Annual Report
1974

Europäisch Asiatische Bank
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

European Asian Bank

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Our report for 1974 is published in German, English, French, and Italian.

Report for the Year 1974

Europäisch Asiatische Bank
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
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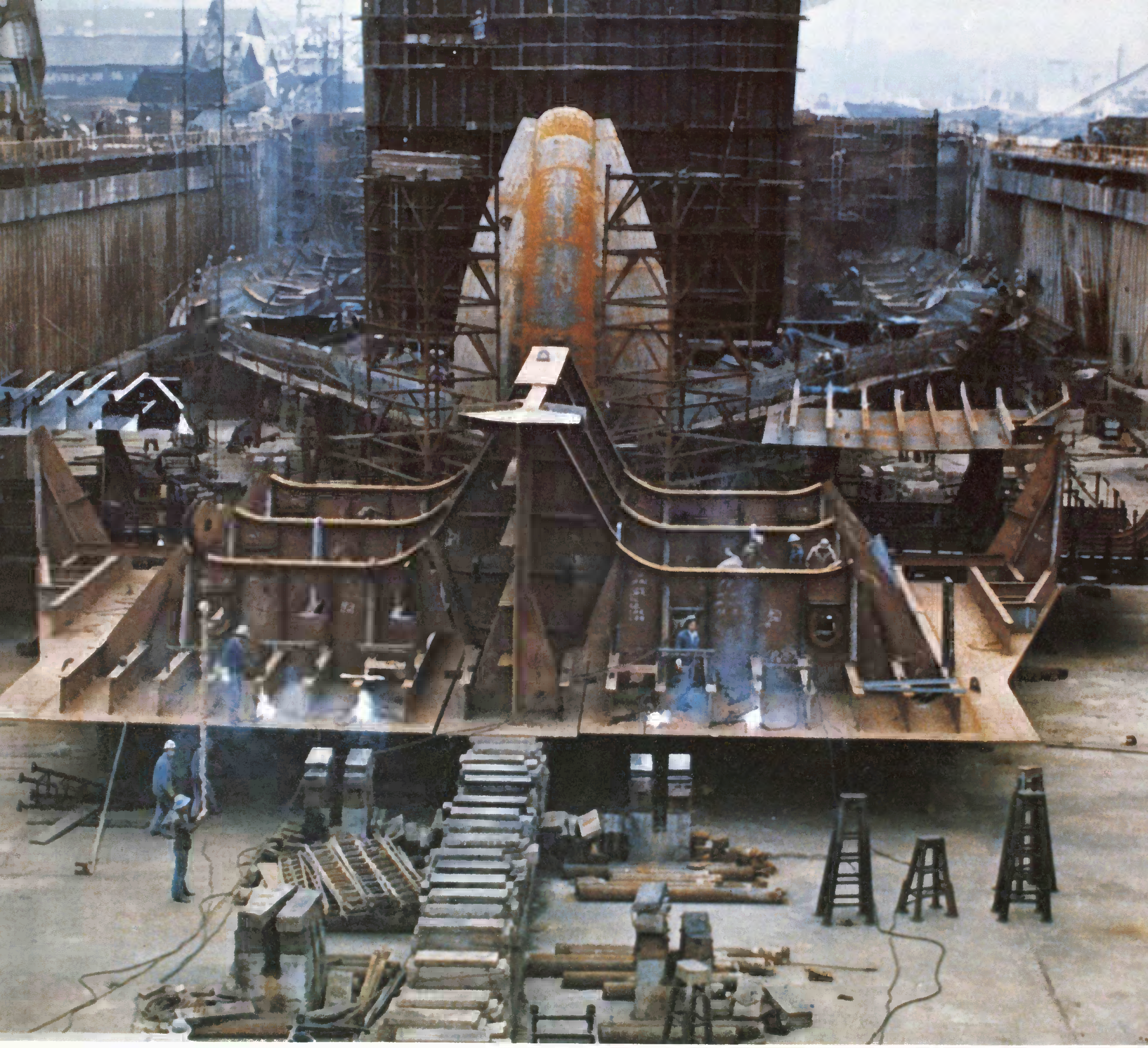


European Asian Bank participates in the financing of two tankers arranged by the European-American Banking Corporation for the C. Y. Tung Group. The two vessels will be ready in 1976 and will be operated under long-term charters.

Supervisory Board

Chairman	**Hans-Otto Thierbach, Frankfurt/Main** Mitglied des Vorstandes der Deutsche Bank AG
Deputy Chairman	**Koenrad Streekstra, Amsterdam** Directeur Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
	Charles Demeure, Bruxelles Directeur Société Générale de Banque S.A.
	Jack Hendley, London General Manager (International) Midland Bank Limited
	Friedrich Otto Ide, Hamburg *
	Hans Nicolai, Hamburg *

* elected by the staff

Board of Managing Directors

until December 31, 1974	**Hilmar Kopper, Hamburg**
from January 1, 1975	**Ulrich Cartellieri, Hamburg**
	Benno Vormwald, Hamburg
	Jean Zahlen, Hamburg

Advisory Council

Chairman

Dr. Wilfried Guth, Frankfurt/Main
Mitglied des Vorstandes der
Deutsche Bank AG

Deputy Chairman

Dr. Jan Roelof M. van den Brink, Amsterdam
Lid van de Raad van Bestuur
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Roger Alloo, Bruxelles
Administrateur
et Membre du Comité de Direction
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Edward John W. Hellmuth, London
Director
Midland Bank Limited

Dott. Antonio Monti, Milano
Amministratore Delegato
Banca Commerciale Italiana

Jean Richard, Paris
Vice-Président de la Société Générale

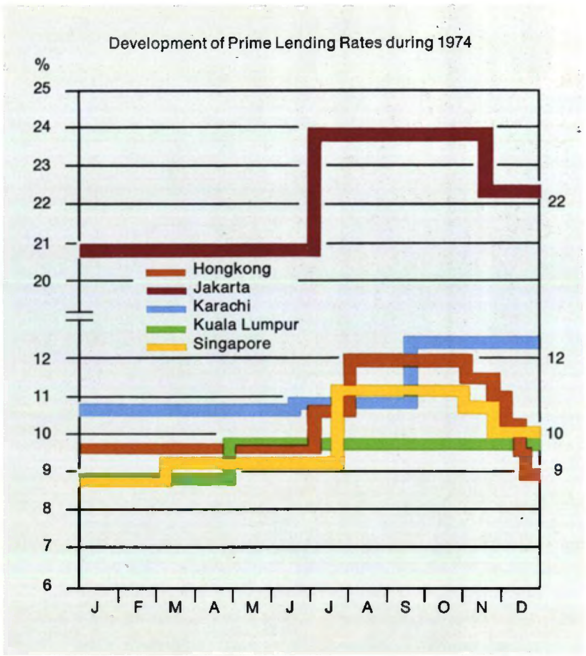
Dr. Guido Schmidt-Chiari, Wien
Mitglied des Vorstandes der
Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Hamburg – Seat of Eurasbank's Head Office. The modern and efficient port has always been a hub of European South-East Asian trade. Of Germany's total trade with South-East Asia, 50 % of all imports, and 20 % of all exports are handled by Hamburg trading firms.
(LA Hmb. 1638/74)

Report of the Board of Managing Directors

South-East Asia 1974 — Development and Prospects

1974 was a difficult year for South-East Asia as well as for other areas. Drastic increases in the costs of imported crude oil and primary products dependent on oil, with the consequent steep rise in price of the area's own exports, coupled with the simultaneous fall in absorptive capacity in the markets of the most important consumer countries, took a threatening grip on the South-East Asian economies. In addition to this came the downswing in prices for important raw materials (rubber, timber, cotton). To a considerable extent, however, it proved possible to offset the occasionally severe deterioration in trading balances, mainly by the import of capital, so that no acute balance of payments problems arose.



At the beginning of the year, under the influence of the boom in raw materials, the course of business in most countries was still marked by strongly inflationary tendencies, which, however, gave way increasingly in the second half of the year to recessive influences. Accordingly, Governments switched the emphasis of their economic policies from fighting inflation to measures to stimulate the economy, keeping in the forefront the prevention of higher unemployment and the protection of industries particularly threatened. In the monetary field this development was accompanied by a stronger downward trend in interest rates and a growing relaxation in the credit restrictions introduced in most places in 1973 and 1974.

