



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



1986 - 1987  
ANNUAL REPORT

THE CHINESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG

THE CHINESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG

## INDUSTRY

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## 工業

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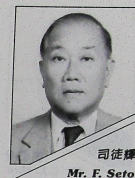
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### 代執行幹事

徐為夢

### 秘 書

蕭德生  
馮鈞福  
陳晉儀  
霍廣南

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胡百全律師

黃天榮律師

羅志力律師

核數師

馬炎理會計師行

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Dr. Philip Wong Yu Hong  
Mr. Tsang Kam Shing  
Mr. Chau Mun, Tony  
Mr. Lee Sai Yick  
Mr. Chu Poon Shin

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (ACTING)

Miss Rita P.K. Tsui

### SECRETARIES

Mr. T.S. Siu  
Mr. Charles Fung  
Mr. Stanley Chan  
Miss Elizabeth Fok

### LEGAL ADVISERS

Lo & Lo, Solicitors &  
Notaries Public  
P.C. Woo & Co. Solicitors &  
Notaries  
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Ho and Wong, Solicitors &  
Notaries  
Woo Kwan Lee Lo, Solicitors &  
Notaries Public

### AUDITORS

Charles Mar Fan & Co.

### 各業小組主任 SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

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Mr. C.K. Fong

#### 建築業

Mr. Darius Yeh Mou Deh

#### 五金業

Mr. Pong Ding Yuen, OBE

#### 化工業

Chemical and Chemical Products  
(incl. Products of Petroleum and  
Coal & Non-metallic Products)  
Mr. N.F. Leung

#### 藥品業

Pharmaceuticals  
Mr. C.L. Wan

#### 電機業

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and Appliances  
Dr. Yung Yau

#### 電子業

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#### 五金製品業

Fabricated Metal Products  
(except Machinery & Equipment)  
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Food, Beverage and Tobacco  
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職業訓練局 會計業訓練委員會 楊紹南	Accountancy Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. S.M. To	職業訓練局 紡織業訓練委員會 梁若愚	Textile Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Andrew K.Y. Leung	香港理工學院 生產及工業工程學顧問委員會 楊子波	Advisory Committee on Production and Industrial Engineering Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. Clement C.L. Yeung	香港貿易發展局 徐鶴珍 陳晉傑	Hong Kong Trade Facilitation Council Miss Rita P.K. Tsui Mr. Stanley Chan
職業訓練局 電機業訓練委員會 林慕周	Electrical Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. M.N. Lam	職業訓練局 建築事務委員會 衛潔儀	Committee on Translation Vocational Training Council Miss Paulona K.L. Wai	香港理工學院 機械與機械工程學顧問委員會 羅漫源	Advisory Committee on Mechanical and Marine Engineering Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. Francis M.H. Law	香港付貨人委員會 陳永祺	Hong Kong Shippers' Council Mr. Chan Wing Kee
職業訓練局 電子業訓練委員會 呂明華博士	Electronics Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Dr. M.W. Lui	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, JP	香港理工學院 就業顧問委員會 錢果豐博士	Advisory Committee on Graduate Employment Hong Kong Polytechnic Dr. Raymond K.F. Chien	香港國際玩具展覽會籌備委員會 徐鶴珍	Hong Kong International Toys & Games Fair Organizing Committee Miss. Rita P.K. Tsui
職業訓練局 金屬品製造工業訓練委員會 鄭維志	Machine Shop and Metal Working Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Ricky L.K. Chau Mr. Edward Fong	職業訓練局 技師訓練委員會 呂明華博士 蔣和莉	Committee on Training of Technologists Vocational Training Council Dr. M.W. Lui Miss Lily Chiang	香港理工學院 工業中心顧問委員會 林健鋒	Industrial Centre Advisory Committee Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. K.F. Lam	香港電子展覽會 陳晉傑	Hong Kong Electronics Fair Mr. Stanley Chan
職業訓練局 塑膠業訓練委員會 陳栢彬	Plastic Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Chan Kyrning	職業訓練局 電子資料處理訓練委員會 楊子波	Committee on Electronic Data Processing Vocational Training Council Mr. Clement C.L. Yeung	香港理工學院 環境研究中心屬下環境學顧問委員會 樓伯倫	Advisory Committee on Environmental Studies Hong Kong Polytechnic Mr. David P.L. Yeung	香港禮品及家居用品展覽會 莊聯生	Hong Kong Gift and Houseware Fair Mr. Henry K.S. Cheng
職業訓練局 印刷業訓練委員會 趙耀祖	Printing Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Paul Chu Yiu-Joe	職業訓練局 學徒訓練及技術測驗委員會 黃樹彬	Committee on Apprenticeship and Trade Testing Vocational Training Council Mr. S.B. Wong	香港城市理工學院 畢業生就業輔導委員會 錢果豐博士	Advisory Committee on Graduate Employment City Polytechnic of Hong Kong Dr. Raymond K.F. Chien	檢定所認可制度諮詢委員會 洪克協	Advisory Committee on Laboratory Accreditation Mr. Peter H.H. Hung
職業訓練局 船舶建造、修理及兩岸工程訓練委員會 王敬超	Shipbuilding, Ship Repair and Offshore Engineering Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. Ronnie M.C. Wong	職業訓練局 管理及督導訓練委員會 徐鶴珍	Committee on Management and Supervisory Training Vocational Training Council Miss Rita P.K. Tsui			香港檢定協會有限公司 尹德勝	Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories Ltd Mr. Paul T.S. Yin
職業訓練局 珠寶業訓練委員會 方洪耀	Jewellery Industry Training Board Vocational Training Council Mr. H.Y. Fong	職業訓練局 精密工具製造訓練委員會 余達達博士 林健鋒	Committee on Precision Tooling Training Vocational Training Council Dr. Henry Yu Mr. Jeffrey K.F. Lam				

# 工業

## 一九八七至八八年度政府財政預算

本年一月，本會就一九八七至八八年度預算案向財政司提交意見。預算案中必須維持簡單稅制及低稅率以吸引投資。本會特別指出過往施行之預繳稅款法及防止避稅條款均引起不必要之繁複程序，此外，由於鄰近國家相繼制訂稅務優惠措施以吸引投資，使香港與此等地區稅率差距日益縮小，因此本會認為應繼續保持低稅率或進一步減稅，以吸引可能遷往別處之外國投資。

本會亦回顧以往在幾年因為政府財政收支不敷，以致須提出加稅，並指出鑒於整體經濟情況好轉，政府應考慮將以往新設稅項，並將會予提高之稅款減低。本會建議利得稅應由19.5%減回至17%，而工業利潤應按長足以至納稅率上之損失，而將各工商業機構亦將有更加除稅後的資金供再投資用途。

本會亦建議取消非酒類精稅及稅，因此項稅收係在過往為平衡財政預算而提出，而以本港之熱帶氣候而言，享用非酒類精稅實屬必須而非奢侈品，而對此等稅收之課稅已構成過高負擔壓力。

在新稅務方面，本會建議將個人及已納人士之免稅額分別提高為二萬六千元及七萬二千元，以減輕低收入人士之經濟負擔。本會並建議不足五百元之稅款由徵收，以節省稅務局人力及提高工務效率。而子女及供養父母免稅額應隨通脹而調整。此外本會並建議財政司應盡力分開稅收，使稅務制度更為公平及承認已過但仍工作之婦女對社會之貢獻。

本會促請財政司將營地公司可以綜合稅收稅，促使該公司在訂立財務計劃時更具靈活性。

本會贊同政府開支應維持在佔國民生產之16%至17%之準則，並認為應繼續透過勞工團體研究以控制開支。本會亦要求財政司與庫務署應提供支援工業之服務措施，並訂立促進政策以利工業發展。本會更建議設立科技轉移服務。

在政府於二月間發表財政預算之後

，本會再度致函向財政司提交意見。本會認為財政預算較為保守，而所提之預繳稅建議只有表面作用。本會認為如政府在進行貿易設施時更加努力，而工商界全力提高產品質素，則所預測之出口及經濟增長應不難突破。

財政預算上無提及支援工業之建議，本會至為失望，認為政府應予以認真考慮，例如加快廢舊折舊率及設立科技轉移服務。

在稅項建議方面，本會認為多項間接稅項的提高，可以接受，但增加汽油稅則會影響運輸交通及市民生活，而對於不敷用非酒類精稅稅，本會表示失望。

財政司表示會考慮通脹稅項作為擴大稅收基礎的好處，本會促請財政司必須審慎考慮此等稅收對市民造成的負擔和實質上的效率等問題。

本會認為利得稅率減低0.5%不足以刺激本地及海外投資，而在整體經濟好轉及有大體量盈餘的情形之下，實應考慮進一步降低稅率。新稅務方面的減免只屬表面性，因為額外免稅額會隨收入而扣減，對於較高收入人士並無得益。最後本會對於不實施已納人士獨立課稅表示遺憾。

## 公務員薪酬水平調查

港府於一九八六年接納行政局建議，要求公務員薪俸及服務條件委員會進行非首長級公務員薪酬水平調查，以評估公務員之現行薪酬待遇與利計算，並與通脹及私人機構薪酬比較，大致相符。

常務委員會分別在兩家顧問公司進行調查工作。其中一家負責估計公務員薪酬及價值計算方法，另一家則負責與比較，並進行調查工作。

為免受過份各界意見，常委會特別成立薪酬水平調查諮詢委員會，就調查調查委員會包括由私人機構提名之代表、兩名議員、公務員組織、常委會代表及政府代表。本會亦建議提名呂明華

博士為代表。

諮詢委員會在初期共召開六次會議，討論調查進行方法。其後由顧問公司在八六年八月至十月進行調查，所得結果在八六年十一月提交諮詢委員會討論，並提出若干調整，然後再提交公務員薪俸及服務條件委員會。最後調查報告書經於八七年二月發表。

該項調查之主要結果如下：  
一、高級 / 高層公務員薪俸待遇福利計算價值，比在私人機構擔任相若職務之雇員為高。  
二、總薪級表中層及低層公務員之薪俸福利價值，較私人機構最高薪級之上四分位值。  
三、第一薪級薪級公務員薪俸福利低於私人機構上四分位值，但較私人機構平均位略高。

調查結論指出，高級公務員與私人機構雇員在新薪福利上之大幅差距，主要是由於公務員享有較高之福利，其中以房屋福利為最，而且即使不計算房屋福利，公務員與私人機構雇員之薪俸差距仍然頗大。

在新酬水平調查諮詢委員會討論過程中，本會代表呂明華博士多次表明調查應包括中小型製造業機構，使調查對象更具代表性，亦能使公務員與私人機構薪福利公平地比較。

調查最後報告書於一九八七年二月呈交港府，但政府仍未有結論，一般相信調查結果對日後調整公務員薪酬有重大影響。

## 香港塑膠製品及零件研究報告書「目前情況、發展機會和未來動向」

一九八五年四月，工業署根據工業發展委員會決議，委託香港生產力協會及經濟史局研究中心，進行香港塑膠製品業的技術經濟及市場調查，報告書已於一九八六年六月完成。

調查的目的，在研究市場及產品趨勢，以幫助廠商決定其發展計劃及生產因素，這些因素可以決定其限制塑膠業的未來發展。

政府要求廠商向該報告發表意見，本會認為該研究報告基本上可公正地反映塑膠業的情況，本會對報告書主要建議的立場如下：

## 第一項建議：加強專業團體的參與及效能

本會同意廠商應多參與塑膠修膠學會香港分會的活動，該學會亦應與有關機構或政府部門合作，透過研討會、展覽會、訓練課程或會員通訊等方式，將最新的科技、物料及市場趨勢介紹給會員。

## 第二項建議：與塑膠/設計工程有關的課程

本會同意應設立更多有關工業的技術訓練，但專上教育學院由於資源上的限制，不應過份倚重與塑膠業有關的課程。

與此同時，職業訓練局轄下的工料生產生訓練計劃可以有更大發展，使更多工程學生可接受與塑膠業有關的在職專業訓練。政府更應推動職業訓練局的塑膠業訓練中心轄下課程，培訓更多技術人員。

## 第三項建議：塑膠工業的輔助設施

本會原則上支持設立塑膠業輔助設施的建議，但認為這些設施不應只限於為塑膠業服務，而應向香港整個工業提供服務。在設立初期，可利用香港生產力促進局現有之設施及基本建設，由生產力促進局負責統籌，但日後應可發展至完全獨立運作。如果免費提供服務，在財政上將會出現問題，因此本會認為有關機構在提供服務時，可收取合理費用。

## 第四項建議：貿易發展局的市場拓展計劃

## 第五項建議：工業署積極地推廣工業投資

本會認為貿易發展局應繼續推廣貿易服務，進行各項產品的市場調查，及幫助廠商參與海外貿易展覽會等。另一方面，為吸引更多發展業的先進科技來港，工業署應增加人力，繼續進行工業投資推廣活動，協助投資、合作及特許製造安排，以吸引海外投資。

## 第六項建議：協調貿易發展局及工業署的市場拓展工作

顧問公司建議設立協調委員會，由貿易發展局、工業署及工業發展委員會各派代表組成，但本會相信若工業署、貿易發展局及經濟工業設計院的職員能互相配合，必能有效地處理資源分配及避免工作重疊。

## 第七項建議：工業貸款基金

本會相信政府應推動設立工業貸款基金，並要求政府研究創業基金問題，為創業基金公司提供運作指引，法律範疇及鼓勵，以推動香港工業發展。

## 第八項建議：減低政府機構專業人員的新金和福利的增加速度

本會反對上述建議，但建議公務員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會應確保新薪俸調整會能正確反映私人機構的加薪幅度。香港有百分之三十五的工人受雇於製造行業，廠家在公務員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會中亦應佔一席之位。

## 第九項建議：生產設備的折舊免稅額可達百分之二百二十五

本會認為廠商應有選擇使用上述的折舊免稅方法。政府亦可考慮調低利得稅，使廠商有更多資金用作再投資方面。

## 設立中央公積金對香港經濟的影響

一九八六年十一月，政府發表一份關於在香港設立中央公積金計劃的影響諮詢文件，諮詢文件詳述該項國家類似計劃的現狀，香港現行社會保障服務概況，及中央公積金計劃對社會經濟的影響。該文件亦分析贊成及反對設立中央公積金的論據，及其他選擇方案，惟並無就此作出結論。

鑒於該計劃對社會構成的經濟負擔及對經濟體系的長遠影響，本會勞工問題研究委員會進行深入討論，並向該諮詢委員會。經過詳細研究後，本會認為不能支持設立中央公積金的建議，並提出意見如下：

1. 如設立由僱主及僱員共同供款的中央公積金計劃，會從各類機構及其僱員中抽取款項一百萬港元之鉅額款項，使私人消費開支減少，降低生活水平，妨礙資金流通及再投資活動，連帶影響經濟發展，對工業發展長有不良影響。該計劃將耗之鉅額資金，不論如何運用，均會嚴重影響經濟，特別是資本市場的運作，對港元匯價及利率造成壓力。如資金運用不當更會影響基金價值。

且負責管理的機構在運用該項資金時必然過份審慎，而只作保守的投資，使收益低於理想。此外，管理該項資金的行政費，如從基金中扣除，亦會影響基金價值。

歷年來透過各項勞工法例的修訂，有關成本均由僱主完全負擔。如再要求僱主負擔中央公積金的供款，實難以負擔。

由於僱員須向中央公積金供款，影響其實質收入，因此本會懷疑該項是否支持該項計劃。此外，強制性的中央公積金計劃亦會削弱僱員安排本身經濟的自由。

私人機構公積金在投資時較具彈性，且有專業金融機構提供服務，較易管理，而目前尚無證明中央公積金在此方面會較私人機構公積金計劃優勝。

本會雖然反對設立中央公積金計劃，但鼓勵更多私人機構設立本身的公積金計劃，並促請政府提供稅務優惠，使能有助於達致目標。惟本會權力及對強制規定所有私人機構設立公積金，必須由各機構自行決定。至於收入引用來支持設立中央公積金的老人問題，本會則認為人口老化應是自然過程，宜透過現行社會保障制度以解決。上述意見經由本會代表於一九八六年十二月舉行的勞工顧問委員會會議上表達。結果勞工顧問委員會同意成立一個委員會，全面研究年老退休福利的福利問題。

其後政府分別在衛生福利司、教育及人力統籌局轄下設立兩個工作小組，檢討對老人社會保障問題及有關勞工法例。立法處亦於一九八七年五月十三日就此問題舉行諮詢會議，但並未達成結論。此外，由金管局主持的工作小組則探討現行公積金計劃問題，有關意見將於今年提交行政局討論。

### 修訂僱員賠償條例

一九八六年八月，政府就擬修訂僱員賠償條例諮詢勞工顧問委員會，根據修訂建議，僱員賠償條例將適用於職業出現變化之情況，及將被列為職業疾病。

一九八六年僱員賠償（修訂）條例草案之目的，是將法例中現時之「真實情況」更改為「真實情況或其日後之惡化等情形」，如勞資雙方在不知或誤解僱員損害之真實情況而訂立賠償協議，在日後傷勢惡化時，僱員可向地方法院申請撤銷該協議，重新評估及給予賠償。

該草案於一九八六年二月首次知會勞工顧問委員會，但未經委員會討論，而於同年七月提交立法局進行二讀及三讀程序。鑑於該項修訂可能引起僱主財政負擔，僱主團體勞資關係諮詢委員會曾去函教育及人力統籌司，要求在立法程序進行前先諮詢勞工顧問委員會，結果將該修訂建議交回委員會正式討論。

為了解修訂建議對僱主可能造成的負擔，本會向保險公司查詢，發現目前之僱員賠償保險費用已包括因重新評估而要作出之賠償，故新建議不會增加僱主責任，本會亦不表反對。其後修訂條例草案經立法局通過，並於一九八六年十月廿一日正式生效。

除上述草案外，勞工處亦考慮修訂職業病名冊。現時僱員賠償條例所列職業病共卅四種，倘僱員患上該等職業病，將獲得賠償。任何疾病如被確定與職業有關而引起者，均可列為職業病。鑑於為按按經證實導致患癌，僱員均經常接觸可引起泌尿系統癌，該等化學物質亦受工廠及工業經營（致癌物質）規例所管制。因此，勞工處於一九八六年八月建議將膀胱癌列為可獲賠償之職業病。由於該種職業病甚少發生，本會同意該項建議。

### 修訂破產欠薪保障基金條例

政府於一九八五年四月訂立法例，設立破產欠薪保障基金，使僱員在僱主破產時，可獲發付不超過四個月或八千元之欠薪（以數額較小者為準）。

勞工處在多項勞工團體建議下，對

有關法例作出檢討，建議將保障範圍擴大至不超過二千元之代通知金，或七天代通知金而以二千元為限。

本會經由勞工問題研究委員會詳細討論後，反對擴大保障範圍之建議，原因是該項建議是在基金有盈餘之情況下提出。本會認為該建議將會使基金加重負擔，而當基金收入不敷時，便會出現赤字，須加徵商業登記附加費以資彌補，對僱主不公平。

當有關建議在僱主團體勞資關係諮詢委員會討論時，僱員可向地方法院申請撤銷該協議，重新評估及給予賠償。

政府於考慮勞工顧問委員會討論結果後，提出修訂法案，將基金範圍擴大至包括七天代通知金，但以二千元為限。此修訂法案經立法局通過，並由一九八七年七月起生效。

### 修訂婦女及青年（工業）規例

一九八六年八月，勞工處檢討婦女夜間工作規例後，建議繼續推行，並諮詢勞工顧問委員會意見。根據該項規例，未經勞工處長批准，婦女不得從事夜間工作。而應用婦女夜間工作之僱主在獲得批准後，須嚴格遵守婦女工作之禁例。根據勞工處紀錄，只有少數工廠申請婦女在夜間工作。而該條例實施以來，效果令人滿意。

本會勞工問題研究委員會曾就此事項進行討論，由於婦女之雇用條件普遍獲得改善，且婦女多不願在夜間工作，故不必像過去須加以保護免受利用。此外，委員會認為婦女應享有工作自由及與男工有同等工作機會。故此，本會建議廢除該等限制條例，勞工顧問委員會其他僱主代表經討論後，亦表贊同。結果，勞工處決定延長該條例，並於每年進行檢討。

另一項提及勞工顧問委員會討論的修訂事項，是婦女及青年（工業）規例關於十八歲或以上婦女超時工作之計算方法。根據現行條例，超時工作額是以整間工業經營為計算單位，每年總計超過二百小時。

本會認同勞工顧問委員會其他僱主代表，要求當局放寬該項修訂。一九八七年三月，勞工處提出新的計算辦法，僱主可選擇以下其中一種作為計算超時工作之基礎：

1. 以整間工業經營為單位計算超時工作額；
2. 以不同部份或組別為單位計算超時工作額；
3. 以個別婦女為單位計算超時工作額。

鑑於是項建議給予僱主更大靈活性，本會對此表示贊成。俟法例修訂程序完成後，可望於一九八八年開始施行。

### 建議成立職業安全及健康局

勞工顧問委員會屬下工業安全及預防意外委員會（即目前之工業安全及健康委員會）就職業安全及健康局工作小組之報告書進行討論，並同應於一九八七年或以前成立職業安全及健康局之建議。該局之任務是透過訓練、教育及提供資訊與顧問服務等，推廣職業安全及健康。根據該小組建議，職業安全及健康局由政府、管理人員、勞工及專業人士等代表組成。委員會對該局經費來源問題仍未能達成一致意見。勞工處經研究後，建議下列方法徵集款項作為職業安全及健康局之經費：

1. 向每間商業登記徵收二十元附加費。
2. 政府方面亦按辦公人員與總動人口及商業登記附加費收入之比例撥出款項。
3. 收取服務費，在推行新計劃或擴張時籌措經費。
4. 對意外率之高工廠或行業徵收特別稅項。

勞工處並考慮對每間商業登記徵收外徵收五元，設立中央僱員賠償基金，使受僱員工如未能取得僱主賠償時可從基金獲取應得款項。

本會繼續研究上述建議後，致函政府提出意見如下：

1. 重申本會立場，支持設立職業安全及健康局，並建議增加工業界代表在該局之席位。
2. 至於該局經費，本會同意以類似形式徵集，但認為商業登記徵稅

額應由二十元降至十元。倘經費仍不足，則由政府補助。

3. 本會反對向中央賠償基金徵收額外商業登記稅，因現時僱主已必須投保保險以承擔僱員受傷時之法律責任，政府應密切監督保險業，並嚴厲執行強制保險以保障受僱僱員應得之賠償，而非由僱主設立基金。

### 修訂鍋爐及壓力容器條例

政府於一九八七年四月，就修訂鍋爐及壓力容器條例之建議諮詢本會意見。建議修訂如下：

1. 將電熱式鍋爐列入受管制範圍，以確保此類鍋爐之構造、安裝及維修均符合規例要求。目前之法例僅管船工車經營者使用之蒸氣式鍋爐。
2. 裁判司根據公務人員之請求，直至該等儀器達到安全情況為止。

本會原則上同意管制電熱式鍋爐以確保安全，並請勞工處推對操作此類鍋爐人士提供足夠之訓練課程，以增進彼等對操作安全之認識。

至於發出封閉令之建議，本會亦認為基本上合理。但建議應訂立有關措施，以防止不正確引用條例之情形出現。本會認為當局應訂立嚴格之申請封閉令準則，規定只在出現結構性損壞（如鍋爐氣缸破裂或變形）而構成迫切危險時，始可申請發出封閉令。有關鍋爐之物主亦應給予合理時間進行修理，再由首席驗爐主任簽發。

本會已將上述意見送交勞工處考慮。

### 電器產品（安全）規例

一九八六年十月，政府發表一份有關電器產品（安全）規例諮詢文件，並邀請本會就該項建議法例提供意見。建議中的電器產品（安全）規例規定若干電器產品須符合指定的安全標準，且具備認可檢定機關發出的檢定證明文件。

本會就該份諮詢文件，向屬下電器業顧問會調查，根據所得結果，本會支持該項規例的宗旨，為保障香港消費者的安全，避免購入不合安全標準的電器產品而發生危險。現將調查所得意見綜

合如下：

（一）很多國家已在某類電器產品訂明安全標準。本地產品製造商亦已根據指定安全標準生產。因此，要求在本港市場應用同樣安全標準，相信並不會產生太大困難。

（二）多數製造商為適應買家要求，經利用檢定機構所提供的服務，試驗及檢查產品安全。草案中的條例要求本地產品須由檢定機構認證，對於製造商並不會構成最大負擔。

（三）檢定機構必須備有完善的儀器設備，並有足夠能力和經驗才可對規例發出證明書。建議的檢定機構應為根據「香港檢定所認可計劃」而獲認可的檢定機構。

（四）政府必須就該項規例及將受禁制出售的危險產品種類作廣泛宣傳。本會指出諮詢文件中並未列明指定產品安全證明文件的有效限期，由於這是關乎製造商及檢定機構的責任問題，故本會請當局應詳細訂明該項的有效條件。

（五）本會認為新規例下的最高刑罰為港幣五萬元及入獄六個月過重，應重新考慮。

（六）本會於建議政府廣泛宣傳，讓製造商熟悉新規例外，更建議應有不少于十二個月的過渡期，讓製造商有適當準備。政府有關部門更應為製造商提供輔導，幫助他們遵守條例的規定。



本會舉行之產品發展——設計與品質研討會。  
Seminar on Product Development: Design and Quality.



