

CHINA IN TOUCH



An ACBC Northern Territory Newsletter

July 19 2017, Issue 207 NT secretariat (08) 89270061

NT President's observations

Prime Minister Keating is reputed to have said that the best way to see Darwin was from 30,000 feet as you flew over it. We would beg to differ, but from a Chinese perspective this observation has a ring of unpleasant truth about it. One of the most significant problems facing Darwin from Chinese business and investment perspective is that people do not even have the chance to fly over Darwin at 30,000 feet. Getting to Darwin is a difficult process, with a transit visa required for Singapore in addition to an Australian visa. The NT Government has been working for many years to get direct flights from China to Darwin. The economics of their case are hampered by cabotage policies which prevent a foreign airlines from landing in Darwin enroute to Melbourne or Sydney and picking up domestic passengers. In the submissions to the Develop the North investment policy paper prepared by the investment subcommittee this is one issue we highlighted. Our recommendation was not accepted.

The potential for DongHai airlines to start a direct flight service from Shenzhen to Darwin is a welcome development. DongHai airlines started out as a freight carrier and perhaps there is also an opportunity for increased airfreight capacity as well as passengers. ACBC NT welcomes and supports the work by this and previous Governments in attracting direct flights. However, the situation will not change overnight.

Darwin, and the NT, is simply not very often on the map. In other States businesses have the opportunity to engage with Chinese businesses when they visit Melbourne or Sydney. The ACBC offices in those cities run excellent programs that facilitate these business introductions. In Darwin we are not so lucky.

As a consequence, we have to go to China and introduce NT business to Chinese business opportunities. This is not only NT businesses that wish to export goods or services to China. Its NT businesses that want to provide services to Chinese companies that are doing business in the NT. On a broader level, its also about positioning the NT as an attractive investment and tourism opportunity.

Taking NT businesses to potential Chinese partners and investors is a difficult task. Its no good going to just any Expo or conference. Its an expensive and time consuming exercise so we have to try to identify the expo or conference that will deliver the some benefit to ACBC NT members. In 2015 we identified the Guangzhou International Financial Expo as a good choice. In 2017 we participated in the Xi'an Silk Road Expo and conferences. The results from our participation have been excellent with genuine business development flowing to NT business and delegates.

We cannot compete against other States in Australia, so we must carefully choose the events we are involved in so we can deliver maximum benefits to our members. In Xi'an we were the only Australian exhibitor and we attracted a great deal of attention. Anybody who was interested in Australia had to come to the NT first. We found this was a good strategy that maximized the impact of interest in Australia.

In the alternate years, 2016 and 2018 we encourage NT ACBC members to participate in Australia Week in China. This gives delegates contacts with Chinese businesses and also with other Australian businesses who are doing business in China.

China is a tough and competitive market. Attracting Chinese investment into the NT means competing not just against other parts of Australia, but also the 28 countries who exhibited in Xi'an. NT ACBC participation in these events is a major commitment but it pays off for our members. Its also important to continue to develop networking opportunities in the NT so all members are aware of the changing Chinese business landscape. Proposed Darwin events are detailed below.

Daryl Guppy,
President, NT Branch ,
Newsletter editor

CHINESE CURRENCY QUESTIONS

YUAN OR RENMINBI?

The legal tender of the People's Republic of China, issued by the People's Bank of China, is the Renminbi, literally people's currency.

- Short official name: CNY (China Yuan)
- Abbreviation: RMB Chinese: Ren Min Bi (人民币)
- Symbol: ¥ (Note ¥ is the symbol for Japanese Yen.)
- Monetary unit: Yuan (元)
- Fractional units: Jiao (角) and Fen (分)

“Kuai” MEANS WHAT?

Colloquially in Chinese, the Yuan is called kuai, and the Jiao is called mao. Three yuan and 50 Jiao would be spoken as “San kuai wu mao.”

VALUE OF YUAN

1 Yuan = 10 Jiao

1 Yuan = 100 Fen

SIZE OF CURRENCY NOTES

The paper money used is 1 Jiao, 5 Jiao, 1 Yuan, 5 Yuan, 10 Yuan, 20 Yuan, 50 Yuan, and 100 Yuan. The coin used is 1 Yuan and 5 Jiao.