Towards the end of 1974 the international monetary structure was again subject to growing uneasiness, which led to a further strengthening of South-East Asian currencies, particularly those of Hongkong, Malaysia and Singapore, against the US-dollar. The position of the Indonesian Rupiah, the currency of by far the largest oil producer in South-East Asia, was also strengthened. There was no significant inflow into Asia of Middle East oil funds in 1974, with the exception of Pakistan. Singapore is the only country so far known to have set up definite projects involving Arab investments.

The strained economic position of Japan was not without its effects on South-East Asia, where in most countries Japan is the leading foreign investor. The spectacular cancellation of a number of large projects did not enhance the standing of Japanese enterprises. However, Japan's dominant role in the development of the South-East Asian economic area – ahead of the USA and a long way in front of the countries of Europe – should not be seriously endangered over the coming years by this setback.

South-East Asia promises to become an even more favoured region for investment by European enterprises. The continuing political and economic stability of most countries in this area and its growing importance, not only because of its potential in raw materials and manpower, but also as a market, add to the region's increasing attractiveness also for numerous medium and small-scale undertakings with specialist know-how in particular fields.

Hongkong

1974 was marked by a deepening *recession* in Hongkong's export dependent economy. Manufacturing industries felt the full effects of declining consumer demand in the industrialised nations and the tourist trade also suffered. The gross national product, though, is expected to have increased slightly in real terms. Inflation, which even in 1973 had been running at a rate of nearly 20%, was successfully reduced to 6% p.a. by August 1974. This price stabilisation was achieved due to the fact that imported inflation was not followed by a new wage cost inflation.

To further improve our services to our Chinese clientele, Eurasbank Hongkong opened its first Sub-Branch in 1974, in the business district of Kowloon.

The restraint in wage increases enabled some of the sales losses felt by trade and industry in foreign markets to be recouped. Yet during the first nine months alone approximately 50,000 industrial workers lost their jobs (8% of all industrial employees), the most severely affected being the textile, electronic and plastic products industries. However the *downward trend in real wages* definitely improved the competitiveness of the Crown Colony.

As a result of soaring import costs and a stagnating volume of *exports* – which did, however, record a value growth rate of more than 17% during the year – Hongkong was unable to reduce its balance of trade deficit. While sales to the USA dropped, particularly in the textile sector, where even the quota could not be fully utilised, there were increases in exports to Australia and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Crown Colony has now strengthened its attempts to find new export markets, with attention particularly focused on France, which up till now has taken barely 1% of Hongkong's exports. Trade with the Arab countries has already shown a big increase.

Due to a further inflow of capital and high earnings in the service industry sector, Hongkong's balance of payments stayed in the black during 1974, in spite of the increases in the cost of oil imports. The Financial Secretary announced that the *foreign assets* of the Government and the banks at the end of 1974 amounted to US$ 2.35 billion. About half of the Government-owned reserves, amounting to approximately US$ 1 billion, were already being held in foreign currencies other than the Pound Sterling, when the British Government's guarantee for official sterling holdings was withdrawn on 1 January 1975.

The economy of the Crown Colony accepted the *flotation of the HK-dollar* with very mixed feelings. The Government opted for the float on 25 November after continuous speculative pressure on the US-dollar. It was reported that the Government had to take up no less than US$ 200 million on the four days prior to the flotation. The central rate of US$ 1 = HK$ 5,0850 set in February 1973 allowed for fluctuations within a margin of ± 2.25%. A return to new fixed intervention points is intended as soon as international currency conditions permit. The rise of the floating HK-dollar has so far remained within relatively narrow limits. The Government expects the rate to stabilise at around HK$ 5 to US$ 1.

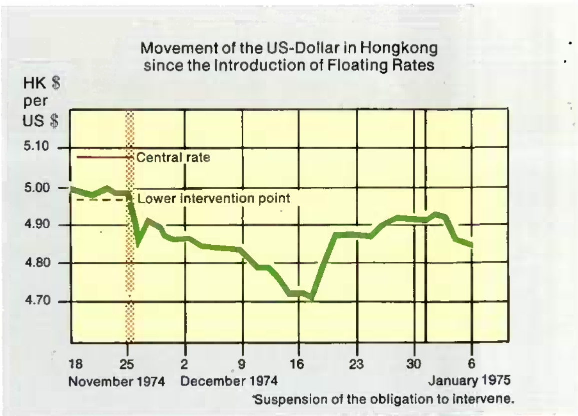
For Hongkong's *stock exchanges,* noted for their tendency to exaggerate prices in both directions, 1974 was a bad year. A number of negative company reports sparked off a crisis of confidence among investors, with the share price level falling by more than 60% in 12 months. Some leading Hongkong shares suffered even more severe falls. The volume of turnover on the four exchanges dropped so sharply that many brokers stopped business. Even the frequent cuts in the prime rate after the end of October failed to change the mood of the market.

In accordance with the international downward trend in interest rates and with the secondary aim of preventing the entry of undesired "hot" money, the *commercial banks* lowered

Hongkong Branch: the foreign department in the Hang Chong Building. Our branches' rapidly expanding business volume requires experienced and knowledgeable staff. Increasing emphasis is therefore being placed on training qualified local officers with our partner banks in Europe.

their prime rate during the last quarter of 1974 from 12% to 9% within a very few weeks. There was no indication of a substantial inflow of Arab funds in 1974, although two new financial institutions were established with Arab participation. The Government suspended proposals to relax the total embargo on new licences for foreign banks by revoking plans to introduce restricted bank licences. As the Financial Secretary commented early in 1975, a radical change in the banking structure would not be appropriate in the present critical situation. However, it is expected that during 1975 a bill will be passed making an estimated 1,500 previously unsupervised finance companies subject to state supervision. This bill would also protect small investors by forbidding finance companies to accept deposits under HK$ 50,000. Total deposits of commercial banks reached a new all-time high of HK$ 30 billion.

New tenders on a modified basis will have to be invited during 1975 for the *mass transit underground railway* which is important for Hongkong's infra-structure. The Japanese consortium, which had agreed in a letter of intent to keep building costs down to HK$ 5 billion, withdrew from the project in January 1975 when it realised it could no longer guarantee keeping within the limit. British/Italian and British/French/German consortia had originally submitted tenders for this project, too. The railway should be completed by mid 1980, despite the delay now to be expected.



Effective rate on 31. 12. 1974 (1973) . . US$ 1 = HK$ 4.9100 (5.0850)

Indonesia

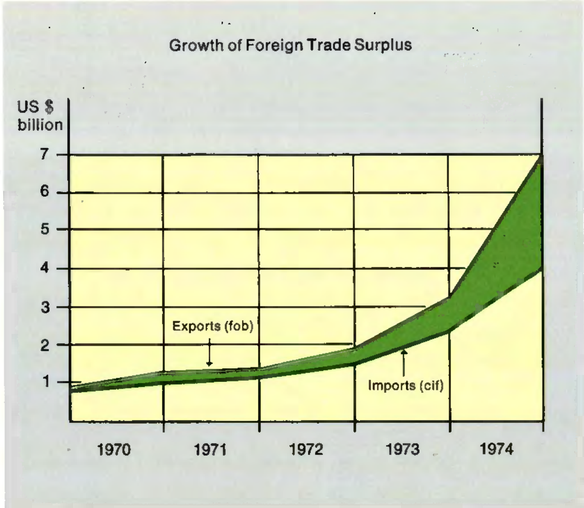
For Indonesia, the most populous country in the OPEC group and the third largest developing country in the world, 1974 heralded the start of a new development stage with the oil boom considerably reducing dependence on western financial aid. The *balance of payments,* long the weakest point in the Indonesian economy, ended 1974 with a surplus of US$ 700 million. Although aid commitments from the western industrialised nations for 1974/75 still total US$ 850 million, future development assistance is expected to be concentrated on supplying technical know-how and private capital for joint ventures.

Jakarta – Bird's eye view from our Branch's present quarters in the Wisma Nusantara Building. High-rise buildings increasingly dominate the skyline of Indonesia's capital. Left, with the scaffolding still in place, the new Eurasbank Building (foreground right, Hotel Indonesia).

