



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

1981

1982

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## INDUSTRY

### Sir Murray's Address at the Opening Session of the Legislative Council

In response to the Governor Sir Murray MacLehose's address at the opening session of the Legislative Council on 1981 October 7, the Association wrote to present its views on the state of the economy then, and made a number of recommendations for the consideration of the government.

The Association paid tribute to the Governor's leadership under which Hong Kong had made remarkable progress in the past decade.

It also expressed its concurrence with the principle of free economy. However, firstly, in an imperfect market, market forces might not necessarily work to the general good, secondly, private interest might not be consistent with public interest, and thirdly, being an open economy, Hong Kong had been subjected to pressures of international economy so much so that the market mechanism in Hong Kong might not be able to cope. Therefore, the Association maintained that Hong Kong should not dogmatically believe in market forces and the government should act pragmatically in the interest of the economy. It then raised the following developments in the economy which were considered to be damaging to the economy and particularly to industry:

1. high land prices and high rentals due to speculation in land and property;
2. high inflation;
3. declining value of the Hong Kong dollar;
4. high interest rate; and
5. rising trade deficit.

The Association believed that revival of the economy would depend, *inter alia*, on strengthening industrial production for export. This in turn required improvement in several economic factors affecting the vitality of industry. To this end, the Association urged the government to consider urgently the following suggestions:

#### (a) Industrial land

The government should adhere to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Diversification that the government should continue to sell land as long as the price was in excess of the replacement cost. Therefore the government should resist withdrawing land from sale when the offered prices did not come up to official expectations. Industrialists would also be benefited if the government could consider again the direct sale of land to user-manufacturers on instalment terms. In this way speculative activities in the land or property market would be reduced. Furthermore, the government should enforce building covenant strictly to prevent land banking.

#### (b) Inflation

To combat inflation, it was suggested that the government should initiate community education on reduced spending and increased saving. It would also be desirable if an *ad hoc* committee could be set up to study ways of controlling credit. Meanwhile the government should restrain its own expenditure by reviewing its capital expenditure programme and by improving the mechanism for civil servant salary increases so that it would no longer affect adversely the wage demand in the private sector to set up a spiral of increases dissociated from the real growth of the economy.

#### (c) High interest rate

In view of the dissipating effect of high interest rate on manufacturing, the government should work with the banking industry to introduce preferential interest rates to facilitate export and import of raw materials and equipment, and to alleviate the financial burden of those manu-

## 工業

### 港督施政報告

一九八一年十月七日港督麥理浩爵士在立法局發表施政報告後，本會曾致函政府就當時經濟情況提出意見，並建議多項改善辦法，促請當局慎重考慮。

本會讚揚港督的領導才能，過去十年，香港在賢明領導下，社會各方面已有卓越進步。

本會同意政府的自由經濟原則，但基於下列原因，政府不應以教條式去相信市場力量，而應以實事求是照顧整體經濟利益：(一)次缺乏完善的市場情況下，市場力量未必對整體有利；(二)私人利益不一定與公眾利益相符；(三)香港乃屬開放經濟體系，市場力量未必可以應付國際經濟種種壓力。因此，本會舉出當時香港經濟之若干不良趨勢，影響整體經濟尤其是工業：(一)因投機而做成的地價及租金急漲，(二)通貨膨脹過高，(三)港元貶值，(四)利率高漲，(五)貿易逆差。

本會相信香港經濟復甦，主要有賴於加強工業產品出口，而工業發展則基於幾種經濟先決條件的改進。為了達到

此目的，本會促請當局盡速考慮下列建議：

#### (一)工業用地

政府應按照經濟多元化諮詢委員會之提議，倘實價高於重置土地成本則應繼續出售土地，所以不應因出價未符預期收入而收回土地。如果政府能考慮以分期付款方式將土地直接賣給廠家，工業界將得益不少，更可因而減少土地及地產的投機活動。同時政府亦應嚴厲執行建築條款，以防止土地囤積。

#### (二)通貨膨脹

對抑制通貨膨脹方面，本會提議政府發展社區教育，提倡節儉及儲蓄，更可設立特別委員會負責研究抑制信貸之膨脹。同時，政府亦須壓抑公營部門開支。一方面要檢討各資本性開支，另一方面改良公務員加薪程序及方法，以免對私營機構僱員加薪要求產生不良刺激作用，做成一種與經濟實質增長脫節的新金循環上漲。

#### (三)高利率

由於高利率損害工業氣氛，政府

## MANPOWER

### Vocational Training Council

In February 1982 the government established the Vocational Training Council as a statutory organization to replace the Hong Kong Training Council. The functions of the former embraced all those of the latter i.e. to advise and recommend to the Governor on the manpower and training needs of the Hong Kong economy. In addition to its advisory functions, the Council also had the power to institute, develop and operate training schemes and institutions needed to meet the skill requirements of the economy. It was also responsible for management of the technical institutes and training centres. The Technical Education and Industrial Training Department was established as the executive arm of the Council.



Sir Murray MacLehose, the Governor, visiting the Association's stand at the 1981 Hong Kong Trade Fair.  
港督麥理浩爵士參觀本會在一九八一年香港交易會所設之攤位。



The Association welcomed the establishment of the Council, as it demonstrated the government's determination to provide better and more comprehensive vocational training geared to the need of Hong Kong.

The Association had been active in the formulation of Hong Kong's industrial training policies for nearly 20 years, from the Industrial Training Advisory Committee (1965 - 1973), through the Hong Kong Training Council (1973 - 1982) to the present Vocational Training Council. The Association was represented on the new Council and its complex of training boards and committees.

#### Review of General and Statutory Holidays

In June 1981 the government consulted the public on the disparity between general and statutory holidays, with a view to narrowing the gap between the holidays prescribed by the Holidays Ordinance and the Employment Ordinance. At the time of the review, there were 17 general and 10 statutory holidays in a year as stipulated in the Holidays and Employment Ordinances respectively. The Holidays Ordinance governed the holidays to be observed by government departments, public offices, educational institutions, and banks. On the other hand, statutory holidays were prescribed by the Employment Ordinance which applied to all manual workers and non-manual workers earning (at that time) \$6,000 per month or under.

The government put forward five options, through increase in statutory holidays or reduction in general holidays, or both; and approached the Association for its opinion.

The Association discussed the issue with 37 other trade and industrial associations. The associations observed that the two types of holidays were of different historical origins and the disparity in number of holidays reflected different traditions and practices adopted by different occupations. It was also observed that Hong Kong's Statutory Holidays compared favourably with other countries in South East Asia, and therefore there was no necessity for increase. Furthermore, the associations were concerned with the macro-economic impact of additional statutory holidays on industrial production and maintained that it would further erode the viability of the Hong Kong economy.

The associations unanimously resolved that the existing systems of holidays should remain unchanged and a joint submission to the same effect was sent to the Commissioner for Labour with request for findings of government's studies on the macro-economic effects of the proposed options.

Subsequently, in 1982 May government introduced an amendment to the Employment Ordinance to the effect that the number of statutory holidays be increased by one day with effect from 1983 January 1.

#### Amendment of the Employment Ordinance

In 1981 the government proposed to amend the provisions for severance pay as provided under the Employment Ordinance. The proposed amendments were:

1. Moving of place of employment: To allow an employee to claim severance pay when his employer moved his place of work even if the move did not involve crossing the harbour.
2. Qualifying period: To reduce the qualifying period for such claim from two years to one year.
3. Rate of severance pay: To increase the rate of payment from half a month's pay or thirteen days wages per year of service to two-third month's pay or eighteen days wages.

4. Period of lay-off: To redefine lay-off as failure to provide work for forty days within a period of ten weeks instead of twelve days within a period of four weeks.
5. Claim procedure: To extend the claim period from one month to three months.

In view of the significant implications of these proposed amendments on employment and economic development, the Association met with thirty-seven other trade and industrial associations to study the issue. Consequently, a joint submission was made to the government giving the following views:

1. Moving of place of employment: The proposal would not be able to differentiate cases deserving a claim for severance pay from those not deserving as the physical boundary would have been withdrawn. It would be inequitable to both parties concerned and burdensome to the Labour Department and Labour Tribunal as it would generate more cases requiring conciliation and adjudication. The proposal would also be a great deterrent to employers planning to expand operation by moving to bigger and better premises or to move to newly developed areas. This would be at variance with government policy to promote investment in industry and in new towns.
2. Qualifying period and rate of severance pay: Since the Ordinance would neither prohibit nor discourage settlements beyond the legal standard in favour of the employee, the proposed changes would not curtail still higher claims above the amount any legislation might provide, and would as a result push the bargaining process into an artificial spiral of mutually reinforcing increases in the long run. Therefore, the proposals would be partisan and damaging to labour relations in the long run.