WHY COINS?

One yuan can be issued either as a note or a coin. In the past paper one yuan notes tended to disintegrate rapidly in the humidity of Southern China so the yuan coin was issued for use in Southern areas. With the growth of travel, the one yuan coins and notes are now widely distributed throughout China.

SPOTTING A FAKE

100 yuan and 50 yuan notes are the main targets for counterfeiters. Check these features.

1. Check for a watermark on the left of the front side. You can see it clearly if you hold the note up to the light.
2. There is a security line in the middle of RMB 100, RMB 50, RMB 20, RMB 10 and RMB 5 notes
3. The Denomination ID in bottom-left of the front side has a color change hologram effect. When seen from different angles, the denomination ID of ¥100 changes from green to blue, and that of ¥50 changes from golden to green.
4. Authentic RMB will make a ringing sound when the note is snapped.

EXCHANGING MONEY

It is easy to exchange money in China and the rates will be more favourable than overseas or in airports. However it is advisable to exchange a small amount of money before leaving. Singapore airport usually offers better exchange rates than Australian providers. Singapore will record the numbers of all Chinese currency issued to you.

Usually, four-star and five-star hotels offer exchange service, but only for their guests.

Banks provide over the counter exchange services. Remember to take your passport, which needs to be presented when converting currency in China.

In remote areas, or outside tier 1 and tier 2 cities, it is sometimes difficult to exchange currency or use a credit card, so it is advisable to take enough money.

Usually you will be given many 100 Yuan notes, the lowest value was 50 Yuan. Taxi drivers sometimes find it impossible to give change. Ask the bank to give you a 100 Yuan of small change in 10 yuan notes. It strongly advised to take some small change with you.

Choose a bank which is the near to your hotel if you are going to exchange a large amount of money or you can exchange in your hotel directly if it offers this service.

Avoid exchanging money in the street or at small shops. This is generally illegal and sometimes forgeries may be given.

CONVERSION BACK TO AUD

This can be done at the airport in China, although the rates are not always very good. If you are converting a large sum of yuan to a foreign currency you will need to show your passport and sign a currency conversion form.

It is easier to convert back to AUD at Changi in Singapore. The conversion rates are also usually better than in Chinese airports.

OTHER CHINESE CURRENCIES

The currency used in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan is different from the mainland

- Hong Kong: Hong Kong Dollar
Abbreviation: HKD \$
- Macau: Pataca
Abbreviation: MOP \$
- Taiwan: New Taiwan Dollar
Abbreviation: NT \$

CAN I USE RMB IN MACAU AND HONG KONG?

The 100 Yuan is widely accepted in Hong Kong, however, the small denomination such as 10 Yuan and 20 Yuan are not so popular. If you pay in RMB they will give you change in Hong Kong Dollar. The exchange rate is not good.

Compiled by Daryl Guppy.

2017 NT EXPORT & INDUSTRY AWARDS

2017 Chief Minister's NT Export & Industry Awards



Applications are open for the Chief Minister's 2017 Northern Territory Export and Industry Awards.

The Awards seek out top exporters and leaders in industry in 18 different categories. The Awards also focus on local industry through four domestic award categories in Manufacturing, Resource Supply and Service, Industry Innovation and the Indigenous Exporter Award, as well as two international student award categories.

Winners will be announced at a gala dinner presentation on Thursday 21 September. Export Categories

If you are an exporter of a product or service, there are 12 categories that may be suitable to your business:

- Agribusiness
- Digital Technologies
- Education and Training
- Minerals, Energy and Related Services
- Regional Exporter
- Small Business
- More

Local (NT) Award Categories

The 'Local Awards' annually seek out Territory companies and honours them for their excellence and achievement in 4 categories:

- Industry Innovation
- Local Content - NEW
- Manufacturing Industry
- Resource Supply and Service

For more information on these Awards and how to apply, visit www.ibc.org.au

CHINA TIPS- WHY ONLY ONE MENU?