The quadrupling of oil prices meant an increase in the per capita income in Indonesia of about US$ 20. In absolute terms this is a small amount and scarcely affects the mass purchasing power. Seen in relation to the previous average annual income of about US$ 100, however, it is a significant increase which, with a population of 130 million, represents an improvement of US$ 2.6 billion in the national income. Foreign investors, therefore, increasingly incorporate the country's *growing purchasing power* as well as its rich resources of raw materials and labour in their long-term planning. Indonesia is now without doubt one of the markets with the largest growth potential in the Asian Pacific region. Unlike many "rich" OPEC members, Indonesia's ability to absorb the extra oil income is virtually unlimited.

Indonesia's *crude oil exports* increased by 12% in 1974 to 454 million barrels. Foreign exchange earnings from this source rose to US$ 4.7 billion (+ 250%) and now constitute over 65% of Indonesia's total export income. A decline in demand from the two main consumer countries, Japan and the USA, caused oil production to decrease slightly during the latter months of 1974 from 1.45 to 1.35 million barrels a day.

Although the situation on the world market worsened perceptibly for some other Indonesian



In mid-1974, *Pertamina,* which is increasingly assuming the additional role of a national development company, signed a loan contract with Japan for US$ 898 million. This loan is intended to finance the construction of two natural gas liquefying plants in the Badak area of East Kalimantan and in the Arun field of North Sumatra. Production should get under way in 1977 with an initial target of 7.5 million tons of liquid gas annually. Long-term sales contracts have been signed with five large Japanese energy and industrial enterprises, with the gas price tied to the price of crude oil.

As a counter to the strong influence of Japanese and American enterprises, Indonesia is energetically seeking to attract *European investment capital,* the supply of which increased noticeably in the first six months of 1974.

products, the *non-oil exports* also rose in 1974 by almost 40 % to reach US$ 2.2 billion. In view of the steep drop in the prices of timber and rubber, which particularly affected the Indonesian timber industry, non-traditional exports such as fish and handicrafts are to be especially encouraged in 1975. At the same time attempts will be made to move away from what is seen as an over-dependence on the Japanese market and increase supplies to Eastern and Western Europe as well as the Middle East.

Rice and fertilisers headed the list of *imports* in 1974, ahead of machinery and transport equipment. In order to stimulate Indonesian rice cultivation, the Government decided to raise the basic prices to farmers, who still constitute the majority of the Indonesian population, by an average of 40 %. These measures were to come into force with the start of the new harvest in February 1975. Simultaneous sales of rice from official stocks should keep negative side-effects for consumers as minimal as possible. Under the current Second Five-Year Plan, Indonesia should be able to meet its own artificial fertiliser requirements by 1978/9. A project commissioned by the state-owned oil company, Pertamina, to convert two former ore freighters to floating fertiliser factories is at present being undertaken by an international consortium of, among others, Belgian, German and British firms. The two units are scheduled to be used later in Indonesian coastal waters to manufacture ammonia and urea from natural gas.

The future building of our Jakarta Branch as in February 1975. Operations will be transferred to the new quarters in summer this year.

Development of approved foreign investments
– in millions of US$, excluding oil and banking sectors –

	1st half of 1974	*1973*	*Total cumulative investment*
Japan	152.3	199.5	696.3
Fed. Rep. of Germany	111.4	3.2	134.6
Hongkong	97.2	77.6	334.0
Netherlands	77.8	20.4	142.5
France	33.4	0.4	48.8
Switzerland	24.0	1.3	33.5
Singapore	21.7	5.2	94.2
Australia	18.4	12.3	123.8
Great Britain	9.8	9.2	28.1
USA	5.2	24.4	479.3
other countries	24.9	101.0	1,141.1
total	576.1	454.5	3,256.2

In view of the general progress of the economy, which led to a trade and balance of payments surplus and a healthy national budget, the Suharto Government is devoting increasing attention to *social and structural questions:* high unemployment and the strong regional disequilibrium. The Government's policy is based on recognition of the fact that Indonesia's internal political stability depends to a great extent on progress in these questions. Guidelines for foreign investment have also been re-drafted with this in mind:

- Foreign capital may only be invested in joint ventures with Indonesian entrepreneurs.
- The Indonesian partner's share must increase to 51 % within a specified period. A capital market is to be developed in order to facilitate the transfer of shares to local ownership.
- Foreign enterprises will have to employ more Indonesian nationals than before; exemptions will be made in management and specialist positions.

The Government will, however, adopt a pragmatic approach in realising these aims – also where existing foreign investment in Indonesia is concerned.

Following the drop in the rate of inflation from 47 % in March 1974 to 20 % p.a. at the end of the year, the Government decided to lift the 30 % compulsory cash deposit for foreign loans, which was introduced along with other credit policy measures in April 1974 in order to combat inflationary pressures. On the other hand, the increased minimum reserve requirements for the whole *banking sector* were not eased. The credit ceiling for all domestic and foreign banks, set by the Central Bank for each institution individually, also remains in force.

Official rate of the Bank Indonesia on 31. 12. 1974 (1973)
US$ 1 = Rp 415 (415)

Malaysia

The Malaysian economy, with a *real growth rate of* 6 %, ended 1974 in a favourable position, judged by international standards. In spite of the diminishing foreign demand for raw materials and a relatively high rate of inflation for Malaysia (18 %), the upward trend in the economy dominated. Growth incentives came mainly from private investments, while export business lost a considerable amount of its impetus. Declining car production and decreasing building activity in the western industrialised countries also reduced demand for Malaysian rubber, timber and timber products. Nevertheless, Malaysia did retain its customary trade surplus, due to more favourable prices for palm oil, tin and, above all, crude oil, even though there was a 60 % increase in the total value of imports. The inflow of capital from constant lively foreign investment also contributed to another slight increase in Malaysia's *monetary reserves*. The flotation of the Malaysian dollar, introduced in June 1973 to counter imported inflation, led to a noticeable appreciation vis-à-vis the US-dollar, the Yen and the Pound Sterling. The weighted appreciation against the currencies of Malaysia's major trading partners amounted to 14.5 % in October 1974.

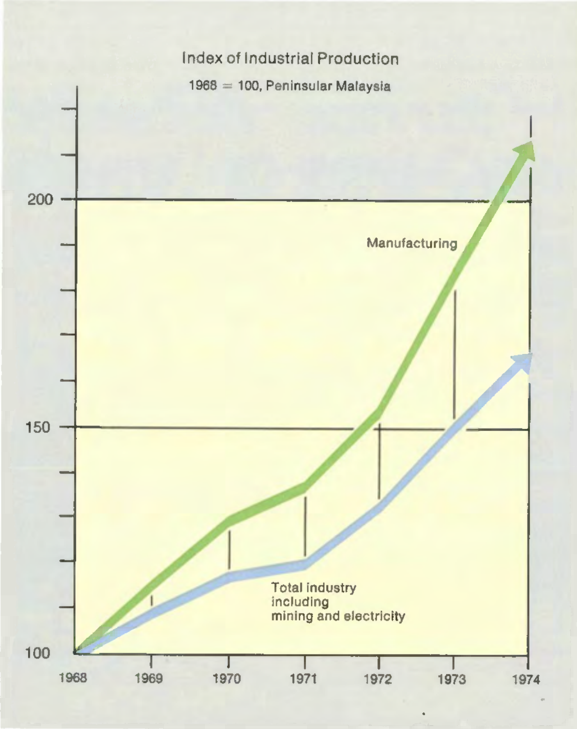
Malaysia's political stability was underlined by the outcome of the *parliamentary elections* on 24 August 1974. The ruling National Front Party, with the majority vote of the three largest communities (Malay, Chinese and Indian), achieved a convincing victory and now holds an overwhelming majority of 135 of the 154

Kuala Lumpur – Tradition and progress. The Federation's capital has experienced remarkable growth over the last ten years, reflecting the economic rise of the country. Shown are, centre, the National Mosque, background, Parliament House, and left, in the style of a bygone era, the Central Railway Station (a former sultan's palace).

parliamentary seats. This success for Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak's party was preceded by an important foreign policy decision when, in May 1974, Malaysia established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China – the first country belonging to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to do so.

