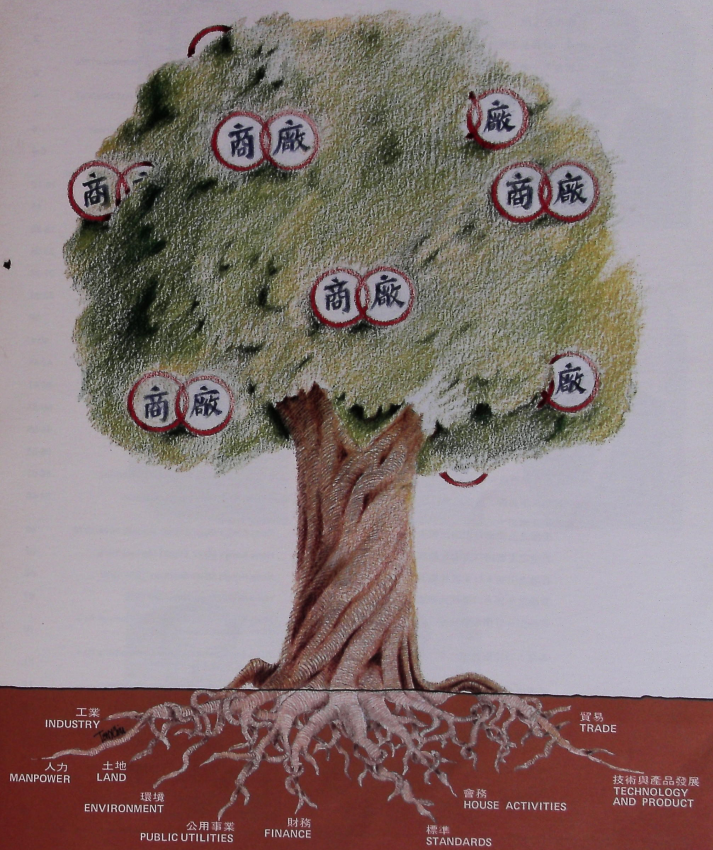


香港中華廠商聯合會
The Chinese Manufacturers'
Association of Hong Kong
1978 - 1979



一九七八至七九年年報
Annual Report 1978-79



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工業

INDUSTRY

經濟多元化諮詢委員會

工業長期貸款

本會以工業長期貸款問題非常重要，經研究後擬具下列意見，提供經濟多元化諮詢委員會參考：

(甲) 長期貸款缺乏：

目前工業貸款極少超過七年，少數銀行偶然會對提供充分抵押之廠家，給予五年至七年分期攤還之貸款，但大部份銀行之貸款期最長祇有三年至五年。假如廠家不能提出令銀行滿意之抵押，即使欲借取三年以下之短期貸款亦有困難。

(乙) 長期貸款缺乏之原因：

工業界缺乏中期及長期貸款有兩個主要原因：第一，財務機構不願冒長期貸款之風險。第二，貸款條件苛刻，特別是抵押方面，一般銀行除物業外，不大接受機器及生產設備作為抵押，使擁有機器為主要資產或計劃添購生產設備之廠家難以申請貸款。此外，高利率及不穩定之利率，亦使廠家對貸款擴展業務感到猶疑。雖然有些廠家由於環境限制，例如廠房租約不穩定，不能作長期計劃。工業界如能較容易獲得長期貸款，則其對長期計劃之態度當會改變。同時，如果香港要發展資本及技術密集型工業，並使現存工業能進一步機械化及自動化，此亦為經濟多元化委員會成立之目標，故長期貸款之提供，實屬相當重要。

事實上，目前工業界不但缺乏長期貸款，且對於用作營運資金及發展新產品之短期貸款，亦感不足。

(丙) 補救辦法：

除非現有財務機構願意改變其貸款政策，以合理條件提供較長攤還期之貸款，否則本港必須成立財務專門機構提供此等服務。如果香港要對抗海外競爭，工業技術必須改進，對長期貸款需求亦將隨之增加。由於工業貸款乃一項非常複雜且關係工業界及財務界之重要問題，當局在作出任何決定性建議之前，應先進行深入研究及諮詢專家意見。

Advisory Committee on Diversification

Long-Term Industrial Finance

In view of the importance of long term industrial finance, the Association made the following suggestions to the Advisory Committee on Diversification:

(a) Lack of Long-Term Finance

Long-term industrial loans were rarely beyond seven years at the moment. A few banks occasionally offered loans of five to seven years repayable by instalment if adequate security was provided, but most of them would require repayment within three years or at the most, five years. If the manufacturer could not provide security to the satisfaction of the lender, he would have difficulty in obtaining even short-term loans as those fewer than three years.

(b) Reasons for Lacking in Long-Term Finance

The shortage of medium and long-term finance for industries might be attributed to two factors. Firstly, financial institutions were hesitant to bear the time risk involved. Secondly, the terms of loans, especially in respect of security, were usually very harsh. Financial institutions were reluctant to accept assets other than real estate, e.g. machinery and equipment, as security for loans. This presented hardship to those manufacturers owning machinery as major assets or intending to improve production equipment in obtaining adequate financial support. High and fluctuating interest rates also discouraged manufacturers from borrowing money for expansion.

It was true that constrained by the environment e.g. uncertainty of tenure of tenancy, some manufacturers did not have long-term planning. However, the availability of longer term and easier financial support would modify industry's attitude. At the same time, if Hong Kong aimed at the development of more capital and technology intensive industries and greater mechanization and automation of existing industries, provision of long-term financial support was a logical part of the structure. It was sometimes suggested that not only long-term finance but shorter term loans for working capital and new product development were also insufficient.

(c) Remedies

A specialized financial institution would be necessary to provide long-term loans, unless existing financial institutions were prepared to change their lending policy to accept longer periods of repayment with reasonable lending terms. Indeed, as Hong Kong's industry must progress technologically to combat overseas competition, the demand for long-term loans would rise. As the question of industrial finance was complex and important to the financial and manufacturing sectors, indepth survey and expert advice should be sought before the government made any definitive proposals.

MANPOWER

放寬海外工人入境

一九七八年中，本港勞工嚴重缺乏，製造業空缺超過三萬五千個，本會勞工問題研究委員會曾研究應否放寬鄰近地區勞工入境，以減輕工人缺乏問題。並向勞工處長提出意見，認為暫時解決勞工短缺，政府並考慮有條件准許外地工人入境，僱主須保證提供住宿、醫療及其他生活需要，僱用合約期滿時不獲許可將遣返回內地，如此將不會引起住屋、福利等社會經濟問題。但勞工處表示，由於本港之住屋、交通及社會服務在龐大人口壓力下已顯得極端重要，假如外來工人驟然增加，致使情況惡化，如僱主給予外來工人額外待遇如房屋津貼，可能引起本地工人不滿，如將外來工人工資壓低以抵銷額外津貼，則又可能引起外勞糾紛。故政府無意實施放寬入境政策，除非勞工缺乏情況嚴重妨礙本港未來經濟發展，始再作考慮。視察疏導有需求，可直接向入境入境事務處申請個別海外工人入境。

普及訓練稅

香港訓練局建議徵收普及訓練稅，向所有出口產品徵收零點零五從價稅，或向入口、轉口及出口貨品徵收零點零二五從價稅，以支付目前製衣業與其他行業之工業訓練計劃，及向大學工程科畢業生與若干類工程技士提供訓練所需之費用。

本會贊成擴大技術訓練，但反對徵收普及訓練稅，而若干工商社團亦支持本會立場。本會強調工業界深知技術人材對未來工業發展之重要性，歷年不斷要求政府加強工業教育，並對僱員實施在職訓練。但本會認為院校式訓練，包括訓練中心及工業學院等進行之基本訓練，則應由政府負責，倘政府徵收普及訓練稅，無疑是對工業界增加稅項，迫使其承擔院校式訓練費用。且該項工業訓練有利整體社會經濟，所需費用應由政府稅收撥出，如按該建議向出口貨品徵收，實欠公允。故政府不應接納該建議。

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance

In 1978 February, the Commissioner for Labour set up the Working Party on the Comprehensive Review of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. In July, the Working Party put forward fifteen initial recommendations and invited interested organizations to offer views. The Association made the following comments with respect to individual conclusions:

Conclusion I:

Workmen's Compensation should continue to be assessed on the basis of loss of earning capacity, but amendments should be made to the ordinance to enable fairer and more realistic assessments to be made.

*Agreed.

Conclusion II:

The existing Medical Assessment Board should be replaced by a Workmen's Compensation Assessment Board, consisting of first and second tier boards. The first-tier board should consist of an experienced labour officer and two registered medical practitioners and responsible for assessing straightforward cases. More complicated cases would be referred to a second-tier board composed of a senior labour officer, the labour officer from the first-tier board and a senior industrial health officer. If the injured worker or his employer was not satisfied with the assessment made by either board, he could apply to the District Court.

*Agreed.

Conclusion III:

The wage ceiling of \$5,000 for non-manual employees should be removed and the title of the ordinance be changed to "Employees' Compensation Ordinance" to cover both manual and non-manual workers.

*Agreed.

Conclusion IV:

The maximum and minimum limits of compensation payable for death and permanent total incapacity should be raised and revised annually according to increases in wages and costs of living. The limits also differed according to age factor. Younger injured worker would be awarded larger amount of compensation.

*The proposed rates of compensation were accepted, but the graduation steps by age could be too sharp so that the compensation awarded would differ seriously despite a few days' difference in age. It was also suggested that the period for revision should be extended from one year to something approaching five years.

Conclusion V:

Employers should pay the costs of repair or renewal of a prosthesis or surgical appliance of an injured worker for a period of ten years from the date of the original fitting. Employers should also be required to take out insurance policies to cover the costs involved, subject to a maximum compensation of \$30,000.

*Acceptable in principle that employers should pay the costs of repair or renewal of a prosthesis or surgical appliance of an injured worker if insurance companies would provide such policies. In fact, most serious accidents occurred in only a few industries, and the government should not require all industries to insure for this purpose.

Conclusion VI:

Compulsory insurance for all employees — The government should require all employers, irrespective of their trades, to take out insurance against their liabilities under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and fix a date for operation. The premium rates charged by insurance companies should be regulated by the government.

*The Association objected to this proposal. According to the statistics provided by the Labour Department, there were 50 cases of default involving compensation of \$690,000 in the past five years, and their respective percentages to total accidents and compensation were very minimal: 0.02% and 0.66%. For some industries with low accident rates, the actual compensation payment might even be lower than the premium they would have to pay under compulsory insurance. The fact that all workers would get compensated by the insurance companies might lead to more negligence on the part of both employers and employees. In fact, to avoid cases where injured workers received no compensation because of default, the Working Party might consider payment out of Public Relief Fund and increasing the penalty to those employers who should default paying.

Conclusion VII:

Delay in paying periodical payments promptly without reasonable excuse should be made a prosecutable offence.

*Agreed, but employers should not be held responsible if the delay was caused by related government departments.

Conclusion VIII:

Employers should enter into an agreement with an injured worker within 21 days after the result of medical assessment is known. If an employer did not intend to enter into an agreement, he should inform the Commissioner for Labour in writing within 14 days. The dispute could then be referred to the Court.

*Agreed.

Conclusion IX:

Surcharge for late payment of compensation should be increased pro rata with the length of delay in payment.

*Agreed.

Conclusion X:

Insurance companies should not be required, at the initial stage, to pay compensation to employers within a given period after the approval of an agreement.

*Not acceptable, for since employers were required to pay compensation to injured workers within specified period, it would be grossly unfair not to require the insurance companies to do the same. Insurance companies should be responsible for any penalty arising from their own delay.

Conclusion XI:

Disputed claims for workmen's compensation should continue to be adjudicated by the District Court.

*Agreed.

Conclusion XII:

Interest at 8% per annum should be charged on unsettled amounts of compensation calculated from the date of accident and awarded to injured workers.

*According to the Employment Ordinance, injured workers could receive two-third pay under sickness allowance, and interest should be calculated from the date of wage payment. The Association agreed to the proposed interest rate.

Conclusion XIII:

In minor injury cases, the Commissioner for Labour should be empowered to issue a certificate of compensation, requiring the employer to pay to the injured employee an approved amount of compensation calculated on the basis of the incapacity suffered by the employee.

This should be applicable for accidents which resulted in a period of temporary incapacity not exceeding 14 days. A copy of the certificate should be sent to both the employer and employee separately. The employer should pay the amount of compensation to the employee within 21 days upon receipt. If objection was raised by either party as to the amount stated in the certificate, it could be raised in writing within 14 days to the Commissioner for Labour. If the Commissioner was satisfied with the reasons of objection, he would issue a new one. For special cases he might refer the matter to the Court for determination. If either the employer or the employee was aggrieved by the final decision of the Commissioner, he might, within one month, appeal to the Court against such a decision.

*In order to expedite the process of appeal and to increase efficiency, the Association suggested that disputes on compensation should be handled by Labour Tribunal without going through the District Court. Only if either the employer or the employee was aggrieved by the decision of the Labour Tribunal should the case be referred to the Court.

Conclusion XIV:

Compensation should be payable when a worker sustains injury while travelling to or from work by means of transport provided by the employer.

*Agreed.

Conclusion XV:

The First Schedule of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance should be amended to make it more equitable.

*Agreed.

After taking into consideration the views of various organizations, the Working Party on the Comprehensive Review of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance released the Report in 1979 January. There were certain amendments to the initial conclusions, e.g. the maximum and minimum limits of compensation payable for death and permanent total incapacity should be reviewed every two years instead of one year; the government would not regulate the premiums charged by insurance companies under compulsory insurance. If the Accident Insurance Association adjusted the insurance rates, prior notice of six months to the government was required, etc.

The Association could not agree to the proposal of compulsory insurance for the following reasons:

- a) Compulsory insurance might result in unnecessary additional burden to industry. The few cases of default in payment could be met by a trust fund established with public revenue. In fact, under compulsory insurance, there might still be problems of non-payment because of insolvency of an insurance company or inadequacy of the insurance policy.
- b) The Labour Department's observation that 88% of employers had taken out insurance for workmen's compensation needed further research and scrutiny probably by means of an in-depth survey.
- c) If compulsory insurance were to be enforced, it should apply only to death and permanent disability since minor cases had already been covered by Certificate of Compensation as recommended by the Working Party. In addition, there should be a system of consultation among the insured, the insurer and the government in the formulation of the insurance rate, and employers should not be required to display on his premises the insurance certificate.

Hong Kong Occupational Safety and Health Association

CMA has pioneered in promoting industrial safety. It assisted on-the-job safety personnel in establishing the Hong Kong Occupational Safety and Health Association (HOSHA) in 1977 and had since provided it with supporting services. HOSHA's membership kept growing during 1978 and 1979. Various activities were launched including regular meetings, talks, seminars, providing information and guidelines to manufacturers and traders on industrial safety. Currently a member of the World Safety Organization, HOSHA planned to hold the Asian Regional Safety and Accident Prevention Congress jointly with the Organization and CMA in 1990 November.

Proposed Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Electricity) Regulations

In 1979 February Labour Department sought comments concerning the draft Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Electricity) Regulations to improve the safe use of electricity and to prevent accidents. The proposed regulations were largely modelled on the U.K. Electricity Regulations 1908 and the Electricity (Factories Act) Special Regulations 1944.

The Association offered the following opinion subsequently:

1. It would be undesirable and inappropriate to adopt regulations enacted many years ago, and without giving due consideration to Hong Kong's situation.
 2. The draft regulations were inconsistent in its presentation and requirements as broad terms were used in some places while specific details were given in others.
 3. The proposed regulations overlapped in some areas with authorities given to the power companies under the existing Electricity Supply Ordinance, and which might lead to confusion among consumers.
 4. Some terms used in the proposed regulations needed further clarification to allow precise interpretation.
- Based on the above, the Association proposed:
- a. that representatives from government departments concerned, power companies and industry should form a working party to study the situation. The Association should be represented on such a committee, and

- b. that instead of crowding the draft regulations with technical details, a code of safety practice on the use of electricity should be compiled to include all technical specifications and procedural matters which a consumer should know. The draft regulations should be phrased in general terms and with reference to the observation of such a code. The drafting of the code should be the responsibility of the working party.

Code of Safety Practice for the Plastic Industry

The Association devised a promotion scheme to assist manufacturers mainly through education in the implementation of the Code of Safety Practice for the Plastic Industry and to reduce factory fires. It aimed to enable manufacturers to understand thoroughly the contents of the Code, recognize its importance and voluntarily adhere to safety practices. During 1979, the Association held a series of training courses with the help of the Fire Services Department. The courses received positive response and more than 200 people attended.

Conveyance of Dangerous Goods

During 1978, there were incidents of dangerous goods exploding during conveyance in various parts of the world. In October, the Hong Kong Cross Harbour Tunnel Company proposed to ban the movement of vehicles carrying dangerous goods through the tunnel. The Association and other industrial organizations considered that although we had to safeguard public safety, a blanket prohibition would be too restrictive, causing inconvenience to industry. Moreover, certain types of goods under the prohibition list did not constitute any threat to safety. In its letter to the Tunnel Company, the Association agreed that certain highly dangerous materials such as compressed gases and inflammable substances should be prohibited, but the ban should not cover certain goods which would pose negligible threats to safety. The Tunnel Company subsequently agreed to amend the proposed regulations to the By-laws, and confined the ban to articles within Category 2 (compressed gases) and Category 5 (substances giving off inflammable vapour) of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

On the other hand, the government had strictly prohibited the conveyance of dangerous goods through the Lion Rock Tunnel, the future Kai Tak Tunnel and the Aberdeen Tunnel. Based on the same reasoning, the Association urged the government to adapt the Tunnel Company's policy and relax its regulations governing the conveyance of dangerous goods. The government said it was about to review the Dangerous Goods Ordinance and would take into account the Association's suggestions.

Financial Incentives for Employing the Disabled

To encourage employers to hire disabled persons and to increase their employment opportunities, the government explored the possibility of granting tax incentives to employers. The Association, upon the government's invitation, presented the following recommendations:

Where an employer incurs capital expenditure on adapting facilities for the purpose of hiring the disabled, this would be depreciated at 150% in the same year or over a two-year period.

For recurrent expenditure, including wages and salaries, this would be deducted at 200% for claiming tax deduction.

The Association liaised with members and social welfare organizations to assist manufacturers in hiring the disabled. In mid-1979, the Association again sought members' views. The general opinion was that the granting of tax incentives would assist in increasing job opportunities for the disabled.

Night Work for Women

In view of the labour shortage, the Association suggested to the Labour Department in 1978 September, to relax existing controls on night work and overtime for women. Social, technological and the economic developments should necessitate regular review of regulations governing women's working conditions. Women ought to be given the freedom to decide as did their male counterparts whether to work at night or overtime, and there should not be any restriction. Furthermore, the government should set up more child care facilities to encourage women in taking up employment. The Association, jointly with other trade organizations, urged the government to abolish certain conditions for night work for women through the Joint Associations' Committee on Employer/Employee Relations. These were:

1. Not less than 50 women production workers must be employed on each night shift.
2. A woman would not be employed on the night shift for more than two months without an intervening period of one month of employment on the day shift.

The Labour Advisory Board agreed, after deliberations, to reduce the minimum number on each night shift from 50 to 20. The Association repeated its urge to abolish that condition but to no avail.

Relax Entry for Foreign Workers

Hong Kong had experienced a severe labour shortage since mid-1978 with the number of vacancies in the manufacturing sector exceeding 35,000. The Association's Labour Study Committee examined the justification of relaxing the entry of foreign labour from neighbouring areas to ease the labour shortage. As a transitional measure the Association subsequently asked the Labour Department to consider permitting entry of foreign workers on certain conditions, i.e. the employer had to provide a foreign worker with accommodation, medical facilities and his daily livelihood. If his contract was not renewed upon expiration, the worker could be repatriated to his home country. That would not pose problems for housing, social welfare and the economy. The Labour Department, however, maintained that Hong Kong was already under strain from its population and had been up against housing, transport and social welfare problems. The local workers would be unhappy if employers provided their foreign counterparts with additional benefits. If wages of the foreign workers were lowered to offset the cost of additional benefits, it could arouse criticisms from overseas. For these reasons, the government had no intention to relax its entry policy but would reconsider the matter should the local labour shortage become so serious as to affect Hong Kong's future economic development. Manufacturers and traders could apply to the Immigration Department for entry permits of individual foreign workers if there was a need.