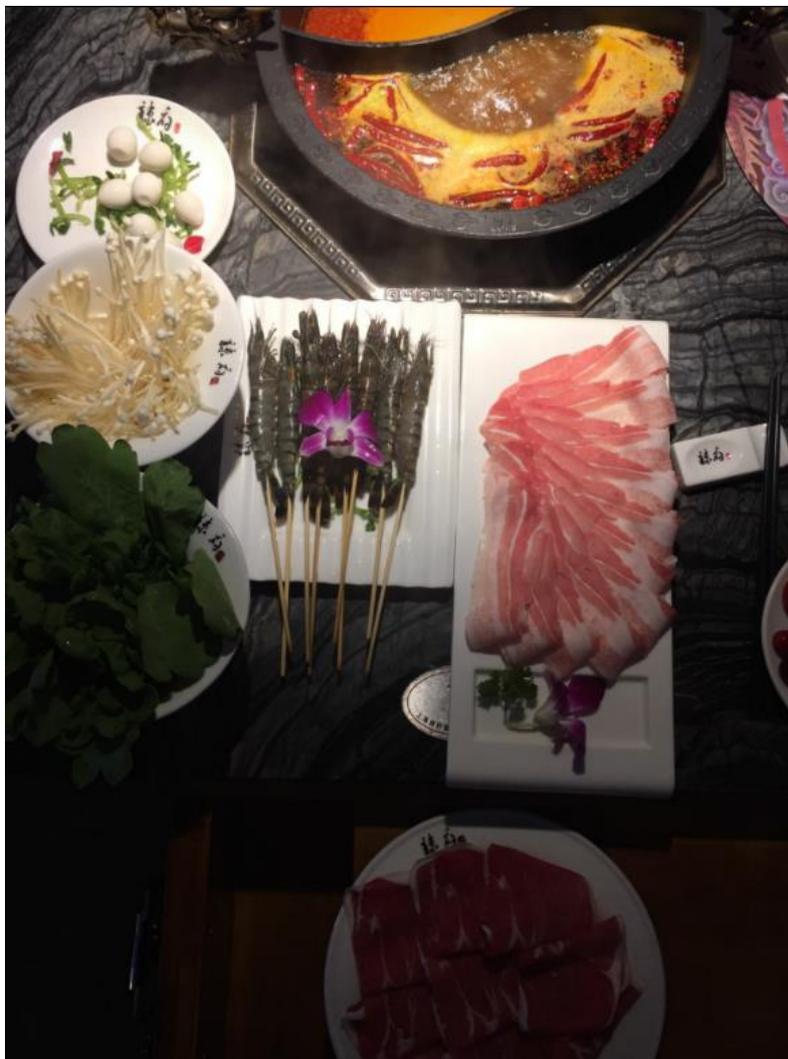
Food and the appreciation and sharing of food is central to Chinese socialising. Nothing so clearly distinguishes Western and Chinese habits than the approach to ordering and eating food. Western habits encourage individualism. From Thomas Paine and Thomas Locke onwards, the concepts of liberal individualism have been promoted as the ideal solution. It has a long history and its summarised simply by the way we eat from individual plates, with complete individual meals. In a restaurant we order meals individually. Each diner is given a menu and dishes are not meant for sharing. Only in the West will chefs talk of 'plating up' a meal.

The China eating tradition is based around sharing. The sharing starts with the menu. A table of up to 8 or 10 people will be given a single menu. It is expected that one or perhaps two people, will make the menu selections for the entire table. In a formal situation this is a complex task that requires a lot of discussion and thought. The waiter expects that one person will do all the ordering.

At a formal banquets, the ordering is usually prearranged. Its not from a set menu. The cost, variety and type of dishes is carefully considered and selected to match the status of the guests at the banquet. As a guest you are expected to sample a bit of everything.

The same rules apply at a smaller gathering with 3 or 4 people. This is a often a more vigorous discussion as people consider, select or reject choices. Even a small restaurant will offer a menu with 100 plus choices. Its lots of fun choosing a meal based on the pictures, or taking literally 'pot luck'.