應即與銀行界共同推出優惠利率辦法，幫助工業出口與原料機器入口及置有自用廠房的廠商。本會亦促請政府研究計劃利用部份儲備金，作為低利率貸款，以鼓勵廠商改進工業達現代化。

本會強調祇有蓬勃的工業才可使本港經濟穩健發展，此亦乃香港與中國建立互利關係的先決條件。故政府以為支援製造業是維護某一個別行業利益的論調，實屬不確。

財政可在致本會覆函中堅持不干預政策。認為本港工業確是面對很多困難，但表現仍然良好，且有跡象顯示未來環境將會改善。

#### 人力

##### 職業訓練局

一九八二年二月，政府成立職業訓練局，該局為法定機構，取代原有之香港訓練局。職業訓練局之職權範圍，包括原香港訓練局之所有職權，即就本港經濟之人力及訓練需求向港督提供意見及建議。除諮詢性之功能外，該局並有權制訂、發展及管理各項訓練計劃及機構，以適應本港經濟之人力需求。此外，該局亦須負責管理工業學院及訓練中心。政府並成立工業教育及訓練處，作為職業訓練局之執行機構。

本會對成立職業訓練局表示歡迎，認為此乃表示政府決心提供較完善及綜合性之職業訓練，以配合本港需要。本會近二十年來積極參與制訂本港之工業訓練政策，包括出席工業訓練諮詢委員會（一九六五年至一九七三年）、香港訓練局（一九七三年至一九八二年），及現時之職業訓練局。本會在職業訓練局及其屬下之多個訓練委員會均派有代表出席。

##### 檢討普通及法定假期

一九八一年六月，政府就普通假期與法定假期兩者之差別，徵詢各界團體意見，以期縮減假期條例與僱傭條例兩者所指定假期之相差數目。在檢討期間，假期條例規定每年有十七天普通假期

，而僱傭條例則規定每年十天法定假期。假期條例頒佈之普通假期適用於政府部門、公共組織、銀行及教育機構，而僱傭條例指定之法定假期，則適用於所有體力勞動僱員及當時月入六千元以下之非體力勞動僱員。

政府提出五項方案，並徵求本會意見，該等方案建議包括削減普通假期，或增加法定假期，或同時施行，以縮減兩類假期之差距。

本會曾就此問題與三十七家工商團體進行磋商，結果一致認為該兩類假期各有其歷史淵源，而假期數目之差異，乃由於不同行業之傳統習俗所致。此外，香港之法定假期數目不於東南亞其他國家，故無增加之必要。另一方面，本會及各團體亦關注增加法定假期對工業生產所造成之影響，認為會進一步削弱本港經濟之活力。

經深入研究後，本會及各團體一致認為現有之假期制度應維持不變，並聯名致函勞工處表達該項建議，同時要求政府提供有關建議方案對整體經濟影響之資料。

一九八二年五月，政府通過修訂僱傭條例，由一九八三年一月一日起將法定假期增加一天。

##### 僱傭條例修訂

一九八一年，政府建議修訂僱傭條例中有關遣散費法例。建議內容包括：(一)搬遷營業地盤，即使並非搬遷過海，僱員亦可要求發給遣散費。

(二)年資：要求遣散費之年資，由兩年減為一年。

(三)遣散費之計算額：遣散費之計算額由每年半個月或十三天工資提高至三份之二月或十八天工資。

(四)暫時停工期限：暫時停工之定義，由未能於四個星期內提供十二天工作修訂為未能於十星期內提供四十天工作(因申請遣散費之程序：申請遣散費之期限由一個月延長至三個月)。

鑒於該項修訂建議對就業及經濟發展有重大影響，本會曾與三十七個工商社團就此問題進行研究，並聯名致函政府提出下列意見：



3. Period of lay-off: Since bleak business prospects was the reason for less work for employees, the proposed change would induce closures and loss of employment rather than co-operation between employees and employers to tide over a difficult period.
4. Claim procedure: The associations opined that the period for claiming severance pay should be shortened since the Commissioner for Labour could always extend it when required. In May 1982 the Association wrote to the Commissioner for Labour to pursue the matter of geographical redundancy. The Association proposed that in addition to the legal provisions, a code of practice could be formulated to prevent abuse and to reduce uncertainties so that employers and employees would come to more realistic expectations.



Seminar on Safety Requirements of Electrical Hair Treatment Appliances for the U.K.  
「英國電動理髮用品安全規定」研討會

### Working Group on Protection of Workers' Hearing

In early 1981 the government established the Working Group on Protection of Workers' Hearing to consider the effect of noise on the hearing ability of industrial employees and to advise the Commissioner for Labour on the appropriate measures for conserving workers' hearing. The Working Group was chaired by a Labour Department official and consisted of official and unofficial members, including a representative from the Association.

The Working Group, after deliberation, proposed to accept the general principle behind the Code of Practice for Reducing the Exposure of Employed Persons to Noise of the United Kingdom. According to the Code noise pollution control should ultimately adopt both approaches of using personal protective gear and of reducing noise at source.

Commenting on the Code of Practice of the United Kingdom, the Association pointed out that:

1. It would be unrealistic to enforce noise control by reduction at source in existing conditions: With high density of factory accommodation, relatively low technology and small size of many industrial firms as characteristics of local industry, measures for noise reduction at source, such as spacing out of machines, modification and segregation of machineries and processes, would be beyond the capability of most undertakings to conform. Therefore it would be more appropriate to promote the use of personal protective gears to reduce the exposure of employees to noise.
2. For promotion of use of protective gears, the government should conduct a survey to identify the trades likely to employ production processes and machineries generating a level of noise which could put at risk the hearing ability of the employees. Promotion should then be concentrated on those trades.

3. Responsibility for noise abatement should be clearly delineated among the government, management and employees in regard to measurement of noise level, provision, use, and maintenance of protective gears etc.
4. Training and consultancy services should be provided by both government and independent institutions to encourage voluntary co-operation from industry.
5. The code of practice for Hong Kong should be voluntary so as to preserve its flexibility and its ability to evolve smoothly with development in technology.

The Working Group eventually agreed that a code of practice based on the pattern of United Kingdom should be introduced as a voluntary code to complement the forthcoming legislation in the protection of hearing. The code would be seen as providing the blue print for effective action on noise control and directing attention to the possibilities of reducing noise at source to safe levels as the long term aim.

In April 1982, the government introduced a new regulation under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance to provide for reduction of noise in industrial undertakings to come into effect from December 1982 onwards. By this regulation industry would be required to carry out proper maintenance of machinery to minimise noise. It also stipulated the provision and use of ear protectors for places of work where the sound level would be 90dB(A) or higher for a continuous period of eight hours any day.

(一) 搬遷營業地址: 由於該項建議撤銷明確之地理界限, 故未能分辨符合或不合要求遷散費之個案, 因而對僱主及僱員均不公平, 且更導致更多個案需要調解或裁決, 使勞工處或勞資審裁處之工作負荷加重。此外, 該項建議對有意將業務擴展或遷移較大及較佳廠房之僱主構成阻力, 且與政府鼓勵在新市鎮投資之政策相違背。

(二) 年資及遣散費計算額: 由於該條例並無禁止或動用雙方在法例標準上達成對僱員較有利之協議, 故有關建議不能阻止僱員提出較法例規定任何標準為高之要求, 長遠來說, 足以引起人為互相譁議誘發之增長, 損害勞資關係。

(三) 暫時停工: 鑒於僱員工作量減少乃由於經濟前景黯淡所致, 此項建議非但不能促使僱員及僱主合作以渡過困難, 反而導致更多機構倒閉, 造成更多失業。

(四) 申請遣散費之程序: 各商團體認為由於勞工處長有權延長申請遣散費之期限, 故應縮短其規定期限。

一九八二年五月, 本會就搬遷營業地址問題再函勞工處長, 建議在法例之外, 擬訂有關守則, 以防止濫用法例, 避免產生不確定情況, 使僱主及僱員達成較實際之期望。



The training course on Dangerous Goods Storage, Conveyance and Regulations  
本會舉辦危險品貯存、運送及規例訓練課程。

### 保護工人聽覺工作小組

一九八一年初, 政府成立保護工人聽覺工作小組, 研究噪音對工業僱員聽覺之影響, 並就保護工人聽覺之措施, 向勞工處長提出意見。該工作小組由一名勞工處官員擔任主席, 成員則包括政府部門及私人機構代表, 本會亦派有代表出席。

該工作小組經詳細討論後, 建議本港採納英國減低工人所受噪音守則之基本原則。根據該項守則, 控制噪音之辦法應包括使用個人防護器具及減低噪音來源。

本會曾就該項守則提出以下意見:

- 一、在現行狀況下, 減低噪音來源以控制噪音, 並不切合實際。由於本港工廠分佈密集, 一般技術較為落後, 加以工廠規模細小, 故任何減低噪音來源方法, 如分散機器位置、改裝機器、隔離機械及生產程序等, 均非一般廠家所能負擔。因此, 使用個人防護器具, 乃減低工人所受噪音之較適當方法。



### Fire Safety Promotion Scheme

With the conviction that education is a more effective and thorough-going means to foster fire safety practices than legislation, the Association had been promoting fire safety since early 1970s. From 1980 onwards the Association ran a Fire Safety Promotion Scheme to provide basic knowledge and training in fire safety for both employers and employees.

During the year most of the effort of the scheme was devoted to organizing training courses and disseminating information on various aspects of fire safety. A total of 10 training courses were organized covering topics such as electrical safety, handling of dangerous goods, fire safety planning and management, as well as fire insurance. These training courses proved to be useful to industry as most of them were heavily subscribed. In the year under review, a total of more than 1,000 participants from over 100 establishments attended these courses.

### Population and Family Life Education Programme for Employers in Hong Kong

Since 1980 June, the Association has been implementing the Programme. Through two years' promotion, the project has begun to gain satisfactory response from industrial, commercial and multi-national establishments. The education programme is funded by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), technically supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and assisted by the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong (FPA).

The objective of the education programme is to introduce to employers and senior managers the concept of population education in the broadest sense. It aims to promote a better quality of life for both employers and employees with a view to solving various problems arising from an oversized family. Orientation seminars were organized for employers and senior managers, followed by plant-level programmes which included activities

such as distribution of educational materials, newsletters, talks, discussions, shows, clinical services and forming committees to co-ordinate relevant in-plant activities.

A Mid-term Evaluation Seminar was organized in October 1981 to assess the progress and formulate the future direction of the programme to ensure a more effective implementation. One of the more important recommendations was to concentrate on establishments located in the New Territories so as to identify a Model Demonstration Factory. Moreover, the Social Welfare Department joined the Project Advisory Committee. The new implementation strategy focused on encouraging relevant activities at the district level. In conjunction with the Industrial Sub-Committee, Tsuen Wan District Board, the Association held an orientation seminar in February 1982. As a result of the encouraging response from industrialists at the district, a series of relevant activities was organized. The Electronic Devices Ltd (EDL), through its Welfare Committee, launched a variety of in-plant programmes, setting an example to what employers could do to promote population and family life education.

The project has been able to reach 110 establishments so far, including 86 manufacturing, 14 commercial and another 10 public/multi-national establishments. About 40 performed or were still undertaking some project activities. The initial phase of the project, which lasted for a two-year period, completed by the end of 1982 June, but the ILO decided on a six-month extension till the end of the year as the project was beginning to gain widening support. With the collaboration of the District Boards under the government district administration scheme, the project could expand its service to various regions. A second phase of the project was being studied to follow up the work of the first phase.