The main *economic aims* of the Government are still to fight poverty and gradually correct the economic imbalances between the Malay and the Chinese communities. Priority is also being given to developing the industrial sector on the basis of the country's rich sources of raw materials: Malaysia supplies 45 % of the world's natural rubber, 40% of the total tin output and 60% of all palm oil produced. In addition, considerable deposits of oil and natural gas as well as large reserves of timber are to be found in Malaysia.

Manufacturing industry, which already makes the same contribution to the national product as the rubber sector (both approx. 17%), was the fastest-growing economic sector in 1974 again by recording a production increase of 15%. The rate of expansion did, however, slow down during the second half of the year. A drop in demand was especially felt in labour intensive, export oriented fields such as wood products, electronics and textiles, resulting in short-time working and, in some cases, redundancies. Despite this, industry's total investment in machinery and equipment, 90% covered by imports, should at least reach the real level of the previous year in 1975. The Federal Republic of Germany now ranks as one of the major suppliers of *capital goods,* along with Japan, Great Britain and the USA. Sales of German machinery and transport equipment to Malaysia increased in 1974 by an estimated 70%. Two French firms received an order to build five special tankers for the transport of LNG to Japan.



Compared with the output of other traditional oil producing countries, Malaysia is at the moment still a minor *oil producer,* with barely 100,000 barrels a day. Sarawak, in East Malaysia, was formerly the only oil producing state in the Federation, but the newly discovered oil fields in neighbouring Sabah and the oil deposits along the East coast of the Malaysian Peninsula indicate that a considerable increase in production may be expected. According to official estimates, the daily production could double to 200,000 barrels by 1977 and increase to 400,000 – 500,000 barrels by the end of this decade. Oil production could therefore act as a catalyst in accelerating Malaysia's economic and industrial development. Plans for new refineries include a plant on the island of Tioman, whose hinterland around the town of Kuantan could one day become a centre for Malaysia's petrochemical industry. The Government is particularly interested in Malaysia developing such an industry of its own.

Eurasbank Kuala Lumpur: Advising foreign investors and financing their Malaysian subsidiaries are among the foremost activities of our Branch.

Following the introduction of the Petroleum Development Act, 1974, the ownership of all Malaysian oil and gas deposits has been transferred to the recently founded national company, Petroleum Nasional Berhad (Petronas), which started operations in October. Like Indonesia's Pertamina, *Petronas* intends to work in conjunction with foreign oil companies on a production sharing basis, and will also be responsible for granting licences to companies wanting to participate in the petrochemical sector. Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, formerly head of the state corporation Pernas, has been appointed chairman and chief executive of Petronas. Pernas has always been a strong supporter of the

Government's efforts to incorporate the Bumiputras ("Sons of the Earth", i. e. those of pure Malay descent) more completely into trade and industry. It is planned that the Malays should have a 30 % share in the capital of the corporate sector by 1990. Chinese and Indian Malaysians should receive a share of the capital amounting on average to 40 %, while foreign investors should have a 30 % share.

The *Investment Incentives Act* of 1968 was further amended in order also to attract new industry to the lesser developed regions of the country. When setting up enterprises in these rural areas, local and foreign investors are entitled to a tax free period of up to 10 years. Of all projects authorised during the first 8 months of 1974, 63 % were intended for these "less developed areas". Foreign participation in new production projects with pioneer status is as high as ever. These foreign direct investments have by now most probably exceeded M$ 500 million (US$ 220 million).

In view of the uncertain market potential for export industries such as textiles and electronics, there has also recently been a certain change of emphasis in *Government support for private industry* to the benefit of agro-based industries in particular. There is already one Malaysian investment promotion office operating in Düsseldorf and two more European offices are planned in London and Paris. Efforts are also being made to establish closer and more active economic relations with friendly Arab nations.

Strict *credit ceilings,* which also affected foreign investors, were introduced by the Central Bank in April 1974 in order to restrict increases in the money supply. During the year, however, these measures were gradually eased. For loans to the industrial and housing sectors, commercial banks were allowed to raise their loan growth rate from 20 % to 40 %, based on the figure for the end of 1973. The lending rates, though, remained virtually the same as during the second quarter, when the prime rate rose from 9 % to 10 %.

Penang: An advanced infra-structure and low-cost labour contributed to this state's success in attracting foreign investors. By the end of 1974 more than 90 factories were operational in the six industrial estates of Penang.

Effective rate on 31. 12. 1974 (1973) . . . US$ 1 = M$ 2.3115 (2.4520)

Pakistan

Pakistan continued in 1974 to show a remarkable resilience to adverse external and internal influences. Despite natural disasters and the oil crisis, which severely affected the country, the real per capita income rose in the fiscal year 1973/74 by 2% (4.5% in the previous year), underlining the fact that, economically and socially, Pakistan has fared better than other regions of South Asia.

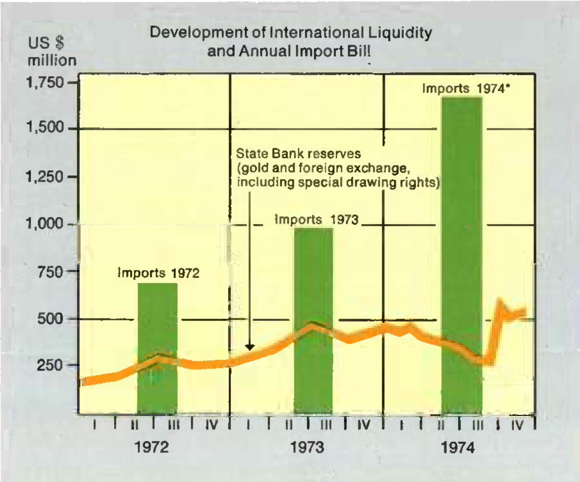
Strong fluctuations in Pakistan's *monetary reserves* in 1974 were indicative of the opposing factors determining the course of the Pakistani economy. Thanks to good balance of trade results and debt rescheduling arrangements with the World Bank's Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium, covering more than 50% of the debt servicing falling due, the gold and foreign exchange reserves held by the State Bank of Pakistan grew practically non-stop during 1972 and 1973. This trend was halted in 1974, when sharply increased import costs forced Pakistan to fall back upon its monetary reserves. However, due to the part disbursement of a US$ 580 million loan, which Iran granted Pakistan in three annual instalments, and further foreign assistance, the Pakistani reserves doubled again in the latter months of 1974. This gave the country more freedom of action in foreign dealings again, at least for the time being. Good relations with the Arab world also promised an easing of Pakistan's situation and a US$ 100 million Saudi-Arabian loan is to be used to set up a fertiliser factory, two cement factories and a polyester plant.

Karachi: the banking and business district. The former capital of Pakistan and its port continue to be the country's economic centre.

Foreign trade development during the fiscal year 1973/74 was characterised by a 60% increase in the value of imports (US$ 1.4 billion), although the actual volume of goods remained virtually unchanged. Main factors here were the rises in the prices of crude oil and fertilisers (an additional US$ 275 million). Since export earnings only advanced by 28%, there was still a balance of trade deficit of about US$ 400 million. World-wide pressure on the quotations for cotton and cotton products not only meant that the export goal of US$ 1.1 billion could not be fully achieved, but also hit the Pakistani textile industry to a considerable degree. The decrease in demand from the main purchaser countries – Great Britain, Japan and Hongkong – forced the Government to take supporting measures in the cotton sector.

The planned resumption of trade with India, which was suspended for a decade, appears to promise advantages to both sides. While India is believed to be particularly interested in importing cotton for its manufacturing industries, Pakistan is thinking of purchasing Indian iron ore for its own developing steel industry.

Since Pakistan produces barely 10% of its own oil requirements, the Government has drawn up an extensive programme to step up oil exploration and thereby improve the country's *energy situation*. Two more American firms received drilling permits in 1974. The German



*Estimated on the basis of data for I–III quarters.

Wintershall company already holds a similar contract. In addition to Sui's well-established large gas deposits, a rich gas field has now been discovered west of Lahore.

The Board of Industrial Management (BIM) reported that 1973/74 saw substantial advances in production, turnover and profit for the *nationalised industries* (iron and steel, metal manufacturing, heavy engineering, electrical engineering, motor vehicles and tractors, basic chemicals, petrochemicals, cement, oil refining, gas distribution and electricity supply). BIM acts as national holding company for the 32 domestic industrial enterprises and public utility companies nationalised in 1972. The average production growth rate of these industries is put at over 20%. This satisfactory result has doubtless been attained with the help of the Government's now more liberal import policy, which aims at as high a utilisation of the industrial capacitiy as possible.