### 檢討初中成績評核辦法

當局於一九八五年三月成立工作小組，檢討初中成績評核辦法之運作，並提出新的評核辦法，在一九九一年初中成績評核辦法廢除後施行。工作小組於一九八六年四月發出諮詢文件，並徵詢本會意見，本會經討論後向政府提出以下意見：

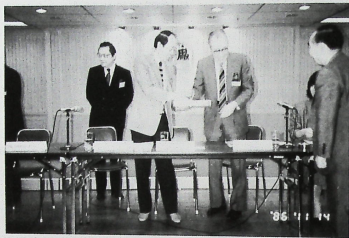
1. 本會對小組建議提前廢除初中成績評核辦法表示歡迎，但認為當局應提供足夠補救教育學位，俾有志進修學生均有機會繼續進修。
2. 建議之「平均應選法資格認定辦法」可鼓勵學生加強努力學習，爭取在學校升讀中四，同時亦應強化選考程序，但新選法亦會引起選考派而未能在原校升學之學生與不選考派出現不良競爭，且上述學生未必能在所屬學校內升讀高中課程。
3. 校長應保留部份收錄中四學生權力，以應學校收納校外優異學生，亦同時給予同學選擇學校之權利。獲選派學生而未獲原校或其他學校錄取時，則應由中央分配學位。
4. 應改革中學課程以實施通才教育及改進學生中、英語文能力。
5. 本會支持推動學校應繼續提供、增加中三學生在學校升讀之機會。而選考政策亦應包括職業先修中學，提供中四及中五學位使學生得以繼續接受工業教育。

其後，政府決定採取建議之新選法制度，並於一九八八至八九年實施。

### 大阪府訓練計劃

日本大阪府設立一項海外技術員訓練計劃，宗旨是與其他國家合作或幫助他們達成社會及經濟發展的目標。根據這項計劃，海外國家技術人員有機會在大阪接受適當的訓練。

本會與大阪府政府香港事務所，一直保持密切合作，協助本港技術人員申請參加這項計劃。過去六年來，本會共提名了五位申請人參加不同技術範疇的訓練計劃。一九八七年，本會獲選為中心的譯文主任，獲選前赴日本接受一項為期八個月的紡織穩定及品質控制的訓練。訓練期由一九八七年八月開始至八八年三月止。



日本大阪商工會議所貿易投資委員會訪問。  
Trade and Investment Mission of Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry visits CMA.



本會舉辦防火訓練課程的學員實習使用滅火筒。  
Participants of Fire Prevention Training Course practise the use of fire extinguishers.

### 勞工法例訓練課程

為使會員認識法例規定之雇主責任，廠商會於一九八六年七月廿二日至八月十九日期間舉辦勞工法例課程，由勞工處及勞資審裁處資深人員講解有關法例，各節課程獨立編排，學員可選擇其中一節或以上參加。是次課程共有學員七十八名，其中四十七名修畢全期獲頒證書。

### 防火訓練課程

防火訓練課程於一九八六年九月舉行，向廠商介紹消防條例及防火之安全措施。課程各節亦可個別選讀，本會並安排學員學習使用滅火設備。是次課程共有八十三人參加，其中卅一位完成全部課程。講者包括消防事務處人員、工廠督察及保險業人士，為學員解釋經主之法律責任，防火措施及火險。

### 勞資關係及勞工法例證書課程

本會與勞工處於一九八七年四月卅日至六月十九日首次合辦勞資關係及勞工法例證書課程，由勞工處各有關部門派員講解有關條例。

除勞工法例外，課程尚包括業務處理所不可缺少之管理理論，由香港大學管理學系講師主講。

課程最後一節為勞資溝通專題研討會。隨即舉行證書頒發典禮，由勞工處長陳達文及本會會長主持，學員獲頒證書者共四十七人。

### 英青工商嘉年華

本會贊助英青區議會舉辦英青工商嘉年華，該項活動於一九八七年二月十五日舉行，目的是推廣品質概念，改善勞資關係及僱員家庭福利。並透過一連串節目，例如傑出創作比賽及機文比賽等，將有關訊息傳達給市民。嘉年華會設有遊戲攤位及綜合表演，吸引區內許多居民及工友參加。本會會長朱祖德蒞臨勞工處長及其他贊助人士主持開幕典禮，並頒發獎品予比賽得獎者。嘉年華會協辦機構包括國際勞工組織亞太區勞工及人口事務處、勞工處、區域市政局、英青政務處及軍備日報等。

### 本會組團赴深圳考察模貝業

本會應深圳模貝行業協會邀請，於一九八八年十月組織代表團，由會長李漢忠率領前往深圳考察模貝業，成員包括理髮、金銀製品及玩具業會員共廿二人。

代表團在深期間出席了由該市市長李漢主持的「深圳模貝行業協會」成立典禮。李漢忠會長代表本會在典禮上致賀詞，並指出深港兩地工業可以合作共謀發展。此外，代表團亦參訪了深圳經濟特區及蛇口兩地的模貝工廠，應付香港模貝業的需求。代表團成員藉這次訪問與當地廠家展開合作洽談，更有部份團員趁機採購合適的模貝回港應用。



本會與勞工處合辦的勞資關係及勞工法例證書課程典禮，圖為勞工處處長陳達文頒發證書予學員。  
Commissioner for Labour, Mr. Darwin Chen, J.P., officiates at the certificate presentation ceremony of Course on Labour Relations and Labour Legislation which is jointly organized by the CMA and Labour Department.



本會執行幹事徐德勝小組（中）在閩南三角地區經濟貿易研討會上致辭。  
Seminar on the Economic and Trade Situation of Southern Fujian Triangular Region gets good response.

### 閩南三角地區投資研討會

一九八七年五月二十日，本會與香港貿易發展局及廈門（東南）有限公司在廈門大龍廿七字樓會議廳聯合舉行「閩南三角地區投資研討會」。這次研討會之目的，是介紹福州、泉州、漳州和龍岩的投資環境，本會會員參加者二百餘人。

在研討會席上，由福州市人民政府副市長林錦保率領的十四人代表團，就福州各地的基本建設、優惠政策及投資潛力等作詳細介紹，並有接近三百多間合作項目及投資企業與與會者商議。此外，代表團成員更與參加者進行投資經驗交流，已達成若干初步合作協議。

## 香港漂染印整理業總會

香港漂染印整理業總會於一九八四年成立，以促進同業的利益為宗旨。辦事處附設於該會大樓三樓，本年度該會繼續為該會提供秘書服務。

一九八六年九月，該會舉行會員特別大會，通過修改章程，設立常務委員會當然委員職位及增加贊助會員。

截至一九八七年六月三十日，該會共有普通會員三十二家，贊助會員二家，現任主席為張宜源先生。

該會在漂染印方面的代表性已蒙政府及公眾所承認，目前設有代表出席基本法諮詢委員會、香港理工學院紡織及製衣學務諮詢委員會、職業訓練局紡織業訓練委員會及勞工顧問委員會轄下之紡織業安全工作小組委員會。

過去一年，該會致力推廣同業之利益，曾就多項與該等行業有關之法案進行研究，並向當局反映會員意見。例如空氣污染管制（修訂）法案，空氣污染管制（特別程序）條例，噪音管制法案及代議制修訂校校章等。此外，該會亦參與促進工業安全之活動，贊助勞工處舉辦之工業安全講座。

為協助會員了解先進紡織科技及最新產品之發展，該會經常邀請講者出席每月例會，並就有關問題作專題演講。並曾組織於一九八七年十月參觀在巴黎舉行之國際紡織機械展覽會。



本會會長司徒偉（左一）應邀為第八屆工業器材展覽會的主禮嘉賓之一，旁為工商司麥高雲及工商業展覽有限公司負責人。  
President Soto Fai (left) attending the 8th Machinery & Materials Exhibition as guest of honour.



全園工商聯會代表訪問本會並與本會正副會長交換意見。  
A high-level delegation from the mainland's All China Federation of Industry and Commerce exchanges views with CMA President and Vice-Presidents.

## 紡織品配額轉讓制度

貿易署於一九八五年中會對紡織品配額轉讓制度進行檢討，並於一九八六年正式將各項配額之暫時讓出限期收緊，由原來之百分之五十減為百分之三十五，否則配額持有人之下年度配額分配將遭扣減。後因美國在該年度將對港紡織品協議中，將非多纖維纖維品列入受配額管制範圍內，貿易署亦臨時放寬新制度，將暫時讓出限期由一九八六年七月十一日開始暫時回復為百分之五十。

鑒於該項轉讓對本港工商業有直接影響，本會特於一九八六年九月向紡織及製衣業會員進行問卷調查，並將所得意見提出會董會會議討論後，於十月致函貿易署表達本會意見，函件內容重點如下：

- （一）被訪者於該年度會以暫時方式讓出配額者，其中百分之六十表示其讓出數量已比去年同期減少，為免受新制度影響及確保下年度配額分配不受影響扣減。此乃顯示部份廠家被迫以較低利潤接單，因而減低該等行業之靈活性，且配額價格亦因供應減少而被炒高。
- （二）大部份被訪者表示，該修訂配額轉讓制度未能改善配額投機炒賣情況。
- （三）百分之七十七反對修訂之配額轉讓制度，並建議恢復執行較實際可行之原有制度，容許配額持有人可於兩年內平均每年以暫時方式讓出配額不超過於百分之五十。

本會竭力呼籲政府貿易署於檢討配額轉讓制度時考慮本會意見，照顧本港最大出口行業——紡織及製衣業之利益。

貿易署經考慮本會及其他工商團體之立場後，決定將暫時方式讓出之限期由原為百分之五十，及容許配額持有人於當年永久購入配額後，仍能以暫時方式讓出該類配額。此外，因香港分別與美國及歐洲共同市場簽訂之紡織品協議，貿易署亦將用以計算暫時方式讓出配額比率之類目分組方法修訂，同時容許對輸往美國之紡織品配額類目中D項（羊毛、絨質及人造纖維毛衫）、E項（夾線運動衫及其他棉織毛衫）、及K項（套裝羊毛外衣及西褲）等三個組

別之分組方法，於一九八七年中交由貿易諮詢委員會重新檢討。

本會為收集會員有關意見，再於一九八七年五月向紡織及製衣業會員發出問卷，調查結果顯示，半數以上被訪者認為現有之配額分組方法或低級等行業靈活性，其中D項及E項應合併為一組計算，會員對K項之意見則不一致。貿易署經考慮貿易諮詢委員會及工商界之意見後，於一九八七年六月宣佈輸往美國市場配額類目D項及E項將合併為一，並於一九八八年正式生效。由於此項修訂與本會會員意見調查結果相符，故相信會受工商界所歡迎。

## 紡織品進口簽證規定

貿易署於一九八六年四月一日起，規定舉凡外地輸入之紡織品或、成衣、成衣及針織品等紡織品，必須與貿易署簽發貨物抵港前所簽發之有效進口證，入口商更須指明貨物之用途及貨物進口前所先申請進口證，否則與貨之運轉商號不能讓該批貨物清關。有關簽證之簽證申請時三週工作天以上。

本會為探討新修訂進口簽證之影響，特向有關會員發出問卷調查意見，再經本會董會會議討論後，將調查結果及所得意見致函貿易署表達本會立場。該函內容如下：

1. 百分之八十被訪會員表示，通常貨物到港前三天始接獲有關貨物進口之詳細付貨資料。大部份認為該新修訂制度極感不便，且會因未能即時提取貨物而阻礙正常生產進度。
2. 如廠商未能於紡織品到港後及時獲得進口證提取貨品，需要付出不必要之倉租而直接增加成本。倘貨物在候關時運抵本港，其影響更為嚴重。
3. 至於新規定對會員業務之影響，其中百分之七十九認為有不同程度之影響，其中百分之二十四認為影響嚴重。故本會建議貿易署應容許入口商或製造商可於紡織品進港後即時提取貨品，以應付生產所需，然後補辦進口證申請手續。

後來貿易署於一九八六年九月正式宣佈，由該年十月一日起開始實施新修訂，使未具進口證抵港之貨物可獲即時簽發進口證。

# 貿易

## 產地來源證

早於一九八七年，本會已獲香港政府授權根據國際化關稅手續協定簽發各類產地來源證。本會所簽發之證書均獲世界各地海關承認。

香港與歐洲共同市場於一九八六年十月簽訂新紡織品協議（有效期由一九八七年至一九九一年）。根據該協議，香港紡織品輸往歐洲共同市場必須具備本港之產地來源證，有關之來源證管制措施由一九八七年一月一日起開始生效。

此外，本會與各政府認可簽證機構要求准許簽發輸往美國及歐洲共同市場之特惠稅來源證（表格中），政府貿易署表示支持，並繼續與美國及歐洲共同市場。但美國及歐洲共同市場之相關稅則受香港政府貿易署簽發之特惠稅來源證（表格中）。

為方便處理產地來源證申請書及跟蹤貿易改善，經工廠資料之儲存及處理電腦化，本會簽證部門亦於一九八七年中開始使用電腦，由本會職員設計之「工廠資料系統」與貿易署交換最新資料及簽證之核對工作為方便。

過去一年，本會所處理之各類產地來源證申請書數目顯著增加，今後仍繼續為廠商及出口商提供快捷及可靠之服務。本會簽發之來源證包括：

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

## 赴東南亞貿易團

由於過去多次組團前往東南亞地區訪問而良好收效，本會與香港貿易發展局再次於一九八七年三月聯合舉辦東南亞貿易團。該團由本港三十一間廠商組成，行程包括曼谷、吉隆坡及新加坡，並分別在該等城市舉行為期兩天之產品展覽會，並與當地貿易局商討增進港台二地貿易之合作。該團的出發成功也為港商之內地通商代添產品。

貿易團成員亦會拜會駐港地之英國領事，本會代表更特別訪問主要工商團體，以促進互相了解及發展合作機會。

該團不但可令本港製造商及進出口商對該等地區之市場更爲了解，且可藉此加強兩地貿易聯繫及幫助開拓港貨市場。

#### 「國際貿易與風險」研討會

本會於一九八六年九月五日舉辦「國際貿易與風險」一出口信用保險與銀行出入口信託」研討會。

研討會之主講者爲香港滙豐銀行張兆基先生及香港出口信用保險局總經理周先生。張氏介紹銀行出入口押匯及信託業務，周氏則詳述出口信用保險與貿易中所面臨之各種風險，如生產風險、外匯風險、匯率風險等，會中並介紹香港出口信用保險局提供之服務。參加研討會之人士反應熱烈。

#### 產地來源證訓練課程

爲協助工商界人士了解產地來源證制度及簽發程序，本會分別於一九八六年八月廿一日至九月四日及十月廿一日至十一月四日先後兩次舉辦「產地來源證」訓練課程。

該項課程共分五節，課程內容包括：香港產地來源證制度簡介、來源證明及各類產地來源證明申請程序、工廠登記、外地加工登記、分列措施之申請程序、普及特惠稅制度簡介及特惠稅證書申請程序、歐洲經濟同盟、美國與其他國家所訂之產地來源證明及普及特惠稅制度下之貨品成本計算等。課程並由貿易署及政府海關部門之資深職員負責講授。

兩次訓練課程之參加人數共達二百多人。

#### 展覽會

爲促進對外貿易及工業發展，本會一向積極參與各項促進貿易活動。回顧過往一年，本會曾協助籌辦一九八六香港電子展覽會、一九八七香港禮品及家庭用品展覽會及一九八八香港國際玩具展覽會。

本會亦贊助多項本港展覽會，包括第四屆香港國際食品展、第一屆香港國際飲食業用具及設備展覽會、一九八六亞洲製衣原料及配件展、一九八六香港交易會、一九八六國際鞋業展覽會及第八屆工業器材展覽會。

此外，本會更積極協助會員參與各項貿易促進活動。



本會舉辦國際貿易與風險研討會。  
Seminar on Int'l Trade & Risk Involved.



本會主辦產地來源證訓練課程學員上課情形。  
Training course on 'Certificate of Origin' gets good response.

#### 錄影帶的知識產權問題

一九八七年初，本會曾與一宗錄影帶知識產權糾紛。起因是本港多間製造商被控其生產的錄影帶侵犯另一間公司的專利權、設計及版權。本會接獲投訴後，乃於同年三月三日召開會議，特別邀請本會法律顧問羅文錦律師代表向製造商解釋專利權、設計登記及版權的法律規條與責任，並提供專業法律意見。本會更與專利權持有公司取得聯繫，將有關申請製造商許可證的適當途徑及條件轉告各製造商。據悉已有多間製造商獲得專利權持有公司的製造錄影帶許可證。

#### 一九八七年度香港新產品比賽

本會自一九七〇年以來，每年均舉辦香港新產品比賽，目的在鼓勵廠商致力產品研究及發展，以革新及提高產品質素，並促進工業多元化。參賽產品質素日益提高，顯示本港廠商逐漸改善改良品質及產品發展。

頒獎典禮於一九八七年六月二十六日舉行，由工商司麥高華先生主持頒獎。

獲得一九八七年度香港新產品獎產品如下：

商業／工業及其他產品類—電器及電子產品：

Banksia Information Technology Limited 的打印機輔助產品商業／工業及其他產品類—機械產品：

雅琪塑膠機器製造有限公司之電腦控制自動吹瓶塑膠機

獲得優異獎者有：

銀先波波波波有限公司之電子微波烤箱

新龍文化事業有限公司之中文拼字遊戲

彩星實業有限公司之Cricket 永泰發展有限公司之太陽龍植物轉盤

星光傳呼(中文電腦)有限公司之中英文電腦操作系統

中興鐵的多性能手提防水石英鐘

邦北電通收音機響器

易高光電亞洲有限公司之幻燈多倍率投影機

## 發展

榮獲工商司獎的獲獎者是：  
商業／工業及其他產品類—機械產品：

雅琪塑膠機器製造有限公司之電腦控制自動吹瓶塑膠機

該項比賽的贊助機構如下：

市政司署工商科

香港出口信用保險局

香港總商會

香港生產力促進局

香港貿易發展局  
九龍青年商會

評判委員會由各贊助機構與本會代表、工業署署長、香港大學理學院院長及工業工程系主任組成。評選標準乃從消費者與製造商兩方面對參賽產品之整體吸引力、外觀設計、結構、操作及功能表現、外觀展示、採用之原料／成份、生產技術及配件、銷售潛力及品質因素評判。



本會主辦之「香港新產品比賽」是香港工業界每年一度之盛事，圖爲本會正副會長及工商司與獲獎者合影。  
CMA President, Vice-Presidents and Hon. N.W.H. Macleod pose on stage.



工商司麥高華(右一)向獲獎者頒發「香港新產品獎」，圖中爲本會會長及副會長代表(左一)頒獎證書，圖中爲本會會長及副會長。  
Secretary for Trade and Industry, Hon. N.W.H. Macleod, J.P. (1st from right) presents Hong Kong New Product Award to a representative of one of the award winners.