### Overall Review of the Hong Kong Education System

In 1981 October the government, in consultation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, engaged a panel of international visitors to conduct an overall review of Hong Kong's education system. The panel was invited to consider the coherence and effectiveness of the education system; to identify areas requiring to be strengthened; and to recommend priorities for further development. The Association was invited to meet the panel and to submit views on the issues to be studied by the panel.

In its submission, the Association presented the following views to the panel:

#### 1. Aims of the Education System

The aim of education should be the inculcation of moral and intellectual qualities needed for responsible citizenship. Within this broader aim, the education system should be responsive to the manpower need of the economy and within the means that the financial ability of the community could sustain. Moreover, the natural development of a student's school and job career should be unhampered by compulsory attendance, financial difficulties and excessive examinations.

#### 2. Coherence of the Education System

**School career progression:** — The Association pointed out the undesirability of compelling school attendance up to Form III on the one hand, but providing insufficient subsidized places at Forms IV and V for all who wished to continue their studies on the other hand. Therefore, the government should provide sufficient subsidized places at Forms IV and V and thereby remove the need for the Junior Secondary Education Assessment Test as quickly as possible.

二、關於使用個人防護器具，政府應先調查何種行業所採用之機械及程序最可能發出足以影響工人聽覺之噪音，然後向此等行業加強宣傳。

三、當局應明確劃分政府、僱主及僱員對消除噪音之責任，如量度噪音水平、供應、維修及使用個人防護器具等。

四、政府機構及其他有關組織，應共同提供訓練及顧問服務，以鼓勵工業界自願合作，保護工人聽覺。

五、香港所採用之守則應屬自願遵守者，以保持靈活性及適應技術發展而改進之能力。

該工作小組結果同意採用根據英國之形式，訂立自願性守則，以輔助行將生效之保護工人聽覺法例。該份守則將成為控制噪音有效措施之藍本，並提出應以發展減低噪音來源之可能性為長遠目標。

一九八二年四月，政府根據工廠條例，制訂有關規則，以減低工廠之噪音。該項規則於一九八二年十二月起實施，規定工業界須對機器加以維修，以減低噪音，並規定凡噪音量達到相當於連續八小時在九十分貝以上之工場，必須提供保護聽覺器具予工人使用。

#### 防火安全推廣計劃

本會一向認為推行教育以促進防火安全，較制訂法例更為有效。而本會亦自七〇年代初期，即致力於促進防火安全，並由一九八〇年起推行防火安全推廣計劃，向僱主及僱員提供防火安全之基本知識及訓練。

本年底內，該項計劃是以舉辦訓練課程及傳遞防火安全資料為主。一年來共舉辦十項訓練課程，範圍包括電力使用、危險品處理、防火安全之計劃及管理、火險實務等。參加者來自一百多家廠戶數逾千人，足見本計劃舉辦之各項活動，獲得廠商熱烈支持。

### 香港僱主人口及家庭生活教育計劃

本會負責推行之「香港僱主人口及家庭生活教育計劃」，自一九八〇年七月開始，經兩年來的推廣，已漸漸為本港廠商、工商機構所接受，更引起政府有關當局的關注及協助。該項計劃乃由聯合國人口活動基金資助，國際勞工組織提供技術，香港家庭計劃指導會負責。

該計劃的目的，是向僱主介紹有關人口教育的廣義概念，協助僱主及高級管理人員安排研討會之外，更在廠內進行教育及宣傳，包括刊物的派發、座談會、專題討論、幻燈片或電影的播放、診所服務、利用廠內定期刊物及成立小組負責統籌有關活動等。

為使更有效推廣各項活動，有關機構代表於去年十月間進行中期評估會議，其中一項重要的建議，是以新界的工廠為主要對象，以期使一些廠號能樹立榜樣，並且由政府派社會福利署代表出席該計劃的諮詢委員會。新制訂的推行方針，以個別地區為主，透過與區議會的合作，該計劃於（八二）年二月與荃葵區議會工業小組委員會聯合舉辦研討會，反應相當踴躍，使有關教育活動得以在區內展開。益寧半導體有限公司透過廠內的福利委員會，策動廠內一連串的教育活動，成為僱主在推廣人口及家庭生活教育的典範。

該計劃自推行以來，曾經聯絡的工廠及機構共有一百一十間，其中八十六間為製造業，十四間為商行，其餘十間屬跨國公司及公用事業機構。已開始進行有關活動者共約四十餘間，有待洽商的則有三十間左右。在該項為期兩年的人口教育計劃，原定八二年六月完成，不過，國際勞工組織已決定將該計劃擴展至八二年底。在透過不同地區區議會的參與，配合政府地方行政模式，該計劃是可以擴展其服務至其他地區。該計劃第二期工作的研究已開始。



#### Facilities for students to cross streams:—

The Association agreed to the separation of two streams of secondary education into grammar schools versus technical and prevocational schools. However, students in the early years of both streams should be better equipped to cross streams should they want to change their career plans.

#### Allocation of junior secondary school places:—

The Association believed that the practice of mixed ability classes, the imposition of school nets and the factor of randomization introduced into the allocation processes would detract from the performance standard of schools and hinder capable students from performing well. The achievements of schools and students should not be levelled down this way.

Instead, efforts should be made in up-grading schools of lower standard — by measures such as providing more qualified teachers and giving more attention to students of lower ability.

#### Inadequate language teaching at the primary level:—

The Association noted that since the adoption of Academic Aptitude Test, the standard of both Chinese and English had declined. In other words, the content of tests were out of gear with requirements for effective learning at a later stage. In fact, the inadequacy of language ability affects not only the effectiveness of instruction in later stages of education, but also the students' future performance in their job career.

#### 3. Effectiveness of the System

##### Ability of the system to fulfill its professed aims:—

With reference to two of the aims of education government had enunciated, namely, "competence in the basic skills of literacy . . .", and "a sense of moral and social values . . .", many employers expressed the view that their experience led them to conclude that these aims had not been fulfilled. They opined that school leavers of the last few years had deteriorated in their job performance. With respect to moral and social values, many employers found the lacking of a basic sense of responsibility.

##### Medium of instruction:—

The Association maintained that the standard of English among students should be improved so that they could benefit from instructions conducted in English because most textbooks and technical terms which students must learn at a later stage or later at their job would be in English. Therefore, the government should strengthen the teaching of both languages at the primary school level, and that ability at both languages should be tested at the examination of allocation of junior secondary school places.



Mr. Lui Hau-tsun, Tsuen Wan District Officer, opening the seminar on "Population and Family Life Education Programme for Employers in Hong Kong" at the seminar on "Population and Family Life Education Programme for Employers in Hong Kong".

With respect to junior secondary schools, the Association advocated that discretion should be granted to Anglo-Chinese schools to use English as the medium of instruction. Meanwhile the standard of the less proficient should be strengthened so that by Form III, all classes should be able to benefit from instructions in English.

#### 4. Areas requiring Strengthening Problem arising from compulsory education:—

Compulsory education has brought with it the problem of students who otherwise would not want to continue schooling. Coupled with the practice of mixed ability classes, the problems of slow learning and misconduct among students have magnified. Therefore more powers and discretions should be delegated to headmasters and teachers to handle students with bad conduct.

##### Adult education:—

Since the older generation on average received less education than the present younger generation, more adult education should be provided, in order to up-grade the quality of our manpower.

#### 5. Priorities in Future Development Technical education:—

The Association was happy to note that the government planned to build twelve more prevocational schools by 1984 in addition to the existing thirteen, and that from 1981 onward, prevocational schools could extend their curriculum to Form IV and V levels in response to this demand from both students applying for entrance to and employers engaging the graduate from prevocational schools.

It was also noted that in an employment survey of full-time graduates of technical institute (1979/80) that 94% of them found either employment or places for further study within three months after graduation. This indicated a strong demand for

#### 全面檢討香港教育制度

政府於一九八一年間，徵得經濟合作發展組織協助，聘請海外教育顧問團來港，進行全面檢討本港教育制度。該顧問團職責為研究本港教育制度之連貫性及效能，探求須予加強之範圍，並提出應予優先發展項目之建議。本會應邀派員與該顧問團開會，就顧問團研究範圍提供意見如下：

##### (一)教育制度目標

教育制度之目標，應為培育盡公民責任所必須之德育及智育基礎。在此前提下，教育制度應在社會財力負擔範圍內，顧及本地經濟之人力需要。此外，學生之在學及就業歷程應能自然發展，不應受到強迫就業、經濟困難及頻密考試所窒礙。

##### (二)教育制度連貫性

在學業方面之進展——本會指出政府推行強迫教育祇達中三階段，而未能對有能力及志趣繼續接受教育之學生提供足夠中四及中五資助學位，極為不當。因此，本會提出應盡快提供足夠資助學位，取消用作分配學位之初中成績評核試。

#### 便利學生轉換學校類別之措施——

本會贊成將中學教育分為文法中學與工業中學及職業先修學校兩大類，但認為兩類學校之學生應在就學早期得到充分準備，以便一旦改變就業計劃時，能轉換就讀學校類別。

##### 初中學位分配辦法——

由於分配學位過程中採取之隨機因素，分區學校網，及混合學能班級等措施，會削弱學校教學水平，及阻礙有能力學生之發展，且學校及學生之成就不應因而受到壓制。政府應盡力協助水平較低之學校提高其水平，包括提供更多教師及對能力較低之學生給予特別照顧。

##### 小學語文訓練不足——

本會關注到自從採用小六學生學能測驗後，初中學生學習中文及英文能力均呈下降，顯出該項測驗內容未能配合學生有效學習之要求。事實上，語文能力低落不僅影響在較低階段教學效能，更會影響學生將來在事業方面之發展。



The Opening Ceremony of the EDL Family Day co-organized by the Association and the Electronic Devices Ltd. 本會與益電半導體有限公司合辦之「家庭歡樂日」主禮嘉賓主持開幕儀式。



technical manpower. Therefore more full-time places in technical institutes should be provided.

#### Tertiary education: —

Since the area of greatest shortage of graduates in relation to demand, as indicated by both the high rate of employment shortly after graduation and by demand for places by applicants, has been at the tertiary level of education, places at such institutions should be speedily increased.