General Levy For Industrial Training

The Hong Kong Training Council proposed to finance by a general levy the existing training centre of the garment industry, any training scheme of other industrial sectors, the post-graduate practical training for university engineering graduates, and off-the-job general and basic training for certain skills. The Council proposed that a 0.05 per cent ad valorem levy be imposed on all domestic exports or a 0.025 per cent on all imports, re-exports and domestic exports.

While the Association favoured the expansion of industrial training, it was opposed to the scheme of general levy, a view shared by a number of trade and industrial associations. The Association emphasized that industry recognized the importance of technical manpower to future development, and hence over the years, industry had repeatedly urged the government to strengthen technical education and had provided in-plant training to employees. The Association considered that the responsibility to provide institutional training, including basic training in training centres and technical institutes, rested with the government. A general levy would amount to an added tax to industry, compelling industrialists to fund the cost of institutional training. Moreover, the provision of overall industrial training would benefit the economy as a whole. The government, therefore, should finance such training from general revenue. The proposed levy scheme was unfair to importers and exporters and the government should not accept the Council's proposal.

土地

土地增闢

工業用地缺乏，是本港長期以來存在之難題，成為本港經濟發展之絆腳石，必須有長遠計劃才能解決問題。因此政府於一九七七年成立「土地調增特別委員會」，負責研究尋求可供發展之土地。後來該委員會發表初步報告書，就開發九龍及新界土地所涉及之社會、經濟與財政問題提供意見，作為政府釐訂本港土地政策之參考。報告書列舉三項具體建議：

1. 城市設計處負責統籌工作小組研究現行發展計劃之工作，故委員會建議該處繼續整理修訂此等數字，核算過去增闢及支配土地等工作情況，提供較可靠之資料，作為未來決策參考。
 2. 委員會建議應對各選出區域作全面研究，包括工程及遷移費用，土地之未來用途，發展計劃之各種限制及發展此等土地可得之利益。
 3. 委員會建議繼續存在，而職權範圍應改為在十八個月內再提交另一份報告，內容包括：
 - ④ 估計整個香港區域，包括大嶼山，及至一九八八年時各類土地之需求情況。
 - ⑤ 建議何時及如何滿足此項需求，及應付該段時期後之更進一步需求。
 - ⑥ 建議如何保持連續之土地開闢計劃。
- 本會研究該報告書後，認為政府應盡量增闢土地，增加供應量，以減低地價上漲之幅度。此外，並重申本會對土地政策之一貫立場，強調政府應減少土地投機活動，以限制用途方式批地，使投資者可以合理價格獲得土地，才能有別於促進生產與貿易，安定社會民生。

工業部（標準廠房）

一九七八年，香港工業部公司開始考慮在工業部內興建「標準廠房」之需要及可行性。該等「標準廠房」為提供特種工業大廈，可承擔特別重力負荷，及有較高之樓頂，以適應不能在普通工業樓宇設廠之工業所需，該等廠房以出租方式供給符合工業部公司挑選標準之工廠使用。租金及興建日期則向待決定。工業部公司並就此項建議徵詢本會意見。

本會認為工業部之挑選標準過嚴，因此建議「標準廠房」之申請條件應予放寬，使特殊工業能獲得所需廠房。同時鑑於市面一般工業大廈租金昂貴，而工業部公司為非牟利機構，故其售價及廠房出租價格應以降低。此外，目前政府正在對非工業地之廠戶進行清拆，却未給予充份安置。倘標準廠房可用作優先安置遭清拆而不能設廠於一般工業大廈之廠戶，可以協助解決此項問題。

政府清拆廠戶問題

政府之土地政策與經濟繁榮及社會民生息息相關。倘缺乏長遠之全盤計劃，不但影響工商業發展，同時亦導致官民之間產生磨擦。

一九七八年二月三日，政府宣佈地下鐵路荃灣支線計劃有所修改，將支線車站及總站從葵涌移至青山道北部附近地熱興建，以配合荃灣北部新市鎮之發展。為着實施此項計劃，當局決定將位於該地區大約廿一公頃之土地分批收回。

新市鎮之建設固然重要，但對受清拆影響之人士，當局却未能作出妥善安排。北葵灣約有廠戶五百家，其中不少廠戶早在三、四十年前已在該地建廠經營。當局因興建地鐵荃灣支線須佈遷拆令，後經廠戶代表與葵青區理府磋商數月之洽商，終獲當局批准提高補償額，由每方呎二十元增至每方呎卅四元。同時，為協助面積三千呎以下之小型工廠，政府又在南葵涌撥地，以便暫時安置。惟面積超過三千呎及不適合適人工業大廈之廿二廠戶，則祇能得現金賠償，而未獲當局答應安置。

該批工廠所經營之行業包括搪瓷、漂染、綢緞、餐具、絲織、玻璃、皮革、大型五金及鑄造等，祇適合在平房內經營。該批工廠生產總值每年共達港幣七千多萬元。出口總值達四千萬元。有關廠商雖多次要求當局撥地重建，且有部份廠戶已購買或曾洽商購買新界私人農地，並向當局申請臨時廠址，但兩者均未能獲當局批准。因此該等面臨清拆之廠戶請求本會協助。

本會鑑於該等廠戶對本港經濟素有貢獻，倘一旦被迫關閉，不但廠家蒙受損失，更造成近千工人失業，對本港工業及經濟亦有不長影響。因此，本會及廠戶代表先後會晤工務署工務副總監、行政立法兩局非官守議員及環境司，分析廠戶之重要性，申述面臨之困境，希望獲協助安置。此外，廠戶並聯名呈函葵青區理府及房屋署，其後，當局將十月底須清拆之兩間皮革廠延期一個月，惟仍堅持祇願給予現金賠償。

因此，廿二家廠戶於十月十六日在報章發表公開聲明。本會與十四間團體聯名聯署，請求對廠戶作當道之安置，並提議兩項解決辦法：

- 一、准許廠戶在農地上設廠，經補地價及與政府訂立使用限制規則後，該等土地可在若干年後變成工業地。
- 二、政府出售足夠工業地與廠商，但在售地時限制買家及用家條件，使廠商不必受到土地投機者不公平競爭。

但根據政府估計，農地及官地設廠而不能遷入工廠大廈者約有三千家，在數年內將同遭清拆厄運，於是廠商決定聯合其他地區將受影響之廠戶，促請政府改變拆而不置之政策，遂於十一月廿四日在報章上發表緊急通告，呼籲有關廠戶團結一致，據理向政府交涉。

十一月三十日，廠商聯同工友百餘人到臨時督署向港督請願，要求合理安置。

稍後，港督授權新界司函覆各有關團體，表示所提之建議無法接受。但為長遠計，政府建議提供附有特別建築條件之土地，所建廠房須有較大之負荷力及較高之樓底。同時亦提供面積較小之土地，給予希望自建廠房之人士。惟對某些特別工業重要進行研究，以確定政府提供工業地是否有經濟價值。至於荃灣廠戶，政府只能將賠償金由每方呎卅四元提高至每方呎卅八元。

本會對政府處理茶洲廠戶遷徙事件十分關注，因為在港九新界各區屋地、農地及官地設廠而不合從原規定者尚有三千多家，當局亦準備將該等廠戶逐步清拆而不給予安置，此舉對本港社會及經濟之影響甚大，因此本會促請當局應就該三千廠戶進行徹底調查統計，了解實際處境，研究其生產狀況及對香港經濟民生之貢獻，然後作出妥當之善後安置辦法。

各區同類廠戶亦深受問題嚴重，因此在一九七九年四月十日舉行記者招待會，出席招待會之廠商代表來自茶洲、沙田、元朗、葵青、荃灣及大窩坪等區共二百五十餘人，此外，本會及四大社團首長亦列席參加。

四月廿二日，當局正式宣佈於七九年夏季對設在非工業地之廠戶進行調查，以決定其對本港經濟之重要性，並將調查所得作為日後政府訂定土地政策之參考。

官地短期租約租金

政府宣佈由一九七九年一月一日起，增加臨時官地租金，空地由每方呎年租三元增至六元，有土蓋者由每方呎六元增至十二元，增幅達一倍。但據受影響廠商表示，按租約明文規定，每方呎土地年租三元，並無空地及有土蓋土地之分。政府將有土蓋土地年租由三元調增至十二元，增幅達三倍。本會請部份廠商詳細資料送交工務局地政測量處，已獲證實新租值增加一倍至三倍。其後亦曾與工務局商討此問題，談署對此問題表示關注，並答允代向工務局商討。

本會於一九七八年六月召集受影響之廠商舉行座談會，研究應付辦法，一致決定由廠商聯名致函布政司，陳述此次不合理加租所帶來之影響，並要求加以援手。同時，本會亦致函布政司，列舉個別廠地資料及新租值之增幅，促請政府從新考慮將新租值分為四年遞增，每次照現行租金增加百分之廿五。並強調部份廠商因經不起工務局屢次催迫及煩擾，在無可奈何情形下，祇得勉強答允接受新租約，希望工務局暫緩執行此項措施。

據政府覆函表示，租金之增幅為一倍，但因為部份廠戶曾將廠房加以擴建，因此須加租三倍。同時，政府之政策，是向租用臨時官地者收取市價租金。倘將新租值分四年遞增，則遠不上市面租值。但據悉某些廠戶並無擴建廠房，而新租值却仍為三倍，可惜政府對此事並無詳細解釋。

政府決定於一九七九年十月一日起，將新界官地短期租約租金增加百分之五十，新界屯門廠商會認為增幅過高，於五月來函要求本會予以支持。本會分函新界政務司及工務署署長，促請政府從新考慮加租之幅度與辦法。但新界民政署覆表示，由於近年來地價不斷大幅上升，而新租值亦為大部份新界廠戶所接受，所以對租金不作任何更改。

LAND

Land Production

The shortage of industrial land has been an age-old problem for Hong Kong. As it is a stumbling block to the development of Hong Kong's economy, long-term planning is necessary to solve the problem. In 1977, the Governor appointed a Special Committee on Land Production to study the potential areas of development in Hong Kong. The Special Committee's Report commented on the social, economic and financial aspects of developing land in Kowloon and the New Territories, and it formed the basis of reference for the government in formulating Hong Kong's land policy.

Three concrete proposals were put forward by the Report:

1. The Town Planning Office which co-ordinated the work of the working party on the existing development programme should continue to work on and refine its figures, and should also estimate past performance on land production and disposal, so that the information produced could form a more reliable basis for future decisions.
2. All the areas recommended should be investigated comprehensively as soon as possible. The investigations should cover engineering and displacement costs, future land use, and should have regard to current planning restrictions and benefits to be derived from development.
3. The Special Committee on Land Production should remain in being and that its terms of reference should be amended to require it to produce a further report within about 18 months to contain:
 - a. an assessment of the demand for land in all categories throughout the territory, including Lantau, up to 1988;
 - b. recommendations as to when and how to meet this demand and to provide for further demand beyond this period; and
 - c. recommendations as to how a continuing land production programme could be maintained.

After studying the Report, the Association felt that the government should do all it could to speed up land production so as to make more lots available for supply and to reduce the magnitude of increase in land prices. Besides, the Association stressed, as it did in the past, that the government should suppress speculative activities in the land market, should tender more land with restricted-user conditions so that industrialists could obtain lots at reasonable prices. The adoption of these measures would do much to promote production and trade, and contribute to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

Industrial Estate Standard Factories

In 1978 the Hong Kong Industrial Estate Corporation began contemplating the demand for and the feasibility of providing standard factories in the industrial estates. Standard factories would be industrial buildings with special designs characterized by heavy floor loadings, high ceilings and other features thus catering to the needs of industries which could not be accommodated in ordinary flatted factories. The premises would be leased to industries which satisfied the Corporation's selection criteria. The scale of rental and date of construction were yet to be decided. The Corporation sought the Association's views on the proposal.

The Association was of the opinion that the Corporation's selection criteria were too stringent, and suggested the relaxation of qualifications for applying standard factories so that special industries could obtain the necessary accommodation. In the light of the present level of flatted factories rental, and the fact that the Industrial Estate Corporation was a non-profit making institution, the Estate's land prices and rental scale should be kept at a reasonable level. Further, the government was launching a series of clearance programmes of factories established on non-industrial land, while resettlement provisions were grossly inadequate. If the allocation of standard factories could give priority to resettling these industries which could not be accommodated in flatted factories, it could assist in solving their problem.

Clearance of Squatter Factories

The prosperity and stability of Hong Kong is closely related to the government's land policy. Lacking in foresight and long-term and comprehensive planning would not only deter the development of trade and industry, but also engender confrontation between the government and the private sector.

On 1978 February 3, the government announced an alteration in the plan of the Mass Transit Railway Tsuen Wan Extension. The site of the branch depot and terminal were to be re-designated from Kwai Chung to North of Castle Peak Road in line with the development of Tsuen Wan as a New Town. Twenty-one hectares of land in the area were to be resumed in phases as a necessary measure for implementation of the plan.

While the significance of building new towns was recognized by the public, the government had to bear the responsibility of making suitable arrangements for those affected by clearance. Unfortunately government's measures had been considered inadequate. There were about five hundred factories in Northern Tsuen Wan, and many of them had been established there for thirty or more years. After the government

had issued notifications of clearance to make way for the construction of the Tsuen Wan Extension, the affected manufacturers had undergone a lengthy process of negotiation with the Tsuen Wan District Office. Finally the government decided to raise the compensation rate from \$20 per sq. ft. to \$34 per sq. ft. In addition, those factories below 3,000 sq. ft. in area were given a temporary resite at Kwai Chung. However, for the twenty-two factories which were over 3,000 sq. ft. in area and could not be accommodated in flattened factories, the government only offered ex-gratia allowance, but resettlement was not considered. These factories were in special industries including enamellware, dyeing and finishing, screen printing, cutlery, silk weaving, glassware, tannery, metal and foundries etc., all of which demanded independent operation at ground level. Their total production value in 1977 amounted to more than seventy million dollars and their value of export approximated forty million. The manufacturers had repeatedly approached the government for assistance in providing alternative sites, some had even purchased or considered purchasing agricultural land and applied for short-term waiver, but their requests were turned down. On the verge of clearance, the manufacturers sought the Association's assistance.

The Association felt that the contribution of these industries to Hong Kong's economy should not be overlooked. Moreover, if they were forced to close, it would not only bring losses to the manufacturers, but also mean unemployment to nearly a thousand workers, and would adversely affect industry and the economy. As a result, CMA officials accompanied representatives of the manufacturers to meet the Deputy Commissioner of Trade Industry and Customs Department, Unofficial Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Deputy Secretary for the Environment, to explain to the government the significance of the industries and the hardship they confronted. In the hope that they would be assisted in getting resite. The manufacturers also submitted their case to the Tsuen Wan District Office and the Housing Department. Subsequently, the government deferred the clearance date for the two tanneries in October for a further month. Nevertheless, it still insisted that only cash compensation could be offered.

On October 26, the twenty-two factories made a public statement in the press. The CMA, together with fourteen organizations, also jointly submitted a letter to the Governor, requesting proper resettlement of the factories, and recommended two possible solutions:

1. to allow these factories to operate on agricultural lots which, subject to payment by the factories to the government a modification premium, and their observance of such user conditions, would

become industrial land over a period of years, and

2. to sell a sufficient area of industrial land to these factories, and in the sale, to stipulate restricted buyer and user conditions, so that manufacturers did not have to face unfair competition from speculators.

According to the government's estimate, there were three thousand factories which operated on agricultural and building land, but could not be accommodated in flattened factories. They would also be cleared in a few years' time. As a result, the manufacturers decided to join with affected factories in other areas to request the government to change its policy of clearance without resettlement. On November 24, an urgent announcement was issued in the press, urging all the affected factories to unite in their effort in negotiating with the government.

On November 30, more than a hundred manufacturers and workers marched in procession to Flagstaff House to petition to the Governor and asked for special consideration for resite.

Soon afterwards, the Governor authorized the Secretary for the New Territories to send a written reply to the organizations which supported the factories, refusing to accept the recommendations submitted earlier. The government also proposed to improve the position in future by selling land with lease conditions requiring greater floor loading and high ceilings. Some small plots were also being made available for those who wish to set up a self-contained factory. But for certain special industries a study was carried out to see whether there were economic justifications for setting aside some industrial land for their use. As regards the Tsuen Wan factories, the government could only further raise the compensation rate from \$34 to \$38 per sq. ft.

The Association was much concerned about the way in which the government handled the Tsuen Wan clearance problem. For, scattering over the building land, agricultural land and Crown Land of the whole of Hong Kong, there were three thousand factories which did not meet the requirements of resettlement. These industries were also scheduled to be gradually displaced without resite. As this would have considerable implications socially and economically, the CMA strongly urged the government to undertake a comprehensive survey of the three thousand factories, to analyse their actual situation, their production status and their contribution towards Hong Kong. Proper resite of the factories should be the ultimate goal of the study.

Manufacturers in other areas also began to feel the gravity of the situation. A press conference was held on 1979 April 10. More than 250 manufacturers from Tsuen Wan, Shatin, Yuen Long, Sai Tso Wan,

Chai Wan and Tai Wai Ping were present, presided by the CMA and other organizations.

On April 22, the government announced conducting a survey of Hong Kong's squatter factories in the summer of 1979 in an effort to determine their importance to the economy. Its findings would provide the basis for reviewing its land policy.

Rental Increase for Short-Term Tenancies

It was announced that, effective from 1979 January 1, rental for Short-Term Tenancies would be increased from \$3 per sq. ft. to \$6 per sq. ft. per annum, and for built-over areas, from \$6 per sq. ft. to \$12 per sq. ft., which meant a 100% increase. However, according to manufacturers concerned, the tenancy agreement provided that the yearly rental was \$3 per sq. ft., and no distinction was made between covered or open ground. In other words, there was a 300% increase in rental for covered area from \$3 to \$12 per sq. ft. After sending relevant details of some of the factories to the Crown Lands & Survey Office of the Public Works Department, it was also confirmed that the rental had doubled or quadrupled. Later, when the problem was discussed with the Trade Industry and Customs Department, the Department showed concern and undertook to negotiate with the Public Works Department.

In 1979 June the affected manufacturers gathered to find a solution to the problem. It was decided that they should submit their case to the Chief Secretary to explain the effects of the unreasonable rate of rental increase, and to request for assistance. In addition, the CMA also wrote to the Chief Secretary, enclosing details of the sites and new rentals of individual factories. It was suggested that the government should consider phasing the increase over a period of four years by raising the existing rental by 25% each year. The Association also stressed that the Public Works Department had been pressing the manufacturers, thus some of them were compelled to accept the new rental. Therefore it was hoped that the government could discontinue the use of such tactics.

In reply, the government stated that the rental had only been doubled. In some cases, the increase was 300% because certain tenants increased their permitted built-over areas. Besides, it was government policy to obtain a full market return from sites let on a short-term tenancy. If the rent increases were to be phased over four years as proposed, a full market value would never be collected. However, it was understood that some tenants were charged three times the existing rental although they did not expand their built-over areas. Regrettably, the government did not provide detailed explanation for these cases.

For Short-Term Tenancies in the New Territories, the government also decided to implement a 50% increase in rental from 1979 October 10. The Tuen Mun Manufacturers Association was of the opinion that the rate of increase was too steep, and sought the support of the CMA in May. Views had subsequently been conveyed to the Secretary for the New Territories and the Director of Trade Industry and Customs, asking for a review of the rate and method of implementing the rental increase. The request was rejected by the Secretary for the New Territories. The reasons given were that land values had been rising continually and the new rates were accepted by many manufacturers.