The propensity to invest is still low in the *private large-scale industry*. The reason for this lies not so much in fear of further nationalisation, as in the difficulty of raising funds. The fact that the national savings ratio has declined by almost a third in four years reflects this situation more clearly than the existing interest rates. In the opinion of the Governor of the State Bank, the latter are in no way indicative of the actual degree of capital scarcity in the country.

For the *commercial banks*, 1974 was marked by a slowdown in the growth of deposits and an occasionally accentuated tightness of credit and money as well as by new administrative interventions in this sector. Detailed loan regulations issued by the State Bank are aimed at preventing speculative hoarding of goods while at the same time not restricting lending for productive purposes. To curb growing inflationary pressures, the State Bank increased the discount rate from 8% to 9% in September 1974 and raised the maximum interest rate for advances by commercial banks to 13%.

Official rate of the State Bank of Pakistan on 31. 12. 1974 (1973) .... US$ 1 = Rs 9.9078 (9.9078)

Singapore

This island state, whose prosperity depends on foreign trade and an efficient export industry, withstood the turbulence of the world economic scene in 1974 remarkably well. Even so, the *growth curve* clearly flattened. At about 5% the real growth in the gross national product was only half the Government's target figure (10%). In his New Year message Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew therefore warned the people to prepare for "lean times" in 1975 if international trade did not improve.

However, in his analysis of the economic situation, the Premier – who in November was re-elected Secretary General of the ruling People's Action Party – was able to point to an important positive factor for the city state: a continuingly healthy *balance of payments*. In the first three quarters of 1974 surpluses of S$ 159 million, S$ 157 million and S$ 276 million respectively were recorded, surpluses which came about mainly because of the inflow of money and capital arising from Singapore's position as a centre of international finance. This led to the official monetary reserves rising to S$ 6.4 billion by the end of September 1974. Singapore will be able to fall back on this considerable "cushion" of foreign exchange if the trend towards an increasing foreign trade deficit should continue during 1975. In addition, public external debt stands at the relatively low figure of S$ 500 million and showed no significant increase in 1974.

A more reliable indicator of the actual development of *foreign trade* in 1974 than the two-figure growth rates of imports and exports was the fact that the cargo loaded and unloaded in the Port of Singapore increased only moderately. Export and import values were greatly inflated, mainly by the increased oil prices, for the small island republic has the third biggest oil refinery complex in the world after Houston and Rotterdam. Not counting trade with Indonesia, for which statistics are still not being released, the balance of trade deficit widened in 1974 from S$ 3.6 billion to S$ 6.2 billion.

Selling problems in certain *export industries* were reflected in the increasing number of redundancies, which were expected to reach 20,000 by the end of the year. As in some neighbouring countries, in Singapore it was the labour intensive fields – electronics, textiles and timber – which were particularly hard-hit.

In these circumstances it has proved to Singapore's advantage that the country has already a relatively broad-structured industry, which acts as a balancing factor in the economy. Thus in 1974 setbacks in the industries mentioned above were balanced by progress in production within specific *capital goods industries*. Singapore profited from its role as a service and equipping centre in the lively search for oil, in which numerous international and national companies are engaged in the South-East Asian coastal waters. Singapore shipbuilders supply about one quarter of the world demand for mobile offshore drilling

Singapore in transition: Unloading of rice and rubber the traditional way. Modern technical installations are, however, replacing the wharves on Singapore River, while the typical Chinese traders' houses are making way for high-rise structures.

units and now have a position second only to the USA in the production of these special devices.

The Government's general *investment policy* remains favourable towards foreigners, both as far as multinational companies and small and medium-scale specialist firms are concerned. In 1974 the Shell concern announced an expansion programme involving a total investment of S$ 600 million over the next three years in plant for the production of aromatic chemicals, whereas Esso is to build a plant for manufacturing chemical solvents. Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen also recently announced six new projects planned for completion by 1977 and which underline the trend towards building up export-orientated industries with as high a technical level as possible. They were:

- Expansion in the pharmaceutical field by the British Beecham Group (S$ 15 million)
- Building of a Japanese factory for the manufacture of ball bearings, sewing machines and machine tools (S$ 50 million)
- A joint venture between the German MAN company and a local group for the production of diesel engines (S$ 30 million)
- A highly specialist repair and service centre for heavy electrical machines – General Electric's eighth project in Singapore (S$ 25 million)
- A joint venture between the German Pittler machine tool company and a local industrial group for the production of machine tools (S$ 15 million)
- A Japanese foundry investment (S$ 5 million).

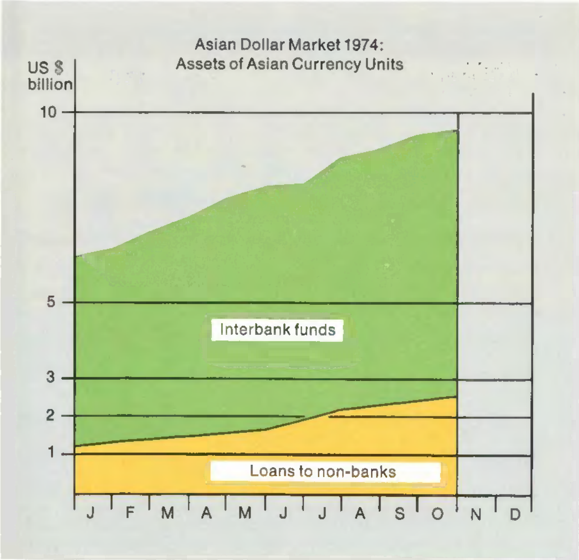
At the beginning of 1975 the Singapore Government signed a basic agreement with Sumitomo covering the erection of a petrochemical plant on the island of Ayer Merbau, which lies off the Jurong industrial zone. A "modest start" of increased *Arab engagement* in Singapore was the way the leader of a trade delegation from the Gulf States which visited Singapore in November described two Arab investments, together worth

S$ 51 million, in a housing estate and a shipyard. Several delegations from Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy also studied investment possibilities during the period under review. France is to stage its biggest overseas technical exhibition ever in Singapore in March 1975.

An easing of the general trend of price increases enabled the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) gradually to relax its mainly stabilisation-orientated monetary policy from about the middle of 1974. The MAS adjusted to the changed domestic and foreign economic situations with a series of liquidity and interest policy measures. The *commercial banks'* prime rate fell from 11½% (July 1974) to 9½% (January 1975). The credit ceiling for banks and finance companies was removed although the MAS recommended the institutions to exercise caution when giving credit and to give preference to "productive purposes".

The Singapore-based *Asian Dollar Market* proved relatively resistant to the crisis of confidence which hit the Euro-dollar market on account of the fact that, since the Asian Dollar Market was launched in 1968, only selected banks have been admitted. The volume of the market continued to expand in 1974, albeit not as rapidly as before. A notable feature of the distribution of assets was the doubling of the loans to non-banks.

Singapore's development into an international financial centre is characterised by the skyscrapers in Shenton Way, the City State's new banking centre.