#### Teachers: —

The Association noted the shortage of staff for technical institutes and urged that the problem be solved speedily.

#### Centralised authority: —

The Association advocated that education and training should be co-ordinated by a centralised authority so as to bring about the necessary consistency and coherence in the entire education system, which included the provision and training of teachers and other related personnel, and the design of examinations and of qualifications to confer. Such overall consistency and coherence would be needed to ensure facilitation of students' all rounded development from the working stages of their career, as well as for meeting the changing manpower requirement of our diversifying economy.

## LAND

### Rent Control

In June 1981, the government gazetted the Landlord and Tenant (Consolidation) (Amendment) Bill to extend rent control for another two years till 1983 December 18 but exclude the following from such measures: —

- tenancies and sub-tenancies of premises in respect of which permits or certificates relating to occupation or completion were issued on or after 1981 June 19.
- tenancies and sub-tenancies of premises the rateable value of which was not less than the sum in force at the relevant time, i.e. \$90,000 from 1981 December 19, and \$60,000 from 1982 December 19.

The Bill also proposed to raise the biennial percentage ceiling on rent increase from 21 per cent to 30 per cent for all controlled tenancies.

The Association agreed with the general principle that ultimately a free market in housing should be restored but had grave concern about the timing of decontrol as housing shortage was anticipated to persist for some years.

The Association maintained that decontrol should be scheduled only after land production had already been stepped up adequately in response to the increase in demand such that rents and prices of flats were likely to stabilize and only when the two year lead time period for flat production had also been taken into account. Otherwise decontrol measures would be economically disruptive and socially destabilizing.

The Bill was however enacted in July 1981.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

### Fuel Clause

In a press statement issued in 1981 October the Hong Kong Energy Council pointed out that with the oil price paid by Hong Kong's power companies rising to an average of over \$1,350 per ton, the fuel surcharge borne by consumers of China Light & Power Company would contain an additional amount of about 0.5 cent per unit under the Company's revised fuel surcharge formula than under the old one.

The fuel clause adopted by CLP was revised in 1980 January in such a way that for every complete \$0.36 of fuel oil cost above or below \$700.00 per ton, the Company would charge an increase or decrease of 0.01 cent per kWh.

The Energy Council considered that this was contrary to the principle that charges under the fuel cost variation clause should be for recovering fuel cost paid by the power companies only or for adjustment in response to lower fuel price. The reason being that with the rising number of kWhs sold (and/or generated) per ton of oil consumed, the fuel clause formula should obviously be adjusted to charging 0.01 cent per unit for every complete \$0.37 or more. But with the existing formula, it enabled CLP to overcharge its consumers through the fuel clause.

Electricity bills received by CLP's consumers indicated that the average fuel oil cost paid by CLP had reached \$1,384 per ton in 1981 June, although it subsided somewhat to \$1,348 and \$1,338 in July and August respectively.

The Energy Council pointed out that with the oil price at, say, \$1,357 per ton, the fuel surcharge borne by consumers would be about 0.5 cent more under the revised formula than under the old one.

In other words, assuming that CLP's annual total sales for the 1981-1982 financial year remained at 8,009 million kWhs, the Company would at least have

#### 教育制度效能

教育制度實踐目標之能力—

本會指出，就政府所提教育目標中，不少僱主根據經驗認為有兩項目標未能圓滿實踐，即是學生獲得基本學藝之能力，及建立道德與社會價值觀念。該等僱主表示，最近數年離校學生之工作表現倒退；至於道德及社會價值觀方面，不少僱主認為學生缺乏基本責任感。

#### 教學媒介—

由於本港學生在較高學業階段及未來工作所需學習之教科書與專用詞彙，均以英文編寫，故必須加強學生之英語學習能力，俾可接受以英語授課。因此政府應加強小學階段之英語教學，及在分配初中學位考試時測驗學生之中英語文能力。

至於初中階段，本會建議由各英文中學自行決定是否採用英語授課，同時對語文能力較差者應予加強訓練，以便所有學生在中三階段均能接受英語授課。

#### 四應予加強之範圍

強迫教育所產生之問題—

由於強迫教育使小願就學之學生接受教育，造成問題學生，加上混合學能班級之措施，學生學習較慢及操行惡劣之情況因而加劇，故應賦予校長及教師更多權力，以應付操行惡劣之學生。

#### 成人教育—

本會認為由於年長一輩平均所受教育比年輕一輩為少，故應提供更多成人教育，以提高本港人力質素。

#### 五應先發展項目

工業教育—

本會歡迎政府計劃至1984年時除現有之十二所職業先修學校外，興建另外十二所同類學校，並由1981年起將職業先修學校伸展至中四及中五，以適應學生及僱主之要求。

又根據1979—1980年度工業學院畢業生就業狀況調查，百分之九十四畢業生均能在三個月內獲得就業或深造機會，足以顯示本港對技術人材之強烈需要。因此本會建議應提供更多工業學院之全日制課程學位。

#### 專上教育：

從大部份專上院校畢業生均能在畢業後短期內覓得工作，及投考人士對學位之殷切需求，可見相對需求而言，專上院校畢業生短缺情況最為嚴重，故應從速增加此類院校學位。

本會對工業學院教師短缺情況極表關注，並促請政府盡快解決。

#### 統籌機構—

本會建議應設立統籌機構負責協調教育及訓練措施，以達致教育制度之連貫性。該統籌機構之職能應包括提供及訓練教師與有關人員，釐定考試課程及頒發學歷資格等。本會重申為適應學生在學及就業之全面發展，經濟多元化對人力需求之轉變，教育制度必須有連貫性及一致性。

## 土地

### 租金管制

一九八一年六月，政府憲報發表業主與租客（綜合）（修訂）法案，該法案將租金管制之有效期延長兩年，直至一九八三年十二月八日止。惟下列兩種樓宇租約及分租租約不在管制之列：

(一)在一九八一年六月十九日或以後才取得入伙紙或完工紙之樓宇。

(二)自一九八一年十二月十九日以後該樓宇應課差餉租值不少於八萬元，或自一九八二年十二月十九日以後不少於六萬元者。

此法案亦提議將每兩年之最高批准加租率由百分之廿一增至百分之三十。

本會同意管制措施之最終目標，應是恢復住屋供求之自由市場為原則。但鑑於當時樓宇供應短缺情況將持續數年，所以暫不應放寬租務管制。

本會重申土地增闊可以逐步供應需求，而租金及樓價趨向穩定時，才可放寬租務管制。此外，更應考慮由土地供應至房屋建築完成所需時間。否則，放寬租管將導致對經濟繁榮及社會安定產生不良影響。

該法案終於在一九八一年七月正式實行。



reaped an additional \$40 million merely from fuel surcharge, which was far from being equitable to consumers and contrary to the original intention of the fuel cost variation clause. The Energy Council therefore considered it an urgent task on the government's part to remedy this anomaly.

The Secretary for Economic Services had indicated more than once to the Energy Council that consideration was being given to changing the fuel adjustment clause to a calorific basis. In the future to take into account the introduction of coal fired sets and to eliminate the anomaly that would arise from the use of different grades of oil with different calorific characteristics. The Council welcomed the suggestion.

A further finding of the Council was that in the case of Hong Kong Electric Company the proceeds from the fuel clause were not shown separately from its basic tariff income. It gave the impression that the fuel adjustment income was treated as an integral part of the overall tariff and would not be viewed in isolation, and thereby any excess income received from overcharge was treated as HEC's profits. The Energy Council found this difficult to accept as it was generally understood that the fuel surcharge should merely be adjusted in accordance with the fluctuation in fuel costs paid and no extra income whatsoever should be derived from such charges. The Council therefore, was of the opinion that the power companies should disclose to the government and consumers the actual accounts of their fuel surcharge income.

The above views were subsequently submitted to the Secretary for Economic Services.

The Energy Council's press statement was met with immediate response from the two power companies. Both CLP and HEC admitted to overcharging respectively sums of about \$30 million and \$10 million through the fuel cost valuation clause. CLP also announced that the overcharged sum would be passed back to consumers in subsequent adjustments in fuel surcharge.

In a subsequent press statement, the Energy Council welcomed CLP's response which indicated the Company's serious attitude and sincerity in treating public opinions, and reiterated that the fuel surcharge formula should be revised in accordance with the efficiency of electricity generation. The Council also stressed that the government should strengthen its monitoring of power companies so as to ensure that their charges were fair and that there would not be any recurrence of over-recovering of fuel surcharge.



The 1982 Chinese New Year Banquet of the Association  
本會舉行壬戌年春節團拜。

## Tariff Increase

In late 1981, China Light and Power Company announced that effective 1982 January 1 it would increase its basic tariff charges. Concurrently, Hong Kong Electric Company also announced its decision to abolish its fuel clause effective the same date. The Energy Council considered that both the tariff increase and the incorporation of the fuel cost variation clause were unreasonable and submitted the following views to the Secretary for Economic Services:

1. According to CLP, the increase in tariff was "required to meet the rising cost of operating, maintaining and developing the electricity supply system". Its 1981 Annual Report indicated that operating expenses (including depreciation) rose by 42 per cent from \$500 million in 1980 to \$710 million in 1981, while the percentage increase of the same expenses from 1979 to 1980 was merely 25 per cent. This drastic increase in operating expenses was obviously due to the Company's massive expansion of fixed assets. The Council considered that the expansion of fixed assets allowing the power company to reap higher permitted return was one of the major loopholes of the Scheme of Control.
2. In 1981 CLP's fixed assets and investment in generating companies totalled \$3,968 million, an increase of 47.6 per cent over 1980. Its permitted return, on the other hand, rose by 62.6 per cent to \$936 million. In comparison with these rates of increase, the Energy Council noted that in 1981, the Company's total annual sales were 8,545 kWhs, increasing by merely 6.7 per cent over the previous year. In view of this significant drop in rate of increase in demand, the Council considered that it was time to reassess future demand forecast, in particular, having regard to CLP's disclosure that on the completion of the Castle Peak "B"