A hot pot is the ideal embodiment of the difference in approach. All the food is cooked in a central pot, with guests all sharing.



All dishes are meant to be shared amongst many people. The serves are usually small, enough for a few mouthfuls of sampling. Selecting food is a joint social event. Asking for a second personal menu suggests something may be wrong with the service.

However, be careful in restaurants that have strong Hong Kong antecedents, or a strong Western bias, such as those in Western hotel chains. Here the portion size is larger so a few dishes can quickly turn out to be too much.

Portion size is small, and the order of serving can be disquieting. Chinese restaurants in the West serve wonton dumplings and soup as appetisers, and rice follows as the next course.

In China the meal usually starts with cold dishes. This may be followed with meat, bean curd, and vegetable dishes. All forms of carbohydrates and soups are usually served towards the end of the meal. Dumplings, wantons, jiaozi are last, just before the rice. The final course is fresh fruit which is often delivered without the need to

order it.

In an ordinary restaurant the interval between courses will be short. The cold dishes are quickly followed by the next hot dish. Because the portions are small, each is finished before the next course arrives.

China eating is very enjoyable if you remember the key questions. Its not "What are **YOU** going to have?", but "What will **WE** order?" A single menu unites a table and turns a meal into a genuine opportunity to develop friendship.
From Daryl Guppy

GETTING BEHIND THE PURCHASE DECISION

Attitudes to money and debt shape consumer and investment preferences. Chinese attitudes are different as I was reminded when shopping with a Chinese colleague in Rome. It was an unexpectedly hot day and the sun glare was very strong. We had left sunglasses back in Beijing which was just emerging from a cold winter. I have good sunglasses, so I was looking for a cheap temporary replacement. My colleague also has good sunglasses in Beijing, but she wanted to replace them with an expensive pair of Gucci sunglasses. To me the cost was unnecessary and it highlighted four important points of differences in consumer and investment preferences.

1) Spending on Goods That Enhance Face: Chinese spend money in ways that enhance their relationship and face. China is the fastest-growing luxury goods market in the world. As a result, high-end Swiss watchmakers such as Patek Philippe, Piaget and Franck Muller are among the biggest advertisers in Chinese mass-market magazines.

For those who can't afford to buy a high-end watch the option is to buy a high-end purse. Hermes sales still grew in last year's tough economy, largely on the strength of their growth in China.

2) Investment in Tangible Assets: Traditionally Chinese favour real estate, gold and other tangible assets as investments. Many Chinese have lived through wars and hyperinflation and do not trust assets backed by paper. Many Chinese investors buy houses and apartments as investments. There is no property tax in China so some investors let their properties sit empty and appreciate in value. Apartment prices have more than tripled and this exceeds the return from renting. If you have to spend, then buy quality in preference to inferior products even if the initial cost is more

3) Saving Money: Many Chinese have lived through politically and economically unstable conditions so they have developed a habit of saving money. The average household savings rate in mainland China is between 20% and 35%. The US household savings rate is 2%.

4) Distrusting Debt: Many Chinese avoid debt. The average down payment for a house in China is about 45% even though only 20% is required. Chinese know interest rates can be high so they save money to avoid debt.

Buying a replacement set of sunglasses was not primarily about utility, as it was for me. From a Chinese perspective the purchase reflected a wider range of considerations. When we sell to the Chinese consumer these are essential differences in behaviour that must be taken into consideration. Price is only one, and often a small, factor in the purchasing decision.

From Daryl Guppy

CHINA REGIONS GUIDE - Xin Jiang 新疆

This is the silk road at its western extreme. The Jungar basin is the equivalent of the Barkly Tableland with vast grazing areas. The Tarim Basin is like the central desert, but it contains many more mountains. The Chinese nuclear test site, Lop Nor is in this region. This province has a very large Muslim population. It is one sixth of Chinas total territory, similar in size to Western Australia. This is the NT of China and the name translates as new frontier. These notes are designed to give you more starter points so you can you talk to guests from Xinjiang about the distinctive features of the province. This series is designed to give some basic background information on some of the provinces and cities in China. Its not an exhaustive list but a starting point for conversation.