Effective rate on 31. 12. 1974 (1973) . . . US$ 1 = S$ 2.3113 (2.4875)

Business Development

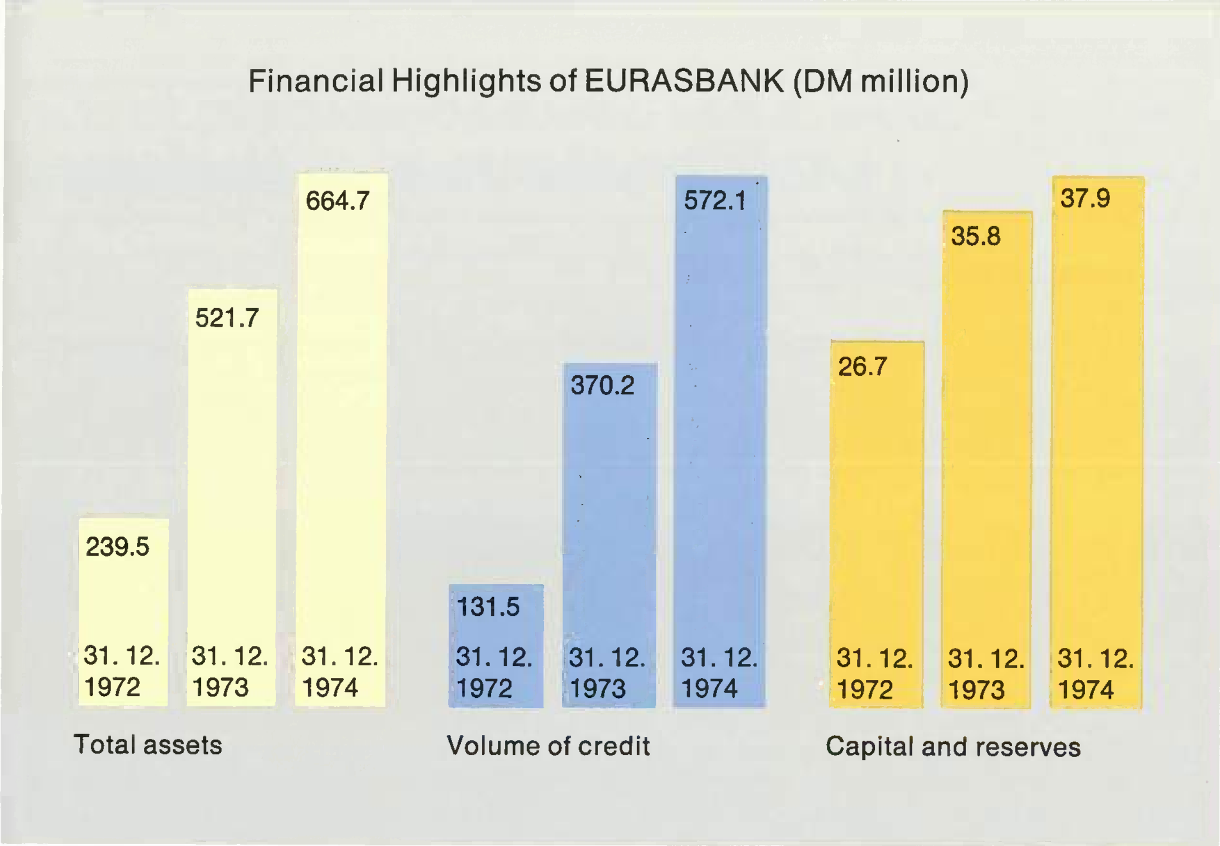
The year 1974 was marked by a continual growth in the volume of business, a further vigorous expansion in credit transactions, and a continued satisfactory development in earnings. The balance sheet total increased by 27% from DM 522 million to DM 665 million, and the volume of business (balance sheet total plus endorsement liabilities) by 30% from DM 533 million to DM 691 million. The volume of credit rose by 55% from DM 370 million to DM 572 million, claims on customers alone increasing by 80% from DM 162 million to DM 292 million. Over the same period claims on credit institutions showed a slight decrease (DM 285 million as against DM 292 million). As in the previous year, the result before taxation and allocations to special items including reserves showed an improvement, again proportionately greater than that in the volume of business.

These figures, besides reflecting the gratifying fact that we have been able further to expand our share of the market in transactions with customers – these customers being primarily South-East Asian subsidiaries of well-known international undertakings – also reflect the restraint in interbank business (money market and foreign exchange) which we considered to be of increasing importance in the course of the past year.

The principal contribution to the positive development of the earnings position was made by credit transactions, which – despite the narrowing of interest margins – provided an increase in the figure for net interest income of DM 4.7 million to DM 15.4 million. Whilst the rise in staff and material expenditure of DM 1.6 million to DM 12.2 million was kept within measurable limits, taking the expansion of business into consideration, the earnings position in the year under review was charged with the costs of forward exchange cover for the amounts of DM capital invested in our foreign branches. In view of the marked fluctuations in international money structures, we consider these measures still to be essential.

Having during the previous year adapted the premises of our Karachi, Hongkong and Kuala Lumpur Branches to the expansion in business activity, our Hongkong Branch in 1974 opened its first Sub-Branch in Kowloon. The construction of the new 8-storey building of our Jakarta Branch, which was started in 1973, progressed according to schedule during 1974 and the building will be ready for occupation in the summer of this year.

The total number of the Bank's staff, as a result of new appointments in the overseas branches, increased from 389 to 443. This increase was necessary not only in the light of the rise in the volume of business, but also in



view of the additional administrative requirements of the authorities in the various countries.

In 1974 our staff again contributed, by their initiative and energy, to the further development of our business. For this we again express our thanks and appreciation to all our colleagues. The co-operation with the Head Office staff council and the representatives of the Bank Trades Unions in our overseas branches continued, in the year under review, to be guided by the desire to serve the common interests of the staff and the Bank.

Comments on the Statement of Accounts for the Year

BALANCE SHEET

Liquidity

Our cash reserve – cash in hand, balances with the Deutsche Bundesbank, foreign central banks and on postal cheque accounts – rose from DM 18.4 million to DM 23.3 million. The increase was chiefly in balances with the Deutsche Bundesbank, which rose by DM 5.5 million.

The sum of liabilities to credit institutions and other creditors, including own acceptances in circulation and sundry liabilities, amounted to DM 608.8 million (DM 474.1 million last year). The relation of the cash reserve to this *(cash liquidity ratio)* was 3.8 % (3.9 % last year).

Total liquid funds – cash reserve, cheques on other banks, matured bonds, interest and dividend coupons, as well as items received for collection, bills rediscountable at the Bundesbank, demand claims on credit institutions, Treasury bills and non-interest-bearing Treasury bonds, bonds and debt instruments eligible as collateral for Bundesbank or foreign central bank advances – increased from DM 67.1 million to DM 76.4 million. The proportion of liabilities covered by liquid funds *(total liquidity)* thereby amounted to 12.5 % (14.2 % last year).

Securities

Together with *bonds and debt instruments,* which remained almost unchanged, *Treasury bills and non-interest-bearing Treasury bonds,* which rose by DM 1.0 million, served to meet the capital and liquidity regulations concerning our branches in Asia to a value of DM 7.7 million.

Securities to the value of DM 0.9 million as well as DM 0.2 million of equalisation claims were pledged to the Deutsche Bundesbank for advances on securities or for discounting of own acceptances.

Volume of credit

The volume of credit grew by DM 201.9 million (54.5 %) essentially based on the increase in claims on customers and discount credits.

The breakdown of the volume of credit as per end of 1974 and 1973 is given overleaf.

Of bills in hand, DM 14.0 million were eligible for rediscount at the Deutsche Bundesbank. The remainder were, without exception, bills of undoubted quality, for which the regulations governing rediscountability at the Bundesbank do not apply, in so far as they are held by our overseas branches.

DM 1.3 million (last year DM 1.8 million) of claims on customers were financed from funds taken up for specific purposes on the terms fixed by the lending institutions.

Besides the above mentioned credits we extended *guarantee facilities and letters of credit* amounting to DM 105.4 million to our customers.

Account was taken of all discernible risks in the lending business through adjustments and provisions.

– in millions of DM –

Volume of credit	End of 1974	End of 1973
Claims on customers		
short and medium-term ...	DM 267.8 = 46.8 %	DM 158.3 = 42.8 %
long-term	DM 23.7 = 4.1 %	DM 3.7 = 1.0 %
	DM 291.5 = 50.9 %	DM 162.0 = 43.8 %
Discount credits	DM 75.3 = 13.2 %	DM 48.1 = 13.0 %
Lending to credit institutions	DM 205.3 = 35.9 %	DM 160.1 = 43.2 %
Total volume of credit	DM 572.1 = 100.0 %	DM 370.2 = 100.0 %

Fixed assets

In view of the new accommodation being built for our Jakarta Branch, the item *land and buildings* increased by DM 2.8 million to DM 3.7 million.

Besides the ordinary depreciation on office furniture and equipment amounting to DM 0.5 million the sum of DM 0.1 million was allotted to special depreciation and value adjustments.

Other asset items

The liabilities for calls on shares, arising from *participations*, remained unchanged (DM 10,000.–).

The items *sundry assets* and *transitory items* respectively consist essentially of rent deposits and advance rent payments.