## 公共建設

### 香港各界能源委員會

#### 燃油附加費問題

香港各界能源委員會於一九八一年十月發表新聞稿，指出中華電力有限公司在一九八〇年初增加燃油附加費之幅度，以當時油價約每噸一千三百五十元計算，已使用戶每度電負擔加重半仙。

中電在八〇年一月起，採用新修訂之燃油附加費計算方程式，並將燃油價基數由三角七仙改為三角六仙，換言之，根據燃油價條款，如遇油價每噸超過七百元時，每滿三角六仙，則每度電加收零點零一仙燃油附加費。

能源委員會認為此舉實乃違背設立燃油價條款之原意，因燃油附加費應為電力公司燃油成本高漲時之彌補，而兩家電力公司每噸燃油之售電量（及／或發電量）正逐年提高，故燃油價基數最低限度亦應沿用三角七仙才合理。在修訂之燃油附加費方程式下，中電實已向用戶超額收取燃油附加費。

中電用戶之電費單顯示，中電所付之燃油價格在六月時已達每噸一千三百八十四元，雖然在七月及八月分別稍為下降至一千三百四十八元及一千三百三十八元，但每噸油價即使以一千三百五十七元計算，中電將燃油價基數調整至三角六仙後，每度電實已多收取零點五仙燃油附加費。換言之，即使該公司在八一年度之售電量維持在上年度水平（八十億度），亦將多收取約四千萬元燃油附加費，對用戶實乃一種不公平之負擔。能源委員會有鑑及此，認為政府應立即檢討及修改電力公司燃油附加費方程式，使能配合發電效率。

另一方面，經濟司曾多次表示正考慮在最近將來修改燃油附加費計算方式，用燃料之熱量為根據，藉以配合電力公司採用煤發電及消除因使用不同等級燃油所產生之差別。能源委員會對此表示歡迎。

該委員會又發現香港電燈公司之帳目內，售電收入部份並無將燃油附加費收益分開列明，使人印象中覺得燃油附加費乃屬整個基本電費之一部份，而非

獨立帳目，因而從該等附加費所得之任何超額收益，均可被視作該公司之利潤。該委員會認為燃油附加費應隨著電力公司所付之油價浮動而調整，不應讓該等公司從中獲取額外收益，故電力公司實有義務向政府及廣大用戶公開燃油附加費之詳細帳目，以示公允。

能源委員會已致函經濟司反映以上意見。

上述新聞稿發表後，中電及港燈迅速作出反應，分別承認確曾多收取燃油附加費約三千萬及一千萬元。中電同時表示，會將多收取之款項以扣除燃油附加費方式歸還用戶。

能源委員會隨即再發表新聞稿，對中電之迅速反應，以顯示該公司重視用戶意見，表示歡迎。並指出燃油附加費之計算方式實有修改必要，以配合電力公司發電效率。該委員會並強調，政府有義務加強對電力公司之監督，以保證其收費合理，而不會再發生多收取附加費情事。

#### 電力公司調整收費

一九八一年底，中華電力有限公司宣佈由一九八二年一月一日起增加基本電費。另一方面，香港電燈有限公司亦宣佈將採用合併收費辦法，將則一之燃油附加費歸入基本電費內，以取消燃油價條款。香港各界能源委員會經研究後，認為兩電今次調整收費殊不合理，並致函經濟司提出下列意見：

一、中電宣稱今次加費乃為應付各項經營、維修及發展供電系統費用之上漲。該公司一九八一年年報顯示：營業費用（包括折舊）從一九八〇年之五億零九百九十九萬一千七百一十元，增幅達百分之四十二，而一九八〇年度經營費用（包括折舊）之增幅實際祇為百分之廿五。能源委員會認為中電經營費用之上漲，顯然是由於該公司之固定資產無限增加，此亦由於政府管制法則限制不完善所致。故現行管制法



Power Station, installed capacity would reach 6,896 megawatts, a growth of over 150 per cent. The Company's plan of fixed assets acquisition should be in line with forecasts of Hong Kong's electricity sales, and such forecasts should be regularly reviewed. In this connection, the Council demanded that the growth factor in demand used by the power company as agreed by the government should be revealed.

3. As regards CLP's readjustment of the fuel clause factor from 3,600 back to 3,700 the Council believed that that was more or less consistent with the number of kWhs sold per ton of oil consumed by the Company.

4. Referring to Hong Kong Electric's adoption of a new combined tariff by adding 17 cents per unit on the present basic charges in place of the fuel cost variation clause, the Energy Council pointed out that as its generating efficiency had been rising — with over 3,800 kWhs sold per ton of oil consumed — the Company had already been overcharging the consumers through the fuel clause merely by using 3,700 as its fuel clause factor. Moreover, HKE would begin operating its coal fired set in 1982. The price of fuel coal would be much cheaper and more stable than that of fuel oil, which, at any rate, also showed signs of stabilizing. Consequently the Company's decision to "freeze" the fuel surcharge at 17 cents per unit would in fact cause consumers to pay more and was therefore inequitable.

5. The Council considered that there was an urgent need for the government to tighten its monitoring of the power companies. The admission by both CLP and HEC of overcharging through the fuel clause rightly justified the Council's conclusion. That HEC could openly refuse to refund the consumers was another indication of the inadequacy of the existing Scheme of Control and the uncaring attitude of the Company

towards the well-being of the consumer.

6. The Energy Council therefore proposed that the government should:

(a) review and revise the schemes of control of the power companies so that the permitted return would no longer be based on net fixed assets;

(b) initiate the establishment of a tripartite monitoring body comprising representatives from the government, power companies and the Council;

(c) immediately review the expansion plans of CLP, and make a more up-to-date forecast of Hong Kong's electricity demand in the coming decade;

(d) publicly disclose the details of the two power companies' tariff changes;

(e) review the basic tariff charges of the two power companies to take into account the operation of coal-fired sets; and

(f) disclose the full details of the schemes of control.

In reply, the Secretary for Economic Services indicated that:

1. Increased operating costs were due to inflation in non-oil expenses and to growth in the size of the operations of CLP and associated companies, and asset-based permitted return could enable the government to ensure that expansion was justified by increased demand;

2. The increases of fixed assets and permitted return were in value terms so that it was impractical to relate them to sales in volume terms, and CLP's forecasts of maximum demand and installed capacity were verified independently by the government before approval for expansion;

3. The fuel clause was an integral part of the tariff and was part of total revenue, and under the Scheme of Control, consumers had not been overcharged so that there was no question of HEC needing to make any refunds; and

4. HEC had taken account of stabilizing oil prices and conversion to coal-fired generation, and would have to increase basic tariff had it not chosen to integrate basic tariff and fuel surcharge into a single tariff, in order to cover increased non-fuel costs.

The Council's other proposals were touched on slightly by the Secretary for Economic Services. The Council after deliberation concluded that the reply from the government left much to be clarified and decided to approach the government again to pursue the matter further.

#### Reactivation of Desalination Plant and Water Rationing

In September 1981 the government announced that the Lok On Pai Desalination Plant was scheduled to be fully reactivated by the beginning of October and there had been much speculation that water rationing would be implemented sooner or later. After a careful study of the water supply situation in Hong Kong, the Association submitted the following views to the government:

1. Available figures indicated that at 9:00 a.m. 1981 September 21, the total storage of our reservoirs stood at 252.68 million cubic metres which represented about 43.7 per cent of total storage capacity. Mainland China, on the other hand, would supply to us a total of 198 million cubic metres annually in 1981 after agreeing to an additional 30 million cubic metres in August. In other words, Mainland China's water supply would average at 0.542 million cubic metres per day. With our average daily consumption at 1.4 million cubic metres, the net draw from our reservoirs would be 0.858 million cubic metres per day. As a result, the present total storage of our reservoirs would last no less than 294 days which was quite adequate to carry us through to the next rainy season.

則之主要流弊，乃允許電力公司無限擴大固定資產，以獲取更高淨利潤。

二、中電一九八一年之固定資產及投資於聯營及附屬公司總值達三十九億六千八百萬元，比上年增幅達百分之四十七點六，而准許利潤亦相應提高至九億五千三百萬元，比上年增幅達百分之六十二點六。該公司在九八一年全年總售電量為八十五億四千五百萬度，祇增長百分之六點七。鑑於售電量增長率顯著下降，能源委員會認為應重新估計未來電力需求，以兼顧中電青山B廠落成投產時，該公司供電能量較現時增幅達一倍半至六千六百九十六兆瓦，並建議該公司之固定資產應配合本港電力需求，且經常檢討預測。該委員會要求政府公開電力公司預測未來電力需求之詳情。

三、有關中電將燃油價條款因數由三千六百從新調整至三千七百，該委員會認為大致上已能配合該公司每噸燃油之售電量。

四、另一方面，香港電燈有限公司從一九八二年一月一日起採用新收費辦法，在目前基本電費另加一角七仙，並取消燃油調整收費。該委員會指出，港燈使用燃油發電之效率不斷提高，每噸油售電量已超過三千八百度，故該公司以三千七百為燃油價條款因數，實際上已多收取燃油調整收費。而港燈於八二年開始逐步改用煤發電，由於煤價遠較油價為低和穩定，而油價亦有回穩趨勢，故該公司將燃油調整收費劃一為每度十七仙，無異向用戶增收電費。

五、能源委員會認為政府對加強電力公司之管制實有迫切需要。兩電分別承認確曾超額收取燃油附加費，即為明顯例證。而港燈竟公然拒絕將多收款項發還用戶，實為蔑視用戶利益，亦為現行管制則欠善所致。

