



香港中華廠商聯合會
The Chinese Manufacturers'
Association of Hong Kong

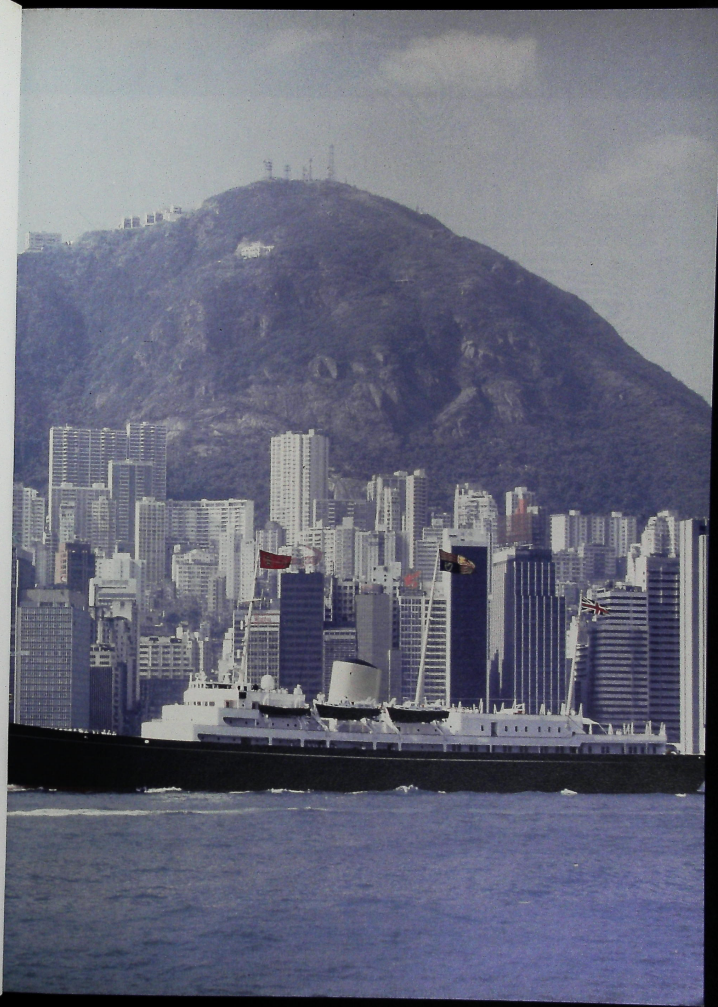
一九八七 ~ 一九八八年報
1987 ~ 1988 Annual Report



香港中華廠商聯合會

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Executive & General Committees Members

常務會董

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會董

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Mr. Francis Lau

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AUDITORS

Charles Mar Fan & Co.

會長序辭

President's Statement



隨著本港一九八七年經濟持續發展，今年的走勢仍然穩步向前，但增長步伐則較為放緩。去年本港出口總值共達一千九百五十二億五千四百萬港元，增幅較前年共達九百五十六億一千八百萬港元。本港出口總值增加了百分之十一，幅度雖較溫和，但仍令人鼓舞。本港的十大市場中，仍以美國高踞首位，佔本港出口達百分之三十三點二，其他九大市場包括中國（百分之十六點七）、西德（百分之七點八）、英國（百分之六點八）、日本（百分之四點九）、加拿大（百分之二點八）、新加坡（百分之二點四）、荷蘭（百分之二點二）、法國（百分之二點一）及澳洲（百分之一點九）。主要出口產品包括衣着用品、紡紗及布料、鐘錶等。

一九八七年轉口總值達一千八百二十七億八千萬港元，與前年比較，有百分之四十九的強勁增幅。一九八八年上半年，承接著活躍的形勢，轉口總值亦達到一千一百七十三億二千一百萬港元，與去年同期比較，增幅達百分之四十六。這是近數十年間本港轉口總值首次超越本地出口總值，顯示出本港的整體貿易模式出現微妙

Following the impressive growth in 1987, Hong Kong's economy continued to improve steadily but at a relatively slower pace in 1988. Domestic exports in 1987 amounted to HK\$195,254 million, an increase of 27% over the previous year. In the first six months of 1988, domestic exports reached HK\$95,618 million, a modest but still encouraging increase of 11% compared with the same period last year. Among Hong Kong's ten leading markets, the U.S. still ranked first, taking in 33.2% of Hong Kong's domestic exports. The other nine major markets were China (16.7%), F.R. Germany (7.8%), U.K. (6.8%), Japan (4.9%), Canada (2.8%), Singapore (2.4%), the Netherlands (2.2%), France (2.1%) and Australia (1.9%). Major export items included articles of apparel and clothing accessories, textile yarn and fabrics, watches and clocks etc.

Re-exports in 1987 amounted to HK\$182,780 million, registering an overwhelming 49% increase over the previous year. In the first half year of 1988, re-exports succeeded the surge to reach HK\$117,321 million, representing an increase of 46% compared with the same period in 1987. This was the first time in recent decades that the Hong Kong re-exports surpass domestic exports, revealing a subtle changing pattern in the overall trade. China ranked first in the leagues of Hong Kong's re-exports both by major market and by country of origin, reaching HK\$39,044 million and HK\$54,826 million respectively for the period of 1988 January to June. They both represented an increase of 50% over the same period last year. The striking performance in our re-exports may be attributed to China's liberalisation and its policy to raise foreign exchange through exports. Economic ties between Hong Kong and China draw closer and closer. China has now become Hong Kong's major trading partner. Among the goods shipped from Hong Kong to China, most are raw materials and semi-manufactures. This reflects Hong Kong's active participation in China's outward processing and compensation trade activities.

Hong Kong's imports in 1987 reached HK\$377,948 million, an increase of 37% over 1986. For the first half year of 1988, Hong Kong's imports added up to HK\$221,691 million, representing a surge of 29% compared with the same period in 1987. Again, China was the largest supplier with a record HK\$66,694 million, comprising of 30% of Hong Kong's total imports. It was followed by Japan (18.7%), Taiwan (9%) and the U.S. (8.5%). Strong growth in domestic demand led to an increase of 13.4% in retained

的變化。今年一月至六月，本港轉口總值方面，中國在主要市場及主要產地兩項均高踞首位，分別為三百九十四億四千四百萬港元及五百四十八億二千六百萬港元，兩者均較去年同期增加百分之五十。探討本港轉口方面的卓越成績，是由於中國採取開放政策，及中國逐漸出口鼓勵創匯的政策所致。本港與中國的經濟聯繫越來越緊密，中國已成為本港主要的貿易伙伴。由香港運往中國的貨品中，大多是原料及半製成品，可見本港積極參與中國外運加工及補償貿易活動。

一九八七年，本港入口總值共達三千七百七十九億四千八百萬港元，較前年增加了百分之三十七。一九八八年上半年，香港入口總值共計二千二百一十六億九千一百萬港元，與去年同期比較，增加百分之二十九。再者，中國是本港最大的供應國，輸入貨品總值高達六百六十六億九千四百萬港元，佔本港入口總值百分之三十三點二。其他入口國家計有：日本（百分之十八點七）、台灣（百分之九）、及美國（百分之八點五）。一九八八年上半年，本港需求殷切，留用入口商品因此而增加了百分之十三點四。由今年一月至六月間，本港貿易出現虧損達八十七億五千二百萬港元，去年同期的虧損則為六十二億三千四百萬港元。至一九八八年底，預計入口增加百分之三十二點四，貿易結算將有赤字出現。

一九八七年，本港生產總值約為百分之十三點五，今年預計將會增加百分之六點五。增長放緩的現象，部分反映出本港面對資源的限制。近年的經濟蓬勃，引致嚴重的勞工短缺及工資急升。去年後季及今年首季的失業率，已跌至百分之二以下水平。事實上，今年首季的季節性調整失業率為百分之一點六，是歷史性新低點。去年十二月製造業的就業情況，較同年九月下降百分之三，空缺報告數字為四萬一千七百，反映出本港廠商面對招聘人手的困難，造成工資大幅上漲。

勞工短缺加上經營成本高昂，導致許多廠商遷往一些經營成本較廉的地區發展，最普遍的地方莫如中國。但這種外移的生產活動究竟會到達甚麼程度，目前尚是未知之數。有些人估計，本港廠商在中國南部僱用的勞工人數達一百五十萬以上，而本港製造業的僱員總數則

imports in the first half year of 1988. The overall trade account showed a deficit of HK\$8,752 million in the January-June period, compared with HK\$6,234 million in the same period last year. By the end of 1988, imports are forecast to grow by 22.4%, and a trade deficit is expected.

Hong Kong's real GDP (Gross Domestic Product) grew by an estimated 13.5% in 1987, and GDP this year is expected to increase by about 6.5%. The slow-down in growth is partly a reflection of resource constraints faced by the local economy. The economic boom in the past couple of years has resulted in an acute labour shortage and rapid rise in wages. The unemployment rate for the last three quarters of 1987 and for the first quarter of 1988 has fallen below the 2% level. Indeed the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the first quarter was at a historically low level of 1.6%. Employment in the manufacturing sector in 1987 December decreased by 1% as compared with 1987 September, and the number of reported vacancies was at 41,700, reflecting the problems faced by local manufacturers in recruiting workers. Labour incomes have also significantly improved as a result of the booming economic activity during 1987.

The labour shortage together with rising operation costs resulted in a growing number of production plants being relocated to areas where such costs are cheaper, notably China. Although the exact scale of this outward shift in production activities across border in recent years is not known, yet some estimates put the number of workers in southern China employed by Hong Kong manufacturers at about 1.5 million. This production arrangement between Hong Kong and China has evidently brought very significant benefits to both sides. However, the rate at which it has occurred has been quicker than many had foreseen, and the longer term economic and social consequences of such rapid changes have yet to be assessed.

To counter competition in the international market and mounting pressure of trade protectionism, Hong Kong manufacturers must press ahead to move into technology-intensive production, to automate and employ more advanced processes and equipment, and to improve management techniques. These are essential in order to step up productivity, enhance product quality standard, and to diversify into high-end products. Incentives to encourage product research and development, better manpower training programmes, active reinvestment by local indus-

約為八十七萬。本港在中國南部的生產安排，很明顯使雙方都能受惠。這種情勢變化之速，已超出大部分人士當初的預計。急劇的變化在經濟及社會方面會帶來甚麼長遠影響，仍有待評估。

而對國際市場上競爭及貿易保護主義擴張的壓力，本港廠商不得不尋求技術密集式生產，並加速生產自動化，採用較先進的生產方法和設備，改善管理技巧，凡此種種，對加強生產效能，提高產品質素，使本港工業轉型，製造高檔產品，均非常重要。此外，鼓勵產品研究與發展，完善的人力培訓計劃、本地工業家的再投資、吸引國外投資和帶來先進科技，都是本港轉向生產高科技產品的先決條件。

過去一年，對本港前途息息相關的兩項重大諮詢工作，本會亦有多參與其事，包括「一九八七年代議政制發展檢討綠皮書」及「香港特別行政區基本法草案徵求意見稿」。

作為一個工商團體，我們對這兩份文件都進行詳細研究，並向會員搜集意見。我們發現來自各行各業的會員都一致認為本港應保持現行的社會和政治制度，會有助於經濟繁榮及社會安定。倘有重大轉變，將動搖本港繁榮與穩定的基礎，造成社會不安。因此，政制發展定要循序漸進，並應與基本法銜接。

我們認為基本法定要充份反映中英聯合聲明的精神，包括落實「一國兩制」，香港特別行政區應保留現行的社會、政治、經濟制度、生活方式，港人享有高度自治的權等，以符合市民大眾普遍的期望。在過渡時期，如須有所改變，亦應採取循序漸進，而不是急劇的轉變，以確保本港得以繁榮安定。基本法草案諮詢期於九月屆滿，本會仍繼續留意未來發展，期望充分代表會員發表意見。

本人自從一九八七年五月出任會長以來，本會各方面都有長足進展，現有會員三千六百多家，在本港擔當

trialists, and participation of foreign investment which will bring in capital and advanced technology are prerequisites for Hong Kong to shift to production of a higher technological level.

During the year, we have witnessed, and in fact participated, in two major consultations concerning the future of Hong Kong. They are the consultations on the Green Paper on Representative Government and the draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

As a representative body of the trade and industry, we have studied both documents in great detail and surveyed members' opinion. We found out that the consensus among members of trade and industry was that Hong Kong must maintain a stable political structure that would be conducive to economic prosperity and social stability. Drastic changes to the existing structure and systems would upset the foundations of our prosperity and stability. Therefore the development of our political system must be steady and progressive and should converge with the provisions of the Basic Law.

In our opinion, the Basic Law must adequately reflect the provisions of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, which promised the concept of "one country, two systems" and that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will retain its current social and economic systems and life style and to enjoy "a high degree of autonomy". Reflecting popular expectations, we emphasised that the Basic Law must guarantee the maintenance of existing social, legal, economic and political systems and that there should be gradual development and not drastic changes so as to preserve the basis of our prosperity and stability. The first consultation on the draft Basic Law would close in September but the Association will continue to monitor the upcoming stages of the drafting process to ensure that members' opinions would be suitably represented.

Since my election to the presidency of the Association in 1987 May, there has been phenomenal development in all aspects. With a membership of more than 3,600, the Association is assuming an increasingly important role in Hong Kong. During the year under review, the Secretariat has stepped up its activities to promote the Association's objectives and to expand and improve its services. The Association's financial position also improves significantly and puts

日益重要的角色。回顧過去一年，秘書處舉辦不少活動以實現本會宗旨、擴展會務及加強為會員服務。本會的財政狀況亦大為好轉，已有足夠條件為工商業提供更好的服務。本會除秘書處聘用八十多位職員外，還有廠商會檢定中心及兩所職業先修中學。

香港現正進入過渡期，本會將竭盡所能，對本港的繁榮與安定作出貢獻。在會董同人的襄助及會員的鼎力支持下，本人深信必可達致既定的目標。

us in a stronger footing to upgrade our facilities and services to better serve the interests of trade and industry. Apart from the 80-staff member secretariat, our family members also include the CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories and two prevocational schools.

As Hong Kong is now well into the transition period, the Association will further strengthen its role and make useful contribution to the continued prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. Under the guidance of our General Committee and with strong support from members, I strongly believe we shall be able to attain our targets.

會長
司徒輝

Seto Fai
President

工業 Industry

本會於八七年七月至八八年六月的一年內，分別就兩項對香港前途都極為重要的問題進行深入探討：(一)代議政制的發展，(二)香港特別行政區基本法草案的徵詢意見工作。

代議政制的發展

去年五月，「一九八七年代議政制發展檢討綠皮書」發表後，本會即成立政制檢討研究委員會，並向會員進行問卷調查，以廣泛諮詢意見，再經專責小組審慎研究政制發展問題，結果認為香港應盡量維持現行的政制。

本會向民意匯集處所提意見指出，香港的繁榮和安定，有賴於現行政制的成效。目前政制不但使港人能享受較高生活水平，更可維持香港在國際上的競爭力和吸引外來投資，促進工商發展。

此外，本會強調代議政制的發展，必須使香港在過渡期間維持安定和繁榮。因此，不應對現行的政制作重大改變，或儘可能減少轉變，以免動搖本港社會安定繁榮的基礎。本會並認為代議政制的發展，應循序漸進，且要與基本法相配合，以確保能夠銜接。

本會認為現時由功能組別和選舉團選出立法局議員的制度應予維持，但為使現有制度更臻完善，可增加新組別或擴大現有的組別，使具真實代表性的專業團體能參與立法局工作。本會原則上並不反對直接選舉立法局議員，但認為不應在一九八八年，即基本法公佈之前舉行。



The beginning and end of the year under review were marked by two major issues which were, and will continue to be, of paramount importance to Hong Kong. These were, the review of development of representative government and consultation on the draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Development of Representative Government

Subsequent to the release of the Green Paper: Review of Development of Representative Government in Hong Kong in 1987 May, an ad hoc committee on political system was formed and an opinion survey was conducted among members. Based on the survey findings, the Association resolved in favour of maintaining the existing system as far as possible.

In our submission to the Survey Office, we stressed that the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong depended very much on the existing systems which have served Hong Kong well and enabled its people to enjoy a high standard of living, maintain international competitiveness and attract foreign investment.

