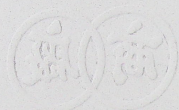




香港中華廠商聯合會  
THE CHINESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION  
OF HONG KONG



1984



香港中華廠商聯合會  
THE CHINESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION  
OF HONG KONG





總辦事處  
香港干諾道中64-66號廠商會大廈  
電話：5-456166

旺角辦事處  
九龍旺角彌敦道673號新滙豐銀行大廈6樓605室  
電話：3-932189, 3-943939, 3-945115

尖沙咀辦事處  
九龍尖沙咀廣東道5號海洋中心521室  
電話：3-699090, 3-681768

官塘聯絡處  
九龍官塘清園道44至46號世紀工商中心十樓15室  
電話：3-423000, 3-443380

廠商會臺灣辦事處及檢定中心  
臺灣台北市古亭區98號23樓  
臺灣辦事處電話：0-4930236, 0-4938345  
檢定中心電話：0-4930236

Head Office  
CMA Building, 64-66 Connaught Road,  
Central, Hong Kong.  
Tel: 5-456166

Mongkok Office  
Rm. 605, The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.,  
673 Nathan Rd., Mongkok, Kowloon.  
Tel: 3-932189, 3-943939, 3-945115

Tsimshatsui Office  
Rm. 521, Ocean Centre, 5 Canton Road,  
Tsimshatsui, Kowloon.  
Tel: 3-699090, 3-681768

Kwun Tong Office  
Rm. 1016, Century Centre,  
44 Hung To Rd., Kowloon.  
Tel: 3-423000, 3-443380

Tsuen Wan Office and CMA  
Testing & Certification Laboratories  
Mappin House, 23/F., 98 Texaco Road,  
Tsuen Wan, N.T.  
Tel: (Tsuen Wan Office) 0-4930236, 0-4938345  
(TCL) 0-4930236

工業	頁數	INDUSTRY	Page
一九八四年僱傭（修訂）條例	20	Employment (Amendment) Ordinance 1984	20
一九八三年僱傭（修訂）法案	21	Employment (Amendment) Bill 1983	21
公務員額外工作津貼	22	Job Related Allowance in the Civil Service	23
海外教育顧問團全面檢討香港教育制度報告書	23	A Perspective on Education in Hong Kong Report by a Visiting Panel	24
僱工賠償法例	25	Damages for Personal Injuries and Death	26
年齡的法律效力	26	Review of the Legal Effect of Age	27
債務人（拘捕及監禁）法案	27	Debtors (Arrest and Imprisonment) Bill	27
借貸數額與股東資金的法定比率	28	Statutory Debt To Equity Ratio	28
貨車業研究	29	Trucking Industry Study	30
1984-85年度家庭開支統計及修訂消費物價指數	31	1984/85 Household Expenditure Survey and Revision of Consumer Price Indexes	31
僱員賠償保險計劃	32	Insurance Scheme for Employees Compensation	32
觀塘人口及家庭生活教育週	33	Kwun Tong Population and Family Life Education Week	33
香港各界能源委員會	33	Hong Kong Energy Council	33
香港漂染印整理業總會有限公司	34	The Hong Kong Association of Textile Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers Ltd.	34
標準及科技		STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY	
品質保證會議	35	Conference on Quality Assurance	35
產品諮詢服務	35	Product Consultancy Service	36
香港檢定所認可制度	36	Laboratory Accreditation	36
度量衡十進制	37	Metrication	37
已包裝食品標籤規定的建議	37	Proposed Labelling Requirements for Prepackaged Foods	38
香港電子業技術經濟研究報告	39	Study on the Hong Kong Electronics Industry	39
促進投資合作	42	Promotion of Industrial Investment and Business Co-operation	42
廠商會檢定中心	43	CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories (TCL)	43
香港食品委員會有限公司	43	The Hong Kong Food Trades Association Ltd	43
香港檢定協會有限公司	44	Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories Ltd	44
一九八四年香港新產品比賽	45	1984 Hong Kong New Products Competition	45
一九八四年香港「包裝星獎」比賽	46	1984 Hong Kong Packstar Competition	46
貿易		TRADE	
產地來源証	47	Certification of Origin	47
綜合貨運保險單	47	Comprehensive Shipment Policy	48
美國普及特惠稅制度	49	United States Scheme of Generalised Preferences	50
協調商品名稱及編號制度執行委員會	51	Committee for the Implementation of the Harmonized System	51
赴東南亞貿易團	51	South East Asia Mission	51
展覽會	52	Exhibitions	52



## 會務

本會大廈落成開幕  
修訂本會章程

廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學

香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校

廠商會獎學金  
九龍、荃灣及觀塘辦事處

訓練課程

訪問與款待

## 圖片

一九八四年香港新產品比賽

一九八四年香港「包裝星獎」比賽

## 各種統計圖表

香港貿易統計圖

香港貿易比較表

香港之主要出口市場比較表

香港之主要出口市場比較圖

香港之主要入口來源比較表

香港之主要入口來源比較圖

香港主要出口產品

香港主要進口產品

香港出口分類數值比率

香港入口分類數值比率

香港製造業工廠數目及就業人數

頁數

53

55

56

57

61

63

63

65

69

74

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

## HOUSE ACTIVITIES

Opening Ceremony of CMA Building	53
Amendments to the Articles of the Association	55
CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School	56
CMA Prevocational School Report	57
CMA and Donors Scholarship	61
Kowloon, Tsuen Wan and Kwun Tong Offices	63
Training Courses	63
Visit and Reception	65

## DIAGRAMS

1984 Hong Kong New Products Competition	69
1984 Hong Kong Packstar Competition	74

## STATISTICAL CHARTS

Hong Kong's Overall Trade in Histogram 1974 - 1983	78
Hong Kong's Overall Trade in Table 1974 - 1983	79
Hong Kong's Major Export Markets 1979 - 1983	80
Hong Kong's Major Export Markets 1983	81
Hong Kong's Major Suppliers 1979 - 1983	82
Hong Kong's Major Suppliers 1983	83
Principal Products exported by Hong Kong 1982 - 1983	84
Principal Products imported by Hong Kong 1982 - 1983	85
Hong Kong's Major Export Commodities as a share of Total Exports 1983	86
Hong Kong's Major Import Commodities as a share of Total Imports 1983	87
Number of Manufacturing Establishments and Employment in Hong Kong 1974 - 1983	88

## 名譽會長HONORARY PRESIDENTS



徐季良先生  
Mr. C.L. Hsu



黃克競博士  
Dr. Haking Wong,  
C.B.E., HON L.L.D.



蔡章閣先生  
Mr. C.K. Choi,  
J.P.



林根成先生  
Mr. K.S. Lam,  
O.B.E., J.P.



尹政中先生  
Mr. C.C. Yin



胡文瀚先生  
Mr. James M.H. Wu,  
O.B.E., J.P.



洪祥佩先生  
Mr. C.P. Hung,  
J.P.



周忠繼先生  
Mr. C.K. Chow,  
O.B.E., J.P.



黃保欣議員  
The Hon Wong Po Yan  
O.B.E., J.P.



會長 President



倪少傑先生  
Mr. Ngai Shiu-kit, J.P.

副會長 Vice President



梁乃榮先生  
Mr. Leung Nai Wing

副會長 Vice President



鄭維志先生  
Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng

副會長 Vice President



朱祖涵先生  
Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu

副會長 Vice President



邵炎忠先生  
Mr. Tommy Zau

副會長 Vice President



雷康侯博士  
Dr. Philip Lai

名譽會長

徐季真  
黃克驥  
鄭章閣  
林振成

會長

倪少傑

副會長

梁乃榮

鄭維志

朱祖涵

會董

倪少傑  
梁乃榮  
鄭維志  
朱祖涵  
邵炎忠  
雷康侯  
司徒輝  
黃丙西  
劉文雄  
楊木盛  
梁欽榮  
洪克協  
鄭正訓  
賴宏豪  
葉慶忠  
徐秀夫  
劉雨亭  
陳道煥  
沈保輝  
曾華彬  
莊健生  
黃宜弘  
張浩然  
黃允漢  
姚中立  
莊紹輝  
尹德勝  
林顯忠  
(1984・5改由  
錢果慶出席)  
黃桂  
姚世美  
鄭鴻祥  
(1984・4改由  
霍錦雄出席)  
周克強  
霍錦雄  
吳耀田  
李耀明  
柳子元  
馮元俊  
黎永添  
梁中力

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Mr. C.L. Hsu  
Dr. Haking Wong,  
CBE, Hon LLD, HK  
Mr. C.K. Choi, JP  
Mr. Lam Kun Shing, OBE, JP

PRESIDENT

Mr. Ngai Shiu kit, JP

VICE PRESIDENTS

Mr. Leung Nai Wing  
Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng  
Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

羅展  
林潤斌  
曾長裕  
李世英  
韓振東  
翁誌  
魯廣雄  
柯俊文  
李毓流  
周朝瑞  
馮繼海  
周敏  
黃志強  
王哲明  
劉佐城  
劉陳露  
鄺慶飛  
丁午香  
唐英年  
呂明華  
梁知行  
朱本善  
鄧易行  
李漢忠  
林嘉南  
李仲潮  
李運滿  
周潤貴  
馮樹  
梅桂芝  
尹民(故)  
(1984・4改由  
尹澤霖出席)  
麥雄  
陳鴻基  
鄺帝倫  
梁家辦

Mr. Yin Chi Chung  
Mr. James Man Hon Wu, OBE, JP  
Mr. C.P. Hung, JP  
Mr. Chow Chung Kai, OBE, JP  
The Hon Wong Po Yan, OBE, JP

Mr. Tommy Zau  
Dr. Philip K.H. Lai

Mr. Lo Chin  
Mr. Lam Yun Ka  
Mr. Kevin M.Y. Chan  
Mr. Lee Sai Yick  
Mr. Han Chin Tong  
Mr. Yung Yau  
Mr. Alexander K.H. Lo  
Mr. Alex Y.D. Au  
Mr. Lee Yuk Lau  
Mr. Chau Chiu Shui  
Mr. Fung Kai Hoi  
Mr. Chau Mun, Tony  
Mr. Wong Che Keung  
Mr. Joseph Wong Chit Ming  
Mr. Lau Chor Sen  
Mr. Lau Him Chai  
Mr. Henry H.F. Cheng  
Mr. Kenneth Ting Woo Shou  
Mr. Henry Y.Y. Tang  
Dr. M.W. Lui  
Mr. Leung Jee Hang  
Mr. Chu Poon Shin  
Mr. Tang Yee Hang  
Mr. Lee Hung Tong  
Mr. Lam Mo Nam  
Mr. Lee Chung Chiu  
Mr. Lee Wan Yuen, MBE, JP  
Mr. Chow Yun Sheung  
Mr. Fung She  
Mr. Lun Lam Kwan  
Mr. Mui Ying Chun, Robert  
Mr. Wan Man (deceased)  
(Replaced by  
Mr. C.L. Wan from 1984.4)  
Mr. Mak Hung  
Mr. Michael H.K. Chan  
Mr. Jan Thai Lun  
Mr. Christopher K.C. Leong



**秘書長**

李澤培

**副秘書長**鄧煥倫  
(至1983.12.31)**秘書**鄭德生  
徐振聲  
趙丹林  
李之正  
龍沛豪  
(至1983.12.31)**法律顧問**胡謝知律師  
胡百全律師  
黃天榮律師**核數師**

馬炎理會計師行

**常務會董**倪少傑  
梁乃榮  
鄭維志  
朱祖滔  
邵炎忠  
雷康侯  
司徒輝  
黃丙西  
劉文雄  
楊木盛  
梁欽榮  
洪克協  
鄭正訓  
蔡宏豪  
羅慶忠  
徐秀夫  
劉雨亭  
陳道煥  
沈炳權  
霍華彬  
莊耀生  
黃宜弘  
張浩然  
黃允潔  
姚中立**SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Mr. J.P. Lee

**DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL**Miss Y.Y. Tang  
(Until 1983 Dec. 31)**SECRETARIES**Mr. T.S. Shiu  
Miss P.K. Tsui, Rita  
Dr. D.L. Chiu  
Mr. C. Lee, Paul  
Mr. P.C. Lund  
(Until 1983 Dec. 31)**LEGAL ADVISERS**Lo and Lo, Solicitors & Notaries Public  
P.C. Woo & Co., Solicitors & Notaries  
Mr. Wellington Wong, JP, Ho and Wong, Solicitors & Notaries**AUDITORS**

Charles Mar Fan &amp; Co.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP  
Mr. Leung Nai Wing  
Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng  
Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu  
Mr. Tommy Zau  
Dr. Philip K.H. Lai  
Mr. Szeto Fai  
Mr. Wong Ping Sai  
Mr. Joseph M.W. Lau  
Mr. Yeung Mok Shing  
Mr. Herbert Liang Hin Ying  
Mr. Peter H.H. Hung  
Mr. Graham Cheng Cheng Hsun  
Mr. Patrick Choi Wan Ho  
Mr. Yip Hing Chung  
Mr. Samuel Hsu Saw Foo  
Mr. Liu Yu Ting  
Mr. Chan Tou Hoon  
Mr. Shen Bing Su  
Mr. Fok Wah Pun  
Mr. Henry K.S. Cheng  
Mr. Philip Wong Yu Hong  
Mr. Albert H.Y. Cheng  
Mr. Herbert Wong Wan Cham  
Mr. Dakchison C.L. Yiu**各業小組主任****服裝業**

梁欽榮

**建築業**

葉耀迪

**五金業**

龐壽元

**化工業**

梁國輝

**藥品業**

尹 民 (已故)

**電機業**

翁 結

**電子業**

柯俊文

**五金製成品業**

陳裕潮

**食品業**

梁家驊

**製鞋業**

周 敏

**傢俬製造業**

何煜榮

**珠寶首飾業**

何森貴

**皮革業**

陳君爵

**機器業**

黎 五

**SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN**Apparel and Knitwear  
Mr. Herbert Liang Hin YingBuilding Construction  
Mr. Yeh Mou Deh, DariusBasic Metal Products  
Mr. Pong Ding Yuen, OBEChemical and Chemical  
Products (Inc. Products of  
Petroleum and Coal &  
Non-metallic Products)  
Mr. N.F. LeungPharmaceuticals  
Mr. Wan Man (deceased)Electrical Machinery,  
Apparatus and Appliances  
Mr. Yung YauElectronics  
Mr. Alex Y.D. AuFabricated Metal Products  
(Except Machinery &  
Equipment)  
Mr. Chan Yue ChiuFood, Beverage and Tobacco  
Mr. Christopher K.C. LeongFootwear (Except Rubber,  
Plastic and Wooden  
Footwear)  
Mr. Chau Mun, TonyFurniture and Fixture  
(Except Primarily of Metal)  
Mr. Ho Yuk WingJewellery & Imitation  
Jewellery  
Mr. Ho Nee QuiLeather Products (Except  
Apparel and Footwear)  
Mr. Chan Kwan PangMachinery (Except Electrical  
Machinery)  
Mr. Lai Ng**雜行業**

周林邦

**象牙業**

區明志

**藝術製品業**

侯 偉

**磁帶業**

周潤貴

**紙品業**

馮錦聰

**鐘錶業**

黃樹彬

**塑膠、膠木業**

張會基

**電影光學業**

莊健雄

**印刷出版業**陳昌明  
(1984.4改由  
羅斌繼任)**樹膠製品業**

羅 展

**紡織業**

李毓流

**進出口業**

韓振東

**紡織製成品業**

鄭慶飛

Miscellaneous (Inc. Toys;  
N.E.S. Musical Instruments;  
Sport Goods; Umbrellas &  
Others)  
Mr. Chew Lam BongIvoryware  
Mr. Au Ming CheArtware  
Mr. Hou WaiMagnetic Tapes  
Mr. Chow Yun SheungPaper and Paper Products  
Mr. Fung Kam Chung, JPHorological Products  
Mr. Jimmy S.B. WongPlastic and Bakelite Products  
Dr. T.K. CheungMotion Picture & Optics  
Mr. Patrick K.H. ChengPrinting and Publishing  
Mr. Chan Cheong Ming  
(Replaced by  
Mr. Law Bun in 1984.4)Rubber Products  
Mr. Lo ChinSpinning, Weaving and  
Knitting (Inc. Gas Mantles,  
Hosiery and Finishing)  
Mr. Lee Yuk LauTrading  
Mr. Han Chin TongTextile Made-Up  
(Except Apparel)  
Mr. Henry H.F. Cheng



# 常務委員會主任委員及委員 CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

**總務委員會**  
主任委員：朱祖泗（兼）  
副主任委員：黃丙西  
委員：羅展  
司徒輝  
梁欽榮  
馮元佩  
劉雨亭  
陳道煥  
莊競生

**財務委員會**  
主任委員：司徒輝  
副主任委員：羅展  
委員：王哲明  
莊競生  
梅蔭春  
魯廣雄

**會計委員會**  
主任委員：黃丙西  
副主任委員：吳福田  
委員：黎永添  
李世奕  
周敏  
馮繼海

**審核委員會**  
主任委員：劉文雄  
副主任委員：黃志強  
委員：霍慶忠  
黎永添  
張浩然  
周敏

**福利委員會**  
主任委員：楊木盛  
副主任委員：李琳明  
委員：黃丙西  
莊競生  
朱光瑞  
周朝瑞  
周潤貴

**工業教育委員會**  
主任委員：鄭正訓  
副主任委員：尹德勝  
委員：朱祖泗  
周克強  
蔡宏豪  
劉文雄  
呂初華  
王哲明  
霍華彬  
林嘉南

**General Affairs Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. P.S. Wong  
Members : Mr. Lo Chin  
Mr. Szeto Fai  
Mr. Herbert Liang Hin Ying  
Mr. Y.H. Fung  
Mr. Y.T. Liu  
Mr. T.H. Chan  
Mr. Henry K.S. Cheng

**Finance Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. Szeto Fai  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Lo Chin  
Members : Mr. Joseph C.M. Wong  
Mr. Henry K.S. Cheng  
Mr. Y.C. Mui  
Mr. Alexander K.H. Lo

**Accounts Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. P.S. Wong  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. F.T. Ng  
Members : Mr. W.T. Lai  
Mr. Lee Sai Yick  
Mr. Chau Mun, Tony  
Mr. Fung Kai Hoi

**Audit Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. Joseph M.W. Lau  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. C.K. Wong  
Members : Mr. H.C. Yip  
Mr. W.T. Lai  
Mr. Albert H.Y. Chang  
Mr. Chau Mun, Tony

**Service to Members Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. M.S. Yeung  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Lee Lim Ming  
Members : Mr. P.S. Wong  
Mr. Henry K.S. Cheng  
Mr. K.Y. Chu  
Mr. C.S. Chau  
Mr. Y.S. Chow

**Technical Education Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Paul T.S. Yin  
Members : Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu  
Mr. Donald H.K. Chow  
Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi  
Mr. Joseph M.W. Lau  
Dr. M.W. Lui  
Mr. Joseph Wong Chit Ming  
Mr. Fok Wah Pun  
Mr. Lam Mo Nam

**工業展覽委員會**  
主任委員：蔡宏豪  
副主任委員：黃允達  
委員：梁欽榮  
霍華彬  
李漢忠  
李世奕  
周潤貴

**交際委員會**  
主任委員：梁欽榮  
副主任委員：姚中立  
委員：霍慶忠  
梅蔭春  
李琳明  
李世奕  
陳鴻基  
麥雄

**工業標準委員會**  
主任委員：尹德勝  
副主任委員：林嘉南  
委員：林健鋒  
陳鴻基

**調查委員會**  
主任委員：堵世美  
副主任委員：李琳明  
委員：馮元佩  
王哲明  
堵經滿

**宣傳委員會**  
主任委員：黃桂  
副主任委員：黎永添  
委員：霍華彬  
韓振東  
李觀流

**工業資料委員會**  
主任委員：霍慶忠  
副主任委員：陳道煥  
委員：楊木盛  
梁欽榮  
劉佐城  
李漢忠  
梁中力

**Exhibition Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Herbert W.C. Wong  
Members : Mr. Herbert H.Y. Liang  
Mr. W.P. Fok  
Mr. H.T. Lee  
Mr. S.Y. Lee  
Mr. Y.S. Chow

**Public Relations Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. H.Y. Liang  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Dakchison C.L. Yiu  
Members : Mr. H.C. Yip  
Mr. Y.C. Mui  
Mr. Lee Lim Ming  
Mr. S.Y. Lee  
Mr. Michael H.K. Chan  
Mr. Mak Hung

**Industrial Standards Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. Paul T.S. Yin  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Lam Mo Nam  
Members : Mr. K.F. Lam  
Mr. Michael H.K. Chan

**Investigation Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. S.M. Tao  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Lee Lim Ming  
Members : Mr. Y.H. Fung  
Mr. Joseph C.M. Wong  
Mr. Simon S.M. To

**Publicity Standing Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. Wong Kwai  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. W.T. Lai  
Members : Mr. W.P. Fok  
Mr. C.T. Han  
Mr. Y.L. Lee

**Industrial Information Committee**  
Chairman : Mr. H.C. Yip  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. T.H. Chan  
Members : Mr. M.S. Yeung  
Mr. H.Y. Liang  
Mr. Lau Chor Sen  
Mr. H.T. Lee  
Mr. C.L. Leung



#### 工業土地委員會

主 任 委 員：林順忠  
副主任委員：周朝瑛  
委 員：劉文雄  
楊子元  
黃允濶  
霍華彬  
王敏剛  
黎國輝  
羅富昌

#### 貿易促進委員會

主 任 委 員：莊紹祺  
委 員：呂明華  
廖 劍  
林慕南

#### 工業仲裁委員會

主 任 委 員：洪克協  
副主任委員：梁家驊

#### Industrial Land Committee

Chairman : Mr. Lim Soon Chong  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. C.S. Chau  
Members : Mr. M.W. Lau  
Mr. C.Y. Lau, MBE  
Mr. W.C. Wong  
Mr. Fok Wah Pun  
Mr. Peter Wong  
Mr. Thompson Lai  
Mr. F.C. Lo

#### Trade Promotion Committee

Chairman : Dr. Andrew S.L. Chuang  
Members : Dr. M.W. Lui  
Mr. Edward Pong  
Mr. Lam Mo Nam

#### Arbitration Committee

Chairman : Mr. Peter H.H. Hung  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Christopher K.C. Leong

#### 小組委員會主任委員及委員

#### CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEES

##### 會產保管委員會

主任委員：倪少傑  
委 員：徐季良  
黃克驥  
蔡華閣  
林振成  
尹致中  
胡文瀚  
洪祥興  
周志雄  
黃保欣  
梁乃榮  
鄭維志  
朱祖源  
司徒輝

##### 人事委員會

主任委員：倪少傑  
委 員：梁乃榮  
鄭維志  
朱祖源  
邵炎忠  
雷康侯

##### 勞工問題研究委員會

主任委員：張浩然 (1983・12止)  
彭偉文 (1984・1 起)  
委 員：劉文雄  
鄭正訓  
蔡宏豪  
霍華彬  
丁午壽  
王哲明  
莊啓德  
鍾耀明

##### 環境污染問題研究委員會

主任委員：徐秀夫  
委 員：黃允濶  
周克強  
梁家驊  
廖 輝  
麥維圻  
松田修二  
伍達倫

##### 金融財務問題研究委員會

主任委員：黃宜弘  
委 員：洪克協  
劉文雄  
黃允濶  
梁欽榮  
霍華彬  
梁家驊  
姚中立  
洪耀生  
巫志中

##### The Committee In-charge of the Association's Property

Chairman : Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP  
Members : Mr. C.L. Hsu  
Dr. Haking Wong, CBE  
Mr. C.K. Choi, JP  
Mr. K.S. Lam, OBE, JP  
Mr. C.C. Yin  
Mr. James M.H. Wu, OBE, JP  
Mr. C.P. Hung, JP  
Mr. C.K. Chow, OBE, JP  
The Hon. Wong Po Yan, OBE, JP  
Mr. N.W. Leung  
Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng  
Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu  
Mr. Szeto Fai

##### Staff Committee

Chairman : Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP  
Members : Mr. Leung Nai Wing  
Mr. W.C. Cheng  
Mr. Lawrence Chu  
Mr. Tommy Zau  
Dr. Philip Lai Kong Hou

##### Labour Affairs Committee

Chairman : Mr. Albert H.Y. Chang (until 1983.12)  
Mr. John K.M. Pang (from 1984.1)  
Members : Mr. M.W. Lau  
Mr. C.H. Cheng  
Mr. W.H. Choi  
Mr. W.P. Fok  
Mr. W.S. Ting  
Mr. C.M. Wong  
Mr. Daniel K.T. Chong  
Mr. Alvin Y.M. Chung

##### Environmental Pollution Committee

Chairman : Mr. Samuel Hsu Saw Foo  
Members : Mr. Herbert Wong Wan Cham  
Mr. Donald H.K. Chow  
Mr. Christopher K.C. Leong  
Mr. Frank Pong  
Mr. Webster W.K. Chun  
Mr. Shuji Matsuda  
Mr. T.L. Ng

##### Finance Study Committee

Chairman : Mr. Philip Y.H. Wong  
Members : Mr. Peter H.H. Hung  
Mr. Joseph M.W. Lau  
Mr. Herbert W.C. Wong  
Mr. Herbert H.Y. Liang  
Mr. Fok Wah Pun  
Mr. Christopher K.C. Leong  
Mr. Dakchison C.L. Yiu  
Mr. Raymond K.S. Hung  
Mr. Mo Chi Chung



#### 產品發展委員會

主任委員：黃允基  
委員：莊紹樑  
蔡宏豪  
梁欽榮  
林慕南  
林健鋒

#### 工業發展信託基金委員會

主任委員：倪少傑  
委員：黃保欣  
梁乃榮  
鄭維志  
周克強  
黃西西  
李澤培

#### 檢定中心名譽顧問

陳之藩  
程源鎔  
周美基  
金新宇  
潘宗光  
工業署助理署長  
(科學及技術部)

#### 檢定中心委員會

主任委員：雷廣侯  
副主任委員：尹德勝  
委員：洪克協  
倫林望  
林慕南  
林健鋒  
張曾基

#### 修訂電力供應條例及規例研究委員會

主任委員：林慕南  
委員：關輝  
葉謀雄  
林健鋒  
倫林望  
楊子剛  
崔崇鑑

#### 香港電子業研究專案小組委員會

主任委員：邵炎忠  
委員：蔡宏豪  
尹德勝  
莊紹樑  
霍錦雄  
翁結  
倫林望  
王忠烈  
梁欽華  
紀偉中  
薛慶  
歐傑  
譚宗定

#### Product Development Committee

Chairman : Mr. Herbert W.C. Wong  
Members : Dr. Andrew S.L. Chuang  
Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi  
Mr. Herbert Liang Hin Ying  
Mr. M.N. Lam  
Mr. K.F. Lam