六、故該委員會向政府建議：

1. 檢討及修改現行之電力公司管制

法則，包括准許利潤不再根據固定資產淨值計算。

2. 成立包括政府、電力公司及各界消費者三方面代表之監察組織，以監督電力公司之收費、服務及經營方針等。

3. 立即檢討中電擴展固定資產計劃，及重新估計未來十年香港之電力需求。

4. 公佈兩電今次調整收費及修改收費辦法之詳細資料。

5. 檢討兩電之基本收費及燃油附加費，以配合兩電於明年開始使用煤發電。

6. 公開管制法則詳情。

經濟司覆函表示：

一、中電經營費用之增加，乃因非燃油費用之上漲及經營規模之擴展，以配合需求增長。准許利潤按資產淨值計算，可使政府確保電力公司之擴展符合需求增加。

二、因固定資產及准許利潤增長俱以銀碼價值計算，將其與實質數量計算之售電量比較乃不切實際。中電對未來最高需求之預測，須經政府審核，發展計劃才可獲准進行。

三、電力公司燃油調整收費，乃基本電費及整體收入一部份。在管制法則下，電力公司利潤受到限制，不會向用戶多收電費，故港燈毋須退還款項。

四、港燈於修改收費辦法時，已考慮油價漸趨穩定及用煤發電等因素。倘該公司不將基本電費及燃油調整收費兩者合而為一，則需要增加電費以彌補非燃料支出之增加。

至於能源委員會之其他各項建議，經濟司未有詳細答覆。該委員會經研究後，認為該覆函內仍有多處遺漏，故決定繼續與政府接觸，進行跟進工作。

#### 重開海水化淡廠及制水問題

一九八一年九月，政府宣佈於十月全面重開安海海水化淡廠，並透露將於短期內實施制水。本會經詳細研究本



2. The total capacity of production of the Lok On Pai Desalination Plant is 181,800 cubic metres per day, that is, just about 13 per cent of our average daily consumption. In other words, even if the Plant were to be fully reactivated for the whole year, its total annual production would meet our demand for no more than 47 days. Thus, even if the water supply situation deteriorated to such an extent that it necessitated water restriction (which, as pointed out above, was not the case), the reactivation of the desalters would not provide appreciable relief.



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3. Given the immense cost of production — that is, \$1,508 million per day when the desalters were in full operation — the reactivation of the Desalination Plant was far from being economically viable. The production cost at the Desalination Plant of \$8.3 per cubic metre was several times more expensive than the purchase price of 0.15 RMB (about HK\$0.49 in August 1981) per cubic metre from China, even assuming a less favourable exchange rate in the future.
4. Since more water was available from China than anticipated at the time when the Desalination Plant was planned, and since fuel cost had escalated many times since the Plant was first activated, this Plant was no longer able to fulfil its original function. Therefore, the Association considered that the Desalination Plant should only be regarded as an expedient facility to meet exigent demands and should not be reactivated too hastily. The present situation definitely did not warrant its reactivation. It was ultimately Hong Kong citizens who were to bear this waste, whether it be recovered through water charges or through the government's general revenue.
5. The government had now and again announced that it was still deciding on the issue of water rationing. The Association considered that a clear-cut criterion of minimum storage should be set and announced — for example, 100-day or 120-day — below which water rationing had to be implemented. Such a criterion would be meaningful indicator to manufacturers, especially those sectors consuming large quantities, in their production planning and in estimating their capacity to accept orders. The present long drawn out and repeated postponing of decision on the government's part had generated undue uncertainty for both manufacturers and residents.

In reply, the Director of Water Supplies pointed out that if restrictions were not imposed, water supplies of as low as four hours daily could not be sustained after 1982 June in the absence of rain in early summer 1982, and if the desalination plant were not to be operated and a full supply were to be maintained, the situation would become critical even much earlier. The Water Supplies Department had to ensure a reasonable storage both at the beginning of the next wet season and at the end of the wet season. He also pointed out that without the desalters, a daily supply of ten hours could not be maintained.

Regarding the Association's suggestion that a criterion of minimum storage be established, the Director of Water Supplies indicated that that could not provide the safeguards for ensuring the maintenance of reasonable levels of supply due to our dependence on rainfall. He also pointed out that it was the government's intention to maintain the best level of supply in the circumstances current at any time and manufacturers within industrial zones would be provided with a 24-hour supply and every effort would be made to meet the needs of those outside the zones.

Meanwhile, the government stated that the cost of water supply had gone up, and subsequently the rate for water was increased with effect from 1982 April 1. The heavily rainfall in early 1982 brought water supply to sixteen hours per day, and from June 1, twenty-four hour supply was restored.

#### Proposed Elevated Road Along Con-naught Road Central

Following the objections lodged early 1981 by the group of nine objectors led by the Association, the group commissioned Messrs. Yuen Wai Hong Architects & Planning Consultants to present to the Town Planning Board an alternative proposal to the elevated road announced by the government under the Town Planning Ordinance. The proposal was present-

港供水情況後，曾向水務署長提出意見如下：

- 一、據資料顯示，截至一九八一年九月廿一日上午九時止，本港存水量為二億五千二百六十八萬立方米，即總存水量百分之四十三點七。中國大陸方面已於八月零九日額外供水三千萬立方米，故一九八一年全年中國總供水為一億九千八百萬立方米，換言之，中國供水每日平均為五十四萬二千立方公尺。香港每日平均耗水量為一百四十萬立方公尺，故除中國供水外，每日祇須從水塘抽取八十五萬八千立方公尺。以當時之存水量應足夠維持二百九十四日，即至下個雨季開始為止。
- 二、鑒於排化淡廠每日可生產十八萬一千八百立方公尺淡水，祇約為本港耗水量百分之十三。換言之，即使該化淡廠全面操作一年，其總生產量亦僅足應付本港四十七日之用水需求。故此，倘本港供水情況惡化至必須實施制水（上文已指出並非如此），重開化淡廠對水荒亦根本於事無補。
- 三、化淡廠生產成本高昂，全面操作後每日需費約一百五十萬八千元，故在經濟上實不化算。化淡廠之生產成本為平均每立方公尺八點三港元，比當時中國供水之每立方公尺人民幣零點一元（即約零點四九港元）高出多倍。
- 四、鑑於目前中國供水已比劃劃化淡廠時人為增加，而燃油價格亦告大幅上升，故化淡廠已難達到其原來作用。本會認為化淡廠祇應被視作應急之臨時設施，而不應草率地重開，況且本港之存水量仍未達到危急程度。化淡廠之高昂費用，無論是經水費收入抑或政府庫房收益支出，最後仍須由香港市民負擔。
- 五、另一方面，政府曾多次表示正考慮實施制水。本會認為當局應訂立及公佈明確之最低存水量標準，例如：一百日或一百二十日，低於此限則須實施制水。此項標準將有助於廠商，尤其是耗水量大之行業，計劃

生產及估計接受訂單之能力。政府在制水問題上之猶豫不決，對市民及廠商祇會造成不必要之困擾。

水務署署長覆函表示，倘不實施制水，而在一九八二年初夏仍未有大量雨水，至同年六月已不可能維持每日四小時供水。倘不重開化淡廠而繼續維持四小時供水，危急情況將更早出現。水務署確保下個雨季開始及完結時，水塘存有合理之存水量。若不重開化淡廠，則每日供水十小時亦不能維持。

至於本會建議訂定之最低存水量標準，水務署長表示因本港極依賴雨水，故此等標準仍不足以保障可維持合理供水水平，並指出政府希望經常保持最理想之供水水平，而在制水期間，工業區將獲廿四小時供水，政府亦將盡力照顧位於非工業區之廠商。

另一方面，政府公佈由於供水成本增加，由一九八二年四月一日起增加水費。一九八二年初之滂沱大雨使水塘進帳大增，故恢復每日十六小時供水，更由六月一日起，再恢復全日供水。

#### 干諾道中架空道路

一九八一年初，政府引用城市設計條例發表在干諾道中建築架空道路計劃，本會聯同其他八個機構向政府提出反對後，隨即聘請顧問公司袁偉建築師向城市設計委員會建議，提出其他緩和市區交通擠迫之方法以取代架空道路。建議書已於一九八一年十一月遞交城市設計委員會。

建議書包括以下四項：

- (一)分析數項減低市區交通問題之短期辦法；
- (二)解決整個交通問題之長遠辦法；
- (三)列舉架空道路將對市民健康及環境帶來之不良影響，且說明社會資源未有被妥善利用；

聽取提議之短期辦法為重新安排交通系統，以疏導中區內部交通及使途經中區之東西行車更為暢順。

要長遠解決中區交通問題，應付將來高度之道路需求，政府應考慮全面性之就業分佈，重新計劃商業及辦公室區



ed to the Town Planning Board in November 1981.

The submission consisted of four parts: Firstly, evaluation of various short-term alternatives to alleviate the situation; secondly, the long-term solution of the traffic problems; thirdly, the undesirability of a flyover across Central as proposed by the government, in terms of health and environment, and in terms of the best use of community resources; and fourthly, the proposed short-term solution of redirecting traffic to ease internal traffic in Central and to speed up through traffic across the district.

For the long-term solution to reduce the demand pressure created by increased traffic, the government should take into its consideration the overall distribution of centres of employment, and revise its planning for commercial areas and land usage accordingly. It was proposed that

the government should locate its departments in area that would be central geographically to provide service to the public and should make provision for the development of commercial premises in the same area to reduce the concentration of employment in Central.

As to the short term traffic arrangements, the consultant proposed the removal of most traffic lights along Connaught Road Central to render it a high capacity thoroughfare similar to that of the present Gloucester Road in Wanchai. Connection between the areas north and south of Connaught Road Central would be served by subways for vehicles and elevated walk-ways for pedestrians. Correspondingly the capacity of Des Voeux Road Central could be increased by re-aligning the tramway tracks and relocating the present bus stops north of Connaught Road Central, Des Voeux Road Central and Connaught Road Central.

The consultant and representatives of the group of objectors met the Town Planning Board on 1981 November 20 to explain in detail the proposal. In March 1982 the Association was given the understanding that the Town Planning Board had given preliminary consideration on the consultant report but no decision had been made. Meanwhile the government provided the objectors with the report on the "Assessment of the Yuen Wai Hong Traffic Management Proposals for the Relief of Hong Kong Central District Traffic Problems." Messrs. Yuen Wai Hong then enquired the government its views on the assessment report and reply has since been awaiting.



The 1981 Annual General Meeting of the Association  
本會一九八一年度會員年會。

## ENVIRONMENT

### Environmental Protection

The Association was represented on the Environmental Protection Advisory Committee, and each of the Special Committees on Land and Water Pollution, on Noise, on Air Pollution and on Legislation, all of which had been involved in the study of the pollution problems and the examination of draft environmental control bills.