[illegible]

- 此為第一輯，第二輯，第三輯，第四輯，第五輯，第六輯，第七輯，第八輯，第九輯，第十輯，第十一輯，第十二輯，第十三輯，第十四輯，第十五輯，第十六輯，第十七輯，第十八輯，第十九輯，第二十輯，第二十一輯，第二十二輯，第二十三輯，第二十四輯，第二十五輯，第二十六輯，第二十七輯，第二十八輯，第二十九輯，第三十輯，第三十一輯，第三十二輯，第三十三輯，第三十四輯，第三十五輯，第三十六輯，第三十七輯，第三十八輯，第三十九輯，第四十輯，第四十一輯，第四十二輯，第四十三輯，第四十四輯，第四十五輯，第四十六輯，第四十七輯，第四十八輯，第四十九輯，第五十輯，第五十一輯，第五十二輯，第五十三輯，第五十四輯，第五十五輯，第五十六輯，第五十七輯，第五十八輯，第五十九輯，第六十輯，第六十一輯，第六十二輯，第六十三輯，第六十四輯，第六十五輯，第六十六輯，第六十七輯，第六十八輯，第六十九輯，第七十輯，第七十一輯，第七十二輯，第七十三輯，第七十四輯，第七十五輯，第七十六輯，第七十七輯，第七十八輯，第七十九輯，第八十輯，第八十一輯，第八十二輯，第八十三輯，第八十四輯，第八十五輯，第八十六輯，第八十七輯，第八十八輯，第八十九輯，第九十輯，第九十一輯，第九十二輯，第九十三輯，第九十四輯，第九十五輯，第九十六輯，第九十七輯，第九十八輯，第九十九輯，第一百輯。

[illegible][illegible]

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由於上述原因，不少海外客戶紛紛要求香港聯產投購產品責任保險，但此類保險業務通常需香港提供擔保。為向貴州聯產有關產品責任的擔保，及提供該項產品責任保險的擔保，本會與喜聯有限公司公司，進行一項產品責任保險計劃，聯產可根據該項計劃，獲得高達一億萬美元的承保。該計劃由美國友邦保險集團承保，而聯產會按定中心則向聯產投購產品責任及技術諮詢服務。若該項須保保險計劃，不會於一九八六年十月至明年計開計劃，邀請美國友邦保險集團、喜聯有限公司及聯產會檢定中心派代表，詳細介紹該計劃詳情，與會者對計劃內內容應諮詢。

「請用中文寫信給我」，田的  
這封信在信中又寫著「請用  
中文寫信給我」，田的這封信  
在信中又寫著「請用中文寫  
信給我」，田的這封信在信中  
又寫著「請用中文寫信給我」，  
田的這封信在信中又寫著「  
請用中文寫信給我」。

型號上，其為德國工業市場所罕見，且其外觀設計與普通型號無異，但其內部結構卻與普通型號大不相同。其內部結構分為三個部分，即：輸入、輸出及控制部分。輸入部分為輸入數據，輸出部分為輸出數據，控制部分為控制數據。其內部結構如下：

[illegible]

一九八六年初，該中心遷入沙田火炭仁義中心，該址為許士芬博士慷慨撥出，廠商會工業發展基金委員會為紀念許博士的支持，決定將該中心命名為許士芬博士科學堂。

過去一年來，穩定中心在結算或衣別服務方面，特別注入大量資金，以改良設備及服務質素。且該中心一向均將所獲利潤再投資，以改進及擴展服務，適應工農民的變求。

過去數年，檢定中心積極與消費者委員會進行產品比較試驗，而檢定結果亦已刊載於該會出版之「選擇」月刊。檢定產品包括中環大廈食具，水喉箱等輔助設施，抽煙器，節水式電熱水器，烘乾機及火水爐等。

該中心是「香港檢定所認可計劃」的認可檢定機構，認可的檢定項目有玩具、紡織／成衣、食品及罐頭等。自一九八七年二月起，檢定中心還為摩多車指定可發給其「經牛車水標誌」及「羊毛標誌標榜」之產品檢定報告。為證西德拜耳技術檢查協會 TÜV Bayern 所發給該中心為該協會在港所發給 GS 標榜之代理。GS 標榜是西德最高級安全之標誌。

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由於核務處第一日干預，該中心極  
難發展規模，一九八七年一月至三月  
間，曾派員赴美考察核能發展，由日本國  
際合作核能發展中心協助，該中心是  
日本核能發展中心，一九八七

透過日本大阪府駐港辦事處的協助，實驗室助理員譚文柱獲選到日本參加「紡織檢定及品質保證」的訓練課程，該課程由一九八七年八月開始，為期八個月。

香港食品委員會於一九八四年五月正式成立，由Hong Kong Food Council管理，向以促進食品貿易及工業為宗旨。辦事處設廠商會大廈三三樓，由廠商會繼續為該委員會提供秘書服務。

過去一年，委員會積極致力貫徹實踐既定的宗旨，並贊助由香港生產力促進局於一九八六年九月二日舉辦的食品加工先進技術研討會，向本港製造商介紹日本及西德最新的食品加工技術。另一方面，委員會繼續贊助於一九八六年九月三日至七日舉行的第四屆香港國際食品展與第一屆香港國際飲食業用具及設備展覽會，並由會長葉若林先生主持開幕典禮。

為促進與其他國家食品業的友好關係和保持緊密聯絡，委員會於一九八六年九月加入美國食品工業協會，成為海外會員。

委員會對其他影響本港經濟民生的事件均表關注，曾就建議修訂進口肉類及家禽規例向政府反映意見，此外，鑒於一九八五年食物及藥劑（成份及標籤）（修訂）規例於本年八月九日正式生效，為加強會員對該項法例的認識，委員會特別安排與香港海關及文康市政科代表舉行會議，闡釋該項規例及解答有關疑問。

香港中華廠商聯合會在本年度繼續為香港檢定協會提供秘書服務，並參與其活動。

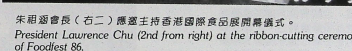
本年六月，深圳標準化協會探訪本會，雙方就技術性的問題交流經驗。

紡織測試工作小組，採用 AATCC 和 ISO 方法，完成了一項根據 AATCC 及 ISO 方法進行的洗磨褪色測試比較。此外，水測比較工作小組亦進行一項從冷氣系

統中抽取水樣本與井水測試比較，並根據結果，編製一份品質控制手冊，分派給有參與的會員。在五月，玩具測試計劃工作小組正式組成，並擬定玩具測試比較計劃。

檢定協會亦成立消費品小組委員會以處理有關消費品的技術性和非技術性問題。

香港檢定協會本年內繼續出版會刊，並且與海外標準機構保持聯絡。



## 會務

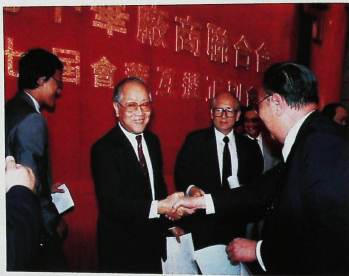
### 選舉第二十七屆會董

本會選舉第二十七屆會董，於一九八七年四月廿八日開始投票，至三十日正午截止，同日午三時在會所大禮堂廿七字樓會議廳舉行開票，選出會董七十五人，候補會董十人，並於五月十一日互選正副會長、常務會董及各委員會主任委員。由選舉委員會主任委員梁乃榮主持，選舉結果，司徒輝當選為會長，朱祖德、梁欽榮、梁乃榮、倪少傑、邵炎忠、雷傑當選為副會長，同時選出常務會董（包括正副會長）共二十五人，各常務委員會及小組委員會主任委員。

司徒輝當選後表示，本港在一九八七年由中國行使主權前的過渡時期，極須確保社會安定繁榮。他認為香港現存政經制度有利於促進工商經濟發展，其成就肯定是大眾所承認。自港人比起世界上不少國家的國民生活更為富裕安定，也會有目共睹的。因此，在過渡時期政制不宜急劇改變，應力保持現有制度，立法局不應在一九八八年實行直接選舉，而政制發展必須與八八年公佈的基本法大綱銜接，以鞏固香港過渡時期安定繁榮的根基。希望政府當局對政制檢討問題，應予慎重處理。

司徒會長續稱，香港工業面臨國際市場的劇烈競爭，更應發揮日益高漲的貿易保護主義，而製造業是帶動香港經濟的主要力量，且能提供大量就業機會，故今後本港必須繼續努力，促進工業多元化，開拓更多新市場。同時，希望政府當局在訂立工業法例時，應正視現實實際，必須兼顧勞資雙方利益。要擁有遠大眼光，配合本港實際需要，制訂發展策略，以利工商經濟，安定社會民生，使香港穩步邁向新里程。

最後，司徒輝當選委員會主任委員梁乃榮和副主任委員朱祖德對廠商會的服務精神和貢獻。



司徒輝當選會長後選舉委員會主任委員梁乃榮蒞前道賀。  
Mr. Leung Nai Wing, Chairman of the Election Committee, congratulates newly elected President, Mr. Seto Fai.



本會第廿七屆當選正副會長合照。司徒輝會長（中）、副會長朱祖德（左三）、梁欽榮（右三）、梁乃榮（左二）、倪少傑（右二）、邵炎忠（左一）及雷傑（右一）。  
CMA President Mr. Seto Fai (centre), Vice-Presidents Mr. Laurence C.H. Chu (3rd from left), Mr. Herbert Liang (3rd from right), Mr. Leung Nai Wing (2nd from left), Mr. Ngai Shiu Kiu (2nd from right), Mr. Tommy Zau (far left) and Dr. Philip Lai (far right).

### 本會捐建尤德麟士信託基金

本港為紀念已故總理尤德麟士而設之尤德麟士信託基金，旨在推廣本港教育，為學生提供進修及研究機會。本會對促進工業教育及訓練一向不甘後人，曾於一九五八至五七年間捐建港幣一百萬元，資助政府設立香港工業學院（即現在之香港理工學院），並設立獎學金制度，每年頒發獎學金，獎勵在各工業及大專院校就讀之優秀學生。此外，又創辦了兩所職業先修中學，為青年學子提供工藝訓練，培育工業人才。本會為響應支持尤德麟士信託基金，特捐建港幣十萬元，於一九八七年四月十三日由會長朱祖德、副會長梁乃榮、司徒輝、倪少傑及梁欽榮代表將該筆款項送交該基金會主席利國華議員。



本會會長朱祖德（右三）、副會長梁乃榮（左二）、司徒輝（右二）、倪少傑（左一）及梁欽榮（右一）聯袂將本會捐款交尤德麟士信託基金會主席利國華議員（左三）。  
President Laurence C.H. Chu (right) on behalf of CMA, presents a cheque of HK\$100,000 to Hon. Lee Quo-wei (left) to show support to the Sir Edward Youde Memorial Fund. Onlooking are our four Vice-Presidents.

### 廠商會獎學金

鑑於工業教育對工業發展的重要性，本會早於一九六四年設立獎學金，該獎學金受工業教育而成績優良的學生，以鼓勵他們投身工業。由於會員熱烈響應，不斷大力支持，獎學金及受獎學生名額得以與年俱增。

獎學金款項來自會員捐款及梁漢河和招福中學獎學金利息收入。一九八六獎學金共二千零二十四元，頒發予廿三間學校，包括大學、理工學院、工業學院及工業中學，受獎學生共二百九十九名。

獎學金頒獎典禮於一九八六年十月廿八日舉行，由教育及人力發展局市立之主持。為表揚會員熱心教育，由本會會長朱祖德致送紀念品與捐款人。

捐款人芳名及捐款數目如下：

捐款人	金額(港幣)
周志雄	20,000元
一德貿易有限公司	10,000元
茂豐有限公司	10,000元
新四喜書用品有限公司	10,000元
唯一製衣廠有限公司	10,000元
南順(香港)有限公司	7,000元
雅信電子有限公司	5,000元
益電中環有限公司	5,000元
金源(港幣)	20,000元
中國信託銀行	2,000元
德昌電機工業製造有限公司	2,000元
利安安企業有限公司	2,000元
五香織染染製有限公司	2,000元
森源公司	2,000元
德安針織製衣廠有限公司	2,000元
大慶石油有限公司	2,000元
精美毛織有限公司	1,500元

協利貿易公司	5,000元	英輝修船廠有限公司	1,000元
維達企業有限公司	5,000元	綜合製衣廠有限公司	1,000元
宏士頓貿易(香港)有限公司	4,000元	大中實業股份有限公司	1,000元
振光電話工業(集團)有限公司	4,000元	宏興洋行	1,000元
永和實業有限公司	3,500元	霍普街	1,000元
霍英東基金會有限公司	3,000元	精格發展有限公司	1,000元
豐盛紗廠香港有限公司	3,000元	興發膠製品有限公司	1,000元
合成隆燈飾有限公司	3,000元	新昌集團(香港)有限公司	1,000元
南時置業有限公司	3,000元	建達發展有限公司	1,000元
許士芬	3,000元	立基建築有限公司	1,000元
天光五金製造廠	3,000元	倪少傑	1,000元
華新發製衣有限公司	3,000元	寶豐金銀製品廠	1,000元
鼎大華銀金銀廠有限公司	2,840元	步拉鞋業有限公司	1,000元
中南市廠有限公司	2,500元	順和織造廠	1,000元
劉世仁	2,500元	新馬內衣有限公司	1,000元
李榮勝堂	2,500元	東南亞製衣有限公司	1,000元
美特容(香港)有限公司	2,500元	民來市廠有限公司	1,000元
柏記五金塑膠製品廠有限公司	2,500元	廣登洋行	1,000元
朱本善	2,500元	葉氏實業公司	1,000元
大東樓市廠	2,400元	美利泰(香港)有限公司	500元
豐利洋行	2,001元	中立包裝文具有限公司	500元
中國信託銀行	2,000元	多德製衣廠有限公司	500元
輝達製衣廠有限公司	2,000元	快達實業有限公司	500元
德昌電機工業製造有限公司	2,000元	家華組織有限公司	500元
利安安企業有限公司	2,000元	智明金屬製品有限公司	500元
五香織染染製有限公司	2,000元	海城大得信信信有限公司	500元
森源公司	2,000元	永平洋行信信有限公司	500元
德安針織製衣廠有限公司	2,000元	齊豐公司	500元
大慶石油有限公司	2,000元	德信製衣廠	500元
精美毛織有限公司	1,500元	聯發針織製衣廠有限公司	500元

泰隆製衣廠有限公司	500元
通閣時裝製衣廠有限公司	500元
宇裕有限公司	500元
永豐織造有限公司	500元
吉田香港有限公司	500元
義生實業有限公司	500元
三和實業公司	350元
郭仕麟(香港)有限公司	300元
光大製業製造廠有限公司	300元
萬寶全實業有限公司	300元
新法工業有限公司	300元
友聯工業器材	200元
快怡電子公司	200元
立達棉花製衣廠	200元

## 一九八七年代議政制發展檢討

政府根據一九八四年代議政制白皮書建議，於一九八七年五月進行代議政制發展檢討。鑑於該項檢討對香港長遠安定繁榮有極大影響，本會於一九八七年十二月成立政制檢討專責小組，由朱祖遜會長主持，成員包括全部副會長及五位常務委員和會董。

小組在討論過程中，首先檢討了中英香港前途聯合聲明的主要內容及自一九八一年以來代議政制在香港的發展，並提出在一九八七年初就政制問題進行會員意見調查。根據討論及意見調查結果，本會曾通過過一份立憲聲明，並在八七年五月致函港府提出。

本會立憲聲明強調香港之經濟繁榮與現行之政治及經濟制度在平衡各種利益及維持社會穩定方面的效能。此等因素使香港市民享有高度生活水平，維持國際上的競爭力，吸引海外投資，因此必加以保存。

根據意見調查之大多數反應，本會反對於一九八八年施行直接選舉，因為直接選舉會對現行政制基礎造成急劇轉變，並對經濟繁榮及社會安定帶來不利影響，更會損及香港在國際貿易上的競爭力及吸引海外投資的能力。此外施行直接選舉能否有助維持繁榮安定五十年不變，實屬疑問。



朱祖遜會長於一月八日舉行的會員年會中致辭。  
President Laurence C.H. Chu delivers opening speech at the AGM.



選舉委員會主任委員梁乃榮(左四)與委員羅傑(左三)等會同候選委員黃炎澤(右二)於四月廿日下午三時當眾揭開票。  
Mr. Leung Nai Wing, Chairman of the Election Committee (4th from left) accompanied by other Committee members and CMA's honorary auditor open the ballot box on April 30 at 3:00 pm.

本會認為應盡量維持現行制度之優點。除委任議員外，立法局議員應繼續功能團體及選舉制度選出，因為在此制度之下，市民之意見已能透過功能組別或地區性之代表，在立法局反映，惟本會建議可透過增加或擴大現有功能組別以包括具實質代表性專業團體，同時應考慮增加工商界功能團體議席。

本會在立憲聲明中亦強調過渡期之政制須與基本法銜接，使香港能順利過渡成為特別行政區。

港府於一九八七年五月發表「代議政制發展檢討綠皮書」，並設立民意調查

委員會以向市民收集意見及進行民意調查。在整理及分類後將所有意見呈交行政局，並在稍後發表白皮書。

本會在綠皮書發表後，旋即成立另一工作小組，由司徒輝會長主持，委員由全體副會長及八位會董及常務會董擔任。工作小組先後召開五次會議，並進行會員意見調查。其後會董會一致通過本會立場書，並呈交民意調查處。本會立場書表明應維持現行制度，盡量不變，不應於一九八八年施行立法局直接選舉，而政制應與基本法相銜接。

本會將繼續留意政制檢討工作的進展。

## 未來香港特別行政區政府結構構思

一九八六年八月，基本法諮詢委員會工商專業界諮詢委員會未來香港特別行政區政府結構構思，該建議的特點如下：

1. 基本架構根據三權分立原則組成，可以互相制衡而得以鞏固。
2. 政府結構應包括以行政長官為首，而有高度效率的行政機關組成。立法機關應透過直接及間接選舉產生。司法制度應健全而獨立，並應以香港普通法及其他國家行之有成的普通法體系為基礎。

行政長官擔任兩個角色，一個是禮節上的元首，另一個是行政機關的領導人。立法機關可以對行政長官加以彈劾，但有權罷免權應最終由中央人民政府決定。在一般決策上，立法機關在立法、預算控制等方面，可以制衡行政機關。

關於行政長官的產生，應由一組約六百人組成的選舉團選出，選舉團包括方法團體成員、區議會主席、市政局及區域市政局代表、功能團體代表、社會服務、工商及宗教團體代表。

此外，設立行政長官顧問委員會，對主要政策的問題，可向行政長官提供意見。當然保守委員可由委員會指定，其他委員可由行政長官委任或通過選舉產生。

根據聯合聲明的原則，行政機關應向立法機關負責，立法機關有權監察政府部門並提出檢討及建議，並透過審計財政預算案及公共開支法例，對行政機關產生制衡作用。

立法機關的主席應由議員互選產生，而非由行政長官委任。立法機關可彈劾行政長官。

諮詢委員會建議立法機關由八十人組成，成員比例如下：

1. 功能團體佔百分之五十席位。
2. 選舉團選出的議員佔百分之二十五席位。
3. 地區選區選出的議員佔百分之二十五席位。

行政長官及主要官員可以出席立法機關的會議，但無投票權。

該批工商及專業界諮詢委員會後更就建議中所提及的選舉團，立法機關的組成，有關程序及其功能提出較為詳盡建議。

本會認為該項建議對未來特別行政區的長遠利益符合，因此，決議支持。

生輔導、課外活動五個委員會，各委員會之下設有小組：圖書館管理、禮儀教育、學校刊物編輯小組。校長每月召開教務會議一次。各委員及小組委員會亦定期開會，討論及策劃有關事務，以期同心協力推進校務。

根據教務處規定，由全體教師每年選出兩代表與校董會舉行兩次會議以促進校董會與教師之間的合作與溝通。

訓練工作  
本校對學生品德培養極重視，除由訓導委員會與中文科老師編定中一至中三德育課程綱要，由各班班主任負責長一節外，更由十二名老師組成訓導委員會，嚴格執行督導工作。每週舉行訓導會一次，由全體教師輪流向學生作德育專題之演講。

自一九八〇年起，特選拔品學兼優學生為榮譽生，暨立明確目標，作同學之榜樣，激勵好學守規。

輔導工作  
隨著社會的演進，青少年的問題越來越複雜，故學生輔導委員會由五位教師增至九名聯同青少年服務處之學校社工給予學生個別輔導，解除其身心之困惑，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。

升學及職業輔導工作  
為協助同學選擇學校或職業，職業輔導兩位主任聯同四位委員老師積極提供輔導，包括安排多次職業輔導講座，邀請勞工導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升學資料，參觀政府部門及工商機構。畢業後並由學生找尋工作。

課外活動  
全面教育為本校之目標，對課外活動之推廣非常重視，自一九八三/八四年度起增設課外活動委員會，由課外活動主任與十二位老師負責策劃全年之課外活動，參與校內外比賽及策劃校內比賽。

教職員  
一九八五至八六年度教職員人數共五十四名，其中學位教師十五名；文憑教師廿八名，工場導師十名，圖書館主任一名。實驗室技術員二名。職員八名，工友八名，廚師六名。

學校行政組織  
本校分教務、訓導、職業輔導、學



# INDUSTRY

## The 1987-88 Government Budget

In 1987 January the Association submitted its opinions to the Financial Secretary in respect of the 1987-88 budget. In the submission, the Association reiterated the importance of maintaining simplicity of the taxation system and the low tax rates in order to attract foreign investments. In particular CMA also pointed out that the introduction of tax holding over and anti-avoidance provisions had caused undesirable complications to the system. On the other hand, the differential in tax rates between Hong Kong and neighbouring countries had narrowed as these countries had introduced various tax incentives for foreign investments. To attract foreign investment that would otherwise be invested elsewhere, the Association felt that our tax rates should be maintained at a low level or further reduced.

While recapitulating the background leading to the introduction of tax increases in the past years with budget deficits, the Association opined that with the general revival of the economy, the government should consider reducing or abolishing taxes introduced or increased in recent years. The Association proposed that the rates of profits tax be brought down from 15.5% to 17%. This would not result in significant reduction of revenue from this source as this would be offset by growth of business profits. Enterprises would have more after-tax funds for reinvestment and corporate expansion, and the economy will benefit.

The Association proposed also to abolish tax on non-alcoholic beverages which were introduced as a temporary measure to balance the budget. Non-alcoholic beverages was considered a necessity rather than luxury item due to Hong Kong's tropical climate and the tax on such items had generated an inflationary pressure.

On salaries tax, the Association proposed that the personal allowance for single persons and married couples be increased to \$36,000 and \$72,000 respectively to lessen the financial pressure on lower income group. The Association also suggested that taxes of \$500 or less should be waived to free manpower resources and improve efficiency of the Inland Revenue Department. Allowances for children and dependent parents should be adjusted in pace with inflation. Furthermore the Ass-

ociation urged the Financial Secretary to consider separate assessment for married couples to make the tax system more equitable and give proper recognition to married women remaining in gainful employment.

The Association urged the Financial Secretary to allow group companies to treat their tax liabilities on consolidated basis to enable these companies to have more flexibility in corporate financial planning. On Government expenditures, the Association agreed that as a guideline this should be maintained within 16-17% of the Gross Domestic Product. Meanwhile, more value for money studies should be conducted to control expenditures.

The Association also asked the Financial Secretary to seriously consider introducing measures and services that would support the industry. A long term policy to facilitate industrial development would be desirable and a technology transfer centre was proposed for priority consideration.

After the release of the 1987-88 budget in February, the Association had submitted further options to the Financial Secretary. The Association was of the opinion that the budget was conservative in its forecasts for export and GDP growth, whereas the tax proposals were only of cosmetic benefit to the public. With greater effort by the government in trade negotiations and by manufacturers in upgrading their products, the Association was confident that predicted growth rates of export and the economy could be easily surpassed.

The Association was disappointed that the budget had made no proposals to give support to industry. The government should consider more seriously how to support industry effectively. The Association suggested to accelerate initial depreciation of plants and machinery, and to provide services for technology transfer.

On various taxation proposals, the Association was of the opinion that proposed increases on most indirect taxes were acceptable except those on hydrocarbon oil which would affect the freight and transport industries and the livelihood of the public. The Association was disappointed that tax on non-alcoholic beverages remained.

The Financial Secretary had indicated that consideration was given to the merits of value-added taxes as a means to widen the scope of indirect taxation and to spread the burden. The Association urged the Financial Secretary to be cautious of the

possible consequences of such taxes, such as tax burden on the public and administrative efficiency.

With regard to tax concessions, the Association considered that the 0.5% cut in corporate tax rate was not sufficient to stimulate local and foreign investments, and that further reduction should be considered in the light of general economic revival and substantial surpluses. As for the reduction for salaries tax, it was only cosmetic in nature, since the tax benefit would be subject to a claw-back and the higher income group would not benefit much. Lastly, the Association was disturbed that separate assessment for married couples had not been introduced despite widespread requests.

## Pay Level Survey of Civil Service

On advice of the Executive Council, the Governor ordered in 1986 that a pay level survey of the non-directorate civil servants be conducted by the Standing Commission on Civil Service Pay and Conditions of Service. The purpose of the survey was to assess whether or not the existing remuneration of the civil servants, including both salaries and fringe benefits, was broadly in line with that of employees in the private sector undertaking comparable work.