環境

防止環境污染

為保護本港環境，防止因社會現代化及工業化而逐漸受到污染，政府委託「環境資源顧問公司」進行研究。該公司於一九七七年提交最後報告書，建議制訂五項條例——即水污染管制、廢物處理、空氣污染管制、噪音管制及其他對環境有影響事物之管制等。該等建議之一般策略是在短期內將目前情況加以控制，並逐步改善達到理想之目標。預料該等管制措施，在短期內對本港現有一般工業將無多大影響，但新發展之工業則會受較嚴厲之管制。

政府在草擬各項條例過程中，徵詢由政府及工商界代表組成之「環境保護諮詢委員會」意見，使該等條例內容更能符合實際環境。

廢物處理法例草案

廢物處理法例草案，是五項法案中最先完成草擬階段之法例。其主要內容如下：

一、政府將成立廢物管理諮詢委員會，就處理廢物計劃、守則及一般處理廢物有關事宜，向環境局提供意見。

二、環境局將擬訂廢物處理計劃，安排地點及方法以處理各種廢物。

三、(甲)市政局、新界市政事務處及漁農處為專收廢物之機構，負責收集住宅及街道等廢物。但當局亦可簽發牌照准許其他人士提供該等服務。

(乙)工商界或管理有關工廠之人士，可要求當局代為處理工商廢物或動物廢料，而當局可按處理之費用收費。

四、(甲)除持有工務局簽發之牌照外，任何人士不得在住宅範圍及工務局屬地填加區以外之土地處理廢物。

(乙)任何人士倘擁有某特定種類或數量之廢物，須通知工務局，並按指示處理廢物。

(丙)工務局可要求任何人士說明交與當局之廢物性質及其他有關資料。

(丁)未經工務局許可，任何人士不得輸入廢物並在港棄置。

五、任何人士可向有關當局申請發給廢物收集牌照或廢物處理牌照。

六、任何人士倘不滿有關當局對處理廢物所發出之指示，可於接到通知後廿一天內向上訴委員會進行上訴。

七、(甲)港督在徵詢環境保護諮詢委員會後，可訂立廢物處理附例。

(乙)環境局可在徵詢廢物管理諮詢委員會後，訂定及修訂處理廢物守則。

本會環境問題研究委員會建議接納草案各項，認為對一般工業影響不大。故將來訂立法例各項細則時，該委員會再行研究。

簡易程序治罪（修改）法例

當局在正式法案擬訂完成前，為進一步管制噪音，於一九七八年五月十日在立法局通過簡易程序治罪（修改）法例，該法例並於一九七九年七月一日生效。

法例之主要內容，是在每日下午七時至翌日上午七時或任何公眾假期內，禁止任何有關建築機動設備之操作，但在住宅樓宇內使用一件機動設備，則不視為違法。原來法例規定在每日下午八時至翌日上午六時或任何公眾假期內，禁止進行任何打樁工程。換言之，修改法例對噪音管制時間延長，管制範圍亦更大。

香港建造商會就該修改法例曾去函立法局議員要求延期執行，並從新考慮其內容。此外，亦要求本會支持該會向當局之請求。

本會鑑於該法例對本港經濟可能引致不其之影響，因此致函布政司提出意見如下：

一、對建築機動設備使用時間及操作加以更嚴厲管制，將使建築成本上升，增加購樓人士之負擔，間接加劇本港通貨膨脹。

二、為及時完成有關工程，建築商將被迫增聘人手，無形中使工業界勞工短缺現象更為嚴重，並引致薪金上升。

三、該項禁制將阻礙工業及住宅樓宇之建築工程，不祇拖慢新市鎮之發展，亦使受清拆之工廠未能獲得適當安置。

四、全面禁制建築造成之聲響並不合理，應因其噪音之程度加以個別管制。

五、建築商因工程特別需要，可向工務局申請在禁制時間內獲得豁免。但由於並無明確之批准準則，使有關人士難以遵循，亦可能引致不公平現象。

本會建議當局重新考慮該項法例，同時徵詢工業界意見，並將執行日期暫緩實施。

結果，政府將該法例依照原定日期實施，但表示願意對所有豁免申請書予以慎重考慮，且對此項申請書亦將盡速及有程序性。此外，由工務局、環境科、香港建造商會及警務處代表組成一個聯絡小組，以監察該法例早期實施之情況，減少其所造成之困難及不良影響。

ENVIRONMENT

Environment Protection

For protecting Hong Kong's environment and preventing it from gradual deterioration in the process of continued modernization and industrialization, the government charged Environmental Resources Ltd. with the responsibility to undertake a study of the problem. In 1977, the consultants submitted the Final Report, which proposed the drawing up of five ordinances — water pollution control, waste disposal, air pollution control, noise abatement and environmental impact statement. The general strategy of the proposals was to contain the present situation in the short-term and aim for a gradual improvement over the longer term. It was expected that in the short-term, the control measures would have little effect on existing industries in general; nevertheless, new establishments would be subjected to stricter control.

While drafting the respective legislations, the government maintained close consultation with the Environmental Protection Advisory Committee (EPCOM) which was composed of government officials, persons interested in conservation, and representatives from the trade and industrial communities. It was hoped that in this way any ordinances formulated would relate as closely as possible to reality.

Waste Disposal Bill

The Waste Disposal Bill was the first of the five proposed legislations which had completed the drafting stage. Its major provisions were:

1. A Waste Management Advisory Committee would be established to advise the Secretary for the Environment on matters relating to the waste disposal plan, on codes of practice and on the control of waste generally.
2. The Secretary for the Environment would prepare a draft plan designating sites and methods of waste disposal.
3. a. The Urban Council, the New Territories Services and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries were to be the collection authorities responsible for the removal and disposal of household waste and street waste. The collection authority could also permit any person to provide such services by licence.
b. Upon request of the owner, occupier or person responsible for the management of any building the collection authority could remove any trade waste or animal waste. The cost would be recovered from the person concerned.

4. a. Except within the curtilage of a private dwelling or on any land earmarked for tipping, disposal of waste on land was not permitted without a licence from the Director of Public Works.
b. Any person having in his possession waste of a certain class or of a certain quantity had to notify the Director of Public Works before disposing the waste. The disposal should also be carried out according to instructions given by the Director.
c. The Director of Public Works might require any person to state the nature of the waste delivered for disposal and to give other information required.
d. The import of waste into Hong Kong for disposal was prohibited without the permission of the Director of Public Works.
5. A person might apply to the appropriate authority for a waste collection licence or a waste disposal licence.
6. If any person was aggrieved by decisions or directions given by the authority, he might appeal to the Appeal Board within 21 days after he had received notice.
7. a. After consultation with EPCOM the Governor-in-Council might make regulations.
b. The Secretary for the Environment might, after consultation with the Waste Management Advisory Committee, prepare and revise codes of practice giving directions as to the disposal of waste.

The Association's Advisory Committee on Environmental Pollution recommended acceptance of these provisions, believing that the ordinance's impact on industry would be slight. Further studies would be undertaken when the draft subsidiary legislations were available.

Summary Offences (Amendment) Ordinance

To subject noise to stricter control prior to the introduction of an ordinance, the Summary Offences (Amendment) Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in 1978 May 10 to be effective from 1979 July 1.

The Ordinance mainly prohibited the use of powered mechanical equipment for construction works between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. and throughout the day on public holidays and Sundays. The use of a single piece of powered mechanical equipment for the purposes of carrying out construction works within domestic premises was permitted. In comparison, the original Ordinance prohibited piling between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. and through the day on public holidays and Sundays. In other words, the Amendment Ordinance aimed to extend the period and scope of construction noise control.

The Building Contractors' Association approached the UMELCO urging that the Amendment Ordinance could be revised and the effective date postponed. In addition, the CMA's support of their cause was also sought.

In the light of the possible implications the Ordinance could have, the Association submitted its views to the Chief Secretary arguing that:

1. more stringent control on the use of powered mechanical equipment in terms of time and scope would increase construction cost, which would inevitably be passed on to the property purchasers, thus fuelling further Hong Kong's inflation;
2. in order to complete their projects on time, building contractors would be compelled to employ additional labour and further draw on the already insufficient labour supply for industry, causing a rise in the general level of wages;
3. the ban would lead to delays in factory and residential accommodation development. This would not only slow down the development of New Towns, but the provision of government flatted factories would also lag behind the need for resettlement;
4. blanket control of construction noises was impractical, and only those which were polluting should be selectively controlled; and
5. in case of a special need, the developers could apply to the Director of Public Works for exemption to pursue work with such equipment on such days. However, without any definite guidelines to be followed, it might give rise to favouritism or inequality.

The Association suggested the government to revise the Amendment Ordinance in consultation with industry, and to postpone implementation pending revision.

In the end, it was decided that the Amendment Ordinance would come into operation as scheduled. However, the government assured that all applications for exemption would be carefully considered. The processing of applications would be dealt with as quickly as possible and permits would be granted with reasonable flexibility. A liaison group comprising representatives of the Public Works Department, the Environment Branch, the Building Contractors' Association and the Police was formed to monitor the early stages of implementation so that difficulties and adverse effects could be minimized.

公用事業

能源問題

香港各界能源委員會以政府未徵詢公眾意見，即與中華電力有限公司訂立新管制法例，表示遺憾。同時由於新法例仍然保留原有法例之漏洞，且提高准許利潤下列各點：

(一)政府責任及消費者權利：

1. 延長及修訂管制法例乃關係大眾利益之重要事務，政府在作出最後決定前，理應諮詢本委員會或其他消費者意見。
2. 用戶之意見與此評，對達成公平協議極有幫助。當局在未徵詢用戶意見前，不應與港燈繼續商討新管制法例。
3. 消費者最能保障其本身利益，故應由消費者或本委員會與政府組織消費者委員會，負責監察電力公司，當更為公平有效。

(二)中電作為公用事業，應有責任對未來需求作出精確估計。但過去多年該公司均有巨額發電能力未獲使用。現行管制法例中准許利潤按固定資產計算，未能有效保證該公司不會為擴大利潤基礎而過度擴張。

(三)管制法例要達到保障消費者最佳利益，應使電力公司必須根據熱效率、負荷因素及經營效率之增加而相應增加准許利潤，此舉將可使供電成本維持最低，及延遲擴張需求。

四、燃料附加費徵收方法及電力公司購油價格是否合理，當局應予檢討。

(四)中電現以巨額貸款興建新發電廠，當局應注意及監察該公司會否因資金週轉困難而要求加價，使用戶負擔擴展費用。

該委員會並會上上述問題，與政府多次協商，對增建彼此了解，稍有幫助。

另一方面，由於伊朗政局動盪，石油減產，石油出口國組織在一九七九年內多次大幅度調高油價，使世界重現石油危機。本港由於石油供應緊張，政府曾採取一系列節約能源方案，包括成立石油政策委員會，恢復夏令時間，限制廣告燈飾之照明時間，要求電力公司停止運行後備發電機，安排在非繁忙時間抽水，及推行節約能源宣傳運動。

該委員會對上述方案原則表示支持，並建議其他節約能源方法，但反對施行夏令時間，因功效不大，且擾亂民生及經濟活動，同時強調石油公司不應向工業界限價供應，以免打擊經濟發展。各界能源委員會並對石油危機作出研究，警告石油加價將直接影響工商業生產成本，間接削弱出口競爭能力及海外市場購買力，減低經濟增長及刺激通貨膨脹。

電話公司管制法例

本會鑑於政府可能於一九七九年初從新檢討電話公司管制法例，故擬具意見於一九七九年一月致函經濟司，指出下列各點：

資金與借款比率

當香港電話有限公司調查委員會建議以股東資金作為准許利潤之計算基礎，並同時強調須將該公司之股東資金與貸款比率定為七十比三十左右，以限制該公司盡量擴大股東資金以便獲取較大利潤，政府應按年監督所訂比率及有權命令作任何改變。

從該公司過去幾年之財政狀況，可見其資金與借款比率獲得不斷改進，估計在一九七八年及未來幾年內將達八十五比十五。政府必須立則檢討及管制電話公司之借款及發行新股。

准許利潤按股東資金計算，則該公司若以增加資本來應付擴展需要，乃可保留較多利潤，但如向外借款則不能獲得此種效果。就用戶而言，該公司增加資本，用戶便須付給公司百分之十六利潤，倘藉貸款提供資金，則用戶便須付給公司百分之十六利息。換言之，如該公司不能維持適當資金與借款比率，藉有損用戶利益。故為限制該公司利用較七十比三十為低之借款比率以獲取過度利潤，本會建議如股東資金與借款比較超過上述比率，則准許利潤應按照不超過該比率之部份股東資金（即不超過三分之二過延負債之資金數）計算，超過此限之股東資金則應獲得相等於公開市場一般利率之收益。

發展基金

根據調查委員會建議發展基金乃屬於電話公司用戶，除用以減低或維持租用電話費外，不得將發展基金動用。

而電話公司股東資金乃屬冒險投資，該公司並未獲保證必定可以獲得最高准許利潤，但政府如准許該公司在除稅後溢利不足最高准許利潤時可由發展基金補償。結果該公司在管制法例下，保證可以獲得百分之十六收益，另扣除稅後溢利超過最高准許利潤之數額之百分之二十，發展基金應無形中成為該公司之準備金而不屬用戶所有。在此情形下，股東資金根本無風險性，而調查委員會設立發展基金之原意全被破壞。故為公平起見，管制法例之條款應作下列修改：

(甲)如容許不足准許利潤之數由發展基金補償，則任何超過准許利潤之溢利均不能撥入股東資金，或

(乙)如容許將超過准許利潤之溢利百分之二十撥入股東資金，則任何不足准許利潤之數均不能由發展基金補足。

會計政策之轉變

調查委員會建議將准許利潤率定為股東資金百分之十六時，乃根據當時電話公司之會計政策作出考慮。但該公司於一九七五年改變會計政策，使損益計算表中營業支銷數目大為增加，如會計政策並無改變，則該公司在過去三年之溢利將較公佈者為高。超過股東資金百分之十六，倘政府認為該公司會計政策之改變非屬合理及能正確表示公司溢利，則准許利潤率亦應作相應調整始更為合理。

擴展

據悉電話公司正計劃擴展一系列新服務，本會對該公司擴大服務表示高興，但希望政府能監察其成本效率及市民對此種服務之需求。

消費者之權利

為確保電話用戶之利益，本會希望政府能盡速成立消費者組織，則能更公平及有效監察電話公司之業務。

水費問題

一九七九年一月，政府以水務帳目將出現巨大赤字為理由，宣佈修訂水費，其中工業用水由每千加侖四元增至五元半，加幅高達37.5%。雖然當局對少數大量用水之工業用戶給予優待，但可能受惠者僅佔全部工業用戶0.2%。本會以增加水費將增加工業成本，故表示強烈反對。並致函財政司，指出下列各點：

甲、水務帳目一

一、海水化淡廠之折舊、利息及維修費用龐大，超過因加水費而增加之收入一半以上。故政府應考慮出售該廠，減少損失，而折舊等支出，則應由政府一般收入支銷，當可不必增加水費。

二、水務帳目所採用之固定資產折舊率可能定得太高，因折舊、利息等支出，佔水務開支一半以上，如採用較實惠與合理之折舊率，則水務帳之赤字亦可避免。

三、政府若堅持以商業帳目原則處理水務帳，自負盈虧，則當局應公佈水務帳目之詳細收支及主要會計原則，而消費者應可參予公用事業如水務管理及收費政策之決定。

乙、工業津貼住宅用戶一

雖然本港工業用水量佔全部耗水量百分之三十，但增加水費後，他們增繳之水費却佔加價後額外收入百分之七十三。工業用戶較住宅用戶負擔更多供水成本，且住宅用戶更可享受由政府一般收入支銷之免費供水額，故工業用戶實則津貼住宅用戶之水費。

丙、特別收費辦法一

政府擬對大量用水之工業用戶給予優待，但受惠者僅二百戶，且大部份於每四個月繳費期內耗水低時略過六千單位，受益極微。而中小型工廠則全無優待。

丁、對經濟影響一

增加水費將使多項產品及服務成本增加而調整收費，加漲通脹壓力。且對染織業及電鍍業之打擊更為嚴重，勢必影響工業產品成本價格、質素及本港工業結構。

因此，本會促請政府從增加水費對本港經濟之影響作詳細研究，且根據研究結果，檢討收費辦法，在目前則不應實施加費。

財政司稍後在立法局會議上對本會意見作出部份答覆，但拒絕接納本會建議。而水費新收費辦法由四月一日起實施。

四月初，政府宣佈申請特別收費辦法條件如下：

(一) 在十二個月內，該用戶每四個月結算期之用水量超過六千單位。

(二) 大量用水乃有關製造過程所必須。

(三) 已經節約用水。

(四) 已經採取實際步驟節約用水或已將水加以循環使用。

(五) 水費（以每度五元五角計算）支出不於總經營成本5%。

凡符合上述條件之工業用戶，可申請特別收費辦法，即超過六千度以上之耗水量，每度收費維持四元。

本會以第五點規定之百分率不切實際，對不同生產過程之工廠有不公平現象，故聯同其他商會，要求政府取消此項規定，經多次商討後，政府祇同意作少許修訂。直至一九七九年九月底，據當局公佈，有資格享受該特別收費辦法之用戶僅廿三戶（由一年至三年不等）而已。

交通白皮書

政府於一九七九年五月發表香港內部交通政策白皮書，建議多項政策。為使客貨兩運保持暢通，將建立全面綜合性與多樣化之交通系統。該系統之發展，基於三項原則：(一)改善道路系統，(二)擴展及改善公共交通服務，(三)使用道路系統要更合乎經濟原則。

本會就交通白皮書各項建議，向環境司提出下列意見：

(甲)改善道路系統：

(一) 白皮書對未來道路系統，已有詳細計劃，希望該計劃已將新市鎮發展、交通工具種類、人口增長、輔助設施如停車場等因素加以深思考慮，以免日後發覺交通系統不健全時才補救。

(二) 政府及公用事業因工程而掘路頻繁，往往導致嚴重交通擠塞，當局對此應作適當安排，使有關機構之例行維修工程儘可能同時進行。且政府之道路工程，不在拖延過久，應規定承接工程之公司盡量縮短施工時間。

(乙)使用道路要更符合經濟原則：

(一) 關於地下鐵路與其他公共交通工具之配合，白皮書雖表示將盡可能讓乘客自行選擇所喜之交通工具，但政府應將地下鐵路通車後之公共交通路線網絡計劃公佈，使市民有機會提供意見，然後加以修訂或執行。

(二) 地下鐵路耗資近百億元，建業時享有頗多優先權利，通車後其服務及收費，政府應密切監察。

(三)貨車問題：

1. 白皮書建議限制小型貨車，實未充分考慮貨運對工商業之重要性及可能造成對廠商不便。事實上，白皮書對客運有詳細研究及計劃，惟對貨運則缺乏精確估計。

2. 貨車之增長與經濟發展有直接關係。根據本港近年經濟發展情況，可見貨車增長速度遠近貨運量之增，此乃合理而絕非過度增長。本港經濟依賴出口，工業利益與其他道路使用者利益相關，為維持經濟發展，貨物運輸應有優先權使用道路。

3. 本港小型貨車數目增加雖然較快，但與貨運量比較仍未至於過度增長。且本港製造業中由不同廠家從事不同生產工序及外發加工情況較多，數量較小之定單亦多，使用小型貨車送貨更經濟快捷，故限制小型貨車將影響經濟發展，極為不當。

4. 貨車所造成之道路擠塞主要由泊車問題引起。故此要解決貨車問題，政府應注意：

(1) 在工廠區繁忙街道兩旁，不准汽車停泊，祇准貨車短時間停泊，方便上落貨物，以維持道路暢通。

(2) 在工業區設立停車場，以解決私家車及貨車泊車需要。

(3) 政府應協助有關業主將工廠大廈之間預留小巷清理，以供貨車停泊。

(4) 政府擬定新建工廠大廈有足夠車位及貨物起卸地方，照現有規定則似嫌不足。為鼓勵發展商多建車位，政府應考慮在建築物發展比率限制中不包括停車場面積。

(5) 目前有部份工廠大廈將停車場改為貨倉，以致貨車必須在路旁停泊，政府應加強檢舉此等情形。

5. 由於貨運與其他經濟活動有密切關係，政府不應考慮在日間限制貨車使用道路。

政府限制自用車增長，原意甚佳，但不應以限制泊車方法減少自用車使用道路，應該增加多層停車場，減少道路被停泊車輛所佔用，當可增加路面使用率。

(六) 政府不應再劃出街道設立小販認可區，且須嚴厲管制通道上之非法小販，以保持道路暢通。

(六) 支持當局加強汽車機件檢驗的建議。

(丙)擴展及改善公共交通服務：

(一) 電車為重要交通工具之一，白皮書對此並無任何報告或討論，實屬不當。至於港島方面應興建輕便電車，或擴展地下鐵路港島線，或採用其他方法疏導交通，政府應予審慎研究，並須先檢討電車之服務及效率，是否有保留價值，及可否以較經濟方法改善服務，如上述問題之答案均為否定，當局始應考慮興建其他交通系統取代電車。同時政府在決定興建輕便電車之前，應先將計劃公開，徵詢市民意見。