### Water Pollution

Under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance that came into force in 1981 April, the First Water Pollution Control Zone was declared in 1982 February by the Governor in Council after consultation with the Environmental Protection Advisory Committee. It had been known as the Tolo Harbour and Channel Water Control Zone. As the next step, the Water Quality Objectives for this zone was gazetted in 1982 June. The control would come into effect on a day to be appointed by the Governors-in-Council.

Prior to gazetting the Water Quality Objectives, the government circulated its final version for comment. The Association noted that it included a provision on the result of the chemical reactions from different discharges from different factories and pointed out that it would create a problem of responsibility. Subsequently the government clarified and confirmed that individual factory owners would not be expected to take into account the results of other factories' discharge in combination with those discharged from the individuals' own establishment. Individual owners' responsibility would be to observe the terms in their licences designed by the Environmental Protection Agency in the light of the Water Quality Objectives and pre-existing discharges in the zone.

域分佈及土地運用。故此，政府實應先將各部門遷至各住宅區中央之地域，除可為大眾服務外，更可帶動私人商業及辦公室發展至該等地區，使就業者在上班時不會全部集中在中環區。

至於短期之交通措施，顧問公司建議首先將干諾道中大部份交通燈移去，發展該道路成為類似灣仔告士打道東西直通之高通行車線，在干諾道中建築行車隧道及行人天橋，作為連接南北之通道。同時，為增加德輔道中車容量，應將電車軌移向路邊，並將原位於干諾道中以北之各巴士總站改設於皇后大道中、德輔道中及干諾道中之間。

本會將請之顧問公司及各反對機構代表會於一九八一年十一月向城市設計委員會詳細解釋建議書內容。該委員會於一九八二年三月就該建議書進行初步研究，但尚未正式決定。同時政府方面則發出一份名為「評議黃偉康解決中區交通問題的建議書」報告分發各反對機構。黃偉康建築師就此評議報告詢問政府當局意見，本會目前仍在等候政府之正式答覆。

## 環境

### 環境保護

環境保護諮詢委員會及其屬下之土地及水流污染、噪音、空氣污染及管制污染法例四個特別委員會，專責研究本港所有污染問題，並審閱環境管制之法例草案，本會在上述各委員會均派有代表出席。

### 水污染管制

港督會同行政局經徵詢環境保護諮詢委員會後，於一九八一年二月宣佈吐露港及赤門域為第一個水污染管制區，有關此項命令是根據一九八一年四月通過之水污染管制條例所頒佈。當局下一步措施是於一九八二年六月在政府憲報中公佈此區之水質指標。該項管制將會在港督會同行政局指定日期生效。

但在水質指標未公佈前，政府將最後之草擬向各有關團體徵詢意見。本會已留意其中一項條款，涉及控制不同來源之排出物將會產生之化學作用，此條款僅可能導致責任問題。經本會表示意



Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit officiating at the foundation stone-laying ceremony of CMA Building  
會長倪少傑主持本會大廈奠基儀式。



## FINANCE

### Companies (Amendment) Bill 1980

On 1980 July 18, the government published the Companies (Amendment) Bill 1980 which included several new provisions dealing with a number of important aspects of company law. Owing to the changes in Hong Kong's economy, especially the vastly increased participation by members of society in the ownership of public companies, it was felt that changes had to be made in company law in order to provide a sound basis for the proper management of Hong Kong's corporate enterprises and effective safeguards for the protection of all those who invested in them. Subsequently, the Association formed an ad hoc committee to study the Bill and proposals were submitted to the government. The major ones were:

1. Definition of "Officer": Owing to the frequent use of the term "Manager" throughout the existing Companies Ordinance and to the diversity of grades of managers in commercial and industrial firms, the Association believed that either the term "Manager" be excluded from the definition of "Officer" or it should itself be subject to definition.
2. Membership of holding company: The Bill provided for the prohibition of any subsidiary from being "a member" of its holding company. While the Association agreed in principle to the amendment, it was of the opinion that the internal administration of a company should not be unduly interfered with and safeguarding provisions to the same should be incorporated.
3. Pre-incorporation contracts: The Association recommended that a company should be enabled to adopt unilaterally contracts which were purported to be made on its behalf or in its name prior to incorporation, provided such information was disclosed to the shareholders and the public where applicable.
4. Giving of financial assistance by company for purchase of its shares: The Association recommended that restriction on such assistance should not be imposed, especially in the case of a private company provided that the interest of the company was not jeopardized.
5. Approval of company required for issue of shares by directors: The Association suggested that this amendment should be made to the effect that for shares offered pro rata, shareholders might have a choice to accept or not to accept their rights.
6. Variation of special rights attached to any class of shares: In order to simplify the legislation, the Association recommended that agreement should be sought from a 75 per cent majority of shareholders under any circumstances.
7. Special resolution: The Bill proposed that the period of 21 days' prior notice for a special resolution might be reduced by 95 per cent majority of those entitled to vote. The Association recommended that the remaining 5 per cent should be given the right to object to the reduction.
8. Keeping of books of account: The Association proposed that books and records be retained for a minimum period of seven years to bring the Bill in line with the Inland Revenue Ordinance. The Association also suggested that for the saving of space, other forms of record than the original document should be allowed.
9. Appointment and removal of auditors: The Association considered that the requirement of the Bill for a company to file notice of the removal of its auditors was impractical, especially in the case of private companies and therefore should be deleted.
10. Prohibition of corporate directorship: The Association strongly disagreed to these proposals and recommended that they should be repealed. There was no reason why corporate bodies should be prohibited from becoming directors of private companies in particular.
11. Disposals by directors of a company's undertaking or property: The Association agreed in principle to the requirement that the disposal by directors of a company's undertaking or property should be approved by the company and to the spirit behind the requirements concerning the fiduciary duties of directors and the disclosure of information to shareholders. However, the Association considered that there was room for improving the technical details embodying the basic intention behind the amendment so as to minimise possible hindrances to the normal conduct of business.
12. Directors: The Bill proposed that a director could be removed before the expiration of his term of office by special resolution. The Association considered that in this case it was not absolutely necessary to use special resolution since ordinary resolution would suffice for that purpose. It also proposed to prohibit a company to give tax-free payments to directors. Since this would cause undue inconvenience to subsidiary companies of overseas companies in Hong Kong the Association recommended its deletion. As for the proposal to prohibit a company from making loans to its directors or directors of its holding company, the Association considered that this provision should not be applicable to private companies.
13. Register of directors and secretaries: The Association recommended that the register of directors should include the names of only those actually appointed as directors. In the case of overseas directors, their appointment should be considered effective upon production of sufficient evidence of consent while actual letters of consent could be filed in the record of the company as soon as possible.
14. Special procedure for voluntary winding up in case of inability to continue business: The Amendment enabled directors to apply for

見後，政府當局即澄清及保證排出污水之廠戶將不須對此等化學作用問題負任何責任，惟不遵守牌照規則者除外。而該等規則則由環境保護諮詢委員會根據水質指標及當地正在已排出的污水所訂定。

## 財務

### 一九八〇年(修訂)法案

政府在一九八〇年七月十八日公佈一九八〇年(修訂)法案，其中包括多項新條款，均涉及現行公司法例之重要部份。由於香港經濟之轉變，尤其是有更多市民購入公共公司之股權，故當局認為需要修改公司法例，提供穩固基礎使香港之企業公司得以正常經營，更為投資者提供有效保障。本會亦成立一九八〇年(修訂)法案研究委員會，專責研究該法案，並向政府提出多項建議，要點如下：

- 一、「高級職員」之定義：鑑於現行公司條例中「經理」一辭經常出現，且工商機構有多種等級之經理，故本會認為「經理」之定義應不列入「高級職員」範圍內，或另作定義。
- 二、控股公司之成員：法案建議規定註冊有限公司不得成為其控股公司之成員，本會原則上支持該項修訂，但認為當局應訂定防範之條文，以免過份干預公司之內務行政。
- 三、公司未註冊前所訂立之合約：本會建議祇要公司已通知股東及有關方面，該公司應有權單方面執行註冊前訂立之合約。
- 四、禁止公司資助他人購入其股份：本會認為倘不影響其公司利益，不應加以禁止。
- 五、公司董事須經週年大會批准始能運用發行股票權力：本會建議在配股方面，應按比例分配，而不應硬性規定股東必須接納其配股。
- 六、附於任何類別股份之特權變更：本會認為要使法例更趨簡化，在任何情況均須百分之七十五大多數股東同意始得以變更。

七、特別決議案之通知期限：法案建議特別決議案之通知期限(廿一天)，在百分之九十五有權投票人士贊成時可以縮減。本會認為其餘百分之五投票人應有權提出反對。

八、帳目之保存：本會建議法例應規定公司之帳簿及紀錄最低限度應保存七年，使與稅務條例齊齊，並為節省空間起見，原文以外之其他紀錄方式亦應可接納。

九、僱用及解僱核數師：法案建議規定公司於解僱核數師時須通知公司註冊處，本會認為此條文並無實際效用，尤其對私人公司而言，故建議刪除。

十、禁止法團任董事：法案建議禁止法團任公司董事。本會對該條文表示強烈反對，尤其對私人公司而言。

十一、董事轉讓公司業務或變賣其產業：關於法案建議董事轉讓公司業務或變賣其產業，須經有關公司同意，董事受託義務及向股東透露之資料等，本會原則上表示贊同，但施行技術細節，尚須留待有關專業人士研究。

十二、公司董事：法案建議公司在董事任期屆滿之前，可運用特別決議案將其免職。本會認為母須規定使用特別決議案。法案又建議禁止公司支付免稅之款項給于董事。本會鑑于此條文對於在港設立分公司之外國公司將造成不便，故建議應予廢除。法案並建議禁止公司貸款予其他董事或其控股公司之董事，本會認為此項規定不應適用於私人公司。

十三、董事及秘書之登記冊：本會建議董事登記冊內祇需包括真正獲委任之董事名單，而獲委任之海外董事祇需提供同意證明即屬有效，正式同意書可盡速寄達公司存案。

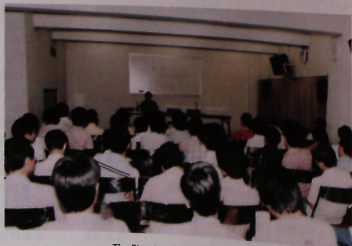
十四、自動清盤之特別程序：法案建議准許董事在公司不能繼續經營下申請清盤，而毋須經股東同意，可能損害公司利益，故本會建議應明文規定董事不得在沒有適當理由下採取清盤行動。



liquidation when a company could not continue in business, which seemed to allow directors to act without shareholders' consent, thus jeopardising the interest of the company. The Association therefore recommended that provision should be made to deter directors from acting without due cause.