In our submission, the Association emphasized that development of representative government must have regard to the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability during the transitional period leading up to 1997. There should not be drastic changes in order not to upset the foundations of our stability and prosperity. In addition, the development of representative government must be undertaken progressively and in broad alignment with the Basic Law provisions to ensure convergence.

Accordingly the Association proposed that the existing system of electing members to the Legislative Council through the functional constituencies and electoral colleges should be maintained. The system could be refined by introducing new constituencies or expanding existing ones to cover other genuinely representative professional groups. The Association did not oppose to direct election in principle but considered that this should not be introduced in 1988, i.e. before the promulgation of the Basic Law.

The Survey Office received more than 130,000 written opinions. The report, released in 1987 November, stated

港府民意匯集處共收集逾十三萬份意見書，並於一九八七年十一月發表報告。報告指出立法局直選雖受到普遍支持，但何時舉行則意見分歧。另一方面，報告亦顯示公眾一致認為在過渡期間應維持現存政制，倘有任何改變亦應謹慎按步施行。

一九八八年二月，政府發表「代議政制今後的發展」白皮書，其中參照民意匯集處所收集的意見，建議對代議政制今後的發展作出某些改變。白皮書表示政制穩定才能使市民和海外投資人士對港府和香港前途建立信心，而香港政制的发展亦應繼續配合實際環境，確保政權能在一九九七年順利轉移。

港府決定不在一九八八年舉行立法局直接選舉，但增加兩個間接選舉產生的功能團體議席，分別加入會計和衛生界專業人士。這兩個新加議席在一九八八至九一年度的立法局取代兩個委任議席。

至一九九一年，立法局將有十位從按地區劃分直接選出的議員，代替現時按區議會選舉團組別選出議員的制度。而兩個市政局仍將各自選出一位立法局議員。

白皮書內容基本上和本會意見契合，反映政府已充份照顧社會整體利益。白皮書確立了今後代議政制發展的步法，強調循序漸進，有助於維持香港政治穩定和經濟繁榮，增強市民對本港前途的信心，本會至表欣慰。

本會更表示隨着一九九七年的日漸迫近，本港勢將面臨不少問題，須要港人團結一致，同心協力，始能應付。而政府所擔當的責任更為重要，必須獲得市民全力支持，勿因爭辯代議政制發展問題纏綿不休，妨礙香港社會應付未來更重要事務，所以本會呼籲工商界和社會人士應摒棄成見，共同努力使本港安然順利過渡至一九九七年。

基本法草案徵求意見稿

香港特別行政區基本法(草案)徵求意見稿亦於一九八八年四月二十八日公布，隨即展開徵詢民意工作。

基本法(草案)是基本法起草委員會經過兩年多起草工作的成果。其間，香港基本法諮詢委員會，亦廣泛徵集港人對基本法內容的意見，以協助起草工作。

基本法對香港極為重要，它是一九九七年後香港經濟、社會和政治制度的法理基礎。基本法(草案)徵求意見稿全文包括序言、十章，內文共計一百七十二條文和

that the public was divided with regard to when to introduce direct election to the Legislative Council although there were widespread support for direct election from the views received. The report also revealed general consensus that the existing system of government should be maintained in the transition period and changes, if desired, would have to be proceeded gradually and cautiously.

The Government released the White Paper entitled: Further Developments of Representative Government: the Way Forward in 1988 February. Citing opinions gathered by the Survey Office, the White Paper proposed a scheme of changes to the system of representative government.

The White Paper affirmed the view that stability of the government would be crucial for confidence in the government and in the future of Hong Kong from among local residents as well as among overseas businessmen here. It also opined that Hong Kong's system of representative government should evolve gradually and progressively and be compatible with a smooth transfer of government in 1997.

The government decided not to introduce direct election to the Legislative Council in 1988. However, indirect election by functional constituencies would be expanded with the addition of two constituencies representing the nursing/health care and accountancy professions. These two additional seats would be offset by reduction of two appointed members in the 1988-91 Legco session.

When the Legislative Council reconstitutes in 1991, ten directly elected members would replace the 10 seats originally filled by the district board electoral colleges. Two special constituencies would be reserved for the two municipal councils.

We were pleased to find that the main decisions in the White Paper were broadly in line with Association's views. The government has taken Hong Kong's overall interests into account. The White Paper has set the pace for future development of the system of representative government, which in our opinion, would help to maintain Hong Kong's political stability and economic prosperity and strengthen public confidence in Hong Kong's future.

In giving support to the White Paper, the CMA remarked that Hong Kong would face more problems while

三個附件。

本會作為一個代表工商業的團體，自當對基本法草案十分關注，因此成立基本法研究委員會，以全體會員七十五人為委員，廣泛徵詢會員意見。

為使諮詢工作更為全面深入，本會基本法研究委員會下設諮詢工作小組，以統籌諮詢工作。在本文撰稿時，諮詢工作正如如火如荼地進行，各專題小組則按照主要章節進行深入討論，而本會亦和訪港的國內起草委員交流意見。



本會基本法研究委員會常務工作小組會議正副會長分別發表意見。

President Mr. Seto Fui and Vice Presidents at the Basic Law Committee Working Group meeting.

雖然至截稿時本會研究工作尚未完成，但已有明確的立場。本會認為基本法必須符合中英聯合聲明的內容，使未來的香港特別行政區能享有高度自治，及在香港法必須配合聯合聲明中「一國兩制」和「高度自治」的原則。本會更認為基本法條文應盡量清晰明確，不會產生歧義，且不應妨礙現時港人享有的基本權利。本會了解到，而各方面的發展應維持現狀，以確保社會穩定和經濟繁榮的基礎。本會對基本法所採取的立場亦以上述原則為依歸。

approaching 1997. These problems could only be solved with concerted efforts of its people, and the government must be able to command widespread public support when facing such responsibilities. The CMA urged that the people of Hong Kong should not indulge in argument on how to develop the representative government as this would hamper our ability to deal with the anticipated obligations. Businessmen and the public alike should set aside their prejudice and work together to ensure a smooth transition to 1997.

Consultation on the Draft Basic Law

Within two months after the release of the White Paper on representative government, the consultation on the draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region began on 1988 April 28.

The draft Basic Law was the result of more than two years of intensive work of the Basic Law Drafting Committee (BLDC). To assist the drafting process, the Basic Law Consultative Committee (BLCC) was formed in Hong Kong to canvass public opinions on the content of the Basic Law.

The Basic Law is important to Hong Kong as it will provide the legal basis for economic, social and political systems for Hong Kong after 1997 by which time it will become the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The draft Basic Law contained a Preamble, ten chapters with 172 articles and three annexes.

The Association being the body representing industry and trade has taken a keen interest in the draft Basic Law. A 75-member Committee embracing all members of the General Committee has been formed to collate, deliberate and reflect opinions from the entire membership.

A Working Group was set up under the Basic Law Committee to monitor the consultation exercise. By the end of the year under review, consultation exercise has already started. A series of sub-group meetings were held to deliberate the draft chapter by chapter. The Association has also met BLDC members at various occasions.

Although the formal position of the Association did not emerge until after the end of the year under review, our

工業發展

在過去一年，本港製造業仍有持續的大幅度增長。一九八八年上半年，本港進口貿易總值較去年同期增加百分之十三，顯示廠商投資意欲強勁；而同期工業生產指數亦上升百分之六。

本會經常強調必須保持香港成為工業投資的理想地。工業仍然是香港經濟的命脈，佔本地生產總值百分之二十二，僱用香港三分之一的工作動力。香港的投資環境的好壞，對製造業的經營和吸引外商投資有極大影響。本會認為港府仍當努力改善香港的投資環境。

港府順應本會和其他機構的呼籲，正積極增加服務和設備，以協助工業發展。於八八至八九年度的財政預算案，港府已預定耗資一億元作為擴充工業服務。這筆款項將用作興建塑膠技術中心和推廣工業署屬下的「工業拓展服務」。本會亦歡迎財政預算將利得稅由百分之十八降至百分之十七，相信這對本港繼續吸引外來投資大有幫助。

本會在致財政司函件中，重申港府應加強鼓勵工業研究和發展，並統籌引進對本港製造業有利的先進科技；同時敦促港府設立科技委員會。港督在一九八七至八八年度立法局第一次會議的施政報告中已提出設立該委員會，該委員會將於本年五月設立，負責引進適合香港的科技和在應用方面提供意見。多年來本會一向致力促請政府設立科技中心以統籌研究發展，以協助廠商在成本、質量和生產技術等方面提高競爭力。這問題已獲港府注視，並將在工業發展委員會中提出討論。



本會執行幹事徐佩英(中)主持創業基金研討會。CMA Executive Secretary (centre), chaired the Seminar on Venture Capital.

basic position was known. The Association has always maintained that the Basic Law should adequately reflect the provisions of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, which promised that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region would continue to maintain its capitalist system for 50 years after China resumes sovereignty and for Hong Kong to enjoy a high degree of autonomy. The Basic Law must therefore implement the principles of "one country, two systems" and "a high degree of autonomy". The Association wanted to ensure that the text of the Basic Law would not lead to ambiguities and that the residents should be able to enjoy fundamental rights as at present. The Association understood that the majority wished to maintain the existing social, legal, economic and political systems. There should be gradual development instead of drastic changes in order to preserve the basis of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. These would be the guiding principles when the Association formulates its position.

Industrial Development

Throughout the year under review, our manufacturing economy continued to move forward. Figures available up to 1988 June indicated that industrial investments, measured by retained impact of capital items, has increased by 13% compared with same time in 1987. Index of industrial production also increased by about 6%.

The Association has always stressed the importance for Hong Kong to remain a favourable place for industrial investment. Industry will still be the backbone of Hong Kong's economy, with a combined employment of one-third of our workforce and contributing no less than 22% of our gross domestic product. The investment environment of Hong Kong will have a significant bearing on the viability of Hong Kong's manufacturing industry, as well as our ability to attract overseas industrial investment. The Association has noted that much have been and still need to be done by the government to improve our investment environment.

Responding to persistent requests from the Association and other organizations, the government has actively improved services and infrastructural facilities to assist industry. In the 1988-89 budget a sum of HK\$1 billion was earmarked for the expansion of industrial services. This amount would be spent on the establishment of a Plastics Technology Centre and the introduction of Industry

第三個工業部

除重視科技外，增加工業用地亦是香港在去年極為關注的問題。隨着經濟的增長，對工業用地的要求亦相對增加。現時的兩個工業部預計在兩年後便不敷應用，因此必須考慮成立第三個工業部。設立第三個工業部的另一原因，是由於港府加強環境管制，使一些如紡織漂染等工業不能再在市區經營，又不能於現有的工業部設廠，因其設計並不適合需大量耗水的工業。故由工業發展委員會負責的紡織製衣業技術與經濟的研究，亦特別強調紡織製衣業所面對的用地問題，並建議在元朗區和第三個工業部預留土地，以確保這些工業的發展不會因缺乏用地而受到妨礙。本會獲悉政府原則上決定在將軍澳批地設立第三個工業部，該工業部佔地一百公頃，並將在一九八七至一九九二年間完成。此外，港府並計劃在新界西北部為需大量耗水的工業預留土地，同時改善該區的污水排放系統。

工業調查

工業發展委員會定期就香港的主要工業進行技術和經濟調查，這些調查主要研究各主要工業的特性、優點和缺點、阻礙發展的因素、增長潛力和怎樣促進發展等。早於一九八六年，本會曾應邀就塑膠業研究發表意見，其後政府根據研究建議設立塑膠技術中心有限公司。於一九八七年，本會再次應邀協助金屬及輕工業的研究。於一九八七年，本會特別安排業內會員和顧問公司舉行會議，諮詢他們對工業問題的意見。

此外，政府並先後發表兩份報告，分別為無線電頻率干擾和表面接合技術的應用。本會對該兩項報告的建議極表贊同。

工業財務

工業資金供應問題在一九八七年再次出現，對於是否需設立一間工業銀行或類似性質的機構，有關人士意見紛紜。本會為了就此問題作深入探討，特設立由業內人士組成的工作小組研究，結果發現許多銀行都有特別為小型企業提供貸款服務，所以將過來說資金來源並不缺乏。工作小組亦注意到在銀行借貸之外，創業基金是另一種資助發展企業的可行途徑。但由於有些企業主未

Department's Industrial Extension Services. The Association also appreciated the reduction of profits tax from 18% to 17% which we believe would help to attract more investments.

The Association, in writing to the Financial Secretary, renewed its pledge that government should do more to encourage research and development, and to coordinate the transfer of useful technology for the benefit of Hong Kong's manufacturing industry. Accordingly we urged the government to speed up the appointment of the Committee on Science and Technology which was first mentioned by the Governor in his opening address for the 1987-88 session of the Legislative Council. The Committee was subsequently appointed in 1988 May, and would be responsible for identifying technologies appropriate for transfer into Hong Kong and to advise on necessary actions.

For many years the Association has been one of those organisations calling for the setting up of an agency (a technology centre) to coordinate research and development work. Hopefully, this would help to improve Hong Kong's competitiveness in terms of cost, quality and level of technology employed in production. We were pleased to note that this idea has been taken up by the government and would be considered by the Industry Development Board.

Third Industrial Estate

Apart from technology, the availability of industrial land has also been an issue that received much attention in Hong Kong in the past. With the buoyant economic climate, and that existing land at the two industrial estates was expected to be exhausted in two years' time, the need for the third industrial estate became a priority. Another factor leading to the issue was that with increasing emphasis on environmental pollution control, some industries such as bleaching, dyeing, etc., can no longer operate in older districts in the urban areas. These industries could not be adequately accommodated in the existing industrial estates which were not designed with the water-intensive industries in mind. This matter was underpinned in a recommendation made in the techno-economic survey of the textile and clothing industries. The survey, commissioned by the Industry Development Board, highlighted the land problems faced by the textile finishing industries and recommended to set aside suitable land in Yuen Long and the third industrial

能提供有關業務的詳情，故此並非所有小型企業借貸的申請都能獲得批准。而另一方面，銀行職員未能了解廠商業務運作，以致未能對借貸的申請作出充分評估。假若企業業主留意財務管理，並與銀行建立良好的關係，彼此了解認識，上述情況尚可望改善。至於創業基金方面，香港廠商對這概念仍未普遍認識，而未獲廣泛使用。因此，本會於一九八七年十一月舉辦一項研討會，解釋創業基金的運作，並將詳情刊載於本會的廠商專訊內。

證券條例

去年港府金融科就證券（公開權益）法案徵詢本會意見。法案規定，凡擁有上市公司已發行股份百分之十以上的人士，須具報持股詳情及呈報日後交易資料。其目的為維護小股東利益，並提供有關公司的評量數據資料。本會成立專責小組進行研究，結果原則上表示贊同。有關的意見亦於一九八七年九月向當局提出，以供參考。

環境保護

近年工業的迅速發展，使環境保護問題更備受關注。政府已實施多項法例管制，且為此逐步動用更多的資源。本會原則上支持有保護環境的必要，但重申不應扼殺工業發展。本會委派代表參與環境污染諮詢委員會，就主要環境問題反映工業界意見。政府亦就某些環境保護法例徵詢本會意見，並不時要求本會合力推動實施。

政府根據水污染管制（一般）規例，訂定一九八七年四月一日為在吐露港及赤門海峽一帶實施上述規例的第一指定日期，並對區內工業進行環境影響評估工作。目的是要在公佈其他水質管制規例前，先行找出該條例對廠商在經濟上的影響及結果。本會應邀委派代表參與策劃委員會，監察該項研究進展及提供意見。研究工作將於一九八八年底前完成。

政府於一九八八年六月就噪音管制條例草案徵詢本會意見。該條例草案擬將噪音管制的工作，由數個政府部門撥歸至一個部門管轄。其中特別針對工業而言的，為非住宅樓宇及指定產品的噪音管制。本會在詳細研究該條例草案後，認為所建議的管制措施皆屬合理，故原則上不予反對。但對違反條例的懲罰規定有所保留，並建議刪除入獄的刑罰。本會亦建議當局進行廣泛宣傳活動及提供技術協助，可使廠商及公眾能遵從條例。

香港自一九八七年首次舉辦世界環境日活動後，本會在一九八八年六月再次響應世界環境日活動，並舉行

estate to ensure that the development of these industries are not restrained due to lack of suitable land. The Association was pleased to note that the government has approved the development of a third industrial estate in the Junk Bay area, which will have a gross area of 100 hectares and will be available sometime in 1991-92. The Government has also planned to set aside land in the north-west New Territories for water-intensive industries, with concurrent expansion of effluent treatment facilities.