(二) 巴士服務必須改善，目前巴士時常出現班次不準、乘客過擠、設備破爛等現象，應速予改善，更應增加車輪行駛。

(三) 贊成當局推行專線小巴計劃，但亦應保留部份非專線小巴，以應付不同時間之不同交通需要。同時，政府應加強管理小巴收費及檢舉違反交通規則者。

(四) 政府應密切注視的士供求情況及對交通擠塞之影響，經常檢討的士收費及發牌政策。

分散上下班時間

政府鑑於在上下班繁忙時間，道路擠塞及公共交通工具不敷需求，但在其他時間，交通工具則常有許多空位，故建議工商機構實施下列分散上下班時間方法：

(一) 將上班及下班時間提早或延遲，以避免上午八時至九時及下午五時至六時之繁忙時間。

(二) 採用浮動上下班時間制：此項辦法規定在某一段時間內（例如上午十時至下午四時）員工必須在其工作地點上班，但每天之上下班時間，則可以任由員工自由選擇，祇要他們每週總工作時間達到一定標準便可。

(三) 將每週一天之休息日由星期日改為他日。

當局認為此等辦法不但可以減輕交通擠塞，且員工可以更方便快捷上下班，準時而方便快捷，將使工作效率提高，並有更多餘暇可供利用。

本會研究後向政府提出下列意見：

1. 一般廠商勉強可以提早或延遲上下班時間約半小時，但此舉並未能完全避開繁忙時間。倘將時間作更大調整，員工未必願意，且可能使公司與外界聯絡脫節。為使有關調整能最有效地疏導交通，政府應先行作出詳細調查，每半年或一年公佈一次每區每天最繁忙時間及最適當上下班時間，俾便廠商參考，及在可能情況下，適當調整其工作時間。

2. 以本港工商業結構，絕大部份廠商均不能採用浮動上下班時間制，因為一方面會擾亂生產程序及與其他有關機構聯絡脫節，另一方面增加行政工作及延長管理人員工作時間。

3. 將每週休息日改為星期一至六任何一天之可行性，須視個別工廠制度而定，例如採取輪班制之工廠往往經已實行此種方法，但一班制之工廠較難實行，員工亦可能不願意，不過政府可以廣為宣傳，鼓勵廠家員工接納此項方法。

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Hong Kong Energy Council

The Hong Kong Energy Council noted with regret that the government had arrived at a new Scheme of Control with China Light and Power Company without seeking public opinion. Besides, the new Scheme not only retained the defects of the old one, but also raised the rate of permitted return. In view of this, the Council wrote to the Secretary for Economic Services again in 1978 September and put forward the following points:

1. The government's responsibility and the consumer's interests:
 - a. The extension and the revision of the Scheme of Control was a crucial issue involving public interests. The government should seek comments from the Council or the consumer before making final decisions.
 - b. As the consumers could usefully contribute to reaching equitable agreements between the government and the power companies, negotiation with Hong Kong Electric should not proceed further without the authorities' first seeking the consumer's views.
 - c. The consumer himself was most concerned with safeguarding his own interests. Thus, it would be more equitable and effective if a consumer council responsible for monitoring the power companies would be set up comprising representatives from either consumer groups or the Council itself and from the government.
2. China Light as a public utility was responsible for making a precise estimation of future demand. However, the Company had in the past few years built up and left unused a huge spare generating capacity. Under the present Scheme of Control, its permitted return was calculated according to its fixed assets. There was no guarantee whatsoever that the Company would not over-expand its assets as a basis for reaping higher profits.
3. To serve the best interests of the consumer, the Scheme of Control should require the power companies to increase its profits through a corresponding increase in thermal efficiency, load factor or operational efficiency. The effect of this would be the continuing maintenance of the lowest possible cost for electricity supply, and likely curtailment in the need for expansion.
4. The government should review the existing formula of fuel surcharge and the reasonableness of oil prices paid by the power companies.
5. Since China Light was financing with a huge loan the construction of its new generating plant, the government should be watchful of the possibility of its applying for tariff increase on the ground

of cash-flow difficulties, forcing the consumer to bear the cost for its expansion.

Last year, the Hong Kong Energy Council held several negotiations with the government on the above points of view, resulting in a certain degree of mutual understanding.

On the other hand, owing to unstable political situations in Iran and the cut in petroleum production, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had drastically increased oil prices in 1979, forcing the world to face another oil crisis. In view of the tension in oil supply, the government implemented a series of measures for conserving energy, including the setting up of an Oil Strategy Committee, the restoration of summer time, the restrictions on the use of advertisement lightings, requesting the power companies to stop using spare generators, the arrangement of water pumping at non-peak hours, and the implementation of the energy-conservation campaign.

While supporting in principle the above measures for curbing oil consumption and recommending additional methods to save energy, the Council disagreed to the restoration of summer time which could hardly be effective and would only upset the order of daily life and economic activities. Furthermore the Council stressed that oil companies should not inflict further blows on economic growth by restraining oil supplies to industry. The Council warned that the rise of oil prices would directly lead to the increase in commercial and industrial production costs whereas the indirect results would be the weakening of both the competitive power of our exports and the purchasing power of overseas markets, soaring inflation and the slowdown of economic growth.

Scheme of Control Hong Kong Telephone Company Ltd.

As the government might revise the Scheme of Control for the Hong Kong Telephone Company Ltd. by early 1979, the Association put forward the following views to the Secretary for Economic Services in January 1979:

Gearing Ratio

The Commission of Inquiry into the Hong Kong Telephone Company recommended that the permitted return should be calculated in such a way that it was based on shareholders' funds and stressed that the gearing ratio should be maintained in the region of 70% shareholders' funds and 30% borrowings so as to prevent the Company from reaping higher profits by building up shareholders' funds. The government should, on the other hand, review the gearing ratio annually and enforce change as necessary.

Its financial position in the past few years indicated that the Company had incessantly been improving the gearing ratio which would have reached 85:15 by 1978 and the ensuing years. The government should therefore immediately review and regulate the rate of borrowings and rights issue of the Company.

By using shareholders' funds as the basis for permitted return, the Company could maintain more profits by increasing the capital for expansion but not by raising loans. The subscriber had to pay 16% return on the increased capital while if the same amount were to be financed by loans, the subscriber had only to bear the interest which would be well below 16%. In other words, failure to maintain a reasonable gearing ratio would be detrimental to the interests of the subscriber. Thus, in order to prevent the Company from making excessive profits by a lower borrowing ratio than 70:30, the Association suggested that the calculation of the permitted return should be changed in such a way that only that portion of shareholders' funds which could maintain a 70:30 gearing ratio (i.e., an amount not more than 7/3 of the deferred liabilities) was entitled to the 16% return. Any additional capital should only be awarded a return equal to the normal interest rate.

Development Fund

According to the Commission of Inquiry, the development fund belonged to the subscribers of the Telephone Company and, except for reducing or maintaining rental charges, should not be otherwise made use of.

As shareholders' capital of the Telephone Company was risk capital, there was no guarantee of a maximum permitted return. However, the government allowed the Company to make up from the development fund any shortfall in profits below the maximum permitted return. As a result, the Company was given a guaranteed return of 16% plus 20% of any profit earned in excess of the permitted return. The development fund thus became a reserve of the Company and no longer belonged to the subscriber. The original purpose for the Commission to establish the development fund was defeated since the shareholders' capital in this particular case involved no risk at all. For the sake of being fair to the subscriber, the terms of the Scheme of Control should be amended in either of the following ways:

- a. If shortfalls in profit were to be made up from the development fund, then no part of the profit earned in excess of the permitted return should be allocated to shareholders' fund, or
- b. If 20% of the excessive profit were still to be allocated to shareholders' fund, the Company should not be allowed to make up the shortfall in profit from the development fund.

Change of Accounting Policy

When the Commission of Inquiry recommended the rate of maximum return be fixed at 16% of shareholders' funds, the consideration had been based partly on the accounting policies prevailing at that time. However, the Company changed its accounting policies in 1975 which resulted in an overall increase in operating expenses shown in the profit and loss accounts. Had the accounting policies not been changed, the returns on shareholders' funds from 1975 to 1977 would have been much higher than those reported, and nearly all of them exceeded 16%. If the government believed that the change in accounting policies would produce a more logical and realistic presentation of the Company's profits, then it should have been more logical and reasonable for the rate of maximum permitted return to be adjusted downward correspondingly.

Expansion

It was understood that the Telephone Company was planning to provide a series of new services. The Association appreciated this plan of expansion but considered it more important to monitor the cost-effectiveness and the public demand for such services.

Consumer's Interests

For the sake of safeguarding the consumer's interests, the Association deemed it urgent that a consumer council be set up by the government to monitor the Telephone Company's affairs in a more equitable and effective way.

Water Charges

In 1979 January, the government proposed to increase water charges on the ground of estimated huge deficit in the water accounts. The charge for trade supplies was revised from \$4 per unit to \$5.50 per unit, an increase of 37.5%. Although a concessionary tariff would be applied for large users, the prospective beneficiaries might be just 0.2% of total trade and industrial users. As revised water charges would increase the operating costs of trade and industry, the Association expressed grave concern and submitted the following views to the Financial Secretary:

A. Waterworks Accounts

1. The depreciation, interest and maintenance charges of the already closed desalter were so huge that they amounted to about more than half of the additional income derived from the revised charges. Therefore the government should consider disposing of it in such a way as to incur minimum loss. Before its disposal, all expenses in relation to the desalter should be charged to general revenue. If this was done, there would be no need to increase water charges.
2. The depreciation rate of fixed assets for the waterworks account might be too high as depreciation, sinking fund and interests paid accounted for more than half of the total waterworks expenditure. If a more realistic and reasonable depreciation policy was adopted, there would no longer be any deficit in the waterworks accounts.
3. If the government insisted that water supply should be run on commercial principles, it should publicize essential information on revenue and expenditure and the accounting policies adopted by waterworks. In addition, the consumer should be represented in supervising the management of this utility including its pricing policy.

B. Trade and Industry Subsidizing Domestic Consumers

While trade and industry accounted for only 30% of the total territory-wide water consumption, they would have to, through the increased charges, contribute about 73% of the projected additional income. This was because trade and industry sharing larger portion of the costs of water supply and the domestic consumers received a free allowance paid from General Revenue. In other words, trade and industry consumers were subsidizing domestic consumers.

C. Concessionary Tariff

Although the government applied a concessionary tariff to big trade consumers, only 200 would qualify for it. Even among them, most had a consumption just a little over 6,000 units per four-month billing period, and hence what they could save was likely to be insignificant, not to mention the majority small and medium manufacturers who would have to bear the full impact.

D. Effect on the Economy

The revised charges would increase the operating costs and prices of various products and services and pave the way for inflation. Textile dyeing and finishing and electroplating would especially be hard hit, which would in turn affect the cost and the quality of our industrial output, and the structure of our industry.

The Association urged the government to study seriously the impact of the increase on the economy, and depending on the conclusion of this study, review the proposed increase. Before such an exercise was done, the proposed increase should be postponed.

Subsequently, the Financial Secretary responded to some of the Association's comments at the meeting of the Legislative Council but refused to adopt our suggestions. The new water charges were put into effect on 1979 April 1.

Early April, the government announced the criteria for applying concessionary tariff as follows:

- a. consumption at a rate in excess of 6,000 units per 4-month billing period is likely to be sustained for at least 12 months;
- b. high consumption is essential for the process involved;
- c. the water is used economically;
- d. practical steps have been taken to conserve or recycle water; and particularly
- e. the cost of water represents a large element in the operating costs, being no less than 5% if the water used is charged at its normal rate.

Any trade consumers who met the above criteria could apply for the concessionary tariff, i.e. the rate of \$4.00 per unit would apply to consumption in excess of 6,000 units per 4-month billing period.

The Association found that the percentage in criterion (e) was unrealistic and unfair, for factories of different production processes would receive different treatments. Therefore the Association, jointly with other trade organizations, urged the government to cancel the percentage. After a number of negotiations the government agreed to make minor amendments. According to official information, by the end of 1979 September, there were altogether only 23 trade consumers entitled to the concessionary tariff for one to three years.

White Paper on Internal Transport Policy

In 1979 May, the government released the White Paper on Internal Transport Policy. The primary transport objective was to maintain and improve the mobility of people and goods. An integrated multi-modal system would be developed on three principles: 1) improvement of the road system; 2) expansion and improvement of public transport; and 3) more economic use of the road system.

The Association made the following recommendations to the Secretary for the Environment:

1. Improvement of the Road System

- a. The White Paper had put forward detailed plans of the future road transport system. It was hoped that the government had already incorporated into these plans long-term considerations on new town planning, type and size of transport facilities, population growth and mobility, and subsidiary facilities such as car parks, so as to avoid as far as possible future inconvenience and subsequent modification due to inadequate design of the road system.
- b. Frequent and repetitive road works of government and public utilities were the main cause of serious traffic jams. Adequate arrangements should be made so that routine maintenance works of various organizations could be co-ordinated and carried out at the same time. In addition, government should exercise greater control on road works to speed up the projects and avoid delay.

2. More Economic Use of the Road System

- a. According to the White Paper, when the MTR was opened, other public transport modes would adjust their services to form an integrated system with the MTR, and the passengers would be given a choice between different modes of transport facilities. However, it was hoped that the government would publicize the planned route network to seek public comments before it was put into operation.
- b. In view of the fact that the MTR cost about \$100 billion to build and enjoyed a lot of privileges during construction, the government should closely monitor its services and charges.
- c. Transport of goods
 - (i) The White Paper proposed a number of restrictions to reduce the growth rate of goods vehicles. The Association strongly disagreed to these proposals because they would bring inconvenience and harmful effects to business activities.

The White Paper had made extensive study and planning on the moving of passengers. Comparatively, its deliberations on the moving of goods seemed inadequate.

(ii) The growth of goods vehicles was a consequence of economic development. According to statistics, it was clear that the increase in the number of goods vehicles was closely related to the growth in cargo carried and there was no evidence that it had grown excessively. As the Hong Kong economy relied on export, industry and other road users had common interest to see export would not be hindered in any way. Hence cargo transport should be given priority in using the road network.

(iii) Although the number of light goods vehicles had grown faster than the heavy ones, it had not overgrown compared with the cargo carried. Light goods vehicles were more economical and convenient in service, as they coped well with the need of our manufacturers who frequently sub-contracted part of their production, and who worked on orders of small size. Therefore, restrictions on light goods vehicles would affect adversely economic development.

(iv) Road congestion caused by goods vehicles was largely a result of insufficient and inadequate parking facilities.

3. Expansion and Improvement of Public Transport

1. Tram was an important mode of public transport, and it was inappropriate that the White Paper did not make suitable reference about it. The government should examine carefully the service and efficiency of trams and whether there were ways to improve their performance. Only when the answers to these questions were negative should the government consider replacing trams by constructing other modes of transport such as the light rail or an MTR Island Line. Furthermore, before considering to proceed with the light rail system, the government should disclose the proposed plans for the public to comment.
2. The bus services must be urgently improved, especially in reliability, passenger loading, and delay for repair. Also more buses should be on service.
3. The Association supported the proposal of franchised 'maxicab' operation for public light buses, but a certain amount of PLBs should be reserved for free operation to cope with the changing needs of different times and at different places. Also the government should regulate their fares and intensify action against their contraventions against traffic rules.
4. The government should pay close attention to the supply of and demand for taxi service and its effect on traffic flow; it should make regular review of the taxi fares and the licensing policy.

Staggered Working Hours

The government felt that during peak periods when people were travelling to and from work or school, the capacity of the roads and public transport could not meet demand. At other times, however, there was usually spare capacity. Therefore the government suggested trade and industry could consider adopting the following staggered working hours to spread peak periods demand:

- a. having a later or earlier starting and finishing time to avoid the peak periods of 8 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.;
 - b. "flexi-time": employees were required to be at their place of work between certain fixed hours (e.g. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.) but were given discretion to choose daily when they would be at work before and after those times, provided their total hours of work each week reached a prescribed minimum;
 - c. appointing a weekday as the weekly rest day in place of Sunday.
- After obtaining members' opinion, the Association forwarded the following comments to the government:
- a. In general, manufacturers could make limited adjustment to their working hours, say, half an hour earlier or later to start or finish. However, even after such a change, the starting or finishing hours might still fall within rush time. Bigger time adjustment would meet with workers' reluctance and the risk of losing contact with other organizations. In order to make such adjustments more conducive to relieve traffic congestion, the government should carry out detailed research about the traffic situation in different areas and advise and provide guidelines to the companies in different areas the suitable time periods for starting or finishing work.
 - b. The present structure of trade and industry does not allow the majority of manufacturers to adopt flexi-time. The measure would seriously disrupt the production process and manufacturers would lose contact with other organizations. It would also increase administrative work and lengthen the working hours of supervisory staff.
 - c. The practicability of appointing a weekday as the weekly rest day in place of Sunday depended on the production system. Those factories operating on shift had already adopted this measure but it might be more difficult for other factories. Workers might be reluctant to have such a change. However, public education could persuade the public to accept a rest day on weekdays.

財務

銀行服務收費問題

香港外匯銀行公會決定於一九七八年七月一日起，調整各項外匯及單據服務手續費，部份收費增幅達百分之一百。此舉不但影響一般進出口之費用，更大大增加小額定單出口商之負擔。本會對此問題十分關注，並應香港出口商會邀請與香港總商會、印度商會共同設立銀行收費專家小組，彙集所屬會員意見，聯合致函該公會促予改善。

一九七九年初，香港外匯銀行公會宣佈由二月一日起，減低處理小額單據之最低手續費，及用郵遞方式處理之押匯信用證通知與修改服務手續費。

各社團銀行收費專家小組對外匯銀行公會之決定表示歡迎，但仍希望其能減低其他收費，特別是有關進口押匯方面之收費。惟該公會表示對小組所提之建議暫不予考慮，並拒絕共同討論問題。因此，專家小組之成員於一九七九年五月廿九日成立工商社團「銀行服務」研究委員會，香港美國商會及香港工業總會亦加入為委員。該委員會決定由各成員機構向所屬會員徵詢有關銀行服務及收費之意見，並向銀行界繼續交涉。

一九七九至八〇年度財政預算案

一九七八至七九年度，由於內部經濟需求較生產總值增長得更快，形成有形貿易赤字日大，港元匯值貶低，通貨膨脹加速，出口競爭能力減弱。財政司於一九七九至八〇年度預算案中，提出多項冷卻過熱經濟之措施，包括降低及放緩政府開支增長率，減少個別市場（如建築業）之反常現象，降低貨物供應量以抑制私人需求增長率。

本會認為該預算案對抑制本港內部經濟活動過熱作用不會太大，因為公共開支佔全部經濟活動之比率仍維持在百分之十九點六，不過政府在公共建設增長率方面大幅度收縮，相信對建築業會有一定冷卻作用，可以減少其他資源如製造業勞工繼續流向建築業，但當局應在公共開支方面，作更詳細檢討，以求簡化程序及編制，加強行政效率。

本會並認為政府願意通過控制公共開支以調整經濟整體需求，似乎是對傳統放任政策之一項突破。不過，政府尚未能改變基本態度，扶助工業發展，增加出口能力，仍令人失望。

根據財政司預測，一九七九年度出口總值增長率將只有百分之八，通貨膨脹、港元貶值及外國保護主義高漲之威脅將更嚴重。故本會力促政府應利用龐大盈餘，扶助工業發展。對政府削減機器折舊計算及提高折舊率表示歡迎，但政府限制內部信貸增長，可能增加工商業貸款成本及使其資金週轉更有困難，此點不容忽視。同時，七八至七九年度政府收支盈餘低達十六億元，不應再增加本費，加重市民及工商業負擔。在個人免稅額方面，祇有微不足道的寬免，對於減輕中下收入階層的負擔，並無實益。

FINANCE

Bank Charges

The Exchange Banks' Association (EBA) decided to increase the charges for import and export bills as from 1978 July 1. Some of the increases went as high as 100 per cent. The decision not only affected the cost of export in general but also added burden to exporters who catered to small consignments. CMA was concerned about this matter and upon the invitation of the Hong Kong Exporters' Association, CMA, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce jointly set up the Bank Charges Ad Hoc Committee to seek members' views as the basis of discussion with the EBA for a review of the situation.

In early 1979, the EBA announced that with effect from February 1, the minimum charges for small transactions, advising documentary credits and their amendments received by mail would be reduced.

The Ad Hoc Committee welcomed the revision, but hoped that the EBA could adjust other charges particularly those relating to import transactions. The EBA, however, declined the Committee's suggestions to review at that point of time, or to have formal discussions together. On 1979 May 29, the Ad Hoc Committee was transformed into the Joint Association's Committee on Bank Services. The American Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries subsequently joined the Committee. The Committee resolved that individual associations should seek their members' views on bank services and charges and the Committee would try to continue its dialogue with the banking sector.