The Standing Commission engaged two management consultancy firms at different stages of the survey. The first one was engaged to develop a practical methodology for evaluating fringe benefits included in the survey. The second one was engaged to develop methodology for comparing civil service and private sector jobs included in the survey, and to conduct the survey.

For consultation purpose, a Pay Level Survey Advisory Committee was set up to advise the Standing Commission on essential aspects in conducting of the survey. The Advisory Committee had representatives from private sector organisations, the OMELCO, civil service staff unions, the Standing Commission and the administration. Dr. MW Lui represented the Association on the Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee met six times in the first phase to deliberate on the methodological aspects of the survey. The survey was conducted by the management consultant during 1986 August to October. The results of the survey were presented to the Advisory Committee in 1986 November in

之可能性及發展見解。  
10月29日 日本經濟貿易委員會訪問，與本會會員進行商務洽談。  
11月5日 加拿大經濟貿易及科技委員會一行七人，由行政總裁Mr. S. Symes率領訪問本會，商談有關貿易與科技發展問題。  
11月11日 日本貿易協會董事岡野泰山參觀本會檢定中心。  
11月14日 日本大阪商工會議所一行二十餘人，由會長佐治三率領訪問本會，商談港已經濟及貿易問題。  
12月5日 中華全國工業聯合會港澳委員會一行四人，由該會執行委員兼副秘書長張學新率領訪問本會，就中、港有關工業經濟問題及兩會合作事宜與本會正副會長交換意見。  
12月10日 深圳市工業發展委員會代表團暨十人訪問團，商討港、深兩地經貿合作問題。  
12月12日 廣州市青年會代表團一行三十餘人訪問本會。  
12月16日 哥斯達尼加外貿部長 Mr. Ricardo Leon 蒞會訪問，介紹有關該國投資情況。

## 1987年

1月22日 法國女士硬盤協會秘書長 Mr. Bertrand Donchoux 蒞會，並與有關行業商討貿易問題。  
2月14日 廣州市工業聯合會副主任委員馬文雄、參政江及香港代表王紹堯蒞會訪問，就有關兩會合作事宜進行商討，本會並發給水電費優惠券。  
2月16日 比利時、荷蘭、盧森堡地區商會一行十八人，成員包括鋼鐵、橡膠、皮革、傢俬、藥水、電機、印刷及運輸等業人士，訪問本會，就本港與該等地區之雙邊貿易問題舉行商談。  
2月17日 巴黎馬技協會一行五人，由該會主席貝爾納德·沙沙率領蒞會，與本會會員商談有關貿易事宜。

2月23日 中國國家貿易促進委員會高層代表團一行十四人，團員包括貿促會各分會正副會長及顧問等，由會長黃石率領訪問本會，互就促進港、中經濟及貿易關係問題舉行會談。  
3月2日 荷蘭阿魯巴(Aruba)代表團一行四人，由該國政府財政顧問黃漢博士率領蒞會訪問。  
4月21日 工業署首席貿易主任及高級技術員等訪問本會檢定中心，了解產品測試服務。  
4月28日 法國婦女服裝聯合會副會長邱法秋由法國駐港商務專員公署紡織商辦事處陳新南陪同蒞會訪問，商討港、法工業合作及雙邊貿易事宜。  
5月11日 英國顧問 Mr. Erio Williams 及 Mrs. Pat Jackson 訪問本會檢定中心，就品質保證問題交換意見。  
5月19日 國際投資顧問一行九人，由福建省人民政府辦公廳副主任林銘琬率領訪問本會。並於次日上午，在本會會議廳舉行閩南三角地區經濟貿易研討會，介紹該地區之投資環境、建設情況及優惠政策，並提出多項投資合作項目以供參考，參加者二百餘人。

5月19日 中國國務院港澳辦公室屬下港澳研究所訪問團一行五人蒞會，互就有關中、港經濟問題交換意見。本會於當晚假筲箕灣江香酒樓設宴款待。  
5月20日 廣州市產區質量監督檢驗所副所長莊友炎、行政辦公室主任鍾偉興及電器檢驗室副主任黎錫滿訪問本會檢定中心，互就技術性問題交換意見。  
5月25日 加拿大渥太華首都經濟發展局(Ottawa Corporation Economic Development)人員訪問本會。  
5月26日 廣州經濟技術開發區管理委員會副主任委員黃謝烈及廣州市工商業聯合會聯絡處處

長羅俊松等一行五人蒞會，就安排本年八月在本港舉辦「廣州經濟技術開發區情況介紹會」事宜進行洽商，本會並在中總俱樂部設午餐招待。  
6月4日 深圳市機械行業協會代表團十人，由團長廖志強率領訪問本會，除介紹深圳機械行業之管理、人力與設施外，並就有關事宜舉行座談。  
6月18日 杜拜商會會長 Mr. Saeed Juma Al Naboodah 率領代表團蒞會訪問。  
6月23日 北京市電子工業代表團一行六人訪問本會，就協助國內電子工業發展及電力、交通、運輸等問題進行商討。

August to October. The results of the survey were presented to the Advisory Committee in 1986 November in its second phase of deliberations. Some adjustments were made to the survey results by the Advisory Committee. The survey results were later submitted to and approved by the Standing Commission. A final report was published by the Standing Commission in 1987 February.

- The main results of the pay level survey were—
- (1) For the upper/upper band, civil service packages including salaries and fringe benefits were well above employees of the private sector having similar job contents.
  - (2) For the middle and lower bands of the master pay scale, their total package approximate the upper quartile and above the average for the private sector.
  - (3) The total package of Model Scale One civil servants were below the upper quartile and slightly above the average for the private sector.

The survey also concluded that the large gap between the package in upper band civil servants and private sector employees was due to a much larger fringe benefit component in the civil service. In particular, the housing benefit accounted for most of the differences. However, even if the housing benefits were taken off, the gap between civil servants and private sector employees remained large.

During the course of deliberation of the Pay Level Survey Advisory Committee, Dr. M W Lui had reiterated the Association's position that the small to medium sized establishments in the manufacturing sector should be included in the survey to make the survey sample more generally representative. This was necessary to ensure that fair comparison between the private sector and the civil service could be made in terms of total pay packages.

The final report of the Pay Level Survey was presented to the Governor in 1987 February. However, no conclusion had been drawn by the government although it was believed that the survey findings would have significant implications on future pay adjustment exercises for the civil service.

### Hong Kong Plastics Conversion Industry — Status, Opportunities and Recommendations for its future Development

Upon advice from the Industry Development Board, the Industry Department commissioned SRT International, with assistance from Hong Kong Productivity Council, to undertake a technological and market research study on Hong Kong's plastics conversion industry in April 1985. The survey report was released in 1986 June.

The purpose of the study was to examine the market and product potentials which would be useful to individual manufacturers in determining their development plan as well as factors of production which might constitute determinants of and constraints upon the future growth of the industry.

CMA was requested to comment on the study. In general, CMA agreed that the report had given a fair and thorough account of the plastic conversion industry. Major recommendations of the report and CMA's opinions were:

**Recommendation 1:** Professional society participation/effectiveness

The Association agreed with the suggestion that Plastic Rubber Institute should be more open for participation by industry. The Institute should disseminate latest information on technology/material market trend to its member. This may be achieved through organizing seminars, exhibition or training courses in collaboration with relevant organizations/government departments, or through regular newsletters/journals.

**Recommendation 2:** Academic plastics reengineering and design engineering programmes

The Association, while agreed that more industry-related technical training would be necessary, felt that resources at tertiary education institutions should not be too biased to those plastics-related subjects.

Meanwhile, there may be scope for expansion of the Engineering Graduate Training Scheme (EGTS) operated by the Vocational Training Council (VTC), under which fresh graduates in Engineering can obtain organised job-related professional training with subsidies whilst being employed in the

plastics industry. Moreover the government should promote the training offered by the Plastics Industry Training Centre operated by the VTC as a source of trained manpower at craft level.

**Recommendation 3:** Plastics and industry design facility

The Association supported in principle the establishment of the proposed facility. It was thought that this should not be restricted to serve the plastics industry alone but to serve the manufacturing industry at large. In addition, the facility should initially be set up as a part of the Hong Kong Productivity Council in order to utilize the Council's existing facilities and infrastructure. Such arrangement should continue until the facility has developed to a stage that it can operate independently. However CMA is worried that, if proposed, body should provide free service, it might not be financially feasible in the long run. Fees, at a reasonable level, should be charged for its services.

**Recommendation 4:** Trade Development Council industrial marketing programme and

**Recommendation 5:** Industry Department — Expanded proactive Role for the Industrial Promotion Section

The Association felt that the Trade Department Council should continue to concentrate its efforts in compiling trade statistics, conducting market surveys for selected products and organize/assist manufacturers to participate in relevant trade exhibitions overseas. On the other hand, the Industrial Department should continue and expand its industrial investment promotion effort to bring in joint-venture agreements, licensed production arrangements, and foreign investments with additional funding and staffing if necessary, in order to attract manufacturing technologies into Hong Kong.

**Recommendation 6:** Industry targeting committee to co-ordinate TDC and ID activities

Instead of setting up the Industry Targeting Committee as proposed, CMA believed that working level coordination among staff of the Industry Department, Trade Development Council and the proposed Plastics and Industry Design Facility will be adequate and effective to maximize allocation of resources and avoid duplication of efforts.

**Recommendation 7:** Industrial loan fund

The Association believed that the government should take the initiative to

assist the establishment of the Industrial Loan Fund. CMA requested the government to study the venture capital business and carry out a programme providing a legal framework, incentives and guidelines for the establishment and operation of venture capital companies.

**Recommendation 8:** Deceleration of starting wages and benefits increases for professional Public sector

The Association disagreed with this proposal but suggested that the Standing Commission on Civil Service Pay and Conditions of Service should ensure that the Pay Trend Survey truly reflects the rate of increase of the private sector as a whole. As the manufacturing sector employs around 35% of workers in Hong Kong, it will only be fair to have industrialists serving on the Standing Commission on Civil Service Pay and Conditions of Service.

**Recommendation 9:** Depreciation allowances to 125% for production equipment

CMA commented that manufacturers should have the freedom to choose between the existing depreciation method and the proposed one. The government may also consider revising profit tax downwards so that more funds would be available to the manufacturers for investment purposes.

### Central Provident Fund

In 1966 November, the Government released a consultation paper on The Implications of Establishing a Central Provident Fund Scheme in Hong Kong, for consultation with the Labour Advisory Board and other advisory bodies. The paper described features of similar schemes in neighbouring countries, presently available social security services in Hong Kong, and the social and economic implications of a central provident fund scheme. It also analysed the pros and cons of such a scheme and alternatives to it. The paper had not made any recommendation on the matter.

In view of the possible financial implication on employers and far-reaching effect on the economy, the matter was discussed by the CMA Labour Affairs Committee and a members' opinion survey was conducted. After careful examination, the Association resolved that it could not support the setting up of a Central Provident Fund (CPF) in Hong Kong. A

summary of its views was as follows:

1. If the CPF is set up with contributions from employer and employee, a huge amount of money (to the order of HK\$10 billion per annum) would be taken away from the hands of firms and their employees. This would reduce private consumption/expenditure, lowering the living standards, and would hamper cash-flow and re-investment activities. These would in turn result in diminution of the economy, and would have adverse effects on industrial and commercial development. The huge sum collected for the fund, however invested, would have strong repercussion on the economy and in particular the capital markets, bringing pressure on the value of the Hong Kong dollar and interest rates. The fund would also suffer in value if its monies were unwisely invested. Furthermore, with the huge amount involved the body responsible for its management would tend to be over-cautious and only make conservative investment. This could lead to less than economic returns of the funds. Another problem with the CPF is the administrative cost. If it is charged against the fund contribution, it will affect the value of the benefits.

2. Enactment of amendments to labour legislations over the years provided employees cumulatively, with a reasonable level of benefits and protection, and the cost of these benefits had been solely borne by employers. It would break the camel's back if employers are further asked to shoulder a CPF.

3. It was doubtful whether every employee would be willing to join the CPF as they too would have to make contributions and subsequently suffer from a cut in their take-home pay. In addition, a compulsory CPF scheme would also deprive workers of their freedom of making their own financial arrangements.

4. Private sector provident funds were easier to manage, with flexibility in investment with aid of existing professional services by financial institutions. There was however no indication that a CPF would be more superior in this respect.

While opposing the setting up of a CPF, the Association nevertheless agreed that more encouragements should be given to the private sector to set up their own schemes. The Association urged the government to give encouragement to this effect by means such as tax incentive to

employers. However, the Association strongly objected to any compulsory requirement for the private sector to set up provident funds as this should be left to the employers to decide. As for the issue of old age problem which was cited as a reason for the need for a CPF, the Association, considered it a natural social process and should be tackled through existing system of social security. These views were made through the Association's representative on the Labour Advisory Board. The LAB resolved at a meeting in 1987 December to set up a commission to further consider the issue of post-retirement benefits for old age workers.

Subsequently, two working parties were formed under the Secretary for Health and Welfare and Secretary for Education and Manpower to review the social security system for the old age and the labour legislation. An adjournment debate of the Legislative Council took place on 1987 May 13 with no final conclusion on whether there should be a CPF for Hong Kong. Meanwhile, a third working party was set up under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Monetary Affairs to look at the problem of CPF and regulatory requirements for retirement and views would be presented to the Executive Council for decision in due course.

### Amendment to Employees' Compensation Ordinance

In 1966 August the government consulted the Labour Advisory Board on some amendments to the Employees' Compensation Ordinance. These amendments would provide for extension of the Ordinance to cover compensation in case of change in extent of injury, and inclusion of bladder cancer as occupational disease.

The Employees' Compensation (Amendment) Bill 1986 sought to extend the 'true nature' of an injury to 'true nature and extent' of an injury enabling employers and employees to apply to District Court to revise an agreement on compensation if it was entered into in ignorance of, or under a mistake as to the nature or extent of an employer's liability. The bill was first brought to the attention of the Board in 1986 February but was put forward for second and third readings as fully without being discussed in detail by the Board. In view of

the likely financial implications of the amendment on employers, the Joint Associations' Committee on Labour Relations had written to the Secretary for Education and Manpower requesting formal discussion on the proposal at LAB before further legislative process proceeded. As a result, the amendment was referred back for LAB's consideration.

In order to know the employer's burden arising from the amendment, the Association had checked with the insurance company and found that employer's liability on such amendment would not be substantially increased as compensation awarded under reinsurance had already been covered by existing insurance policies. In this regard, CMA expressed no objection to the proposal. The Bill was subsequently accepted by the Legislative Council and came into effect on 1986 October 31.

Apart from the Bill, the Labour Department also considered to increase the number of occupational diseases. At present, the Employees' Compensation Ordinance prescribed 34 occupational diseases for which compensation to employees having these diseases are payable under the Ordinance. The list had been amended whenever causal relationship between a disease and the occupational circumstances involved is identified. Certain aromatic amines had been identified as carcinogenic and would affect the urinary tract of employees in continuous contact with these substances. These chemicals had been controlled under the Factories & Industrial Undertakings (Carcinogenic Substances) Regulations, and the Labour Department proposed in 1986 August to add Cancer of the Bladder into the list of occupational diseases for the purpose of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance. In view of the scarcity of cases involved, the Association agreed to the proposal.

### Proposed Amendment to the Protection of Wages on Involuntary

The Protection of Wages in Industry Fund was established in 1985 April to provide financial assistance to employees whose employer has gone bankrupt and allow them to claim wages in arrears up to a maximum of the monthly wages of \$2,000, whichever is the less.

The Labour Department, upon requests from labour unions, reviewed the operation of the Ordinance and proposed to extend the coverage of the Fund to include wages in lieu of notice either up to the preferential limit of \$2,000 or by seven days' WILON subject to the preferential limit of \$2,000.

After detailed deliberation by the Labour Affairs Committee, the Association opposed the proposed extension which was made on the basis of surplus position of the Fund. The Association considered that the proposal would cause substantial irrevocable burden to the Fund and when in case of insufficient revenue, the Fund might result in a deficit requiring topping up by further levy increases. This would be unfair to employers.

The matter was further discussed at the Joint Associations' Committee on Labour Relations at which the CMA's view was supported. The employees' view was put forward at the meeting of the Labour Advisory Board held in 1986 August.

Nonetheless, the government, having considered the discussion of the Labour Advisory Board, introduced an amendment bill extending the scope of the Fund to cover 7 days' wage in lieu of notice up to the preferential limit of \$2,000. This was passed by the Legislative Council and came into effect in 1987 July.

### Amendment to Women and Young Persons (Industry) Regulations

In 1986 August the Labour Department, after reviewing the regulation governing night work of female workers, proposed to continue with the regulation. The Labour Advisory Board was consulted on the proposal. The regulations stipulated that no female worker should be allowed to work during night hours, except in cases where special approval had been given by the Commissioner for Labour for which a set of strict regulations were in force to protect the working condition of these female workers. According to the Labour Department, only very few factories had applied for permission for employing their female workers on night work, and that the regulations had been generally satisfactory and effective.

The Association had discussed the matter at a meeting of its Labour Affairs Committee. It considered that with the generally improved conditions of employment, applicable also to female workers, and that most women would not be willing to take up night work, it would no longer be necessary to protect them against exploitation as in the past. Furthermore the Committee considered that female workers should also enjoy the freedom of choice and

equal working opportunities as their male counterparts. The Association therefore proposed that the stringent regulations be abolished. This view was shared by other employer representatives of the Labour Advisory Board. The Labour Department subsequently decided to continue with the regulations and agreed to review the situation every year.

Another amendment tabled for the Labour Advisory Board's consideration concerned calculation of overtime hours for women aged 18 years or over under the Women and Young Persons (Industry) Regulations. According to existing provisions, overtime hours for female workers is reckoned by reference to the individual undertaking as a whole subject to a 200 hour quota. The Association had supported other employer's representatives on the Labour Advisory Board in asking for relaxation of the regulations. In 1987 March, the Labour Department proposed a new option system giving employers the right to choose any one of the following as the basis of calculation of overtime:

1. reckoning overtime by reference to the entire undertaking;
2. reckoning overtime by reference to different parts or sets of the undertaking; or
3. reckoning overtime by reference to individual female workers in the undertaking.

In view of the flexibility given under the proposed system, the Association agreed to the amendment. Subject to legislative procedures amending the Employment Ordinance, these proposals would be effective from 1988.

### Establishment of an Occupational Safety and Health Council

The Labour Advisory Board's Committee on Industrial Safety and Accident Prevention (precursor of the Industrial Safety and Health Committee) had discussed and accepted the Report of the Working Party on Occupational Safety Council which recommended to set up an Occupational Safety and Health Council by 1987. The objective of the Council is to promote occupational safety and health by the means of training, education as well as providing information and consultancy services. According to the proposal, the Occupational Safety and Health Council

would be composed of representatives of government, management, labour and professionals with a membership of up to 21. All members would be appointed by the governor. However, at the meeting of the Committee, no firm conclusion was reached on method of financing the Council. After deliberations by the Committee, the Labour Department suggested the following ways to finance the said Council:

1. A levy of \$20 on each business registration certificate;
2. A contribution from the government based on the size of civil servants in relation to the total labour force and the income from the levy on business registration certificate;
3. A charge for services or soliciting donations for special projects or expansion programmes;
4. A special levy on establishment or industries with high accident rates.

It had also considered to impose an extra levy of \$5 on each business registration certificate to finance a Central Employees' Compensation Fund which was to make ex-gratia payments to injured employees who are unable to obtain compensation from their employers.

The Association examined the proposal carefully and have the following opinions:

1. We reiterated our position to support the establishment of Occupational Safety and Health Council and added that the representation of industries should be increased in the membership of the Council.
2. For financing methods of the Council, the Association agreed to the levy system except that the levy should be reduced from \$20 to \$10 for each business registration certificate. If the income was insufficient to cover the operating cost of the Council, the balance should be subvented by the Government.
3. CMA opposed to the proposed additional levy of \$5 on business registration for the proposed Central Compensation Fund. As it has been compulsory for employer to take out insurance policies to cover their full legal liabilities, the government should undertake more stringent supervision over the insurance industry and vigorously enforce compulsory insurance to ensure that injured employees can obtain compensation due to them rather than set up the Fund by employers.

### Proposed Amendment to the Boilers and Pressure Receivers Ordinance

In 1987 April, the Association was consulted by the government on proposed amendment of the Boilers and Pressure Receivers Ordinance. The proposed amendments were:

1. Thermal oil heater would be put under control of the Ordinance to ensure that they are properly constructed, installed and maintained. The existing Ordinance only governs the use of steam boiler heater in industrial undertakings;
2. A Closure Order may be issued by a magistrate upon application by a public officer to prohibit the use of the equipment until it is made safe.

The Association agreed in principle to bringing thermal oil heaters under control to ensure safety but opined that Labour Department should conduct sufficient training courses for operators to improve their knowledge of safe operation of such equipment required by the amendment.

Regarding the provision for issuance of Court Order, the Association also considered it reasonable. However, it recommended that measures should be designed to prevent abuse of power. The Association suggested that there should be strictly prescribed criteria for the application of Closure Order, and that the issuance of Closure Order should be restricted to cases where structural defects (e.g. leaks/cracking of boiler cylinders) with imminent danger, and owners of the equipment should be given reasonable time for rectification before re-examination by Principal Surveyor.

These views had been forwarded to the Labour Department for their consideration.

### Electrical Products (Safety) Regulations

The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department of the Hong Kong Government issued a consultative paper in 1986 October on the Electrical Products (Safety) Regulations. CMA was requested to comment on the regulations which, in essence, would require prescribed electrical products to meet specific safety requirements and to carry certificates of inspection issued by accredited testing certification laboratories.



陳志強主席與訪團成員合影。  
A visit by China Shenzhen Machinery Association to CMA.

CMA issued questionnaires to consult members in the electrical products industry. In general, CMA supported the intention of the proposed regulations, i.e. to protect Hong Kong consumers from potential danger posed by the use of unsafe electrical products. The Association's opinions were:

1. Many countries had imposed their own mandatory requirements and prescribed product safety standards for certain electrical products. Local manufacturers exporting to overseas countries were already producing their products in conformity with these mandatory requirements and/or standards. It was believed that there should not be much difficulties for them to adapt to similar requirements for the local market.
2. Many manufacturers, at the request of their buyers, had been using the services of testing laboratories to test and inspect their products for compliance with mandatory safety requirements. The proposed requirement which requested local products to be inspected by such organizations would not cause significant burden to the manufacturers.
3. However, it was emphasized that only testing organizations with proper equipment and adequate capabilities should be approved for carrying out inspections and issuing certificates under these regulations. Therefore, laboratories accredited under the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (HOKLAS) were strongly suggested.
4. The government should widely publicize the regulations and make public announcements on banned products. The Association noted that consultation paper had not elaborated at what stage a certificate of compliance should be produced. It was unclear, also, on how the validity of a certificate could be determined in respect of a particular type of product manufactured over a period of time. CMA urged for elaboration on these aspects as they relate to the respective responsibilities of the manufacturers and the testing organizations.
5. It was opined that maximum penalty of a fine of HK\$50,000 and 6 months imprisonment was too harsh and should be reconsidered.
6. In addition to the suggestion that extensive publicity campaigns should be mounted to acquaint manufacturers with the regulations, the Association also suggested that a grace period of not less than 12 months should be allowed such that manu-

facturers could take appropriate actions or make adjustments to their productions. Advice and assistance should be given by relevant government department(s) to manufacturers having difficulties in compliance with these regulations.