Survey of Industries

The Industry Development Board has an ongoing programme to carry out techno-economic surveys on key industries. These surveys served to diagnose the operating characteristics of the surveyed industries, their structural strengths and weaknesses, developmental constraints and growth opportunities, and shed light on how their development could be enhanced. In 1986 the Association had been asked to comment on the survey on the plastics conversion industry which led to the establishment of the Plastics Technology Centre. In 1987 the Association was again asked to assist the consultants with the survey in the metal and light engineering industries. At the request of the consultants, meetings were organized for members to air their opinions.

During the year under review, government released two other reports on Radio Frequency Interference and the application of Surface Mount Technology. The Association supported the recommendations made in these reports.

Finance for Industry

The issue of availability of finance for industry resurfaced in 1987 with arguments for the proposed establishment of an industrial bank or a similar institution. The Association set up a working party under the chairmanship of the President to study this issue. We found that in general there was no serious lack of capital available for small businesses, as many banks offer loans specifically for these businesses. The working party also noted the emergence of venture capitals as a possible alternative to finance viable business ventures other than by bank loans. The working party appreciated that not all applications for small business loans would be successful as the entrepreneur-owners

了一連串活動，以喚起市民對環境保護的關注。本會除給予贊助經費外，亦舉辦「環境保護對工業的影響」研討會，以配合一九八八年世界環境保護日活動。



本會舉辦「環境保護對工業的影響」研討會。
A seminar on "How does Environmental Protection affect Industry" was organized to promote better awareness on environmental protection.

勞工短缺

在一九八七年中期，香港的失業率降至百分之一點八，各行業亦出現大量空缺。在眾多深受勞工短缺所影響的行業中，製造業所受的打擊最大。就解決這問題而提出的建議很多，計有在近邊境的地方設立加工區就近利用中國人力資源、聘用中國合約勞工、及僱用禁閉營越南難民等。本會勞工問題研究委員會在研究各項建議的主要因素後，認為皆不適宜採用。委員會考慮到這些建議的弊處多於好處，在經濟、政治及社會上將會導致環境及促進和諧的勞資關係。本會亦建議充分利用潛在的加緊工作，但最終的解決辦法是規廠商須促進自動化設備，轉向技術密集生產，減少對勞力密集工序的倚賴。另一方面，本會認為某些勞工法例措施可以放寬，例如管制婦女超時工作的法例，以便廠商能更靈活地安排生產計劃。

根據一項勞工流動性調查顯示，從事製造業的受僱工人數目下降，在截至一九八七年十二月止的三個月期間，流失至其他行業的有九千六百名工人。而其他行業

involved might fail to provide necessary information on their business. On the other hand the banks might not be able to assess correctly the loan applications because their officers do not understand well the operation of the business. These could however be improved if the entrepreneurs pay sufficient attention to financial management and that there is better mutual understanding between them and the banks.

Since the concept of venture capital was relatively new to Hong Kong manufacturers, it has not been widely known or understood and hence has not been used extensively. The Association therefore organized a seminar in 1987 November to explain the operation of venture capitals, and a special feature was placed in our monthly magazine - The Business Journal.

Securities Bill

The Association has been invited to comment on the Securities (Disclosure of Interests) Bill. The bill made it an obligation for a shareholder to disclose his holdings if he controls more than ten percent of the nominal capital of the company, and to report subsequent transactions. The intention of the bill was formidable, which was to protect the small shareholders and provide them with details of holdings of public companies. The Association has set up an ad hoc committee to study the bill and resolved to support in principle. Our views were passed to the government in 1987 September.

Environmental Protection

The rapid industrial development in recent years brought with it an increasing concern on environmental protection. Legislations have been enacted and the government has been putting more resources in enforcing these legislations. The Association supports in principle the need to protect the environment but has repeatedly cautioned that this should not be at the expense of industrial development. The Association has its representative on the Environmental Pollution Advisory Committee to reflect industry's opinions on key environmental issues. The Government also consults us on specific legislations, and invites our cooperation in their implementation.

在吸納這些勞動力之餘，仍存有大量空缺。至於僱用就業不足或並未從事經濟活動的人士，可能性亦不大，因為必須先有完善的兒童照顧及老人服務，才能容許上述人士全力投身工作。

廠商面對勞工緊張情況，相繼大幅提高工資，並為僱員提供良好福利，而有些則設法把生產遷移內地。隨著壓力日漸增加，政府亦有考慮輸入合約勞工的可行性，但至年底仍未作出任何政策上的決定。本會認為輸入合約勞工須嚴加管制，且不應影響或危及本地勞工的利益。

教育及人力發展

本會一向強調工業教育及訓練的重要，而且更有一個協調及配合經濟發展需要的訓練及教育制度，才能確保香港能繼續面對科技進步及國際競爭的挑戰。

本會派有代表參與職業訓練局轄下多個訓練委員會工作，協助制訂訓練政策及計劃，以符合轉變中的香港經濟需求。同時，本會亦協助職業訓練局發表與工業界有關的資料，並成為該局屬下管理專業發展中心所辦小型企業服務計劃的資料發佈中心。

此外，本會亦派有代表出席香港大學及兩間理工學院的數個諮詢委員會。

廠商會獎學金



教育及人力統籌司布立之在廠商會獎學金頒獎典禮上向其中一名學生代表頒發獎學金。

Mr. Ron Bridge, Secretary for Education and Manpower, presented scholarship to one of the recipients at the CMA and Donors Scholarship presentation ceremony.

With the designation of 1987 April 1 as the First Appointed Day for operation of the Water Pollution Control (General) Regulations in the Tolo Harbour and Channel zone, the government has started an impact assessment study on industries within the area to find out the economic implications of control regulations before other zones would be declared. The Association was represented on the Steering Group which was formed to monitor the progress of the study and advise the consultants. Study results would be available by end 1988.

In 1988 June the government consulted us on the draft Noise Control Bill which sought to put the control of noise nuisances which was hitherto split among various government departments to under one single authority. Of particular relevance to industry were control of noise from non-domestic premises and from specified products. The Association, having studied the draft bill in detail, has no objection in principle as the control measures were within reasonable limits. However the Association has reservation on the penalty provision on contraventions and proposed to remove imprisonment as a penalty. We also recommended that extensive publicity and technical assistance should be given to enable compliance by manufacturers and the public.

The Association again sponsored the World Environment Day activities in 1988 June. The WED was first celebrated in Hong Kong in 1987 with a series of activities organised to promote the awareness on environmental protection. In addition to financial sponsorship given to WED, we have also organised a seminar on "How does Environmental Protection Affect Industry" to complement the WED activities.

Labour Shortage

In mid-1987, Hong Kong's unemployment rate was 1.8%, with a large number of reported vacancies. The manufacturing industry was severely affected although most other sectors also suffered from labour shortage. Various solutions were proposed such as the setting up of a processing zone near the border utilising China's labour resources, bringing in contract labour from China, and employing Vietnamese refugees in closed camps. Having considered these proposals on their own merits, our Labour Affairs Committee felt that these proposals would lead to serious

本會支持工業教育不遺餘力，早於一九五六年曾資助建立香港工業學院。自一九六四年起，更設立廠商會獎學金，每年頒贈獎學金給各指定院校學生。在一九八七年，頒贈獎學金二十五萬二千六百五十元給予包括大學、理工學院、工業學院、工業及職業先修學校共二十五間院校的三百一十二名學生。

長期服務金

本會委派代表出席勞工顧問委員會，就現行勞工法例的修改及新勞工法例的訂立進行討論，並提出意見以供當局參考。

在過去一年間政府提出多項改善長期服務金規定的建議，經勞工顧問委員會討論表示同意，並於一九八八年七月一日開始生效。

長期服務金的保障範圍擴大，包括因健康理由辭職而具醫生證明書的僱員；因年老辭職並符合規定年齡與年資的僱員；及在職期間死亡的僱員，其長期服務金由遺孀領取。

此外，尚有兩項較輕微的修訂，非體力勞動僱員在被解僱前一年，而工資低於限額者可獲支付長期服務金。此外，僱員在退休後如再獲聘用，於計算長期服務金時，須和退休前服務期分開處理。

非體力勞動僱員的薪酬限額

勞工顧問委員會亦曾就應否取消非體力勞動僱員的薪酬限額進行討論，鑑於此建議會造成小型企業的負擔，及對較高工資僱員爭取較佳報酬等不利影響，故本會表示反對。

職業安全衛生局

一九八八年六月，政府在憲報刊登建議成立職業安全衛生局草案。事實上，本會早於一九七〇年代末期已提出設立專門機構以推行工業安全的建議。後經勞工顧問委員會多年的討論，終於通過成立職業安全衛生局，以推廣工業安全。本會雖不贊成其徵收經費的辦法，但對成立該機構的建議一向表示支持。該局的工作是促進工業安全、負責研究工作及提供顧問服務，進行技術測試及審核職業安全與衛生方面的準則和資格。該局成員包括主席一人、僱主、僱員、專業人士或學術界人士代表及政府官員共二十人。由於徵收經費辦法，勞工顧問委員會僱主代表及保險業人士都表示反對，結果當局最

終仍然決定向僱員賠償保險的保費收取百分之一款項。該草案於一九八八年八月起生效。

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僱員賠償援助計劃

除職業安全衛生局經費外，尚有另一項計劃須由保費徵收專款資助。一九八八年一月，當局建議推行僱員賠償援助計劃，以支付那些因僱主未有投保保險而未能獲得保險賠償的僱員。僱員賠償保險計劃初步包括法定賠償，並將於稍後擴及損傷賠償。該計劃首年約需七百萬元，有關經費來自僱員賠償保費百分之一的徵款。本會認為由守法投保僱員賠償保險的僱主承擔不守法僱主的責任，是不公平的。政府應切實執行強制投保僱員保險法例，否則應由政府負擔計劃的經費。當局對這項建議仍在考慮中。

退休金計劃的監管

經過冗長諮詢及八七年五月的立法局辯論後，當局終於否決成立中央公積金的建議。港督在一九八七—八八年度施政報告中表示，當局會改善對老人的社會保障及私人公積金計劃進行監管，以替代中央公積金。因此，政府隨後降低老人福利金的年齡規定，並增加公共援助金額。另一方面，在金融科設立特別工作小組，研究如何監管退休金計劃。

該工作小組於一九八八年二月發出退休金計劃監管辦法諮詢。根據該份文件，所有退休金計劃均須向管理局登記，該項計劃資產須與僱主資產分開。此外，應按計劃規則提供足夠儲備，並須每年進行核數（指定收益計劃則須每三年進行精算檢討）。退休金計劃須以信託契約或保險單形式設立，而僱員有權索閱計劃資料及參與管理。本會在回應該監管文件諮詢時，重申支持實施監管措施，以保障僱員利益。監管制度可為有意成立退休金計劃的僱主提供指引。本會大致贊成文件內容，但認為指定供款計劃如出現投資虧損，則不應由僱主承擔。同時，本會認為不應強逼僱主追溯員工過往的服務年資。避免因巨額負擔而打擊僱主成立退休金計劃的意願。至於過渡期的安排，本會表示贊同。當局於同年六月公佈的諮詢文件，顯示本會大部份意見均被接納。

僱員家庭福利手冊

由國際勞動組織勞工及人口事務處贊助本會印的僱員家庭福利手冊仍在進行中，手冊內容是探討僱員家庭福利對工業的重要性。國際勞工組織、勞工處、社會福利署及家庭計劃指導會對編印工作給予具體意見。該

Our representatives continued to participate in the work of the training boards and general committees of the Vocational Training Council. They contributed their expertise to the formulation of training policies and strategies, geared to meet the need of Hong Kong's changing economy. The Association has also assisted the Vocational Training Council in disseminating information which are of interest to industry. We acted as a distribution outlet for Small Business Information Programme organised by VTC's Management Development Centre.

In addition, the Association's representatives also served on various advisory committees of the University of Hong Kong and Polytechnics.

The CMA Scholarships

The Association's support to technical education dates back to 1956 when CMA made a donation to set up the Hong Kong Technical College. Since 1964 the CMA and Donors' Scholarship programme gives monetary awards to students in selected schools and institutions. In 1987 the scheme raised a record \$252,650 which was distributed to 312 students from 25 schools including the universities, the polytechnics, technical institutes, and technical/pre-vocational schools.

Long Service Pay

Amendments to existing legislations and introduction of new labour laws were discussed by the Labour Advisory Board, on which the Association is represented, before decision is made.

During the year, improvements to long service pay provisions were proposed, endorsed by LAB and became effective on 1988 July 1. Subsequently long service pay was extended to cover workers who resign on ground of illness with medical certification; resigns on ground of old age, within limits of qualifying age and years of service, and those who die in service, in which case the LSP would be paid to his surviving dependents.

In additions, there were two minor amendments whereby non-manual workers who earned less than the wage ceiling within a year prior to dismissal would be entitled to LSP, and that re-employment after retirement should

Education and Manpower Development

The Association has always emphasized the importance of technical education and industrial training. Only a coherent system of training and education which is responsive to the needs of economic development would ensure that Hong Kong can continue to face the challenges of technological advancement and international competition.

手冊可望於一九八八年十月出版。

研討會及訓練課程

本會對促進勞資關係一向不遺餘力。一九八七年十一月，本會舉辦僱員福利研討會，並在會上發表僱員退休福利調查報告。研討會目的是探討製造業退休福利情況，提供退休福利的優點及須注意事項。



助理勞工處處長饒思能僱員退休福利計劃研討會上致詞。
Mr. Yin Yan Nang, Assistant Commissioner for Labour, spoke at the Seminar on Employees' Retirement Benefit Scheme.



本會與勞工處合辦僱員退休福利計劃研討會。
CMA and Labour Department co-organised the Seminar on Employees' Retirement Benefit Scheme.

be treated as separate from pre-retirement service for LSI calculation.

Wage-ceiling for Non-manual Workers

The question of whether the wage ceiling for non-manual workers should be removed was also discussed by Labour Advisory Board. The Association did not agree to this proposal as it would be a burden on small businesses and have undesirable effect on the bargaining position for better paid employees.

The Occupational Safety and Health Council

A bill proposing the establishment of the Occupational Safety and Health Council was gazetted in 1988 June. The bill was the result of many years of discussion at the Labour Advisory Board on whether a specialised agency should be set up to promote industrial safety, which in turn could be remotely related to a suggestion by the CMA in the late 1970's. The Association supported the proposal although it has doubts on the proposed funding arrangements. The objectives of the Council were to promote industrial safety, to carry out studies and consultations, conduct proficiency examinations and validate qualifications, and render advisory service to industrialists. The Council would have 20 members including a Chairman, employer and employee representatives, professionals, academics, and public officers. Setting up of the Council was delayed due to problems with proposed funding arrangements. It was finally decided that the Council would be funded by a 1% levy on Employees' Compensation Insurance certificates despite objection from employer members on the LAB and the insurance industry. The Bill was passed in 1988 August.

Employees' Compensation Assistance Scheme

The Employees' Compensation Insurance policies were to serve as vehicle for yet another funding arrangement in addition to the Occupational Safety and Health Council. In 1988 January the government proposed to introduce an Employees' Compensation Assistance Scheme which would make ex-gratia payment to employees not covered by valid insurance. The Scheme would firstly cover compensation

第一屆勞資關係證書課程的參加者異常踴躍，顯示會員對這方面需求甚殷。因此，本會於一九八八年下半年將與勞工處再次舉辦兩項同類課程及研討會。

為秉承本會一向致力推廣工業安全的宗旨，本會於一九八七年十月舉辦防火訓練課程，內容包括防火法例及滅火設備的使用。



本會舉辦的防火訓練課程協助會員了解防火法例及預防措施。
CMA organized Fire Prevention Training Course to teach fire safety and prevention measures.