#### Board of Trustees, CMA Industrial Development Trust

Chairman : Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP  
Members : The Hon. Wong Po Yan, OBE, JP  
Mr. N.W. Leung  
Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng  
Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu  
Mr. Donald H.K. Chow  
Mr. P.S. Wong  
Mr. J.P. Lee

#### Testing and Certification Laboratories Honorary Consultants

Professor C.F. Chen  
Dr. Y.K. Ching, MBE, JP  
Professor C.L. Chow  
Professor S.Y. King, OBE, JP  
Professor C.K. Poon  
Assistant Director of Industry  
(Science and Technology)

#### Testing and Certification Laboratories Committee

Chairman : Dr. Philip K.H. Lai  
Vice-Chairman : Mr. Paul T.S. Yin  
Members : Mr. Peter H.H. Hung  
Mr. Joseph M.W. Lau  
Mr. L.K. Lun  
Mr. M.N. Lam  
Mr. K.F. Lam  
Dr. Stan T.K. Cheung

#### Committee on the Revision of Electricity Supply Ordinance and Regulations

Chairman : Mr. M.N. Lam  
Members : Mr. Frank Pong  
Mr. M.D. Yeh  
Mr. K.F. Lam  
Mr. L.K. Lun  
Mr. T.K. Young  
Mr. Joseph Tsui

#### Ad Hoc Working Group on the Study of the Hong Kong Electronics Industry

Chairman : Mr. Tommy Zau  
Members : Mr. W.H. Choi  
Mr. Paul T.S. Yin  
Dr. Andrew S.L. Chuang  
Mr. Fok Kum Hung  
Mr. Yung Yau  
Mr. L.K. Lun  
Mr. Johnny C.A. Wong  
Mr. Stephen Leung  
Mr. Chuk Wai Chung  
Mr. C. Chiang  
Mr. Au Kit  
Mr. Tam Chung Ding

#### 建屋工作委員會

主任委員：倪少傑  
委員：蔡宏豪  
黃保欣  
梁乃榮  
鄭維志  
朱祖滔  
周克強  
鄭正訓  
洪克協  
劉雨亭  
朱光瑞  
黃桂  
馮元侃  
霍慶忠  
李運源  
楊木盛  
羅展  
吳福田

#### 本會職業先修學校校董會

校監：尹德勝  
校董：朱祖滔  
周克強  
鄭正訓  
蔡宏豪

#### 梁孟齊獎學金委員會

主任委員：倪少傑  
委員：梁乃榮  
鄭維志  
朱祖滔  
邵炎忠  
雷廣侯  
司徒輝  
鄭正訓  
梁國輝

#### 廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學校校董會

校監：蔡章閣  
校董：倪少傑  
洪祥祺  
黃保欣  
蔡宏豪  
郭顯基  
李思治

#### CMA Building Development Working Committee

Chairman : Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP  
Members : Mr. C.K. Choi, JP  
The Hon. Wong Po Yan, OBE, JP  
Mr. N.W. Leung  
Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng  
Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu  
Mr. Donald H.K. Chow  
Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng  
Mr. Peter H.H. Hung  
Mr. Y.T. Liu  
Mr. K.Y. Chu  
Mr. Wong Kwai  
Mr. Y.H. Fung  
Mr. H.C. Yip  
Mr. W.Y. Lee, MBE, JP  
Mr. M.S. Yeung  
Mr. Lo Chin  
Mr. F.T. Ng

#### CMA Prevocational School Management Committee

Supervisor : Mr. Paul T.S. Yin  
School Managers : Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu  
Mr. Donald H.K. Chow  
Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng  
Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi

#### Liang Mong Tsi Scholarship Fund Committee

Chairman : Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP  
Members : Mr. N.W. Leung  
Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng  
Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu  
Mr. Tommy Zau  
Dr. Philip K.H. Lai  
Mr. Szeto Fai  
Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng  
Mr. N.F. Leung

#### CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School

Supervisor : Mr. Choi Cheung Kok, JP  
Managers : Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP  
Mr. C.P. Hung  
The Hon. Wong Po Yan, OBE, JP  
Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi  
Mr. H.W. Kwok  
Mr. S.B. Li



出席政府機構及有關工商團體代表一覽表  
CMA REPRESENTATIVES SERVING ON GOVERNMENT AND  
INTER-ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES

工業發展委員會 倪少傑	Industry Development Board Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP	職業訓練局 林慕南	Electrical Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. M.N. Lam
工業諮詢委員會 倪少傑	Industry Advisory Board Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP	職業訓練局 莊紹輝	Electronics Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Dr. Andrew S.L. Chuang
工業諮詢委員會 工業促進委員會 李澤培	Industrial Promotion Committee Industry Advisory Board Mr. J.P. Lee	職業訓練局 機器金屬製品工業 訓練委員會 蔣 創 蔡宏豪	Machine Shop and Metal Working Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Edward Pong Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi
香港貿易發展局 鄭維志	Hong Kong Trade Development Council Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng	職業訓練局 塑膠工業訓練委員會 吳朗星	Plastic Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Kenneth L.S. Ng
勞工顧問委員會 (1983 - 12止) 彭俊文 (1984 - 1起)	Labour Advisory Board Mr. Albert H.Y. Chang Mr. John K.M. Pang (from 1984.1)	職業訓練局 印刷業訓練委員會 陳昌明 (1984 - 3止) 羅 斌 (1984 - 4起)	Printing Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. C.M. Chan (until 1984.3) Mr. Law Bun (from 1984.4)
香港生產力促進局 鄭正訓	Hong Kong Productivity Council Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng	職業訓練局 船舶建造及修理工業 訓練委員會 司徒正 (1984 - 3止) 王敬超 (1984 - 4起)	Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. John Szeto (until 1984.3) Mr. Ronnie M.C. Wong (from 1984.4)
能源政策委員會 倪少傑	Energy Policy Committee Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP	職業訓練局 珠寶業訓練委員會 許壽榮	Jewellery Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Hui Cheuk Wing
香港各界能源委員會 倪少傑	Hong Kong Energy Council Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP	職業訓練局 運輸及分佈行業 訓練委員會 王哲明 (1984 - 3止) 甄元昌 (1984 - 4起)	Transport and Physical Distribution Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Joseph C.M. Wong (until 1984.3) Mr. Yan Yuen Cheong (from 1984.4)
港日經濟合作委員會 倪少傑	Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP	職業訓練局 保險業訓練委員會 梁欽榮	Insurance Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Herbert H.Y. Liang
香港中英工商協會 倪少傑	Hong Kong Association (Hong Kong Branch) Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP	職業訓練局 建築及土木工程 訓練委員會 Mr. J. C. Tjion	Building & Civil Engineering Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. J.C. Tjion
職業訓練局 製衣業訓練委員會 鄭維志	Clothing Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng		
職業訓練局 會計業訓練委員會 陳鴻基	Accountancy Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Michael H.K. Chan		

職業訓練局 出入口批發零售業 訓練委員會 林順忠 (1984 - 2止) 韓振東 (1984 - 3起)	Wholesale/Retail & Import/Export Trades Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Lim Soon Chong (until 1984.2) Mr. Han Chin Tung (from 1984.3)	香港理工學院 商業及管理系諮詢 委員會 丁午壽 (1984 - 5止) 黃允湛 (1984 - 6起)	Advisory Committee of the Department of Business and Management Studies Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. Kenneth W.S. Ting (until 1984.5) Mr. Herbert Wong Wan Cham (from 1984.6)
職業訓練局 紡織業訓練委員會 張浩然	Textile Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Albert H.Y. Chang	香港理工學院 電器工程系諮詢 委員會 楊子剛	Advisory Committee of the Department of Electrical Engineering Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. Paul T.K. Young
職業訓練局 編譯委員會 鄧錦倫 (1983 - 12止) 陳梓華 (1984 - 1起)	Committee on Translation Vocational Training Council Miss Y.Y. Tang (until 1983.12) Mr. C.W. Chan (from 1984.1)	香港理工學院 電子工程系諮詢 委員會 王忠恆 (1984 - 5止) 譚宗定 (1984 - 6起)	Advisory Committee of the Department of Electronic Engineering Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. Johnny C.A. Wong (until 1984.5) Mr. C.D. Tam (from 1984.6)
職業訓練局 工業教育委員會 鄭正訓	Committee on Technical Education Vocational Training Council Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng	香港理工學院 工業與生產工程系 諮詢委員會 唐英年	Advisory Committee of the Department of Industrial and Production Engineering Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. Henry Y.Y. Tang
職業訓練局 技師訓練委員會 呂明華	Committee on Training of Technologists Vocational Training Council Dr. M.W. Lui		
職業訓練局 電子資料處理訓練 委員會 梅應春 (1984 - 3止) 林晉熙 (1984 - 4起)	Committee on Electronic Data Processing Vocational Training Council Mr. Robert Y.C. Mui (until 1984.3) Mr. Paul P.C. Lam (from 1984.4)	香港理工學院 機械與輪機工程系 諮詢委員會 羅漢熙	Advisory Committee of the Department of Mechanical and Marine Engineering Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. Francis M.H. Law
職業訓練局 學徒訓練及技術測試 委員會 黃樹彬	Committee on Apprenticeship and Trade Testing Vocational Training Council Mr. Wong She Bun	香港理工學院 畢業生就業輔導諮詢 委員會 李澤培 (1983 - 8止) 李之正 (1983 - 9起)	Advisory Committee on Graduate Employment Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. J.P. Lee (until 1983.8) Mr. Paul C. Lee (from 1983.9)
職業訓練局 管理及督導訓練 委員會 黃允湛	Committee on Management and Supervisory Training Vocational Training Council Mr. Herbert Wong Wan Cham	香港理工學院 工業中心諮詢委員會 吳祖耀	Industrial Centre Advisory Committee Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. Thomas L. Wu
職業訓練局 產業管理委員會 倪少傑	Estates Committee Vocational Training Council Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, JP	香港理工學院 環境學研究中心屬下 環境學諮詢委員會 楊伯倫	Advisory Committee on Environmental Studies Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. David P.L. Yeung
製衣業訓練局 梁欽榮	Clothing Industry Training Authority Mr. Herbert H.Y. Liang	教育署轄下之職業 先修學校課程委員會 劉文雄	Prevocational Subjects Committee (Secondary) Curriculum Development Committee Education Department Mr. Joseph M.W. Lau



勞工顧問委員會屬下 Sub-Committee on Industrial  
工業安全及預防意外 Safety and Accident Prevention  
小組委員會 Labour Advisory Board  
劉文雄 Mr. Joseph M.W. Lau  
陳小梅 (交替代表) Miss Susanna S.M. Chan (alternate)

勞工顧問委員會屬下 Metalware Industry Safety  
工業安全及預防意外 Subcommittee  
委員會五金製品業 Labour Advisory Board  
安全工作小組委員會 Mr. Chau Lik Kai  
鄭應清

港日經濟合作委員會 Working Committee on  
工業發展工作小組 Industrial Development  
李澤培 (1983-12止) Hong Kong/Japan Business  
徐佩琴 (1984-1起) Co-operation Committee  
Mr. J.P. Lee (until 1983.12)  
Miss Rita Tsui (from 1984.1)

港日經濟合作委員會 Working Committee on Trade  
貿易發展工作小組 Hong Kong/Japan Business  
鄭煥倫 (1983-12止) Co-operation Committee  
盧潔儀 (1984-4起) Miss Y.Y. Tang (until 1983.12)  
Miss Katherine Lo (from 1984.4)

香港付貨人委員會 Hong Kong Shippers' Council  
洪克協 Mr. Peter H.H. Hung

香港付貨人委員會 Shipment Liaison Subcommittee  
貨運問題小組委員會 Hong Kong Shippers' Council  
王哲明 Mr. Joseph C.M. Wong  
譚愛珍 Miss Esther O.C. Tam (until 1984.3)  
盧潔儀 (1984-4起) Miss Katherine Lo (from 1984.4)

認證協調委員會 Certification Co-ordination  
譚愛珍 (1984-3止) Committee  
盧潔儀 (1984-4起) Miss Esther O.C. Tam (until 1984.3)  
Miss Katherine Lo (from 1984.4)

香港貿易協進局 Hong Kong Trade Facilitation  
鄭煥倫 (1983-12止) Council  
李澤培 (1984-1起) Miss Y.Y. Tang (until 1983.12)  
Mr. J.P. Lee (from 1984.1)

貿易標準諮詢委員會 Trading Standards Advisory  
李澤培 Committee  
Mr. J.P. Lee

度量衡十進制委員會 Metrication Committee  
徐佩琴 Miss Rita Tsui

度量衡十進制委員會 Manufacturing & Engineering  
製造及工程工業與 Industries and Industrial  
工業原料小組委員會 Materials Sector Committee  
徐佩琴 Metrication Committee  
Miss Rita Tsui

檢定所認可制度諮詢 Advisory Committee on  
委員會 Laboratory Accreditation  
李澤培 Mr. J.P. Lee

檢定所認可制度諮詢 Technical Subcommittee  
委員會 — General Purposes  
一般事務技術小組 Advisory Committee on  
委員會 Laboratory Accreditation  
徐佩琴 Miss Rita Tsui

香港玩具及禮品 Hong Kong Toy and Gift Fair  
展覽會 Organizing Committee  
籌備委員會 Miss Y.Y. Tang (until 1983.12)  
鄭煥倫 (1983-12止) Mr. Lee Hung Tong  
李漢忠 (1984-1起) (from 1984.1)

專利權註冊制度 Patents Working Party  
工作小組 Mr. J.P. Lee  
李澤培

香港社會服務聯合 Employment Service Committee  
職業輔導委員會 Hong Kong Council of Social  
李澤培 Service  
Mr. J.P. Lee

環境保護諮詢委員會 Environmental Protection  
馮慶詒 Advisory Committee  
Mr. Stan H.Y. Fung

香港康復會康復 Employaid Sub-Committee of  
職業用具委員會 The Hong Kong Society For  
王哲明 Rehabilitation  
Mr. Joseph Wong

環境保護諮詢委員會 Special Committee on Noise  
噪音管制特別委員會 Environmental Protection  
黃允浩 Advisory Committee,  
Mr. Herbert W.C. Wong

環境保護諮詢委員會 Special Committee on Land  
土地及水流污染 & Water Pollution  
特別委員會 Environmental Protection  
鄭鴻輝 (1984-4止) Advisory Committee  
安百吉 (1984-5起) Mr. Steve Cheng Hung Tsang  
(until 1984.4)  
Mr. P.K. Ann (from 1984.5)

環境保護諮詢委員會 Special Committee on Air  
空氣污染特別委員會 Pollution  
麥維軒 Environmental Protection  
Advisory Committee  
Mr. Chun Wing Kay

香港檢定協會 Hong Kong Association of  
有限公司 Certification Laboratories Ltd  
趙丹林 Dr. D.L. Chiu

香港工業總會 Hong Kong Industrial Design  
工業產品設計 Council  
促進委員會 Federation of Hong Kong  
尹德勝 (1984-4止) Industries  
鄭文雄 (1984-5起) Mr. Paul T.S. Yin (until 1984.4)  
Mr. Joseph M.W. Lau (from 1984.5)

香港工業總會 Hong Kong Packaging Council  
包裝委員會 Federation of Hong Kong  
尹德勝 (1983-10止) Industries  
鄭文雄 (1983-11起) Mr. Paul T.S. Yin (until 1983.10)  
Mr. Joseph M.W. Lau (from 1983.11)

工業技術資料諮詢 Advisory Committee on  
委員會 Technical Information for  
鄭煥倫 (1983-12止) Industry Services  
孫啓烈 Miss Y.Y. Tang (until 1983.12)  
Mr. Cliff Sun

科學及工業研究諮詢 Advisory Committee on Science  
委員會 and Industrial Research  
李澤培 Mr. J.P. Lee

一九八四年電子 1984 Hong Kong Electronics  
展覽會 Fair  
翁國材 Mr. Simon Yung

香港食品委員會 Hong Kong Food Trades  
有限公司 Association Ltd.  
洪克協 Mr. Peter H.H. Hung

協調商品名稱及編號 Committee for the  
制度執行委員會 Implementation of the  
盧潔儀 Harmonised System  
Miss Katherine Lo

聯合國經濟及社會 Steering Committee of Asian  
事務亞太區委員會 Silk Fair organized by ESCAP  
主辦亞洲絲綢博覽會 Miss Katherine Lo  
籌備委員會 Miss May Kwong  
盧潔儀  
鄭惠英



## 工業

### 一九八四年僱傭（修訂）條例

一九八三年八月勞工處鑑於僱主團體強烈反對，就有關修訂僱傭條例中遣散費條文的建議，再度徵詢有關團體意見。該等建議在一九八一年首次提出，經勞工顧問委員會討論及提出意見後，作出以下修訂：

- 一、年資：降低可要求遣散費的年資，由二年減至一年。
- 二、遣散費計算額：增加遣散費計算額，由每受僱一年可得半個月薪金增至三分之二薪金，或由每受僱一年可得十三天工資增至十八天工資。
- 三、停工的定義：增多一項要求，僱主除在連續四星期內提供十二個工作天外，另須在連續十星期內最少提供四十個工作天，否則僱員可作停工論。
- 四、申請期限：延長申請期限，由一個月增至三個月。



港督尤德爵士主持本會大廈開幕典禮。  
Sir Edward Youde, Governor of Hong Kong,  
officials at the Opening Ceremony of CMA  
Building.

## INDUSTRY

### Employment (Amendment) Ordinance 1984

In view of the strong reaction of employers organizations, the Labour Department initiated another round of consultation concerning the proposals to amend the severance pay provisions of the Employment Ordinance in August 1983. These proposals were first introduced in 1981, which the Labour Advisory Board had discussed and commented. The proposals were then amended to be:

- a. Qualifying period: to reduce the length of qualifying service for severance pay from 2 years to 1 year;
- b. Rate of severance pay: to increase the rate from ½ a month's pay to 2/3 month's pay or from 13 days wages to 18 days wages per year of service;
- c. Definition of lay-off: to add a further requirement that employers should provide work for at least 40 normal working days in any ten consecutive weeks on top of the existing requirement to provide 12 normal working days in any period of 4 consecutive weeks, otherwise employees will be termed as being laid off;
- d. Claim procedure: to extend the claim period from one month to three months.

The Joint Associations' Committee on Employers/Employees Relations comprising the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Employers' Federation of Hong Kong, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, did not accept the proposals except "d". Nevertheless, an Employment (Amendment) Bill was gazetted in February 1984 which included two amendment proposals to increase the rate of severance pay and to extend the claim period. A joint letter was issued by the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong together with 44 trade and industry organizations objecting to the bill and a meeting was held with the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils Office by the Joint Associations' Committee on Employers/Employees Relation on 20 March 1984. The objections were based on the following points:

- a. The justification given to raise the severance pay rate was there had been cases of settlement over and beyond the legal stipulation in favour of employees, and it was necessary to offset annual inflation. This would not be logical since firstly, the stipulation in legislation was only the starting point of negotiation, the raise would only set a higher starting

point of negotiation. Secondly inflation would have been offset by annual adjustment in salaries and wages through the operation of market forces.

- b. Since it was unlikely that government would ensure that the stipulation by law could peacefully settle employer/employee disputes, the increase would only push the bargaining process into an artificial spiral, and cause deterioration in management/labour relationship.
  - c. The economic impact would be severe because of its retrospective effect back to 1966.
  - d. The cumulative economic effect of all labour legislations should be assessed before introducing any amendment.
  - e. It was untimely to amend the ordinance when the Hong Kong economy was facing the prospect of higher taxation and an uncertain political future.
- Despite all this, the Bill was passed into law and came into effect on 1984 May 2.

### Employment (Amendment) Bill 1983

A bill to improve the protection of sick employees was gazetted in 1983 July. The main provision was to increase the maximum cumulative paid sick leave from 36 days to 120 days. It also proposed that paid sick leave might be earned at a rate of two days in a month in the first three months of continuous employment, and four days a month thereafter instead of the original one day per month of employment. Moreover, an employee might take up to 90 days of the accumulated paid sick leave during any one sickness if he did not need to be hospitalized, and up to 120 days if hospitalization was necessary.



一九八三年會員年會。  
1983 Annual General Meeting.

### 一九八三年僱傭（修訂）法案

政府憲報於一九八三年七月發表一項法案，改善對患病僱員的保障，主要條文是增加僱員最高可累積的有薪病假，由三十六天增至一百二十天。同時建議僱員受僱首三個月，每月享有二天有薪病假，其後則增為每月四天，原來的規定是僱員服務滿一個月，可享有病假一天。同時，僱員任何一次患病，假如須住院，可索取所累積有薪病假九十天，假如需要住院，則可索取一百二十天。

由於該項建議影響深遠，而港府亦沒有充分徵詢僱主團體的意見，本會與香港總商會、香港工業總會及香港僱主聯會採取聯合行動，表示關注，聯名致函行政立法兩局非官守議員辦事處，要求押後該法案並進行意見調查，分析其影響。該等團體提出以下意見：

- 一、雖然是該等團體首先提出增加有薪病假，代替綠皮書建議由僱主及僱員共同供款的社會



保障計劃，但是對於增加的幅度，並沒有實質建議，該項建議在勞工顧問委員會討論時，委員的意見分歧。

二、正當香港的資金短缺，而經濟正在復甦，提出該項草案，實在不合時宜。

三、由於增幅很大，必須有實例支持。

四、該法案很容易被濫用，應予以改善及堵塞其漏洞。

有關團體分別與勞工處及行政立法兩局非官守議員辦事處舉行會議，其後政府決定將該法案的第三讀時後至下一次立法局會議討論，即一九八四年十月。

另一方面，有關團體分別進行會員意見調查，所得結果一致顯示該項建議是不必要和不合理的。

政府統計處就該法案進行意見調查，該調查尚未完成，政府即於一九八三年十月通過該項法案，僅備（修訂）法例於一九八三年十一月起生效。以下是主要條文：

- 一、僱員在首十二個月的服務期間，每月可累積兩天有薪病假，其後增至每月四天。
- 二、累積有薪病假可分為兩部份，第一部份病假最高可累積至三十六天，第二部份則可累積至八十四天。
- 三、僱員申請第二部份的病假，須向雇主出示駐院醫生簽發的證明書。
- 四、在有薪病假期間，僱主不得解僱僱員，除非給予僱員在患病期間所應享有的全部疾病津貼及一筆相當於七日工資的款項，代替解雇通知。

#### 公務員額外工作津貼

一九八三年十月，公務員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會徵詢本會對公務員額外工作津貼磋商文件的意見。本會經研究後，擬具下列意見，提交常務委員會考慮。

- 一、本會原則上同意有關私人機構額外工作津貼的調查結果，認為應盡量避免此類津貼，而在釐訂薪級時，應考慮到該工作的各項因素。

Since employers organizations had not been fully consulted on the proposal which could have far reaching repercussions, joint action was taken by the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Hong Kong Industries and Employers' Federation of Hong Kong to express concern. A joint letter was sent to the Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils requesting postponement in enactment, and conduct of a survey to analyze the implications. The organizations pointed out that:

- a. although the increase in the number of statutory sickdays in place of a wider degree of general social insurance on a contributory base proposed in the Green Paper was first suggested by the organizations, no substantial proposal as to the degree of extension was made. There was dissent among Labour Advisory Board members when the proposal was discussed.
- b. The introduction of the draft at a time of liquidity strain and economic recovery was inopportune.
- c. The magnitude of increase required facts to support.
- d. Considerable scope for abuse would exist as a result. To minimize this the implementation of the bill should be staged.

Meetings were held with the Labour Department and with the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The government decided to defer the third reading of the bill until the following session of the Legislative Council i.e. 1984 October.

Meanwhile, the associations individually carried out surveys among members, and these unanimously pointed to the fact that the proposals were both unnecessary and irrational.

Nevertheless the bill was passed into law in 1983 October without support of the findings of the survey being undertaken by Census and Statistic Department, which was pending completion. The Employment (Amendment) Ordinance came into effect from 1983 November 1 and the main provisions were:

- a. The entitlement to sickness allowance should accrue at the rate of 2 paid sickleave days for each month of employment in the first 12 months of employment and 4 paid sickleave days for each such month thereafter.
- b. The paid sickdays so accrued should be grouped under 2 categories. In category one, sickleave days could be accrued up to 36 days, while in category two the maximum would be 84 days.

- 二、倘在特殊情況下，有必要發給津貼，應制訂規例，限制公務員領取超過一項此類津貼，同時領取津貼不應成為慣例。
- 三、避免所有厭惡及危險性工作津貼，而應考慮所有厭惡及危險性職務，重新調整薪級及工作範圍。
- 四、應取消較高薪酬公務員享有此類津貼的資格，可以總薪級表廿三點為享有津貼的最高點。同時，相當於私人機構管理級或以上的公務員，不應享有同類津貼。

#### 海外教育顧問團全面檢討香港教育制度報告書

一九八三年五月，港府發表海外教育顧問團全面檢討本港教育制度報告書，邀請各界人士發表意見。

本會經詳細研究後，擬具意見提交教育統籌司，要點列下：

##### 一、政策及計劃

鑑於香港教育的重要性及複雜性日益加強，成立中央教育統籌委員會乃適時措施，以統籌及協調資源運用，教育統籌科亦應負責這方面工作。

##### 二、語文

1. 應採取積極措施，改善學生中文及英文的水準。雖然在中三以前，對英文程度較低的班級，可以中文授課，但學生倘具有足夠語文能力，可以英語為學習語文，則不應有硬性規定。中三以上，應盡量採用英語授課，為配合提高學生中文程度的措施，當局應提供更多資源，改善中文教科書的質素。
2. 普通話應列為必修科目。

##### 三、考試

1. 為減輕考試壓力，本會同意：
  - (1)應盡快取消初中成績評核考試，並提供足夠高中學位給有志繼續升學的學生。同時，當局對條件較差的學校，應提供更多資助，並賦予更大權力執行紀律，使更多學校適合提供學位給中四和中五的學生。
  - (2)香港中文大學應施行三年制課程，以統一兩間大學和理工學院的入學資格。
2. 初中課程不應過份側重考試，而應注重學生思想及品格的栽培，至於高中階段，公開考試是無可避免，但可採用連續性評核學生的制度。

- c. Sickness days entered in category two could only be claimed when employee produced to their employer a medical certificate that was issued by a medical practitioner attending the employee as an out-patient or in-patient of hospital.
- d. No employer would terminate a contract of employment of an employee taking sick leave unless he paid to the employee the sum equivalent to the sickleave payment he would have received if his contract had not been terminated and a further sum equivalent to 7 days' paid and payment in lieu of notice.