Map from www.wikipedia.org

General background

Xinjiang is China's largest province, endowed with significant oil and gas resources, and acts as both a strategic buffer and gateway to Central Asia, with the province sharing borders with the post-Soviet Central Asian Republics, Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan. This is the mixed boundary between China and Europe. You could easily mistake the environment for Turkey or the middle east rather than China. Technically this is the Xinjiang Autonomous Region. This is a sparsely populated region and some of the desert scenes on *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* were filmed here. The region is divided by mountains into two basins. To the north is prosperous grazing lands. To the south its desert country.. The area has large and impressive mountain ranges. It is China's second largest trade border zone and borders 7 countries including Afghanistan. The climate is hot summers and freezing winters.

Although officially run on Beijing time, Xinjiang people also use their own system. If Beijing time is used it means that the sun doesn't rise until 9am and it is still light at midnight in the summer months. When making travel arrangements, be sure which time zone or system is being used.

History

This is part of the silk road which connected China to the West. The area has long played a key role in Asian history, although it is a little known part of the world. Its location in the middle of the Asian continent has resulted in a succession of conquerors and traders passing through the area over the last two millennia. For much of that time, it has lain within the Chinese sphere of influence. However, since the expansion of the Czarist Empire into Central Asia in the nineteenth century, it has become one of a number of areas in Asia where the Chinese and the Russians have competed for the allegiance of the local inhabitants.

The well-preserved Tarim mummies with Caucasoid features, often with reddish or blond hair, today displayed at the Urumqi Museum and dated to the 3rd century BC, have been found in the Tarim Basin. The supply of jade from the Tarim Basin from ancient times is well documented. All of the jade items excavated from the tomb of Fuhao of the Shang dynasty were from Khotan in modern Xinjiang.

The province was established during the Qing Dynasty. The area has changed hands between Russia and China in the 20th century. Massive Han migration in recent decades has contributed to periodic outbreaks of discontent. About half the population are Turkic speaking Muslim Uyghur. The threat of Muslim terrorism is considered significant by the Chinese Government.

Industry

The province is well known for its fruit, including grapes, barely, oats, melons, hops and cotton. Sheep, cattle and horses are also raised. The area is rich in resources, and has great potential. The oilfields in Katamay are amongst China's largest. Known deposits include coal, gold, copper lead and zinc. The oil and petrochemical sector account for 60% of Xinjiang's local economy. The area is a focus for many Australian mining companies. Other major industries include food and beverages, textiles, metallurgy and electric power.

Food

This is home to the ubiquitous northern Chinese street snacks of lamb skewers cooked with cumin, coriander and chilli. This gives a totally different taste to lamb to the sweet mint sauce flavour favoured by the British. It's one of my all time favourite snacks.

Today, Xinjiang cuisine has become a major flavour in China. On the menu are meat and vegetables, cold dishes and hot dishes, pasta, tea and alcohol, and of course the barbecue. Cumin is the very special seasoning that distinguishes Xinjiang cuisine from Chinese.

Uyghur food is characterized by mutton, beef, camel, chicken, goose, carrots, tomatoes, onions, peppers, eggplant, celery, various dairy foods, and fruits.

The primary dishes include Shou La Mian, boiled handmade noodles with beef, lamb, or vegetables; soups made of lamb or chicken; shish kebabs of lamb or beef; and polos (rice platters also known as pilaf), with lamb or chicken.

Bread is the Central Asian-style baked flatbread known as naan using sesame seeds, butter, milk, vegetable oil, salt, and sugar. Sangza are crispy and tasty fried wheat flour dough twists, a holiday speciality. Youtazi is steamed multilayer bread.

Shou La Mian is a special type of handmade noodle, made from flour, water and salt. The dough is divided into small balls and then stretched by hand. The noodles are boiled until very soft and then served topped with stir-fried meat, vegetables (bell peppers, hot peppers, cabbage, onion, tomatoes), in meat stock.

Attractions

Xinjiang Regional Museum displays archaeological treasures and local relics from the Silk Road. Cultural relics excavated on the ancient Silk Road include silk, pottery, porcelain, terra-cotta figures, weapons, scriptures, even some mummies discovered in the vast desert.