The 1979-80 Budget

During 1978-79, the growth rate of total final demand moved faster than that of gross domestic product. This widened the visible trade deficit, Kong dollar and reduced Hong Kong's competitiveness. In the Financial Secretary's Budget for 1979-80, economy. These included slowing down the growth rate of government expenditure; minimising distortions within individual markets (e.g. the market for the output of the building and construction industry), and constraining the growth rate of private domestic demand by reducing the growth rate of money supply.

The Association felt that the Budget would not work to a large extent towards controlling the overheated economy as the size of the public sector relative to overall economic activities remained at a high percentage of 19.5. The government's considerable slash in expenditure for public building and construction was believed to have a definite cooling effect over the building and construction boom. That would reduce the movement of resources, such as manpower, from the manufacturing sector to the construction industry. The government had to study public expenditure in great detail to simplify work procedures and to raise administrative efficiency.

The government achieved a breakthrough in its bid to regulate overall economic demand through slowing down public expenditure, which was a deviation from the traditional laissez-faire policy. It was disappointing that the government did not alter their attitude towards assisting industry and strengthen Hong Kong's potential for export.

The Financial Secretary forecast that the growth rate of domestic exports in 1979 would only be eight per cent. The problems of inflation, the weakening Hong Kong dollar and rising protectionism would aggravate. The Association hence strongly urged the government to utilize the huge surpluses to assist industrial development. It welcomed the Financial Secretary's proposal to simplify the method of calculating capital allowance and to raise depreciation allowance for machinery. However, the government's move to curtail credit expansion could increase the cost of borrowing and create cash-flow problems to trade and industry. Furthermore, as the government enjoyed surpluses of \$1,600 million, there should be no need to increase water charges to add to the burden of the people and industry. On the proposal of increasing personal allowance in salary tax, the Association was of the view that the tax reduction was minimal and as such, would not alleviate the difficulties of the middle and lower income groups.

貿易



本會與香港總商會合辦之赴南美貿易團於七九年二月廿四日出發時攝
The Hong Kong Trade Delegation to South America jointly organised by the Association and the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce set out on 1979 February 24.

赴南美貿易團

為加強本港及南美各國之貿易關係，本會與香港總商會於一九七九年二月二十四日至三月二十日聯合舉辦赴南美貿易團，參加廠商共二十家，團員達二十四人。該貿易團為本港首次在南美之貿易拓展活動，行程包括委內瑞拉之加拉加斯及馬加烈達，巴拿馬之巴拿馬市及科隆，智利之聖地牙哥及阿根廷之布宜諾斯艾利斯等。

該貿易團推銷之產品計有玩具、電器、電子製品、五金製品、人造首飾、塑膠及尼龍製品等。在訪南美期間，除獲有宜諾斯艾利斯波士頓銀行借出展覽廳展出團員產品外，該團亦在各地酒店舉行產品陳列。

在當地貿易促進機構及波士頓銀行協助下，此次訪問獲得擴大宣傳，以致人口商反應熱烈。該團在各地所獲定單總額為港幣八百萬元，另在洽商中之定單額達千二百餘萬元。

鑑於該貿易團成績美滿，本會決定於十月及十一月間再度組團前往智利及阿根廷，以加強及充份利用機會與該地區建立貿易關係。

商品敘述法案

一九七九年，政府徵詢本會對商品敘述法案意見。該法案乃取代現行之商品內容標註條例，為消費者提供更佳保障，包括錯誤及誤導商品敘述及虛偽廣告，商品價錢之錯誤指示及誤導，偽造商標等，並授權要求在商品本身附上若干資料。

由於該法案對消費者及誠實商人皆可獲益，本會予以支持，並提出下列意見：

1. 在頒布任何「標註命令」前應徵詢有關行業之意見，並給予充分時間，以便在貨品上加上適當標註。
2. 有關管轄錯誤誤導減低售價之行為，事實難予執行。
3. 為避免法例過於干涉商業活動，負責調查之官員須有授權方可進入商業樓宇搜查及帶走有關文件。
4. 由於從調查所得之資料極為秘密，故對以漏洩洩露在執行該法例時所獲得之商業秘密，所定罰款五千元之限額太低，應予提高。

簽發產地來源證

本會自一九六七年起，獲香港政府按照國際簡化海

關手續會證規定，授權簽發各類產地來源證。本會所簽發之證書，除受法律保障外，並獲海外各國承認。

在過去一年中，本港為應入口國家之要求，輸往美國非橡膠鞋類及列入香港與歐洲自由貿易協定範圍內有關紡織品之產地來源標準已予修訂。

簽證方面，鑑於各項關稅不斷高漲，本會已由一九七九年四月起調整簽證收費。目前簽證者包括下列各類：

- 香港產地來源證——證明貨品在本港製造。
- 加工產品證——證明貨品曾在本地加工，但根據既定之產地來源標準，不能作為在本港製造。
- 轉口貨品證——證明轉口貨品之來源。
- 貨品轉口證——證明貨品由來源地直接輸往入口國。
- 普及特惠稅來源證——供輸往加拿大、日本及瑞士之本港貨品，申請普及特惠稅待遇。

香港產品陳列中心

香港產品陳列中心在過去一年內，已負起宣傳港貨作用，為本港廠商帶來不少生意。

為介紹本港工業多元化產品，該中心定期將陳列品更換。並舉辦下列專題展覽，及展出各項比之優勝產品，如香港新產品比賽及最佳出口產品比賽：

一九七八年	六月至七月	家庭用品展覽
	八月至九月	傢俱及室內裝飾品展覽
	十月至十二月	玩具及禮品展覽
一九七九年	一月至三月	成衣及紡織品展覽
	四月	一九七九年香港新產品展覽
	五月至六月	電器及電子產品展覽

該中心和貿易諮詢部門已成為轉運貿易消息及宣傳香港產品之中心，深受海外及本地貿易家歡迎，所以本會一向深信展覽為促進貿易之最佳途徑。

TRADE

Hong Kong Trade Delegation to South America

For the promotion of trade between South American countries and Hong Kong, the Association in conjunction with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce organized the Hong Kong Trade Delegation to South America. The mission comprising of twenty-four senior executives from twenty establishments was the first of its kind which visited four South American countries in one row. Between 1979 February 24 and March 20, it visited Caracas and Margarita in Venezuela, Panama City and Colon in Panama, Santiago in Chile and Buenos Aires in Argentina.

The delegation represented a wide range of products including garments, toys, electrical appliances, electronics, metalware, artificial jewellery, plastic and nylon products. Display of samples were staged in hotels in cities visited except in Buenos Aires where the display was held at the Exposition Hall of the Bank of Boston.

With the assistance of the local trade organizations and the Bank of Boston, the delegation was given widespread publicity and obtained very encouraging response from Importers. The value of orders received during the tour amounted to some HK\$8 million and business valuing HK\$12 million was under negotiation.

In view of the response received the Association decided to despatch another delegation to Chile and Argentina in October/November to follow up and maximize the contacts established during the first visit.

Trade Description Bill

In 1979, the government invited comments on the Trade Description Bill which would replace the existing Merchandise Marks Ordinance and provide additional protection to consumers relating to false and misleading description of goods (including statements used in advertisements), false and misleading indication as to price of goods, forgery of trade marks, and confer power to require certain information to be marked on goods.

The Association supported the Bill since it would be of benefit to both consumers and honest traders, but pointed out that:

1. before the enforcement of marking orders which require specific goods to be marked with or accompanied by any information or instructions relating to the goods, the relevant sector(s) of industry or trade should be consulted. Adequate notice and time should be given for them to make the necessary adjustment;
2. the provision to prohibit false indication that goods were sold at a reduced price would be difficult to implement;
3. it should be ensured that investigation officers would only enter business premises for detention or search of documents, etc. with authorization to avoid undue interference with business activities, and
4. considering the extremely confidential nature of the information an officer may obtain during investigation, a heavier penalty than a fine of HK\$5,000 ought to be imposed on those who disclose such information.

Certification

Since 1967 the Association has been one of the government approved certification organisations for the issue of all kinds of certificates of origin under the International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities, 1923. Its certificates are legally protected and internationally accepted.

During the year under review, the origin certification arrangements for the export of non-rubber footwear to USA and the textile products covered by the HK/EEC Textile Agreement were revised upon the request of the importing countries. Administration-wise, owing to the rising cost of operation, the Association adjusted its certification charges in 1979 April.

The types of certificates of origin the Association issues are:

- Certificate of Origin for Hong Kong manufactures or produce
- Certificate of Processing for goods which have undergone certain processes in Hong Kong but are nonetheless not recognized as of Hong Kong Origin according to established origin-conferring criteria
- Certificate of Origin - re-export for imports re-exported from Hong Kong
- Certificate of Origin - without transit/transshipment for exports from a supplying country for direct shipment to the importing country
- Certificate of Origin - Form A for claim to generalised preference of Hong Kong exports to Canada, Japan and Switzerland.

Hong Kong Products Display Centre

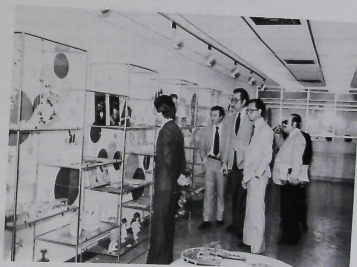
The Hong Kong Products Display Centre has been generating more business for local manufacturers in the year under review. The Centre, though modest in size, has functioned to fulfil its role in the promotion of Hong Kong exports.

With the objective to present a total picture of Hong Kong industry, the Centre changed its exhibits regularly. During the year under review, the following displays were held together with the award winning items of various competitions, such as the Hong Kong New Products Competition and the Best Export Products Competition:

1978 June - July
Display of Householdware

August - September
Display of Furniture and Interior Decorative Items
1979 January - March
Display of Clothing and Accessories
April
1979 Hong Kong New Products Display
May - June
Display of Electrical and Electronic Items

The Centre together with its Trade Enquiry Section has become a centre for trade information, business contacts and the presentation of Hong Kong products. It has gained encouraging response from overseas as well as local buyers. This reconfirmed the Association's belief that exhibition is the best means of trade promotion.



墨西哥經濟代表團參觀香港產品陳列中心。
A Mexico Economic Mission visited the Hong Kong Products Display Centre.



香港產品陳列中心舉辦玩具及禮品專題展覽之一。
Toys and gifts on display at the Hong Kong Products Display Centre.

標準

廠商會檢定中心

本會應於工商界對產品檢定與技術顧問服務之需求日漸增加，乃着手籌備成立檢定中心，由產品檢定中心工作委員會負責策劃一切。

該中心位於本會大廈，將提供廣泛之玩具檢定服務，包括玩具之易燃性及化學與機械性質，並為廠商檢定紡織品、木料與工業廢水及電器製品，例如家庭電器、照明用具、插頭、插座、電燈、電線及其他物料與產品，包括漆油、塑料、橡膠、搪瓷、石灰、水泥、沙泥、洗滌劑和提粉等。此外，該中心又提供有關改進產品質素、設計與製造程序等之技術顧問服務。

該中心定於一九七九年十二月開幕，本會已聘請趙丹林博士為檢定中心經理。

十進制

度量衡十進制委員會決定推行十進制，應以市民自願接受為原則。該委員會已完成兩份有關製造業及消費者日常活動之調查報告書。此外，又成立下列小組委員會及行業委員會，促使各有關方面推行十進制。

- 建築及土木工程小組委員會
- 消費品及服務小組委員會
- 教育及工業訓練小組委員會
- 製造、機械業及工業物料小組委員會
- 公共關係小組委員會
- 公共事業及服務小組委員會

各行業代表均被邀請參予「製造、機械業及工業物料小組委員會」轄下之組織，製訂計劃，逐漸改用十進之國際單位。

公共關係小組委員會已籌備各種刊物及宣傳活動，以推廣採用國際單位與宣傳採用十進制之需要。

本會出席度量衡十進制委員會之代表為尹德勝先生，尹先生同時出任製造、機械業及工業物料小組委員會及公共關係小組委員會之副主席。

電線及附件安全標準

為確保電線裝置符合標準，一九七八年底，香港電燈公司表示有意規定用戶必須裝置符合英國安全標準之電線及附件。根據該公司指出，在本港製造之電線及附件，祇有少數符合英國標準檢定證實合格，且部份常用外發生。

本會原則上同意香港電燈公司之建議，使消費者獲得安全保障，但本會促請該公司應接納本港檢定機構根據英國標準進行之檢定。

STANDARDS

CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories

In view of the increasing demand from trade and industry for product testing and technical consultancy services, the Association undertook to set up the Testing and Certification Laboratories (TCL). Planning and details of establishment were handled by the Working Party on Product Testing.

The TCL would be housed in the Association's premises and would provide a comprehensive range of toy testing in flammability, chemical, and mechanical areas, together with testing on textiles, water and pollutants, electrical products, such as household appliances, lighting fixtures, plugs and sockets, cables and wires, etc., and various other materials and commodities, e.g. paints, plastic and rubber materials, enamelware, lime, cement, soil, sand, detergent, cleansing powder, etc.

Consultancy services in product development, and concerning improvements to product design, quality and production processes etc. would also be available to manufacturers.

The Association engaged Dr. D.L. Chiu as its Laboratories Manager. Preparation work had been pursued actively and the TCL would come into operation by December 1979.

Metrication

The Metrication Committee adopted as a principle that metrication should be implemented on a voluntary basis in Hong Kong.

The Committee had completed two survey reports concerning the state of metrication in the manufacturing industries and in everyday consumer activities. On the other hand, the following sub-committees and sector committees were established to further promote metrication in their relevant areas:

- Building, Construction and Civil Engineering
- Consumer Goods and Services
- Education and Industrial Training
- Manufacturing and Engineering Industries and Industrial Materials
- Public Relations
- Public Utilities and Services

Representatives from various industries were invited to join the industrial groups set up under the Manufacturing and Engineering and Industrial Materials sector committee to formulate programmes for gradual switch-over to SI units.

Various publications and promotional activities were prepared by the Public Relations Sub-committee to explain and publicize the use of SI units and broadcast the need for metrication.

Mr. Paul Yin, representing the Association on the Metrication Committee, was also Vice-Chairman of the Manufacturing and Engineering and Industrial Materials Sector Committee and the Public Relations Sub-Committee.

Standards for Electrical Wiring Accessories

In order to ensure a definite safety standard in electricity installation, Hong Kong Electric Company informed in late 1978 that the Company intended to accept only locally manufactured electrical wiring accessories which had been certified as meeting the performance tests of British Standards. According to the Company, very few Hong Kong-made electrical accessories had been submitted for British Standard Specification tests and some commonly used accessories such as electrical plugs and sockets had proved to be unreliable and in some cases dangerous in use.

For the same reason of ensuring safety and protection for the consumer, the Association supported Hong Kong Electric's proposal and recommended that the company would accept testings conducted by local testing laboratories in accordance with the relevant BS standards.

技術與產品發展



工商署長敦義參觀香港新產品及得獎產品。
The Hon. D.H. Jordan, Director of Trade Industry and Customs examined the winners of the Hong Kong New Products Competition.

一九七九年香港新產品比賽

本會為促進香港廠商從事產品研究，發展多元化新產品，廣徵舉辦香港新產品比賽。該項比賽已獲得工商界大力支持，參加贊助之機構計有政府工商署、香港出口信用保險局、香港總商會、香港生產力促進中心、香港貿易發展局及九龍青年商會等。

比賽產品分為八類，根據其功能、設計、品質、製造技術及原料選擇五項標準評判。頒獎典禮於一九七九年四月二日舉行，由工商署長左敦義主持頒獎。下列三項產品榮獲「香港新產品獎」：

- 電子產品類—
- 樂德電子（遠東）有限公司出品之電腦收譯機
- 玩具及文娛用品類—
- Novag Industries 出品之電腦象棋遊戲機
- 鐘錶類—
- 羅加國際有限公司出品之電子防盜對講機
- 此外，並有八項產品獲優獎：
- 電話類—
- 安歷士電業有限公司出品之汽車時表
- 百利工具製造有限公司出品之手提光管燈
- 電子產品類—
- 能達電子有限公司出品之電腦電話及電腦電話附加器
- 安達記憶系統有限公司出品之無線電話機
- 的現洋行出品之電子記秒表
- 塑膠產品類—
- 美嘉實業有限公司出品之旅行餐具
- 玩具及文娛用品類—
- 愛富電子產品有限公司出品之電腦式電視遊戲機
- Concept 2000 HK Ltd. 出品之 Lite'n Learn Electronic Organ

工商署長獎則由樂德電子（遠東）有限公司出品之電腦收譯機獲得。

本會並從廠商報出之各項新產品展覽，於頒獎典禮時預先展出，正式展覽則由一九七九年四月一日至五月十日，在會產品陳列中心舉行，專供海外買家參觀。

一九七八年度香港包裝星獎比賽

本會與香港工業總會屬下香港包裝委員會聯合舉辦一九七八年度香港包裝星獎比賽，由評選委員選出五項傑出包裝，分別頒給香港包裝星獎，另有三項獲得優獎。獲獎名單如下：

- 香港包裝星獎—
- 保護包裝類—
- 紀歷商業設計有限公司之書套
- 紙製包裝類—
- 鍾士華先生之禮品盒及購物袋
- 塑膠包裝類—
- 偉明塑膠製品廠之 PVC 摺疊式公文包
- 金屬包裝類—
- 永南食品有限公司之金屬油罐
- 陳列包裝類—
- 永南食品有限公司之冷凍食品紙盒

- 優異獎—
- 保護包裝類—
- 亞洲無線電工廠有限公司之卡式收音錄音機包裝
- 塑膠包裝類—
- 紀歷商業設計有限公司之糖果盒
- 玻璃包裝類—
- 和記洋行之糖果瓶

一九七九年香港時裝設計獎

一九七九年香港時裝節青年時裝設計家創作表演，有十七位設計家參加角逐香港時裝設計獎，評選結果，由高倩登小姐獲得。

香港時裝設計獎乃由本會在一九七七年所創設，旨在推廣時裝設計及表揚傑出年青設計人才。並邀請世界時裝知名人士擔任評判，一九七九年之評判委員，包括高田、韋思德、范歌麗女士、賈妮達女士、貝絲坦女士、巴達士、荻原和卡蒂女士，由本會會長倪少傑任評判委員會主席。

工業投資

本會繼續促進海外人士來港投資，加強各地與香港工商界之合作活動，並提供多方協助，使投資合作生產包括獲取專利製造權及包工等得以實現。此等活動不但能增加就業機會，擴大香港工業基礎，使之趨向多元化，且可提高本港工業科技之水平。

本會派有代表出席港日貿易合作委員會。該委員會屬下工業發展工作小組負有特別任務，以促進港日工業投資。該小組已安排頻密活動，期望增進日本工商界在本港之投資。

專用權註冊

一九七八年三月，政府成立專用權研究小組，研究本港現行專用權之保障及是否可能改善其制度。該小組之職權範圍如下：

(一)審查本港目前祇適用於已在英國獲准有效的專用權註冊制度及其優點或缺點。

(二)審查本港一般製造商及工業界對有關專用權的需要。

(三)其他國家有關批准或註冊專用權之條文，若對本港情況適合或有幫助者，應加以考慮。

四考慮本港是否需任何新專用權制度，並按照以上調查所得結論，就目前之註冊英國專用權條例提出建議修訂，制定一項新條例以應付本港現在及未來之需要，及

(五)考慮及審查任何其他有關事件。

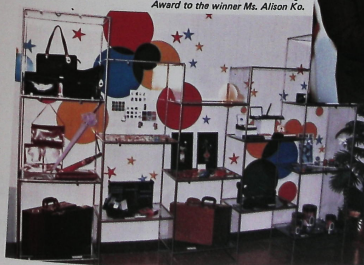
該研究小組曾公開徵詢各界人士意見，本會已搜集會員意見，提供該小組參考。

大部份廠商認為本港透過檢查制度設置獨立之專用局值得進行，但基於設備及專業人材問題，涉及龐大經費，且在實施時困難甚多。本港沿用現行英國制度，可在歐洲及英國殖民地獲得更大專用保障。

該研究小組成員均贊同上述結論，並成立法律小組，研究修訂本港現行專用權註冊條例，以解決本港廠商及發明人所遭遇之若干困難。



會長倪少傑代表本會頒發一九七九年時裝設計獎給得獎者高倩登小姐。
President Ngai Shiu-kit presented the 1979 Hong Kong Fashion Design Award to the winner Ms. Alison Ko.



香港產品陳列中心舉辦玩具及禮品專題展覽之二。
Toys and gifts featured at the Hong Kong Products Display Centre.

TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

1979 Hong Kong New Products Competition

The Association continued to organize the Hong Kong New Products Competition to encourage product research and development, and diversification into new industries.

The competition attracted increasing support from trade and industry, and it was sponsored by the Trade Industry & Customs Department (Hong Kong Government), Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Hong Kong Productivity Centre, the Hong Kong Trade Development Council and the Kowloon Jaycoes.

Entries classifying into 9 categories were judged on the criteria of functional efficiency, design, quality standard, production technique and choice of materials.

The awards were presented by Hon. D.H. Jordan, Director of Trade Industry and Customs on 1979 April 2.

Winners of the Hong Kong New Product Award were:

Electronic Products Category —

Teletext Decoding Receiver
by Radofin Electronics (Far East) Ltd.

Toys and Hobby Items Category —

Chess Computer
by Navag Industries Ltd.

Miscellaneous Category —

Audioscope
by Jag International Sales Ltd.

Eight products were selected for Certificate of Merit. These included:

Electronic Products Category —

Car Coffee Maker
by Anex Electrical Co. Ltd.

Fluorescent Lantern
by Parly Tools Mfg. Ltd.

Electronic Products Category —

Computer Telephone and Add-on-Dialer
by Lambda Electronics Ltd.
Cordless Telephone
by Eitek Memory Products Ltd.
Electronic Stopwatch
by Deacon & Co. Ltd.

Plastic Products Category —

Picnic Set
by Maker Ind. Co. Ltd.

Toys and Hobby Items Category —

Video Programmable System
by Eaca Electronic Products Ltd.
Lite/N Learn Electronic Organ
by Concept 2000 (HK) Ltd.

The Director of Trade Industry and Customs Award was won by the Teletext Decoding Receiver produced by Radofin Electronics (Far East) Ltd.

A Preview of the Hong Kong New Products Show was also staged in conjunction with the award presentation. It featured a comprehensive range of new products selected among local manufacturers.

The Show itself was held from 1979 April 9 to May 10 at the CMA Product Display Centre. Viewing was restricted to overseas buyers.

1978 Hong Kong Packstar Competition

The 1978 Hong Kong Packstar Competition was co-organized by the Hong Kong Packaging Council, an advisory council under the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, and the Association.

Five outstanding packages were selected among the entries to win the Hong Kong Packstar Award. These were:

Protective Category —

Bookcase
by Clic Studios Ltd.



工商署左敦義長主持一九七九年香港新產品比賽頒獎典禮。

The Hon. D.H. Jordan, Director of Trade Industry and Customs, officiated at the award presentation ceremony of the Hong Kong New Products Competition.

Paper Category —

Gift Boxes and Shopping Bag
by Mr. Stephen Chung

Plastic Category —

PVC Collapsible Attache Case
by Wiseman Plastic Products Co.

Metal Category —

Metal Oil Containers
by Winner Food Products Ltd.

Display Category —

Paper Boxes for Frozen Food
by Winner Food Products Ltd.

Three packages also won Certificates of Merit:

Protective Category —

Package for Radio Cassette Recorder
by Asia International Electronics Ltd.

Plastic Category —

Candies Box
by Clic Studios Ltd.

Glass Category —

Jar for Candies
by John D. Hutchison Trading Ltd.

The Hon. T.K. Ann, presented the awards and certificates to the winners at the presentation ceremony held on 1978 August 23.

1979 Hong Kong Fashion Design Award

Ms. Alison Ko was voted winner of the 1979 Hong Kong Fashion Design Award by an international panel of judges among 17 designers participated in the Young Designers' Show staged during the Hong Kong Ready-to-Wear Festival.

The Award was first established by the Association in 1977 to promote fashion design and recognize outstanding young design talent. Famous fashion personalities around the world were invited to serve as judges.

Members of the 1979 judging panel included Kenzo Takada, Norman Wechsler, Ms. Gloria Vanderbilt, Ms. Anita Gallo, Mrs. Joan Burstein, David Bardas, Koji Hagihara and Ms. Dale Kern. Mr. S.K. Ngai, President of the Association, chaired the panel.

Industrial Investments

The Association continued to promote direct overseas investment and co-operational activities between overseas and local parties.

Assistance was rendered to help materialize proposals for joint ventures in production and other forms of co-operation, such as licensing, sub-contracting, etc. Such activities would not only create employment opportunities, but would also broaden

and diversify Hong Kong's industrial base and enhance the existing level of technology of our industry.

The Association was represented in the Hong Kong/Japan Business Co-operation Committee. Its Working Committee on Industrial Development was given the specific task to promote industrial investment between Japan and Hong Kong. A very busy programme had been arranged to increase Japanese investments in Hong Kong.

Registration of Patents

In March 1978, the government set up the Patents Working Party to examine existing system of patents protection in Hong Kong and to consider possible improvements.

The Working Party's terms of reference were:

1. To examine the existing system of registration of patents in Hong Kong, applying only to patents already having effect in Britain, its advantages and disadvantages;
2. To examine the needs of manufacturers and industry in general in Hong Kong in relation to the registration of patents;
3. To consider the provisions relating to the granting or registration of patents in other countries in so far as they may be considered to be of relevance or assistance to the situation in Hong Kong;
4. To consider what, if any, new patent system is required in Hong Kong, and to recommend, on the basis of conclusions reached from the above investigations, amendments to the existing registration of Britain's patents ordinance or the enactment of a new ordinance to meet Hong Kong's existing and future needs; and
5. To consider and examine any other relevant matters arising.

The Association gathered views from members for the Working Party's consideration. Besides, the Working Party also openly invited comments from the public.

The general opinion of industrialists was that the establishment of an original registration system based on examination though desirable, would be too costly and difficult to operate because of the facilities and expertise involved. Hong Kong's attachment to the UK system made available broader protection in Europe and other British Commonwealth countries.

The conclusions were endorsed by the members of the Working Party. However, a legal sub-committee was established to consider amendments and improvements to the existing legislation and to eliminate some of the problems encountered by Hong Kong manufacturers and inventors.

會務



第二十三屆會董主席黃鴻修先生與會董成員合影。黃鴻修先生獲選為主席，與會董成員合影。黃鴻修先生獲選為主席，與會董成員合影。

黃鴻修會長病逝

本會第二十三屆會長黃鴻修先生，不幸於一九七八年十月二十日在新加坡病逝。本會特於十月廿四日下午二時至五時，在會所大廈十樓舉行悼念會，是日親臨致祭及致送輓聯、花圈者計有宣德名流、社會賢達、工商鉅子、社團首長、各國駐港使節及各界親友逾千人，備極哀榮。

黃鴻修先生為福建惠安人，先後就讀於燕京大學、菲律賓大學，畢業於廣州嶺南大學。畢生致力工商發展，且熱心公益，服務社會，貢獻甚大。一九六二至六六年曾兩任本會會長，建樹良多。一九七六年十一月又為本會元老及會員力挽復出主持會務，雖健康欠佳，仍力疾從公，鞠躬盡瘁，以致宿疾加劇，遽然去世，痛失良材，咸表惋惜。

選舉第二十三屆會董

本會第二十三屆會董選舉，因上屆會長黃鴻修先生於一九七八年十月二十日在新加坡病逝，故延至一九七九年三月廿二日會員大會後舉行，選出新任會董七十五人。經補選會董十人，並於四月四日下午五時在正副會長、結果由侯少傑、黃保欣、張乃榮、鄭正訓、周克強、鄭維志當選為副會長，同時選出常務會董二十五人，各按專業委員會及小組委員會主任委員。

侯少傑會長當選後隨即致辭，謂本屆會董選舉，各位會員本著廠商一家的優待傳統，精誠團結，慎重賢能，當選會董均屬工業界精英，人才鼎盛，這是可喜的現象。相信本會今後對發展會務，繁榮本港工商業，必能百尺竿頭更進一步。

侯會長指出，倘政府祇談設法抑制通貨膨脹，減少公共開支，調節貨幣供應，收縮信貸等政策，而未能對工業界作出實質上的扶助，誠恐今後所遭遇的惡劣形勢會日益嚴重。本會為工業團體，現在所次呼籲政府應利用低利率，向工業界提供低息長期貸款，以抵銷銀行提高利率所造成廠商對資金運用的不便，同時應增加工業用地，以限制用途方式，將工業地出售予直接使用者，以遏止地價繼續上漲，減少投機活動。並與工業

團體合作，改善資料供應及諮詢服務，協助廠商改良技術及產品多元化。

另一方面，由於石油不斷大幅度加價，將來供應數量及價格都難免有所變化，政府宜考慮應付因此可能導致的各種困難，應及早廣設開闢原料供應來源，及加強推行能源節約計劃。本會同人雖面對內外不利因素，仍努力開拓新市場及改良產品質素，並願與政府保持緊密合作，加強本港工商經濟的發展。

修訂會章

本會章程自一九七五年三月二十六日會員特別大會通過修訂後，轉瞬已逾三年，為適應實際環境之進展，第二十二屆會董會組織修訂委員會，負責研究修訂會章工作，經擬具本會章程修訂草案，獲得公司註冊官批准，並於一九七八年十二月十九日舉行會員特別大會通過實施。

此次修訂會章之主要內容，1. 會董所派出之非註冊代表，會董會有權決定不予接納。2. 會董會最少每兩月開會一次。3. 會董會副主席（即本會副會長）由三人改為三人至五人。4. 本會經費之支出，如未列入預算，或因舉辦事業而遭受之損失，須經會董會通過後，作特別經費交付之。5. 增加校董會一章，規定本會職責先修學校校董會成員與校監之資格及任免程序。

九龍辦事處

本會九龍辦事處原設於旺角彌敦道六百六十四號六〇一室，因該址狹窄，於一九七九年七月九日遷往彌敦道六百七十三號新置置銀行大廈六〇五室，電話五九四五一及五九四三三九號。繼續為九龍區會員及非會員提供服務，並發發各類來函。該辦事處行政助理徐淑秋小姐經常拜訪區內廠商，加強彼此連絡，以探討面對有關問題，如勞工、資金、原料、技術、市場等加以研究，設法協助解決各種困難。

荖灣辦事處

本會為促進荖灣及附近地區工業發展迅速，分佈在荖灣、葵涌、屯門、青衣島等地之工廠達七千多座，經營各式各類輕、重工業，為利便向該等地區廠商提供各項服務，蒐集有關資料，藉此加強彼此了解與合作，共同致力促進香港工業，本會特別在荖灣青山道一一七號樓下設立辦事處，電話：二二四三三八四四號，並於一九七九年二月二十日正式開幕。

該辦事處地點適中，交通便利，日常工作除為廠商發發來函外，並協助廠商解決問題，處理有關查詢，更與上述各地工商界、社團及政府部門保持緊密聯絡，參予該區之社區發展。

頒發獎學金

本會為促進香港工業教育，自一九六四年度起，每年均設有獎學金，獎勵就讀大學、專上學院及工業學校之優異學生。獎學金分別由本會、各專業委員會及會員等捐出，獎學金與受獎學生年有增加。過去十五年來，已發出獎學金共達三十八萬六千八百八十元，受獎學生總計一千零七十四名。一九七八年度獎學金頒發儀式，於一九七八年十月二十七日在本會會議廳舉行，由助理教育司（工業教育）華德斯先生主禮。受獎學生共二百一十四名，獎學金額達七萬八千八百一十元。茲將一九七八年度獎學金頒發列表列後：

獎學金名稱	獎學金額	獲獎學生姓名
廠商會獎學金	一萬五千零六十元	35
梁孟齊獎學金	一萬七千九百八十元	57
姚氏獎學金	五千元	13
黃保欣獎學金	四千元	4
永和獎學金	二千八百元	6
有限公司獎學金	二千二百元	5
朱祖誦獎學金	二千零八十元	4
美亞獎學金	二千零四十元	6
有限公司獎學金	二千元	2
捷和獎學金	二千元	2
新興書用品有限公司獎學金	一千七百二十元	9
招福申獎學金	一千六百元	4
經緯製衣廠獎學金	一千四百元	5
洪祥興獎學金	一千四百元	5
一德貿易有限公司獎學金	一千三百四十元	4
蔡章閣獎學金	一千二百元	3
莊重文獎學金	一千零四十元	4
精美毛織廠有限公司獎學金	一千元	3
德昌電機工業製造廠獎學金	一千元	2
仁興獎學金	一千元	5
環球光學製品廠獎學金	一千元	5

張梅昌獎學金	一千元	2
尹致中獎學金	九百六十元	3
步陸鞋業有限公司獎學金	八百四十元	3
黃克毅獎學金	八百元	2
利豐實業有限公司獎學金	七百元	1
曾金城獎學金	六百八十元	2
霍華彬獎學金	五百六十元	2
林浩彬獎學金	五百元	1
華興製帽廠有限公司獎學金	五百元	2
奧利五金貿易有限公司獎學金	五百元	1
聯通利有限公司獎學金	五百元	1
陳道煥獎學金	四百元	2
吉田（香港）有限公司獎學金	四百元	1
葉慶忠獎學金	四百元	1
中華製漆有限公司獎學金	三百元	1
德信製衣廠獎學金	二百八十元	1
李樹明獎學金	二百八十元	1
聯達公司獎學金	二百四十元	2
西德機器廠有限公司獎學金	二百元	2
永成鐵線有限公司獎學金	二百元	1
顧永福獎學金	二百元	1
雅奇金屬製品廠獎學金	二百元	1
天工機房	一百五十元	1
福源廠獎學金	一百二十元	1
廣發企業有限公司獎學金	一百二十元	1

受獎學生所屬院校包括：香港中文大學、香港浸會大學、香港理工學院、維多利亞工業學校、香港仔工業學校、摩理遜山工業學校、觀塘工業學校、葵青工業學校、九龍工業中學、荖灣官立工業中學、寶靈工業中學、龍翔工業中學、基新工業中學、基協實用中學、同東女子職業學校、廠商會職業先修學校、中華基督教會扶輪職業先修學校、鄧鏡波學校、明愛成人教育中心、白英奇主教專業學校。

HOUSE ACTIVITIES

President Wong Tok Sau Passed Away

Mr. Wong Tok Sau, President for the twenty-second term, passed away in Singapore on 1978 October 20. A memorial service was held on October 24 from 2:00 p.m. — 5:00 p.m. on the ninth floor of the Association's premises. More than 1,000 relatives and friends including government officials, community and business leaders, heads of associations and consular corps attended to pay their last respects to Mr. Wong.

Mr. Wong, son of a famous family from Fukien, China, received his education at Yenching University, University of Philippines and Lingnan University. He devoted his whole life to fostering trade and industrial development. Highly public spirited, Mr. Wong contributed substantially to community welfare. He was president of the Association for two consecutive terms from 1962 to 1966. During his term of office, the Association made substantial progress. In 1976 November, Mr. Wong was re-elected president with the support of the Association's senior members. Despite his poor health, he strove to do his best. His sudden death was a sad loss to the Association.

Election of Members of the Twenty-third General Committee

The election of members of the twenty-third General Committee was postponed until 1979 March 22, after the Annual General Meeting, because Mr. Wong Tok Sau, Immediate Past President, passed



選舉第二十三屆會董開票在選舉委員會主席及核數師馬炎璋會計師監督下進行。

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Election Committee presided as votes to elect members of the twenty-third General Committee were counted.

away in Singapore on 1978 October 20. Seventy-five persons were elected General Committee Members and 10 persons Reserve Members. The General Committee Members held an election among themselves on April 4. The presidency went to Mr. Ngai Shiu-kit, while Mr. Wong Po Yan, Mr. Leung Nai Wing, Mr. Graham Cheng, Mr. Donald Chow and Mr. Christopher Cheng were elected Vice-Presidents. Twenty-five persons were elected to the Executive Committee, and the members of various standing committees and sub-committees were also duly elected.

In his address following his election, Mr. Ngai Shiu-kit praised members for upholding the fine tradition of unity among manufacturers. The newly elected General Committee members came from all branches of trade and industry and were distinguished in their respective fields. He felt certain that the Association would take great strides in improving its services and promoting Hong Kong's trade and industry.

The government, said Mr. Ngai, talked about finding ways to control inflation, slash public expenditure and squeeze credits. If the government failed to provide industry with concrete assistance, the unfavourable conditions they were up against would aggravate. Being an industrial organization, CMA would urge the government to use its huge surpluses to provide industry with long-term finance at low interest. That would offset the pressure on cash flow arising from high interest rates for loans. Mr. Ngai also called upon the government to increase the supply of industrial land and sell the lots to the end-users on restricted-user conditions. This would serve to dampen the spiralling price of land as well as reduce speculative activities. Furthermore, the government could work together with industrial associations to enhance the provision of information and to assist manufacturers in improving technology and diversifying production.

On the other hand, Mr. Ngai continued, that as the price of oil kept soaring, there were bound to be changes in oil supplies and prices. The government should consider ways and means to cope with problems that would arise. It should explore at an early stage new sources of raw material supplies and reinforce energy conservation. Despite the unfavour-

able factors both external and within, the Association would continue to open up new markets and raise the quality of Hong Kong products, and would work closely with the government to enhance Hong Kong's economic development.

Alteration of Articles of Association

It had been more than three years since the Association amended its Articles of Association at an Extraordinary General Meeting on 1975 March 28. To adapt to the needs of changing circumstances, the twenty-second General Committee formed the Revision of Articles of Association Committee which undertook to suggest appropriate amendments. A draft of the proposed alterations was approved by the Registrar of Companies and passed by the Extraordinary General Meeting on 1978 December 19.

The main points of the alterations are: 1) The General Committee shall have the discretion not to admit to its meeting any representative, other than one of the registered representative, appointed by its member without assigning any reason thereof. 2) The General Committee shall hold a meeting at least once every two months. 3) The General Committee shall have three to five Vice-Chairmen (the Association's Vice-Presidents). 4) All such expenditure and all such losses, if any, as will be suffered by the Association in any undertaking as have not been included in the budget shall be subject to confirmation by the General Committee and shall be treated as special expenditure of the Association, if confirmed by the General Committee. 5) A new section under the headings of "School Management Committee" and "Supervisors" specifying the qualifications and proceedings for appointment and removal of a member of the management committee and the supervisor of the Association's Vocational School.

Kowloon Office

The Association's Kowloon Office was previously located at Room 601, 664 Nathan Road, Mongkok. As the building was due for re-development, the Kowloon Office was moved to Room 605, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, 673 Nathan Road, (Telephone number 3-945115 and 3-943939) on 1979 July 9. The office continued to serve members and non-members in Kowloon and issues certificates of origin. The office's executive assistant, Miss Tsui Wing-chow, liaised regularly with manufacturers and traders with a view to understand and help solve their problems relating to areas such as labour, capital, raw materials, technical know-how and markets.

Tsuen Wan Office

Tsuen Wan and its adjacent areas had experienced rapid industrial and community development in

recent years. The number of manufacturing establishments engaged in various light and heavy industries in Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Tuen Mun and Tsing Yi climbed to 7,000. With a view to foster industry and strengthen mutual understanding and co-operation with the trade and industrial communities in these areas, the Association set up an office at 117 Castle Peak Road, Ground Floor, Tsuen Wan (Telephone 12-438345). The office commenced operation on 1979 February 20.

Situated at a convenient location, the Tsuen Wan Office is easily accessible. It issues certificates of origin, handles enquiries and assists manufacturers in solving their problems. In addition, the office maintains close contact with local business and industrial organizations, government departments and participates in community development activities.

Presentation of CMA Scholarships

To encourage and foster technical education in Hong Kong, the Association has, since 1964, offered a large number of scholarships to students of universities, post-secondary colleges, technical institutes and schools every year. The scholarships were donated by the Association's Honorary Presidents, General Committee Members and members, and the amount and number of recipients increased year by year. For the past 15 years, the Association has offered scholarships totalling HK\$386,880.00 to a total number of 1,074 students.

The 1978-79 Scholarships were given away by Mr. D.D. Waters, Assistant Director of Education (Technical) at a presentation ceremony held at the Conference Room of the Association on 1978 October 27. The number of awarded students was 214 and the amount totalled HK\$78,810.00.