#### Job Related Allowance in the Civil Service

In October 1983, the Association was requested by the Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service to comment on the Consultative Document on Job-Related Allowance in the Civil Service. After study the Association forwarded the following views to the Commission for consideration:

1. The Association agreed in principle with the findings of the survey on job-related allowance in the private sector that any kind of such allowance should be avoided as far as possible by taking into account the different factors inherent to the job when setting pay scales.
2. Where occasional payment of job-related allowance was unavoidable, rules must be laid down to limit employees from getting more than one allowance simultaneously, and they should not become the rule.
3. All hardship allowance should be avoided by readjusting pay scales and job specifications taking into account all abnoxious and dangerous duties.
4. It was desirable to disqualify higher paid staff from these allowances and a feasible cut-off point could be master pay scale point number 23. In addition, ranks equivalent to or above managerial staff in the private sector should not receive similar allowance.



3. 香港考試局應維持其獨立性，並繼續舉辦公開考試，頒發考試成績證書及編訂所有公開考試的課程，但中五以下的考試課程則應不入此列。

#### 四、學校教育

1. 本會同意每班人數過多妨礙學習，應逐步降低每班學生數目。
2. 對於師份地位及待遇欠佳的教師，應從速改善。
3. 鑑於本港對技術人才的需求日益增加，本會認為港府首先應按照一九七三年綠皮書建議，增建職業先修學校，使職業先修學校的學位，佔所有學位百分之二十二；其次是增加文法學校的技術及實用科目，使學生日後可轉讀工業學院。



本會大廈五樓會議室。  
Conference Room on the fifth floor of CMA Building.

#### A Perspective on Education in Hong Kong Report by a Visiting Panel

In 1983 May, the government released the report "A Perspective on Education in Hong Kong" by the Visiting Panel and invited public comment on the report.

After careful deliberation, the Association formulated and forwarded its views to the Secretary for Education and Manpower. The major points were:

##### 1. Policy and Planning

With the growth in magnitude and complexity of education in Hong Kong, the formation of a central education coordinating body would be a timely measure for coordination and allocation of resources, and the Education and Manpower Branch should also bear responsibility.

##### 2. Language

- a. Positive measures were needed to improve the standard of both English and Chinese among students. Although Chinese might be used as a medium of instruction up to Form III for classes of lower English standard, it was strongly felt that there should not be any restriction imposed on students whose language ability enabled them to learn in English. Thereafter, as many subjects as possible should be taught in English. To complement the measure to raise the standard in Chinese, more resources should be allocated for the development of Chinese textbooks of a high standard.
- b. Putonghua should be a compulsory subject in schools.

##### 3. Examination

- a. To ameliorate examination pressure, the Association agreed that
  - i. the Junior Secondary Education Assessment System (JSEAS) should be abolished as soon as possible, and there should be adequate places for all students desirous of post-Form III education. Simultaneously, schools of lower quality should be raised by increasing subsidy, and granting more authority and scope for discretion in discipline so that more schools might be suitable to provide places for Form IV and V students;
  - ii. the Chinese University of Hong Kong should adopt a three-year baccalaureate structure and thus entry qualification to the two universities and the Polytechnic could be harmonised.

4. 另一個值得關注的問題，是學校過份重書本背誦，而相應地忽略學生在批判及分析方面的思維發展。

5. 當局在計劃建設新校舍時，應小心考慮人口分佈及經濟活動情況。

#### 五、專上教育

1. 本會歡迎報告書建議，對專上教育機構提供足夠研究費用，以提高教學人員的學術水平，及本港大學的國際聲譽。

2. 雖然港府已接納建立第三間大學的構思，但是要建立一個健全而有一定水準的專上教育制度，不能操之過急，本會同意資助本港學生往海外升學的建議，作為過渡時期的措施。

#### 六、教師

- 本會同意報告書建議，應提高教師訓練設施及設立教育學位課程。

#### 傷亡賠償法例

由於在其他沿用普通法的地區，傷亡賠償的方法，已普遍引起爭論，香港法律改革委員會成立工作小組，研究有關意外賠償的法例，及香港應否追隨英國進行幾項有關重大改革。

- 工作小組建議考慮改革的範圍包括
  - 一、在致命意外中受害人士，應擴大承認被受害人供養人士的範圍。
  - 二、不應考慮遺囑因死者身亡而收到的利益，而將賠償金額相應遞減。
  - 三、由於傷者在醫院或其他機構的開支，由公帑支付，因而得以節省開支，因此，應從賠償金額中扣除。

- b. The junior secondary school curriculum should not be examination-oriented, but should be devoted to developing the students' mind and personality. As for higher forms where public examination is unavoidable, a system of continuous assessment of student performance should be instituted.

- c. The Hong Kong Examination Authority should remain independent from other education institutions, and continue to be responsible for conducting public examinations, awarding certificate of examination results, and setting syllabus for all public examinations except those intended for students up to Form V.

#### 4. The School

- a. The Association concurred that the large number of students per class would hamper learning and should be reduced gradually.
- b. The status and level of remuneration of some school teachers should be raised as a matter of urgency.
- c. In view of Hong Kong's increasing need for technically skilled manpower, the Association proposed firstly, the government to adopt the recommendation in the 1973 Green Paper to increase the number of pre-vocational schools to provide 22% of all school places, and secondly to augment the proportion of technical and practical subjects in grammar schools so as to allow students to cross streams at a later stage.



本會與工業署及康樂博覽公司聯合舉辦電子工業投資研討會。  
International Electronic Production Conference jointly organized by CMA and Cahners Exposition Group.



- 四、實施「臨時賠償」制度。
  - 五、廢除第三者由於失去受害人的服務、安慰及陪伴可索償的權利。
  - 六、增加由於失去親人可要求索償的權利。
  - 七、由於受害人死亡而「喪失年歲」，收入喪失，可要求賠償。
- 本會大致上同意上述建議。

#### 年齡的法律效力

一九八三年，香港法律改革委員會成立工作小組，研究年齡的法律效力，特別是有關訂立合約、買賣及擁有物業、婚姻、領養孩童及同意接受醫療。工作小組經檢討後提出報告，並徵詢本會意見。

根據本會進行的會員意見調查所得結論，基於以下因素，應以十八歲為法定年齡。

- 一、應設只有一個法定年齡，而不是在不同的情況下，有不同年齡的規定。
- 二、依照香港實際情況，應支持以十八歲為法定年齡的建議，因為大部份青年在十五或十七歲完成中學教育，至十八歲已有一年至三年工作經驗，該年齡的青年已有足夠判斷是非的能力。
- 三、一般青年屆十八歲時，在生理和心理上，已發育健全。

- d. An area of concern was excessive emphasis on rote learning and the corresponding neglect for developing critical or analytical thinking.
- e. More careful deliberation should be given to match the geographical distribution of population and economic activities in planning schools.

#### 5. Tertiary Education

- a. The Association welcomed the suggestion to provide adequate research funds for the tertiary education institutions to upgrade both the quality of existing staff and the international repute of the institutions.
- b. Although the idea of establishing a third university was endorsed, the Association warned that a soundly planned tertiary educational institution of adequate standard could not be rushed. As an intermediate measure the Association agreed to the suggestion to subsidize selected Hong Kong students in overseas institutions.

#### 6. The Teacher

The Association concurred with the report that Hong Kong's facility for teacher training should be upgraded, and the establishment of a study programme leading to a bachelor of education degree should be adopted.

#### Damages for Personal Injuries and Death

As there was much debate in other jurisdictions following English common law on the various methods of providing compensation for personal injuries or fatal accidents, the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong set up a subcommittee to consider certain aspects of the law relating to accident compensation and discussed the desirability of introducing the major reforms already adopted in England. The provisional reconsiderations of the subcommittee in summary were:

- a. dependents who might claim compensation in respect of a fatal accident had been extended;
- b. an award to a dependent was no longer to be reduced because of a benefit received by him as a result of the death of the victim;
- c. damages awarded in respect of a victim's personal injuries were to be reduced by any saving made by him as a result of his being maintained at public expense in a hospital or other institutions;
- d. a system of provisional damages had been instituted;
- e. abolition of claims by third party for loss of service, loss of comfort and society by the victim;

#### 債務人（拘捕及監禁）法案

一九八三年十二月，港府公佈下列有關債務人（拘捕及監禁）法案的修訂條文：

- 一、授權法庭發出禁令，阻止債務人離開香港。該項禁令除非予以延期，否則有效期為一個月，假如債務人違反禁令，企圖離開香港，則可能被拘捕。

- 二、被法庭頒令監禁或禁止離開香港的被告人，可迅速申請撤銷該禁令。

該法案經修訂後，只限於在法庭認為索償的要求是無可置疑情況下，方可在判案前發出監禁令和禁制令。

在該程序下，被告人可同意判決，然後由法庭研訊，倘被告人無力償還債項，或未提出合理的償還辦法，則可以獲釋。

本會經研究該法案後，去函行政立法兩局非官守議員辦事處，提出下列意見：

- 一、法案應保留現時「執行令」的拘捕權，由法庭判決是否監禁，以簡化拘禁債務人的程序。

- 二、債務人很容易利用方法隱瞞實際財政狀況，因此，雖然證據顯示債務人在財政上不能償還債項，但債權人仍可要求監禁債務人，而由債權人負責所需費用。

- 三、法案建議法庭只在所作判決受到妨礙時，方可向債務人發出拘捕令或監禁令，這項條文的範圍應擴大至所有債務人，不論是否經常在香港居住或經商的債務人。

行政立法兩局非官守議員辦事處在覆函中表示：

- 一、假如債務人確實不能履行契約上的責任而要受監禁，基本上是不公平的，法例對債權人的利益，已提供足夠保障，以防債務人蓄意違約。

- 二、保留債權人拘捕權的條文，而由法庭判決應否監禁，是不切實際的。

- 三、關於非通常居住香港的債務人問題，將向當局建議修訂該法案，擴大「禁制令」範圍至外國遊客及商人。

該法案經修訂後，已於一九八四年一月在立法局通過。

- f. a claim for damages for bereavement had been created;
  - g. the right to claim damages for loss of income in respect of any period after the victim's death ('the lost year') no longer survives that person's death.
- The Association agreed with these proposals in general.

#### Review of the Legal Effect of Age

In 1983 the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong established a subcommittee to investigate the legal effect of age with particular reference to its effect on contracts, purchase, sale and ownership of property, marriage, custody of children and consent to medical procedures. The subcommittee, after its review, sought the comments of the Association on its report.

Based on an opinion survey conducted among members, the Association concluded that eighteen should be appropriate to be the age of majority for the following reasons:

1. There should be one age of majority instead of having different ages for qualification of different kinds of status.
2. Conditions in Hong Kong supported the proposal to fix the age of majority at eighteen because most youths would have completed their schooling at 15 or 17 and had complemented their education with one to three years of working experience. Youths at that age should be able to make judgement between right or wrong.
3. In terms of physical and psychological maturity, youths in general would have been adequately developed by the age of eighteen.

#### Debtors (Arrest and Imprisonment) Bill

In 1983 December, the following amendments to the Debtors (Arrest and Imprisonment) Bill were announced:

1. The Courts would be empowered to make an order prohibiting a debtor from leaving Hong Kong. This order would, unless renewed, lapse on the expiry of one month. If the debtor attempted to leave Hong Kong in contravention of the order, he might be arrested.
2. A defendant against whom an order had been obtained committing him to prison or prohibiting him from leaving Hong Kong might apply promptly for the discharge of the order. The effect of this amendment would be to restrict the arrest and prohibition procedures, before judgement, to those claims that the Courts considered could not be disputed.

Under this procedure, the defendant would also be able to consent to judgement. Thereafter, he would be examined and discharged from



## 借貸數額與股東資金的法定比率

一九八三年九月，財政司就建議推行一項借貸數額與股東資金的法定比率徵詢本會意見。

政府預算一九八三至八四年度利息稅收入為六億二千萬元，在取消港元利息稅後，政府須實施用以保障利得稅收益的措施。其中一種可能性是在所有商業經營的股東資金與借貸數額之間，規定一個法定比率，使非由公司資產保證而在法定比率以下的借貸，其所付利息在計算利得稅時，將不獲減免。



本會會長倪少傑主持電子生產零件及半導體展覽會後參觀展品。

Mr. Ngai Shiu-kit, President, tours around the Internepon/Semiconductor International Exposition after officiating at the Opening Ceremony

imprisonment if he could not pay the debt or make a reasonable offer to pay.

After studying the Bill, the Association wrote to the Office of Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils to express the following views:

1. The Bill should be amended to expedite the procedure for arresting and imprisoning judgement debtors by retaining the power of arrest in the Writ of Execution and leaving imprisonment to the Court's discretion.
2. As it would be easy for the judgement debtor to find ways to conceal his actual financial status, a judgement creditor should be given the option to imprison a judgement debtor at the former's expense even if it could be established that the latter was financially unable to satisfy his debts.
3. The Bill proposed that the Court might order arrest or imprisonment of a civil debtor only if a judgement might be frustrated. The application of this provision should be extended to all debtors whether or not they ordinarily resided or carried on business in Hong Kong.

In response, the UMELO Office replied that:

1. It was fundamentally unjust to imprison a debtor if he was genuinely unable to fulfil his contractual obligations. The Bill afforded sufficient protection for the judgement creditor's interests in the case where a debtor was a wilful defaulter.
2. It was impractical to retain the provision for arrest of the debtor by a creditor while leaving the decision as to imprisonment to the Court's discretion.
3. On the matter of foreign debtors, amendments to the gazetted Bill would be proposed to widen the applicability of a prohibition order to foreigners, whether tourists or businessmen. The Bill was subsequently revised and passed by the Legislative Council in 1984 January.

### Statutory Debt To Equity Ratio

In 1983 September, the Financial Secretary consulted the Association on the proposal of introducing a statutory debt to equity ratio.

The government pointed out that the estimated revenue from interest tax in 1983-84 was \$620 million. If this tax was to be abolished, the government had to introduce measures to protect the profits tax yield. One possibility was the imposition of a statutory minimum ratio of equity to debt financing for all businesses, with the consequential disallowance for profits tax calculation purposes of interest payments related to debt financing not secured on the assets of the business and falling below the prescribed ratio.

本會經研究後，將下列意見提交財政司：

- 一、要規定股東資金與借貸數額的最低法定比率，實際上並不可行。雖然計算公司的借貸並不困難，只須參考資產負債表。但是由於資金數額無明顯定義，要訂明或評估資金數額，將會十分困難。
- 二、建議中的資金與借貸法定比率，實際相等於增加利得稅。香港正受經濟衰退所影響，任何加稅均會妨礙經濟復甦，因此是不能接納的。
- 三、本會贊成港府實施固定港元對美元的匯率及取消港元存款利息稅，以穩定港元。港元穩定可惠及整體經濟，使公司利潤增加，從而令政府利得稅收益增加。因此利息稅損失只屬短暫現象，而且不會嚴重。政府的長遠政策，應該是維持香港有利的投資氣候及尋求方法扶助製造業。
- 四、政府預算一九八三至八四年度赤字約三十億元，取消利息稅無疑會將赤字增加數百萬，本會明白港府已努力限制公共開支，但是公共開支佔國民生產總值24.2%，仍然偏高，應進一步削減。

財政司在覆函中表示港府暫時不會規定借貸數額與股東資金的最低法定比率。

### 貨車業研究

一九八三年，政府委任顧問公司進行貨車業研究，以確保貨運的最佳效率。顧問公司就此問題徵詢本會意見。

本會在會員中進行問卷調查，獲得下列結果，已提交該顧問公司考慮。

- 一、絕大部份會員均使用貨車收集及交付貨物。其中約七成是全部或局部使用運輸公司服務，其餘三成是自置或租用貨車運送貨物，或同時使用自置及租用貨車。
- 二、由於會員的產品有七成是以出口為主，因此貨車業以運送貨物來往廠房和碼頭，及運送原料和配件來往廠房與供應商，最為普遍。
- 三、約七成會員無自置貨車，兩成自置一輛貨車，一成是自置二輛或以上。

After deliberations, the Association submitted the following views to the Financial Secretary:

1. The proposed imposition of a statutory debt to equity ratio was not feasible. Although it should be relatively easy to quantify debts by referring to the balance sheet, it would be very complicated to define or evaluate equity, because of the lack of a commonly accepted definition.
2. The debt/equity ratio concept essentially amounted to an increase in profits tax for all businesses. Hong Kong was still harassed by the aftermath of the recession. Any tax increase would undermine business recovery and would thus be unacceptable.
3. The Association applauded the government's determination to stabilize the Hong Kong dollar by setting a fixed exchange value for the currency in relation to US Dollar and the abolition of the interest withholding tax. The benefit of a stable currency ran through every sector of the economy. The overall tax revenue of the government would increase as business became profitable. The loss of interest tax revenue was basically a transient and relatively minor phenomenon. The appropriate long-term policy should be to maintain Hong Kong's favourable investment climate and to explore ways to assist the manufacturing industry.
4. The government would have a budgeted deficit of about \$3 billion for the financial year 1983/84, the abolition of interest tax would no doubt add several more millions to this figure. The Association appreciated that a great deal had already been done to



本會與香港工業總會聯合歡宴深圳考察團、倪少傑會長唐翔千主席與該團團長梁漢等合影。

The Association and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries jointly host a dinner in honour of a study mission from Shenzhen. Second from left: Mr. Liang Xian, Leader of the mission, Mr. H C Tang, Chairman of FHKI and Mr. Ngai Shiu-kit, President of CMA.



- 四、各廠戶每日使用貨車最繁忙時間各有不同，須視乎個別廠戶需要而定。而最繁忙的月份，亦都各有不同。
- 五、大部份自置貨車的會員，雖然擁有一輛或以上貨車，也要租用貨車，以應付旺季需求。部份會員使用自置貨車購買日常用品，而租用貨車付貨。
- 六、至於貨車業的效率，一般會員都感到滿意，約四成認為貨車業服務未能滿足需求。同時，自置及租用貨車費用昂貴，會員關注到費用不斷增加。
- 七、廠商使用貨車業務的困難，包括自置及租用貨車費用增加、起落貨地點及夜間泊車位不足，和工業區的禁區過多。
- 八、為解決上述問題，多數會員建議在工業區多闢起落貨地點及泊車位，方便貨物運輸；對於夜間在較偏闊地方停泊的貨車，應給予較大通融。



馬來西亞彭亨州首相率團訪問本會，賓主互贈紀念品。  
A delegation from Pahang of Malaysia, led by the Chief Minister, visits the Association.

restrain the growth of government expenditure, however, public expenditure at a level of 24.2% of Gross Domestic Product was high and should be further trimmed.

In reply, the Financial Secretary indicated that the government would not proceed with the concept of imposing a statutory minimum debt/equity ratio for the time being.

#### Trucking Industry Study

In 1983 the government appointed consultants to undertake an evaluation of the trucking industry with a view to ensure optimum efficiency in the transport of goods. The views of the Association were sought in this connection.

Subsequent to a survey among members of the Association, the following findings were forwarded to the government for consideration:

1. Almost all of the manufacturing establishments used trucking services in one way or another for handling the collection and delivery of goods. 70% relied wholly or partly on the services provided by transportation companies. The remaining 30% used either their own goods vehicles, or hired lorries, or both.
2. Since the products of about 70% of the manufacturing establishments were mainly for export, most of the trucking services in use were for the delivery of goods between factories and terminals, and suppliers of raw materials and parts.
3. About 70% of the members did not possess goods vehicles of their own. About 20% possessed one and only 10% possessed two or more.
4. The busiest hours of the day during which trucking was used varied from one manufacturer to another, depending on individual needs. The same situation also applied as to the busiest months of the year.
5. The majority of goods vehicle owners needed hiring service despite owning one or several lorries. Some attributed the need to growing demand during peak seasons. Some used self-owned lorries only for purchasing daily necessities and hired trucks for export purposes.
6. Regarding the efficiency of the trucking industry, members in general considered it satisfactory, but some 40% of members felt the service was insufficient to meet demand. In addition, the costs of keeping or hiring goods vehicle were said to be expensive and members were concerned about rising costs.
7. A number of problems were also faced by manufacturers in using trucking, such as rising costs in keeping and hiring goods vehicles, insufficient loading/unloading space and over-night parking areas, and too many restricted areas in industrial districts.

#### 一九八四至八五年度家庭開支統計及修訂消費物價指數

政府統計處計劃在一九八四年十月至一九八五年九月期間，進行家庭開支統計，並修訂根據該項統計而釐訂的消費物價指數。該處建議幾項改善方法，徵詢本會意見。

本會經研究後，提出下列意見：

##### (一)調查範圍

由於新市鎮發展迅速，有大量人口遷往新市鎮居住，因此，調查範圍應擴展至各大離島的居住中心。

##### (二)調查程序

該處建議將每日記錄的期間，由兩週縮短為一週，本會認為應沿用以往方法，因為一個家庭一週的開支情況，未必可以反映一般消費習慣。

##### (三)不作答覆家庭的補充調查

本會不贊成向不作答覆家庭再作調查，以補足統計結果，因彼等記憶可能不準確，導致調查結果有偏差。

##### (四)估計購買耐用消費品的開支

為提高此類統計的準確性，該處對於能夠正確紀錄過去一年所買耐用消費品資料及出示單據作為證明的家庭，應給予報酬，作為鼓勵。

##### (五)報酬

本會同意檢討及增加對合作家庭的報酬，由五年前所定每戶五十元增至一百五十元。

##### (六)統計資料及分類項目

本會建議在個人資料的項目中，增加教育程度，並建議樓宇供款應列入住所資料，而非家庭開支，以實際反映在樓宇方面的開支。

(七)一九八四—八五年度家庭開支統計附錄的附表  
本會建議戶主工作行業類別應加入「政府公務員」而房屋種類資料則加入「居者有其屋」。

8. For improvement, most members suggested that more loading/unloading and parking space be marked out in industrial areas to facilitate the movement of goods. More tolerance should also be given to over-night parking of goods vehicles in more remote parts of the territory.

#### 1984/85 Household Expenditure Survey and Revision of Consumer Price Indexes

The Census and Statistics Department planned to conduct a household expenditure survey between October 1984 and September 1985 and to revise the Consumer Price Indexes based on the results of the survey. The Department proposed to introduce a number of improvements in the survey and sought the views of the Association.

In response the Association forwarded the following to the Department:

##### 1. Coverage

Owing to the rapid development of new towns and the migration of population to them, coverage of the survey should be extended to include population centres in major outlying islands.

##### 2. Survey procedures

The suggestion to shorten the diary keeping period from two weeks to one week was not desirable as one week's household expenditure might not reflect the general expenditure habit.

##### 3. Supplementary survey of non-respondents

It would not be appropriate to obtain information from non-respondents to complement the survey results as their memory might err, and would bias the final results.

##### 4. Estimating expenditure on purchases of consumer durables

To improve the estimates of such expenditure, incentive reward should be given to those who could accurately record purchases of durables for the whole one year with evidence of purchase such as bills and invoices.

##### 5. Inducement pay

The Association agreed that the amount of honorarium should be reviewed and increased from \$50.00 set five years ago to the region of \$150.00 for each cooperative household.

##### 6. Data to be collected and tabulation programmes

The Association proposed to add "educational background" to the list of "personal particulars" and recommended the transfer of mortgage payments from "household expenditure" to "housing particulars", so that the statistics might truly reflect expenditure on housing.



### 僱員賠償保險計劃

自一九七八年首次提出強制購買僱員保險的建議以來，本會已表示反對。但當局仍於一九八二年十二月通過僱員賠償（修訂）條例，而其中關於強制性購買僱員保險的條文在一九八四年一月實施。

為協助會員可以較低的保費率，承保僱員賠償法例須負的責任，同時得到充份保險，本會努力尋求為會員提供一項保險計劃。經過長時間的商討和準備，本會終於在一九八三年十二月推行一項保險計劃。

該保險計劃除保障僱主因法例要承擔的責任外，更包括員工被派駐海外短時間工作時受傷的賠償責任，所提供的保費率非常吸引，所有會員，不論僱員數目，其保險費均獲得四折至六折的優待。雖然所有本會會員都可從保險計劃受惠，但該計劃的主要目的，是為協助在一般情況下不能獲得優惠保費率的小型廠戶。



本會副會長朱祖誦與工商司何鴻燊為香港國際食品展主持開幕儀式後聯袂參觀展覽。  
Mr. Lawrence Chu, Vice-President, and Mr. Eric Ho, Secretary for Trade and Industry jointly tour the International Food and Beverage Festival after officiating at the Opening Ceremony.

### 7. Appendix — Tabulation Programme for the 1984/85 Household Expenditure Survey

The Association suggested to add "child service" under "occupation" and "home ownership scheme" under "housing".

#### Insurance Scheme for Employees Compensation

Since the proposal of compulsory insurance against employees compensation was first raised in 1978, the Association had voiced disagreement to it. Despite our objection, the Employees Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance was passed in 1982 December with compulsory insurance as one of the major provision implemented in 1984 January.

In order to assist members in obtaining adequate insurance protection at competitive rates against their liabilities imposed upon them under this Ordinance, the Association tried strenuously to establish a scheme for them. After extensive negotiations and preparation, a scheme was finally launched in 1983 December.

Apart from employers' liabilities under the Ordinance, the Insurance Scheme covered overseas injury of employees who were assigned temporary duties abroad. The scheme also allowed very competitive rates of premium. Irrespective of employment size, all members could enjoy a discount ranging from 40% to 60% off the tariff rate. While the scheme benefited all members, the major objective was to help those smaller employers who were usually unable to secure favourable premium rates.

#### Kwun Tong Population and Family Life Education Week

With financial and technical support from the International Labour Organization, a Population and Family Life Education Week was held in Kwun Tong in 1983 September aimed to introduce to employers and employees the concept of population and family life education and the inter-relationship between population problems and the quality of life. The function was co-organized by the Association, the Kwun Tong District Board, Social Welfare Department, Kwun Tong Industrial Area Committee, Family Planning Association of Hong Kong and Kwun Tong Community Health Project.

The activities of the "Week" included seminar, exhibition, and show, with the Carnival Day as its highlight. It was estimated that the exhibition, variety show and games had attracted more than four thousand visitors and participants. The seminar was also attended by some eighty-five employers and employees from the district. In a survey among seminar participants, 88% of the respondents indicated receptivity to further family population education activities at their place of work.