About 65 kilometres south of Urumqi is the Nanshan Pasture. Here, there are mountains, valleys, fountains, waterfalls, cypress, and pine trees.

The Xinjiang Exhibition Hall opened in 1953 and is situated in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Museum in Urumqi. Displayed at the hall are pictures, life-like models and artefacts of

architecture, production tools, costumes, daily necessities and stationary. This introduces the people, customs, ways of life and traditional cultures of 12 minority nationalities in Xinjiang such as the Uyghur, Kazak, Mongolian, Kirgiz, Hui, Tajik, Tatar, Uzbek, and the Russian.

Tianshan (Heavenly Mountains) and Lake Tianchi (Heavenly Lake) are 115 kilometres from Urumqi. The southern slopes of the Tianshan have plenty of sunshine and water to give it carpets of green grasses and bright wild flowers.

The Flaming Mountains stand in the north of the Turpan Basin and is 100 km long, 10 km wide and 500 meters above sea level. Composed mainly of red sandstone, the mountains look like raging flames in the blazing sun which gives them the name 'The Flaming Mountains'. The mountains featured in the tales of "The Monkey King Passing the Flaming Mountains" and his battle with Princess Iron Fan in "The Pilgrimage to the West" by Wu Cheng'en of the Ming Dynasty.

Situated at the foot of the Flaming Mountains, The Ancient City of Gaochang was founded in the first century B.C. and abandoned by the end of 13th century. Remains of a temple can be seen in its southwest and southeast corners. In the middle of the outer city is the inner city, which is 3 km in circumference.

The Bizaklik Thousand-Buddha Caves are situated on the cliffs of Mutougou Valley east of Turpan. During the 6th to 13th century, the caves were a Buddhist centre. There are a total of 77 caves, 40 of which have murals which are excellent works of rare art.

The Tumuli, known as "The Underground Museum", is located southeast of Turpan and north of the ancient Gaochang City. They are scattered over a 10 square kilometre area. Buried there are both officials and common people of the Cheshi, Hun and mainly the Han nationalities. About 1,000-year-old mummified corpses have been unearthed from more than 500 tombs and excavations have yielded thousands of relics.

Capital city – Urumqi . Population 1.4 million

Urumqi has a semi-continental arid climate with very hot summers and very cold winters. Urumqi, is 4000 km away from Beijing. The Beijing-Urumqi express is China's longest train ride.

Urumqi is located on the banks of the Urumqi River at the northern foot of Tianshan Mountain. Urumqi means "the beautiful pastureland" in the Mongolian language. Urumqi is surrounded by mountains on three sides. For over two thousand years, many different minorities who herded sheep and cattle pastured the area around Urumqi. It was an important city along the ancient Silk Road, and is now an important city along China's north-western border. The moderate temperatures in the spring and autumn results in pleasant seasons for travelling and skiing is the best choice in wintertime.

As the economic centre, Urumqi has expanded its urban area since the 1990s. The commercial street of Zhongshan Road has the largest computer, mobile phone and consumer electronics market, in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

Weather

July/August 18 to 29. Jan/Feb -19 to -6

Additional Resources

<http://en.chinaxinjiang.cn/>

From Daryl Guppy

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GOT A CHINA STORY TO TELL? READ A GOOD CHINA BOOK - SEND US YOUR NEWS OR VIEWS

You are a valued member of the Australia China Business Council and we are keen to receive news on your business activities that we can published on our national website or in our NT newsletters. Do you have an amusing, or interesting or cautionary tale. Drop us a note for the newsletter. Send us a email at acbcnt@acbc.com.au

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PROPOSED NT BRANCH CHINA BUSINESS BRIEFINGS 2017

The Business Briefings will start again in 2017 and be provided free of charge for members only. Visitors are welcome to attend, but a small \$20 fee is payable. (Free if you join ACBC at the briefing) . Briefings run for about 60 minutes. Business Briefing sponsorship options are also available.