### Proposed Factories & Industrial Under-takings (Dangerous Substances) Regulations

In 1987 February, the Government proposed to formulate a set of regulations to provide for: (a) the identification of dangerous substances commonly used in industry; (b) the identification of the nature of risks to users of the dangerous substances so identified; and (c) the adoption of precautionary measures in the use of such dangerous substances.

About 230 dangerous substances commonly used in industry were put under control by the proposed regulation. These dangerous substances were classified according to their risks that incurred. These risks included explosive, flammable, oxidising, corrosive, toxic, irritant and harmful. An employer would have to put a label on the receptacle containing a designated substance. The label should include the chemical name or accepted common name of the designate substances; the nature of risks by means of standardized symbols; and the risk and safety information to be specified for that substance. The standardized symbols are adopted from the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code. In addition, an employer should also provide adequate safety instructions and training concerning the safe use of the dangerous substances to workers likely to be exposed to the substances and ensure that such instructions are followed.

In March, the Association conducted a survey to find out the opinions of members on this issue. According to the opinion survey, there had been no objection in principle to the introduction of the regulations. It was generally thought that the authority should review the existing Dangerous Goods Regulations together with the proposed Regulations so as to with each other and to avoid confusion among users. With regard to the access of the necessary information for labelling on the receptable, the Authority should also in-

troduce some regulations on importers, wholesalers and retailers alike requiring them to provide these information and symbols to their clients. Moreover, in order to enable the workers aware the importance of industrial safety, heavy promotion and education would be necessary. The new Regulations should clearly indicate the duties and responsibilities of both employers and employees. The latter should also be subject to penalty if they contravene the Regulations.

The proposed regulations had been discussed at a meeting of the Labour Advisory Board at which the Association's opinions were raised. The Board had subsequently endorsed the proposal and legislative procedures would be initiated in due course.

### Code of Practice for PCBs

The Dangerous Goods Standing Committee asked CMA to comment on a proposal to designate Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) as dangerous goods so as to control them under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance and its subsidiary regulations.

PCBs are chemicals used mainly as transformer and capacitor fluids, and in hydraulic fluids, heat transfer fluids, lubricants, and paints etc. In the event of fire, PCBs would decompose and give off highly toxic dioxins and dibenzofurans thereby contaminating buildings. No satisfactory methods has been developed to decontaminate affected buildings. The CMA were requested to solicit in general the application and manufacturing of PCBs in Hong Kong, and to seek members' opinion in classifying and controlling PCBs as dangerous goods.

In the meantime, The Secretary of Health and Welfare also proposed to introduce a Code of Practice to advise owners and users of PCB equipment on the safe handling, transport and disposal of PCBs wastes, including PCBs contaminated equipment and materials. The Code was for voluntary compliance and was not legally binding, but it might be referred to in civil or criminal proceedings as evidence of good waste disposal practice.

CMA has conducted a survey to collect views among members. It was found that only few manufacturers knew much about PCBs. The Association has no objection to designate PCBs as dangerous goods and to

introduce a Code of Practice for the users. In fact, the Code of Practice would provide comprehensive guidelines and precautions measures on handling, transport and disposal of PCB wastes. The Association thought these were reasonable and necessary to ensure safety in all aspects.

### Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Bill and Air Pollution Control (Specified Processes) Regulations

The Air Pollution Control Ordinance was designed to deal with air pollutants emitted from stationary sources. According to the Ordinance, Hong Kong was divided into ten Air Control Zones, which would be successively brought under control of the Ordinance after declaration in Gazette. The declaration of Air Control Zones would be in phases and the Harbour and Tsuen Wan/Kwai Chung were the first two declared Air Control Zones. The other zones would be declared at later stages. A single set of Air Quality Objectives for all Air Control Zones had been made under the Ordinance for air quality management purpose. These objectives were prescribed on the basis of concentration of pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates, lead, carbon dioxide and photochemical oxidants. Besides controlling dust, grit and smoke, the scope of the Ordinance was also extended to cover toxic emissions and pollutants.

In order to give effect to the control of specified processes under the Ordinance, the Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Bill was gazetted in 1987 April. Twenty-three categories of industrial processes were specified in the Third Schedule of the Ordinance. All newly established specified processes in a declared Air Control Zone would be subject to a licensing requirement unless otherwise exempted. Existing facilities registered before the declaration would be eligible for exemption from licensing procedure unless a new plant was installed. The Director or Environmental Protection was designated as the Authority for the purpose of the Ordinance and the Regulations. The public could object to the grant of a licence to a particular specified process if it is considered prejudicial to health. Licences granted would be valid for

a period of two years and application for renewal should be made at least 120 days before the expiry of the current one. The Authority would have the discretion to reject late applications for renewal. An appeal procedure had been prescribed for appeals against the decisions of the Authority.

The Association had consulted members' opinion on the Ordinance and the Regulations. The Association generally agreed with the principles of the Ordinance. In replying to the government, the Association asked for explanation in details on the meaning of 'prejudicial to health' as a basis of objection for licensing. The Association suggested that no annual charges should be made. The government should also help manufacturers who had difficulties in filling the prescribed forms. As for period for renewal of licences, the period should be extended to allow more time for manufacturers to prepare themselves. The Association further suggested that transfer of business should be allowed in case of exempted establishments and that the industry should be consulted on proposals for further declaration of Air Control Zones.

In reply, the Industry Department said that when deciding whether a certain level of pollution was injurious to health, established standards of the World Health Organisation and other institutions would be used as reference and the Government would take necessary administrative measures to ensure that applications would not be subject to undue delay caused by unsubstantiated objections. With regard to the filling the prescribed forms, bilingual guideline on how to complete the forms would be issued and the Environmental Protection Department could render assistance for completing the forms and other technical advice to the manufacturers. The period of lodge of renewal application was amended to CMA's suggestion that an application for renewal of a licence be submitted 120 to 60 days before expiry so that manufacturers would have more time to prepare and submit applications. The Regulations were also amended to remove the Authority's discretionary power in entertaining late applications to make it in line with those under the Water Pollution Control (General) Regulations. Moreover, there was no intention of imposing annual charges in the near future nor allowing transfer of exemptions. If there would be

proposal to set up other Air Control Zones, the Industry Department ascertained that the Association would be consulted.

In 1987 July, the Environmental Pollution Advisory Committee also endorsed the draft Air Pollution Control (Furnaces, Ovens and Chimneys) (Installation and Alteration) (Amendment) (No.2) Regulation 1987. Under the Amendment to the Regulations, the Director of Environmental Protection was empowered to reject an application involving the installation and alteration of a furnace, chimney or oven if this can cause or contribute to an air pollutant nuisance or contravene the Ordinance.

### Pollution Control in the Tolo Zone

The Water Pollution Control Ordinance was enacted in 1980 July and brought into operation in 1981 April. Tolo Harbour and Channel was declared as the first Water Control Zone in 1982 February. The Director of Environmental Protection was designated as the Authority for the control of all waste discharges and deposits in the Zone. In 1982 July, Water Quality Objectives for the Control Zone were gazetted. The Water Pollution Control (General) Regulations was passed by Governor-in-Council in 1986 to provide for details of the control measures and application procedures. In 1987 January, the Government declared 1987 April 1 as the First Appointed Day for this Control Zone. From that date onward, the effluent discharge in the declared Control Zone would be under control by a system of licensing and exemption.

At present, the coverage of the Tolo Harbour and Channel Zone includes Sha Tin, Wo Che, Pak Tin, Tai Wai, Lek Yuen, Ma On Shan, Fo Tan, Tai Po, Tai Po Kau, Nam Hang Ting Kok and Tai Mei Tuk. Not all discharges of pollutants are to be subject to control at the outset in the Tolo Zone. The target for initial control are discharges from establishments of the following groups of industries situated in the Water Control Zone: food manufacturing, beverage industries, manufacture of leather, textiles, paper products, chemical and chemical products, and non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal), fabricated metal products, basic metal industries, repair services (motor vehicles and motor cycles), insolation and photographic processing

establishments. Industrial discharge which have already existed in the 12 months prior to the First Appointed Day, can apply for exemption. Thereafter, the exempted discharges will be permitted to increase by up to 30% above the calculated discharge volume or components given in the exemption. An exemption has no fixed time period and remains in force unless the discharge exceeds the limit stated above or there are alterations in the exemption conditions and in such case, the establishment concerned must apply for variation of exemption condition.

If an establishment discharges the effluent after 1987 April 1, it must apply for a licence. The licence will normally be valid for a period of two years. A variation of licence condition will be required whenever the discharge volume or component are charged due to alteration in the process giving rise to them.

Any discharge by industrial establishments of designated industries in any declared Water Control Zone without a valid licence will become illegal after 1988 April 1 (i.e. the Second Appointed Day). The penalty for a first offence is \$50,000 and for a second or subsequent offence is \$100,000.

The Association supported the control measures and has members informed on the progress of water pollution control. Members were also invited to attend a seminar on the implementation of water pollution control in the Tolo Zone organised by the Industry Department.

### Draft Noise Control Bill

In 1987 March, the Government gazetted the draft Noise Control Bill and its related Technical Memoranda. The Bill was intended to provide a comprehensive legislation drawing many of the existing controls on noise in other Ordinances into a single ordinance and it also extends the scope of legislative control of environmental noise. The draft Bill would deal with the following sources of noise:

- (1) noise from domestic premises and public places;
- (2) noise from construction activities (including percussion piling);
- (3) noise from other places, such as industrial and commercial premises;
- (4) noise from individual items of plant or equipment. Items (3) and (4) are of direct concern to manufacturers.

According to the proposed Bill, any noise emanating from industrial, trade or business premises not complying with the standard (the criteria of determining it are stated in the Technical Memorandum) or causing a nuisance to any person, the Authority can issue a Noise Abatement Notice to the owner or occupier, requiring him to bring the noise emissions down to the stated level by a certain date. Failure to do so would be an offence.

With regard to the control of noise from individual products, the Bill proposed to forbid the import and sale of products with noise emission level above the set standard. The Bill also requires certain products to be fitted with noise control devices and labels stating the noise level. If necessary, a manufacturer or importer may be required to make his product available for noise testing or inspection. The objective is to control the excessive noise level of certain items and to avoid noisy products not complying with the requirements being 'dumped' into Hong Kong.

The Director of Environmental Protection is designated for the enforcement of the Bill and a procedure has been included to allow for an appeal to be made against the measured noise level and the service of a Noise Abatement Notice (including economic hardship caused by the compliance with the requirements of the Notice).

In order to find out the opinions of the members on this issue, a survey was conducted on selected industries in April. In general, the Association supported the spirit of the Bill as a way to control noise pollution in Hong Kong. The Association considered that most industries had been using modern machinery for their operation and the noise so produced was not annoying. According to members' opinion, the main sources of noise pollution in Hong Kong had been from construction work (including piling), aircraft and road vehicles. Thus it would be more appropriate to control such types of noise.

With regard to the Bill itself, most members thought that the allowance of 21 days for the owner or occupier to lower the noise to the stipulated level after receiving a Noise Abatement Notice was not enough so as to allow enough time for the necessary work or installation. Members thought that the penalty of \$50,000 was too high for the first offence. Moreover, it was necessary for the Government to provide information to the manufacturers so that they could know

how to lower the noise level. In this regard, intensive promotion would be necessary.

The Association had presented the above comments to the Industry Department for relay to the Secretary for Health and Welfare for consideration.

### Education Commission Report No. 2

In August 1986, The Education Commission released the Second Report which contained recommendations on matters including language in education, teacher preparation, open education and financing of education. In view of the wide scope of the report, the Association studied the subjects covered thoroughly and forwarded the following views:

1. The Sixth Form education should be designed to prepare students for post-secondary and tertiary education to cope with the growing specialization of post-secondary curriculum whereas the secondary education should provide students with a good general education through a broadened curriculum.
2. The proposed Intermediate Level Course should not be adopted as first year Sixth Form education as the I-Level qualification would not be highly respected by institutions and employers. Furthermore it would result in a waste of resources because of a higher drop-out rate.
3. The Association agreed to abolishment of the Higher Level Examination, allowing candidates to take the Advanced Level Examination either in English or in Chinese, and extending the Advanced Level courses to Chinese middle schools and pre-vocational schools. The Association further urged the government to harmonise the admission system for all post-secondary and tertiary institutions on the basis of the Advanced Level Examination in order to relieve the stresses on students from having to sit for more than one examination.
4. On languages in education the Association reiterated its previous position that teaching of both Chinese and English should be strengthened throughout all stages of education while English should be used for senior classes in as many subjects as possible.
5. To supply adequate trained teachers for the development of education, the

Association agreed that the programme for teacher training should be speeded up. It further suggested to upgrade the facilities to this effect.

### Review of JSEA System

A Working Party was set up in 1985 March to review the technical and operational aspects of the Junior Secondary Education Assessment (JSEA) System and to suggest a new means of placement for Form III leavers after the System is phased out in 1991. The Working Party released the report in 1986 April for public consultation. In response to an invitation by the Education Department, the Association submitted the following views:

1. The Association welcomed the proposal to abolish the JSEA System at an earlier date but felt that there should be adequate subsidy for all students desirous of education opportunities beyond Form III.
2. The use of the proposed new means of placement, the Mean Eligibility Rate (MER), could encourage students to put more efforts to study in pursuit of Form IV places in their own schools, and simplify the selection process. Nevertheless, the MER could cause undesirable competition among eligible students not offered a Form IV place in their own school and those ineligible for remaining places available. Furthermore, these 'displaced' eligible and ineligible students might not be placed into schools within their own school nets.
3. Principals should retain some discretion in the selection of students for Form IV places, enabling schools to absorb the better eligible students from other schools and at the same time giving capable students the right in choosing schools when promoted to Form IV. Eligible students not placed through internal allocation or principals' discretion should be offered places through central allocation.
4. The secondary school curriculum should be reformed to provide students with broad general education and improve their proficiency in both Chinese and English.
5. The Association supported the proposal to restructure schools so as to increase the opportunity for Form III students to proceed to Form IV within the same school. The restructuring should also apply to pre-vocational schools offering

Form IV/V classes to allow their students to continue their technical education without unnecessary disruptions.

The government subsequently decided to adopt the proposed system of allocation with effect from 1988/89 academic year.

### Osaka Training Programme

The Osaka Prefectural Government, Japan has established an overseas technical training assistance programme aiming at cooperating and assisting other countries to attain economic and social progress. Under this programme, technical personnel from overseas countries would be invited to Osaka and be given the opportunities to acquire necessary knowledge and experience.

The CMA has worked closely with Hong Kong representative of the Osaka Prefectural Government to assist and coordinate Hong Kong candidates in applying for the programme. Over the past 6 years the Association had nominated and assisted 5 candidates to attend the training programme in various technical fields. Mr. Tam Man Chu from the CMA Testing and

Certification Laboratories was selected for the programme in 1987. Mr. Tam would receive training in textile testing and quality assurance. Training period would last for eight months, from 1987 August to 1988 March.

### Training Course On Labour Legislation

To enable members to keep abreast of their major legal responsibilities, the Association organised a Training Course on Labour Legislation from 1986 July 22 to August 19. Experienced officers from the Labour Department and Labour Tribunal were invited to speak on the various provisions covered under the Employment Ordinance. The course was offered on modular basis and members could choose one or more sessions to attend. A total of 78 registration was recorded. 47 participants took the full course and were each awarded a certificate of attendance.



加拿大廠商會貿易及科技團訪問本會。  
Led by Mr. S. Symes (2nd from right), Canada Manufacturers' Association Trade & Technology Mission visits CMA.

### Training Course on Fire Prevention

The Fire Prevention Training Course took place in 1986 September to introduce the legislations and practices in fire safety for manufacturers. This course was also organised in modules and had a session on the use of fire fighting equipment. There were 88 enrollees and 81 of them completed the full course. Lectures were given by Fire Officers, Factory Inspectors and professionals in insurance on topics like nature and risks of fire, employers' legal responsibilities, precautionary measures against fire, and on principles of fire insurance.



加拿大魁北克省投資代表團訪問本會。  
Meeting with Investment Mission from Québec Province, Canada.

### Certificate Course on Labour Relations and Labour Legislation

The Association offered the Certificate Course on Labour Relations and Labour Legislation in collaboration with the Labour Department from 1987 April 30 to June 19. This was the first of the kind of co-operation between the Association and the Department. Speakers from relevant divisions of Labour Department were arranged to cover various aspects of the Ordinances. Apart from labour legislations, management theory which was also incorporated into the course. A lecturer in Management Studies of the University of Hong Kong was invited to speak on management aspects.

The course was successfully concluded with a management workshop in plant-level communications and followed by a certificate presentation ceremony officiated by Mr. Darwin Chen, Commissioner for Labour and the President of the Association. 47 participants were awarded with a joint certificate.



廣南投資代表團訪問本會。  
A delegation from the Southern Fujian Region pays a courtesy call to CMA.

### Kwai Tsing Industry & Commerce Carnival

The Association sponsored the Kwai Tsing Industry and Commerce Carnival organised by the Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi District Board on 1987 February 15. The Carnival aimed at promoting relationship among employees and employers and enhancing family relationship of workers as well as bringing out emphasis on quality. The message was conveyed through a series of programmes including slogan and essay competitions. A Carnival day was held on 1987 February 15 with game-stalls and variety shows attracting wide response from residents and workers of the district. CMA President, Mr. Lawrence Chu, joined the Commissioner for Labour and other patrons in officiating at the opening ceremony and presenting prizes to winners of the competitions at the carnival. Other sponsors were Labour and Population Team for Asia and the Pacific of International Labour Organization, Labour Department, Regional Council, Kwai Tsing District Officer and Wah Kiu Yat Pao.

### CMA Delegation to Shen Zhen

At the invitation of the Shen Zhen Tools Industry Association, a 22-member delegation, organised by the Association visited Shen Zhen in 1986 October. The delegation was made up of members in the plastics, metal and toy industries and was led by Mr. Lee Hong Tong, member of CMA's General Committee.

While at Shen Zhen, the delegation attended the inauguration ceremony of the Shen Zhen Tools Industry Association officiated by Mayor Lee Hou. Mr. Lee Hong Tong delivered a congratulatory message on behalf of CMA at the ceremony, pointing out possibilities for co-operation between the two places. The delegation also made a series of factory visits to tool and mould factories in the Shen Zhen Special Economic Zone and Sekou. Members were impressed with the capacities of these factories that could be made available to support demands from Hong Kong industry. Some negotiations for sub-contracting and joint venture opportunities were initiated and some delegates also placed orders to purchase tools during the visit.

### Fujian Triangular Region Investment Seminar

On 1987 May 20, the Association in collaboration with the Trade Development Council and the Fujian Enterprises (Holding) Ltd, organised the Fujian Triangular Region Investment Seminar. The purpose of the seminar was to introduce the investment climate in the area comprised of Fu Zhou, Quian Zhou, Zhang Zhou and Long Yan Districts.

A 14-member delegation led by Mr. Lin Ming Kan, Vice Mayor of Fu Zhou Peoples' Government, had given participants a detailed introduction of the infrastructural facilities, preferential policies and investment potentials of the districts. Close to 300 investment and joint-venture proposals were presented to the participants for their consideration. Business negotiation were also arranged for the delegates to discuss the proposals with the participants and some preliminary agreements had resulted. About 200 participants attended the seminar.



中國國際貿易促進委員會高層代表團一行十四人由會長黃石(左三)率領訪問本會。由會長朱祖遜(中)及副會長、會務專務接待。  
China Council for Promotion of International Trade Mission led by its President, Mr. Jia Shi, 3rd from left visits CMA, exchanging views with President Lawrence C.H. Chu (centre), Vice-Presidents and members of Executive and General Committees.

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

Throughout the years, the Association worked to fulfill its objective of promoting the interests of its members. For example, it had presented its views on such Government policies as Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Bill and Air Pollution Control (Specified Processes) Regulations, Noise Control Bill and the Green Paper on the 1987 Review of Developments in Representative Government. The Association also supported the promotion of industrial safety and sponsored the Industrial Safety Week organised by the Labour Department.

CMA continued to provide secretariat services to the Hong Kong Association of Textile Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers, which was established in 1984 to foster the interests of the textile finishing industries.

The Association gained increasing recognition from the Government and the public. At present, the Association is represented on the Basic Law Consultative Committee, the Advisory Committee on Textile and Clothing Industries of the Hong Kong Polytechnic, the Textile Industry Training Board of the Vocational Training Council and the Textiles Industry Safety Sub-committee of Labour Advisory Board.

In the meantime, the Association also assisted its members in upgrading their production techniques. Speakers were invited to speak on latest trends of products and technologies in monthly meetings. A 20-member delegation would also visit the International Exhibition of Textile Machinery (ITMA) in Paris in 1987 October.

During the year the Association had amended its memorandum to provide for the appointment of ex-officio Executive Committee member. A new Associate Member category was introduced.

As at 1987 June 30, the Association had 32 Ordinary Members and 2 Associate Members. The Chairman of the Association was Mr. Y. T. Chang.



加拿大紐賓士域省代表團蒞會訪問，與本會會長會談。  
Meeting with New Brunswick Mission.



朱紹周會長在八六年國際鞋展會上致辭。  
President Laurence C.H. Chu attends International Footwear Fair '86 as guest of honour.

## Quota Transfer Rules

Subsequent to a review of textile quota transfer rules made in 1985 June, Trade Department tightened and reduced the limit on the temporary transfer out of quota in any group of categories from 50% to 35% of one's total holding with effect from 1986 January 1. A reduction of quota allocation in the following year would be made if a holder temporarily transfer out quota exceeding the limit. However, due to the inclusion of new fibres in the Hong Kong/United States Textiles Agreement, the 50% transfer rules was temporarily reinstated from 1986 July 11.

To assess the implications of the revised quota transfer rules on trade and industry, the Association had conducted a questionnaire survey among members in the textile and garment industry in 1986 September. After deliberation and discussion by the Executive Committee, the Association submitted its views and the survey results to the Trade Department in 1986 October. Main points covered in the submission were:

1. 60% of the respondents, who indicated that they had transferred out quotas in 1986/87, had reduced the quantity of quota transfer as a result of the change in the transfer rule. Such inflexibility meant that they had to accept orders even at a lower profit margin in order to use up the quota to ensure their next year's allocation. This inevitably jettied up quota prices.
2. The majority opined that the revised transfer rule could not achieve the purpose of eliminating possible speculations.
3. The majority (77%) of the respondents opposed to the revised transfer rule and suggested to resume the original and comparatively more workable system, i.e. to allow the quota holders to transfer out temporarily 50% of the quota per year calculated on a two year basis.

The Association strongly urged the Trade Department to consider these views in its review of the quota transfer system and to uphold the interests of the textile and clothing industries, which was the greatest export earners among the manufacturing industries in Hong Kong.