### 觀塘人口及家庭生活教育週

一九八三年九月，觀塘區舉行人口及家庭生活教育週，由國際勞工組織提供財政及技術支持，目的在向僱主和僱員介紹人口與家庭生活教育的概念，及人口問題與生活質素的相互關係。由廠務會、觀塘區議會、社會福利署、官塘工業分區委員會、香港家庭計劃指導會、及觀塘社區健康發展計劃聯合籌辦。

該教育週的活動包括研討會、展覽會及表演等，教育週的高潮為嘉年華會。各展覽會、綜合晚會及遊戲估計共吸引了超過四千人參加，另外約有八十五位區內僱主及僱員參加研討會。本會向參加研討會人士進行意見調查，作答者中有百分之八十八表示願意在工作地方進一步參與家庭及人口教育活動。

### 香港各界能源委員會

一九八三年十一月，兩間電力公司宣佈決定凍結電費，香港電燈公司在在一九八四年全年不會增加收費，而中華電力公司最少在一九八四年中以前維持穩定的收費。

香港各界能源委員會，就此項宣佈提出以下意見：

- 一、凍結電費的決定是適合時宜措施，給予用戶及工商界暫時喘息的機會，穩定電費對各界有益處，特別是對香港經濟復甦幫助更大。
- 二、當初電力公司計劃將用油轉為用煤發電，這是值得而有遠見的轉變，預料燃料成本將繼續下降，電力公司理應調整基本收費。
- 三、委員會對管制計劃內的基本原則，表示關注，特別是有關計算核准利潤的條文，關於這點，政府宣佈將聘請顧問審查對電力公司的監管制度，委員會甚表歡迎，為消除任何對於管制計劃的疑慮，當局應成立有用戶參與的委員會，詳細檢討管制計劃的條文及執行。
- 四、雖然有關方面曾表示，兩電的擴展計劃，及購買核電的決定是必須的，以應付未來電力需求，但並無提出實際預測數字作為支持。
- 五、關於購買核電的決定，委員會認為不應採用具爭論性的現行電費結構作為訂定核電價格的基礎。同時，倘由政府、電力公司及其他公司以合資方式成立另一間投資公司，其帳目亦應與電力公司的帳目分開。
- 六、在九零年代，發電及配電方面將有重要發展，但政府於無管制計劃束縛下，似乎亦不打算徵詢民意，實在令人遺憾。

### Hong Kong Energy Council

In 1983 November, the two power companies announced their decision to freeze the electricity prices. Hong Kong Electric tariffs would not be raised for the whole of 1984 while China Light charges would be stable until at least the middle of 1984.

In response to the announcement, the Hong Kong Energy Council raised the following points:

1. The freeze on power charges was a timely temporary relief for consumers and business. Stable electricity prices were of general benefit, and especially helpful to Hong Kong's economy on its way of recovering from recession.
2. The power companies' former plans to switch from oil to coal were far-sighted and rewarding. As it was anticipated that fuel costs would be lowered further, a revision of the basic charges should be possible.
3. The Council was concerned about the underlying principles in the Scheme of Control, especially the provisions regarding the calculation of permitted return. In this connection, the Council welcomed the government's announcement to hire consultants to examine the monitoring arrangements of the power companies. To eliminate any doubt about the Scheme, it was suggested that a committee with consumer representation should be set up to review in detail the operational aspects and provisions of the Scheme.
4. Although it was reported that the power companies' expansion plans and the decision to purchase nuclear power were necessary to meet future electricity demand, this was not substantiated by actual figures of demand forecasts.
5. Regarding the decision to purchase nuclear power, the Council considered it inappropriate to use the current controversial rate structures in Hong Kong as the basis for pricing nuclear power. Moreover, if a separate Hong Kong company in the form of a joint venture between the government, power companies and other businesses was to be established, the accounts of this new venture should be independent of those of the power companies.
6. It was regretted that with all these developments concerning power generation and distribution relating to the 1990s, the government did not seem to have chosen to consult the consumers, even though no scheme of control yet would bind the government's hands in respect of power generation after 1993.



### 香港漂染印整理業總有限公司

香港漂染印整理業總有限公司在本會協助下，於一九八四年二月正式註冊成立，本會繼續提供秘書服務。該會成立目的在促進紡織、染、印及整理業的利益，從而對香港經濟、工業及社會發展作出貢獻。

該會的宗旨：

- 一、協調染、染、印及整理業的活動。
- 二、促進及維護該會會員的利益。
- 三、就紡織整理業的業務問題，與政府及其他團體保持聯繫及合作。
- 四、代表該會會員出席政府機構或其他有關團體，處理一切影響該會會員業務的問題。



本會副會長雷傑為83香港包裝印刷器材展主持開幕儀式。  
Dr Philip Lai, Vice-President, officiates at the Opening Ceremony of Hong Kong Packprint 1983.

### The Hong Kong Association of Textile Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers Ltd.

The Hong Kong Association of Textile Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers Ltd was incorporated in 1984 February with the assistance of the CMA which continued to provide secretarial service to the Association.

The Association aimed to foster the interests of the textile finishing industries so that they might in turn contribute to the economic and industrial development as well as the well-being of Hong Kong.

The primary objectives of the Association were:

1. To coordinate activities of the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries.
2. To promote and protect the lawful interests of members of the Association.
3. To maintain contact and cooperate with the government and other bodies and organizations in all matters concerning the business of the textile finishing industries.
4. To make representation to the government or other appropriate authorities or institutions to deal with any matters affecting the interests of its members and their business.

## 標準及科技

### 品質保證會議

爲了提高工業界對品質保證的認識，鼓勵工業界更廣泛地採用品質保證，本港在一九八三年十月舉行一項品質保證會議，由廠商會、香港工業總會、香港檢定協會、香港工程師學會、香港管理專業協會、香港生產力促進中心及香港政府工業署合辦。廠商會及工業總會聯合擔任會議秘書。

會議的目的：

- 一、提高工業界對品質保證的認識，以鼓勵工業界更廣泛地採用品質保證。
  - 二、搜集工業界意見，以便政府、工業團體及專上教育機構訂定進一步的工作。
- 會議獲得工業發展委員會支持及政府撥款資助，由工業署長易誠禮主持開幕儀式，並邀請海外專家，就品質保證的不同題目，發表演說。
- 一份有關該會議的報告，已於一九八四年四月呈交工業發展委員會，共有十八項建議，包括高級管理階層、品質控制人員及工人對品質保證應有的態度；在香港推行品質保證所需的品質控制教育和訓練，及公共機構的支持，這些建議會被工業發展委員會考慮。

### 產品諮詢服務

爲鼓勵及協助會員更致力於產品發展及多元化工作，本會由八四年五月起贊助一項產品諮詢服務。

此項服務的目的是爲個別廠商提供專業意見，解決設計新產品時所遇到的問題，及改良產品品質及設計，使能符合本地及海外買家及消費者不斷轉變的需求。服務範圍包括產品外形設計、物料及部件選擇、功能設計、生產成本、包裝設計、市場拓展及各有關問題，並以個別諮詢會議形式進行，由有關設計顧問主持。

## STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

### Conference on Quality Assurance

In order to foster awareness of quality assurance and to promote its practice among industrialists, the Conference on Quality Assurance was held on 1983 October 10 to 12. It was jointly organized by the CMA, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, the Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories, the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, the Hong Kong Management Association, Hong Kong Productivity Centre and the Industry Department, Hong Kong Government. The CMA and FHKI acted as joint Secretariat for the Conference.

The objectives of the Conference were:

1. to stimulate and promote the awareness of the importance of quality assurance among industrialists with a view to encouraging its practice on a wider scale; and
2. to gather and coordinate views from industry so as to chart further course of action by the government, industrial organizations and tertiary education institutions.

The Conference received endorsement from the Industrial Development Board and the government provided financial assistance. It was officially opened by Mr. John Yaxley, Director of Industry and overseas experts were invited to speak on various topics related to quality assurance.



### 香港檢定所認可制度

香港政府依照澳洲檢定機構協會顧問中期報告的建議，於一九八三年八月成立檢定所認可制度諮詢委員會，職權如下：

一、檢討政府檢定所認可政策，及通過工業署長向工業發展委員會提出有關建議。

二、根據所定政策進行下列工作：

(1) 就檢定所認可制度的設立應作安排及其後管理問題，向工業署長提供建議。

(2) 在該制度下，就檢定所核准（或否決）的程序和標準的制訂，向工業署長提供建議。

(3) 就設立技術諮詢委員會負責特定工作提出意見，並監督及檢討其工作。

(4) 檢討負責實地評估檢定所的專責評核小組工作進展。

工業署長擔任委員會主席，其他委員包括政府化驗師、地政工務司、香港檢定協會、香港工業總會、香港標準及檢定中心、廠商會、專上教育機構及私營檢定所的代表。

其後成立兩個技術小組委員會，即技術小組委員會（一般性事務）及技術小組委員會（校正服務），分別就檢定所認可制度一般技術問題和校正服務的認可向委員會提供意見。

In 1984 April, the Report on the Conference was submitted to the IDB. There were 18 recommendations covering the attitude of top management, QC personnel and workers towards QA, QC education and training and institutional support required to promote QA in Hong Kong and these would be considered by the IDB.

### Product Consultancy Service

To encourage and assist members to devote additional efforts in product development and diversification, the Association sponsored a Product Consultancy Service starting from May 1984.

The objective of the scheme was to provide professional advice to individual manufacturers in tackling problems related to new product design and improving the quality and design of products to meet the changing requirements of local and overseas buyers and consumers. The scope of the scheme covered a wide range of areas including the external features of a product, the choice of raw materials, components or parts, functional design, production costs, packaging, marketing and other related aspects. The scheme was implemented in the form of consultation sessions conducted by design consultants.

### Laboratory Accreditation

Pursuant to the recommendations made in the Interim Report by the NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia) Consultants, the Advisory Committee on Laboratory Accreditation (ACLA) was formed in 1983 August with the following terms of reference:

- a. to keep under review and make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Industry Development Board through the Director of Industry regarding Government policy on laboratory accreditation;
- b. in accordance with this policy:
  - i. to advise the Director of Industry on the determination of appropriate arrangements for the establishment of the laboratory accreditation system and on the subsequent management of the system;
  - ii. to advise the Director of Industry with regard to the formulation of procedures and criteria for the approval (or rejection) of laboratories assessed under the scheme;
  - iii. to advise on the establishment of any technical advisory committee to undertake specific tasks and to oversee and review their activities;
  - iv. to review the progress of specialist assessor panels established for the on-site evaluation of laboratories.

### 度量衡十進制

本會繼續參與度量衡十進制委員會工作，並擔任製造及工程工業與工業原料小組委員會副主席，經在推廣宣傳及通力合作下，本港廠商已自行採用十進制。

小組為進一步推行十進制，消費品及服務行業小組委員會屬下包裝工作小組，曾建議兩套包裝系列。目的是一方面為廠商提供可行而只會對製造過程或成本有輕微影響包裝系列，另一方面則使消費者可選購貨品時易於比較價錢。為此，製造及工程工業及工業原料小組委員會特成立一專案工作小組，研究廠商對建議中包裝系列的意見。

本會亦曾向會員進行意見調查，所得結果如下：

- 一、大部份會員經已或計劃在產品包裝上採用十進制；
- 二、成本或技術等因素均會限制會員對包裝大小的選擇；
- 三、雖然部份會員對建議中兩套包裝系列的意見不一，但大部份認為皆不適用。理由包括：建議的系列不能被應用於現時的包裝，及對包裝設計過份限制等。

調查並顯示由於涉及之產品類目繁多，故制訂一套普遍合用的包裝系列可能性甚低。因此，本會建議應由廠商就本身需要自行選擇包裝系列，切實配合提倡十進制的主要目的。目前廠商正擬在包裝方面採用十進制，倘以五或十的倍數為單位，則可利便消費者作比較。本會並強調應由市場力量決定何種包裝系列較受消費者歡迎。

### 已包裝食品標籤規定的建議

由本會與香港工業總會聯合擔任主席的工作小組，繼續就已包裝食品標籤問題，與市政總署磋商。一九八三年初，工作小組接獲政府食物及藥物（成份及標籤）（修訂）規例草案，一般來說，工作小組接納該規例草案，但仍有若干建議在四月期間向市政總署呈交，要點列下：

- 一、麵粉和香料作為「食品」出售時，應無須列明成份。

The Committee was chaired by the Director of Industry and other members included representatives of the Government Chemist, Secretary for Lands and Works, the Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories, Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Hong Kong Standards and Testing Centre, CMA, the tertiary education sector and private laboratories.

Subsequently, two technical subcommittees i.e. the Technical Sub-committee (General Purposes) and the Technical Sub-committee (Calibration Services), were established to advise ACLA in work involved in the general technical aspects of the laboratory accreditation and those related to the accreditation of calibration services respectively.

### Metrication

CMA continued its participation in the Metrication Committee and served as Vice Chairman of the Manufacturing and Engineering Industries and Industrial Materials Sector Committee. Through promotion and cooperation, the manufacturing industry adopted metrication programmes on a voluntary basis.

In connection with the promotion of metric (SI) system in Hong Kong, the Packaging Working Group of the Consumer Goods and Services Sector Committee proposed 2 packaging series for adoption. The objective was to provide manufacturers with a viable packaging series which would cause the least disruption and conversion cost to their existing process of production while allowing consumers to make easy price comparisons between different packages. Towards this end, an ad hoc Working Panel was set up under the Manufacturing and Engineering Industries and Industrial Materials Sector Committee to study the proposed series from the manufacturers' point of view.

In an opinion survey among members of the Association, it was found that:

1. most members had already adopted or were planning to adopt SI units for their packaged products;
2. there were economic and technical restraints on the choice of packaging sizes;
3. while there were divided views on the proposed series among some members, the majority found both series unacceptable for practical reasons, such as incompatibility with existing package sizes and undue limitations on package design.

The findings also indicated the remoteness of the possibility of devising a series applicable to all



- 二、以下食品應無須列明最低限度儲存期
  - 供立即食用的糕餅
  - 方糖或主要由含有色糖組成的食品
  - 香口膠或同類食品
  - 預置在包裝中全部或局部經熟的芝士
- 三、容許在食品標籤上選用重量、體積或數量。
- 四、將「淨重」解釋為「平均淨重」。
- 五、修訂人造糖的標籤要求，使符合該條例草案。
- 六、容許民族或傳統食品，以製造國的語文標籤。
- 七、豁免以大量包裝形式售予供應商，而非以原有包裝再售予消費者的食品，使無須標籤。該規例在刊登政府憲報後二年生效。



本會同人歡聚工商司何鴻鑾，宴會前賓主交談。  
The Association hosts a dinner in honour of Mr. Eric Ho, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

products due to the diversity involved. Consequently, the Association recommended that manufacturers should be left to adopt packaging series in accordance with their own requirements. The major objective was to encourage the use of SI units and efforts should therefore be devoted towards this end. At present, manufacturers were prepared to adopt SI units in packaging and provided sizes used were round figures such as multiples of 5 or 10, it would meet the objective of facilitating comparison by consumers. The Association stressed that market forces would help to determine the range of package sizes preferred by consumers.

#### Proposed Labelling Requirements for Prepackaged Foods

The Working Group Co-chaired by the CMA and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries continued to exchange views with the Urban Services Department regarding the proposed labelling requirements for prepackaged foods. A draft Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations was circulated to the Working Group in early 1983. While the Working Group considered the draft regulations generally acceptable, a number of recommendations were conveyed to USD in April. These included:

1. To exempt "flour" and flavours sold as a "food" from the ingredient listing requirement.
2. To exempt the following from the minimum durability requirement
  - bakery products intended for immediate consumption
  - solid sugar and products consisting principally of flavoured or coloured sugars
  - chewing gum and similar products
  - cheese which is intended to ripen completely or partially in its packaging
3. To permit food to be labelled either by weight or volume or by count.
4. To interpret "net weight" as "average net weight".
5. To amend the labelling requirement for artificial sweetener to bring it in line with the draft regulations.
6. To allow national or traditional food to be labelled in the language of its country of manufacture.
7. To exempt from labelling requirements food in bulk packages which are sold to catering establishments and not meant for resale to consumers in its original form.

The regulations would come into effect two years after its publication in the Hong Kong Government Gazette.

#### 香港電子工業技術經濟研究報告

工業發展委員會委託一間機構進行電子工業研究，範圍包括：

- 一、制定電子工業多元化及生產高增值產品的發展策略。
- 二、訂出範圍，透過提供工業支援設施及技術支援服務，有效地協助電子工業發展。
- 三、擬定有效方法統籌各類資源，以便改進基礎設施，促進技術發展方面的合作，並探討方法鼓勵電子廠商互相合作。

工業發展委員會委任的專案工作小組研究報告書後，提出幾項建議，政府就報告書及專案工作小組建議諮詢本會及其他工商團體意見。

香港電子業報告書提出九項建議，包括成立電子科技發展中心、成立精密金屬製造研究所、成立電腦輔助製造技術研究所、研究為高風險投資籌集資金、改善拓展市場的能力、協助廠商獲得外國發行的產品認可證明、研究利用本港市場刺激科技密集的電子業活動、定期檢討電子業的發展進度，及促進政府與電子業的交流。

工業發展委員會專案工作小組研究該等建議的可行性，特別是有關電子科技發展中心及精密金屬製造研究所的成立。專案工作小組在提交工業發展委員會的報告書中，並建議向出口電子產品及含有電子成份的產品徵收0.03%從價稅，即約每年七百萬港元，作為電子科技發展中心及精密金屬製造研究所的開辦費。

一九八三年十二月，本會分別舉行座談會及進行意見調查，以搜集會員意見。本會同意本港電子業未來的發展策略，應該是向科技密集方面發展，即生產較高增值產品，而同時必須提供支援設施，以加強科技發展。一九八四年七月，本會向工業發展委員會提出意見，要點列下：

- 一、促進科技轉移所需的支援服務。發展中心的工作應著重鑑別及引進本港適用的科技及其應用，並為廠商提供有關訓練及諮詢服務。本會認為，發展中心的技術人員必須在工業界有足夠工作經驗，確保研究人員了解工業生產及工業的實際需要。

#### Study on the Hong Kong Electronics Industry

The Industrial Development Board (IDB) commissioned a study on the electronics industry with the following terms of reference:

1. To establish a development strategy for the electronics industry to diversify into higher value-added products.
2. To identify key areas where industrial support facilities and technical back up services can effectively assist industrial development of the electronics manufacturing industry.
3. To establish effective means of co-ordinating resources for an improved institutional infrastructure to promote collaborative technical development, and to investigate ways of encouraging inter-company relationships.

The IDB Ad Hoc Working Group examined the report and came up with certain recommendations. The Government then invited the CMA and other trade and industrial organizations to comment on both Reports.



工商司何鴻鑾主持一九八四年香港新產品比賽頒獎典禮。  
Mr. E P Ho, Secretary for Trade & Industry officiates at the Presentation Ceremony of the 1984 Hong Kong New Products Competition.



二、精密金屬製造研究所提供本港所需科技服務，有助促進本港金屬製造業和其他有關行業的發展及吸引外國投資，對整體工業有利。建議提供的承造服務，可彌補私營企業由於缺乏足夠市場而不願提供的服務，本會認為當某一類服務的使用增加，提供足夠市場，以致有商業性服務出現，精密金屬製造研究所應發展其他私營企業所沒有提供的服務。

三、對於成立高風險投資公司的可行性，本會意見有所保留。本會建議政府考慮設立財務機構，向工業界提供長期貸款，以購買所需科技及機器。

四、本會認為市場拓展及市場調查非常重要。應該要求香港貿易發展局提供較多方面的市場資料，例如產品及市場趨勢、及現有科技可提供的發展機會。



牙買加工商部長率領該國代表團訪問本會。  
A trade mission from Jamaica, led by Mr Douglas Vaz, Minister of Industry and Commerce, visits the Association.

The Report on the Hong Kong electronics industry made nine major recommendations. These included the establishment of an electronics Technology Development Centre (ETDC); the establishment of a Precision Metalworking Institute (PMI); the establishment of a Computer Integrated Manufacturing Institute (CIMI); to facilitate the provision of venture capital formation; to improve marketing capability; to improve communications to obtain foreign certification approvals; to use domestic demand for stimulation of technology-intensive manufacturing activities; to monitor the status of the electronics industry on a regular basis and to improve communication between government and the electronics industry.

The IDB's Ad Hoc Working Group considered, among other issues, the feasibility of putting those recommendations into practice, specifically on the establishment of the ETDC and PMI. While reporting to IDB, the Ad Hoc Working Group proposed to charge an ad valorem levy of 0.03 per cent on domestic exports of electronic products and products containing an electronic content. This proposed levy, estimated at about \$7 million per annum, would provide start-up funds for ETDC and PMI.

In 1983 December, the Association held forum discussions and conducted a survey to collect and collate views from members. The Association agreed that the appropriate strategy to ascertain future development would be to diversify into technology intensive and thus higher value-added products. Support facilities to enhance technological advancement were necessary. The following summarizes the comments submitted by the Association to the IDB in 1984 July:

1. The ETDC would provide the necessary back-up facilities to enhance technological development and promote technology transfer. Major activities of ETDC should be the identification, application and introduction of appropriate technology combined with the provision of relevant training and consultancy services to manufacturers. The Association recommended that technical personnel participating in the work of ETDC should have adequate industrial experience to understand the practical aspects of industrial production and industry's needs.
2. The PMI could offer the much needed technical services and would be conducive to the development of metal linkage industry and

五、政府應協助提供科技支援服務的獨立及非牟利機構，向海外標準及認可機構，爭取由本港機構簽發產品認可證明。

六、本會贊成開拓本港市場有助刺激科技密集工業的發展，特別是放寬對電子設備使用的管制。

七、本會同意定期進行香港工業技術及經濟研究，及改善有關統計資料的搜集與分類。

八、工業發展委員會有助促進電子業與政府的交流，當有技術性的問題出現時，委員會應邀請電子業專家參與研究。

九、本會反對工業發展委員會專案工作小組建議的從價稅，反對理由列下：

(1) 電子科技研究中心及精密金屬製造研究所提供電子業所需支援服務，但電子業發展惠及整體經濟及提高生活水準，因此應由政府撥款資助。

(2) 近年來，多項工業的產品和生產程序廣泛使用電子科技，成立電子科技研究中心必然惠及整體工業，而很明顯，精密金屬製造研究所的情況也一樣。因此，向出口電子產品及含有電子成份的產品徵收從價稅，對該行業是否公平，引起疑問。另一方面，由於研究中心的工作而受惠，但只生產本港產品的廠商，可免付從價稅；其他使用研究中心的科技服務，但生產產品乃輸往香港以外地區的廠家則需付從價稅。

(3) 從價稅乃一般課稅以外的附加稅，而廠商不論盈虧，都需要繳付，加重廠商的財政負擔及削弱香港產品在國際市場的競爭力，並可能窒礙本港工業家投資或再投資電子業。

(4) 成立電子科技發展中心及精密金屬研究所的費用估計，初步每年需要四千萬元，而建議的0.03%從價稅，每年可集得七百萬元，這筆款項能否發揮作用，值得懷疑，而要彙集四千萬元從價稅，則對電子業不利。

foreign investment. It would benefit industry at large. Its proposed subcontract service would fill the vacuum left by private investment because of the lack of proven market at present. The Association recommended that if and when the increased utilization of a particular service/activity created a market and led to the provision of commercial services, PMI should then diversify into other services not provided by private organizations.

3. The Association had reservations on the feasibility of setting up a venture capital company in Hong Kong. The establishment of a financial institution to extend long-term loans to industrialists for the acquisition of technology and equipment was suggested as an alternative.

4. The Association recognized marketing and market research were of vital importance. The Hong Kong Trade Development Council should be asked to provide more diversified market information, such as product and market trends, and potential opportunities arising from available technologies.

5. The government should assist independent and non-profit-making organizations providing technical back-up services in obtaining agency authorization from overseas standards and certification bodies.

6. The Association agreed to the proposal that local demand be used to stimulate technology intensive manufacturing activities, especially the deregulation of certain electronic communication equipment.

7. The Association considered it useful to conduct regular techno-economic studies on Hong Kong's industry and to improve the collection and classification of relevant statistics.

8. The Industry Development Board would be the appropriate forum for the electronics industry to communicate with the government. IDB could coopt specialists from the electronics field whenever technical issues should arise for discussion.

9. The Association opposed the ad valorem levy proposed by the IDB's Ad Hoc Working Group for the following reasons:

a. Since ETDC and PMI were support facilities needed by the electronics industry, and that growth in the electronics industry would benefit Hong Kong's overall economy and raise living standard, the provision of such facilities should be public funded.

b. Electronic technology in recent years had wide application in cross-industry products and processes. The establishment of ETDC would certainly benefit the



## 促進工業投資合作

廠商會在促進香港及海外廠商工業投資合作方面，起了積極作用。

本會提供諮詢服務，經常向會員介紹外匯對合資經營、產品特許製造及承造等建議，並安排會員與有興趣合作者會晤，探討發展業務的機會，並經常在本會會議報導國際工業科技展覽會、會議及研討會的消息。

過去一年，本會與工業署為促進本港工業投資，分別合辦研討會和簡介會。本會並繼續支持香港政府工業促進委員會及港日經濟合作委員會舉辦的活動。



香港貿易工業週開幕典禮。  
Opening Ceremony of the Hong Kong Trade Fair Industrial Week.

whole spectrum of manufacturing activities. For obvious reasons, the same levy on export of electronics products and those products which contained an electronic content would give rise to the question of equity. Furthermore, those who benefited from ETC activities and only produced for local distribution would be exempted from the levy. Other who made use of the technology generated by ETDC but carried out production for export in regions outside Hong Kong deserved further consideration.

c. The ad valorem levy would amount to the imposition of additional taxation and would be payable disregarding profit or loss. This would result in added financial burden on industrialists and reduce competitiveness of Hong Kong products in the international market. It might also discourage investment and/or reinvestment in the electronics industry.

d. It was estimated that funds required for ETDC and PMI would be in the region of HK\$40 million per annum initially. The proposed ad valorem levy of 0.03 percent would only yield about HK\$7 million a year. It was doubtful that this amount would be adequate to achieve any appreciable results. To collect the total of HK\$40 million by ad valorem levy would be inimical to the electronics industry.

## Promotion of Industrial Investment and Business Co-operation

The Association had played an active role in promoting industrial investment and business co-operation between Hong Kong and overseas manufacturers.

The Association operated an enquiry service and regularly disseminated joint-venture, licensing and sub-contracting proposals to members so as to help to put them in touch with potential partners in their search for opportunities of business development. Information on international industrial and technology exhibitions, conferences and seminars was regularly published in the Association's monthly bulletin.

In the year under review, a seminar and a briefing session were organised to promote industrial investment in Hong Kong in conjunction with the Industry Department. The Association also continued to support the promotional activities co-ordinated by the Industrial Promotion Committee of the Hong Kong government and the Hong Kong/Japan Business Co-operation Committee.