會員優惠保險計劃

本會仍繼續為會員推行優惠保險計劃。除原有的僱員賠償保險、火險及產品責任保險等計劃外，本會於一九八八年五月推出貨物運輸保險計劃。該計劃以優惠保險費提供自僱受僱形式的保單，為輸往世界各地的貨運提供保險服務。與去年比較，本會保險計劃的保費總額增長百分之二十八，顯示上述計劃都受到會員熱烈歡迎。本會正根據一項有關退休福利的調查結果，研究為會員設立公積金計劃以擴大會員服務範圍。

under statutory liabilities and would be extended to cover awards for damages. The Scheme would cost HK\$7 million in the first year which would come from a 1% levy on employees' compensation policies. The Association had no objection in principle but again disagreed with the funding method. It would be unfair to employers who have dutifully complied with the insurance requirement to pay for the liabilities of employers who fail to insure for their employees. The Association thought that the government should strengthen its enforcement of the compulsory Employees' Compensation or else it should be responsible for financing the scheme. The proposal was under consideration by the government.

Prudential Regulation of Retirement Schemes

The proposal to set up a Central Provident Fund was ruled out after lengthy consultation and thorough discussion in an adjournment debate in the Legislative Council held in 1987 May. In the opening address to the 1987-88 Legco session, the Governor announced that in lieu of the CPF, the government would seek improvements in two areas, namely better social security provisions for the elderly and prudential regulation of private provident fund schemes. Accordingly the government has lowered the age requirement for Old Age Allowances and increased Public Assistance payments. A working party had also been set up within the Monetary Affairs Branch to consider proposals for regulation of retirement schemes.

The Working Party circulated a draft consultative document on prudential regulation of retirement schemes in 1988 February. According to the document, all retirement schemes need to be registered with an authority, and assets of retirement schemes should be separated from other assets of the employer. All schemes should be adequately funded in accordance with their specifications, and be audited annually (and actuarial review at three years' interval would be required for defined-benefit schemes). All schemes should be organised in the form of a trust or insurance policies, and employees should be entitled to information pertaining to the operation of the schemes, and to participate in scheme management. Responding to the draft consultation document, the Association reaffirmed its support for regulation in order to protect the benefits of the employees. The Association agreed in general to the



本會協定中心經理趙博士，向訓練班學員講授品質控制。
Dr. D.L. Chiu, Manager of CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories spoke on Quality Control to training course participants.



本會與勞工處合辦之「僑員退休福利計劃研討會」參加者衆。
CMA and Labour Department jointly held "Seminar on Employees' Retirement Benefit Scheme."

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contents of the document. However we pointed out that investment loss incurred by defined-contribution schemes should not be funded by the employer, and in setting up retirement schemes employers should not be compelled to recognise past service as this would induce huge liabilities and discourage employers from setting such scheme. Most of the points made by the Association had been positively dealt with in the final consultation document circulated in 1988 June.

Handbook On Workers' Family Welfare

Work continued with the production of the Handbook for Hong Kong Managers on Worker's Family Welfare. This project was funded by the Labour and Population Team of the International Labour Organisation. The purpose of the handbook was to examine the relevance of worker's family welfare to the industrial sector. The Association had the assistance of the ILO, Labour Department, Social Welfare Department, and Family Planning Association. The Handbook would be published in 1988 October.

Seminars and Training Courses

The Association concentrated its efforts on promoting employment relations during the year. A seminar on Employee Benefits was organised in 1987 November at which CMA released the results of a members' survey on retirement benefits. The seminar explored the extent on the provision of retirement benefits in the manufacturing sector, the advantages of such benefits, and precautions in their operation.

The first joint Certificate Course on Labour Relations revealed popular demand for such programmes among members. Subsequently, and with the cooperation of the Labour Department, two more courses were planned to be held in the latter half of 1988.

Consistent with its policy in promotion of industrial safety, the Association again offered the Fire Prevention Training Course for its members in 1987 October. The course covered practical and legal aspects of fire safety with demonstrations and hands-on practice of fire fighting equipment.

香港經濟調查

去年中，多位商界領導人士建議，就香港於未來十年能否仍然作為主要經濟中心，進行調查研究。調查目的是探討香港現行情況，對經濟發展作出預測，並為政府、工業、商業、研究及教育機構指引未來的路向。該群發起人已特別設立香港經濟調查有限公司，委託史丹福研究所進行該項調查。本會贊助該項調查，且參與策劃委員會工作。



本會會長、副會長、常務董事與會董在春節團拜酒會中互賀新禧。

CMA President, Vice-Presidents, members of Executive & General Committees exchanged greetings at CMA Lunar New Year Gathering.

Preferential Insurance Schemes for Members

The Association continued to offer preferential insurance schemes to members. In addition to original schemes, namely Employees' Compensation, Fire and Extended Perils, and Product Liability, a fourth scheme on Marine Cargo Insurance was introduced in 1988 May. This new scheme offered competitive premium rates in the form of open policies giving automatic cover to shipments to most parts of the world. These schemes were strongly supported by members and the grew by 28% as compared with the preceding year. As supported by the survey on retirement benefits, the Association was working on a group provident fund scheme for members.

Survey on Hong Kong Economy

A group of leading businessmen proposed to conduct a study on the viability of Hong Kong as a major economic centre within the next decade. The objectives of the survey were to provide an accurate picture of the existing situation, formulate projections of the economy, to indicate directions for future development and identify possible roles for government, business, research and educational institutions. A Hong Kong Economic Survey Ltd was formed to commission and oversee the survey which had been contracted to the Stanford Research Institute. The Association has contributed towards the expenses of the survey and the CMA President also served as a member on the steering committee.

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貿易 Trade

保護主義

美國保護主義的高漲，一向備受香港廠商關注。一九八七年三月，港府成立自由貿易委員會，注視美國國會正待通過的各種議案，提供意見以抗衡保護主義。

美國保護主義各種形式的法案雖在參眾兩院通過，但均遭列國總統否決。而白宮表示，實施保護主義法案，並非解決貿易赤字之良策。與此同時，香港在國際市場上，仍然實施一貫的自由貿易政策，繼續保持開放市場的地位。

香港貿易發展局、港美經濟合作委員會及港日經濟合作委員會均有本會代表

本會會長司徒輝及副會長梁欽榮代表本會出任香港貿易發展局理事會成員。該局是法定團體，目的為促進香港對外貿易及鞏固香港在國際市場的地位。

一九八七年九月，梁欽榮副會長應邀參加由香港貿易發展局主席彭彭運如率領的高層代表團，前往西德訪問，並向當地工商界人士介紹香港經濟環境，以促進港、德雙邊貿易。



本會副會長梁欽榮(右二)參加由香港貿易發展局主席彭運如(中)率領之高層代表團前往西德宣傳本港出口產品。
CMA Vice-President Mr. Herbert Liang (second from right) joined a delegation led by Miss Lydia Dunn, TDC Chairman (centre) to promote Hong Kong's exports in West Germany.

會長司徒輝於一九八七年六月起，已為港美經濟合作委員會及港日經濟合作委員會成員之一。並於一九八八年三月，應邀參加由瑞士元爵士率領及港督衛奕信爵士為隨員的香港高層代表團，前往日本訪問。

Protectionism

The growth of protectionism in the US has long been a major concern to Hong Kong manufacturers. In 1987 March, the government established the Free Trade Committee to monitor the progress of various bills making their way through the US Congress, and to make recommendations on appropriate measures to be taken to combat protectionism.

Protectionist bills, in various forms, passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, were vetoed by President Reagan. The US Administration has opined that it would not endorse protectionist legislation as it would not be the appropriate approach to solve trade deficit. At the same time, Hong Kong continued to draw attention, on the international level, to the fact that it practises free trade and maintains a free and open market. The Association also helped to cultivate similar understanding among overseas parties that it came into contact with.

Representation on HKTDC, HKUKECC and HKJBCC

President Mr. Seto Fai and Vice President Mr. Herbert Liang represented the Association on the Hong Kong Trade Development Council. The Council, being a statutory body, is to promote Hong Kong's external trade and to enhance Hong Kong's position in the international market.

In 1987 September, Mr. Herbert Liang joined the high-level delegation led by the Hon. Lydia Dunn, CBE, JP, TDC Chairman, to F.R. of Germany. The aim of the visit was to introduce Hong Kong's business environment and to promote bilateral trade between the two territories.

President Mr. Seto Fai is also a member of the Hong Kong/United States Economic Cooperation Committee and the Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee from 1987 June. In 1988 March, Mr. Seto Fai joined the delegation led by the Hon. S.Y. Chung, with H.E. the Governor Sir David Wilson as the Guest of Honour, to Japan.

赴外貿易團

由香港貿易發展局與廠商會合辦的赴東南亞貿易團，由本會副會長梁欽榮率領，於八八年三月十日至十五日先後訪問泰國曼谷及新加坡，並在該兩地舉行香港產品展覽會，展示來自香港一百多家製造商超過六百多件精選的高質產品。



(右起)本會會長林福寶、副會長梁欽榮與泰國中華總商會主席鄭明如參觀在曼谷舉行之香港產品展覽會。

From right: Mr. F.S. Lin, CMA General Committee member, Mr. Herbert Liang, CMA Vice President and Mr. Boonsong Siriwong, President of Thai-Chinese Chamber of Commerce at the Hong Kong Products Exhibition held in Bangkok.



本會貿易團訪問泰國中華總商會。
Members of CMA mission visited Thai Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Outgoing Missions

The Association co-organized a trade mission with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council to visit South East Asia in 1988 March. The mission was led by Mr. Herbert Liang, Vice President. In conjunction with the mission, two exhibitions of Hong Kong products were held in Bangkok and Singapore. The Exhibition featured over 600 selected Hong Kong products.

In Thailand, CMA delegates called upon the British Embassy, Thai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Thai Chamber of Commerce and Federation of Thai Industries. In Singapore, the delegation visited the British High Commission, Singapore Trade Development Board, Singapore Manufacturers' Association, and the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Headed by President Mr. Seto Fai, a 20-member CMA delegation visited Jiangmen and Zhuhai from April 19 to 22. Delegates included Vice Presidents Mr. Herbert Liang and Mr. N.W. Leung and members of the General Committee. They were warmly received by senior government officials and representatives of leading industrial and commercial organizations in the two cities. Both sides exchanged views on matters related to industrial and trade development and on ways to strengthen economic cooperation.

Another delegation visited Beijing, Qingdao and Dalian from 1988 May 11 to May 18. The 19-member mission was led by Mr. Seto Fai, President. Members included Vice Presidents Mr. Herbert Liang and Mr. N.W. Leung.

The delegation met the State Councillor and Director of the Office for Hong Kong and Macau Affairs, Mr. Ji Peng-fai and his deputy Mr. Li Hou. As the draft Basic Law was released in 1988 April, Mr. Seto Fai informed that the Association had formed a committee to study the draft and would encourage members to express their views.

The mission also met the mayors of Qingdao and Dalian respectively. Meetings were held with the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and Federation of Industry and Commerce in these provinces to exchange views.

The delegation succeeded in fostering better understanding and closer ties between the Association and relevant Chinese authorities.

貿易團在曼谷會晤駐泰國的英國大使、泰國中華總商會、泰國商會及泰國廠商協會。在新加坡則拜會英國商務專員辦事處的高層人員、新加坡貿易發展局、新加坡廠商會及新加坡中華總商會等。

此外，本會會長司徒華率領的代表團，一行二十人，於四月十九日至二十二日分別訪問廣東省江門及珠海市。該團成員包括副會長梁欽榮、梁乃榮、常務會董及會董等。此行備受當地政府及工商機構領導人熱烈歡迎及盛意接待。雙方就加強工貿合作有關問題進行洽談及交換意見。

本會另一代表團，於八八年五月十一日至十八日前往北京、青島及大連等地訪問。該代表團一行十九人，由會長司徒華為團長，副會長梁欽榮及梁乃榮為副團長，成員包括會董及會員等。

代表團在北京獲得中央顧問委員會常委兼國務院港澳辦公室主任姬鵬飛及副主任李後援接見，司徒華會長在會談中表示，自基本法(草案)徵求意見稿於四月二十八日公佈後，本會已成立基本法研究委員會，進行研究工作，鼓勵會員對基本法發表意見。



本會會長司徒華在北京與國務院港澳辦公室主任姬鵬飛(右)會面。
CMA President, Mr. Seto Fai met the State Councillor and Director of the Office for Hong Kong and Macau Affairs, Mr. Ji Peng-fei.



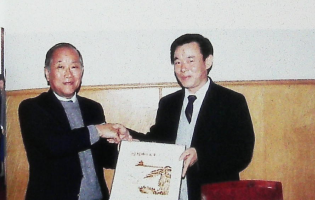
本會代表團訪問珠海市與市長合影。
CMA delegation was warmly received by the Mayor of Zhuhai.



本會代表團參觀江門市皮革製造廠。
CMA delegation visited Jiangmen's leather manufacturing factory.



本會代表團出席江門市經濟合作座談會。
CMA delegation attended the Seminar on Economic Co-operation organised by Jiangmen Municipal Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.



青島市副市長胡延森向本會會長司徒華致送紀念品。
CMA President Mr. Seto Fai received memento from Deputy Mayor of Qingdao, Mr. Hu Yan-Sheng.



本會代表團參觀大連經濟及科技發展區。
Members of CMA mission visited Dalian Economic & Technical Development Zone.



本會會長司徒華(左二)、副會長梁欽榮(左四)、梁乃榮(左一)在北京與中共中央統戰部副部長李定(左三)合影。
CMA President Mr. Seto Fai (second from left), Vice Presidents Mr. Herbert Ling (fourth from left), Mr. Leung Nai Wing (first from left) and Mr. Li Ding, Deputy Director of the United Front Works Department of the Chinese Communist Party (third from left).

Incoming Missions

The Association regularly receives trade missions from various parts of the world to promote better relation and to establish mutual understanding on trade and economic issues. During the year under review, the Association received more than 30 trade missions from Australia, Canada, China, Finland, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand, US, etc. The meetings were fruitful and rewarding in promoting trade between Hong Kong and these countries.

Exhibitions and Fairs

The Association assisted the organization of three exhibitions to promote major Hong Kong manufactures. We also sponsored fairs organized by other fair organizers. They were:

1987	
July 8 - 10	World Apparel Expo '87 World Fashion Jewelry & Accessories Expo
Sept 2 - 5	Asia Electronics Week '87
Sept 2 - 5	Foodfest '87 & Inter Hotel '87
Sept 25 - 28	Fabrics Asia '87 & Garmentec '87
Oct 14 - 16	Hong Kong Electronics Fair '87
Oct 29 - Nov 1	Hong Kong Industrial Trade Fair 1987
1988	
Jan 8 - 21	Hong Kong International Toys and Games Fair
April 28 - 30	Hong Kong Gifts and Houseware Fair
June 3 - 6	The 9th Machinery & Materials Exhibition

該開季分別拜會青島與大連兩市市長，並訪問當地中國人民政治協商委員會及工商聯合會就有關問題交換意見。

代表團此行成功地促進本會與中國有關當局之聯繫。

來訪代表團

本會經常接待來自世界各地的貿易代表團，藉以增進彼此之關係，使雙方在貿易與經濟方面加深了解。過去一年，已分別接待逾三十個貿易代表團，計有澳洲、加拿大、中國、芬蘭、印度、意大利、日本、南韓、西班牙、台灣、泰國及美國等地。均有良好成果，有助於促進香港與這些國家的雙邊貿易。

展覽會及展銷會

本會協助舉辦三項展覽會，以促進香港的主要製造業，並贊助由其他主辦機構舉辦的展銷會。分別如下：

一九八七年	國際成衣展覽會
七月八日至十日	國際流行飾物及時裝配件展覽會
九月二日至五日	亞洲電子展
九月二日至五日	第五屆香港國際食品展覽會
九月二日至五日	飯店及飲食業設備展
九月二十五日至二十八日	第三屆國際布料、紗線及製衣配件展覽會
十月十四日至十六日	及機械展覽會
十月二十九日至三十一日	香港電子展覽會
十一月一日	香港工業交易會
一九八八年	國際玩具展覽會
二月八日至二十一日	八八年香港禮品及家具展覽會
四月二十八日至三十日	第九屆工業器材展覽會
六月三日至六日	

產地來源證

本會獲香港政府授權為簽發各種產地來源證的認可機構。去年，本會共發出逾十一萬份來源證，並經常改進簽證服務，以適應工商界之需求。此外，擴充香港及尖沙咀辦事處，以加強簽證工作，另在旺角、觀塘與葵青的辦事處為廠商提供簽證服務。



本會會長司徒輝在國際成衣展覽會開幕典禮時致辭。
CMA President, Mr. Seto Fai, delivered his speech at Opening Ceremony of the World Apparel Expo '87.