Funds from outside sources

Total funds from outside sources rose by DM 135.3 million or 28.7 % to DM 606.5 million during the year under review.

The composition of the development as per end of 1974 and 1973 is shown on the next page.

Provisions for special purposes

Provisions for pensions were increased by DM 0.5 million according to the actuarial computation.

Other provisions shown at DM 8.5 million (DM 4.2 million last year) include, besides provisions for tax and other liabilities of uncertain magnitude, that part of the overall adjustment which cannot be offset against asset items.

– in millions of DM –

Funds from outside sources	End of 1974	End of 1973
Liabilities to credit institutions		
demand deposits	DM 42.2 = 7.0 %	DM 27.9 = 5.9 %
term deposits	DM 382.8 = 63.1 %	DM 263.7 = 56.0 %
customers' drawings on credits opened at other institutions	DM 2.7 = 0.4 %	DM 3.2 = 0.7 %
	DM 427.7 = 70.5 %	DM 294.8 = 62.6 %
Liabilities to non-bank customers		
demand deposits	DM 73.8 = 12.2 %	DM 76.0 = 16.1 %
term deposits	DM 102.3 = 16.9 %	DM 97.2 = 20.6 %
savings deposits	DM 2.7 = 0.4 %	DM 3.2 = 0.7 %
	DM 178.8 = 29.5 %	DM 176.4 = 37.4 %
Total funds from outside sources	DM 606.5 = 100.0 %	DM 471.2 = 100.0 %

Other liability items

Sundry liabilities amounting to DM 0.2 million cover liabilities outside the banking business.

Special items including reserves increased by DM 1.5 million in accordance with the Developing Countries Tax Law. DM 0.2 million had to be written back.

Contingent liabilities

Endorsement liabilities on rediscounted bills rose from DM 11.1 million to DM 26.4 million.

Liabilities arising from guarantees given, bills of exchange, cheques guaranteed and warranty contracts advanced by DM 20.4 million to DM 105.4 million.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Receipts on the volume of business

The higher level of interest rates was one of the main reasons for the increase in interest and similar receipts from lending and money market transactions from DM 31.4 million to DM 66.0 million, against an increase in interest and similar expenses from DM 20.7 million to DM 50.6 million. The net interest income therefore rose by DM 4.7 million to DM 15.4 million.

Receipts from services

Commissions and other receipts from services rose by DM 0.4 million to DM 8.2 million.

Other receipts

Other receipts, shown at DM 0.4 million, including those from the writing back of provisions for possible loan losses, are counter-balanced, in accordance with the relevant regulations, by the depreciation and adjustments on claims and securities, and allocations to provisions for possible loan losses.

Staff and material expenditure

Staff expenses rose by DM 1.2 million to DM 8.1 million (17.4 %), chiefly due to both collectively agreed and voluntary increases in payments. The number of employees grew by 54 to 443, as compared to the previous year. The DM 0.5 million increase in expenditure on retirement pensions and other benefits was caused by the revised tax law provisions.

Expenditure on material for the banking business increased from DM 3.7 million to DM 4.1 million (10.8 %).

Taxes

Taxes on income, earnings and property amounted to DM 5.0 million (DM 1.9 million last year).

Other expenses

The allocations to special items including reserves contain the above mentioned allocations to reserves in accordance with the Developing Countries Tax Law.

Total emoluments of the Board of Managing Directors amounted to DM 535,629.98. Payments to former members of the Board of Managing Directors of the former Deutsch-Asiatische Bank or their surviving dependents aggregated DM 131,356.–.

The Supervisory Board was allowed an amount of DM 52,273.57 as emoluments, both fixed and subject to the annual dividend paid.

Proposed appropriation of profits

The Profit and Loss Account for the Bank shows:

Receipts:	DM 75.0 million
Expenses:	DM 72.9 million
Year's net earnings:	DM 2.1 million
Disposable profit:	DM 2.1 million

It is proposed to the shareholders that the disposable profit be allocated to the published reserves.

Capital and reserves

After the allocation of the disposable profit to the published reserves has been resolved by the Annual General Meeting, the Bank's *own funds* will be composed as follows:

		End of 1973
Capital	DM 28.0 million	DM 28.0 million
Published reserves		
a) Statutory reserve fund	DM 6.8 million	DM 6.8 million
b) Other reserves	DM 3.1 million	DM 1.0 million
Total	DM 37.9 million	DM 35.8 million

Hamburg, February 1975

THE BOARD OF MANAGING DIRECTORS

Report of the Supervisory Board

At its meetings held last year as well as in numerous individual discussions, the Supervisory Board received detailed reports submitted by the Board of Managing Directors on the situation of the Bank and on basic questions of business policy and debated these with the Managing Directors. The development of the balance sheet and the earnings account has been followed continuously. Furthermore the Supervisory Board has discussed important individual business transactions and has also dealt with those matters which were submitted for approval as required by law or the Articles of Association.

The Annual Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1974, including the book-keeping and the Annual Report, have been audited by TREUVERKEHR AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft – Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt (Main), the auditors chosen by the Annual General Meeting, and were found in conformity with the books, which were properly kept, and with the provisions of the law. The Annual Statement of Accounts, the book-keeping and the Annual Report have been approved without qualification. The Supervisory Board has taken note of and agrees with the result of the audit.

Furthermore the Supervisory Board has examined the Statement of Accounts, the Annual Report and the proposed appropriation of profits. No objections have been raised thereto.

The Annual Statement of Accounts as drawn up by the Board of Managing Directors has been approved by the Supervisory Board, and thus stands adopted. The Supervisory Board agrees to the proposed appropriation of profits.

Hamburg, March 1975

THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

Chairman

Balance Sheet

as at December 31, 1974

Profit and Loss Account

for the period from
January 1 to December 31, 1974

European Asian Bank

ASSETS

	DM	DM	31. 12. 1973 in DM 1,000
Cash in hand		1,429,603.33	1,331
Balances with the Deutsche Bundesbank		11,118,182.75	5,614
Balances with foreign Central Banks		10,652,713.42	11,367
Balances on postal cheque accounts		69,462.61	72
Cheques on other banks, matured bonds, interest and dividend coupons, and items received for collection		276,194.48	163
Bills discounted		48,955,498.38	36,982
including: a) rediscountable at the Deutsche Bundesbank ... DM 13,988,480.01			
b) own drawings ... DM —.—			
Claims on credit institutions			
a) payable on demand	29,744,043.78		31,190
b) with agreed life, or subject to agreed period of notice, of			
ba) less than three months	49,573,860.17		100,281
bb) at least three months, but less than four years	205,319,708.14		160,093
bc) four years or longer	—.—		—
		284,637,612.09	291,564
Treasury Bills and non-interest-bearing Treasury Bonds			
a) of the Federal Republic and the Laender	—.—		—
b) others	6,958,767.60	6,958,767.60	5,955
Bonds and debt instruments			
a) with a life of up to four years			
aa) of the Federal Republic and the Laender DM —.—			
ab) of credit institutions ... DM —.—			
ac) others ... DM —.—	—.—		—
including: eligible as collateral for Bundesbank advances ... DM —.—			
foreign Central Bank advances DM —.—			
b) with a life of more than four years			
ba) of the Federal Republic and the Laender DM 1,493,882.58			1,508
bb) of credit institutions ... DM —.—			—
bc) others ... DM 756,600.96	2,250,483.54		826
		2,250,483.54	2,334
including: eligible as collateral for Bundesbank advances ... DM 1,493,882.58			
foreign Central Bank advances ... DM 620,958.51			
Securities, so far as they have not to be included in other items			
a) shares marketable on a stock exchange and investment fund certificates	296,477.02		296
b) other securities	—.—		—
including: holdings of more than one tenth of the shares in a joint stock corporation or mining company, excluding investments in subsidiaries and associated companies DM —.—		296,477.02	296
Claims on customers with agreed life, or subject to agreed period of notice, of			
a) less than four years	267,787,009.54		158,309
b) four years or longer	23,741,948.24		3,666
		291,528,957.78	161,975
including: ba) secured by mortgages on real estate DM —.—			
bb) communal loans ... DM —.—			
Equalisation and Covering Claims on Federal and Laender authorities under the Currency Reform Laws of 1948		288,069.37	302
Loans on a trust basis at third party risk		—.—	—
Participations		176,759.27	42
including: in credit institutions ... DM 10,000			
Land and buildings		3,657,296.32	903
Office furniture and equipment		1,135,120.44	1,242
Sundry assets		500,835.24	1,494
Transitory items		768,288.71	94
TOTAL ASSETS		664,700,322.35	521,730