## 廠商會檢定中心

本會檢定中心的服務範圍及營業額繼續增長，除了各種不同的檢定服務外，檢定中心並提供付貨前檢查服務及技術諮詢服務，協助海外買家檢驗購買貨品的品質，並協助本地廠商解決技術問題，包括產品設計及生產方面的問題。

過去一年，本會檢定中心繼續為香港消費者委員會進行產品比較試驗，檢定結果登載該委員會出版的「選擇」月刊。此外，亦為政府貿易署及工業署檢驗本港出口貨品。

在五月份間，本會與一間西德檢定及檢驗機構—TUV Bayern 達成一項協議，由檢定中心協助本地廠商申請西德GS 安全標誌，檢定中心並獲TUV Bayern 授權，對申請GS 標誌的貨品，進行初步及監察檢驗。

## 香港食品委員會有限公司

為促進食品衛生及公眾健康，並維護食品業的共同利益，本會聯同多個團體組成香港食品委員會，經於一九八四年五月正式註冊成為有限公司。其主要宗旨為：

- 一、協調本港食品業的聯繫，並研究及調查凡與食品有關的問題。
- 二、維護本港食品業的共同利益。
- 三、搜集資料，安排研討會及各種活動，藉此傳播與食品衛生、標準、供求情況及其他關乎食品業的資料，以促進同業對有關問題的認識。
- 四、提倡食品衛生及維護公眾健康。
- 五、謀求穩定食品價格及供應。
- 六、就各有關食品問題，包括法例的制訂及執行，積極與政府、消費者委員會及其他機構進行磋商。

委員會的首屆年會於八四年六月十一日舉行，選出港九五行聯合會代表葉若林先生為主席，本會代表洪克協先生及香港食用油進出口商聯會代表梁智斌先生為副主席。

委員會並聘任本會倪少傑會長及香港中華總商會王寬誠會長為名譽會長。本會秘書處則提供秘書服務。

香港食品委員會於八四年六月十三日舉行成立典禮，主禮嘉賓為市政總署署長班禮士太平紳士。

## CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories (TCL)

The CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories grew both in scope of services and volume of business. Apart from a diverse range of product testing services, TCL provided preshipment and technical consultancy services to help overseas buyers monitor the quality of their purchases and to help local manufacturers overcome technical problems including product design and production.

In the past year, TCL continued to conduct product comparison tests for the Hong Kong Consumer Council. Results were reported in the Council's monthly magazine "Choice". TCL services were also used by the Trade and Industry Departments respectively in monitoring consignments exported from Hong Kong.

In May, the Association signed a cooperation agreement with TUV Bayern, an official testing and inspection organization of the Federal Republic of Germany. As a result, TCL could assist local manufacturers in applying for the 'GS' ('tested for safety') mark and TCL was also authorized to conduct initial and follow-up inspections of GS mark applicants on behalf of TUV Bayern.

## The Hong Kong Food Trades Association Ltd.

To promote public health and food hygiene, and to further the interests of the food industry, the Association joined other organizations to form the Hong Kong Food Trades Association Ltd. Formally incorporated in 1984 May, the Hong Kong Food Trades Association was governed by the Hong Kong Food Council. Its primary objectives were:

1. To co-ordinate the food trade and industry, and to consider, investigate and inquire into all matters relating to food.



香港食品委員會成立典禮。  
Inauguration Ceremony of the Hong Kong Food Trades Association.



## 香港檢定協會有限公司

過去一年，廠商會繼續為香港檢定協會提供秘書服務，並積極參與該會活動。檢定協會成立已三年，正逐步實踐既定的宗旨。

檢定協會的代表及個別會員，出任檢定所認可制度諮詢委員會委員，就設立檢定所認可制度向香港政府提供意見。

檢定協會聯同工業署及其他工商團體，於一九八三年十月舉辦品質保證會議，協助提高香港對品質保證的認識及實踐。

另一方面，該會草擬了一份會員專業行為守則，以確保及提高會員服務的可靠性，該會並設立動植物、水質、土壤及環境的試驗比較研究計劃，以促進會員間知識和經驗交流。

「品質與保證」的刊物，報導該會消息及從不同來源搜集所得的技術資料。



促進國際經濟關係訪問團訪問本會。  
International Economic Relations Mission visits CMA.

2. To protect and to serve the common interests of food trade and industry.
3. To collect information, arrange discussions and other activities which the association considered to be calculated to disseminate information and improve knowledge to food hygiene, standards, supply and demand and such other subjects likely of interest to the food trade and industry.
4. To promote food hygiene and to protect public health.
5. To help maintain stability in food supply and prices.
6. To negotiate and take part in active consultation with government authorities, Consumer Council or other bodies concerned on all matters relating to food including the formulation of laws, rules and implementation procedures.

At its first Annual General Meeting held on

1984 June 11, Mr. Ip Yeuk Lam, representing Hong Kong and Kowloon Five Guilds Union, was elected Chairman, and Mr. Peter H. H. Hung, representing the CMA, and Mr. Leung Chi Bun, representing Hong Kong General Association of Edible Oils Importers and Exporters, were elected as the Vice-chairmen.

The Meeting also appointed Mr. Ngai Shiu-kit, CMA President and Mr. Wong Kwan Cheng, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Hong Kong) to be the Association's Honorary Presidents. The CMA Secretariat acted as the Association's Secretaries.

The Association's Inauguration Ceremony was held on 1984 June 13 and was officiated by Mr. Graham Barnes, Director of Urban Services.

## Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories Ltd.

The CMA continued to provide secretariat services and participated actively in the activities of the Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories (HKACL) in the past year. In its third year of operation, the Association advanced steadily to realise its objectives.

Representatives of HKACL and its individual members served on the Advisory Committee on Laboratory Accreditation to advise the Hong Kong Government on the establishment of a laboratory accreditation scheme. The Association also joined the Industry Department and other organizations in organizing the Conference on Quality Assurance in 1983 October to help promote awareness and practice of QA in Hong Kong.

Furthermore, HKACL had formulated its Code of Professional Conduct to be adopted by member-laboratories so as to ensure and promote the credibility of their services. HKACL also organized correlation testing programmes for textile, water analysis, soil and concrete to

## 一九八四年香港新產品比賽

本會於一九七〇年創辦香港新產品比賽，目的是鼓勵廠商從事產品研究及發展工作，藉以改善產品質素及設計，並促進工業多元化。參賽產品質素逐年提高，足見本港廠商日益重視產品發展及多元化的重要性。一九八四年香港新產品比賽繼續獲得工商界支持，贊助機構名單如下：

布政司署工商科  
香港出口信用保險局  
香港總商會  
香港生產力促進中心  
香港旅遊協會  
香港貿易發展局  
九龍青年商會

評判乃根據參賽產品的功能、設計、品質、製造技術、原料選擇及銷售潛力作取決。

評判委員會成員包括工業署署長、香港大學理學院院長及工業工程系主任、各贊助機構及本會代表。

一九八四年香港新產品比賽獲得優異獎之產品如下：

電器類  
建築五金塑膠廠有限公司之電熱水壺  
電子產品類  
樂德電子（遠東）有限公司之四色印刷機  
Teleconso Electronics Ltd 之吃角子電話機  
機械類  
恒生機器廠有限公司之四缸油壓鑽機  
塑膠產品類  
新興音響用品有限公司之錄影帶儲藏箱  
玩具類  
廣達實業有限公司之小型火車組合  
文娛用品類  
Barney Hong Kong Ltd 之植物守衛  
聲德電子有限公司之唱歌伴侶  
雜項類  
Ebecco Ltd 之燃料節省器  
頒獎典禮於一九八四年四月十二日舉行，工商司何鴻燊主持並頒發獎狀。

facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience among members.

Since 1983 August, HKACL published a periodical entitled 'Quality and Certification' which reported on Association news and disseminated technical information from various sources.

## 1984 Hong Kong New Products Competition

The Hong Kong New Products Competition was first launched by the Association in 1970 to encourage manufacturers to up-grade product design and quality through research and development, and to promote industrial diversification. In 1984, the Competition continued to receive support from trade and industry. The quality of the entries showed constant improvement over the years, and there was growing awareness among manufacturers of the importance of product development and diversification.

The Competition was sponsored by the following organizations:

The Trade and Industry Branch, Government Secretariat  
The Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation  
The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce  
The Hong Kong Productivity Centre  
The Hong Kong Tourist Association  
The Hong Kong Trade Development Council  
The Kowloon Jaycees

The entries for the Competition were judged according to their functional efficiency, design, quality standard, production technique, choice of material and marketing potential.

On the judging panel were the Director of Industry; the Dean of the Faculty of Science and the Head of the Department of Industrial Engineering, University of Hong Kong; the representatives of the sponsoring organizations and the Association.

The winners of the 1984 Hong Kong New Products Competition were:

Electrical Products Category –  
The Electric Kettle  
by Kin Hip Metal and Plastic Factory Ltd.  
Electronic Products Category –  
The 4-Colour Printer  
by Rastofin Electronics (Far East) Ltd.  
The Payphone  
by Teleconso Electronics Ltd.  
Machinery and Engineering Products Category –  
The 4-Cylinder Hydraulic Clamping System Injection Moulding Machine  
by Hang Sang Engineering Factory Ltd.  
Plastic Products Category –  
The Video Cassette Storage Library  
by Sun Hing Audio Equipment Manufacturing Ltd.  
Toys Category –  
The Micro Train Set by Qualidux Industrial Co. Ltd.



## 一九八四年香港「包裝星獎」比賽

香港「包裝星獎」由本會與香港工業總會屬下的香港包裝委員會合辦，每兩年舉行一次，目的為鼓勵廠商改善產品包裝的質素及水準，並表揚對提高本港產品形象與銷售有貢獻之傑出包裝。

一九八四年香港「包裝星獎」比賽於二月進行，獲獎名單如下：

「包裝星獎」

保護包裝組

Barney Hong Kong Ltd之Weight Talker

紙製包裝組

廣達實業有限公司之浴室潔具全套包裝

包裝創作組

許誠毅之茶葉包裝

「優異獎」

包裝創作組

徐國中之米餅包裝

許誠毅之電池陳列包裝

標創輝之Display Unit for Kitchenware

標創輝之Pack for a Chinese Painting Set

張弘道之四包禮盒

張偉文之剪刀及剃刀陳列包裝

陳列包裝組

康家國際產品有限公司之小刀陳列包裝系列

巨漢臣設計事務所之One Sheet Die-cut

Display Pack

頒獎典禮於八四年五月十七日舉行，由立法局非官守議員黃保欣主持頒獎。



黃保欣議員主持一九八四年香港包裝星獎頒獎典禮。  
The Hon Wong Po Yan officiates at the Presentation Ceremony of the 1984 Hong Kong Packstar Competition.

## Leisure Items Category —

The Melody Plant Sentry

by Barney Hong Kong Ltd.

The Singing Mate

by Soundic Electronics Ltd.

Miscellaneous Products Category —

The Robot Fuel Saver

by Ebeeco Ltd.

All these products were awarded Certificates of Merit.

The certificates were given away by the Hon. E.P. Ho, Secretary for Trade and Industry, at the presentation ceremony on 1984 April 12.

## 1984 Hong Kong Packstar Competition

The Hong Kong Packstar Competition has been organised every two years jointly by the Association and the Hong Kong Packaging Council, an advisory body of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries. The objectives are to encourage manufacturers to improve the quality and standard of product packaging, and to give recognition to outstanding packaging to promote the image and marketing of Hong Kong products. The 1984 Competition was launched in 1984 February.

The winners of the 1984 Hong Kong 'Packstar' Awards were:

## Protective Category —

Weight Talker

by Barney Hong Kong Ltd.

## Paper Category —

Package for a Full Set of Bathroom

Fittings

by Qualidux Industrial Co. Ltd.

## Creative Idea Category —

Package for Chinese Tea

by Mr. Raman Hui Shing Ngai

The following packages were awarded Certificates of Merit:

## Creative Idea Category —

Package for Chinese Rice Cakes

by Ms. Liliane Tsui Lai Chung

Display Package for Micro Batteries

by Mr. Raman Hui Shing Ngai

Display Unit for Kitchenware

by Mr. Mau Kim Fai

Pack for a Chinese Painting Set

by Mr. Mau Kim Fai

Ready Wrap Packing

by Mr. Liang Wang Tao

Display Unit for Cutters and Scissors

by Mr. Stanley Kung Wai Man

## Display Category —

Display Pack Series for Knives

by Cougar International Ltd.

One Sheet Die-cut Display Pack

by Creation House

The awards and certificates were given away to the winners by the Hon. Wong Po Yan at the presentation ceremony on 1984 May 17.

## 貿易

### 產地來源證

自一九六七年以來，本會獲香港政府授權簽發各類產地來源證，所簽發證書均受法律保障，並獲世界各地海關承認。

過去一年，本會所接收產地來源證的申請數目，顯著增加。有關產地來源證規定，一九八三年是香港與歐洲共同市場訂立為期四年的紡織品協議的第一年，除了以往對若干紡織品成品，如家庭織物實施之「逐步過渡」計劃及「過境方案」不再有效外，其餘的條文大致上與舊的一樣。為收緊對受限制的輸美紡織品的管制，貿易署自一九八三年十月一日起對該類出口要求有香港產地來源證明文件。

本會的宗旨仍是為廠商及出入口商提供快捷而可靠的服務，本會提供的簽證服務包括：

- 香港產地來源證
- 加工產品證
- 轉口貨品證
- 貨品轉載證
- 普及特惠稅來源證—適用於輸往奧地利、加拿大、日本、紐西蘭、挪威及瑞士的貨品。

### 綜合貨運保險單

由於海外市場的政治及經濟情況不斷改變，香港出口信用保險局修訂《綜合貨運保險單》。該保險單為香港出口信用保險局最常用的保險單，為以信用狀出口的投保人，提供保障，最高的信用期為六個月。

香港出口信用保險局邀請本會就新保險單的建議內容提出意見，本會提出意見如下：

#### 一、縮短支付賠款的時間

本會同意縮短支付賠款的期限，但應將該期限縮短為三個月，而不是提議的四個月，因為投保人通常給予買家六十至一百二十天的付款期限，如果投保人要等另一段長時間才可獲得賠款，在資金週轉方面可能出現很大困難。(舊保險單的期限是六個月)。

## TRADE

### Certification of Origin

The Association had been designated by the Hong Kong Government to issue all kinds of certificates of origin since 1967. Its certificates were legally protected and accepted by customs houses throughout the world.

During the year under review, there was a significant increase in applications for certificates of origin. In regard to certification of origin requirements, 1983 was the first year of new four-year textiles agreement between Hong Kong and the EEC. The new agreement was similar to the expired one except that the previous "phasing out" arrangements and "transit schemes" on some textiles made-up items, such as household linen were no longer in force. To tighten up the export control of restrained textiles to the USA, the Trade Department required all such exports to be covered by certificates of Hong Kong origin since 1983 October 1.



嘉賓參觀本會在「八三包裝印刷器材展」場內攤位。  
Guests visit the CMA booth at the Hong Kong Packprint '83



## 二、擴大保險範圍

倘若海外買家拒絕依照承兌交單或付款交單的付款條款提貨，本港出口商應受到保障。

## 三、增添混合條款

本會同意在舊保單上增添混合條款，以擴大因國家風險損失的保障範圍。

## 四、增添轉口貨品的投保

由於香港轉口的地位再次提高，因此保險單應包括轉口貨品。但是，在考慮投保申請時，香港製造貨品應有優先權。

## 五、收取行政費用

由於香港及其他國家都收取保險費，本會認為香港出口信用保險局不應增收行政費用。同時，由於該局的宗旨乃為工商界服務，其收取費用應盡量低廉。



加拿大曼尼托巴省經濟發展及旅遊部長率團訪問本會。  
A delegation led by the Minister of Economic Development and Tourism of Manitoba, Canada, visits CMA.

It remained the objective of the Association to provide efficient and reliable services to manufacturers and traders. The types of certificates it issued included:

- Certificate of Hong Kong Origin
- Certificate of Origin - Processing
- Certificate of Origin - Re-export
- Certificate of Origin - Without Transit/Transshipment
- Generalized Preference Certificate (Form A) in respect of exports to Austria, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland

## Comprehensive Shipment Policy

In the light of changing political and economic conditions in overseas markets, the Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) revised the Comprehensive Shipments Policy (CSP) in 1983 July to meet the needs of Hong Kong exporters. The CSP was ECIC's most popular type of insurance policy issued to their policyholders for protecting Hong Kong's export sales on credit from the date of shipment up to a maximum credit period of six months.

In response to ECIC's request for comments on the draft of the new policy, the Association made the following observations:

### 1. Shortening of the waiting period for claims under the default risk

The Association agreed to shorten the waiting period for claims, but considered that the period should preferably be reduced to three months instead of four as proposed in the new CSP because in most cases the policyholder gave the buyer a credit term of 60 to 120 days. Thus, if the policyholder could only get payment of claim after another lengthy waiting period, he might face serious cash flow problems (The normal waiting period under the old CSP was six months).

### 2. Inclusion of repudiation risk cover

The Association agreed with the inclusion of repudiation risk in the new CSP. This additional risk coverage was to protect Hong Kong exporters when their overseas buyers refused to take delivery of goods on arrival under the payment terms of documents against payment (DP) or documents against acceptance (DA).

### 3. Inclusion of the omnibus clause

The Association agreed to the ECIC's suggestion of including the omnibus clause in the new policy as it would widen the scope of coverage under country risks.

## 六、以仲裁解決糾紛

新保險單規定，倘投保人與該局發生糾紛，雙方須將該問題交由一名仲裁人仲裁。該仲裁人須經雙方同意，或由仲裁人協會香港分會主席委派。根據國際仲裁法則的一般規定，糾紛雙方可選擇由一名或三名仲裁人進行仲裁。本會建議，在發生糾紛時，應為投保人作出上述安排，同時，鑑於香港即將設立國際仲裁中心，出口信用保險局應考慮日後採用該中心的服務。

綜合貨運保險單於一九八四年一月實施。

## 美國普及特惠稅制度

自一九七六年開始，香港作為發展中國家，一直享有美國普及特惠稅，該制度推動香港發展一些因受普及特惠稅補助而成功地在美國市場進行競爭的產品，亦有助香港發展一些不受數量限制之貨品。

但是值得香港關注的，是美國政府近年逐步削減香港的受惠產品範圍，使香港相繼喪失很多普及特惠稅權利。此外，美國政府在一九八三年四月舉行有關延續現行普及特惠稅制度的公開聽證大會，與會人士強烈反對繼續給予較先進的國家享有普及特惠稅的待遇。

由於這項反對，嚴重影響香港未來貿易前景，本會於一九八三年十月向美國駐港總領事提出，要求美國政府公平對待香港，本會提出以下意見：

一、香港仍是一個發展中地區，國民生產總值低，一般工業屬於小規模，雖然得到特惠稅待遇，香港出口仍佔美國市場很小部份，如果取消香港的普及特惠稅待遇，無疑會削弱本港貨品對其他受惠國家貨品的競爭力。

二、香港的經濟發展，主要倚賴出口貿易，香港沒有天然資源，差不多所有消費品及工業生產用料都是從外地入口，對外方面，香港並沒有通過與先進國家的聯繫而得到援助或其他特權。同時，與其他國家不同，香港政府採取不干預政策，本港工業需要自食其力，取消香港的普及特惠稅待遇，必定大大削弱本港有關貨品的競爭力。

## 4. Inclusion of re-exports in the policy

The Association agreed that with the re-emergence of Hong Kong as an entrepot, re-exports should be included in the policy. Nevertheless, in considering applications for insurance, priority should be given to Hong Kong domestic exports.

## 5. Charging of administration fee

Taking into consideration of the premium charged in Hong Kong and other countries, the Association felt that it was not quite suitable for the ECIC to impose an additional administration charge. Moreover, since the ECIC's objective is to serve the needs of Hong Kong's trade and industry, fees in general charged by the Corporation should be minimum.

## 6. Referral of disputes to arbitration

It was proposed in the new CSP that disputes between policyholder and ECIC should be submitted to arbitration and referred to a sole arbitrator either agreed between the parties or nominated by the Chairman of the Hong Kong branch of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators. According to the arbitration rules in many overseas countries, the parties in disputes might either appoint one or three arbitrators. We, therefore, suggested that this optional arrangement be offered to every policyholder in case of dispute. In addition, since an international arbitration centre was being set up in Hong Kong, we proposed that the ECIC should consider using its services when it came into being.

The new Comprehensive Shipments Policy was subsequently introduced in 1984 January.



三、在美國普及特惠稅制度下入口的貨品中，香港只佔很小部份，取消香港的享有權，並不會帶給美國或其他發展較慢的國家任何實質好處。

四、香港對從美國或其他國家入口的貨品，並沒有實施任何關稅或非關稅壁壘，香港為一自由市場，被取消享有普及特惠稅的權利，而由其他實行某種貿易限制的地區，却享有該權利，對香港實在是不公平。

美國駐港總領事將本會意見轉達美國國務院，並向本會保證，美國政府會竭盡所能，保證在美國普及特惠稅制度下，香港貨品對其他國家貨品的競爭能力，不會受到歧視。



本會職業先修學校員生特製銅質工藝機械模型，作為本會大廈開幕紀念品，由校監尹德勝代表致送，與少傑會長接受。

#### United States Scheme of Generalised Preferences

Since 1976 Hong Kong had benefited from the US Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP), as a developing country. The scheme had provided Hong Kong with an impetus to export a number of products where it could compete successfully with the aid of the GSP tariff rate in the US market. It had also helped Hong Kong to diversify from exporting products subject to quantitative restrictions.

Of great concern to Hong Kong was the fact that in recent years, the application of discretionary graduation by the US Government had caused Hong Kong to lose successively many of its GSP privileges. Furthermore, at the public hearings conducted by the US Government in 1983 April regarding the renewal of the current GSP, there was considerable opposition to the granting of GSP benefits to the more advanced beneficiaries, including Hong Kong.

As this would seriously affect Hong Kong's future trade prospects, the Association made an appeal to the American Consul General in Hong Kong in 1983 October for equitable treatment to Hong Kong. The Association pointed out that:

1. Hong Kong was still very much a developing territory characterised by relatively low GDP, unsophisticated and small industries. Even with the help of preferential tariff treatment, Hong Kong had only been able to obtain a small share of the US market. Removal of Hong Kong from the GSP would undoubtedly lead to severe loss in Hong Kong's competitiveness vis-a-vis other beneficiary countries in the products concerned.
2. Hong Kong was highly dependent on import and export trade for her economic development. It had no natural resources, and had to import almost everything for consumption as well as for industrial production. Externally, Hong Kong received no aid or other special privileges through connections with other developed countries. In addition, in contrast to many countries, the local industries had to fare for themselves as the government adhered to a policy of non-intervention. Removal of Hong Kong from the GSP would therefore lead to severe loss in Hong Kong's competitiveness in the products concerned.
3. Hong Kong only accounted for a small share of the total US GSP imports from all suppliers. Exclusion of Hong Kong from the scheme would not bring material benefit to the US or the less developed countries.

#### 協調商品名稱及編號制度執行委員會

為促進國際貿易，布魯塞爾的海關合作協會多年來努力制訂一個協調商品名稱及編號制度，以符合主要海關、統計學家、貨運公司及製造商之需求，預計整個制度會在一九八七年實行，代替海關合作協會目錄。

為配合香港主要貿易夥伴的慣例，香港決定由一九八七年一月一日起嘗試在報關方面採用協調商品名稱及編號制度。一九八三年十一月成立委員會，由統計署擔任主席，計劃及監察香港協調制度的推行。本會有代表出席該委員會。

過去一年，委員會聘請顧問，就有關香港推行協調制度的技術性問題提意見，並成立工作小組，負責訓練及宣傳工作。

#### 赴東南亞貿易團

一九八四年三月，本會與香港貿易發展局聯合舉辦赴東南亞貿易團，以鞏固及擴展本會以往貿易團在該區所建立的商業關係。

貿易團由本會會長倪少傑率領，團員共二十二人，分別來自十一家廠號，由三月十九日至三十日，分別訪問吉隆坡和曼谷，行程緊密。除與當地買家會晤洽談業務及出席簡介會和招待會外，並在上述兩個城市舉行香港產品展覽會，由各團員設獨立攤位展出產品，另設中央陳列，展覽港製高質產品，藉以加強本港貨品的形像。貿易團團長並與當地首長、工商社團及銀行界領袖會晤，增進香港與該兩國的相互了解。

貿易團備受當地歡迎，並獲得傳媒廣泛報導，兩地工商社團亦在會訊內專文報導，參觀展覽會的工商界人士有八百多人，並收到不少貿易查詢，透過一連串活動，團員與當地人士建立了有用的聯繫。

貿易團除了加強香港與該兩國的貿易關係外，亦向當地人士介紹香港的經濟狀況，並澄清若干對香港前途問題的誤傳報導。

4. Hong Kong did not impose any kind of tariff or non-tariff barrier on imports from the US or from any other country. It would be grossly inequitable if a free market like Hong Kong should be deprived of GSP whereas other places which practised trade restriction in varying degrees should be considered eligible.

The American Consul-General forwarded the Association's views to the Department of State. He assured the Association that the US Government would do everything possible to assure that Hong Kong's competitiveness vis-a-vis other countries would not be prejudiced under the US GSP.

#### Committee for the Implementation of the Harmonized System

To facilitate international trade, the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels had been working for many years to develop a Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) capable of meeting the principle requirements of customs authorities, statisticians, carriers and producers. It was envisaged that the entire system will be adopted in 1987 to replace the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (CCCN).

In line with the practice of Hong Kong's major trading partners, the Hong Kong Government decided to adopt the HS for trade declaration purposes tentatively as from 1987 January 1. A Committee under the chairmanship of the Census and Statistics Department was established in 1983 November to plan and monitor the implementation of the Hong Kong Harmonized System. The Association was represented on the Committee.

During the year, the Committee appointed a consultant to advise on the technical aspects of the implementation of the HS in Hong Kong. Working teams were also set up for training and publicity programmes.

#### South East Asia Mission

For the purpose of consolidating and widening the business relationship established in previous missions, the Association in conjunction with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council organised a business group to Southeast Asia in March 1984.

The mission was led by the President, Mr. Ngai Shiu-kit, and comprised of 22 representatives from 11 Hong Kong companies. They followed a tight itinerary through Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok from March 19 to 30. Apart from meeting buyers for direct business negotiations and attending briefings and receptions, the group also held exhibitions of Hong Kong products in each city visited. Other than the individual booths of delegates for exhibiting their products, there was a central display featuring high quality goods to



## 展覽會

回顧過去一年，本會積極參與促進貿易活動，贊助了若干項展覽會，包括：

- 第三屆世界器械操作會議及國際貿易展覽會
  - 香港塑膠展覽會
  - 第四屆工業器材展覽會
  - 國際電子生產及半導體博覽會
  - 八三年香港印刷器材展
  - 一九八三年香港電子產品展覽會
  - 第九屆香港玩具及禮品展覽會
  - 香港交易會工業週
  - 香港交易會消費品週
  - 香港國際食品展
- 本會並參與籌辦一九八三年香港電子產品展覽會及第九屆香港玩具及禮品展覽會。

enhance the image of Hong Kong merchandise. The mission leader met senior government officials, and heads of trade associations and banks to cultivate better mutual understanding between Hong Kong and the two countries.