本會會長司徒輝(右)應邀出席一九八七工業交易會開幕典禮。
CMA President, Mr. Seto Fai (second from right) officiated at the Hong Kong Industrial Trade Fair 1987.



本會副會長梁榮(右二)應邀主持「香港國際食品展」暨「國際飯店及飲食業設備展」之開幕典禮。
CMA Vice-President, Mr. Herbert Liang (second from right) officiated at the Foodfest '87 & Inter Hotel '87.

由貿易署及五間政府核准簽發來源證機構組成的簽證諮詢委員會定期舉行會議，商討簽證有關問題，以確保香港簽證制度更臻完善。一九八七年十一月，簽證諮詢委員會舉行了一次特別會議，檢討政府核准的來源證簽發機構的簽證制度，並作出改進的建議。此外，該委員會並設立技術小組，檢討現時來源標準及基本的製造程序。為使管制更有效，政府核准的來源證簽發機構將於一九八八年開始向貿易署提交更詳盡的統計數據。

貿易諮詢

本會貿易諮詢部經常協助會員與世界各地買家建立聯繫。該部門除為會員提供各種貿易資料，處理本地及外地的貿易諮詢外，並設有熱線電話服務。此外，亦定期出版一份貿易諮詢簡訊，以供會員參考。

穗港同業交流

由於廣州接近香港，又是中國現代化城市之一，對本地投資者提供不少投資機會。為促進港穗貿易、投資及經濟合作，本會除接待來訪的中國國際貿易促進協會廣州分會代表團外，並舉辦研討會及安排會員與代表團洽談，以增加雙方合作機會。在過去一年，訪問本會的廣州代表團分別來自電子、印刷、成衣及針織、珠寶與皮革業。



廣州印刷業代表團向本會會長致送紀念品。
CMA President, Mr. Seto Fai, received memento from the representative of Guangzhou Printing Delegation.



本會會長司徒輝(右)與名譽會長黃保敬(中)主持第九屆工業器材展覽會開幕典禮剪綵儀式。
CMA President, Mr. Seto Fai (right) & Honorary President, Mr. P.Y. Wong (centre), cut the ribbon at the Opening Ceremony of the 9th Machinery & Materials Exhibition.

Origin Certification

The Association is designated by the Hong Kong Government to issue all kinds of certificates of origin. Last year, the Association issued a total of over 110,000 certificates. We constantly reviewed our certification services to better meet the demand from trade and industry. Our Hong Kong and Tsingtao offices have been expanded and other offices located in Mongkok, Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan were refurbished.

The Certification Co-ordination Committee (CCC), composed of representatives from the Trade Department and the 5 Government Approved Certification Organisations (GACOs), met regularly to discuss certification matters to ensure the integrity of the certification system in Hong Kong. In 1987 November, a special CCC meeting was held to review the GACO's certification system and to make proposals on improvements. Besides, a technical group was established under the Committee to examine and make recommendations on existing origin criteria and principal processes of manufacture. To achieve better control, integration of statistical data between Trade Department and the GACOs would be implemented in 1988.

投資機會通訊

為促進投資合作，本會由八七年開始，每月出版一份投資機會通訊，為會員提供投資及技術交流資料。在這份通訊的協助下，本地廠商可與外地公司在互利下增加合作投資，或其他合作機會。

有關資料分別來自海外公司、政府、商業機構、貿易公司及各國駐港領事館。

香港新產品比賽

本會自一九七〇年起，每年均舉辦香港新產品比賽，目的在促進工業多元化，並鼓勵廠商發展新產品。

工商司麥高樂應邀出席一九八八年六月二十八日舉行的一九八八年新產品比賽頒獎典禮，並頒發獎品及證書予得獎者。



本會會長、副會長、產品發展委員會主席及工商司麥高樂於一九八八年香港新產品比賽頒獎典禮上。
CMA President, Vice Presidents, Chairman of Product Development Committee and Mr. N.W.H. Macleod officiated at the Presentation Ceremony of 1988 Hong Kong New Products Competition.

Trade Enquiries

Our Trade Enquiries Section continued to help establishing contacts between members and buyers in other parts of the world. Through this Section, members have access to various information on trade and are introduced to enquirers as appropriate. We handle enquiries from local and overseas parties and operate a telephone hot line service. The Section also publishes a Trade Enquiries Bulletin which is circulated among members.

Exchange with Guangzhou

Since it is located in the vicinity of Hong Kong and being one of the pioneer modernization cities in China, Guangzhou offers considerable investment opportunities to local investors. To promote trade, investment and economic cooperation between Guangzhou and Hong Kong, CMA received delegations from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Guangzhou Sub-Council and organized seminars and meetings for members to meet with delegates to explore cooperation opportunities. During the year, delegations from Guangzhou's electronics, printing, apparel and knitwear, jewellery, and leather industries visited the Association.

Investment Opportunities Bulletin

To promote investment cooperation, the Association started to publish a monthly Investment Opportunities Bulletin (IOB) during the year. It provides comprehensive information on investment and technology transfer opportunities to members. With the assistance of this Bulletin, the Association could match the interest of overseas companies and local manufacturers, and bring them together into possible joint venture or other cooperation arrangements.

Information came from various sources, including direct enquiries from overseas companies, government and commercial agencies, and trade commission offices and consular corps.

Hong Kong New Products Competition

The Association has organized the annual Hong Kong New Products Competition since 1970, which aims to



工商司麥高樂，本會會長司徒輝及獲香港新產品獎之Saitek Limited代表。
Mr. N.W.H. Macleod, Secretary for Trade and Industry & CMA President Mr. Seto Fai with winner of 1988 Hong Kong New Product Award, Saitek Limited.

一九八八年香港新產品獎的得獎產品包括：

消費產品類—玩具、兒童用品、遊戲及體育用品：
Saitek Limited 的 Backgammon Computer

商業／工業及其他產品類—電器及電子產品：
Banksia Information Technology Ltd. 的 PHAX-switch

優異獎的產品：

Neopro International 的提隱手墊
Manneon Ltd. 的 Neon Telephone
康力電子製品有限公司的二十吋模擬立體聲彩色電視機
永進發展有限公司的太陽能汽車電池充電器
堅毅工程有限公司的絲印機
年利亞製品有限公司的保安防盜系統

贊助機構包括：

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

encourage efforts and recognize achievements in product innovation and industrial diversification.

The Hon. N.W.H. Macleod, Secretary for Trade and Industry, was invited to officiate at the presentation ceremony held on 1988 June 28 and to give away awards and certificates to the winners.

Winners of the 1988 Hong Kong New Product Award included:

The Backgammon Computer by Saitek Limited, in the Consumer Products Category – Toys, Children's Articles, Games and Sporting Goods.

The PHAXswitch by Banksia Information Technology Ltd, in the Commercial/Industrial and other Products Category – Electrical and Electronic Products.



工商司麥高樂，本會會長司徒輝及獲香港新產品獎之Banksia Information Technology Ltd代表。
Mr. N.W.H. Macleod, Secretary for Trade and Industry & CMA President Mr. Seto Fai with winner of 1988 Hong Kong New Product Award, Banksia Information Technology Ltd.

The winners of Certificate of Merit are:

The Cushion Grip by
Neopro International
The Neon Telephone by
Manneon Ltd.
The 3D Pseudo Stereo Colour Television with
Infrared Remote Control by
Cany Electronic Products Ltd.

評審委員會成員包括本會產品發展委員會主任委員尹德勝，香港大學理學院院長潘宗光教授，香港大學工業工程系主任陳南山教授，香港理工學院太古設計學院系主任馬力德及各贊助機構代表。評選標準乃從消費者與製造商的角度對參賽產品的整體吸引力、外型設計、結構、操作及功能表現、外觀展示、採用的原料／成份、生產技術及配件、銷售潛力及品質等方面作出評判。



The Solar Car Battery Charger by
Ever Step Development Ltd.
The Screen Printer by
Kent Engineering Co. Ltd.
The Supervised Wireless Security System by
Linear Hong Kong Manufacturing Ltd.

The 1988 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 included Mr. Paul Yin, Chairman of the CMA Product Development Committee; Prof. the Hon. Poon Chung-kwong, Dean of Faculty of Science, University of Hong Kong; Prof. N.N.S. Chen, Head of Industrial Engineering Department, University of Hong Kong; Mr. David Meredith, Head of Swire School of Design, Hong Kong Polytechnic; and representatives from the sponsors. Entries were judged from the standpoint of an user and a producer, according to the product's general appeal, external design/configuration, operation and functional efficiency, presentation, materials of components used, production techniques and equipment used, marketing potential and quality standard.

會務 House Activities

常務會董會及會董會

本會常務會董二十五人，會董七十五人，每月分別舉行會議，除聽取工作活動報告外，並討論會務問題，作出決策交由有關部門及秘書處執行。



本會常務會董舉行會議。

Members of CMA General Committee at the meeting.



本會常務會董在會議中討論會務問題。

CMA Executive Committee's members discussed policy issues at the Executive Committee meeting.

Executive and General Committees

The Association's 75-member General and 25-member Executive Committees meet every month to discuss and decide policy issues and to receive report on Association's activities. Decisions of the Committees are implemented by the secretariat.

Business Journal and Bulletins

The Association continues to publish its monthly bilingual magazine — The Business Journal. The content of the magazine has been expanded to include feature articles on issues related to trade and industry, news on CMA services and activities, and other information on local and overseas industrial and commercial regulations, market reports, product standards, investment opportunities, etc.

In addition, the Association also publishes the Trade Enquiries (which introduces trade/business opportunities) and Investment Opportunities Bulletins which are circulated to members.

Receptions and Gatherings

The Association has organized several receptions and gatherings with members and guests during the year. Major ones were:

On 1987 September 8, we have the Members' Dinner Gathering. The Hon. N.W.H. Maude, J.P., Secretary for Trade and Industry was the Guest of Honour. More than 1,000 guests and members attended. Dinner was followed by life performance by popular singers and lucky draw giving away attractive presents such as airtickets, gold coins, television sets, hi-fi, camera, video cassettes, washing machine, micro-wave oven, etc.

A dinner reception was held on 1988 January 6 in honour of His Excellency the Governor Sir David and Lady Wilson. Attendants, over 200, included CMA President and Vice Presidents, Committee members, government officials, consul-generals and trade commissions of Hong Kong's leading export markets, and heads of major trade and industrial organizations. His Excellency the Governor delivered a speech on the future of Hong Kong's industry and he

廠商專訊及資料通訊

本會每月均出版一份中英對照的「廠商專訊」，內容包括工業及貿易專稿、本會服務與活動消息、其他本地及外地工商條例、市場報告、產品標準、投資機會等資料。

此外，本會並出版貿易諮詢簡訊(介紹貿易機會)及投資機會通訊，以供會員參考。

聯歡宴會活動

本會舉行會員聯歡及促進對外關係的宴會：

一九八七年九月八日，本會舉行會員聯歡大會。工商司麥德傑應邀出席作嘉賓，其他嘉賓及會員共逾千人。席間並有著名歌星演唱流行歌曲及抽獎助興。獎品包括機票、金幣、電視機、音響組合、攝影機、電視錄影機、洗衣機及微波爐等。

一九八八年一月六日，本會歡宴港督衛奕信爵士伉儷。出席宴會者逾二百人，包括本會正副會長、會董、政府官員、各國駐港領事、工商機構首長及社會知名人士。港督致辭論及香港的工業前景，特別強調香港工業必須改進生產，注重品質保證及創新產品，加強在市場上的競爭力。此外，並指出本會在促進香港經濟發展上將繼續扮演一個重要的角色，對港府亦提供極有價值的建議。



本會歡宴港督衛奕信爵士伉儷。會長及副會長在台上向貴賓致意。
H.E. The Governor Sir David Wilson, CMA President and Vice-Presidents at the dinner reception.

emphasized the importance of improved productivity, quality assurance and product innovation to enhance competitiveness in the market. He also stated that the Association would continue to play an important role in promoting Hong Kong's economic development and its advices to the government have always been valued.

On 1988 April 29, CMA organized a dinner reception to meet heads of leading commercial and industrial organizations and the media. The dinner aimed to strengthen the link with other trade and industrial organizations and the mass media. Over 100 people attended the function.



歡宴各工商及傳播機構首長，正副會長在席上與嘉賓致意。
CMA President Mr. Seto Fai toasted with guests at CMA Dinner Reception.

Branch Offices

The Association maintains four branch offices in major commercial and industrial areas, i.e. Tsimshatsui, Mongkok, Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan. Their major functions are to provide origin certification services and to maintain liaison with members.

To meet increasing demand for certification services, we have expanded and refurbished these branch offices to provide better working environment and more space to accommodate members who visited our offices regularly.

此外，本會於一九八八年四月二十九日設宴款待各大工商及傳播機構首長與高級人員，以加強彼此之間的聯繫。出席者逾百人。

分區辦事處

本會在九龍新界主要的工商業區設有四個辦事處，分別位於尖沙咀、旺角、觀塘及荃灣。為工商界提供產地來源證簽證服務及加強與會員聯繫。

為應付日益頻繁的簽證工作，本會在今年分別擴充及裝修各分區辦事處，以改善工作環境，使接待會員的地方更為寬敞。

立法局選舉

新一屆的立法局選舉於一九八八年九月舉行。本會為功能組別工業界第二分組，將選出代表進入立法局。現時已有逾一千三百名會員登記作選民，佔合資格選民人數百分之五十三。

現在代表本會出任立法局議員的副會長倪少傑，任期由一九八五年十月至一九八八年九月。

研討會及訓練課程

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 八七年八月十日 | 廣州經濟技術開發區情況介紹會 |
| 八七年九月二十二日至十月九日 | 產地來源證及進出口簽證訓練課程 |
| 八七年十月十三日至二十二日 | 防火訓練課程 |
| 八七年十月二十二日 | 港穗電子業交流會 |
| 八七年十一月三日 | 創業基金研討會 |
| 八七年十一月六日 | 僱員退休福利計劃研討會 |
| 八七年十一月二十四日 | 加拿大布列頓哥倫比亞省紡織製衣業投資研討會 |
| 八七年十二月五日 | 香港、廣州印刷包裝業研討會 |
| 八八年一月二十一日 | 港穗服裝業技術交流會 |
| 八八年三月十四日 | 投資廣東省研討會 |
| 八八年三月二十二日 | 模具製造技術研討會 |
| 八八年三月二十五日 | 港穗珠寶業交流會 |
| 八八年五月十一日 | 品質保證與製造業之重要關係午餐會 |
| 八八年五月三十日 | 港穗皮革業交流會 |
| 八八年六月九日 | 環境保護對工業的影響研討會 |

Legislative Council Election

The coming Legislative Council election has been scheduled to take place in 1988 September. The Association, designated as an industrial functional constituency in the second Electoral Division, is to elect a representative to sit in the Legislative Council. At present, the number of members already registered as electors was over 1,300, representing about 53% of qualified electors.

Vice President Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, OBE, JP, was CMA's representative in the Legislative Council for the term from 1985 October to 1988 September.



本會舉辦的「產地來源證及進出口簽證」訓練課程受工商界人士歡迎。
Training Course on Certification Origin and Import/Export Licensing.



本會舉辦防火訓練課程學員上課情形。
Training Course on Fire Prevention.



本會與勞工處合辦「僱員退休福利計劃研討會」。
Seminar on "Employee Retirement Benefit Scheme" was co-organised by CMA & Labour Department.



本會與加拿大駐港總領事官合辦紡織服裝工業投資研討會。
Seminar on "Investment in Garment/Textile Industry in British Columbia" was co-organised by CMA and the Provincial Government of British Columbia, Canada.