The assets and the rights of recourse in respect of the liabilities shown below the liabilities side include		
a) claims on associated companies	—.—	—
b) claims which arise from credits falling under Article 15, paragraph 1, items 1 to 6, and paragraph 2, of the Banking Law, so far as they are not shown in a)	422,839.32	214

BALANCE SHEET as at December 31, 1974

LIABILITIES

	DM	DM	DM	31. 12. 1973 in DM 1,000
Liabilities to credit institutions				
a) payable on demand		42,206,457.16		27,900
b) with agreed life, or subject to agreed period of notice, of				
ba) less than three months	133,561,287.71			
bb) at least three months, but less than four years	214,024,510.85			
bc) four years or longer	35,221,792.33	382,807,590.89		263,651
including: due in less than four years .... DM 1,247,000.—				
c) customers' drawings on credits opened at other institutions		2,675,046.02		3,213
			427,689,094.07	294,764
Banking liabilities to other creditors				
a) payable on demand		73,841,154.65		75,990
b) with agreed life, or subject to agreed period of notice, of				
ba) less than three months	23,266,882.47			
bb) at least three months, but less than four years	79,038,819.22			
bc) four years or longer	—.—	102,305,701.69		97,256
including: due in less than four years DM —.—				
c) savings deposits				
ca) subject to legal period of notice	1,909,390.45			
cb) others	803,595.04	2,712,985.49		3.184
			178,859,841.83	176,430
Own acceptances and promissory notes in circulation			2,015,000.—	2,855
Loans on a trust basis at third party risk			—.—	—
Provisions for special purposes				
a) for pensions		2,559,441.—		2,015
b) others		8,539,542.42		4,172
			11,098,983.42	6,187
Sundry liabilities			229,445.29	95
Transitory items			43,174.74	—
Special items including reserves in accordance with the Developing Countries Tax Law			6,913,983.—	5,618
Capital			28,000,000.—	28,000
Published reserves				
a) statutory reserve fund		6,750,800.—		6,751
b) other reserves (allocation from disposable profit 1973)		1,030,000.—		—
			7,780,800.—	6,751
Disposable profit			2,070,000.—	1,030
TOTAL LIABILITIES			664,700,322.35	521,730

	DM	31. 12. 1973 in DM 1,000
Own drawings in circulation	21,168,698.33	9,729
including those discounted for borrowers' account .... DM —.—		
Endorsement liabilities on rediscounted bills of exchange	26,348,039.69	11,096
Liabilities arising from guarantees of various kinds and warranty contracts	105,353,671.74	85,035
Obligations to repurchase items assigned enpension, so far as these obligations have not to be shown on the liabilities side	26,614.47	—
Savings premiums under the Savings Premium Law	11,050.60	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

EXPENSES

	DM	DM	1973 in DM 1,000
Interest and similar expenses		50,581,336.22	20,675
Commissions and similar expenses in respect of service transactions		11,586.89	94
Depreciation and adjustments on claims and securities, and allocations to provisions for possible loan losses		2,787,310.84	1,683
Salaries and wages		6,342,194.87	5,721
Social security contributions		448,478.83	396
Expenditure on retirement pensions and other benefits		1,275,270.86	781
Expenditure on material for the banking business		4,117,685.78	3,670
Depreciation and adjustments on land and buildings, and on office furniture and equipment		581,323.08	809
Taxes			
a) on income, earnings and property	5,040,085.44		1.939
b) others	49,799.41		203
		5.089,884.85	2,142
Allocations to special items including reserves		1,521,700.—	2,326
Other expenses		127,217.23	592
Year's net earnings		2,070,000,—	1,030
TOTAL EXPENSES		74,953,989.45	39,919

Year's net earnings ....
Taken from published reserves ....
Allocations from the year's net earnings to published reserves ....
Disposable profit ....

In the year under review the Bank effected payment of DM 311,735.80 representing pensions and contributions to the German Bank Officials' Insurance Association, in Berlin. The payments to be effected in the next five years will probably reach 103 %, 109 %, 115 %, 120 % and 123 % of that amount.

Hamburg, February 1975

EUROPEAN ASIAN BANK
Board of Managing Directors

Cartellieri *Vormwald* *Zahlen*

for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1974

RECEIPTS

	DM	DM	1973 in DM 1,000
Interest and similar receipts from lending and money market transactions		65,977,861.13	31,375
Current receipts from			
a) fixed-interest securities and debt register claims	177,393.48		208
b) other securities	12,008.52		25
c) participations	2,000.—		21
		191,402.—	254
Commissions and other receipts from service transactions		8,151,287.99	7,812
Other receipts, including those from the writing back of provisions for possible loan losses		352,670.82	345
Receipts from the writing back of provisions for special purposes, so far as they have not to be shown under "other receipts"		55,482.51	133
Receipts from the writing back of special items including reserves		225,285.—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS		74,953,989.45	39,919

DM	1973 in DM 1,000
2,070,000.—	1,030
—.—	—
—.—	—
2,070,000.—	1,030

According to our audit, carried out in accordance with our professional duties, the accounting, the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Report comply with German law and with the Company's Articles of Association.

Hamburg, February 28, 1975

TREUVERKEHR AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Dr. Nebendorf
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(Chartered Accountant)

Barm
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(Chartered Accountant)

EURASBANK's seven shareholder banks ... with over 9,500 offices in 65 countries

Netherlands	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank	
Italy	Banca Commerciale Italiana	
Austria	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	
Federal Republic of Germany	Deutsche Bank	
Great Britain	Midland Bank	
Belgium	Société Générale de Banque	
France	Société Générale	

Head Office

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Overseas Branches

Hongkong
European Asian Bank
Hang Chong Building
5, Queen's Road, C.
Hongkong
Tel.: 26 31 51
Telex: 73 498 euras hx
Manager: Heinz Wiens
Dep. Manager: George Donnelly
Asst. Manager: Klaus Bartels
Asst. Manager: Dr. Gunther Mangold

Kowloon Sub-Branch:
Sham Shui Po
25, Un Chau Street
Tel.: 3-61 47 22, 3-61 46 03
Manager: Cheung Wing-Tai

Jakarta
European Asian Bank
Nusantara Building, 26th Floor
Jl. M. H. Thamrin
P.O.Box 135
Jakarta
Tel.: 4 20 45, 4 20 46, 5 63 28
Telex: 44 114 euras jkt
Jt. Manager: Klaus Krempel
Jt. Manager: A. H. v. Lith
Dep. Manager: Eckart Stein
Asst. Manager: Michel Brulé
Asst. Manager: Jean-Claude Delanghe
Asst. Manager: Jürgen Zieler

New bank premises as from August 1975:
Wisma Eurasbank Building
80, Jl. Imam Bondjol

Karachi
European Asian Bank
State Life Square
Off I. I. Chundrigar Road
P.O.Box 4925
Karachi
Tel.: 23 74 60, 23 06 72, 22 14 03, 22 14 13
Telex: eurasbank kr 862
Manager: Jost E. C. Hildebrandt
Dep. Manager: Irudiyanadan N. Francis
Asst. Manager: Shahid K. Siddiqi
Asst. to Manager: Jacques Brun

Kuala Lumpur
European Asian Bank
Bangunan Yee Seng
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P.O.Box 2211
Kuala Lumpur
Tel.: 299 453-7, 201 681 (forex)
Telex: euras ma 304 64
Manager: Arthur G. Coates
Dep. Manager: Will E. v. Below

Singapore
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Overseas Union Shopping Centre
50, Collyer Quay
P.O.Box 3941
Singapore 1
Tel.: 91 46 77, 91 41 44 (forex)
Telex: rs 21 189 euras
rs 21 190 euras (forex)
Jt. Manager: Jean Pierre Chavy
Jt. Manager: Donald E. White
Manager (forex): Roger C. Drayton
Dep. Manager: Holger F. des Coudres
Asst. Manager: Ong Phee Hoon
Adviser: Y. P. Tan

Cables for all offices: EURASBANK