The mission was well received with wide coverage by the media. Special articles also appeared in newsletters of trade associations in those countries. The exhibitions attracted over 800 trade visitors and many enquiries. Through the promotional activities of the mission, delegates were able to establish useful contacts.

In addition to the enhancement of the trading relations between Hong Kong and the countries visited, the mission also presented the real picture of Hong Kong's economic situation and clarified some of the misapprehensions about the territory's future.

## Exhibitions

In the year under review, the Association was active in trade promotion. The Association sponsored a number of exhibitions, which are listed below:—

- 3rd World Instrumentation Symposium and International Trade Exposition (WISITEX) of India
  - Hong Kong Plastics Exhibition '83
  - 4th Machinery and Materials Exhibition
  - Internecon/Semiconductor International Exposition
  - Hong Kong Packprint '83
  - Hong Kong Electronics Fair, 1983
  - 9th Hong Kong Toy and Gift Fair
  - Hong Kong Trade Fair — Industrial Week
  - Hong Kong Trade Fair — Consumer Week and
  - International Food and Beverage Festival
- The Association also participated in organising the 1983 Hong Kong Electronics Fair and the 9th Hong Kong Toy and Gift Fair.

## 會務

### 本會大廈落成開幕

本會會所大廈於八三年七月落成，秘書處各部門亦於同年八月中遷返新廈辦公。今後本會擁有充足資源，可觀意多方面擴展會務，積極協助工業發展，開拓海外市場，加強會員服務等工作，有利於促進本港經濟及社會繁榮。

新廈於八四年三月五日舉行開幕典禮，諸香港總督尤德爵士主持儀式，並設盛大酒會款待嘉賓。到賓者包括政府高級官員、行政立法兩局非官守議員、市政局議員、各國駐港領事及商務專員、各工商社團首長、銀行及工商界人士數百人。禮成後，港督並參觀大廈五、四、三各層本會辦事處，對本會工作概況垂詢甚詳，盛讚本會對香港工業的貢獻。

倪少傑會長在致辭中指出，廠商會有五十年光榮歷史，在香港由轉口港蛻變為工業城市的過程中，曾經積極參加貿易和工業發展工作。其中一項具有歷史性的，是每年一屆的香港工業出品展覽會，對促進港貨產銷非常有效。至一九七四年，因缺乏場地和其他原因被迫停辦。港府近年終於決定撥地興建香港展覽中心，本會極表歡迎，深信展覽中心將有助於加強本港作為世界貿易和會議中心的地位，並可增進亞太地區的技術交流。

倪氏表示，本港工業發展已趨向多元化，市場穩定增長，產品質素和製造技術不斷提高。但也遭遇很多困難，特別是對外限制港貨輸入，而本港雖無限制入口，却要簽署協議限制本港出口。更受世界經濟情況如通貨膨脹、經濟滯脹、金融動盪和保護主義所影響。希望政府制訂有關條例，可協調工業發展的需要。作為工商機構的廠商會很樂意和港府合作，聯合工商界協力促進香港經濟。相信一個有信心的社會，祇要能積極努力耕耘，必可達致繁榮安定的目標。廠商會這次再度將會所大廈重新發展，目的為使能擁有充裕資源，對推進會務更具信心，對香港經濟發展作出更大貢獻。

港督尤德爵士致辭時強調，製造業是香港經濟支柱，也是主要賺取外匯的行業，非常重要。香港雖然採取不干預經濟政策，但能提供完善的基礎設施，協助本港工商業發展。

## HOUSE ACTIVITIES

### Opening Ceremony of CMA Building

Construction on the CMA Building was completed in 1984 July and the various divisions of the Secretariat moved to the new building in mid-August of the same year. The Association now has more resources to extend its services in range and intensity, actively promoting industrial development, exploiting new markets, stepping up assistance to members for the betterment of the economy and social prosperity.

The opening ceremony of the new building was held on 1984 March 5 and was officiated by the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Edward Youde. A cocktail reception was held afterwards. Some hundreds of guests attended the ceremony including senior government officials, Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Urban Councillors, consuls and trade commissioners, leaders of trade and industrial organizations, and the banking and business sectors.

In his welcoming address, Mr Ngai Shiu-kit, the President, said that the 50 year old CMA has taken part in the transformation of Hong Kong from an entrepot to an industrial city through active participation in the development of trade and industry.

One of the historical events, he said, was the annual Exhibition of Hong Kong Products which was an effective tool of trade promotion. It continued until 1974 when for lacking a permanent venue and other reasons, the event had to be suspended.

"We are therefore very pleased that the government has finally earmarked a prime site for the development of a Hong Kong exhibition centre. This centre, we are sure, will greatly enhance Hong Kong's role as a world trade and conference centre, and will also facilitate the transfer of technology throughout the regions" he said.

On the industrial development, Mr Ngai noted that there was a gradual diversification of industries, a steady expansion in markets, a gradual upgrading of the quality and sophistication of products. Hong Kong, however, has faced many difficulties especially the resistance from overseas to the local products.

"We have to sign agreements to limit our own export — though Hong Kong restricts no import, and we have to bear the vicissitudes of the world economy which has experienced in different times inflation, stagflation, monetary instability and unabated protectionism.

"We hope government policies will be attuned to the need of industrial development, and we in the private sector, will be pleased to work in partnership with the government in promoting the growth of our industries.



港督繼稱，政府對諮詢各大工商團體意見非常重視，廠商會是主要諮詢對象之一，經常被政府委任為諮詢機構成員。最重要的是，一九七七年成立的經濟多元化諮詢委員會，該委員會共提出四十七項建議，對本港經濟有重大和深遠影響，政府已採納了四十六項，其中大部份經付諸實行，一部份正在籌備推行階段。主要者例如一九八二年分別在倫敦、東京、三藩市和斯圖加特成立四個海外工業投資促進事務所，已吸引不少外國廠家來港投資或在港擴展業務。不但引進新的投資，更能引進新科技，以擴大本港工業基礎。

港督又指出，經濟多元化諮詢委員會並提出若干項極具遠見的建議，以改善工業輔助設施和技術支援服務，成立一個標準及校正實驗室，並推行一項實驗所認可計劃。當局更透過香港生產力促進中心向工業界提供更直接的輔助服務，包括進行科技研究和發展工作，引進科技和發布科技資料。另一方面，在本港兩間大學及香港理工學院正就電子業生產過程和電腦發展技術，展開一系列研究，生產力促進中心亦對金屬與輕工業及電子業進行研究。目的都是向本港製造商介紹最新科技，實行產品多元化，發展更多不同種類的高科技產品。上述工作將有助於本港工業生產品質更精良的製品，打進日益擴大的高級消費品及工業品市場，並能在各國競爭日趨劇烈情況下保持優勢。

港督呼籲工業界也要投資於新科技，且要善用通用新科技。過去本港工業家將資金用於購置現代化的新廠房和設備，使本港工業大為受益。現在必須對未來具有同樣信心，是非常重要的，因為本港製造業日後能否繼續欣欣向榮，實有賴我們今天的投資。深信本港製造商將繼續積極推行各項發展計劃，使本港工業能切合事宜，不斷革新，採用更先進科技，為確保本港繼續繁榮而努力。

"We believe that it is a confident society which will be able to press forward in improving itself economically and socially."

"With the redevelopment of the CMA Building, the Association feels even more confident with what resources it has at hand and of what more it can do for the furtherance of economic development of Hong Kong," he said.

The governor, Sir Edward Youde, reiterated in his speech that manufacturing industry was the backbone of the Hong Kong economy and an important foreign exchange earner.

He said that while the government adopted an economic policy of minimum interference, an efficient infrastructure in which trade and industry could flourish was provided.

"The Government regards consultation with such industrial organizations as the CMA as of great importance. One of the most important of these in recent years has been the appointment of the Advisory Committee on Diversification in 1977. The Committee put forward 47 recommendations. All had fundamental and far-reaching implications for the economy. All except one were accepted by the government. Of these, 36 have already been implemented. Action is being taken on the other 11," he said.

Sir Edward added that the setting up in 1982 of four overseas industrial promotion offices in London, Tokyo, San Francisco and Stuttgart have attracted a number of foreign manufacturers to set up manufacturing facilities in Hong Kong or to expand their operations. These promotional activities were aimed not only at attracting new investment for its own sake, they also sought to broaden the industrial base by attracting to Hong Kong new technologies and improved techniques.

"The Advisory Committee on Diversification also made a number of perceptive recommendations to improve support and technical back-up services to industry. Action taken to implement these includes the establishment of a Standard and Calibration Laboratory and the Laboratory Accreditation Scheme. A more direct form of support has also been given, through the work of the Hong Kong Productivity Centre, to technical research and development work, the transfer of technology and the dissemination of technical information."

"In line with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, research projects related to electronics manufacturing processes and computer development techniques are being carried out in the two universities and the Hong Kong Polytechnic. The Hong Kong Productivity Centre has also organized studies of the metal and light engineering industry and the electronics industry," said Sir Edward.

## 修訂本會章程

本會為適應實際情況需要，先後由第廿三、廿四及廿五屆會董分別通過修訂註冊章程中若干條文，並請本會法律顧問胡百全律師事務所參訂，辦理有關法律程序手續，八三年十一月獲公司註冊官正式批准，本會乃於同年十二月舉行會員特別大會，通過新修訂之註冊章程，代替舊有之註冊章程，由一九八四年一月一日起實施。修訂之主要內容：

- 一、會董會設主席一人，副主席三至六人，均由會董互選之。副主席人數，由應屆會董會決定。當選者必須為該會員廠號之註冊代表（個人會員例外），倘註冊代表多於一人，該職位則由第一註冊代表出任，任期內不能更換註冊代表或註冊代表次序，否則該會員或其註冊代表不能擔任當選之職位。
- 二、被選為會長、副會長、常務會董者之資格乃屬個人資格。倘其本人具有規定之資格，且為會員註冊之第一代表被選任為會董，而該會員廠號加入本會超過六年（會長、副會長）、四年（常務會董），又符合其他規定者，方可當選上述職位。
- 三、會董會設立之小組委員會或專案小組委員會，於當屆會董會任滿時即自動結束。
- 四、由本會創立或管理之學校，其校董必須為會董或會董會認為適當之其他人士。

All these studies, Sir Edward stressed, were aimed at making the latest technology available to manufacturers, so that they could branch out into the production of a wider range of high technology goods. They would enable Hong Kong's industrialists to enter the expanding markets for more sophisticated consumer and industrial products of a high quality.

Sir Edward called upon industrialists to invest in new technologies and master their application.

"Their past willingness to reinvest consistently in new and more modern plant and equipment has paid handsome dividends. Similar faith in the future is essential now because the health of our manufacturing industry tomorrow must necessarily depend on investments made today."

"I am confident that local manufacturers will continue to plan energetically to meet the demands on industry in adapting to the use of more sophisticated technology, and in working for the continuing prosperity of Hong Kong," he said.

## Amendments to the Articles of the Association

The Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth General Committees resolved to amend the Articles of the Association to cope with the changing social and economic conditions. P C Woo & Co, legal adviser of the Association, was invited to give advice and to attend to the necessary legal procedures.

The amendments were approved by the Companies Registrar in 1983 November. An Extraordinary General Meeting was held in December of the same year to pass the amended Articles of Association to replace the existing one. The new Articles of Association was effective from 1984 January 1.

The main points of the amendments were:-  
1. The General Committee should have one chairman and three to six vice-chairmen, who should be elected by the General Committee among themselves. The number of the vice-chairmen to be elected for the current term of the General Committee should be decided by the members thereof. A member, not being an individual person, so elected should hold the post by its registered representative, and if such member has registered with the Association more than one representative, it should hold the post by the person whose name appears first in the list of representatives submitted by such member with the Association for registration. During the term of office of a member so elected, such member should not be entitled to change its registered representative, and in the case of more than one representative being registered, the order of the



## 廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學

過去一年，學校的建築工程和籌劃都積極有進展，使能依期在一九八四年九月開課。

英汝興先生獲聘任為校長，一九八四年五月起上任。

在三月期間，會董會提名蔡章閣先生、洪祥麟先生、黃保欣議員、倪少傑先生、蔡宏豪先生、郭顯華先生及李思祕先生為校董，提名經獲教育司署接納，即組成第一屆校董會。

校舍建築工程按照原定時間進行，一九八四年八月完成。四月期間舉行奠基典禮，由教育署長許遠主持。

其他準備工作，例如甄選學生、聘任教職員、計劃學校時間表及詳細課程等，都在進行中，以期在一九八四年九月開課。



教育署長許遠主持本會蔡章閣職業先修中學奠基典禮。  
Mr Colwyn Haye, Director of Education, officiates at the Foundation-Stone Laying Ceremony of CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School.



本會蔡章閣職業先修中學。  
CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School.

representatives so registered should not be changed. In the event of any such change, such member and its registered representative should not be entitled to continue to hold the office to which it was so elected.

- The qualifications required for the posts of President, Vice-Presidents and Executive Committee members would be their personal qualifications. Any person, who has had the said personal qualifications and appeared first on the list of representatives registered by a member elected to the General Committee would be eligible to be elected to such offices on condition that the member has been a member of the Association for more than six years for President and Vice-Presidents and four years for Executive Committee members.
- All sub-committees and ad hoc committees formed by the General Committee should automatically be dissolved on the expiry of the term of office of the General Committee which appointed such subcommittees or ad hoc committees.
- The General Committee should nominate for each school established or carried on by the Association a management committee and members of which must either be members of the General Committee or any other person the General Committee considered proper.

## CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School

The year saw progress in the construction and planning of the school enabling it to meet the scheduled operation date in 1984 September.

Mr Ying Yu Hing was appointed principal and was in post from 1984 May.

In March, the General Committee nominated Mr Choi Cheung Kok, Mr Hung Cheung Pui, The Hon. Wong Po Yan, Mr Ngai Shiu Kit, Mr Choi Wan Ho, Mr Kwok Hin Wan and Mr Li Sze Bay as school managers. The nominations were accepted by the Education Department and the nominees made up the school's first managers.

Construction of school premises progressed according to schedule, and would be completed by 1984 August. The foundation stone laying ceremony took place in 1984 April and was officiated by The Hon Colwyn Haye, Director of Education.

Other preparation work such as selection of students, appointment of staff, planning of school schedule and detailed curriculum were also underway to meet the opening of the school in 1984 September.

## 香港中華廠商聯合會 職業先修學校學年報告

### 校董會

校董會由香港中華廠商聯合會選任。本年度之校董會成員並無變動，仍由尹德勝先生任監督，朱祖誦、鄭正訓、蔡宏豪及周克強四位先生任校董。校董會每月召開會議一次，制定學校政策交由校長推動及執行。

### 學校行政及組織

學校行政組織共分校務、訓導、職業輔導、學生輔導四個委員會。本年度增設課外活動委員會，統籌校內活動及校外比賽，各委員會之下復設有小組委員會，如：圖書館管理、視聽教育、學校刊物編輯等。各委員會及小組委員會定期開會，討論及策劃有關事務，以期齊心協力推進校務。

此外，每月召開校務會議，藉以推展及檢討校務工作，教師對任何行政決策均有充份機會提出意見。

### 學制與課程

該校為一所政府資助之職業先修學校，全部課程遵照教育署頒佈之課程，初中課程分普通科及實用科兩類，普通科包括：中國語文、英國語文、數學、綜合科學、經濟與公眾事務、音樂、體育及美術，均佔全部課程百分之五十六，實用科包括機械、電機、金屬薄片構造及工業繪圖四科，佔全部課程百分之四十四。

高中課程中普通科佔百分之六十六，實用科佔百分之三十四。

### 訓育工作

該校着重學生德育發展，故開辦以來特設有訓育委員會由校長任主席，並設有訓導主任乙名，委員由以往之六名增至九名，嚴格執行管訓工作，每週舉行訓育會一次，由全體教師輪值作德育專題演講，又每日上課前，設為十分鐘班主任室，由班主任向學生作簡短訓話，加強對學生德育之培養。

由一九八一年開始，該校為加強對學生德育之培養，由訓導委員會聯同中文科老師編定中一至中三德育課程綱要，由各班班主任隔週授課一節，推行以來，頗有成效。

## CMA Prevocational School Report

### School Management Committee

The school was founded by the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, and the School Management Committee was appointed by the same. This year, the Committee remains the same with Mr Paul T S Yin as Supervisor, Mr Lawrence C H Chu, Mr Donald Chow, Mr Graham C H Cheng, and Mr Choi Wan Ho as Managers. The School Management Committee meets once a month to plan school policies, which are to be carried out by the Principal.

### School Administrative Organization

There are five committees: 1. Committee of Studies, 2. Committee of Discipline, 3. Committee of Students' Counselling, 4. Committee of Careers Counselling, 5. Committee of Extra-curricular Activities. Under each committee are sub-committees such as Audio-visual Education, Library Management, School Publications, and Students' Welfare. All committees and sub-committees hold meetings regularly to discuss and plan all matters concerned, so as to promote school business in a co-operative way. Moreover, staff meetings are held monthly for members to voice their views on school business.

### Curriculum

The school being a government subsidized prevocational school, the curriculum follows that designed and publicized by the Education Department. The junior section curriculum comprises general and technical subjects. The general subjects are Chinese Language, English Language, Mathematics, Integrated Science, Economics and Public Affairs, Music, Physical Education and Art, taking up 56% of the entire curriculum; the technical subjects are Engineering Metalwork, Electrical Studies, Fabrication and Technical Drawing, taking up the remaining 44% of the entire curriculum. Our senior section curriculum comprises 65% general subjects and 34% technical ones.

### Discipline

The school cares much for students' moral development and since established, the school has set up a Committee of Discipline, with the principal as Chairman, one Master of Discipline and several Committee members, the number of which is increased to nine this year, comparing with six in the previous year. They take disciplinary measures most vigilantly. All teachers will take



#### 學生輔導工作

自政府推行九年免費教育，一般成績較差之同學，亦有機會進入政府資助學校讀書，學生之問題變得更加複雜、繁瑣，因此該校積極開展輔導工作，以期消除學生在成長及學習過程中種種障礙。學生輔導委員會聯同青少年服務處之學校社工給予學生個別輔導，解除其身心困惑，使學生能專心學習，並經常舉辦形式多樣化之集體輔導活動，人際關係講座等。

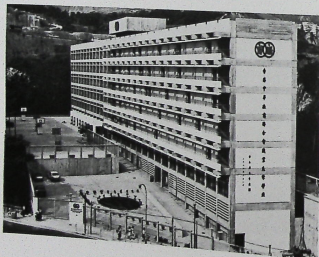
#### 社會服務團

由社會工作者及學生輔導委員會領導下，社會服務團進入第二年，團員抱著志願服務之宗旨積極參與學校及社區各項工作。

在校內，服務團為成績未如理想的低年級同學舉辦補習班，協助學校舉辦之各項活動，例如音樂日。

在社區服務方面，服務團本年度擴大為老人服務範圍（於一月時參與老人家居扶助計劃），為行動不便之老人裝修及清潔居所、加裝扶手，探訪便以社會老人中心及表演助慶，參與協助耆英嘉年華舞位遊戲等。

學生透過社區服務，能幫助本身之個人發展，學習怎樣去關懷、分享及服務社會，同時亦能透過幫助別人而取得社區參與之經驗及增強自信心。



本會職業先修學校外景。  
CMA Prevocational School.

turns to deliver speeches on moral education during weekly assemblies. The school also has a ten-minute form period which begins each school day, during which the form-masters/mistresses give succinct talks on morality, reinforcing students' moral education.

In order to reinforce moral education of the students, the members of the Committee of Discipline, together with the teachers of Chinese Language, have designed syllabus guide on moral education for form one to form three since 1981. Form-masters devote one period to moral education every two cycles. Since this was in practice, students' improving on their behaviour and manners has been identified.

#### Students' Counselling

Since the government has implemented the nine-year compulsory education, students of weaker academic abilities are also given a chance to study in aided schools, making student problems more complicated and tedious. The Student Counsellor provides students with individual guidance and to solve their moral and physical problems, enabling them to concentrate on their studies. The student counsellors have given many talks and held many discussions on relevant topics, which are a great help to students who encounter troubles and doubts in their studies and growth.

#### Social Service Society

This year, by the joint efforts of the school social worker and members of the Student Counselling Committee, the Social Service Society is in service for the second year.

During this year, the Social Service Society has actively involved in various kinds of programmes in the community and the school. The objectives of these involvements are to arouse the social consciousness of students, to enrich their knowledge of Social Services in Hong Kong, to explore and develop students' potentials as well as to gain better understanding of themselves.

In school, the Social Service Society rendered a tutorial class for underachieved lower form students and helped in organizing social activities, such as music competition.

At district level, the society involved in the 'Do it for the Elderly' which was a project to help the old and the handicapped. The society also helped in organizing the 'Healthy and Happy Carnival for the Elderly'.

Obviously, the involvement of students in voluntary services makes a positive contribution not only to the community and the school, but also to the youths themselves who have learnt how to care, share and serve their community. At the same time, they can gain confidence and experience in serving the others.

#### 升學及職業輔導工作

本學年繼續就此兩方面積極提供輔導，為中三及中五同學安排多次職業輔導講座，邀請勞工處官員及各行各業人士前來學校作專題演講，對有意升學之學生提供本港及外地大專院校入學條件，並通過問卷形式了解學生升學就業之去向，於畢業試前後替學生找尋工作。

#### 課外活動

全面教育為該校之目標，對課外活動之推展非常重視，本年度在教師協助下成立廿九項課外活動，灌輸學生課外知識，培養個人良好習慣與興趣，使其發揮潛能，並增加師生了解和溝通，本年度成立之課外活動及興趣小組分四方面：一、體育，二、學術，三、興趣，四、服務。

#### 校外比賽及活動

該校每年派遺學生參加各項校際及公開比賽和活動，使學生在參與時獲得各方面益處，且能獲致優良成績。本年度參加項目計有：（一）全港校際田徑錦標賽，（二）教育署體育組舉辦之校際野外定向比賽，（三）油尖區體育節長跑接力賽，（四）深水埗區反吸毒陸運會，（五）校際乒乓球賽，（六）南華體育會舉辦之卅七屆學界田徑賽，（七）第卅五屆校際朗誦節，（八）第卅五屆校際音樂節樂器演奏比賽，（九）由香港公益金主辦之百萬行，（十）深水埗區道路安全模型設計，（十一）深水埗區象棋比賽，（十二）教署舉辦之「消費者權益宣傳運動徵文比賽」，（十三）第十七屆聯校科學展覽，（十四）教署舉辦之「奧林匹克數學」比賽，（十五）校際排球比賽，（十六）校際籃球賽，（十七）為慈善團體籌款籌款。

#### Careers Counselling

The Committee of Careers Counselling Committee arranged Careers talks for F.3 and F.5 students, inviting Labour Department Officers and leading personalities of all walks to give talks, and provided information for further studies as well. Before and after the graduation examinations, the school finds jobs for them after understanding their aptitudes through survey tests and questionnaires.

#### Extra-curricular Activities

The school has always been aiming at providing an all-round education, and therefore pays special attention to the promotion of extra-curricular activities. With the help of teachers, twenty-nine extra-curricular activities clubs/societies have been arranged this year, to instill knowledge of different kinds to students, to cultivate healthy habits and interest for them, to give them a chance to exercise and demonstrate their potentials, and to further teacher-student communication and understanding. The extra-curricular activities and interest groups are of four different kinds this year: Athletic, Academic, Interest and Services.

#### Inter-school Competitions and Activities

The school sends students to participate in various kinds of inter-school competitions and activities every year, which benefits them in many ways.

During the year under review, the school participated in the following competitions and activities, and the results were very satisfactory: The Hong Kong Inter-school Athletics Championship, the Orienteering Competitions for secondary schools 1984 organized by the Education Department, the Yau Ma Tei/Tsimshatsui Sports Festival Invitation Relay, the Shamshuipo Anti-drug Sports Day, the Inter-school Table-tennis competition, Inter-school Sports competition organized by the South China Sports Association, the 35th Hong Kong Schools Music and Speech Festival - Music Competition, Community Chest Walk For Millions, the Shamshuipo Chess Competition, the Consumer Rights Publicity Campaign Essay Competition organized by Education Department and Consumer Rights Council, the 17th Joint Secondary Science Exhibition, the Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad 1983-1984, the Inter-school Volleyball Competition, the inter-school Basketball Competition, Flagselling for several charity bodies, Community Youth - Clean Hong Kong Campaign.



#### 校內學藝活動比賽

本年度舉辦了下列各項學藝活動比賽：  
聖誕卡設計比賽、社團辯論比賽、社團越野賽、社團球類比賽、社團科學問答常識比賽、中一、中二班際田徑賽、高中棋字 (SCRABBLE) 比賽、音樂日、中一、中二班際英語集誦比賽。

#### 週年陸運會

該校於一九八三年十一月十八日及前日假沙仔運動場舉行第八屆陸運大會，荷蒙本會元老李琳明會董主禮，全體員生均感鼓舞。運動會全部項目共四十二項，分兩日舉行，打破紀錄之項目達十四項，成績非常美滿。

#### 初中成績評核測驗

第四屆初中成績評核測驗於一月五日、六日及十日三天舉行。

第三屆初中成績評核測驗，該校共有二六七位同學參加，該校中四兩班八十個名額全由該校同學考取。此外，派往職業先修學校二十八名，資助文法學校四十六名，工業中學十名，工業學院一名，其餘同學多參加技工學徒訓練計劃，投身工業界服務。

#### 中學會考

該校八十四名中五同學首次參加八三年香港英文中學課程會考，考獲五科五級或以上佔百分之七十七，考獲優異共一百五十四個，比率為百分之廿七，成績尚稱滿意。



學生在金工場實習。  
Students practise at the metalwork workshop.

#### Internal Competitions and Activities

During the school year, the following activities have been conducted:

Christmas Card Design Competition  
Inter-house Cross Country Competition  
Science Knowledge Quiz Competition  
Scrabble Competition (Senior forms)  
Choral Speaking Competition F.1 - F.2  
Debate Competition  
Inter-house Ball Games Competition  
Inter-class Athletic Meet  
Music Day

#### Annual Athletic Meet

The 8th Annual Athletic Meet of the school was held at Wan Chai Sports Ground on 18th and 30th November 1983. It was presided by one of the patriarchs of the CMA, Mr Lee Lim Ming, whose presence encouraged all teaching staff and students. There were altogether 42 events and new records were set in 14 events. The overall result was quite remarkable.