After taken into consideration the views from the association and other trade and industrial bodies, Trade Department modified the temporary transfer rule and reinstated the 50% limit on temporary trans-

fers. Rules on permanent transfers were relaxed as well. Temporary transfer out of quotas would be allowed in which the permanent transfer-in had been taken place. Taking into account the changes in categorization and other features in the HK/US and HK/EEC textile agreements, the grouping of categories for the purpose of calculating the temporary transfer-out percentage had also been revised. The Department also agreed that the grouping for textile quota Group D (cotton, wool and MMF sweaters), E (silk blend and other vegetable fibre sweaters) and K (suits, wool coats and trousers) would be reviewed in mid 1987 based on comments from industry and Textile Advisory Board.

To collect members' view on this subject, the Association again surveyed members' views in 1987 May. Over half of the respondents commented that Grouping D and E should be combined as the existing categorization tended to reduce the flexibility of the industry. Regarding group K, members' views were rather diversified. Trade Department, upon advice from the Textiles Advisory Board and the industry, announced in 1987 June that, with effect from 1988 January, Group D and E would be combined to form a single group. The modifications thus tallied with the result of our survey and were welcome by the industry in general.

## Import Licensing Requirements for Textile Goods

On 1986 April 1, Trade Department introduced additional licensing requirements for import of textile garments, garment parts and knitted fabrics. Importers were required to declare the intended use of the imported goods. At the same time, importers of textile products should submit their licence applications before the arrival of goods. Otherwise, goods would not be released by carriers. However, late licence applications would take no less than 3 working days to issue.

In order to assess the implications of the revised import licensing arrangements, the Association had consulted members to collect their views. This issue was also discussed by the Executive Committee. The Association's views and findings of the opinion survey had been submitted to the Trade Department. It covered the following points:

1. 80% of the 63 responding members opined that shipment details would only be made available in less than 3 days before the arrival of the cargoes. Majority of them indicated that the revised system had in fact created inconveniences, and in some cases, affected their normal production schedule due to delay in clearing shipments.
  2. In case manufacturers could not clear textile materials on time when the goods unload, demurrage costs would be charged which inevitably would add to their production overheads. The situation be even worse if goods arrived on public holidays.
  3. 79% of the respondents stated that their business had been affected by the revised system in one way or another, and 24% even considered the impact as serious. Members requested the Trade Department to review the licensing requirements and, if possible, to make provisions to allow importers/manufacturers to remove imported textile materials first so as to meet tight production schedule and to submit licence application afterwards.
- In 1986 September, the Trade Department finally decided to introduce, with effect from 1986 October 1, modifications which allowed the instantaneous issue of retrospective licence to cover the imported textile products without a licence.

## Origin Certification Service

The Association is designated by the Hong Kong Government to issue all kinds of certificates of origin under Article 11 of the International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formality since 1987. Its certificates are accepted by overseas customs authorities.

Under the new Hong Kong/European Economic Community Textiles Agreement (1987-1991) signed in 1986 October, export of restrained textile products to the EEC must be supported by a Certificate of Hong Kong Origin. The certification arrangements applicable to the new agreement became effective on 1987 January 1.

Regarding the request from the Association and other Government Approved Certificates Issuing Organizations (GACO) for approval to issue GSP (Form A) to the US and EEC countries, the Trade Department reiterated its affirmative position and stated that it would continue its negotiation

# TRADE

with the US and EEC authorities on the issue. Under the existing arrangement, the US and EEC Customs only accept GSP (Form A) issued by the Trade Department.

To keep pace with the Trade Department's move in computerizing the storage and processing of factory information and to facilitate the Association's processing of applications for Certificates of Origin, the Association has in mid '87 started to computerize its certification section. A Factory Information System was developed which allows quick transfer of factory information from the Trade Department and expedite retrievals for certification purpose.

During the year, the number of certificate applications handled by the Association increased significantly. The Association will continue to upgrade the certification section to provide an efficient and reliable service. The Association issues the following types of Certificates of Origin to both members and non-members:

- 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 Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Finland.

### South East Asia Trade Mission

Further to the success of previous years, the Association again despatched a trade mission to South East Asia in 1987 March. The Mission was supported by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council. The CMA/TDC South East Asia Trade Mission has participants from 11 companies. The Mission visited Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore and a two-day exhibition was held in each city. Sales contracts concluded by mission members during the trip amounted to HK\$13 million. Some members also secured agents for their products.

In addition, Mission members met officers from the British Embassy in Thailand and British High Commission in both Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. The CMA representative also called upon local trade chambers and associations during the trip to promote better understanding and explore possibilities for further cooperation. The Mission has offered a chance to

Hong Kong manufacturers and traders to keep update with the South East Asian market and to establish trading contacts, to expand export and sales of Hong Kong products.

### Exhibitions

To promote external trade and foster industrial development, the Association has been active in trade promotional activities. In the year 86 — 87, the Association participated in organising the 1986 Hong Kong Electronics Fair, 1987 Hong Kong Gifts and Houseware Fair and the 1988 Hong Kong International Toys and Games Fair.

The Association also sponsored a number of other local exhibitions including the 4th International Food & Beverage Festival and 1st International Catering, kitchen and Fast Food Equipment Exhibition, Fabrics Asia 86, Hong Kong Trade Fair 86, International Footwear Fair 86, and the 8th Machinery and Materials Exhibition.

The Association played an active role

to assist members to participate in these promotional events.

### Seminar on "International Trade and Risks Involved"

The Association organized a half-day seminar on 1986 September 5, on international trade and risks involved as well as export credit insurance and import/export financing.

Seminar speakers included Mr. S.K. Cheung from the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, who briefed on inward/outward bills and financing, and Mr. Robert K.Y. Yeung from Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC), who elaborated on introduced various potential risks faced by traders involved in export trade, including production risk, transfer risk, currency risk etc and various coverage offered by ECIC. Response from participants was encouraging.



杜拜工商會高層代表團訪問本會。  
A high-level delegation from Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry pays a visit to CMA.

### Training Course on Origin Certification

With a view to promote better understanding of origin rules and procedures in applying for different types of certificates of origin, the Association organized two training courses from 1986 August 21 to September 4 and from October 21 to November 4 respectively.

Comprised of five sessions, the course covered topics as Introduction to Hong Kong Certification System, Origin Rules and Application Procedures for different kinds of Certificate of Origin; Factory Registration, Sub-contracting Arrangements; Outward Processing Arrangements and Application Procedures related thereto; Introduction to Generalized System of Preferences and Application Procedures for GSP Form A's; Origin Rules of EEC, USA and other countries as well as GSP Costing Principles. Course lecturers were experienced officers from Trade Department and the Customs & Excise Department of the Hong Kong Government.

The two courses were attended by over two hundred participants.



荷蘭阿魯巴 (Aruba) 代表團一行四人，由該國政府財政顧問黃漢博士 (左二) 率領訪問本會，由陳欽樂副會長 (中) 接見。  
CMA Vice-President, Mr. Herbert Liang (centre) receiving Aruba delegation led by Dr. Ling Wong (2nd from left).



國務院港澳辦公室港澳研究部考察團訪問本會。  
A study group of Hong Kong and Macau Research Institute visits CMA.

## DEVELOPMENT

### Intellectual Property Rights of Video Cassette Tapes

The Association acted as a mediator in a dispute involving the intellectual property rights of video cassette tapes.

In early 1987, some local manufacturers received writs which claimed that the video cassette tapes they produced had infringed patent, design and copyright of another company. Subsequently the Association called a meeting on March 3 and invited a representative from CMA's Legal Advisors, Lo and Lo Solicitors and Notaries Public, to explain the legal provisions and liabilities of patent, design registration and copyright and to offer professional legal advice to the manufacturers. The Association has established contact with the patent holder and obtained details of licensing requirements and specifications. These information were passed onto the manufacturers. According to our information, a number of those manufacturers had already taken licence from the patent holder for the production of video cassette tapes.

### 1987 Hong Kong New Products Competition

The Association has organized the annual Hong Kong New Products Competition since 1970. The aims of the Competition are to encourage efforts and recognize achievements in product innovation and diversification. The improving quality of entries in the 1987 Competition showed that Hong Kong manufacturers are placing more emphasis on product development and quality improvement.

The Hon. N.W.H. Macleod, Secretary for Trade and Industry, officiated at the presentation ceremony held on 1987 June 26 and gave away awards and certificates to the winners.

The winners of the 1987 Hong Kong New Product Award are:  
The Printer Enhancement Products by Bankisa Information Technology Limited in the Commercial/Industrial and Other Products Category — Electrical and Electronic Products  
The Automatic Blow Moulding Machine with Programmable Wall-thickness Control by Akei Plastic Machine Manufacturing Ltd. in the Commercial/Industrial and Other Products Category — Mechanical Products

The winners of Certificate of Merit are:  
The Microwave Oven by SMC Microwave Products Co. Ltd.  
The Chinese Scrabble by Sun Ya Publications (HK) Ltd.

The Cricket by Playmates Industrial Co. Ltd.  
The Solar Plant Turner by Ever Step Development Ltd.  
The Bilingual Microcomputer Operating System by Star Pong (Chinese Computer) Limited  
Flashlight with AM/FM Radio Weather Band, Blinking Light & Siren Sound by John Manufacturing Ltd.  
The Slide Viewer by Electro Optics Asia Limited  
The winner of the Secretary for Trade and Industry Award is the Automatic Blow Moulding Machine with Programmable Wall-thickness Control by Akei Plastic Machine Manufacturing Ltd.

The 1987 Competition was sponsored by:  
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 Council  
The Hong Kong Trade Development Council  
The Kowloon Jaycees

Members of the judging panel were representatives of the sponsors and the CMA, the Director of Industry, the Head of the Industrial Engineering Department and Hong Kong. Entries were judged from the standpoint of an user and a producer according to the products' general appeal, external design/configuration, operation and functional efficiency, presentation, materials/components used, production technique and equipment used, marketing potential and quality standard.

### Seminar on Product Development — Design and Quality

To inculcate understanding among manufacturers of the concept of product development, and to encourage manufacturers to upgrade product standard so as to improve Hong Kong's competitiveness in the international market, the Association

organized a Seminar on Product Development — Design and Quality on 1986 September 17.

The Seminar speakers and topics covered were:  
'Government's role and activities in the promotion of quality' by Miss Miranda Chiu, Assistant Director of Industry Department;  
The role of high technology in product development' by Dr. Joshua Wong, Head of Department of Electronics Engineering of Hong Kong Polytechnic;  
'Advanced technology for product and tool development' by Dr. S.W. Lui, Senior Consultant of Hong Kong Productivity Council;  
'Profit by design' by Mr. Albert Ho, Project Director of Hong Kong Design Innovation Co., Ltd.;  
'To design better product' by Mr. Ales Chiu, Engineering Manager of Video Technology Electronics Co., Ltd.

A film titled 'Quality Counts' was also shown during the seminar.

### Product Liability Insurance Scheme

Product Liability has become an increasingly serious problem to manufacturers, exporters and suppliers. The USA has had a history of litigation on product liability with ever-increasing compensation awards.

In 1985 July, the European Economic Community (EEC) adopted a Directive on Product Liability which aimed at reducing distortions in compensation among Member States and to give similar protection to consumers against defective products. The Directive was intended to bring together the laws of Member States concerning product liability. The United Kingdom was required to adapt its laws parallel to the Directive by 1988 July 30.

Strict liability had been imposed on producers of defective products that cause damages. If a claimant suffers damage (death, bodily injury or damage to property) as a result of defective products, producers could no longer deny their responsibilities.

Both the USA and the EEC are principal export markets for Hong Kong manufacturers. The increasingly stringent product liability litigations would undoubtedly increase their risk in these markets. In USA, consumers suffering from defective products are entitled to claim for compensation of usually over US\$1,000,000. Manufacturers exporting to USA will face financial hardship once they are sued and

lost the case if they had not covered liabilities against their products.

In light of such developments, many overseas importers, have requested Hong Kong manufacturers to be insured against product liability. However, such insurance is normally difficult to arrange. In order to enhance members' knowledge in and concept of product liability, and to provide an avenue for product liability insurance service, the CMA had in collaboration with Heath Hudig Langeveldt Ltd devised an insurance scheme on product liability. Under the scheme, manufacturers would be insured for a maximum amount of US\$1,000,000 in respect of their product liability. The scheme was underwritten by the American International Underwriters, and the CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories would provide product testing and technical advice for manufacturers. A seminar are held on 1986 October 10, with speakers came from the American International Underwriters, Heath Hudig Langeveldt Limited and CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories. During the seminar, details of the insurance scheme were introduced. Participants taken part in the seminar showed good interests in the subject.

### Seminar on Chinese Computer System for Manufacturers

The Association jointly organized a Seminar on Chinese Computer System for Manufacturers with Wang Pacific Limited.

The aim of the seminar is to provide participants with basic understanding of the operation, hardware and software of Chinese computer system, whereby they can study the feasibility of computerization and to evaluate and select a suitable system with the intention to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their companies' operation.

At the seminar, Mr. Clement Yeung, Industrial Marketing Manager of Wang Pacific Ltd, introduced the role of computers in manufacturing industries. Mr. James Tso, Senior Systems Consultant and Ms. Elaine Chu, Systems Analyst of Wang Pacific Ltd, briefed the participants on various aspects of Chinese computer systems. Mr. Man Wong, Marketing and Project Manager of Micom Dynamics Ltd, introduced Chinese application software for the manufacturing industry.

### CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories (TCL)

The CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories (TCL) continued to expand and upgrade its facilities to meet increasing demand from trade and industry for technical back-up services in the form of testing, inspection and technical consultancy services.

TCL is an independent non-profit making institute under the CMA Industrial Development Trust, a charity recognised by the Hong Kong Government. A Standing Committee, chaired by Mr. Peter Hung, is responsible for TCL's policy matters and supervises its operation.

TCL moved into its present location at Yan Hing Centre, Folan, Shatin, in early 1986. The premises are provided through the generosity of Dr. Stephen S.F. Hui. The Incorporated Board of Trustees of the CMA Industrial Development Trust named the premises Dr. Stephen S.F. Hui Science Centre in appreciation of Dr. Hui's support.

During the year, TCL had invested substantially to strengthen and upgrade its equipment and facilities, especially in the area of textile/garment testing services. It has been a standing policy for the TCL to plough back surplus to improve and expand its facilities to meet industry's needs.

As in previous years, TCL conducted product comparison tests for the Consumer Council. Results were reported in the Council's magazine "Choice". Products tested included intermediate moisture food, electric aquarium accessories, plastic clay, electric storage water heaters, electric fan heaters and kerosene stoves.

TCL was officially accredited by the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (HOKLAS) for tests conducted in toys, textile/garments, food and electrical commodity groups. Since 1987 February, TCL has been appointed by the International Wool Secretariat as qualified laboratory to carry out testing for all Woolmark and Woolblendmark products. TCL was authorized by the TÜV Bayern of FR Germany to act as its inspection agent for its 'GS' mark which is a symbol of safety approval of electrical products.

After lengthy negotiation with the Japan Toy Association, TCL was authorised as an Administrative Agent for the application and issue of ST Mark (Safe Toy mark) in Hong Kong. This would assist local toy

manufacturers who wish to export to Japan as TCL could provide guidance and technical advice for them to meet the stringent quality and safety requirements.

To keep in pace with the development new technology and knowledge, TCL recognized the importance of staff training. In 1987, Alan to March, Mr. Mac Leung, Electrical Engineer, attended a Training Course on Certification Systems organized by the Japan International Co-operation Agency. To familiarize with ST Mark testing procedure, Dr. C. T. Kan, Chemist, visited Japan Toy Association (JTA) in 1987 February and was attached to the JTA Laboratories.

With the assistance of the Osaka Prefectural Government, Mr. Tam Man Chu, Laboratory Assistant was selected for a training course on Textile Testing and Quality Assurance in Japan. The course would last for eight months commencing 1987 August.

### Hong Kong Food Trades Association

CMA continued to provide secretariat services to the Hong Kong Food Trades Association Ltd. (HKFTA) which is governed by the Hong Kong Food Council. Formally incorporated in 1984 May, HKFTA was established to foster the interests of the food trade and industry.

In the past year, HKFTA played an active role in promoting its objectives. It sponsored the Seminar on Modern Food Processing Technology organized by the Hong Kong Productivity Council on 1986 September 2 to introduce latest food processing technologies from Japan and West Germany to local manufacturers. HKFTA also continued to sponsor the 4th International Food & Beverage Festival and the 1st International Catering, Kitchen and Fastfood Equipment Exhibition held from 1986 September 3 to 7. Mr. Ip Yeuk Lam, President of HKFTA, officiated at its opening ceremony.

To promote good fellowship and liaison with food industry in other countries, the Association joined the United States' Association of Food Industries, Inc. as an Overseas Member in 1986 September.

HKFTA paid special attention to regulations which might affect the livelihood of

people. The Association commented on the Proposed Amendments to the Imported Meat and Poultry Regulations (Chapter 132) and submitted its views to the government. In addition, since the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations 1985 came into effect on 1987 August 9, HKFTA organized a briefing meeting to enable members to acquire a better knowledge of the regulations. Representatives from the Customs and Excise Department and Municipal Services Branch were invited to speak and to clarify the interpretation of various provisions in the regulations.

### Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories

The CMA continued to provide secretariat services to Hong Kong Association Certification Laboratories Ltd. (HKACL) and participated actively in its activities.

HKACL have five Advisors and they are Mr. Graham Barnes, the Secretary for Lands and Works; Mr. A.G. Eason, Deputy Director of Industry; Mr. G.T. Barnes, Commissioner for Independent Commission Against Corruption; Dr. S.B. Reed, Commissioner for Environmental Protection and Mr. N.S. Lee, Government Chemist.

In June, the Shenzhen Society for Standardization called upon the Association to knowledge and experience on technical issues.

The Working Party on Textile Testing Programme completed a correlation testing programme on colour fastness to washing and crocking according to AATCC and ISO methods. Another correlation testing programme on water samples taken from air conditioning system and well water was conducted by the Working Party on Water Correlation Testing. A Quality Control Manual was developed and issued to the participating members as a result of the programme. The Working Party on Toy Correlation Testing Programme was formed in May to formulate correlation programme on toy testing.

A Consumer Goods Sub-Committee was established to deal with issues, technical and non-technical, related to consumer goods.

HKACL continued to publish its official journal, "Quality and Certification" and maintained liaison with overseas standards organizations.



司理羅會長(中)及副會長(右一)與最近來港訪問的加拿大渥太華市長(右三)、首都區經濟發展委員會主席(左三)暨訪問團成員合照。

President Mr. Seto Fai and Vice-President Tommy Zau pose with Ottawa Mayor Mr. James Durell (3rd from right), and delegates from Ottawa Carleton Economic Development Corporation.

## HOUSE ACTIVITIES

### Election of 27th General Committee

The election of the Association's 27th General Committee took place from April 28 (9:30 am) till April 30 (noon). The ballot box was opened by Mr. Leung Nai Wing, Chairman of the Election Committee, Mr. Lawrence Chu and other members of the Election Committee in the presence of CMA's Honorary auditors, Charles Marfan & Co at 3:00 pm on April 30. A 75-member General Committee was formed subsequently.

In accordance with the Articles of the Association, members of the General Committee met on May 11 to elect, among themselves, the President and Vice-Presidents, and Chairman of the General Affairs Standing Committee and the Finance Standing Committee respectively.

The election's results are as follows:

President: Mr. Seto Fai

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu

Mr. Herbert Liang

Mr. Leung Nai Wing

Hon. Ngai Shui Kit, OBE, JP

Mr. Tommy Zau

Dr. Philip K.H. Lai, JP

Executive Committee Members:

Mr. Samuel Hsu Saw Foo

Mr. Herbert Wong Wan Cham

Mr. Peter H.H. Hung

Mr. Christopher W.C. Cheng, JP

Mr. Chan Wing Kee

Mr. Wong Ping Sai

Mr. Paul T.S. Yin

Mr. Yeung Mok Shing

Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng, JP

Mr. Patrick Choi Wan Ho

Mr. Yip Hing Chung

Mr. Liu Yu Ting

Mr. Henry K.S. Cheng

Mr. Philip Wong Yu Hong

Mr. Tsang Kam Shing

Mr. Chau Mun, Tony

Mr. Lee Sai Yick

Mr. Chu Poon Shin

Service to Members Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. M.S. Yeung

Arbitration Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Peter H.H. Hung

Technical Educational Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng, JP

Exhibition Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi



春節團拜正副主席及會董的合照。

President, Vice-Presidents and members of Executive and General Committees pose at CMA Lunar New Year Mass Greetings at CMA Conference Hall on February 6.

Industrial Information Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Yip Hing Chung

Industrial Standards Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Paul T.S. Yin

General Affairs Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Leung Nai Wing

Finance Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Herbert Liang

Audit Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu

Accounts Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. P.S. Wong

Trade Promotion Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Milano T.H. Choy

Industrial Land Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. C.L. Leung

Public Relations Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. Y. L. Lee

(As a result of change of representative by Mr. Y.L. Lee's company, Mr. Lo Chit, as recommended by the General Committee during the first G.C. meeting, replaced Mr. Y.L. Lee to become chairman.)

Publicity Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. K. Wong

Investigation Standing Committee

Chairman: Mr. To Shui Moon

In addition, the General Committee resolved to invite Mr. C.L. Hui, Dr. Hsing Wong, CBE, Hon LLD, HK, Mr. C.K. Choi, JP, Mr. K.S. Lam, OBE, JP, Mr. James M.H. Wu, OBE, JP, Mr. C.F. Poon, JP, Mr.

C.K. Chow, OBE, JP and Hon. P.Y. Wong, CBE, JP as the CMA's Honorary Presidents.

### Donation to Sir Edward Youde Trust Fund

In memory of the late Governor of Hong Kong Sir Edward Youde, a Trust Fund was established with the aim to promote education. It provides scholarships to students studying abroad and funds to finance research studies. The association has a traditional interest in promoting technical education and training, and in 1956-1957 a donation of HK\$1 million was given to finance the establishment of the Hong Kong Technical College (now the Hong Kong Polytechnic). The Association also awards scholarship every year to outstanding students undertaking technical education and degree courses under its scholarship scheme and founded two pre-vocational schools. In 1987, the Association donated HK\$100,000 to the Sir Edward Youde Trust Fund to show further support in this direction.

The presentation Ceremony was held on 1987 April 13. CMA President, Mr. Lawrence Chu, accompanied by Vice-Presidents Mr. Leung Nai Wing, Mr. Seto Fai, Hon. Ngai Shui Kit, OBE, JP and Mr. Herbert Liang, presented the cheque to the Hon. Q.W. Lee, CBE, JP, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Sir Edward Youde Trust Fund.

In recognition of the im-

The scholarship is made up of members' donations as well as interest from Leung Meng Tsi and Chiu Fu San Scholarship Trusts. For 1986, a total of \$202,041, was distributed to 299 students from 23 institutions including the universities, polytechnics, technical institutes and technical secondary schools.

[illegible]60

市立之頒發獎學金予一名學生代表。

A student representative receives CMA scholarships from the Hon. Ron. Bridge, Secretary for Education and Manpower.

In accordance with the 1984

In its deliberations, the ad hoc committee had reviewed the main provision of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Future of Hong Kong and the history of representative government since 1981. The ad hoc committee also recommended an opinion survey on the political system among CMA members which was carried out in early 1987. Accordingly, a position paper was endorsed by the General Committee and submitted to the Chief Secretary in 1987 May.