The names of donors and the amount of scholarships were as follows:—

Scholarships	Total Amount HK\$	No. of Awards
CMA Scholarships	15,060.00	35
Liang Mong Tsi Scholarships	17,980.00	57
Yiu's Scholarships	5,000.00	13
P.Y. Wong Scholarships	4,000.00	4
Forward Wirsome Industries Ltd. Scholarships	2,800.00	6
Lawrence C.H. Chu Scholarships	2,200.00	5
Meyer Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Scholarships	2,080.00	4
Shell Electric Mfg. Co. Ltd. Scholarships	2,040.00	6
The Hong Kong Chiap Hua Mfg. Co. (1947) Ltd. Scholarships	2,000.00	2

Sun Hing Audio Equipment Manu- factory Ltd. Scholarships	2,000.00	2	Tak Shung Garment Factory Scholarship	280.00	1
Ohlu Fuksan Scholarships	1,720.00	9	L.M. Lee Scholarship	280.00	1
Kinway Garments Ltd. Scholarships	1,600.00	4	Kh. Attar Co. Scholarships	240.00	2
C.P. Hung Scholarships	1,400.00	5	Southwest Machinery Works Ltd. Scholarships	240.00	2
Etta Trading Co. Ltd. Scholarships	1,400.00	5	The Rotemity Co. Ltd. Scholarship	200.00	1
C.K. Choi Scholarships	1,340.00	4	Y.F. Koo Scholarship	200.00	1
C.W. Chuang Scholarships	1,200.00	3	Art Key Metal Works Ltd. Scholarship	200.00	1
Perfect Knitting Factory Ltd. Scholarships	1,040.00	4	Ten Gun Elastic Tape Manufacturer Scholarship	150.00	1
Johnson Electric Industrial Mfg. Ltd. Scholarships	1,000.00	3	Regency Enterprises Ltd. Scholarship	120.00	1
Yan Hing Mining Co. Ltd. Scholarships	1,000.00	2	Colleges and institutes which received the awards were as follows:-		
Universal Optical Industries Ltd. Scholarships	1,000.00	5	The Chinese University of Hong Kong		
Chang Nan Chong Scholarships	1,000.00	2	Hong Kong Baptist College		
Yin Chi Chung Scholarships	960.00	3	Hong Kong Polytechnic		
Po Shing Shoe Co. Ltd. Scholarships	840.00	3	Victoria Technical School		
Haking Wong Scholarships	800.00	2	Aberdeen Technical School		
Lee Fung Industrial Co. Ltd. Scholarship	700.00	1	Morrison Hill Technical Institute		
K.S. Tsang Scholarships	680.00	2	Kwun Tong Technical Institute		
W.P. Fok Scholarships	560.00	2	Kwai Chung Technical Institute		
Paul H.P. Lim Scholarship	500.00	1	Kowloon Technical School		
Wah Hing Hats Mfg. Ltd. Scholarships	500.00	2	Tsuen Wan Government Secondary Technical School		
Herald Metal & Plastic Works Ltd. Scholarship	500.00	1	Shau Kei Wan Technical School		
The World United Trading Co. Ltd. Scholarship	500.00	1	Lung Cheung Government Secondary Technical School		
T.H. Chan Scholarships	400.00	1	Kei San Secondary Technical School		
Y.K.K. Zipper Co. (HK) Ltd. Scholarship	400.00	1	Kei Heep Secondary Modern School		
H.C. Yip Scholarship	400.00	1	Ho Tung Technical School for Girls		
China Paint Mfg. Co. Ltd. Scholarship	300.00	1	CMA Prevocational School		
			C.C.C. Rotary Prevocational School		
			Tang Kang Po School		
			Caritas Adult Educational Centre		
			Bishop Bianchi College of Careers		



本會同人舉行己未年春節團拜。
The Association held a spring gathering
for the Lunar New Year.

香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校

學年報告

一九七八年九月一日至
一九七九年七月一日

校董會

本校為香港中華廠商聯合會創辦，校董會成員亦由本會委任。一九七八年五月，訓導會辭職以私務繁重，向會方懇切辭職，經會方接納。並委任林浩彬校董為監督，現任校董為周克強、鄭正訓、尹德勝、朱祖福，一年來在校董會策劃與指導下，校務工作相當成功。

學制及課程

本校為政府津貼之三年制職業先修學校，所有課程悉照教育司署規定，普通科目約佔百分之五十五，實用學、綜合科學、經濟與公衆事務、音樂、體育、美術等。實用科目包括機械、電機、金屬薄片構造工程，均屬必修科目。

職業先修學校以往均採用中文中學課程，本校則為第一所採用英文中學課程之職業先修學校，主要原因如下：校方認為職業先修學校內，不少學生有志繼續升學之學生，校方應幫助其畢業後能繼續修讀技術員課程，成為高層之工業人才，而不應局限於技工階段。要達到此目的，當然要有良好英文基礎，以便吸收外國科技知識。其次，過去部份有意升學之職業先修學校畢業生，往往因為中文中學與英文中學課程及教學使用語言不同，無論在申請入學或考入學試時均遭遇困難，即使入學以後，也需要頗長時間方可適應。

班級編制

本年度共開中學一年級十班，中學二年級九班，中學三年級九班，全校學生人數一〇五六名。

教員方面

一九七六年度，本校聘請十七位文、理工科老師，一九七七年度加聘十五位教師，全部教師人數為三十二名，學年結束時，有楊淑嫻、盧麗言、李錦香及馬素梅老師離職。本年度增聘十九位教師，全部教員人數共四十七名，皆屬學有專長或工業知識與經驗豐富之熱心教育人士。

課程與教學

本校為全日制，每日上課九節，所有課程均遵照教育司署所編訂，且每科設召集人一名，定期召開分科教學會議，以收編排教學進度、交換教學心得及檢討教學得失之效。

訓育工作

每週舉行週會一次，由校長親自主持，並輪流由各老師針對學生得失，作專題演講，加強對學生德育之培養。本校設有訓育委員會，由校長任主席，下設訓導主任一名，委員四名，嚴格執行管訓工作，導學生於正軌。此外設有學生輔導小組，由富有經驗之老師組成，特別給予個別學生品學方面之輔導，協助學生解除個人身心上之困難。推行上述措施，以提高教育效能。本年度更派香港青少年服務處派遣學校社會工作者黎曉曉小姐每週三天來輔導學生，使該項重要工作獲得更佳效果。本校更特別注重照顧學生，凡學生所在地方即有教師從旁指導，務求達到「預防教育」之目的。且本校素重紀律及禮貌訓練，同學均養成良好之守紀律精神。每次參加校外或校內活動，獲得外間人士和嘉賓嘉許一致好評。

課外活動

為達到發展全面教育之目標，本校積極推行課外活動，對學生灌輸課外常識，培養高尚志趣，發展思考及創造能力，溝通教師與學生關係，增進彼此感情。在校董會訓導下，三年來成立近三十個課外活動組織，包括園藝班、劇社、攝影學會、民樂組、棋藝組、電子學會、工藝班、木工班、籃球訓練班、足球訓練班、田徑訓練班、志願服務隊、軍軍、中文學會、英文學會、美術班、科學學會、舞蹈班、基督教團契、天主教同學會等。並且每年舉行校運會，全校學生分四社競技，鍛鍊良好體格及發展體育精神。

校外活動及比賽

本校每年均有參加一般校外活動，例如：全港校際朗誦節、全港校際音樂節、全港中學校際田徑比賽等。本校歷史雖短，但已在上述比賽及許多公開比賽或區域比賽中，學生屢次獲獎。本年度除在朗誦中獲得一項冠軍、三項亞軍、三項季軍之優異成績外，更在全港校際田徑錦標賽中，獲得九龍東區第三組總冠軍。

首屆畢業生

本年度本校共有二百七十八位同學畢業，根據調查所得，大部份同學均有意投身工業界服務，且多數參加勞工處之「技工學徒訓練計劃」。部份同學則希望繼續升學。本校早於一九七七年度起，成立學生就業輔導委員會，協助輔導學生就業及升學問題，更蒙勞工處工業訓練科大力協助，首屆畢業生就業情況非常良好。至於有意升學之同學，校方已盡力推薦進入工業中學就讀。

CMA PREVOCATIONAL SCHOOL



助理教育司華德斯主持頒發本會一九七八年度獎學金。
Mr. D.D. Waters, Assistant Director of Education, officiated at the Association's 1978 Scholarships Presentation Ceremony.

School Management Committee

The School was founded by the Association which appointed members to its management committee.

The school's supervisor, Mr. C.P. Hung, resigned in 1978 May because of heavy personal commitments. The Association accepted his resignation and appointed Mr. Paul Lim to fill his post. General Committee members currently sitting on the management committee are Mr. Donald Chow, Mr. Graham Cheng, Mr. Paul Yin and Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu. Under the committee's planning and guidance, the school made substantial progress.

School System and Curriculum

The school is a subsidized prevocational school offering three-year training courses set according to the directions of the Education Department. General subjects make up 55 per cent of the curriculum, and technical subjects 45 per cent. General subjects include Chinese, English, Mathematics, Integrated Science, Economic and Public Affairs, Music, Physical Education and Arts. Practical subjects include Engineering Metal-Work, Electrical Studies and Metal Fabrication, all of which are compulsory.

In the past, prevocational schools used to adopt the Chinese secondary school curriculum. The CMA Prevocational School was the first to use the Anglo-Chinese curriculum for various reasons. As there were many bright and diligent students who wished to further their studies, the school authority should assist them in pursuing technician level courses after graduation so that they might become senior personnel in industry without confining themselves to the craftsmen level. To achieve this goal, the students had to have a solid foundation in English in order to

absorb foreign technology. Moreover, the curriculum and the medium of instruction employed by the Chinese secondary school differed from those of the Anglo-Chinese secondary school. Some prevocational students who desired to pursue higher studies had problems with enrolment application or passing the entrance examination. Even if they gained admission, it would take them a long period to adjust.

Classes

During the year, the school operated 10 Form I classes, nine Form II classes and nine Form III classes, making a total enrolment of 1,056.

Teachers

In 1976, the school employed 17 arts, science and technical teachers. Fifteen additional teachers were recruited the following year while 19 others were engaged this year. The number of teaching staff totalled 47. All teachers either possessed knowledge in industry or were experienced and devoted to their vocation.

Curriculum and Instruction

The school operated on a full day system with nine periods daily. The entire curriculum was set in accordance with the Education Department's system. A panel was set up for each subject and meetings were called regularly to review teaching experience and academic progress.

Student Counselling

An assembly was held once every week, chaired by the principal. The teachers took turns to give talks to the students to strengthen their moral training. The school had a Discipline Committee of which the principal was the chairman. Discipline was strictly enforced to put students on the right track. In addition, there was a Students Counselling Committee made up of well experienced teachers, offering them solve personal problems with a view to raise the education standard. The school paid special emphasis on looking after their students. Teachers were always on hand to advise the students so as to realise the objective of "Preventive Education". The school also attached great importance to discipline and etiquette training and as such, the students had a good sense of discipline.

Extracurricular Activities

The school aimed to provide its students with all-round education. It actively organised extracurricular activities and filled students with knowledge outside their curriculum. These were designed to help them build up proper interests and explore their creativity and inventiveness and to enhance the teacher-student relationship. Over the past three years, more than 30 clubs were formed under teachers' supervision. These included: Chinese painting class, drama club, photographic club, folk song club, chess club, electronics society, art and craft class, woodwork class, basket ball class, football class, athletic club, industry service group, boy scouts, Chinese society, English society, arts class, science society, trampoline club, Christian Fellowship, society of Catholic students and others. Annually, the school held an athletic meet with students competing from four divisions. The event served to train students to have a good physique and to accept teamwork.

Competitions

Every year, the school took part in external activities including the Inter-Schools Speech Festival, the School Music Festival and the Inter-Schools Athletic Meet. Although the school had a short history, it won time and again in these and other city-wide competitions and district competitions. The school won one first, three seconds and three thirds in the Inter-Schools Speech Festival. In the Inter-Schools Athletic Meet, it was overall winner for the East Kowloon District.

First Speech Day

The school produced 278 graduates for the year. According to a survey, the majority of the graduates were willing to enter industry and had joined the Craft Apprenticeship Scheme sponsored by the Labour Department. Some students wished to further their studies. As early as 1977, the school set up the Careers Counselling Committee to assist and advise students on matters of employment and enrolment for higher studies. With substantial assistance forthcoming from the Industrial Training Unit of the Labour Department, the placement record of the first batch of graduates was very good. As for students who sought to further their studies, the school did its best to refer them to technical secondary schools.

訪問與款接

Visits and Reception

一九七八年

七月十八日 世界銀行顧問 Dr. L. H. Wortzel 訪問本會。

七月廿五日 美國新任駐港商務領事 Mr. De Laena 蒞會訪問。

八月二日 本會與香港美國商會聯合假座希爾頓酒店舉辦「美國經濟保護主義及其對世界貿易之影響」午餐演講會，參加者二百五十人。

九月廿九日 美國製造業代理商協會組織之東方貿易團一行二十七人蒞會訪問，與本會會員洽談貿易事宜。

十月三日 美國伯明罕工商總會訪港貿易團經理彭尼先生蒞會訪問。

十月廿七日 助理教育司華德先生蒞會主持本會一九七八年度獎學金頒發儀式。

十一月一日 日本靜岡縣生產性海外研習團一行十五人訪問本會。

十二月十一日 美國俄亥俄州貿易團訪問本會。

十二月廿一日 助理勞工處長黎澤豐先生列席本會董事會，講述香港訓練局擬徵收普及訓練稅建議，並解答有關問題。

一九七九年

一月十二日 國際勞工組織亞洲勞工與人口部部長紀理夫蒞會訪問。

二月廿七日 國際勞工組織亞洲區主組顧問 Mr. S. K. D. Jayamanne 訪問本會。

三月十六日 國際勞工組織人口與勞工政策部 Mr. J. Hamish Richards 蒞會訪問。

四月二日 本會主辦之一九七九年香港新產品比賽假座希爾頓酒店大舞廳舉行頒獎典禮，由工商署左敦義長主持頒獎，同時展出得獎產品及舉行香港新產品展覽預展，並設酒會款待嘉賓。

四月十九日 美國三藩市商會貿易團蒞會訪問。

五月廿一日 本會在會議廳舉行介紹智利情況電影會，由智利航空公司總經理萊利先生解答問題。

六月六日 印度孟買紡織紡織界三人代表團蒞會訪問，就搜集紡織品市場資料、港印間互相合作問題，交換意見。



美國三藩市商會貿易團訪問本會
The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Trade Mission to Hong Kong visited the Association.

1978

July 18

World Bank's adviser, Dr. L.H. Wortzel visited the Association.

July 25

Mr. Miguel De La Pena, Chief, Commercial Unit, Consulate General of the United States of America, Hong Kong, called on the Association.

August 2

In conjunction with the American Chamber of Commerce, the Association organised a luncheon talk on "Economic Protectionism In The U.S.A. Today And Its Consequences For World Trade" at the Hong Kong Hilton. About 250 people attended.

September 29

A delegation comprising 27 members from the Manufacturers' Agents National Association, Irvine, the United States, visited the Association and had a meeting with members.

October 3

Mr. Michael C. Pountney, Manager of Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce Mission to Hong Kong, visited the Association.

October 27

Mr. D.D. Waters, Assistant Director of Education officiated at the Association's 1978 Scholarships Presentation Ceremony.

November 1

A 15-member Fukuoka Prefecture Trade Mission called on the Association.

December 11

The Ohio Trade Mission visited the Association.

December 21

Mr. H.R. Knight, Assistant Commissioner for Labour, elaborated the Hong Kong Training Council's proposal of the general training levy at the General Committee Meeting.

1979

January 12

Mr. D.H. Greve, Chief, Labour and Population Team for Asia and the Pacific, International Labour Organization, visited the Association.

February 27

Mr. S.K.D. Jayamanne, regional adviser, employers' organizations, International Labour Organization, paid a visit to the Association.

March 16

Mr. J. Hamish Richards, Population and Labour Policies Branch, International Labour Organization, called on the Association.

April 2

The Association held the 1979 Hong Kong New Products Competition Award Presentation Ceremony at the Grand Ballroom of the Hong Kong Hilton. The Hon. D.H. Jordan, Director of Trade, Industry and Customs,

April 19

presented the awards. A preview of the Hong Kong New Products Show was staged in conjunction with the award presentation and a reception was also held for guests attending the event. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Trade Mission to Hong Kong visited the Association.

May 31

The Association launched a film show on Chile at the Conference Room. Mr. Eugenio Giffi, General Manager of Chilean Airlines, was present to answer questions from manufacturers.

June 6

Three representatives from the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, India, called on the Association to collect market information on cotton textiles. Views were exchanged on trade co-operation between India and Hong Kong.



美國紐奧良港口代表科理士及駐港代表沈永誠蒞會訪問。
Mr. Andrew F. Flores and Mr. James B. Whinnell, port representatives for New Orleans, the United States and their local representative, Mr. Y.N. Shen, called on the Association.



印度棉紡織業代表團蒞會訪問。
Representatives from the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, India, called on the Association.



本會與香港美國商會聯合舉辦「美國經濟保護主義及其對世界貿易之影響」午餐演講會主講者高文博士。
Dr. Marshall Goldman spoke at the luncheon meeting on the "Economic Protectionism in The U.S.A. Today And Its Consequences For World Trade" jointly organized by the Association and the American Chamber of Commerce.



牙買加新領自由貿易區經理路易士及海地辦事處經理雷達理蒞會主持投資座談會。
Mr. Byron G. Lewis, Manager of Kingston Export Free Zone and Mr. Lucien M. Rattray, spoke on investment in Jamaica at the Association's Conference Room.



本會舉辦介紹智利近況電影會
The Association launched a film show on Chile.

一九七九年香港新產品比賽 1979 HONG KONG NEW PRODUCTS COMPETITION



工商署長獎及
香港新產品獎（電子產品類）
電碼收譯機
樂德電子（遠東）有限公司

此電碼收譯機為一獨立裝置，設計特別，方便安裝和操作，可聯同任何電視機使用，接收電視傳播之資料，同時可迅速轉回普通電視接收。除普通資料外，並可播送圖表及曲線，以七種前景及八種背景顏色顯示。

Director of Trade Industry and
Customs Award and
Hongkong New Product Award
(Electronic Products Category)
Teletext Decoding Receiver
by Radofin Electronics (Far East) Ltd.

The teletext decoding receiver is a stand alone unit which can be easily hooked up to any TV set to extract data transmitted on unused lines of TV signals. It is specially designed for easy installation, operation and quick resumption to normal TV reception. In addition to a page of teletext, it also reproduces graphs or simple graphics in seven foreground and eight background colours.



香港新產品獎（玩具及文娛用品類）
電腦象棋遊戲機

Novag Industries Ltd. 出品

此電腦象棋遊戲機為一種新發展之微型電腦。依據國際象棋規則編排程序，有六種難度的玩法，難度可在一局中更改而不影響棋子位置。

Hong Kong New Product Award
(Toys and Hobby Items Category)
Chess Computer
by Novag Industries Ltd.

The chess computer is programmed in accordance to the rules of international chess and can be played at six different skill levels. The level of play can be changed in the middle of a game without disturbing the positions.



香港新產品獎 (雜項類)
電子防盜眼對講機
續加國際有限公司出品

此為防盜眼及對講機之組合。防盜眼廣角鏡內附有照明燈，可使門外情況一目了然。由電池操作對講機，可傳送來自門外之聲音，而戶內聲音祇有在按動對講機之按鈕時才傳送到門外。

Hong Kong New Product Award
(Miscellaneous Category)
Audioscope
by Jag International Sales Ltd.

It is a combination of spy hole and intercom unit. The wide-angle lens gives a super wide view of the area outside the door and the inbuilt lamp illuminates the caller and the surroundings. The battery powered intercom system allows all sounds on the outside to be heard inside the door, but the inside can only be heard when the intercom button is pressed.



優異獎 (電器類)
汽車咖啡壺
安歷士電業有限公司出品

此汽車咖啡壺設計簡單，容易操作。壺身用防熱塑膠製成，由12-V汽車電池供電，並附有可繫車身而能調整高低之托架。

Certificate of Merit
(Electrical Products Category)
Car Coffee Maker
by Anex Electrical Co. Ltd.

This car coffee maker is credited for its simple design and easy operation. The body is constructed of heat resistant plastic material. It is operated by a 12-volt car battery and it has an adjustable hanging bracket which can be secured to the car.



優異獎 (電器類)
手提光管燈
百利工具製造有限公司出品

此手提光管燈結構精巧，設計特別，方便攜帶。

Certificate of Merit
(Electrical Products Category)
Fluorescent Lantern
by Parly Tools Manufacturing Ltd.

The fluorescent lantern is compact, light and handy, and specially designed to be carried around easily.