#### The Junior Secondary Scaling Test

The 4th Junior Secondary Scaling Test was held on 5th, 6th and 10th January this year. 267 students of our school sat for this test.

This year, the 80 places provided by the two F.4 classes were all filled by the school's F.3 students. In addition, 28 students were allocated to other prevocational schools, 46 to aided grammar schools, 10 to technical schools and 1 to technical institutes. The remaining students mostly joined the Craft Apprenticeship Scheme and served in the industrial sector.

#### Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination

This was the first year students took part in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination. 84 students entered for the examination. 77% of students gained 5 passes or above. 27% got distinctions and/or credits which came up to a number of 154. The overall result was quite satisfactory.

#### 廠商會獎學金

為就讀工業學院及專上學院學生籌集獎學金，是本會每年重要活動之一，以鼓勵就讀技術及工業學科的學生。一九八三年，本會籌集獎學金又創新紀錄，達二十萬零六千元，受獎學生二百九十二人，來自兩間大學、理工學院、工業學院、職業先修學校及工業中學等二十三所學校。

獎學金頒獎儀式於一九八三年十一月舉行，由教育署長許論主持，許論先生對本會在教育及訓練方面的貢獻，表示讚許。本會會長倪少傑向捐贈獎學金人士表示謝意，並致送紀念品。

捐贈人的芳名及金額列後：

名額	金額 (元)
周志繼	16 30,000
張孟齊	66 26,000
南太電業有限公司	20 24,320
南順 (香港) 有限公司	7 7,760
朱祖誦	11 7,200
香港一德貿易有限公司	5 5,000
新興香露用品有限公司	5 5,000
安全電器製品廠有限公司	2 5,000
永昌印刷有限公司	5 3,300
永和實業有限公司	3 3,100
招福申	6 3,000
許士芬	6 3,000
仁興礦務有限公司	6 3,000
興利五金塑膠廠有限公司	1 3,000
益電半導體有限公司	1 3,000
寶時建築有限公司	2 3,000
周敏	3 2,800
李榮勝堂	4 2,640
規殼電器製造廠有限公司	8 2,600
光遠實業有限公司	1 2,500
忠富金屬製品廠有限公司	1 2,500
永泰出口商有限公司	1 2,500
鼎大華鋁金屬製品廠有限公司	4 2,320
劉世仁	4 2,000
德昌電機工業製造廠有限公司	5 2,000
倪少傑	4 2,000
協利藥廠	2 2,000
梁欽榮	4 2,000
霍錦霞	4 2,000
霍康侯	4 2,000
張永珍	4 2,000

#### CMA and Donors Scholarship

The annual drive for donation to the CMA and Donors Scholarship has been one of the major events of the Association to provide encouragement to students in technical and industrial studies in secondary and tertiary institutions. For 1983, a record amount of HK\$206,000 had been donated by members of the Association. The sum was distributed in the form of scholarship to 292 students from 23 institutions including prevocational schools, technical institutes, technical secondary schools, Hong Kong Polytechnic, and the two universities.

The Hon Colwyn Haye, Director of Education, officiated at the Scholarship Presentation in 1983 November. He paid tribute to the Association for its contribution to education and training. Mr Ngai Shiu-kit, President of the Association joined him in thanking the donors who were presented with souvenirs.

The names of donors and the amount of scholarship were:—

NO. of AWARDS	AMOUNT
Chow Chung Kai	16 \$30,000
Liang Meng Tsi	66 \$26,000
Nam Tai Electronic Co Ltd	20 \$24,320
Lam Soon (Hong Kong) Ltd	7 \$7,760
Lawrence Chu	11 \$7,200
Etta Trading Co Ltd	5 \$5,000
Sun Hing Audio Equipment	5 \$5,000
Mfy Ltd	2 \$5,000
Safer Electrical Mfy Co Ltd	2 \$5,000
Great Cheong Hing Printing Co Ltd	5 \$3,300
Forward Winsime Industries Ltd	3 \$3,100
Chiu Fu-san	6 \$3,000
Stephen Hui	6 \$3,000
Yan Hing Mining Co Ltd	6 \$3,000
Herald Metal & Plastics Works Ltd	1 \$3,000
Electronic Devices Ltd	1 \$3,000
Progress Construction Ltd	2 \$3,000
Chow Mun	3 \$2,800
Li Chung Shing Tong	4 \$2,640
Shell Electric Mfy Co Ltd	8 \$2,600
Mangura Mfy Co Ltd	1 \$2,500
Chung Fu Mfy Ltd	1 \$2,500
Wing Tai Exporters Ltd	1 \$2,500
Ting Tai Wah Cheong Metal Mfy Co Ltd	4 \$2,320
Lau Sai Yan	4 \$2,000
Johnson Electric Ind Mfy Ltd	5 \$2,000
Ngai Shiu-kit	4 \$2,000
South Asia Products Corp	2 \$2,000
Herbert Liang	4 \$2,000



安南皮革工廠有限公司	4	2,000	Timothy Fok	4	\$2,000
合成隆信飾有限公司	1	2,000	Philip K H Lai	4	\$2,000
威馬製衣廠有限公司	1	2,000	Alice Y T Cheng	4	\$2,000
國際紡織有限公司	2	1,600	Andy Fur Factory Ltd	4	\$2,000
環球光學製品廠有限公司	5	1,600	Hoop Shing Loong Lamps	1	\$2,000
尹德勝	3	1,500	Sweet Mart Garment Works Ltd	1	\$2,000
嘉華膠製製品廠	3	1,400	Universal Optical Industries Ltd	2	\$1,800
葉慶忠	2	1,320	Paul Yin	3	\$1,500
精美毛織廠有限公司	1	1,200	Ka Wah Mfy Ltd	3	\$1,400
聯通利有限公司	2	1,000	Yip Hing Chung	2	\$1,320
捷和貨箱有限公司	2	1,000	Perfect Knitting Co Ltd	1	\$1,200
曾民裕	3	1,000	The World United Trading Co Ltd	2	\$1,000
民衆布廠有限公司	1	1,000	International Containers Ltd	2	\$1,000
義生實業有限公司	1	1,000	Kevin Chan	3	\$1,000
立基路克廠有限公司	2	1,000	United Weaving Fty Ltd	1	\$1,000
陳道煥	4	1,000	Yee Shing Industrial Co Ltd	1	\$1,000
朱本善	2	1,000	Lucky Enamelware Fty Ltd	2	\$1,000
新昌集團(香港)有限公司	2	1,000	Chan Tou Hoon	4	\$1,000
綜合製衣廠有限公司	1	1,000	Chu Poon Shin	2	\$1,000
步陸鞋廠有限公司	1	1,000	Hsin Chong Holdings (HK) Ltd	2	\$1,000
自然製衣廠有限公司	1	900	Associated Garment Mfy Co Ltd	1	\$1,000
品珍醬園有限公司	3	900	Po Shing Shoe Co Ltd	1	\$1,000
黃克觀	2	800	Seifeident Garment (Textile) Fty	1	\$900
文明電子有限公司	1	800	Pun Chun Sauce & Preserved Fruit Fty Ltd	3	\$900
霍華彬	1	800	Haking Wong	2	\$800
偉登洋行	5	750	Keystone Electronics Ltd	1	\$800
德信製衣廠	1	660	Fok Wah Pun	1	\$800
中國信徒援助會	1	500	Wintun Company	5	\$750
英輝修船廠有限公司	1	500	Tak Shun Garment Fty	1	\$660
林浩彬	1	500	Chinese Christian Aid Foundation Ltd	1	\$500
香港工商銀行	1	500	A Fai Shipbuilders & Shiprepairs Co Ltd	1	\$500
尹致中	1	500	Paul Lim	1	\$500
新昌洋行有限公司	1	500	H K Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd	1	\$500
清水俊	1	500	Yin Chi Chung	1	\$500
天工機織造廠	1	500	Shing Chong Tailor Ltd	1	\$500
中立包裝文具有限公司	1	300	Susumu Shimizu	1	\$500
金源鞋廠有限公司	1	300	Ten Gun Elastic Tapes Ltd	1	\$300
立達鞋廠有限公司	1	300	Chung Lup Packaging & Stationery	1	\$300
東亞機械有限公司	1	300	Kam Yuen Watch Case Mfy Ltd	1	\$300
廣寶至實業有限公司	1	300	Leader Embroidery & Garment Fty	1	\$300
鄭鴻輝	1	300	East Asia Industrial Machinery Co Ltd	1	\$300
新海祥豐膠工廠(香港)有限公司	1	300	Mabuchi Industry Co Ltd	1	\$300
黎明金屬製品廠有限公司	1	300	Steve Cheng	1	\$300
快怡電子公司	1	300	New Ocean Industrial (HK) Ltd	1	\$300
總數	292	206,070	Lai Ming Metal Mfy Ltd	1	\$200
			Fidelity Electronics	1	\$200
			Total	292	\$206,070

## 九龍、荃灣、官塘辦事處

近年廠商利用本會九龍及荃灣辦事處各項服務者日衆，所簽發各種來源證數目亦大幅增加。該兩辦事處所提供之服務，包括簽發各種產地來源證書，代收檢定產品樣本，辦理一般會務工作，介紹本會各種活動，解答有關問題及協助廠商解決疑難等。更經常與區內廠商、工商社團及政府部門保持聯繫，推進本會會務工作，並參與社區服務，為社會大眾謀求福利。本會為應付會務日益擴展之需要，特於一九八三年十一月設立官塘辦事處（位於觀塘工商聯會），該辦事處在區內已發揮為廠商提供服務之功能，所簽發之產地來源證數目亦與日俱增，廠商咸稱利便。

## 訓練課程

過去一年，本會為會員提供的訓練課程包括：

- (一) 消防設備操作訓練課程  
一九八三年九月，本會舉辦消防設備操作訓練課程，由裕生工程有限公司贊助，消防事務處協辦，課程內容包括有關法例、物主及承造商責任、自動火灑系統、喉嚨、自動防火警報系統及滅火筒等的應用，並有滅火系統的示範和實習。
- (二) 僱員賠償（修訂）法例課程  
一九八四年一月，一九八二年僱員賠償（修訂）法案的主要修訂條文正式生效，本會舉辦有關該法例的訓練課程。由勞工署及友邦保險有限公司提供二位講者，解釋修訂條文。該課程獲得良好反應，課堂參與熱烈。本會在課堂結束時進行意見調查，結果顯示超過百分之八十的參加者都對課程對他們有益，並要求本會舉辦有關其他勞工法例的課程。
- (三) 僱傭及有關勞工法例課程  
一九八四年六月，本會依照會員要求，舉辦另一項內容較為廣泛的勞工法例訓練課程——僱傭及有關勞工法例課程，共分七節，內容包括僱傭條例、勞資關係法例及勞資審裁處工作，由勞工處、勞資審裁處及工業界資深人士主講，反應熱烈，本會今後將舉辦同類課程。

## Kowloon, Tsuen Wan and Kwun Tong Offices

The services of the branch offices in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan have been well utilised by manufacturers and traders in recent years. There has been a great increase in the number of certificates of origin issued. Services provided by the offices include issuing certificates of origin, handling general enquiries, receiving samples of products for testing and promoting services of the Association. Liaison with manufacturers, trade and industrial organizations as well as government departments has been well maintained by the offices which also provide information to manufacturers and participate in community services and activities.

In 1983 November, the Association started running a Liaison Office in Kwun Tong (in the office of the Hong Kong Kwun Tong Industries and Commerce Association) to provide services to manufacturers in the district. The number of certificates of origin issued had been increasing and the services were welcomed by manufacturers.

## Training Courses

In the year under review, the Association organized a series of training courses for members.

## Fire Service Installation Introduction Course

Fire Service Installation Introduction Course was conducted in 1983 September with sponsorship from Yue San Engineering Ltd. and assistance from the Fire Services Department. Subjects of lecture included legal requirement, responsibility of owner and contractor, automatic sprinkler, hose reel, alarm system and fire extinguishers. The lectures were supplemented with demonstrations and practical training on the use of fire extinguishers.

## Employees' Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance 1982 Courses

Employees' Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance 1982 courses were held in 1984 January when the Ordinance with major amendments came into enforcement. Two speakers each from the Labour Department and the American International Underwriters Ltd were invited to speak on different parts of the amended Ordinance. Response to the course was good in terms of number of enrolment and participation in class discussions. According to the findings of the survey at the end of the course, more than 80% of the participants found the course useful. They also requested the Association to organize courses on other labour legislations.

## Training course on Employment Ordinance and Related Legislations

Training course on Employment Ordinance and Related Legislations, a more comprehensive



四 塑膠工模訓練課程  
本會與製造業工程師會於一九八四年三月二日至四月廿四日合辦塑膠工模訓練課程，該課程共二十四小時，專為對塑膠模具有基本認識的人士舉辦，目的在使他們能獨立繪圖，以製造較高水準的塑膠壓注工程。課程內容包括工模基本結構、入水及水道設計、脫模方式、冷卻系統、滑板設計、配件選擇和保養等，有五十多人參加。

五 特許製造權合約與科技轉移研討會  
本會與香港工業總會及香港生產力促進中心於一九八三年十月七日舉辦一項「特許製造權合約與科技轉移」研討會，以協助廠商了解洽購外國科技應注意事項，及有關國際慣例。課程內容包括合約細則、技術範圍、改善及革新、有關技術服務、合約費用、付款細則、被保證人及保證人、須負責任及稅項、使用技術的限制、適用法例及仲裁等，由西德科隆大律師公會 Mr. Paul R. Strunk 主講，參加者包括工程師、律師及其他專業人士。

course on labour legislations, was conducted in 1984 June, which was prompted by members request. This seven-section course covered the Employment Ordinance, Labour Relation Ordinance and Work of Labour Tribunal. The profound knowledge in the relevant fields from Labour Department, Labour Tribunal and a member factory. Due to the encouraging response, similar courses would be planned in the future.

**Plastic Mould Design Training Course**  
Plastic Mould Design Training Course was jointly organized by the Society of Manufacturing Engineers and the Association from 1984 March 20 to April 24. This twenty-hour training course was tailored to help those with basic knowledge in plastic mould design to advance their skills so that they could work on designs more independently and produce better plastic injection mould. The content of the course covered the basic structures of a plastic mould, the design of runners and gates, ejecting systems, cooling systems, selection of parts and components, maintenance, etc. The course was attended by some fifty participants.

#### Seminar on Technology Transfer through International Licensing Agreement

A one-day seminar on Technology Transfer through International Licensing Agreement was jointly organized by the Hong Kong Productivity Centre, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and the Association on 1983 October 7. The objective was to familiarize participants with international practices in technological know-how licensing through contracts with foreign partners. The topics covered were contract documents, scope of know-how, improvements and innovations, technical services, licence fee, terms of payment, warranties and guarantees, liabilities and taxes, limitations concerning the use of know-how, sub-licensing and sub-contracting, applicable law and arbitration. The Seminar was conducted by Mr. Paul R. Strunk of the Cologne Bar, Federal Republic of Germany and was well attended by businessmen, engineers, lawyers, and patent attorneys specializing in international licensing.

The Association also sponsored training courses of special interest to members. These included the Quality Circle and Personnel Management Training Course organized by the Harbour Jaycees Ltd and Hong Kong Industrial Relations Association respectively.

For overseas training courses, the Association assisted in the selection of applicants. In April 1983, one applicant recommended by the Association was enrolled in the annual Overseas Technical Training Assistance Program organized and sponsored by the Osaka Prefectural Government.

#### 訪問與款接

1983年

7月15日 法國機械工業總會遠東區代表巴立斯 (Mr. Bernara J. Paris) 蒞會訪問。  
8月1日 立法局非官守議員王霖與香港貿易發展局經理周天石及市場主任黃志強聯袂參觀本會檢定中心。  
8月3日 本會與香港工業總會聯合歡宴深圳考察團，由梁湘團長介紹深圳經濟特區發展情況。  
8月15日 廣州第二輕工業局代表參觀本會檢定中心，並商討電器產品檢定及合作之可能性。  
8月25日 工業署新任助理署長 (環境及資源) 麥景禮訪問本會。  
8月25日 工業署署長黃錦熙列席本會董事會議，介紹該署工作概況。  
9月1日 美國駐港總領事館經濟科長穆突樂及副科長艾德爾會訪問。  
9月2日 日本貿易振興會長野縣代表小泉博司參觀本會檢定中心。  
9月29日 本會歡宴工商司何鴻鑾暨工業署與貿易署高級人員。  
10月11日 日本鹿兒島貿易團訪問本會，就促進雙邊貿易交換意見。  
10月25日 日本福岡縣貿易團蒞會訪問，洽談促進貿易事宜。  
10月30日 工業署署長易誠禮、助理署長魏允誠 (技術支援) 及麥景禮 (環境及資源) 參觀本會檢定中心。  
11月2日 牙買加工業及商務部長華斯率領代表團訪問本會，就促進工業投資合作事宜交換意見。  
11月5日 加拿大曼尼托巴省經濟發展及旅遊部長 Hon. Muriel Smith 率領代表團蒞會訪問，介紹該省經濟狀況及投資機會。  
11月7日 馬來西亞 Pahang 州州長 Datuk Najib 率領投資考察團蒞會訪問，與本會會員舉行座談會。  
11月18日 工業署助理總監 (科學及技術部) 黎蕭寶珍女士及高級電子工程師謝振昌參觀本會檢定中心。  
12月1日 工業署標準及計量實驗室工程師盧仲鳴、李偉標及李龍泰等參觀本會檢定中心。  
12月8日 福建省質促分會代表團參觀本會檢定中心。

#### Visit and Reception

1983

July 15 Mr. Bernara J. Paris, Far East representative of the French Chamber of Engineering Industry visited the Association.  
August 1 Mr. Wong Lam, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, Mr. T. S. Chow and Mr. C. K. Wong, Manager and Marketing Officer respectively of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council visited the CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories.  
August 3 The Association and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries jointly hosted a luncheon in honour of a delegation from Shenzhen. Mr. Liang Xiang gave a briefing on the development of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.  
August 15 A delegation from Guangzhou Second Light Industry Bureau visited TCL to discuss the testing of electronic products and the possibility of cooperation.  
August 25 Mr. P. R. M. Mackley, newly appointed Assistant Director of Industry (Environment & Resources) visited the Association.  
August 25 Mr. Paul Wong, Acting Director of Industry, attended the General Committee Meeting of the Association to give a briefing on the work of the Department.  
September 1 Mr. Richard Mueller and Mr. Marshall P. Adair, consuls of the USA visited the Association.  
September 2 Mr. H. Koizumi, Magano representative of Japan Trade Centre - Hong Kong, visited TCL.  
September 29 The Association hosted a dinner in honour of Mr. Eric P. Ho, Secretary for Trade and Industry and other senior officials of the Trade and Industry Departments.  
October 11 A trade delegation from Kagoshima, Japan visited the Association to exchange views on bilateral trade.  
October 25 Japan Fukuoka Trade Mission visited the Association to discuss trade promotion.  
October 30 Mr. J. F. Yaxley, Director of Industry, Mr. E. J. Evans, Technical Consultant, and Mr. P. R. M. Mackley, Assistant Director of Industry (Environment & Resources) visited the CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories.



# 1984年

- 1月5日 斯里蘭卡工商業總會會長 Mr. A. H. Rajkotwala 訪問本會。
- 1月6日 華潤(集團)有限公司之省、市、自治區聯絡部江蘇省代表委員會訪問。
- 1月17日 荃灣模範工友遴選委員會委員及獲選工友，由貿易發展局荃灣辦事處代表率領，參觀本會除定中心。
- 1月18日 加拿大滿地可工業發展署署長 Mr. Claude Piche 及巴拿馬投資局官員 Ms. Lilia Ng 分別訪問本會，邀請本港廠商前往該地進行工業投資，並討論投資合作有關問題。

- November 2 Mr Douglas Vaz, Minister of Industry and Commerce of Jamaica, visited the Association to exchange views on the promotion of industrial investment and cooperation.
- November 5 A delegation led by Mrs Muriel Smith, Minister of Economic Development and Tourism of Manitoba, Canada, visited the Association to introduce the economic development and investment opportunities in Manitoba.
- November 7 An investment study mission led by Mr Datuk Najib, Chief Minister of Pahang, Malaysia, visited the Association and had a meeting with members.
- November 18 Mrs A P C Lai, Assistant Director of Industry (Science and Technology), and Mr C C Tse, Senior Electronics Engineer, visited TCL.
- December 1 Mr C M Lo, Mr W P Lee and LT Lee, engineers of the government Standards and Calibration Laboratory visited TCL.
- December 8 A delegation from Fujian Sub-council of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade visited TCL.

## 1984

- January 5 Mr A H Rajkotwala, Chairman of Sri Lanka Chamber of Industry and Commerce, visited the Association.
- January 6 Jiangsu representatives of China Resources (Holding) Co Ltd visited the Association.
- January 17 Members of the Tsuen Wan Model Worker Selection Committee and the selected workers, led by officers of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (Tsuen Wan Office), visited TCL.
- January 18 Mr Claude Piche, Director of Industrial Development Department of Montreal, Canada, and Miss Lilia Ng, official of the Investment Council of Panama visited the Association respectively to invite local manufacturers to invest in the industry of the two countries and to discuss investment cooperation.
- January 20 Mr Fan Tao-zhai, Secretary-General of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and Mr Industry and Commerce of Guangdong Shen Yong-chun of Federation of Industry and Commerce visited the Association.

- 1月20日 中華全國工商業聯合會秘書長樊陶齋及廣東省工商業聯合會常務副主任委員沈永楷蒞會訪問。
- 1月20日 中國國際貿易學會會長周化民率代表團蒞會訪問，本會安排會員與該團團員舉行座談會。
- 2月16日 英國伯明翰市政廳總幹事高葛率領四位代表訪問本會，洽談促進本港與該市之貿易及經濟合作關係。
- 2月20日 加拿大魁北克省政府代表團，由文化、社會及移民部部長 Mr. Gerald Godin 率領蒞會訪問，就工業投資及經濟合作問題交換意見。
- 3月8日 山西省政府代表團由顧問賈冲之率領訪問本會，介紹該省經濟發展狀況。
- 3月20日 英國 Medway & Gillingham Chamber Of Commerce 貿易團蒞會訪問，就促進港、英投資及貿易事宜交換意見。
- 3月21日 奧地利國際經濟關係訪問團訪問本會，了解本會工作活動，並洽談加強歐洲與本港投資貿易關係。
- 3月26日 非洲特蘭斯開(Transkei)商業部長蒞會訪問，介紹該國各項吸引海外投資設施。
- 3月29日 加拿大多倫多華商貿易團由會長鄭偉祺率領訪問本會，就促進港、加兩地經濟聯繫交換意見。
- 4月6日 印度運動用品促進局訪問團由該國商務部總監 Mr. Joginder Singh 率領蒞會訪問，討論促進投資及貿易事宜。
- 4月10日 斯里蘭卡政府國際經濟合作部理事由駐港領事陪同訪問本會。
- 4月10日 美國佛羅里達州代表團蒞會訪問，介紹當地工商發展情況，並洽商促進雙邊貿易及投資合作關係。
- 4月13日 由全印度廠商機構主辦之貿易團訪問本會。
- 4月17日 大阪商工會議所副所長 Mr. Kondo 及國際事務部幹事 Mr. M. Sugimoto 蒞會訪問。
- 4月19日 哥倫比亞貿易及投資促進團訪問本會，洽商促進雙邊貿易及投資合作問題。

- January 20 A delegation led by Mr Zhou Hui-min, President of China Institute of International Trade visited the Association and had meeting with members.
- February 16 A four-member delegation led by Mr Tom Caulcott, Chief Executive of Birmingham City Council, Britain, visited the Association to discuss the promotion of trade and economic cooperation between Hong Kong and Birmingham.
- February 20 A delegation of Quebec Government of Canada, led by Mr Gerald Godin, Minister of Cultural Community and Immigration, visited the Association to exchange views on industrial investment and economic cooperation.
- March 8 A delegation of Shanxi government, led by Mr Jia Chon-zhi, visited the Association to introduce the economic development in the province.
- March 20 A trade mission from Medway and Gillingham Chamber of Commerce of Britain visited the Association to exchange views on the promotion of investment and trade between Hong Kong and Britain.
- March 21 An International Economic Relations Mission from Austria visited the Association to have an understanding of the work and activities of the Association and to discuss the enhancement of the investment and trade relation between Europe and Hong Kong.
- March 26 Director of Commerce of Transkei, Africa, visited the Association to introduce the various facilities in the country for the attraction of overseas investment.
- March 29 A trade mission from Toronto Chinese Business Association of Canada, led by Mr Herbert Chang, President, visited the Association to exchange views on the promotion of economic relations between the two areas.
- April 6 A mission from Indian Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, led by Mr Joginder Singh, Director of Ministry of Commerce, visited the Association to discuss the promotion of investment and trade.

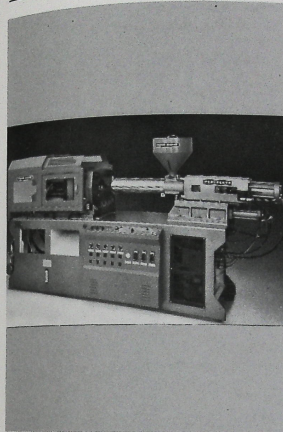


- 5月4日 盧森堡王儲率領之盧森堡經濟發展局訪問團蒞會訪問。
- 5月5日 非洲博次瓦納工商部人員訪問本會，介紹該國投資環境及貿易情況。
- 5月24日 國際保護工業產權協會中國分會秘書長、中國專利代理（香港）有限公司副董事長兼總經理柯谷書列席本會董事會，講述中國專利法與商標法。
- 6月6日 日本鹿兒島縣水產商工部商工振興課副課長 Mr. Masahiko Fukuda 及貿易部經理 Mr. Hirofumi Koga 蒞會訪問。

- April 10 The Director of International Economic Cooperation Division of Sri Lanka, accompanied by the Consul in Hong Kong, visited the Association.
- April 10 A delegation from Florida of the USA visited the Association to introduce the development of trade and industry in the State and to discuss the promotion of bilateral trade and investment cooperation.
- April 13 A trade mission organized by the All India Manufacturers' Organization visited the Association.
- April 17 Mr. Kondo, Vice-President of Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. M. Sugimoto, Director of International Division, visited the Association.
- April 19 A Columbian Trade and Investment Promotion Mission visited the Association to discuss the promotion of bilateral trade and investment cooperation.
- May 4 A mission from the Board of Economic Development of Luxembourg, led by the Crown Prince of Luxembourg, visited the Association.
- May 5 Officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Botswana of Africa visited the Association to introduce the investment environment and trade in the country.
- May 24 Mr. Liu Gushu, General Manager of China Patent Agent (HK) Ltd, attended General Committee meeting of the Association to explain the laws on patent and trade mark of China.
- June 6 Mr. Masahiko Fukuda, Vice Director of Commerce and Industry Promotion Division of Kagoshima Prefecture Government, and Mr. Hirofumi Koga, Sector Manager of Trade Promotion, Commerce and Industry Promotion Sector of Kagoshima Prefecture Government visited the Association.