Based on the majority response to the opinion survey, the Association was opposed to introducing direct election in 1988. It was considered that introducing direct election would bring drastic changes to the premises of the political system with adverse implication on economic prosperity and social stability. It would also jeopardise Hong Kong's competitiveness in international trade and ability to attract foreign industrial investments, and there were doubts whether it would be conducive to stable and prosperous climate which has been promised to be maintained for 50 years.

The Association considered that the existing system should be maintained as far as possible. Members of the Legislative Council other than those appointed should continue to be elected from functional constituencies and electoral colleges. The Association believed that under the functional



本會一九八六年度會員年會

*CMA holds Annual General Meeting at its Conference Hall*

However, the Association proposed that the system could be further refined by expanding the functional constituencies or expand existing ones to cover other genuinely representative professional bodies. Consideration should be given to increase the number of seats for the business and industrial constituencies.

In 1987 May, the Government released the "Green Paper on 1987 Review of Developments in Representative Government" for public consultation. A Survey Office was set up to collect opinions from the general public as well as to conduct surveys of public opinion. The Survey Office would

After the release of the Green Paper, the Association formed a new ad hoc committee with Mr. Seto, President, as Chairman. All Vice Presidents and 8 members of the General and Executive Committees were also members of the committee. Five meetings were held to discuss the Green Paper while a members' opinion survey was also carried out. A position paper had been unanimously endorsed by the General Committee and submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the CMA. The CMA resolved in favour of keeping the existing system with as little changes as possible. CMA reiterated its position that direct election to the Legislative Council should not be introduced in 1988 and the present system should converge with the Basic Law.

The Association would continue to monitor the developments of this matter.

## Proposal on Future SAR Government Structure

In 1986 August, the business and professional members of the Basic Law Consultative Committee (BLCC) put forward a preliminary proposal on the Future Government Structure of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR). The main feature of the proposal were:

- (1) The basic structure should rely on three independent branches of Government, and reinforced by a system of checks and balances.
- (2) The government structure should be comprised of a highly efficient executive authority headed by the Chief Executive, an independent legislature to be chosen by a combination of direct and indirect elections; and a sound and independent judicial system based on the system of common law as practised in Hong Kong and other common law jurisdiction.

The Chief Executive should have two roles: the ceremonial head and leader of the executive authority. He could be subject to impeachment by the legislature but the power to remove him should be vested with the Central Peoples Government. The legislature could exercise checks and balances on the executive authority in such areas as legislation, budgetary control, etc.

It was proposed that the Chief Executive should be elected by an electoral college of over 600 persons subject to a nomination procedure. The electoral college would probably include member of the legislature; chairman of the district boards; representatives of functional constituencies; representatives of the Urban and Regional Councils; representatives of the principal social, industrial, commercial and religious organisations.

The proposal also included a Chief Executive Council, to advise the Chief Council on key policy issues. Official members of the Council would be appointed by the Council, and unofficials would either be appointed by the Chief Executive or through a nomination process.

According to the proposal, the executive authority would be accountable to the legislature. This was stated in the Joint Declaration as a general principle. Under

this theme, the legislature could exercise its checks on the executive authority including blocking or delaying legislations such as revenue proposal and public expenditure, such that the legislature could influence policy making and execution.

The chairman of the legislature should be elected among members of the legislature and should not be vested with the Chief Executive. The legislature might impeach the Chief Executive under certain circumstances.

On the composition of the legislature, it was proposed to have 80 members elected in the following propositions:

- (a) 50% of the seats from functional constituencies;
- (b) 25% of the seats elected by the Electoral College subject to a nomination procedure;

- (c) 25% of the seats held by direct election, with candidates nominated by members of the legislature, Urban/Regional Councils and district boards.

In addition, the Chief Executive and principal officials would attend meetings of the legislature but without voting rights.

The BLCC Business and Professional Group had subsequently published in detail the composition of the Electoral College for electing the Chief Executive and other proposals pertinent to the composition, procedures and functions of the legislature.

The Association considered that the proposal made by the Group would be in the long term interest of the Special Administrative Region. The Association resolved to support the proposal.



中國國家工商行政管理局任中林局長(右六)率領代表團訪問本會，與本會主席會談並致辭。

A delegation from the mainland's State Administration for Industry and Commerce pays a courtesy visit to CMA.

## CMA Prevocational School

### School Management Committee

The School was founded by the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong in 1976 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. Graham C.H. Cheng, Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi, and Mr. Donald H.K. Chow as Managers. The School Management Committee meets once a month to plan school policies which are to be carried out by the Principal.

### Curriculum and Class Structure

The School is a government subsidized prevocational school. There are 28 classes, which include 8 Form one classes, 8 Form two classes, 8 Form three classes, 2 Form four classes and 2 Form five classes. It has a total of 1,007 students.

The school curriculum follows that designed by the Education Department. The junior form curriculum comprises general (60%) and technical subjects (40%). Technical subjects include engineering, metalwork, electrical studies, fabrication and technical drawing. The senior form curriculum comprises 68% general subjects and 32% technical ones to which computer studies has been added in the academic year of 1985-86.

### Staff

The whole teaching staff comprises 54 members, which includes 15 Graduate Masters/Mistresses, 28 Certificated Masters/Mistresses, 10 Workshop Instructors, and 1 Librarian. In addition, there are 2 laboratory technicians, 6 clerical staff and 16 minor staff.

### School Administrative Organization

There are five committees: Committee of Studies, Committee of Discipline, Committee of Students' Counselling, Committee of Careers Counselling, and Committee of Extra-curricular Activities. Under each committee are sub-committees such as Audio-visual Education, Library Management and School Publications. Staff meetings, Presided by the Principal, are held every month.

Following the advice of the Education Department, two representatives are elected by all teaching staff to hold consultative meetings, twice each year, with the School Management Committee

to facilitate closer communication and mutual understanding.

### Discipline

The school cares much for students' moral development. Members of the Committee of Discipline, together with teachers of the Chinese Language, have designed syllabus guide on moral education for Form one to Form three students. Form teachers devote one period to moral education every two cycles. Teachers also take turns to speak on moral education during weekly assemblies.

Since 1980, the title 'Student of the Year' has been awarded to a student who excels in both academic achievements and conduct each year so as to set up a good example for his fellow school-mates.

### Students' Counselling

As social changes give rise to youth problems, the members of the Committee of Students' Counselling has been increased from five to nine. The committee, together with a school social worker from the Hong Kong Children and Youth Service, provides students with guidance to solve their individual problems, enabling them to concentrate on their studies. Besides individual counselling, group counselling activities and human relationship talks are also held frequently.

### Careers Counselling

To assist students in planning their further studies and in choosing their careers, the Careers Mistress and Careers Master together with four committee members, provide students with a variety of careers guidance and activities, which include Careers Talks. Labour Department Officers and leading personalities of all walks are invited to give talks, providing information of local and foreign post-secondary institutes, arranging visits to government departments, industrial and commercial institutions, and finding jobs for students before and after graduation examinations.

### Extra-curricular Activities

The school always aims to provide an all-round education and therefore pays special attention to the promotion of extra-curricular activities. The Committee on Extra Curricular Activities is responsible for organizing and promoting extra-curricular activities and internal competitions throughout the year as well as participating in inter-school competitions.

With the help of teachers, the school has arranged heavy sports extra-curricular

clubs/societies this year to instil knowledge to students and to cultivate healthy habits and interests.

During the year, the school participated in various inter-school activities, including sports, activities, etc with satisfactory results. Some examples are:

Competitions organised by Hong Kong School Sports Association

i) Inter-school Athletic Championship; Division I. Individual results: one champion, two first runner-up and one second runner-up in C-grade boys.

ii) Inter-school Table Tennis Championship, Division III Kowloon area.

Champion in C-grade boys and first runner-up in overall results.

iii) Inter-school Cross-country Championship, Division II Kowloon area.

Second runner-up in C-grade individual team result.

The 40th Inter-school Athletic Meet organised by the South China Scouts Association

C-grade Boys: Group Champion

New records set in javelin and 4 x 100m relay

First runner-up in high jump and champion in shot putt

B-grade Boys: First runner-up in high jump and second runner-up in 4 x 100m relay

Hong Kong Canoe Regatta (Kowloon Region)

Overall Champion

Marathon Race Overall Champion

8 individual champion, 10 first runner-up and 7 second runner-up

Sai Kung Marathon Canoe Race

Junior K1 Champion

Junior T1 First runner-up and second runner-up

Junior T2 Second runner-up

Hong Kong Scout Canoe Regatta

Leisure Group: First and second runner-up

Venture Scout Group: First and second runner-up

Sugar Group: Second runner-up

The 38th Hong Kong Schools Speech Festival

First runner-up in F.3 Chinese verse speaking and F.2 English choral speaking  
36 Certificates of Merit  
Champion in "Knowing our Urban Council"

Inter-school Quiz organised by the Urban Council, Radio Hong Kong and Community Youth Club

First runner-up in "Sex Education Design and Exhibition Competition" organised by the Community Youth Club

#### Internal Competition and Activities

The teachers and students belongs to four different Houses, namely Red, Brown, Yellow and Green. Some activities conducted during the school year were:

Annual Athletic Meet  
The 11th Annual Athletic Meet was held at Wan Chai Sports Ground on 1986 October 16 and 28. Mr. Seto Fai, CMA President, was the Guest of Honour at the Closing Ceremony. Among the 40 events, five new records were set.  
Swimming Gala  
The 3rd Swimming Gala was held at Lai Chi Kok Park Swimming Pool on 1987 May 22. Mr. Herbert Liang, CMA Vice-President, officiated at the Closing Ceremony and presented prizes. 120 students participated in 21 events and set new records in 5 of them.

#### Results of Public Examination

- (1) 1986 Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination: Among 78 students who sat for the H.K.C.E.E. 1986, 47 students gained 5E or above and the passing percentage was 60. The number of distinctions and credits came up to 118. Students who got good results include Sze Yeung (5 distinctions 3 credits) and Leung Man Hong (5 distinctions 2 credits).
- (2) The Junior Secondary Education Assessment 1985-1986: Among 249 students sat for the J.S.E.A. 76 students were allocated to the Form four places of the School, 22 to other pre-vocational schools, 2 to aided secondary schools, 12 to aided technical

secondary schools and 10 to technical institutes. The percentage of allocation was 57.

#### CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School

Patronized by CMA Honorary President, Mr. Choi Cheung Kok, JP, the school was founded in 1984. This is the second pre-vocational school of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong.

#### School Management & Organization

The School Management Committee has 7 members, including Mr. Choi Cheung Kok, JP (Supervisor), Mr. Hung Cheung Pui, JP, Mr. Wong Po Yan, CBE, JP, Mr. Patrick Choi Wan Hae, Mr. Li Sze Boy, JP and Mr. Kwok Hin Wah.

The school's administrative organization consisted of 6 committees, namely Administration, Curriculum and Studies, Discipline, Counselling & Guidance, Careers Counselling, Extra-curricular Activities and Welfare. The committee members are appointed by the Principal.

#### Class Structure & Number of Students

In the third year of its operation, the school has a total of 25 classes, with a layout of 7 classes in each stream from Form One to Form Three and 2 classes in Form Four and Five respectively. Among them, there are 14 technical classes and 11 commercial classes. In September 1987, the total student enrolment was 352.

#### Staff

In the academic year, the staff team comprises of 40 teachers, 5 workshop instructors, 2 laboratory technicians, 5 clerical workers and 14 janitors, a total of 66 members.

#### Discipline, Counselling & Guidance

The school has put much emphasis on moral training, regarding it as the first and foremost obligation. The school motto of Sincerity, Trust, Diligence and Fortitude is upheld with the expectation that students will be able to build up balanced personalities, possess a correct sense of value and become good citizens in the society.

The work of discipline, counselling and guidance is monitored by a Committee that consists of the Principal and seven teachers. In accordance to plans made at the beginning of the academic year, the Committee pro-

vides moral education through a variety of activities such as social studies, class teachers' periods, daily morning assemblies, weekly assemblies, and extra-curricular activities. Moreover, there are seminars in every term to inculcate the ethics of society by means of speeches, group discussion, role play and exploration of special topics. Scouts, Girl Guides, Red Cross Youth Cadet and Prefects are group set up to train leadership through activities and practice.

As efficient discipline and guidance work depends on the support of parents, the school constantly keeps a close contact with them. Besides organizing two Parents' Day each year, the teachers often invite parents to come for interviews to promote understanding of the students' behaviour at home and performance at school and discuss ways to educate them.

Apart from these, the Caritas Family Service has sent a social worker to our school since January 1985. The social worker stations at school every Wednesday to help counselling students.

#### Extra-curricular Activities

In order to effect balanced development in the 5 Chinese educational aspects of virtue, intelligence, health, sociability and beauty, the school has developed extra-curricular activities in 29 activity groups which include:

Academic Activities: English Society, Chinese Society, Mathematics & Science Society, Technical Subject Society, Commercial Subject Society, Music Club, Art Club, Physical Education Association, Computer Club.  
Physical Training Activities: Athletics Group, Ball Games, Water Sports.  
Interest Clubs: Photographic Club, Horticulture Club, Chess Club, Drama Club, Stamp-collecting Club, Dance Club, Mandarin Club, Christian Fellowship, Catholic Society, Library Assistants Club, Home Craft Club.

Uniform Groups: Red Cross Youth Cadet, Boy Scout, Girl Guide, The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

Other Activities: Social Service Group and Summer Activities' Programme.

The activity group also organise competitions on individual, inter-house or inter-class bases with an aim to enhancing sociability training through healthy contests.

#### Record of Some Activities

1. Our Students gained Prizes of Credit in the Lantern Design Contest in the

Mid-Autumn Festival Lantern Design Exhibition.

2. All our four teams that participated in the New Territories Inter-school Handball Competition won prizes including Boys' A Grade Championship, Boys' B Grade Championship, Girls' A Grade Third and Girls' B Grade Championship.
3. Our students entered the finals of Tuen Mun Exemplary Student Selection.
4. Our Badminton teams was the champion of both Tuen Mun Inter-secondary-school Boys' A Grade Single and Double.
5. In the Second Athletic Meet, participants of various events amounted to over 800 students, more than 85% of the total number of students of the school. 94 records were broken. Mr. Leung Nai Wing, CMA Vice-president and Mr. Lam Koon Sun, Inspector of Physical Education were invited to present prizes and deliver speeches.
6. Our students won three medals in the 11th Tuen Mun Athletic Meet.
7. Our students won seven medals in the New Territories Western Region Inter-secondary-school Athletic Meet.
8. In the Tuen Mun Inter-secondary-school Table-tennis Competition, our school won Boys' Lower Division Overall Second and Boys' Double Upper Division Championship.
9. Mr. Patrick Choi Wan Hae, the Acting School Supervisor and Mr. Hung Cheung Pui, JP, School Manager were the Guests of Honour in the Scholarship Presentation Ceremony.
10. The School Choir won the third prizes in the Chinese Choral Singing Contest of the Girls-Below-Fifteen Division of the Hong Kong Schools' Music Festival.
11. Our hand-ball team won the Second Prize in the Hong Kong Schools' Handball Elite Teams Competition. In the Tsuen Wan Open Hand-ball Competition organised by the Regional Council, our boy team again snatched the Second Prize.
12. Our school gained the Second Prize in the Community Study Competition organized by the Tuen Mun Civic Education Committee.

#### Academic Performance

The school holds three tests each year, in November, March and June respectively. Besides, informal tests are monitored according to the dictates of teaching schedules and syllabuses of various sub-

jects in order to evaluate students' standard and consolidate teaching.

76 students participated in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination, 1987. Except general subjects, technical and practical subjects have scored well above the average of Hong Kong schools as indicated below:

Subject	Pass %
English	55%
Chinese	54%
Mathematics	43%
Engineering Science	63%
Electronics & Electricity	59%
Technical Drawing	87%
Metalwork	100%
Commerce	87%
Principles of Account	100%
Typewriting	73%
Art	73%

On the other hands, 220 Form 3 students took part in the Junior Secondary Education Assessment of 1986-1987. They were able to gain all the Form Four places of our school while 37 of them were allocated to other pre-vocational schools, grammar schools or technical institutes.

#### Career Counselling

Within the school's administrative organization, the Careers Counselling Committee is set up under the care of two teachers. A special shelf in the library contains information about various jobs and educational establishments. Every year, seminars, quizzes, small group discussions, and simulation games are scheduled while visits to post secondary school institutions, industrial and commercial firms are organised. In so doing, it is hoped that graduating students may acquire extensive knowledge about job and study opportunities.

#### Visit & Reception

1986  
July 15

Led by key officials from Shenzhen People's Government and the Municipal Industrial Development Committee, a nine-member delegation of the moulding and tooling industry in Shenzhen called on the Association and held trade meeting with CMA members to explore cooperation possibilities.

August 21

A delegation of All China Federation of Industry and Commerce, led by Mr. Chen Shu Jing, visited the Association.

September 1

Seven mainland delegates of the Economic Sub-group of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, namely, Mr. Yung Longgu, Mr. Lee Yue Min, Mr. Wu Da Cun, Mr. Ja Xie, Mr. Liu Hui, Mr. Rui Mu, and Mr. Mo Ying Gui called on the Association to exchange views with members of our Executive and General Committees. Afterwards, the Association hosted a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

September 10

Led by Mr. Toshiaki Yamamoto, Deputy General Manager of Commerce, Industry & Labour Department, a trade delegation from Saga Prefecture, Japan visited the Association.

September 11

Mr. Larry Armstrong, Vice Minister of Commerce and Technology, Government of New Brunswick, Canada, and Mr. Peter B. Snowball, Manager, Industrial Promotion, called on the Association to exchange views on ways to promote economic cooperation between the two regions.

September 15

Consul General of Israel, Mr. Reuren Merhav and Vice Consul, Ms. Ina Ben-Abba, called on the Association.

September 17

Mr. Eliseo Temprano, President of Economic Development Corporation from Carleton, Ottawa, Canada led a mission to visit the Association. The Mission introduced Carleton's general economic and investment environment and held talks with CMA members.

September 25

Led by Mr. Daniel Johnson, Minister of Industry and

Commerce, Government of Quebec, Canada, a seven-member delegation called on the Association, introducing the industrial and trade sectors and investment opportunities in Quebec as well as exchanging views with CMA members on HK-Quebec bilateral trade and economic issues.

September 29 Director of Milan Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Benito Boschetto, and delegates from the Foreign office of the Chamber of Commerce of the Lombardy Region, visited the Association to exchange views on HK-Milan economic cooperation.

October 14 Delegates from Ramie Textile Research Institute of Hunan and China Resources Textile Co Ltd paid a visit to the CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories.

October 16 Toyama Household Medicine Trade Mission from Japan paid a visit to the Association and held trade talks with CMA members.

October 24 Two delegates from the Radio Industry Council, UK, Mr. C.C.G. Foot and Mr. Oliver Sutton, called on the Association and held a meeting with representatives from the Industry Department, Hong Kong Government and CMA members in the electronic industry.

October 27 Mr. F.G. van der Sloep, Director, Economic Promotion, Municipality of Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and the country's representative in Hong Kong, Mr. P.J. Brus, called on the Association to exchange views on the possibilities of setting up a regional sales centre in Rotterdam by Hong Kong manufacturers.

October 29 The Fukuoka Trade Mission from Japan visited the Association and held trade talks with CMA members. Led by Mr. S. Symes, a seven-member Trade & Technology Mission from Canadian Manufacturers' Association called on the Association, discussing trade and technology-transfer issues.

November 5 Mr. Haruo Okano, Director of Japan Toy Association visited CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories.

November 11 Led by Mr. Keizo Saji, President of The Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Japan, a 20-member delegation from the Chamber called on the Association.

November 14 A four-member mission from the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce's Hong Kong/Macau Study Group, led by the Federation's Deputy Secretary-General Mr. Chen Jian, paid a visit to the Association.

December 5 A 10-member mission from the Shenzhen Municipal Industrial Development Committee paid a visit to the Association and held talks on the HK-Shenzhen economic cooperation.

December 12 Guangzhou Federation of Youth's mission, comprised of 30 plus delegates, paid a courtesy visit to the Association.

December 16 Mr. Ricardo Leon, Foreign Trade Minister of Costa Rica, called upon the Association, introducing the country's investment environment.

1987 January 22 Mr. Bertrand Doncieux, Secretary-General of French Ladies "Ready-to-Wear" Federation called on the Association.

February 14 Mr. Fang Wen Yu, Vice Chairman, Guangzhou Federation of Industry and Commerce, and his colleague, Mr. Wang Su Yue,

February 16 accompanied by the Federation's representative in Hong Kong called on the Association and held talks to explore cooperation possibilities between the two organisations.

February 17 A trade mission from Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, comprised of delegates of various industries such as steel, garments, electronics, printing, transportation, furniture and fur, called on the Association and held talks to discuss bilateral trade issues.

February 23 A 5-member purchasing mission from Panama, led by Colon Free Panama Users' Association's Director, Mr. Alfredo Maduro, called on the Association, and held talks with CMA members.

March 2 Led by its President, Mr. Jia Shi, the China Council for Promotion of International Trade Mission paid a visit to the Association, exchanging views with CMA President, Vice Presidents and members of Executive and General Committees on economic and trade relations between Hong Kong and China.

April 21 A 4-member delegation from Aruba, the Netherlands, led by Dr. Ling Wong, Economic and Finance Advisor, Aruba Government, called on the Association. Chief trade officer and senior technicians from the Industry Department, Hong Kong government paid a visit to the CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories to familiarize themselves with the technical back-up services offered by TCL.

April 28 Accompanied by Mr. David Yang, Director, French Textile Office, French Trade Commission in Hong Kong, Mr. Alain Serrad,

May 11 Vice President, Federation Francaise Du Pret-a-Porter Feminin, called on the Association.

May 19 Mr. Eric Williams and Mrs. Pat Jackson, consultants from the UK, visited the CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories to inspect facilities and to discuss issues related to quality assurance.

June 4 Led by Mr. Lin Ming Kan, Vice Director, Administrative Officer of People's Government of Fujian Province, a nine-member delegation from the Southern Fujian Triangular Region called on the Association. They spoke at a Seminar on the Economic and Trade Environment of Southern Fujian Triangular Region at CMA's Conference Hall held on May 20. About 200 persons attended the seminar.

June 18 Comprised of five members, a study group of Hong Kong and Macau Research Institute (China) paid a visit to the Association, exchanging views on Sino-Hong Kong's economic and trade issues. The CMA hosted a dinner for the delegation on that day.

June 23 Mr. Zhong Wei Yao, Chief of the Administration Office of the Guangzhou Products Quality Control Inspection Institute, Mr. Li Xi Hong, Mr. Zhuan You Yan, Engineers visits the CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories. Representatives from Otis, Carleton Economic Development Corporation, Canada paid a courtesy visit to the Association.

