

The following are the rates of duty levied on imports of electrical equipment into the Netherland East Indies:

- Cables (telegraph and telephone), 12 per cent ad valorem.
- Copper (copper and brass wire for electrical conducting), 6 per cent ad valorem.
- Factory and steam-plant equipment, 6 per cent ad valorem.
- Machinery, 6 per cent ad valorem.

In addition to these tariffs there is a statistical duty, which is levied irrespective of the countries of origin, in the form of a stamp tax, which requires stamps to the value of 5 Dutch cents (approximately \$0.02 in U. S. currency) on each 20 florins (approximately, \$8) or part thereof, calculated on the aggregate value, expressed in full florins, of the goods included in the entry.

POWER PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES

An indication of the increasing demand for electrical energy in the Netherland East Indies by private industries and by Government and public-utility companies is shown in the increase in the installed capacity of the central power plants at the end of 1929 as compared with 1924. The increase during these years is over 60 per cent. In 1924 the official estimate of the total installed capacity of the principal power stations was 139,300 kilowatts, while at the end of 1929, new plants and extensions to the existing plants had brought the total up to over 225,000 kilowatts.

Fortunately, the increased demand for electrical energy presents no problem to the Netherland East Indies as regards fuel supply. The islands, particularly in the Outer Possessions, are rich in natural resources, and coal and oil production is more than sufficient to take care of local needs, while the water-power resources are just beginning to be utilized. In east Java, the center of the sugar industry, which is probably the most important private industry making use of electrical energy, the majority of sugar centrals use bagasse for fuel.

At the present time approximately 65 per cent of the electrical energy supplied by the principal central power stations is generated in steam or oil plants, while the remainder is developed in water-power plants.

TOTAL INSTALLED PRIMARY POWER IN THE NETHERLAND EAST INDIES, 1929¹
[In kilowatts]

Item	Hydro-electric	Steam or oil	Total
Public utilities:			
Java.....	23,500	25,700	49,200
Outer possessions.....	200	12,400	12,600
Total.....	23,700	38,100	61,800
Government power plants:			
Supplying to public utilities--			
Java.....	42,600	1,700	44,300
Outer possessions.....		2,000	2,000
Supplying to Government factories--			
Java.....	400	1,400	1,800
Outer possessions.....	1,600	26,100	27,700
Total.....	44,600	31,200	75,800
Private plants:			
Java.....	18,000	40,400	58,400
Outer possessions.....	6,000	26,000	32,000
Total.....	24,000	66,400	90,400
Grand total.....	92,300	135,700	228,000

¹ Figures for the installed capacity of public-utility and Government power plants compiled from data furnished by the Bureau of Water Power and Electricity, Bandoeng. Figures shown for private plants are estimates by the author.