Prices of Rice

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Availability of Supply</u>	<u>Wholesale Price (\$/catty)</u>
<u>China Rice</u>		<u>Average</u>
See New -- old crop	Good	-
-- new crop		-
S.C.Jion -- old crop	Good	-
Po Hgai	Good	-
Chu Cho	Good	-
<u>Thai Rice</u>		
100% Whole	Good	-
10-15% Broken	Good	-
A1 Super Extra	Good	-
A1 Super	Good	1.42
Whole Glutinous	Good	-
<u>U.S. Rice</u>	Good	1.74
<u>Australian Rice</u>	Good	-
<u>Pakistan Rice</u>	Good	-
<u>Taiwan Rice</u>	Good	1.47

/Supplies and

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Supplies and Wholesale Prices of Marine Fish

<u>Species</u>	<u>Availability of Supply</u>	<u>Wholesale Price (\$/catty)</u>		
		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Average</u>
Golden Thread	Good	5.00	3.50	4.20
Big-Eyes	Good	2.80	0.60	1.80
Squid	Limited	6.00	2.50	4.50
Hair-Tails	Good	3.20	1.00	2.00
Lizard Fishes	Normal	2.70	1.00	2.00
Croakers	Good	2.20	1.00	1.80
Conger-Pike-Eels	Normal	3.40	2.00	3.00
Melon Coat	Normal	2.90	1.80	2.20
Breams	Normal	5.00	4.20	4.80
Yellow Belly	Good	2.00	0.80	1.30
Mackerels	Limited	5.00	3.60	4.50
Red Goat Fish	Good	1.70	0.55	1.30
Fork-Tail	Normal	1.40	1.00	1.30
Horse-Head	Normal	6.00	3.00	5.00
Melon Seed	Normal	3.10	2.40	2.80
Pomfrets	Limited	10.00	7.50	9.50
Garoupas	Normal	7.00	5.50	6.00
Yellow Croaker	-	-	-	-

/Supplies and

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Supplies and Wholesale Prices of

Locally Produced Vegetables

<u>Type</u>	<u>Availability of Supply</u>	<u>Wholesale Price (\$/catty)</u>		
		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Average</u>
Flowering cabbage	Limited	2.4	1.0	1.8
White cabbage	Normal	0.8	0.3	0.5
Chinese Lottuce	Normal	1.0	0.25	0.7
Chinese Kale	Limited	1.8	0.8	1.4
Spring onion	Normal	0.8	0.3	0.6
Spinach	Normal	1.2	0.4	0.8
Water cross	Normal	1.4	0.4	0.8
Leaf mustard cabbage	Scarce	0.7	0.3	0.5
Tomato	Limited	1.5	0.5	1.0

Supplies and Wholesale Prices of Pork (Live weight)

	<u>Availability of Supply</u>	<u>Wholesale Price</u>
		<u>(\$/ picul)</u>
Pork	Good	(Average) 300