本會印刷包裝業小組主任趙耀祖在「印刷包裝業交流會」中與廣州印刷包裝業考察團成員就印刷包裝技術交換經驗。
Mr. Paul Chau (3rd from left), Chairman of CMA Printing and Packaging Sub-Committee, exchanged views with the mission from Guangzhou Printing and Packaging Industry.

Seminars and Training Courses

During the year, the Association has organized the following seminars and training courses:

- 1987 Aug 10 Seminar on Investment in Guangdong Economic and Technical Development District
- 1987 Sept 22 Training Course on Origin Certification and Import/Export Licensing
- 1987 Oct 13-22 Training Course on Fire Prevention
- 1987 Oct 22 Hong Kong-Guangzhou Electronics Industry Seminar
- 1987 Nov 3 Seminar on Venture Capital
- 1987 Nov 6 Seminar on Employee Retirement Benefit in British Columbia
- 1987 Nov 24 Seminar on Investment in Garment Industry in British Columbia
- 1987 Dec 5 Hong Kong-Guangzhou Printing/Packaging Industry Seminar
- 1988 Jan 21 Hong Kong-Guangzhou Apparel Industry Seminar
- 1988 Mar 14 Seminar on Investment in Guangdong Province
- 1988 Mar 22 Technical Seminar on Using CAD/CAM in Mold Making
- 1988 Mar 25 Hong Kong-Guangzhou Jewelry Industry Seminar
- 1988 May 11 Luncheon Talk on Role of Quality Assurance in Manufacturing Industries
- 1988 May 30 Hong Kong-Guangzhou Leather Goods Industry Seminar
- 1988 June 9 Seminar on How Does Environmental Protection Affect Industry

CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories

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 was officially accredited by the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (HOKLAS) for testing conducted in food, electrical products, textiles/garments,



本會為配合一九八八香港世界環境日舉行「環境保護對工業的影響」研討會。
Seminar on "How Does Environmental Protection affect Industry" was organised by CMA in conjunction with the World Environment Day activities.

廠商會檢定中心

廠商會檢定中心繼續擴展及提高設備質素，以配合工商界對技術支援服務的需求。其中包括測試、檢查及技術諮詢服務。

本會檢定中心為政府工業署香港實驗所認可計劃的認可檢定機構，被認可的試驗服務包括食品、電子產品、紡織/成衣及玩具等。檢定中心經理並於一九八七年九月二十五日接受香港檢定所認可計劃主管頒發的認可證書。

一九八八年一月，本會檢定中心榮獲法國國際檢驗局委派為該局在本港提供檢定及測試服務。法國國際檢驗局始創於一九二八年，乃國際性組織，專門分類、檢定、測試及草擬有關規則等服務。在此之前，本會檢定中心的紡織品檢定服務亦被國際羊毛局認可，檢定所有羊毛標誌及具羊毛標誌的產品；西德 TÜV Bayern 亦授權本會檢定中心，檢查具 GS Mark 的產品。此外，並獲「日本玩具協會」委任為該會 ST (安全玩具) 標誌在香港的檢定機構，負責有關 ST Mark 的申請事宜。

本會檢定中心亦為消費者委員會進行產品比較試驗，試驗結果並刊登於「選擇月刊」。測試的產品包括衛生紙卷、電熱水氣、電燈牛及棉襪等。

toys and children's playthings. Our Laboratories Manager received the Certification of Accreditation awarded by the government at the presentation ceremony held by the Industry Department on 1987 September 25.



本會檢定中心經理趙耀祖博士接受香港檢定所認可計劃主管頒發認可證書。
On behalf of CMA/TCL, Dr. Daniel Chiu received the accreditation certificate from the Director of Industry at the HOKLAS Presentation Ceremony.

In 1988 January, TCL was designated by Bureau Veritas of France as a qualified laboratory to carry out analysis and testing on their behalf. Bureau Veritas, founded in 1828, is an international group engaged in classification, certification, inspection, assessment, drafting of rules, testing and survey activities. Before this, TCL was already authorized by International Wool Secretariat to test all Woolmark and Wool blended-mark products, and by TÜV Bayern of F.R. Germany to conduct inspection on GS mark products and by Japan Toy Association as Administrative Agent for ST mark applications.

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 toilet paper rolls, electric thermal pots, electric irons and wadding quilts.

Demand on TCL services increased steadily. The total number of applications handled by TCL during 1987/88 increased by 15% and its income improved by 55% as compared with the previous year.

工商界對本會檢定中心服務需求的增長一向穩定。一九八七/八八年，該中心所處理的申請增加百分之十五，收入與去年同期比較亦增加百分之五十五。



美國貿易標準管理協會兩位代表 Mr. J.M. Drewry (左三) 及 Mr. N.C. Hunter (左四) 參觀本會檢定中心。
Two representatives of the Institute of Trading Standards Administration (ISTA) UK, Mr. Drewry (3rd from left) & Mr. N.C. Hunter (4th from left) pay a visit to CMATCL.

香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校

本會設有兩所職業先修學校，分別為香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修中學及廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學，均以校董會為最高權力組織，制定學校政策交由校長推動及執行。

香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修中學現屆校董會由尹德勝先生出任監督，朱祖南、鄭正訓、蔡宏豪及周克強四位先生擔任校董。校內由中一至中五共二十八班，學生九百八十二人。實用科目約佔全部課程百分之四十，而普通科則佔全部課程百分之六十。

該校七十五名同學參加八七年香港中學會考，獲五科或以上合格者為四十八人，合格率為百分之六十四，考取優良共七十項。此外，該校二百二十一名學生參加八七年初中評核試，其中七十六名同學考取該校中四學工業中學十三名，工業學院十名。

廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學的監督為蔡章閣名譽會長，校董有洪祥輝名譽會長、黃保欣議員、倪少傑議員、蔡宏豪常務會董、李思後先生及郭顯華先生。

CMA Prevocational Schools

The Association has two prevocational schools, i.e. the CMA Prevocational School and the CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School, each of which is supervised by the School Management Committee. The Committee formulates policies which are executed by the Principal.

The School Management Committee of the CMA Prevocational School is chaired by Mr. Paul Yin (Supervisor) and members included Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu, Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng, Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi and Mr. Donald H.K. Chow. The School has 28 classes from Form 1 to Form 5 with 982 students. About 40% of the school curriculum comprises of technical subjects while 60% on general subjects.

Among 75 students who sat for the Hong Kong Certificate of Education in 1987, 48 students gained 5E or above and the passing percentage was 64. The number of distinctions and credits obtained was about 70. On the other hand 221 students sat for the Junior Secondary Education Assessment in 1987. 76 students were allocated Form 4 places in the School, 4 to other prevocational schools, 1 to aided secondary school, 13 to aided technical secondary school and 10 to technical institutes.

Mr. Choi Cheung Kok, JP, is the Supervisor of the CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School. Other members of the School Management Committee included Mr. Hung Cheung Pui, JP, Mr. Wong Po Yan, CBE, JP, Mr. Ng Shiu Kit, OBE, JP, Mr. Patrick Choi Wan Hoe, Mr. Li Siu Bay, JP and Mr. Kwok Hin Wah.

The School has a total of 951 students in 25 classes. During the year under review, 238 Form 3 students participated in the JSEA. Other than those promoted to Form 4 in the School, 40 were allocated to other prevocational schools, grammar schools and 61 were admitted to craft courses in technical institutes or training centres. In HKCEE examination, performance in most of technical and commercial subjects were better than those of general subjects. Subjects with remarkable pass percentages included Typewriting (94%), Commerce (88%), Technical Drawing (89%) and Metalwork (97%).

該校共二十五班，學生九百五十一人。本屆參加初中評核試學生二百三十八人。學生除升讀該校中四外，派往其他職業先修中學及文法中學共四十名，獲工業學院及職業訓練中心取錄接受職業訓練課程者六十一名。至於香港中學會考成績，工商業科目較普通科成績為優。合格率特出的科目包括打字(百分之九十四)、商業(百分之八十八)、工業繪圖(百分之八十九)及金工(百分之九十七)。

為其他機構提供之服務

本會為以下機構繼續提供秘書服務：

香港檢定協會
香港食品委員會
香港漂染印整理業總會

本會檢定中心代表尹德勝榮膺新一屆香港檢定協會主席。本會曾與該協會於一九八八年五月合辦「品質保證與製造業之重要關係」午餐會，並邀得工業署副署長梁建邦作專題演講。該協會並出版「品質及證明」季刊，以供會員、政府官員及其他與產品測試活動有關的機構參考。

本會代表洪協為現任香港食品委員會主席。該委員會對促進香港食品業及貿易發展不遺餘力。除贊助一九八七年九月二日至五日舉行的「第三屆香港國際食品展覽國際飯店及飲食業發展」外，並舉辦兩個研討會，分別為一九八八年四月十二日舉行的「中國對外開放政策及內地與香港食品貿易及工業發展的最新概況」座談會，及於六月七日舉行的「貿易署在管理食品進出口所扮演的角色」研討會。

香港漂染印整理業總會已成立五週年，一九八八年三月張宜振先生獲選連任主席。該會一向就有關工業問題與政府保持密切聯繫，亦為新近成立的香港紡織業聯合會有限公司的創會會員。此外，該會並於一九八七年十月及一九八八年四月組團分別訪問歐洲與日本/南韓等地的機械供應商。且於每月的聚會中亦安排技術及產品研討會，為會員提供最新資料。該會在職業訓練局紡織業訓練委員會及香港理工學院製衣學院顧問委員會亦派有代表。

Supporting Services to Other Organizations

The Association continues to provide secretariat service to the following:

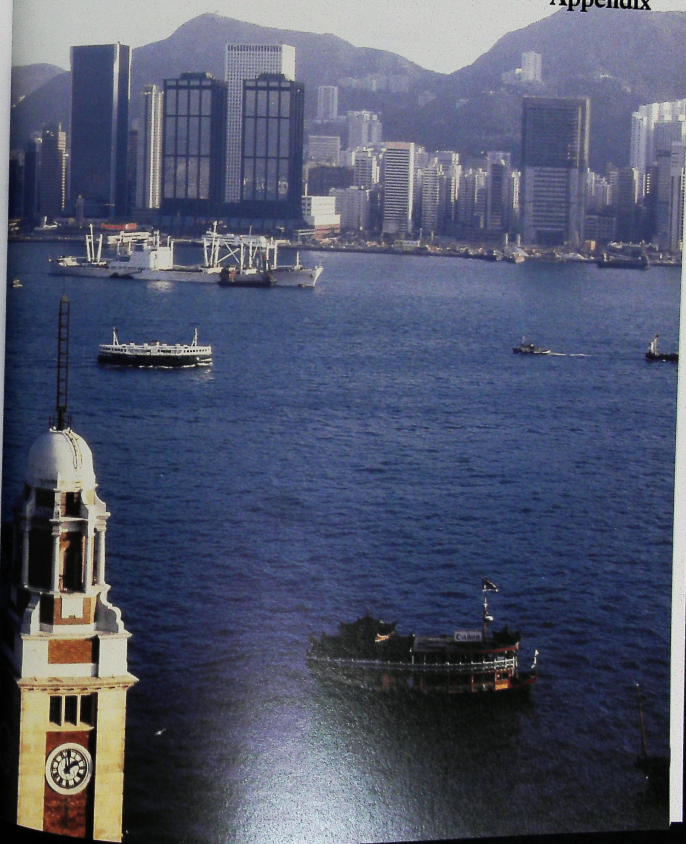
Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories (HKACL)
Hong Kong Food Trades Association (HKFTA)
Hong Kong Association of Textile Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers (BDPF)

Mr. Paul Yin, representing CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories was elected Chairman of HKACL for the year under review. In addition to HKACL's other activities, it coorganized a luncheon talk with the CMA in 1988 May. Mr. Andrew Leung, Deputy Director of Industry, spoke on "The Role of Quality Assurance in the Manufacturing Industries". HKACL also published a quarterly journal "Quality and Certification" which is circulated to members, government officials and other parties related to product testing activities.

The Chairman of HKFTA was Mr. Peter Hung, CMA's representative. HKFTA plays an active role in promoting the development of food trade and industry in Hong Kong. During the year, it sponsored the 5th International Food & Drink Fair held from 1987 September 2 to September 5, and organized two seminars, one on "China's open policy, the latest development of Sino-Hong Kong food trades and industry" on 1988 April 12, and the other on "Role of the Trade Department in regulating the import and export of food products" on June 7.

BDPF entered its 5th year with the re-election of Mr. Y.T. Chang as Chairman in 1988 March. It continued its contacts with government on matters affecting the industry, and has become a founder member of the new Textile Council. Two BDPF delegations visited equipment suppliers in Europe and Japan/S. Korea in 1987 October and 1988 April respectively. Technical and product seminars had been arranged at monthly gatherings to acquaint members with latest developments. BDPF is represented on the Textile Industry Training Board and the Advisory Committee on Clothing Studies of the Hong Kong Polytechnic.

附錄
Appendix



各業小組主任 Subcommittees Chairmen

服裝業 方志強	Apparel and Knitwear Mr. C.K. Fong	藝術製品業 高敬梅	Artware Mr. L.M. Kao
建築業 葉輝超	Building Construction Mr. Darius Yeh Mou Deh	磁帶業 周國貴	Magnetics Mr. Chow Yun Sheung
五金業 龐顯元	Basic Metal Products Mr. Pong Ding Yuen, OBE	紙品業 高劍清	Paper and Paper Products Mr. Ko Kin Ching
化工業 成運輝	Chemical and Chemical Products (incl. Products of Petroleum and Coal & Non-metallic Products) Mr. N.F. Leung	鐘錶業 林學甫	Horological Products Mr. Lam Hok Po
藥品業 尹澤霖	Pharmaceuticals Mr. C.L. Wan	塑膠、膠木業 佘林堃	Plastic and Bakelite Products Mr. Lam Lam Kwan
電機業 曾 紹	Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances Dr. Yung Yau	電影光學業 莊競雄	Motion Picture and Optics Mr. Patrick K.H. Cheng
電子業 呂明華	Electronics Dr. M.W. Lui	印刷出版業 趙耀祖	Printing and Publishing Mr. Paul Chu Yiu Joe
五金製成品業 劉雨亭	Fabricated Metal Products (except Machinery & Equipment) Mr. Liu Yu Ting	橡膠製品業 鄭友德	Rubber Products Mr. Peter Wu Yau Tak
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職業訓練局
船舶建造、修理及離岸
工程訓練委員會
王啟超

職業訓練局
珠寶業訓練委員會
方洪耀

職業訓練局
貨運業訓練委員會
甄元昌

職業訓練局
保險業訓練委員會
梁欽榮

職業訓練局
建築及土木工程訓練委員會
霍廣賢

職業訓練局
零沽批發及出入口業訓練
委員會
李運榮

職業訓練局
紡織業訓練委員會
梁君彥

職業訓練局
編譯多修委員會
曲淑儀(至1987年12月)
陳育珍(1988年1月起)

職業訓練局
工業教育委員會
鄭正訓

職業訓練局
技術訓練委員會
呂明華博士
蔣君石

職業訓練局
電子資料處理訓練委員會
楊子康(至1988年4月)
黃晉順(1988年5月起)

職業訓練局
學徒訓練及技術測驗委員會
黃樹彬

Shipbuilding, Ship Repair and Offshore
Engineering Industry Training Board
Vocational Training Council
Mr. Ronnie M.C. Wong

Jewellery Industry Training Board
Vocational Training Council
Mr. H.Y. Fong

Transport and Physical Distribution Training
Board
Vocational Training Council
Mr. Y.C. Yan

Insurance Training Board
Vocational Training Council
Mr. Herbert Liang

Building & Civil Engineering Industry Training
Board
Vocational Training Council
Mr. Ian Fok

Wholesale Retail & Import/Export Trades
Training Board
Vocational Training Council
Mr. Tony W.W. Wah

Textile Industry Training Board
Vocational Training Council
Mr. Andrew K.Y. Leung

Committee on Translation
Vocational Training Council
Miss Paulina K.L. Wai (Until 1987 December)
Miss Peggy Chan (From 1988 January)

Committee on Technical Education
Vocational Training Council
Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng, JP

Committee on Training of Technologists
Vocational Training Council
Dr. M.W. Lui
Miss Lily Chiang