Proposed briefing events include:

FIRST STEPS INTO CHINA – An introduction from local NT business working with China business. Panel and networking dinner -AUGUST

HOW TO EXPAND YOUR BUSINESS IN CHINA MARKETS – A full day event with an e-commerce focus with proposed speakers from AliBaba and TMall, local e-commerce experts and a panel discussion as part of October Business Month - OCTOBER

- Translation tips
- Negotiation and deal structuring in China for Australian companies.

For more information, or requests for specific briefing topics, please contact ACBC Secretariat on 89270061 or acbcnt@acbc.com.au

WHY THE INDUSTRY EXPO LIST?

China research shows that expos play a much larger role in customer research than they do in Australia. This is where visitors go to discover new products, and to investigate business opportunities. Gone are the days when Chinese investors and business came to you. Now you need to lift your business profile in China if you want to grab a slice of this activity. Participation in exhibition events is an effective way to promote your services and identify business opportunities.

SEPTEMBER 2017

OPI (Shanghai) 2017 - 14th Overseas Property & Immigration & Investment Exhibition Shanghai 2017

[Visitor Pre-registration](#)

VENUE: Shanghai International Convention Center (SICEC)
[Location & Details of Shanghai International Convention Center \(SICEC\)](#)
 VENUE ADDRESS: No.2727,Riverside Avenue Shanghai

OCTOBER 2017

SBW Expo 2017 - 10th China International High-end Drinking Water Industry Expo Chengdu 2017

[Visitor Pre-registratic](#)

VENUE: Century City New International Convention & Exhibition Center (CCNICEC)
[Location & Details of Century City New International Convention & Exhibition Center \(CCNICEC\)](#)
 VENUE ADDRESS: No.198, New Century Road, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

Canton Fair 2017 (October, Autumn) - The 122nd China Import and Export Fair 2017

[Visitor Pre-registra](#)

VENUE: China Import and Export Fair Pazhou Complex, Guangzhou
[Location & Details of China Import and Export Fair Pazhou Complex, Guangzhou](#)
 VENUE ADDRESS: No.380, Yuejiang Zhong Road, Guangzhou, China

NT ACBC Branch Meeting Dates – 2017

Meetings are open to all members of the ACBC, not just the committee members. Most matters discussed at the meeting are passed by general agreement. All members are encouraged to contribute ideas to the discussions.

Current proposed meeting dates are:
 July 26 Wednesday

August 30 Wednesday
September 20 Wednesday
October 18 Wednesday AGM
November 15 Wednesday
December 13 Wednesday

2016-2017 NT ACBC Executive

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Ex-Officio members

Wayne Fan – Department of Business
Cecila Brennan - Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Austrade - Martin Ferreyra
NT Tourism – Daryl Hudson
Lisa O'Donoghue – South Australia Liaison

ACBC NT OBJECTIVES

We aim for these services for ACBC NT members:

- To assist members to understand the nature of the business environment in China and where relevant opportunities lie.
- To raise the profile of ACBC NT members within the NT and Chinese business environment
- To share information regarding industry issues in the China market.
- To assist in generating business between member businesses.
- To facilitate co-operation with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade in relation to business issues.
- To present the views of NT SMEs operating in China to government authorities and other business groups where appropriate.
- To share market and economic intelligence and insights on critical industry issues.
- To create and maintain a collaborative community of business owners that can draw on each other for support in their engagement with China.
- To work in a collaborative community of Chinese business, cultural and friendship organisations to expand the networking capacity of NT members.

These objectives are achieved with networking events, workshops, conferences, briefing, newsletter communication and participation in creation of NT and national Government strategies.

ACBC NT WELCOMES NEW AND CONTINUING MEMBERS

Office of the Leader of the Opposition, Opposition.leader@nt.gov.au

JAPE GROUP AUSTRALIA Alan Jape

Have your member business profile included in the newsletter. Send details to acbcnt@acbc.com.au

China News reports that did not make it into the local media.