## 一九八四年香港新產品比賽

### 1984 HONG KONG NEW PRODUCTS COMPETITION

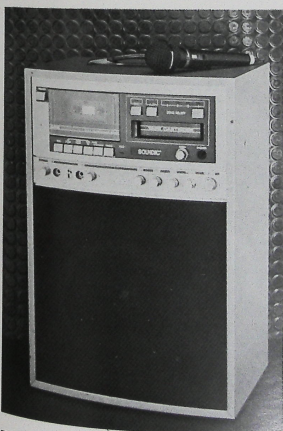


優異獎（機械類）  
恆生機器有限公司之  
四缸油壓鎖模注塑機

此部機器有別於傳統大直徑缸鎖模注塑機，鎖模力由四缸平均承擔，以保證性能可靠，而毋須大型工作母機加工大直徑缸。其油壓增壓裝置令模腔迅速，靈敏及準確，而不須安裝大流量油泵。並有電腦程序控制系統及數字盤方便操作。

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT (Machinery and Engineering Products Category) 4-Cylinder Hydraulic Clamping System Injection Moulding Machine by Hang Sang Engineering Factory Limited

This machine is different from the conventional large diameter single cylinder design. The clamping force is spread evenly among 4 cylinders to enhance reliability. Large-scale machining and fabrication are not required. Its hydraulic pre-filled system can achieve high-speed, sensitive and accurate opening and closing of mould clamping, and avoid the installation of a large flow-rate pump. It also features a computer programmable control system and digital read-out.



優異獎（文娛用品類）  
聲德電子有限公司之  
唱歌伴侶

此產品為喜愛唱歌人士提供配樂，適用於舞會、家庭及一般社交聚會，可錄音、重播，適合練習唱歌用途。並具備八聲道拾音器、APSS系統錄音座、高靈度回饋系統，可用電磁或交流電操作。

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT (Leisure Items Category) Singing Mate (Model SM-1) by Soundic Electronics Limited

This product provides back-up music for singing and is designed for parties, social gatherings and family entertainment. It can be used for recording, playback and practising. It features an 8-track cartridge player, a compact cassette deck with APSS system, and a high performance echo system, and can be powered by battery or A.C.





優異獎 (文娛用品類)  
Barney Hong Kong Limited之  
植物守衛

此土壤深度探針是特別為控制家居植物之  
設計，插入泥土後，當土壤水份降至既定  
既會發出悅耳旋律，以示需要澆水。此產  
個筆芯電池，且能不斷操作。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Leisure Items Category)  
**Melody Plant Sentry**  
by Barney Hong Kong Limited

This soil moisture probe is designed for monitoring the water requirement of houseplants. After being inserted into the soil, it will play a pleasant melody when the moisture level falls below the predetermined minimum, reminding the user to water the plant. It is powered by a 1.5V AA/alkaline battery and functions continuously.

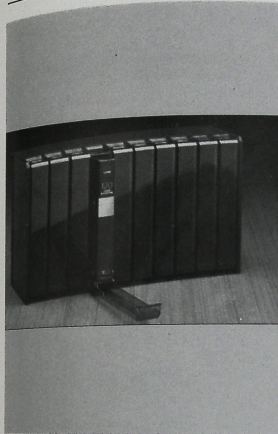


優異獎 (電子產品類)  
Teleconso Electronics Limited之  
吃角子電話機

此電話機可用作打出或接聽電話，附有脈沖／音調擊  
，方便打長途電話。其微型訊息處理機可控制打出電  
話號碼數目，以防未經許可打出長途電話。其電子响  
號可隨意調校強弱。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Electronic Products Category)  
**Payfone**

This payfone can be used for making outgoing and receiving incoming calls. It is pulse/tone switchable which facilitates long-distance dialling. Its micro-processor can control the number of digits dialed out and prevent unauthorized long distance calls. It also features an electronic bell which can choose a louder or quieter tone.



優異獎 (塑膠產品類)  
新興音響用品有限公司之  
錄影帶儲藏箱

此儲藏箱可防塵，使錄影帶保持清潔。其透明膠門使  
辨認容易，打開時盒帶自動滑出。公模設計可按不同  
市場需求調整儲帶數目。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Plastic Products Category)  
**Video Cassette Storage Library**  
by Sun Hing Audio Equipment Manufactory Limited

This product keeps out dust and stores video tapes in clean conditions. The transparent door enables easy identifying and when opened, the tape slips out automatically. The mould is so designed that storages of different capacities can be produced according to market demand.



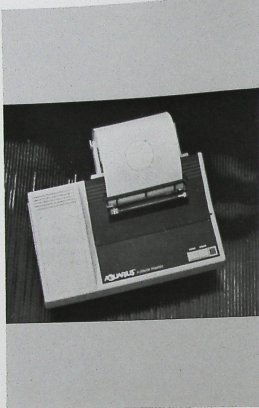
優異獎 (玩具類)  
廣達實業有限公司之  
小型火車組合

此火車組合乃為五歲及以上之兒童而製，由三十六架  
火車組成，並有山洞及真實之哨子發聲，火車之行駛  
用電操作，而多個手掣則可增添遊戲之趣味性。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Toys Category)  
**Micro Train Set**

This toy is designed for children of five years old and up. It is made up of 36 miniature rail cars, and features mountain tunnels and real locomotive whistle sound. There is a power control for train movements, and the main track and staging switches can enhance play value.





優異獎 (電子產品類)  
 樂德電子 (遠東) 有限公司之  
 四色印刷機  
 此印刷機具有 RS 232 接駁硬件，可與其他電腦系統  
 或電子設備連接，例如保安系統、測量設備等等。可  
 迅速印出彩色圖表及字母數字，安裝容易，而且操作  
 程序簡單。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
 (Electronic Products Category)  
 4-Colour Printer

by Radofin Electronics (Far East) Limited  
 This machine features an industry standard RS 232 interface and can be used with other computer systems or electronic equipments such as security system, test equipment, etc. It quickly creates colourful printouts of alphanumerics, charts and graphs. It is designed for easy setup and simple operation.



優異獎 (電器類)  
 建業五金塑膠廠有限公司之  
 電熱水壺  
 此電熱水壺可在五至八分鐘內煮沸開水。壺身透明，  
 操作過程及容量一目了然。水沸後自動跳起，即使無  
 水而錯誤按動開關掣亦會自動熄滅。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
 (Electrical Products Category)  
 Electric Kettle

by Kin Hip Metal and Plastic Factory Limited  
 This electric kettle boils water in 5 to 8 minutes. Its transparent body makes the volume of water and operation easily perceptible. The automatic switch-off device functions when water boils and when the kettle is empty.



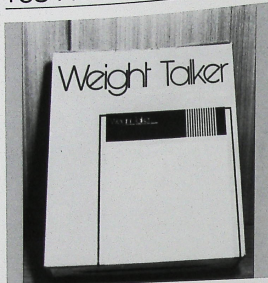
優異獎 (雜項類)  
 Ebeeco Limited 之  
 燃料節省器  
 此電子控制產品可安裝於汽車引擎，於汽車減速時，  
 自動停止燃料流入內燃引擎，省却燃料，並可減低空  
 氣污染。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
 (Miscellaneous Products Category)  
 Robot Fuel Saver  
 by Ebeeco Limited

This electronically controlled fuel saving device can be fitted to car engines to stop automatically the flow of fuel to internal combustion engines whenever the car decelerates. It can save fuel and reduce air pollution.

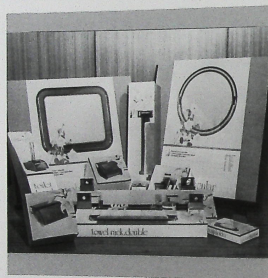


一九八四年香港「包裝星獎」比賽  
1984 HONG KONG PACKSTAR COMPETITION



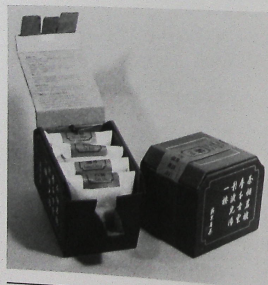
香港包裝星獎  
類別：保護包裝  
獲獎包裝：Weight Talker  
參加者：萬年行  
設計者：周業昌先生

1984 HONG KONG PACKSTAR AWARD  
Category : Protective  
Package : Weight Talker  
Submitted by : Barney Hong Kong Ltd.  
Designed by : Mr. Chow Yip Cheong



香港包裝星獎  
類別：紙製包裝  
獲獎包裝：浴室潔具全套包裝  
參加者：廣達實業有限公司  
設計者：李炳南先生

1984 HONG KONG PACKSTAR AWARD  
Category : Paper  
Package : Package for a full set of  
bathroom fittings  
Submitted by : Qualidux Industrial Co. Ltd.  
Designed by : Mr. Philip P. N. Li



香港包裝星獎  
類別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：茶葉包裝  
參加者：許誠毅先生  
設計者：許誠毅先生

1984 HONG KONG PACKSTAR AWARD  
Category : Creative Idea  
Package : Package for Chinese Tea  
Submitted by : Mr. Raman Hui Shing Ngai  
Designed by : Mr. Raman Hui Shing Ngai



香港包裝優異獎  
類別：陳列包裝  
獲獎包裝：One sheet die-cut display pack  
參加者：巨漢臣設計事務所  
設計者：余華祖先生

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1984

Category : Display  
Package : One sheet die-cut  
display pack  
Submitted by : Creation House  
Designed by : Mr. Michael Miller Yu



香港包裝優異獎  
類別：陳列包裝  
獲獎包裝：小刀陳列包裝系列  
參加者：康家國際產品有限公司  
設計者：麥永開先生

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1984

Category : Display  
Package : Display pack series  
for knives  
Submitted by : Cougar International Ltd.  
Designed by : Mr. Ringo Mak Wing Hoi

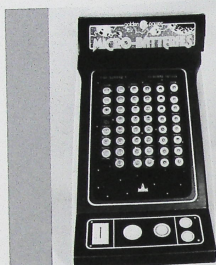


香港包裝優異獎  
類別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：米餅包裝  
參加者：徐麗中小姐  
設計者：徐麗中小姐

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1984

Category : Creative Idea  
Package : Package for Chinese  
rice cakes  
Submitted by : Ms. Liliane Tsui Lai Chung  
Designed by : Ms. Liliane Tsui Lai Chung





香港包裝優異獎  
類 別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：電芯陳列包裝  
參 加 者：許誠毅先生  
設 計 者：許誠毅先生

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1984

Category : Creative Idea  
Package : Display package for micro batteries  
Submitted by : Mr. Raman Hui Shing Ngai  
Designed by : Mr. Raman Hui Shing Ngai



香港包裝優異獎  
類 別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：Display unit for kitchenware  
參 加 者：繆劍輝先生  
設 計 者：繆劍輝先生

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1984

Category : Creative Idea  
Package : Display unit for kitchenware  
Submitted by : Mr. Mau Kim Fai  
Designed by : Mr. Mau Kim Fai



香港包裝優異獎  
類 別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：Pack for a Chinese painting set  
參 加 者：繆劍輝先生  
設 計 者：繆劍輝先生

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1984

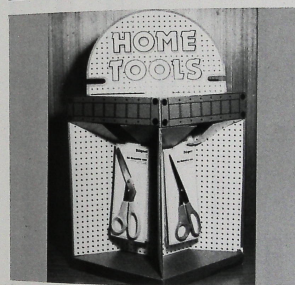
Category : Creative Idea  
Package : Pack for a Chinese painting set  
Submitted by : Mr. Mau Kim Fai  
Designed by : Mr. Mau Kim Fai



香港包裝優異獎  
類 別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：剪刀及剪刀陳列包裝  
參 加 者：龔偉文先生  
設 計 者：龔偉文先生

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1984

Category : Creative Idea  
Package : A display unit for cutter and scissors  
Submitted by : Mr. Stanley Kung Wai Man  
Designed by : Mr. Stanley Kung Wai Man



香港包裝優異獎  
類 別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：即包禮盒  
參 加 者：梁弘道先生  
設 計 者：梁弘道先生

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1984

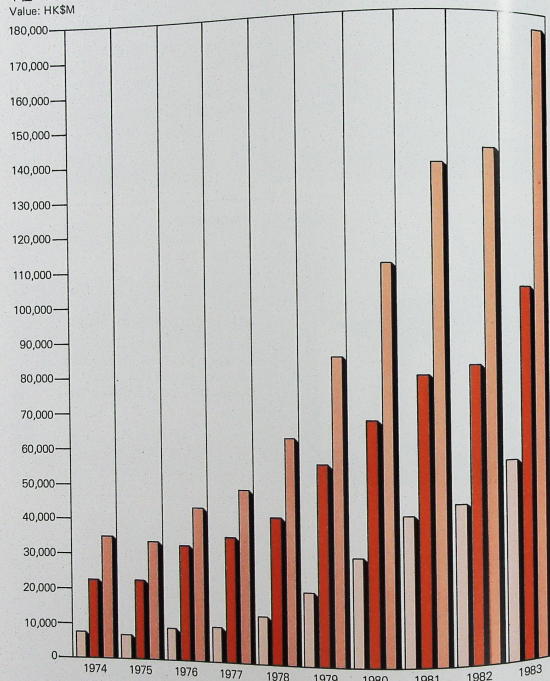
Category : Creative Idea  
Package : Ready Wrap Packing  
Submitted by : Mr. Liang Wang Tao  
Designed by : Mr. Liang Wang Tao



各種統計圖表  
STATISTICAL CHARTS

香港貿易統計圖  
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE 1974-1983

單位：百萬港元  
Value: HK\$M



轉口 RE-EXPORTS 出口 EXPORTS 入口 IMPORTS

香港貿易比較表  
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE 1974-1983

數值：(單位：百萬港元)  
Value: (HK\$M)

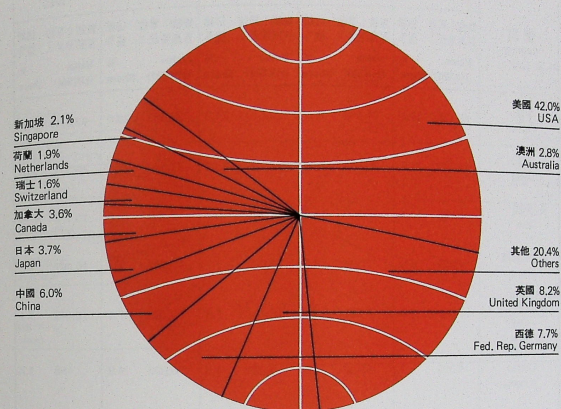
年份 Year	出口 Domestic Exports		入口 Imports		轉口 Re-exports		總貿易 Total Trade	
	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %
1974	22,911	+18	34,120	+18	7,124	+9	64,156	+17
1975	22,859	-0.2	33,472	-2	6,973	-2	63,304	-1
1976	32,629	+43	43,293	+29	8,928	+28	84,849	+34
1977	35,004	+7	48,701	+12	9,829	+10	93,534	+10
1978	40,711	+16	63,056	+29	13,197	+34	116,964	+23
1979	55,912	+37	85,837	+36	20,022	+52	161,771	+38
1980	68,171	+22	111,651	+30	30,072	+50	209,894	+30
1981	80,423	+18	138,375	+24	41,739	+39	260,537	+24
1982	83,032	+3	142,893	+3	44,353	+6	270,278	+4
1983	104,405	+26	175,442	+23	56,294	+27	336,141	+24



香港之主要出口市場比較表  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS | 1979-1983

國別 Country	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share
1) 美國 USA	18,797	33.6	22,591	33.1	29,200	36.3	31,223	37.6	43,802	42.0
2) 英國 United Kingdom	5,974	10.7	6,791	10.0	7,710	9.6	7,187	8.7	8,538	8.2
3) 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	6,344	11.4	7,384	10.8	7,048	8.8	7,031	8.5	8,043	7.7
4) 中國 China	603	1.1	1,605	2.4	2,924	3.6	3,808	4.6	6,223	6.0
5) 日本 Japan	2,656	4.8	2,329	3.4	2,940	3.7	3,167	3.8	3,910	3.7
6) 加拿大 Canada	1,637	2.9	1,782	2.6	2,355	2.9	2,637	3.2	3,731	3.6
7) 澳洲 Australia	1,789	3.2	1,941	2.8	2,710	3.4	2,832	3.4	2,927	2.8
8) 新加坡 Singapore	1,413	2.5	1,791	2.6	1,732	2.1	1,964	2.4	2,228	2.1
9) 荷蘭 Netherlands	1,406	2.5	1,575	2.3	1,598	2.0	1,692	2.0	1,963	1.9
10) 瑞士 Switzerland	949	1.8	1,279	1.9	1,332	1.7	1,378	1.7	1,660	1.6
其他 Others	14,344	25.5	19,103	28.1	20,874	25.9	20,115	24.1	21,380	20.4
全球總值 WORLD TOTAL	55,912	100.0	68,171	100.0	80,423	100.0	83,032	100.0	104,405	100.0

香港之主要出口市場比較圖  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS | 1983

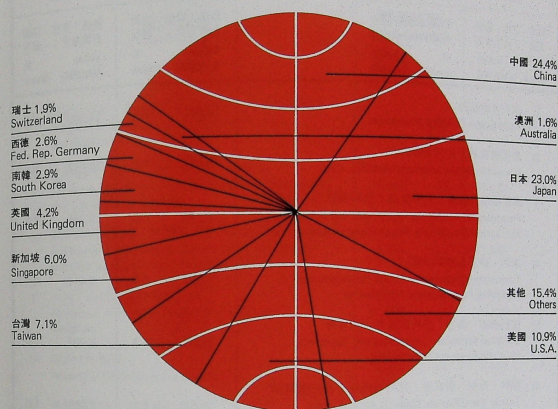




香港之主要入口來源比較表  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1979-1983

國別 Country	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值 % Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值 % Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值 % Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值 % Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值 % Share
1) 中國 China	15,130	17.6	21,948	19.7	29,510	21.3	32,935	23.0	42,821	24.4
2) 日本 Japan	19,320	22.5	25,644	23.0	32,130	23.2	31,540	22.1	40,333	23.0
3) 美國 USA	10,366	12.1	13,210	11.8	14,442	10.4	15,459	10.8	19,179	10.9
4) 新加坡 Singapore	4,821	5.6	7,384	6.6	10,627	7.7	10,207	7.1	10,482	6.0
5) 台灣 Taiwan	6,035	7.0	7,961	7.1	10,762	7.8	10,198	7.1	12,448	7.1
6) 英國 United Kingdom	4,350	5.1	5,456	4.9	6,283	4.5	6,892	4.8	7,456	4.2
7) 南韓 South Korea	2,529	3.0	3,869	3.5	5,496	4.0	4,557	3.2	5,050	2.9
8) 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	2,775	3.2	2,883	2.6	3,383	2.4	3,506	2.5	4,556	2.6
9) 瑞士 Switzerland	2,592	3.0	2,897	2.6	2,848	2.1	2,669	1.9	3,287	1.9
10) 澳洲 Australia	1,579	1.8	1,688	1.5	2,005	1.5	2,266	1.6	2,764	1.6
其他 Others	16,341	19.1	18,701	16.7	20,890	15.1	22,664	15.9	27,066	15.4
全球總值 WORLD TOTAL	85,837	100.0	111,651	100.0	138,375	100.0	142,893	100.0	175,442	100.0

香港之主要入口來源比較圖  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1983





香港主要出口產品  
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY HONG KONG  
1982-1983

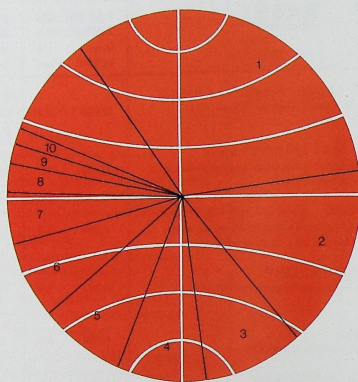
產品種類 Commodity	1982		1983	
	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值 % Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值 % Share
1) 成衣及附屬品 Apparel and Clothing Accessories	28,824	34.7	34,365	32.9
2) 雜類製成品 (另列者除外) Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles, n.e.s.	15,589	18.8	16,642	15.9
3) 攝影儀器及設備、光學製品 (另列者除外) 及鐘錶 Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies and Optical Goods n.e.s. Watches and Clocks	8,148	9.8	9,399	9.0
4) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備 Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Recording Apparatus and Equipments	5,672	6.8	8,410	8.1
5) 電動機械、儀器 (另列者除外) 及零件 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances n.e.s. and Electrical Parts thereof	6,055	7.3	8,203	7.9
6) 紡紗、布料、製成品 (另列者除外) 及有關製品 Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, n.e.s. and Related Products	5,052	6.1	7,084	6.8
7) 辦公室機器及自動資料處理儀器 Office Machines and Automatic Data Processing Equipment	2,270	2.7	5,144	4.9
8) 金屬製品 (另列者除外) Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	2,044	2.5	2,478	2.4
9) 旅行用品、手袋及同類製品 Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Containers	1,541	1.9	1,734	1.7
10) 金屬礦產及金屬碎屑 Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	487	0.6	1,434	1.4
其他 Others	7,350	8.8	9,512	9.0
出口總值 Total Exports	83,032	100.0	104,405	100.0

香港主要入口產品  
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY HONG KONG  
1982-1983

產品種類 Commodity	1982		1983	
	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值 % Share	數值 (單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值 % Share
1) 紡紗、布料、製成品 (另列者除外) 及有關製品 Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, n.e.s. and Related Products	18,180	12.7	24,045	13.7
2) 電動機械、儀器 (另列者除外) 及零件 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances, n.e.s. and Electrical Parts thereof	10,442	7.3	16,272	9.3
3) 攝影儀器及設備、光學製品 (另列者除外) 鐘錶 Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies and Optical Goods, n.e.s. Watches and Clocks	8,368	5.9	10,886	6.2
4) 石油、石油產品及有關原料 Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Related Materials	10,609	7.4	10,100	5.8
5) 成衣及附屬品 Apparel and Clothing Accessories	6,464	4.5	8,446	4.8
6) 雜類製成品 (另列者除外) Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles, n.e.s.	6,298	4.4	7,467	4.3
7) 非金屬礦物質製品 (另列者除外) Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.	7,119	5.0	7,453	4.2
8) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備 Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus and Equipment	4,899	3.4	6,408	3.7
9) 蔬菜及生果 Vegetables and Fruits	4,158	2.9	4,860	2.8
10) 金屬製品 (另列者除外) Manufactures of metal n.e.s.	3,125	2.2	4,451	2.5
其他 Others	63,231	44.3	75,054	42.7
入口總值 Total Imports	142,893	100.0	175,442	100.0

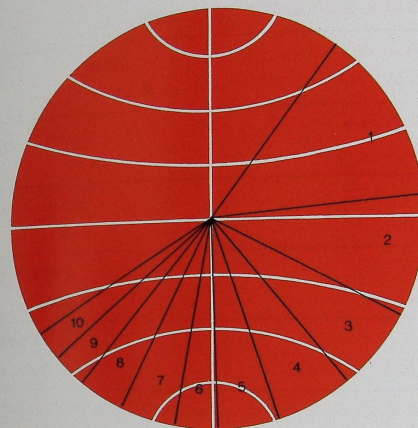


香港出口分類數值比率  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES  
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS 1983



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) 成衣及附屬品<br>Apparel and Clothing Accessories  | 6) 紡紗、布料、製成品（另列者除外）及有關製品<br>Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, n.e.s.<br>and Related Products |
| 2) 雜類製成品（另列者除外）<br>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles, n.e.s.   | 7) 辦公室機器及自動資料處理儀器<br>Office Machines and Automatic Data Processing<br>Equipment                     |
| 3) 攝影儀器及設備、光學製品（另列者除外）<br>及鐘錶<br>Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies<br>and Optical Goods n.e.s. Watches and Clocks | 8) 金屬製品（另列者除外）<br>Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.   |
| 4) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備<br>Telecommunications and Sound Recording and<br>Recording Apparatus and Equipments                              | 9) 旅行用品、手袋及同類製品<br>Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Containers                                    |
| 5) 電動機械、儀器（另列者除外）及零件<br>Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances<br>n.e.s. and Electrical Parts thereof                  | 10) 金屬礦產及金屬碎屑<br>Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap<br>其他<br>Others                                 |

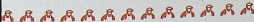

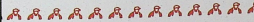

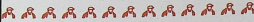




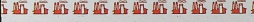

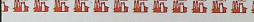


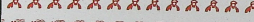
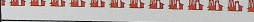
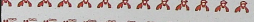
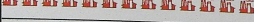
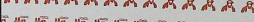
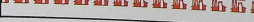
香港入口分類數值比率  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES  
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS 1983





- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) 紡紗、布料、製成品（另列者除外）及有關製品<br>Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, n.e.s.<br>and Related Products                        | 6) 雜類製成品（另列者除外）<br>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles, n.e.s.                                     |
| 2) 電動機械、儀器（另列者除外）及零件<br>Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances, n.e.s.<br>and Electrical Parts thereof             | 7) 非金屬礦物質製品（另列者除外）<br>Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.                                    |
| 3) 攝影儀器及設備、光學製品（另列者除外）鐘錶<br>Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies<br>and Optical Goods, n.e.s. Watches and Clocks | 8) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備<br>Telecommunications and Sound Recording and<br>Reproducing Apparatus and Equipment |
| 4) 石油、石油產品及有關原料<br>Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Related<br>Materials  | 9) 蔬菜及生果<br>Vegetables and Fruits  |
| 5) 成衣及附屬品<br>Apparel and Clothing Accessories  | 10) 金屬製品（另列者除外）<br>Manufactures of metal n.e.s.<br>其他<br>Others                                    |



香港製造業工廠數目及就業人數  
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT IN HONG KONG 1974-1983

1974	 600,128  28,857
1975	 678,857  31,034
1976	 773,746  36,303
1977	 755,108  37,568
1978	 800,026  39,606
1979	 870,898  42,282
1980	 907,463  45,025
1981	 905,899  47,996
1982	 847,194  46,448
1983	 855,417  45,576

 就業人數  
No. of Employees

 工廠數目  
Manufacturing Establishments

\*圖表所示製造工廠數目，自一九七四年起，乃根據政府統計處紀錄所包括之廠號，但不包括在統計期內停業之工廠。  
As from 1974 the number of manufacturing establishments covers all those known to the Census and Statistics Department but excludes those known not in operation at the survey date.