Committee on Electronic Data Processing
Vocational Training Council
Mr. Clement C.L. Yeung (Until 1988 April)
Mr. Stanley Wong (From 1988 May)

Committee on Apprenticeship and Trade
Testing
Vocational Training Council
Mr. S.B. Wong

職業訓練局
管理及督導訓練委員會
徐佩琴

職業訓練局
精密工具製造訓練委員會
余達康博士
林健鋒

製衣業訓練局
梁欽榮

香港理工學院
商業及管理學顧問委員會
黃允廣

香港理工學院
電機工程學顧問委員會
楊子剛(至1987年12月)
簡雷葛(1988年1月起)

香港理工學院
電子工程學顧問委員會
Mr. C. J. Durbridge (至1987年9月)
呂明華博士(1987年10月起)

香港理工學院
生產及工業工程學
顧問委員會
楊子凌

香港理工學院
機械與輪機工程學
顧問委員會
羅漫照

香港理工學院
就業顧問委員會
錢果豐博士

香港理工學院
工業中心顧問委員會
林健鋒

香港理工學院
應用生物、化學工藝
及環境學顧問委員會
徐慈會(1987年7月起)

香港城市理工學院
畢業生就業輔導委員會
錢果豐博士

貿易標準諮詢委員會
尹德勝

Committee on Management and Supervisory
Training
Vocational Training Council
Miss Rita P.K. Tsui

Committee on Precision Tooling Training
Vocational Training Council
Dr. Henry Yu
Mr. Jeffrey K.F. Lam

Clothing Industry Training Authority
Mr. Herbert Liang

Advisory Committee on Business and
Management Studies
Hong Kong Polytechnic
Mr. Herbert W.C. Wong

Advisory Committee on Electrical Engineering
Hong Kong Polytechnic
Mr. Paul T.K. Young (Until 1987 December)
Mr. Frederick S.C. Kan (From 1988 January)

Advisory Committee on Electronic Engineering
Hong Kong Polytechnic
Mr. C.J. Durbridge (Until 1987 September)
Dr. M.W. Lui (From 1987 October)

Advisory Committee on Production and
Industrial Engineering
Hong Kong Polytechnic
Mr. Clement C.L. Yeung

Advisory Committee on Mechanical and Marine
Engineering
Hong Kong Polytechnic
Mr. Francis M.H. Law

Advisory Committee on Graduate Employment
Hong Kong Polytechnic
Dr. Raymond K.F. Chien

Industrial Centre Advisory Committee
Hong Kong Polytechnic
Mr. K.F. Lam

Advisory Committee on Applied Biology,
Chemical Technology and Environmental
Studies
Mr. Michael Shu (From 1987 July)

Advisory Committee on Graduate Employment
City Polytechnic of Hong Kong
Dr. Raymond K.F. Chien

Trading Standards Advisory Committee
Mr. Paul T.S. Yin

協調商品名稱及編號
制度執行委員會
劉達明

香港貿易協進局
徐佩琴
劉達明

香港付貨人委員會
陳永棋

簽證協調委員會
劉達明

香港國際玩具展覽會籌備
委員會
徐佩琴

香港電子展覽會籌備委員會
劉達明

香港禮品及家居用品
展覽會籌備委員會
李漢忠(至1988年5月)
劉達明(1988年6月起)

檢定所認可制度諮詢
委員會
洪克揚

香港檢定協會有限公司
尹德勝

Committee for the Implementation of
Harmonised System
Mr. Francis T.M. Lau

Hong Kong Trade Facilitation Council
Miss Rita P.K. Tsui
Mr. Francis T.M. Lau

Hong Kong Shippers' Council
Mr. Chan Wing Kee

Certification Co-ordination Committee
Mr. Francis T.M. Lau

Hong Kong International Toys & Games Fair
Organizing Committee
Miss Rita P.K. Tsui

Hong Kong Electronics Fair Organizing
Committee
Mr. Francis T.M. Lau

Hong Kong Gift and Houseware Fair Organizing
Committee
Mr. H.T. Lee (Until 1988 May)
Mr. Francis T.M. Lau (From 1988 June)

Advisory Committee on Laboratory
Accreditation
Mr. Peter H.H. Hung

Hong Kong Association of Certification
Laboratories Ltd
Mr. Paul T.S. Yin

貿易統計圖表 Trade Statistics

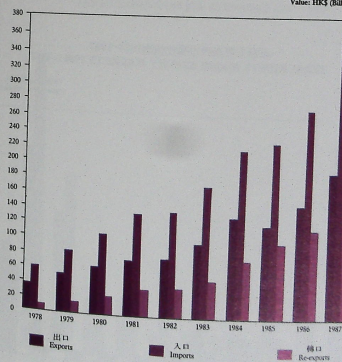
香港貿易比較表1978-1987
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE 1978-1987

單位：百萬港元
Value: HK\$ (Millions)

年份 Year	出口 Domestic Exports			入口 Imports			轉口 Re-exports			總計 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 %	
1978	40,711	+16	43,896	+29	11,197	+34	116,964	+23				
1979	45,912	+37	85,437	+36	20,022	+82	161,371	+38				
1980	68,171	+22	111,651	+30	30,072	+50	209,894	+30				
1981	80,423	+18	138,375	+24	61,739	+39	280,537	+24				
1982	83,012	+3	142,893	+3	44,333	+6	270,238	+4				
1983	104,405	+26	175,442	+23	56,284	+27	336,141	+24				
1984	117,936	+12	223,370	+27	83,504	+48	444,810	+32				
1985	129,862	-6	231,420	+4	105,270	+26	466,552	+5				
1986	133,983	+19	275,955	+19	122,546	+16	532,484	+16				
1987	162,254	+27	377,948	+27	132,780	+8	775,982	+37				

香港貿易比較圖1978-1987
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE 1978-1987

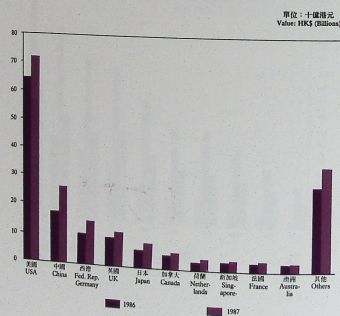
單位：十億港元
Value: HK\$ (Billions)



香港主要出口市場比較表1983-1987
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS 1983 - 1987

國家 Country	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)
1) 美國 USA	43,802	42.0	61,374	46.5	57,887	44.4	64,219	41.7	72,817	37.3
2) 中國 China	6,221	6.0	11,283	8.2	15,189	11.7	18,022	11.7	27,871	14.3
3) 日本 Japan	4,241	7.7	9,152	6.9	7,994	6.2	11,000	7.1	14,855	7.6
4) 聯邦德國 Fed. Rep. Germany	3,528	8.2	10,407	7.8	8,546	6.6	9,918	6.4	12,905	6.6
5) 英國 United Kingdom	3,510	3.7	5,151	3.7	4,400	3.4	6,217	4.0	9,489	4.9
6) 加拿大 Canada	3,731	3.6	4,510	3.3	4,405	3.4	4,800	3.2	5,656	2.9
7) 荷蘭 Netherlands	1,983	1.9	2,418	1.7	2,083	1.6	2,383	1.8	4,027	2.1
8) 新加坡 Singapore	2,228	2.1	2,627	1.9	2,233	1.7	2,294	1.8	3,880	2.0
9) 法國 France	1,660	1.6	2,087	1.5	1,818	1.4	2,640	1.7	3,790	1.9
10) 澳洲 Australia	2,527	2.8	3,824	2.8	3,349	2.6	3,376	2.2	3,697	1.9
其他 Others	21,380	20.4	24,723	17.9	22,094	17.0	28,116	18.4	36,267	18.5
全球總值 World Total	104,405	100.0	137,936	100.0	129,812	100.0	151,981	100.0	195,254	100.0

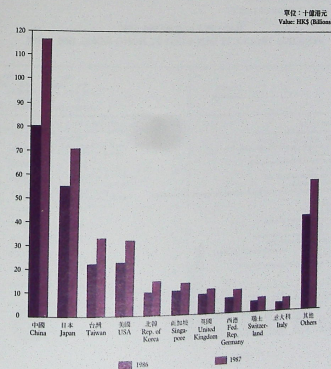
香港主要出口市場比較圖1986-1987
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS 1986 - 1987



香港主要入口來源比較表1983-1987
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1983 - 1987

國家 Country	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)	價值 (百萬元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % (%)
1) 中國 China	42,811	26.4	55,253	24.9	58,964	25.5	81,633	29.6	117,357	31.1
2) 日本 Japan	40,310	23.0	52,620	23.5	51,320	23.1	56,398	20.4	71,985	19.8
3) 台灣 Taiwan	12,448	7.1	17,347	7.8	20,898	9.0	23,977	8.7	33,337	8.8
4) 美國 USA	19,179	10.9	24,577	10.9	21,896	9.5	23,198	8.4	32,242	8.5
5) 南韓 Rep. of Korea	5,095	2.9	7,289	3.3	8,293	3.6	10,970	4.0	16,959	4.5
6) 新加坡 Singapore	10,482	6.0	12,229	5.5	11,281	4.9	10,882	3.9	14,857	3.8
7) 英國 United Kingdom	7,456	4.2	8,783	3.9	8,450	3.7	9,247	3.4	11,713	3.1
8) 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	4,556	2.6	5,510	2.5	6,072	2.8	6,841	2.5	10,366	2.7
9) 瑞士 Switzerland	3,287	1.9	3,346	1.5	3,617	1.6	3,543	1.3	5,275	1.4
10) 意大利 Italy	2,314	1.3	2,072	1.3	3,582	1.5	4,413	1.6	4,739	1.2
其他 Others	27,516	15.7	33,224	14.9	34,398	14.7	41,233	15.1	56,267	14.9
全球總值 World Total	175,442	100.0	223,370	100.0	231,430	100.0	275,565	100.0	377,548	100.0

香港主要入口來源比較圖1983-1987
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1983 - 1987



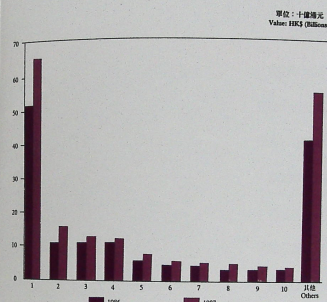
香港主要出口產品1986-1987
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY HONG KONG 1986 - 1987

產品種類 Commodity	1986		1987	
	數量 (百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % Share	數量 (百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % Share
1) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	52,162	33.9	65,321	33.5
2) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件 Ties, parts, fabrics & made-up articles	10,955	7.1	16,005	8.2
3) 鐘錶 Watches & clocks	11,323	7.4	13,393	6.9
4) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件 Ties, parts & accessories	11,607	7.5	12,459	6.4
5) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.	5,887	3.8	7,998	4.1
6) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	4,871	3.2	5,667	2.9
7) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	4,565	3.0	5,487	2.8
8) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	3,611	2.3	5,120	2.6
9) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	3,375	2.3	4,723	2.4
10) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	3,474	2.3	4,510	2.3
其他 Others	41,395	27.2	54,571	27.9
出口總值 Total Exports	153,983	100.0	195,254	100.0

香港主要進口產品1986-1987
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY HONG KONG 1986 - 1987

產品種類 Commodity	1986		1987	
	數量 (百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % Share	數量 (百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總值 % Share
1) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件 Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	42,585	15.6	57,316	15.2
2) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件 Ties, parts, fabrics & made-up articles	23,642	8.6	35,046	9.3
3) 鐘錶 Watches & clocks	19,701	7.1	26,031	6.9
4) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件 Ties, parts & accessories	22,481	8.1	25,530	6.8
5) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.	13,870	5.0	21,713	5.7
6) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	12,244	4.4	14,777	3.9
7) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	6,454	2.3	10,321	2.9
8) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	7,380	2.7	9,716	2.6
9) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	6,645	2.4	9,642	2.6
10) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	5,982	2.2	8,611	2.3
其他 Others	114,971	42.6	158,625	41.8
進口總值 Total Imports	275,955	100.0	377,948	100.0

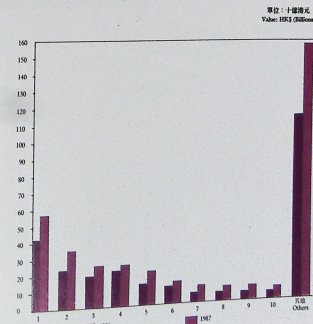
香港主要出口分類產品數值比率1986-1987
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS 1986-1987



- 1) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件
Articles of apparel & clothing accessories
- 2) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件
Ties, parts, fabrics & made-up articles
- 3) 鐘錶
Watches & clocks
- 4) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件
Ties, parts & accessories
- 5) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.
- 6) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 7) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 8) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 9) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 10) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 11) 其他
Others

鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Household type, electrical & non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.
鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Household type, electrical & non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.
鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Household type, electrical & non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.
鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Household type, electrical & non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.
鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Household type, electrical & non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.
鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Household type, electrical & non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.

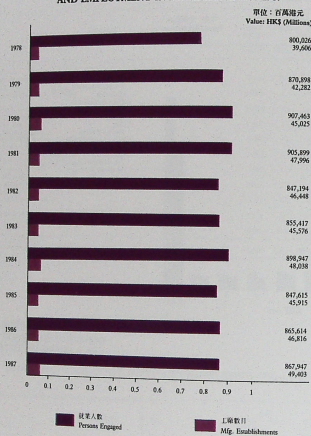
香港主要進口分類產品數值比率1986-1987
HONG KONG'S MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS 1986 - 1987



- 1) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件
Articles of apparel & clothing accessories
- 2) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件
Ties, parts, fabrics & made-up articles
- 3) 鐘錶
Watches & clocks
- 4) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件
Ties, parts & accessories
- 5) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.
- 6) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 7) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 8) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 9) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 10) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 11) 其他
Others

- 6) 鐘錶
Watches & clocks
- 7) 鐘錶、零件及鐘錶零件
Ties, parts, fabrics & made-up articles
- 8) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.
- 9) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 10) 鐘錶及鐘錶零件 (零件除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.
- 11) 其他
Others

香港製造業工廠數目及就業人數1978-1987
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
AND EMPLOYMENT IN HONG KONG 1978-1987



(由一九七九年起，製造業工廠數目包括在統計局內註冊或記錄之工廠。)
(Note: from 1979 the number of manufacturing establishments only covers all those known to the Census and Statistics Department in the survey date.)

一九八八香港新產品比賽 1988 Hong Kong New Products Competition

香港新產品獎

(消費產品類——玩具、兒童用品、遊戲及體育用品)

Saitek Limited之Backgammon Computer
此電腦採用耗電量低之最新電子元件。棋盤上設有感應器，在遊戲進行時能識別每隻棋子之位置及變動。遊戲之難度分九級，其不同級別給予選擇。其他特點包括自動計分、加注及自動(內置)或手動圖解等。它可讓棋已走之棋者，亦可提議應走之棋者，更能核對所有棋子之位置。

HONG KONG NEW PRODUCT AWARD (Consumer Products Category-Toys, Children's Articles, Games and Sporting Goods)

Backgammon Computer by Saitek Limited
The computer uses the latest developed low-power electronic components. It has an automatic sensor board which recognizes moves as the game is played. Playing strength is adjustable from levels 1 to 9 suit beginners or regular players. It features automatic scoring, doubling, auto (built-in) or manual dice. It can take back or suggest moves, and provides position verification.



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 Ltd之PHAXswitch
此產品利用一具自動轉接器，便能在一條電話線上提供電話及圖文傳真服務。它利用數據聲音訊息接應以人手傳入之圖文傳真。運作模式分自動及人手兩種。自動運作時，轉接器能識別打入之電話或傳真訊息，自動接駁至電話或傳真機。打出時亦能自動接駁至電話或傳真機。若用人手運作，可將轉接器長期接駁至電話或傳真機上。遇有自動傳真訊息傳入時，亦可從此機之發音中辨認。

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

PHAXswitch by Banksia Information Technology Ltd
The device is an automatic switch that allows user to operate a phone and a fax on one telephone line. It can accommodate manual faxes calling in by means of a digitised voice message. It operates in two different modes: auto and manual. By auto mode, it identifies if the incoming call is a phone or a fax and automatically press it through to the correct unit. It can automatically connect outgoing calls as well. By manual mode, the phone or the fax can be connected to the line permanently by means of the switch provided. It also tells from the tone on the line that an auto fax is calling.