China giving up 'non-interference' in Africa

Since Xi Jinping became president in 2012, China has gradually given up a non-interference policy that it had formally adhered to for more than 50 years. Beijing has under Xi established a naval base on the Horn of Africa in Djibouti, passed a law allowing stationing of soldiers abroad and strengthened its influence in the East China and South China Seas. The greater political involvement abroad has accompanied an increase in Chinese investment, from \$2.7bn of foreign investments in 2002 to

\$170bn last year, many in risky countries, according to the Financial Times. China now has 750 peacekeepers in South Sudan and more than 2,000 in Africa as a whole, including in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia – a bigger deployment than any other permanent member of the UN Security Council. That Beijing has been willing to put lives at risk so far afield shows how its economic ambitions have morphed into political involvement.

China online payments clearinghouse takes shape

When China's central bank last August unveiled a plan to create a new platform to clear transactions from all the country's online payment gateways, many doubted whether the project would see the light of day. But the new clearinghouse is taking shape at a faster pace than many expected, according to Caixin. On June 30, the platform, formally known as the Online Settlement Platform for Non-Bank Payment Institutions, started clearing transactions from Tencent Holdings' Tenpay, which operates the WeChat payment service, marking a key step toward its official inauguration after a three-month trial run began in late March. The new nexus for China's 54 trillion yuan (\$7.9 trillion) third-party payment market will combine all of the country's 200 or more payment companies under a standard set of clearing protocols and rules, ending the long-standing practice that transactions from different companies are handled under different terms with banks, falling outside the central bank's oversight.

For more China business news and information, visit www.chinaeconomicreview.com

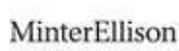
AUSTRALIA CHINA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

The Darwin branch of the ACFS is a co-operative partner with ACBC NT. ACBC NT members are encouraged to attend ACFS events.

ACFS has completed their first News Letter, a website and facebook. The web address is: www.acfsnt.org.au The facebook address is <https://www.facebook.com/acfs.nt>

UPDATED CHINA RESOURCES FOR NT MEMBERS

ACBC NT has an updated list of China resources available for NT members. This includes translators, interpreters, graphic artists and design teams. Some are based in Darwin and some in China. Please contact ACBC Secretariat on 89270061 or abcnt@acbc.com.au for details



FORWARD THE NEWSLETTER TO A FRIEND

NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTIONS ARE WELCOME. Keep other members informed about China experiences. Please email notes or comments to china@guppytraders.com. Please use email header **ACBC NOTE**. Information received up to the day prior to publication will be included.

NOTE. The views of contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect the views of the ACBC NT or the ACBC. Content is copyright and cannot be used without permission



Australia China Business Council
澳大利亚中国工商业委员会

Northern Territory

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please complete this Membership Form with your details if you are applying to join the Australia China Business Council for the first time.

BASIC DETAILS

Company Name	
Company name in Chinese	
Industry sector	
Branch membership	NT Branch
Member Type - This is based on the annual turnover (See page 2 for details).	
Company email address	
Company web site http://	
Date of application	

PERSONAL DETAILS

Title	
First name	
Last name	
Job title	
Personal email address	

CONTACT DETAILS

Company phone	
Company fax	
Direct phone	
Direct fax	
Mobile phone	

LOCATION DETAILS

Street address	
City	
State	Northern Territory
Post code	
Postal address	
Please cross out if you do not want your contact details to be given to third parties who issue event invitations to ACBC members	I agree to be included in all associated ACBC and appropriate third party event notifications
Country	Australia

PAYMENT METHOD

Cheque	Please post to: GPO Box 2769, Darwin NT 0801
Cash Deposit	ANZ Darwin, BSB: 015901, A/C: 487 379 699
Credit Card	Card type / VISA / Mastercard
Card number	
Name on card	
Expiry date	CCV#
Amount paid (See member type)	\$

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO ACBC NT GPO BOX 2769, Darwin NT 0801

Or Email: acbcnt@acbc.com.au

Membership	TOTAL
NT Government Departments	1024.87
Companies	
Annual turnover:	
More than \$ 50 million *	3492.50
\$ 15 million to \$ 50 million	1831.50
\$ 5 million to \$ 15 million	1024.87
Less than \$ 5 million	532.40
Individual membership	532.40
Associate membership ** (non-voting)	169.40
Student member (non-voting)	88.00