優異獎 (電子產品類)
電腦電話及電腦電話附加器
能達電子有限公司出品

此電腦電話及電腦電話附加器皆有一記憶系統，可貯存至一百個十二位數字之電話號碼，同時有自動撥號及即時重撥之特色。三個時區之電鐘，祇要一按功能鍵即顯示其他兩地時間。此鐘可作計秒鐘，記錄長途電話之時間。兩種產品可編定程序，以適合任何脈衝撥號之電話系統。再充電後所儲電池能確保“記憶”無損，並可在電力供應中斷時正常操作。

Certificate of Merit
(Electronic Products Category)
Computer Telephone and Add-on-Dialler
by Lambda Electronics Ltd.

Both the computer telephone and add-on dialler have a memory system which can store up to 100 12-digit telephone numbers and have auto-dial and instant redialling features. The 3-time zone clock enables the time of 2 other areas/countries to be read by a simple touch of the function key. It can also be used as a stopwatch to time long distance calls. Both products can be programmed to adapt to any pulse dialling telephone system. The rechargeable battery backup ensures no memory lost and proper telephone operations in case of power failure.



優異獎 (電子產品類)
無線電話機
安達記憶系統有限公司出品

此無線電話機包括基本裝置及電話機。將基本裝置輸入之一端接上電話線，即可在約三百呎通訊範圍內作為普通電話機使用。此外，電話機內設有電子鬧鐘、最後數字記憶功能、撥號顯示及低能量指示器。

Certificate of Merit
(Electronic Products Category)
Cordless Telephone
by Eitek Memory Products Ltd.

The cordless telephone consists of the base unit and the telephone set. When the input terminal of the base unit is connected to a telephone cord, the telephone set will then function as a normal telephone within a communication range of approximately 300 ft. with minimum obstruction between the telephone set and the base unit. The telephone consists of a digital alarm clock, a last-number-recall function, visual dialling feature and low power indicator.



優異獎 (電子產品類)
電子記秒表
的現洋行出品

此電子記秒表設計特別，方便操作，且選料佳，手工精細。

Certificate of Merit
(Electronic Products Category)
Electronic Stopwatch
by Deacon & Co. Ltd.

The stopwatch is attractive and designed for convenient operation. The product finishing and the appropriate choice of material used are commended.

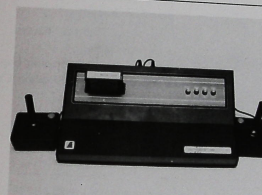


優異獎 (塑膠產品類)
旅行餐具
美嘉實業有限公司出品

此旅行餐具有五十三件，可供六人使用，所有餐具有可疊排放在容器內。餐具有不碎膠，適宜戶外活動之用。

Certificate of Merit
(Plastic Products Category)
Picnic Set
by Maker Industrial Co. Ltd.

It is a 53 pieces picnic set for six persons and can be neatly and compactly packed into an attractive container. The set is unbreakable and is ideal for outings.



優異獎 (玩具及文娛用品類)
電腦式電視遊戲機
愛嘉電子產品有限公司出品

此電腦式電視遊戲機可制定決策處理數字。並有十二種程序化之遊戲，如射擊、二十一點、大賽車、密碼及算術測驗等。祇要將程序軟片插入，即可以簡單之操縱桿動作進行電視遊戲。

Certificate of Merit
(Toys and Hobby Items Category)
Video Programmable System
by Eaca Electronic Products Ltd.

The video programmable system is a microprocessor — based system. It has power of decision-making and numerical manipulation. 12 games have been programmed — Targets, Black Jack, Grand Prix, Code-master, Math Quiz, Wrap-around, Kung Fu, Checker, Strategy, Chinese Slot Machine, Chemin-De-Fer and Word Games. When the program cartridge is inserted, the game can be played by simple joystick action.



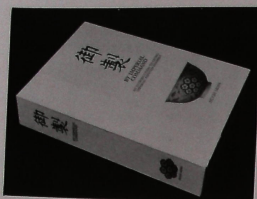
優異獎 (玩具及文娛用品類)
Lite 'N' Learn Electronic Organ by Concept 2000 (H.K.) Ltd. 出品

此電子風琴可發出班卓琴、鈴聲、鋼琴、風琴三種樂器之聲音，並有十二個調音，鍵盤有燈號指示彈琴者。如按動適當之調音代號，歌曲即自動奏出。

Certificate of Merit
(Toys and Hobby Items Category)
Lite 'N' Learn Electronic Organ
by Concept 2000 (HK) Ltd.

The Organ features 3 instrument sounds, i.e., banjo, harpsichord and organ. It has 12 tunes programmed, and each will be reproduced by pressing a key. The second function of the organ is to direct a player in playing one of the programmed tunes, by the on and off lights on each of the 12 keys.

一九七八年香港「包裝星獎」比賽
1978 HONG KONG PACKSTAR COMPETITION



香港包裝星獎 (保護包裝類)
紀歷商業設計有限公司之
書套
Hong Kong Packstar Award
(Protective Category)
Bookcase
Submitted by Clic Studios Ltd.



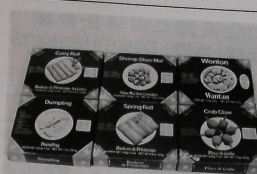
香港包裝星獎 (紙製包裝類)
鍾士華先生之
禮品盒及購物袋
Hong Kong Packstar Award
(Paper Category)
Gift Boxes and Shopping Bag
Submitted by Mr. Stephen Chung



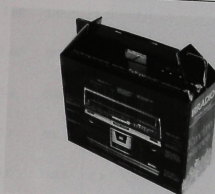
香港包裝星獎 (塑膠包裝類)
偉明塑膠製品之
PVC 摺疊式公文包
Hong Kong Packstar Award
(Plastic Category)
PVC Collapsible Attache Case
Submitted by Wiseman Plastic Products Co.



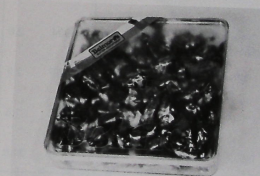
香港包裝星獎 (金屬包裝類)
永南食品有限公司之
金屬油罐
Hong Kong Packstar Award
(Metal Category)
Metal Oil Containers
Submitted by Winner Food Products Ltd.



香港包裝星獎 (陳列包裝類)
永南食品有限公司之
冷凍食品紙盒
Hong Kong Packstar Award
(Display Category)
Paper Boxes for Frozen Food
Submitted by Winner Food Products Ltd.



優異獎 (保護包裝類)
亞洲無線電工廠有限公司之
卡式收音錄音機包裝
Certificate of Merit
(Protective Category)
Package For Radio Cassette Recorder
Submitted by Asia International Electronics Ltd.



優異獎 (塑膠包裝類)
紀歷商業設計有限公司之
糖果盒
Certificate of Merit
(Plastic Category)
Candles Box
Submitted by Clic Studios Ltd.

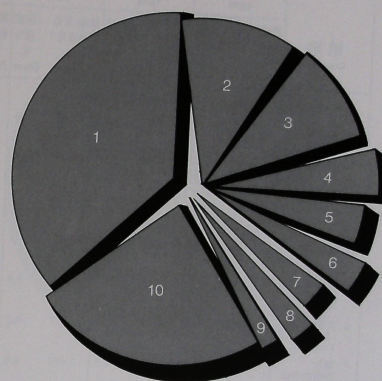


優異獎 (玻璃包裝類)
和記洋行之
糖果瓶
Certificate of Merit
(Glass Category)
Jar for Candies
Submitted by John D. Hutchison Trading Ltd.

香港之主要出口市場比較表
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS
1974 - 1978

國別 Country	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share
1. 美國 U.S.A.	7,442	32.4	7,334	32.1	11,236	34.4	13,552	38.7	15,125	37.2
2. 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	2,444	10.7	2,880	12.5	3,995	12.2	3,669	10.5	4,426	10.9
3. 英國 United Kingdom	2,768	12.1	2,778	12.2	3,286	10.1	3,035	8.7	3,871	9.5
4. 日本 Japan	1,061	4.6	956	4.2	1,400	4.3	1,386	4.0	1,856	4.5
5. 澳洲 Australia	1,298	5.7	1,034	4.5	1,368	4.2	1,247	3.6	1,494	3.7
6. 加拿大 Canada	619	2.7	775	3.4	1,396	4.3	1,171	3.3	1,271	3.1
7. 新加坡 Singapore	626	2.7	624	2.7	782	2.4	904	2.6	1,104	2.7
8. 荷蘭 Netherlands	504	2.2	496	2.2	756	2.3	763	2.2	937	2.3
9. 瑞士 Switzerland	357	1.7	410	1.8	663	2.1	572	1.6	683	1.7
10. 其他 Others	5,812	25.2	5,592	24.4	7,747	23.7	8,705	24.8	9,944	24.4
總值 Total	22,911	100.0	22,859	100.0	32,629	100.0	35,004	100.0	40,711	100.0

香港之主要出口市場比較圖
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS
1978

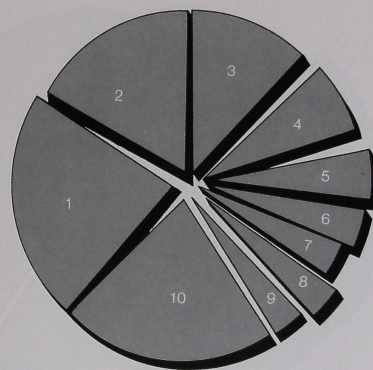


1 美國 U.S.A.	37.2%	6 加拿大 CANADA	3.1%
2 西德 FED. REP. GERMANY	10.9%	7 新加坡 SINGAPORE	2.7%
3 英國 UNITED KINGDOM	9.5%	8 荷蘭 NETHERLANDS	2.3%
4 日本 JAPAN	4.5%	9 瑞士 SWITZERLAND	1.7%
5 澳洲 AUSTRALIA	3.7%	10 其他 OTHERS	24.4%

香港之主要入口來源比較表
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS
1974 - 1978

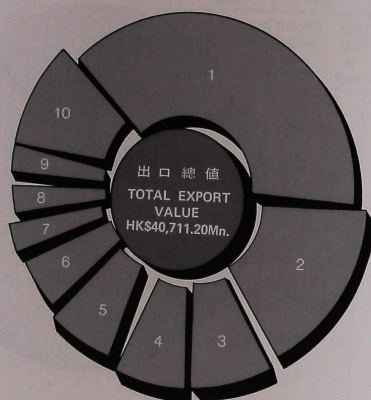
國別 Country	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	佔總 值% Share
1. 日本 Japan	7,142	20.9	6,991	20.9	9,348	21.6	11,547	23.7	14,405	22.8
2. 中國 China	5,991	17.6	6,805	20.4	7,761	17.9	8,082	16.6	10,550	16.7
3. 美國 U.S.A.	4,621	13.5	3,961	11.8	5,309	12.3	6,093	12.5	7,519	11.9
4. 台灣 Taiwan	1,765	5.2	1,943	5.8	3,057	7.1	3,254	6.7	4,257	6.8
5. 新加坡 Singapore	1,889	5.5	1,921	5.7	2,517	5.8	2,888	5.9	3,219	5.1
6. 英國 United Kingdom	1,942	5.7	1,715	5.1	1,837	4.2	2,192	4.5	2,975	4.7
7. 瑞士 Switzerland	1,121	3.3	943	2.8	1,140	2.6	1,292	2.7	2,115	3.4
8. 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	1,193	3.5	1,034	3.1	1,309	3.0	1,463	3.0	2,072	3.3
9. 南韓 South Korea	864	2.5	935	2.8	1,636	3.8	1,682	3.5	1,793	2.8
10. 其他 Others	7,592	22.3	7,224	21.6	9,383	21.7	10,208	20.9	14,151	22.5
總值 Total	34,120	100.0	33,472	100.0	43,293	100.0	48,701	100.0	63,056	100.0

香港之主要入口來源比較圖
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS
1978



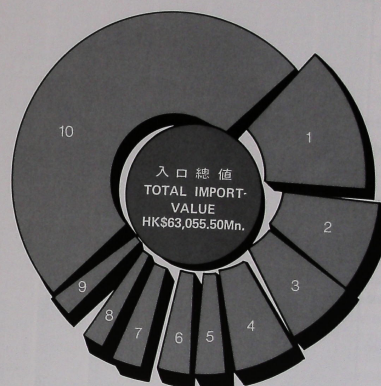
1 日本 JAPAN	22.8%	6 英國 UNITED KINGDOM	4.7%
2 中國 CHINA	16.7%	7 瑞士 SWITZERLAND	3.4%
3 美國 U.S.A.	11.9%	8 西德 FED. REP. GERMANY	3.3%
4 台灣 TAIWAN	6.8%	9 南韓 SOUTH KOREA	2.8%
5 新加坡 SINGAPORE	5.1%	10 其他 OTHERS	22.5%

香港出口分類數值比率
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS
1978



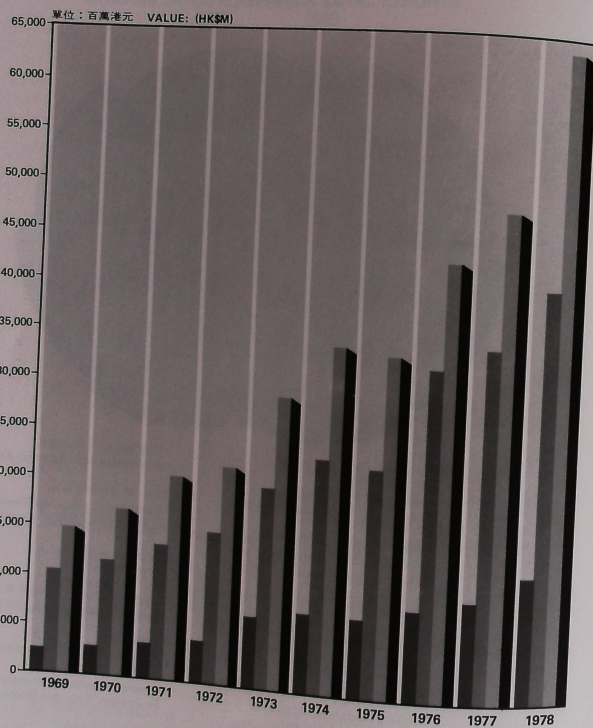
1. 成衣
Clothing
2. 雜類製成品
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
3. 攝影儀器及設備、光學製品（另列者除外）、鐘錶
Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies and Optical Goods, n.e.s., Watches and Clocks
4. 紡紗、布料、製成品（另列者除外）及有關製品
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Make-up Articles, n.e.s. and Related Products
5. 電訊、錄音及錄影設備
Telecommunications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

香港入口分類數值比率
HONG KONG'S MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS
1978



1. 紡紗、布料、製成品（另列者除外）及有關製品
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, n.e.s. and Related Products
2. 非金屬礦物質製品（另列者除外）
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.
3. 攝影儀器及設備、光學製品（另列者除外）、鐘錶
Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies and Optical Goods, n.e.s., Watches and Clocks
4. 電動機械及儀器（另列者除外）以及零件
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances, n.e.s., and Electrical Parts thereof
5. 雜類製成品（另列者除外）
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles n.e.s.
6. 電訊、錄音及錄影設備
Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus and Equipment
7. 鐵和鋼
Iron and Steel
8. 車輛（包括有氣墊推進裝置者）
Road Vehicles (Including Air Cushion Vehicles)
9. 一般工業機械及儀器、機器零件等（另列者除外）
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment, n.e.s. and Machine Parts, n.e.s.
10. 其他
Others

香港貿易統計圖
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE
1969 — 1978



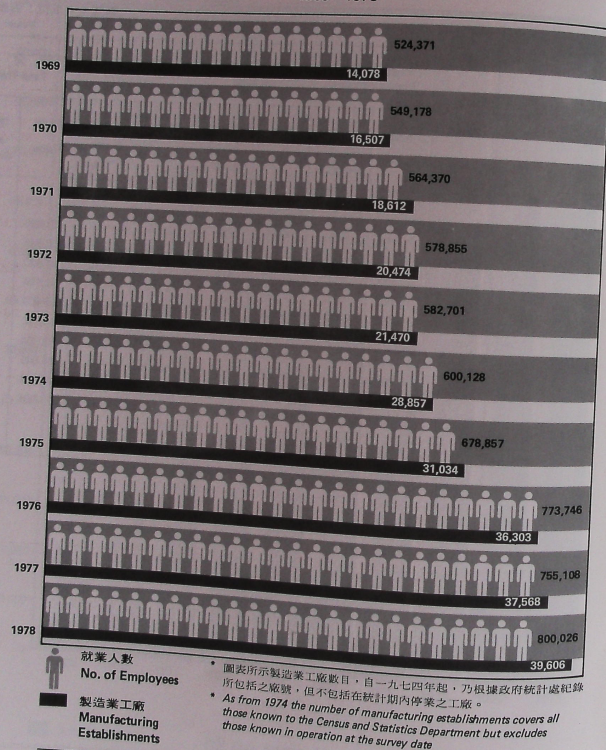
入口 IMPORTS 出口 EXPORTS 轉口 RE-EXPORTS

香港貿易比較表
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE
1969 — 1978

數值：(單位：百萬港元)
Value: (HK\$M)

年份 YEAR	出口 Domestic Exports		入口 Imports		轉口 Re-exports		總貿易 Total Trade	
	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %
1969	10,518	+25	14,893	+19	2,679	+25	28,090	+22
1970	12,347	+17	17,607	+18	2,892	+8	32,845	+17
1971	13,750	+11	20,256	+15	3,414	+18	37,420	+14
1972	15,245	+11	21,764	+7	4,154	+22	41,164	+10
1973	19,474	+28	29,005	+33	6,525	+57	55,004	+34
1974	22,911	+18	34,120	+18	7,124	+9	64,156	+17
1975	22,859	-2	33,472	-2	6,973	-2	63,304	-1
1976	32,629	+43	43,293	+29	8,928	+28	84,849	+34
1977	35,004	+7	48,701	+12	9,829	+10	93,534	+10
1978	40,711	+16	63,056	+29	13,197	+34	116,964	+23

香港製造業工廠數目及就業人數
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND
EMPLOYMENT IN HONG KONG
1969 - 1978



香港主要出口產品
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY HONG KONG
1977 - 1978

產品種類 Commodity	數值 (單位：百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	
	1977	1978
1. 成衣 Clothing		
2. 雜類製成品 Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	13,908.5	15,708.8
3. 攝影儀器及設備，光學製品 (另列者除外)，鐘錶 Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies and Optical Goods, n.e.s., Watches and Clocks	5,733.6	6,634.2
4. 紡紗、布料、製成品 (另列者除外) 及有關製品 Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, n.e.s. and Related Products	2,131.1	3,262.8
5. 電訊、錄音及錄影設備 Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus and Equipment	2,695.9	2,869.0
6. 電動機械及儀器 (另列者除外) 以及零件 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances, n.e.s., and Electrical Parts thereof	2,768.8	2,819.2
7. 金屬製品 (另列者除外) Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	1,744.0	2,108.9
8. 辦公室機器及自動資料處理機器 Office Machines and Automatic Data Processing Equipment	994.8	1,124.4
9. 旅行用品、手袋及同類製品 Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Containers	917.5	1,111.4
10. 其他 Others	711.4	913.2
總值 Total	3,398.3	4,159.3
	35,003.9	40,711.2

香港主要入口產品

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY HONG KONG
1977 — 1978

產品種類 Commodity	數值 (單位: 百萬港元) Value (HK\$M)	
	1977	1978
1. 紡紗、布料、製成品 (另列者除外) Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, n.e.s. and Related Products	6,607.8	8,680.7
2. 非金屬礦物質製品 (另列者除外) Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.	3,283.3	5,425.3
3. 攝影儀器及設備, 光學製品 (另列者除外) , 鐘錶 Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies and Optical Goods, n.e.s., Watches and Clocks	3,026.7	4,300.4
4. 電動機械及儀器 (另列者除外) 以及零件 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances, n.e.s., and Electrical Parts thereof	2,989.8	3,895.9
5. 雜類製品 (另列者除外) Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles n.e.s.	1,544.9	2,154.2
6. 電訊、錄音及錄影設備 Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus and Equipment	1,513.3	2,057.2
7. 鐵和鋼 Iron and Steel	1,368.6	2,018.0
8. 車輛 (包括有氣墊推進裝置者) Road Vehicles (Including Air-Cushion Vehicles)	971.2	1,424.8
9. 一般工業機械及儀器, 機器零件等 (另列者除外) General Industrial Machinery and Equipment, n.e.s. and Machine Parts, n.e.s.	944.7	1,390.4
10. 其他 Others	26,450.7	31,708.6
總值 Total	48,701.0	63,055.5