優異獎 (消費產品類——其他產品)

Neopro International之提鳴手鐲
此產品採用特別之橡膠原料(氯丁二烯)橡膠製成。用於行李手柄上,可減輕手部承受壓力,並避免手部出現紅腫及疼痛。且防止皮革手柄受汗沾染而褪色及損壞。

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

Cushion Grip by Neopro International
The product is made of special neoprene foam cushions to give lasting soft feeling and relieve pain from callous and hard skin. It can also prevent the leather hand grip on handbags/luggage from being detained by sweat.

優異獎 (商業/工業及其他產品類——電器及電子產品)

Manuscon Ltd.2 Neon Telephone
此款置力將電話與霓虹光管合併而成之產品。此電話利用音調/脈沖互換設計,適用於美國任何地區,且兼容 MCI, sprint 及其他長途電話服務。

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

Neon Telephone by Manuscon Ltd
The unit is a combination of telephone and neonlight. The telephone is tone/pulse switchable designed to work in all US locations and is compatible with MCI, sprint and other long distance services.



優異獎 (商業/工業及其他產品類——電器及電子產品)

康力電子製品有限公司之20吋假立體聲彩色電視機
此機之特徵包括頻道儲存,尋覓與十個頻道記憶道,並採用最新電壓合成調諧系統。它能夠將單聲道廣播音域或特級由揚聲器輸入之單聲道訊號加以擴展而產生假立體聲效果。

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

20" Pseudo Stereo Colour Television with Infrared Remote Control by Cony Electronic Products Ltd
The television is equipped with voltage synthesizer electronic search, tuning system with 10-programme non-volatile 1-C memory. Pseudo Stereo is obtainable by expanding broadcasting monophonic sound range or by applying monophonic signal to the terminal.



優異獎 (商業/工業及其他產品類——電器及電子產品)

永通發展有限公司之太陽能汽車電池充電器
此產品採用單晶硅太陽能電池及防塵玻璃罩。使用者只需將充電器插頭接駁於汽車之點煙器插座上,另把太陽能面玻璃罩於太陽光下,汽車電池便可充電。

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

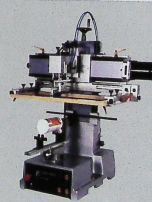
Solar Car Battery Charger by Ever Step Development Ltd
The products uses single crystal silicon solar cells and has a polycarbonate housing. Whenever the panel is exposed to sunlight, the car battery can be kept fully charged by plugging the device into the cigarette lighter outlet of the car.

優異獎 (商業/工業及其他產品類——機械產品)

康數工程有限公司之輪印機
此輪印機是用輕身而堅固之鋁製部份組成。利用強化輪與PU軸承之配搭,令機械之運作平穩流暢。機身之運作由微型處理器控制,並由直流馬達及螺絲驅動裝置推動。

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT (Commercial/Industrial and Other Products Category-Mechanical Products)

Screen Printer by Kent Engineering Co Ltd
The printer is composed of light weight, rugged, aluminium casting machine components. Its PU bushing incorporated with a hardened shaft gives smooth machine movement. It is controlled by microprocessor with constant squeeze stroke driven by DC motor and lead screw attachment.



優異獎 (商業/工業及其他產品類——其他產品)

年利重製品有限公司之保安防盜系統
此防盜系統具有六個數字之鍵,使用者可選擇四位數字之密碼。它備有二十七條無線電路,並能在七個地區提供警報以保護。所有電路之運作,均經傳輸及接收傳輸之感應器,均受監察器控制。

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT (Commercial/Industrial and Other Products Category-Other)

Supervised Wireless Security System by Linear HK Mfg Ltd
The system features a 6-digit keypad that allows individual selection of a 4-digit user access code. It provides seven alarm zones that can be triggered by 27 wireless channels. All channels are supervised by the monitor on condition of their operation, transmission signal and sensors that are connected to transmitters.

訪問 Visits

本會每年均有不少中外人士代表團蒞訪，現將過去一年較主要者列報於下：

- 1987年
7月9日 意大利駐港貿易專員 Mr. M. Ragnini 訪問本會。
8月10日 廣州經濟技術開發區經濟考察團由開發區管理委員會主任汪恩壽及廣州市工商業聯合會主任委員方文隆率領蒞會訪問。
8月13日 廣州市經濟交流代表團由副市長楊文元率領，訪問本會，洽談港、穗兩地經濟合作問題。
8月14日 中國進出口商品檢驗總公司廣東省分公司高層人員參觀本會檢定中心。
8月25日 台灣彰化縣東南工業貿易考察團由團長陳紹輝率領蒞會訪問。
9月28日 國際勞工組織亞太勞工及人口事務處處長 Mr. D.L. Khanna 及亞太區僑主事務顧問 Mr. Tan Peng Boo 分別訪問本會。
10月5日 基本法起草委員會副主任、中國社會科學院院長胡繩蒞會訪問，互就基本法起草工作進展及香港政治情況交換意見。
10月7日 印度洋法屬留尼旺島代表團訪問本會，介紹該地發展狀況及工商合作有關事宜。
10月16日 中國科學院代表團由團長孫鴻興率領，蒞會訪問。
10月16日 西班牙駐港商務專員文廷建訪問本會。
10月21日 國際勞工組織總局高級人員 Mr. Derek Robinson 蒞會訪問。
10月21日 美國貿易標準管理協會駐港標準主任 Mr. J.M. Drewry 及 Mr. N.C. Hunter 參觀本會檢定中心。
10月22日 廣州市電子行業考察團由廣州市電子工業公司副經理朱明倫率領蒞會訪問。
10月26日 吉蘭丹皇家中央協會代表團蒞會訪問，就促進兩地貿易交換意見。
10月27日 廣東省工商業聯合會訪問團由副主任委員沈永椿率領蒞會訪問。
11月4日 日本福岡貿易團蒞會訪問，就減低港口經濟及貿易問題。
11月9日 國際勞工組織人口教育活動計劃 Mr. J. Hanish 訪問本會。
12月9日 中國工業技術出口貿易會代表團由對外經貿部部長助理兼貿易會副主任沈慶人率領，蒞會訪問。
12月15日 香港加拿大商會會長 Mr. Harry Hargaden 偕同高級人員蒞會訪問。

The Association received visitors and delegations regularly. Some important ones that have visited CMA during the year are listed as below:

- 1987
July 9 Mr. M. Ragnini, Italian Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong.
August 10 Delegation from Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development District and Guangzhou Federation of Industry and Commerce led by Mr. Miao En Lu and Mr. Fang Wen Yu.
August 13 Delegation from Guangzhou led by Vice-Mayor Mr. Yang Zi Yuan. Discussion concentrated on ways to further promote economic cooperation between Guangzhou and Hong Kong.
August 14 Officials from Imports and Exports Company, Guangdong sub-division, visited CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories.
August 25 The South Asia Industry and Trade Mission from Zhonghua Province of Taiwan led by its Chairman Mr. Chen Shao Hui.
September 28 Mr. D.L. Khanna, Director of World Labour Organization's Labour and Population Affairs Department, and Mr. Tan Peng Boo, Regional Advisor for Employers' Activities, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.
October 5 Mr. Hu Sheng, Vice Chairman of the Basic Law Drafting Committee and Dean of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, exchanged views with CMA on the development of representative government in Hong Kong and progress of the drafting of Basic Law.
October 7 Delegation from Chamber de Commerce, Reunion Island of France to introduce the Island's economic environment and to explore co-operation possibilities.
October 16 Delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by Vice Chairman, Miss Zhong Qi.
October 16 Mr. Manuel Garcia-Aranda, Spanish Trade Commissioner.
October 21 Mr. Derek Robinson, CBE, Special Advisor (Employment Relations), International Labour Organization.
October 21 Mr. J.M. Drewry and Mr. N.C. Hunter from Institute of Trading Standards Administration, UK Government visited CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories.
October 22 Delegation led by Mr. Zhu Ming Lun, Vice General Manager of Guangzhou Electronic Industrial General Corporation.
October 26 Delegation from the Central Association of Finnish Entrepreneurs visited CMA to discuss ways to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation.
October 27 Delegation from Guangdong Federation of Commerce and Industry led by its Vice Chairman, Mr. Shum Yung Chun.
November 4 Fukuoka Trade Mission led by Mr. Kazuo Taguchi, Director General of Commerce and Industry Department, Fukuoka Prefectural Government, to exchange views with CMA on ways to further promote Japan-Hong Kong bilateral trade.
November 9 Mr. J. Hanish, Population Education Programme Officer of the International Labour Organization.
December 9 Technology Export Mission led by Mr. Shen Juergen, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of China.
December 15 Mr. Harry Hargaden, President, with Vice Presidents and committee members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong.

- 12月15日 安徽省對外經濟貿易會代表蒞會訪問。
12月18日 上海市電訊工業局標準計量測試所代表訪問本會檢定中心。

- 12月18日 廣東省珠海市工商業聯合會代表團由副市長曾德勝率領蒞會訪問。

- 1988年
1月12日 廣東省對外經濟貿易委員會處長魏廷華率領蒞會訪問本會。

- 1月12日 福建省經濟體制改革委員會代表團蒞會訪問。
1月15日 美國玩具及禮品進口會秘書 Mr. Raymond E. Shimell 訪問本會檢定中心。

- 1月15日 廣東省工商業聯合會訪問團由副主任委員何信泉率領蒞會訪問。
1月18日 中國國際貿易促進委員會廣州市分會派遺之服裝及玩具業代表團蒞會訪問。

- 1月26日 南澳澳政府發展、科技及就業部部長 Hon. Lynn M. F. Arnold M. P. 訪問本會。

- 1月26日 法國亞太工業合作研究組顧問 Mr. Roger Tisserenc 蒞會訪問。

- 1月27日 廣州市副市長楊寶元率領代表團蒞會訪問本會。

- 1月28日 北京港澳研究所信息資料室主任廖培南及秘書梁寧蒞會訪問。

- 1月29日 秘魯貿易團由大使 Mr. Guillermo Gerdau 率領，成員包括外交部參事 Miss Liliana Cino de Silva 及經濟發展科首席秘書 Mr. German Koester 訪問本會。

- 2月9日 香港理工學院顧問 Dr. M. S. Segal 蒞會訪問，就促進該學院與工業界之聯繫交換意見。

- 2月26日 中國國際貿易促進委員會駐港代表處首席代表劉紹山蒞會訪問。

- 2月29日 韓國貿易館(香港)館長柳駿相及經理李準用蒞會訪問。

- 3月7日 廣州市工商業聯合會主任委員方文隆及副主任委員黎振紀蒞會訪問本會。

- 3月9日 福建省投資貿易法律考察團由該省對外經濟貿易委員會委員陳錦華率領蒞會訪問。

- 3月21日 中國國家經濟委員會經濟體制改革局考察團由副局長王樂梅小姐率領蒞會訪問。

- 3月23日 大韓民國全國經濟人聯合會代表蒞會訪問，互就港韓經濟發展與合作交換意見。

- 3月25日 廣州市穗港珠寶行業訪問代表團由團長馮嘉潤率領蒞會訪問。

- 4月7日 中國國際貿易促進委員會北京分會代表由出國展覽部部長劉福貴率領蒞會訪問。

- 4月8日 中國國家教育委員會代表由蕭興華副教授率領蒞會訪問。

- December 15 Representatives from Commission of Economic Relation and Trade of Anhui Province, China.
December 18 Representatives from the Institute of Standards and Metrology and Tests, Shanghai Instrumentation and Electronic Industry Bureau visited CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories.
December 18 Mr. Zeng De Feng, Vice Mayor of Zhuhai Province and representatives from Guangdong Federation of Commerce and Industry.

- 1988
January 12 Delegation from Guangdong Foreign Economic and Trading Cooperation Committee led by Chairman, Mr. Wei Ting Han.

- January 12 Delegation from the Commission of Fujian Province.

- January 15 Mr. Raymond E. Shimell, Secretary of the Toy and Giftware Importers Association, United Kingdom, visited CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories.

- January 15 Delegation from Guangdong Federation of Industry and Commerce with Mr. Ho Shan Chuen as Vice Chairman.

- January 18 Delegation on Garment and Toy Industries from China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangzhou Sub-Committee.

- January 26 Hon. Lynn M.F. Arnold M.P., Minister of South Australian Government's Technology and Employment Department.

- January 26 Mr. Roger Tisserenc, Consultant of French Engineers Society.

- January 27 Delegation from Guangzhou led by Mr. Yang Zi Yuan, Vice Mayor.

- January 28 Representatives from Beijing's Hong Kong and Macao Research Institute.

- January 29 Trade Delegation from Peru. Members included Ambassador Mr. Guillermo Gerdau, First Secretary (Diplomatic Service) Mr. German Koester and Ministry Counsellor (Diplomatic Service) Miss Liliana Cino de Silva.

- February 9 Dr. M.S. Segal, Guest Consultant to Hong Kong Polytechnic, discussed with CMA on ways to establish closer link between industry and the Polytechnic.

- February 26 Mr. Lin Shaoshan from China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (Hong Kong Office).

- February 29 Mr. Joen-Sang Ryu, Director and Mr. Lee Joon Yong, Manager, Korea Trade Centre (Hong Kong).

- March 7 Mr. Fang Wen-yu, Chairman and Mr. Mai Zhen Ji, Vice-Chairman of Guangdong Federation of Industry and Commerce.

- March 9 Delegation from Fujian led by Mr. Gu Ming, from Economic Law and Regulation Research Centre of Fujian Provincial Government.

- March 21 Officials from the Economic Structural Reform Committee of China led by Ms. Wang Le-mei, Vice-Chairman.

- March 23 Representatives from the Federation of Korea Industries (FKI) visited CMA to strengthen working relationship between the FKI and the Association.

- March 25 Delegation from Guangzhou on jewellery industry led by Mr. Xian Ju Ran.

- April 7 Delegation from China Council for the Promotion of International Trade led by Mr. Liu Fugui, Director of Department of Exhibitions Abroad.

- April 8 Representatives from China's State Education Commission, led by Mr. Xiao Xing-hua, Associate Professor.

4月21日 泰國政府高層代表團由外交部主管 Mr. Patom Pongpatana-
vicha 率領，來會訪問，就有關產權糾紛問題交換意見。

4月25日 上海經濟區企業經濟合作代表團由團長王太軍率領，訪問
本會。

5月10日 海南省人民政府代表團由顧問許士奎及團長張南率領來會
訪問。

5月30日 廣州市皮革業代表團由廣州市皮革工業公司副總經理鄧江
華率領訪問本會。

6月2日 北京市中國工商經濟開發公司代表團來會訪問。

6月21日 湖南省經濟貿易考察團由團長曾之享率領訪問本會。

6月23日 希臘訪問團由該國駐日本大使 H. E. Ambassador G. Lianis
率領來會訪問。

6月23日 非洲辛巴威代表團訪問本會。

6月27日 廣東省珠海市斗門縣代表團來會訪問。

April 21

April 25

May 10

May 30

June 2

June 21

June 23

June 23

June 27

Delegation from the Foreign Trade Office of the Thai
Government led by Mr. Patom Pongpatanavicha visited
CMA to exchange views on textile industry.

Delegation from Shanghai Economic Zone led by Mr.
Wang Da Jun, Deputy Secretary of State Council's
Shanghai Economic Zone Office.

Delegation from Hainan led by Mr. Xu Shijie and Mr.
Liang Xiang, Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the
Hainan Province Working Committee of the Chinese
Communist Party.

Delegation on Guangzhou leather industry led by Mr.
Deng Guang Hua, Vice-President of Guangzhou Leather
Industry Corporation.

Delegation from Beijing's Industry, Commerce and
Economic Development Corporation.

Trade mission from Hunan led by Mr. Tang Zhi Xiang,
Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Commission of
Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Delegation from Greece led by H.E. Ambassador G.
Lianis, Greek Ambassador to Japan.

Delegation from Zimbabwe, Africa.
Delegation from Zhuhai Municipal Party Committee of
Doumen County.