May 25 A five-member delegation, including Mr. Wong Shui Yuen, Vice Chairman, Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development District Administrative Commission, and Mr. Lo Chun Chung, Liaison

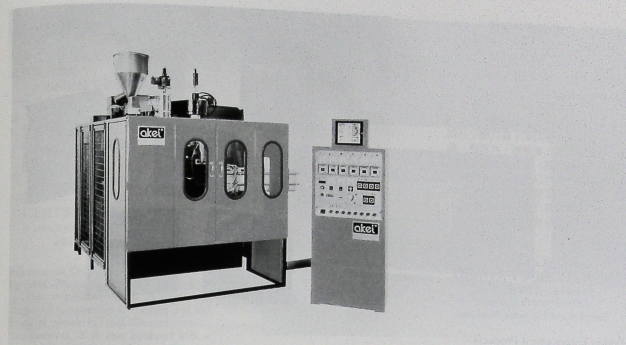
Officer of Guangzhou Federation of Industry and Commerce called on the Association to discuss arrangements to hold a "Briefing on Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development District" in 1987 August.

June 18 Led by Mr. Un Zhi Yen, a 10-member delegation from Shenzhen Machine Trade Association called on the Association, introducing available facilities and services in Shenzhen and to exchange views on related issues with CMA members.

June 23 Mr. Sead Juma Al Naboodah, President of Dubai Chamber of Commerce and industry, led a high-level delegation to Hong Kong and paid a courtesy visit to the Association.

Comprised of six members, the Electronics Industry Mission from Beijing, called on the Association. At the meeting, mission members sought assistance from Hong Kong's industry to develop the electronic industry in China.

圖片  
DIAGRAMS



工務司獎  
及  
香港新產品獎  
(商業/工業及其他產品類——  
機械產品)

程瑞豐機器製造廠有限公司之  
電腦控制自動厚薄自動吹模塑膠機  
此機器特點在全自動操作與雙模頭  
設計，用以生產中空塑膠容器。設有微  
型處理器，自動調節十段厚度數，使  
用戶能輕易控制產品不同部位之厚度  
，並可節省原料。由於此機器能在固定  
或垂直位置排出容器，令測漏試驗能較  
易進行。  
評選委員會委員讚揚製造商在設計  
與發展方面之努力及該機器品質標準，  
並認為可代表本港在工業多元化之成就  
——提高產品技術及改良產品質素。

SECRETARY FOR TRADE  
AND INDUSTRY AWARD  
AND HONG KONG  
NEW PRODUCT AWARD  
(Commercial/Industrial and  
Other Products Category —  
Mechanical Products)

Automatic Blow Moulding Machine  
with Programmable Wall-thickness  
Control by Akei Plastic Machine  
Manufactory Ltd.

The machine is characterized by its fully  
automatic operations and its double die  
head design to produce hollow plastic  
containers or container-like products. It  
contains a microprocessor for automatic  
wall-thickness control at 10 points so that  
the user can have a better control of the  
wall-thickness at various parts of the  
product, thus saving material. Since the  
machine can discharge containers either in  
an orientated or upright manner, leak test-  
ing can be conducted easily.

Members of the judging panel com-  
mended the manufacturer on their efforts  
in design and development work and the  
quality standard attained by this product.  
This machine in the judges' opinion, repre-  
sents achievements made by Hong Kong in  
the area of industrial diversification — to  
upgrade product technology and to im-  
prove product quality.

**香港新產品獎**  
(商業 / 工業及其他產品類——  
電器及電子產品)

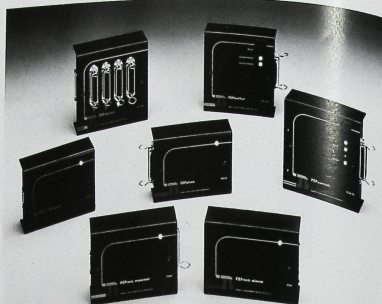
**Banksia Information Technology Limited**  
**打印機輔助產品**

此產品特為私人電腦用戶設計，提供靈活性能延長距離、共用及緩衝功能，以改善打印機之應用率。其內藏不同裝置——選擇開關、緩衝器、共享器、驅動器、打印機網絡/主控機、打印機網絡/緩衝器——可以單獨或相連使用，應付不同需要。因採用並聯配合標準，所有裝置均為外用，毋需採用私人電腦插頭。適合於掛牆或安放在地上、枱面使用。

**HONG KONG**  
**NEW PRODUCT AWARD**  
(Commercial/Industrial and  
Other Products Category —  
Electrical and Electronic Products)

**Printer Enhancement Products**  
by Banksia Information Technology  
Limited

This set of printer enhancement products is designed for personal computer users to improve their printer utilization by providing flexible distance extension, printer sharing and buffering. The six separate devices — switch, buffer, shaver, chee, net/master and net/slaves — can be used individually or interconnected to cope with various requirements. Using Parallel (Centronics) interface standard, all units are external and no PC slots are used. They are designed either for wall mounting or placing on the floor as well as desk top use.



**優異獎**  
(商業 / 工業及其他產品類——  
電器及電子產品)

**星光傳呼 (中文電腦) 有限公司之**  
**中英文電腦操作系統**

此中英文電腦操作系統具有由多寶者發展之“唯物”輸入法。其提供之四種輸入方法 (包括唯物單字及片語輸入法、羅馬拼音單字及片語輸入法)，使應用更為方便。該系統並能適合市面常見之私人電腦硬件。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Commercial/Industrial and  
Other Products Category —  
Electrical and Electronic Products)

**Bilingual Microcomputer Operating System**  
by Star Paging (Chinese Computer)  
Limited

This operating system is bilingual (Chinese/English) and features “Wei Wu” input method, developed by the entrant. Intermixing of four inputting modes (i.e. “Wei Wu” single character and phrase inputting modes, romanized single character and phrase inputting modes) makes it more convenient to use. The system is compatible with most PC hardware commonly available in the market.

**優異獎**  
(消費產品類——家庭用品)

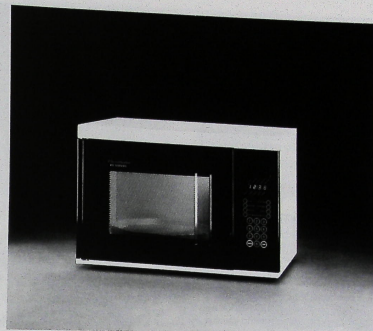
**銳克微波製品有限公司之**  
**電子微波爐**

此款微波爐具備四段式煮食程序及十級電力調節，能應付不同煮食需要。爐內裝有隱藏式攪拌葉及金屬轉盤，確保微波能量能均勻分佈。此外，其記憶系統能貯存多至三套四段式煮食程序。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Consumer Products Category —  
Household Products)

**Microwave Oven**  
by SMC Microwave Products Co. Ltd.

This microwave oven features four stages of programmable cooking and ten levels of power to meet different cooking requirements. It is also equipped with a concealed stirrer fan and a metallic turntable to ensure an even distribution of microwave energy. Its memory facility can store up to three cooking programmes, each of which may include up to four stages of cooking.



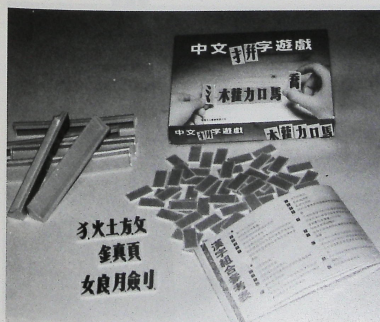
**優異獎**  
(消費產品類——玩具、兒童用品、  
遊戲及體育用品)

**新雅文化事業有限公司之**  
**中文拼字遊戲**

此產品能用作教育工具，以提高兒童對中文之認識。不同之塑膠字片能互相連排列，以不同組合方式，組成多種不同之中文。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Consumer Products Category —  
Toys, Children's Articles, Games and  
Sporting Goods)

**Chinese Scabble**  
by Sun Ya Publications (HK) Ltd.  
The product serves as an educational tool to promote better understanding of Chinese characters among children. Various plastic word pieces can be coupled side by side, or put in different combinations, to form various Chinese characters.



### 優異獎

(消費產品類——玩具、兒童用品、遊戲及體育用品)

彩星實業有限公司之  
Cricket

此玩具乃電子發聲洋娃娃。內置盒裝錄音帶驅動器、播音器及準確發聲器板。使眼睛與嘴巴活動與發聲之聲音相配合。產品附有一系列活動之輔助書籍、時裝及切合主題之錄音帶。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Consumer Products Category —  
Toys, Children's Articles, Games and  
Sporting Goods)

**Cricket**  
by Playmates Industrial Co. Ltd.  
This is an electronic talking doll with a built-in cassette tape drive and speaker as well as a decoder circuit board to generate eye and mouth movements synchronizing with its own prerecorded voice. It has a series of Activity Books and Fashionable Outfits with themed cassette tapes.



優異獎  
(消費產品類——其他產品)

永進發展有限公司之  
太陽能植物轉盤

此產品是簡單實用裝置，其高轉矩轉盤能承托重達十五公斤之植物。透過太陽能儀表板產生能源，以很緩慢速度推動轉盤，使植物每一部份能均勻地吸收陽光。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Consumer Products Category — Other)

**Solar Plant Turner**  
by Ever Step Development Ltd.  
This is a simple, yet practical, device featuring a high torque turntable to support plants up to the maximum load of 15 kg. Power is generated through the solar panel to revolve the turntable at a slow speed so that every part of the plant can absorb sunlight evenly.



### 優異獎

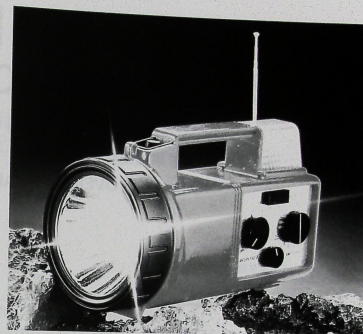
(商業 / 工業及其他產品類——  
電器及電子產品)

中興廠之  
多性能手提防水石英鐘閃光燈連收音機  
實報器

此產品適用於戶外及戶內。除易於攜帶及具防水性能外，並附有收音機、閃光燈、信號燈及警報器。伸縮天線可用於增強FM及天氣報導頻道之接收能力。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Commercial/Industrial and  
Other Products Category —  
Electrical and Electronic Products)  
**Portable Water-resistant Halogen  
Flashlight with AM/FM Radio  
Weather Band, Blinking Light &  
Siren Sound**  
by John Manufacturing Ltd.

The device is designed for both outdoor and indoor uses. In addition to the portable and water-resistant features, it also consists of a radio, a flashlight, a blinking light and siren sound. The telescopic antenna can be used for better FM or weather band reception.



優異獎  
(商業 / 工業及其他產品類——  
電器及電子產品)

易高光電亞洲有限公司之  
幻燈多倍率放映機

該座檯式幻燈放映機適用於個人及小規模幻燈放映。直立之機身機位能容納四十片硬片、塑膠或玻璃幻燈片。內附散熱風扇及三種景象放大倍率。

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
(Commercial/Industrial and  
Other Products Category —  
Electrical and Electronic Products)

**Slide Viewer**  
by Electro Optics Asia Limited  
This table top slide viewer is catered for personal viewing and small presentation. The vertical stacker can hold up to 40 slides in cardboard, plastic or glass mounts. It is equipped with a built-in turbo fan for cooling and three viewing magnifications.



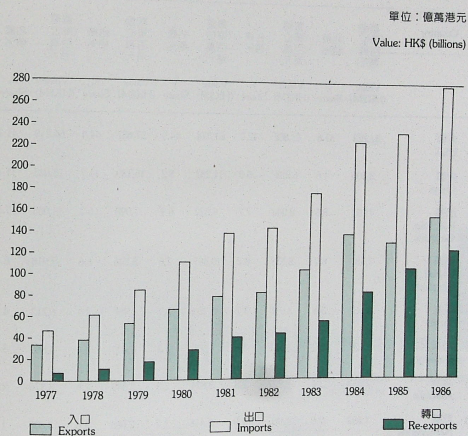
## 各種統計圖表 STATISTICAL CHARTS

香港貿易比較表 1977—1986  
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE 1977 — 1986

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%
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	111,661	+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
1984	137,936	+32	223,370	+27	83,504	+48	444,810	+32
1985	129,882	- 6	231,420	+ 4	105,270	+26	466,572	+ 5
1986	153,983	+19	275,955	+19	122,546	+16	552,484	+18

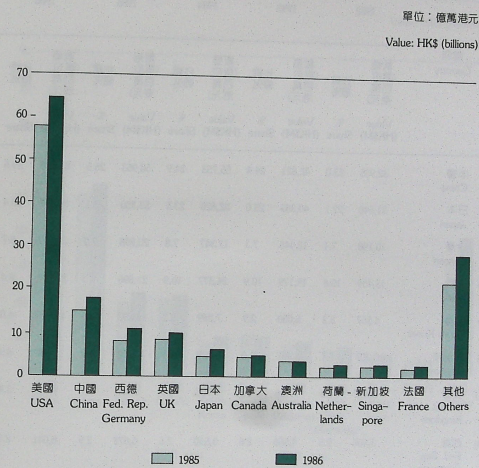
香港貿易統計圖 1977—1986  
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE 1977 — 1986



香港之主要出口市場比較表 1982—1986  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS 1982 — 1986

國別 Country	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%
	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share
1) 美國 USA	31,223	37.6	43,802	42.0	61,374	44.5	57,687	44.4	64,219	41.7
2) 中國 China	3,806	4.6	6,223	6.0	11,283	8.2	15,189	11.7	18,022	11.7
3) 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	7,031	8.5	8,043	7.7	9,522	6.9	7,998	6.2	11,003	7.1
4) 英國 United Kingdom	7,187	8.7	8,538	8.2	10,497	7.6	8,546	6.6	9,918	6.4
5) 日本 Japan	3,167	3.8	3,910	3.7	5,151	3.7	4,480	3.4	6,212	4.0
6) 加拿大 Canada	2,637	3.2	3,731	3.6	4,510	3.3	4,405	3.4	4,880	3.2
7) 澳洲 Australia	2,832	3.4	2,927	2.8	3,824	2.8	3,349	2.6	3,376	2.2
8) 荷蘭 Netherlands	1,692	2.0	1,963	1.9	2,418	1.7	2,083	1.6	2,803	1.8
9) 新加坡 Singapore	1,964	2.4	2,228	2.1	2,627	1.9	2,233	1.7	2,794	1.8
10) 法國 France	1,507	1.8	1,660	1.6	2,007	1.5	1,818	1.4	2,640	1.7
* 其他 Others	19,966	24.0	21,380	20.4	24,723	17.9	22,094	17.0	28,116	18.4
全球總值 WORLD TOTAL	83,032	100.0	104,405	100.0	137,936	100.00	129,882	100.0	153,983	100.0

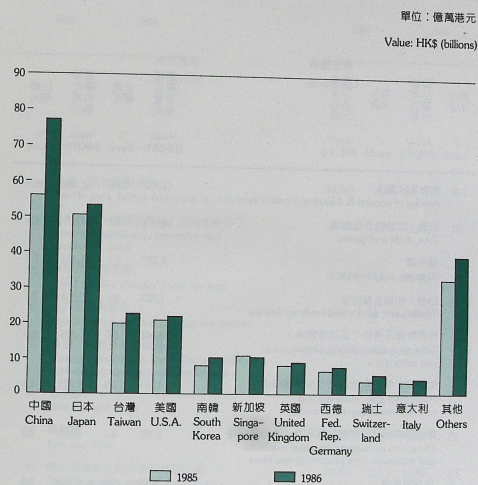
香港之主要出口市場比較圖 1985—1986  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS 1985 — 1986



香港之主要入口來源比較表 1982—1986  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1982 — 1986

國別 Country	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%
	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share
1) 中國 China	32,935	23.0	42,821	24.4	55,753	24.9	58,963	25.5	81,633	29.6
2) 日本 Japan	31,540	22.1	40,333	23.0	52,620	23.5	53,350	23.1	56,398	20.4
3) 台灣 Taiwan	10,198	7.1	12,448	7.1	17,347	7.8	20,898	9.0	23,977	8.7
4) 美國 USA	15,459	10.8	19,179	10.9	24,377	10.9	21,896	9.5	23,198	8.4
5) 南韓 South Korea	4,557	3.2	5,050	2.9	7,289	3.3	8,293	3.6	10,970	4.0
6) 新加坡 Singapore	10,207	7.1	10,482	6.0	12,229	5.5	11,281	4.9	10,882	3.9
7) 英國 United Kingdom	6,892	4.8	7,456	4.2	8,703	3.9	8,450	3.7	9,347	3.4
8) 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	3,506	2.5	4,556	2.6	5,510	2.5	6,672	2.9	8,041	2.9
9) 瑞士 Switzerland	2,669	1.9	3,287	1.9	3,346	1.5	3,637	1.6	5,543	2.0
10) 意大利 Italy	2,038	1.4	2,314	1.3	2,972	1.3	3,582	1.5	4,413	1.6
* 其他 Others	22,890	16.1	27,516	15.7	33,224	14.9	34,398	14.7	41,553	15.1
全球總值 WORLD TOTAL	142,893	100.0	175,442	100.0	223,370	100.0	231,420	100.0	275,955	100.00

香港之主要入口來源比較圖 1985—1986  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1985 — 1986



香港主要出口產品 1985—1986  
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY HONG KONG 1985 — 1986

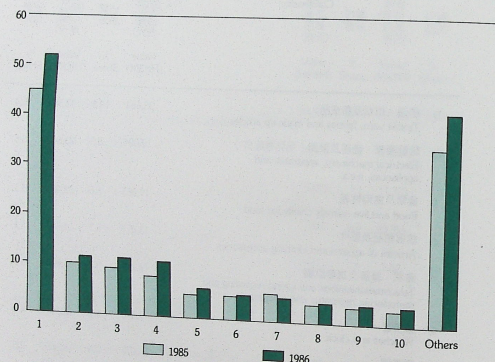
產品種類 Commodity	1985		1986	
	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%
	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share
1) 成衣及附屬品 Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	44,912	34.6	52,162	33.9
2) 玩具、洋娃娃及遊戲機 Toys, dolls and games	10,011	7.7	11,607	7.5
3) 鐘及鐘 Watches and clocks	9,237	7.1	11,323	7.4
4) 紡紗、布料及製成品 Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	7,823	6.0	10,955	7.1
5) 電訊設備及零件 (另列者除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; and parts, n.e.s.	4,641	3.6	5,887	3.8
6) 電動及非電動家庭設備 (另列者除外) Household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.	4,551	3.5	4,871	3.2
7) 辦公室機械及自動資料處理零件及附屬配件 Parts, and accessories for office machines and automatic data processing machines	5,383	4.1	4,565	3.0
8) 廣播接收器 Radio broadcast receivers	3,324	2.6	3,866	2.5
9) 珠寶、金器及銀器 Jewellery, goldsmiths' & silversmiths' wares	2,878	2.2	3,611	2.3
10) 塑膠物品 (另列者除外) Articles, n.e.s. of plastic materials	2,594	2.0	3,573	2.3
* 其他 Others	34,528	26.6	41,563	27.0
Total Exports 出口總值	129,882	100.0	153,983	100.0

香港主要入口產品 1985—1986  
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY HONG KONG 1985 — 1986

產品種類 Commodity	1985		1986	
	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬 港元)	佔總 值%
	Value (HK\$M)	% Share	Value (HK\$M)	% Share
1) 紡紗、布料及製成品 Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	33,661	14.5	42,585	15.4
2) 電動機械、儀器及設備 (另列者除外) Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.	19,094	8.3	23,642	8.6
3) 食物及食用牲畜 Food and live animals chiefly for food	19,965	8.6	22,481	8.1
4) 成衣物品及配件 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	13,071	5.7	19,701	7.1
5) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	12,129	5.2	13,870	5.0
6) 鐘及鐘 Watches and clock	9,390	4.1	12,244	4.4
7) 鐵與鋼 Iron and Steel	6,072	2.6	6,865	2.5
8) 辦公室機械及自動資料處理設備 Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	7,325	3.2	6,645	2.4
9) 已提煉的石油產品 Petroleum products, refined	8,538	3.7	6,536	2.4
10) 道路交通工具 Road Vehicles	5,336	2.3	4,082	1.5
* 其他 Others	96,839	41.8	117,334	42.6
Total Imports 入口總值	231,420	100.0	275,955	100.0

香港出口分類數值比率 1985—1986  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES  
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS 1985 — 1986

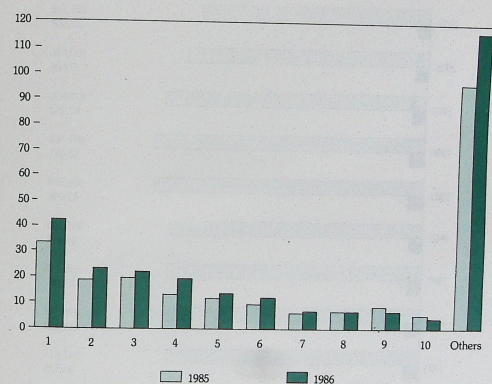
單位：億萬港元  
Value: HK\$ (billions)



- 1) 成衣及附屬品  
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
- 2) 玩具、洋娃娃、及遊戲機  
Toys, dolls and games
- 3) 錶及鐘  
Watches and clocks
- 4) 紡紗、布料及製成品  
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles
- 5) 電訊設備及零件（另列者除外）  
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; and parts, n.e.s.
- 6) 電動及非電動家庭設備（另列者除外）  
Household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.
- 7) 辦公室機械及自動資料處理零件及附屬配件  
Parts, and accessories for office machines and automatic data processing machines
- 8) 廣播接收器  
Radio broadcast receivers
- 9) 珠寶、金器及銀器  
Jewellery's goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares
- 10) 塑膠物品（另列者除外）  
Articles, n.e.s. of plastic materials

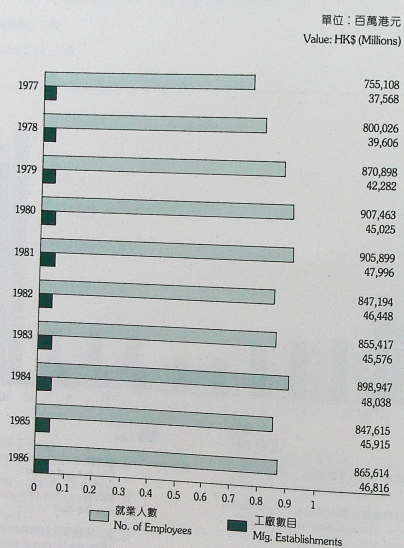
香港入口分類數值比率 1985—1986  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES  
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS 1985 — 1986

單位：億萬港元  
Value: HK\$ (billions)



- 1) 紡紗、布料及製成品  
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles
- 2) 電動機械、儀器及設備（另列者除外）  
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.
- 3) 食物及食用牲畜  
Food and live animals chiefly for food
- 4) 成衣物品及配件  
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
- 5) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備  
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment
- 6) 錶及鐘  
Watches and clocks
- 7) 鐵與鋼  
Iron and steel
- 8) 辦公室機械及自動資料處理設備  
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment
- 9) 已提煉的石油產品  
Petroleum products, refined
- 10) 道路交通工具  
Road Motor Vehicles

香港製造業工廠數目及就業人數 1977—1986  
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT IN HONG KONG 1977 — 1986



\*圖表示製造工廠數目，自一九七五年起，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 1975 the number of manufacturing establishments cover all those known to the Census and Statistics Department but excludes those known not in operation at the survey date.