15. Restriction on acquisition of land by companies incorporated outside Hong Kong: The Association disagreed to this restriction and recommended its deletion.

In conclusion, the Association stressed that it was important to differentiate the applicability of the Ordinance to be between public companies and private companies in any effort to re-draft the Companies (Amendment) Bill 1980 because what was applicable to the former might not necessarily be applicable to the latter or to the same degree. Public companies, owing to its impact on the public, required more comprehensive and tighter control whereas the internal operation of private companies should not unnecessarily be interfered with.



*The Planning and Management of Fire Safety and Prevention in Industry Training Course*  
本會舉辦工業防火計劃及管理訓練課程上課情形。

### Interest Rate

In 1981 October, Hong Kong's prime lending rate soared to the historical peak of 20 per cent per annum. In view of the heavy blow that this would inevitably be dealt on the manufacturing sector, the Association put forward to the Financial Secretary the following views:

1. The Association had been urging for preferential interest rates in respect of export and manufacturing activities, but had been disappointed by the response from the government and the banking sector. With the prime lending rate at a record high of 20 per cent, the Association reiterated the urgency of preferred treatment for manufacturing related activities as it believed that a vigorous export sector would help redress the unfavourable balance of trade, boost the exchange value of the Hong Kong currency, and the resultant benefit would run through every section of the community.

2. The previous exchange of views between the Association and the monetary authorities and bankers on the subject of preferential rates disclosed that there was concern about the possible diversion of funds on the borrower's part to activities other than for the purpose of the loans. The Association firmly believed, however, that this was not an insurmountable procedural difficulty and suggested to the Hong Kong Association of Banks a scheme of preferential treatment to the manufacturing industry. The Association hoped that the Financial Secretary would strongly persuade the banking industry to assist manufacturing and export, as this was the basic way to solve many of Hong Kong's economic problems. The Association also wrote to the Hong Kong Association of Banks, pointing out that:

1. The Association appreciated that there might be valid reasons to raise the interest rates to curb credit

expansion, suppress inflation, and bolster the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar, but it could only be reckoned as a palliative of temporary effect. With the export-oriented industries as the backbone of the economy, Hong Kong's economic growth and currency strength relied ultimately on the export of manufactured goods. The Financial Secretary had rightly urged banks and deposit-taking companies to favour manufacturers and the suppliers of raw materials and components in applying the new lending rates. As for the concern of the banking industry about administrative difficulties in implementing a preferential scheme for industry, the Association believed that there would be workable arrangements.

2. The Association suggested, as examples, preferential rates be granted for facilities in respect of:
  - (a) letters of credit for the import of raw materials and equipment;
  - (b) outward bills of Hong Kong products; and
  - (c) hire-purchased industrial premises before a date to be agreed for the sole purpose of manufacturing by the owners themselves.

Since the scope was well-defined and could fully be supported by relevant documents, the Association considered that the scheme was relatively simple to administer.

The Financial Secretary indicated in his reply that it was still the government's policy to allow market forces to determine the allocation of resources but recognised that high interest rates were damaging to the manufacturing industry in Hong Kong as well as in other countries.

The Chairman of the Hong Kong Association of Banks, on the other hand, replied that all its members were cognizant of the heavy burden placed on industry by the high interest rates and would, within their own capabilities, endeavour to assist affected sectors wherever possible.

去、海外註冊公司在香港之不動產：法案建議限制海外註冊公司在香港持有不動產。本會認為此條文應予取消。

應括而言，本會認為當局於從新草擬一九八〇年公法（修訂）法案時，應考慮未來之新公司條例，對公共公司及私人公司之適用程度不同。因公共公司對社會大眾之影響較大，故須有較全面及嚴格之管制，而私人公司之內部經營，則不應受到不必要之干預。

### 銀行利率問題

一九八一年十月，本港最優惠貸款利率攀升至二十厘之歷史高峯。本會有鑑於廠商將蒙受無可避免之打擊，特致函財政司提出意見如下：

- 一、多年來，本會曾要求政府及銀行界為製造業及出口活動提供優惠貸款利率，可惜未為接納。而最優惠利率已升至二十厘之最高水平，對製造業優惠貸款更屬急不容緩，因為祇有出口蓬勃，才能幫助平衡本港國際收支及改善港元匯率，從而使社會各階層受惠。



*The Chief Fire Officer of the Fire Protection Bureau, Mr. L.B. Lam, presenting certificate of attendance to participants of the Planning and Management of Fire Safety and Prevention in Industry Training Course*

消防事務處防火組消防總長林樂斌主持頒發本會工業防火計劃及管理訓練課程學員結業證書。

- 二、本會以往曾與當局及銀行界就向工業界提供優惠貸款問題交換意見，而有關方面對地方可能將借款用於其他活動表示關注。但本會認為有關手續上問題並非不可克服，並向香港銀行公會建議推行一項工業界優惠貸款計劃。本會希望財政司可能積極呼籲銀行界扶助製造業及出口業，以解決本港的經濟困難問題。本會並同時致函香港銀行公會指出：

一、本會雖同意提高利率可以收縮信貸、抑制通脹及改善港元匯率，但認為祇能視作暫時性之緩和辦法。由於本港經濟命脈乃繫於出口工業，故本港之經濟增長及幣值穩定須依賴產品出口。本會對財政司呼籲銀行界向廠商及原料與組件入口商提供優惠利率表示贊同。至於銀行界關注在推行工業優惠貸款時可能產生之管理上困難，本會認為應可作適當安排。

- 二、本會並建議對下列範圍之貸款應給予優惠考慮：
  - (a) 入口原料及機器之信用證；
  - (c) 香港出口製成品之出口押匯；及



### Proposed Financial Futures Market

In 1982 January, the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange Ltd. formed a Financial Futures Working Party "to examine the question of recommending to the government that the First Schedule of the Commodities Trading Ordinance be extended to include provision for a market in financial futures".

The Working Party was chaired by Mr. Peter Scales of Seacom (Holdings) Ltd. and its members included representatives of the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange Ltd., the International Commodities Clearing House (Hong Kong) Ltd., banks, deposit-taking companies, trade associations such as the Association and the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, and an economist.

The Financial Futures Working Party undertook a wide programme of consultation, market research and opinion sampling. Contracts to be recommended to the government would depend on the results of the programme. It was likely that the Working Party would recommend currency futures contracts based on the currencies of Hong Kong's most active trading partners, and interest rate futures contracts involving U.S. and Hong Kong dollar contracts based on time deposits.

It was anticipated that the Working Party would submit the final proposals to the government in the latter half of 1982.

### STANDARDS AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories (TCL)

With increasing demand for technical back-up services especially in the areas of product development, quality improvement and standardization, the CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories were relocated to larger premises in Tuen Wan at the end of May to provide a wider range of services in material and product testing, sampling, production/freshness inspection and technical consultancy.

During the year, TCL conducted a number of product comparison tests for the Hong Kong Consumer Council and the results were reported in the "Choice" magazine published by the Council.

Furthermore the Association organized technical seminars in which TCL and overseas experts introduced product standards and marking schemes adopted in major markets with the ultimate objective to assist Hong Kong manufacturers to conform to such safety and quality requirements. The more important ones were that on "Safety Requirements of Electrical Hair Treatment Appliances for the UK" and "UL Standards and Listing Schemes". In the former seminar, the export licensing scheme administered by the Hong Kong government, the requirements covered in the UK Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations, standard specifications and related testing procedures of hair treatment appliances were treated. The seminar dealing with "UL Standards and Listing Schemes" was held under the sponsorship of the Consulate General of United States of America. Mr. Robert Miller, Associate Managing Engineer of Underwriters' Laboratories Inc. spoke on various marking schemes operated by UL, UL's standards and testing requirements for several major electrical items such as fans, cooking and food preparing appliances, electric hair treatment appliances, electric lights and lighting fixtures etc.

### Consultancy on Accreditation of Testing Laboratories in Hong Kong

The Advisory Committee on Diversification pointed out in its report that since the local economy relied heavily on exports, the provision of adequate and high quality industrial support and technical back up services such as product and material testing and quality certification were essential to the growth and diversification of Hong Kong's industry. This view was subsequently endorsed by the government and the Industrial Development Board was given the task to consider how to implement these recommendations.

Following a survey conducted by the Trade Industry and Customs Department, the Industrial Development Board decided to call in consultants to examine how a system of laboratory accreditation could be introduced in Hong Kong. The Australian National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) was chosen to undertake the consultancy.

Mr. John Gilmour, Registrar of NATA, paid a preliminary visit to Hong Kong in 1982 March to finalize the terms of reference for the long term consultancy and to acquaint himself with the conditions of testing services and laboratory operation in Hong Kong.

Mr. Gilmour met representatives of the Association on 1982 March 26 to exchange views on the needs of industry and the formulation of the future accreditation system.

After the visit, a preliminary report was submitted for consideration by the Industrial Development Board.

### Promotion of Quality Assurance

The government accepted the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee on Diversification that it would be in public interest for quality assurance to be more extensively introduced into manufacturing enterprises through Hong Kong's tertiary education institutions and industrial organizations. Subsequently in December the Trade Industry and Customs Department, as secretariat to the Industrial Development Board, sought the views of various organizations.

The Association offered the following views:

1. The definitions of quality assurance adopted by the British Standards Institution and the American Society for Testing and Materials indicated that quality assurance covered a wide spectrum of quality tasks extending from market demand to post

(a)以分期付款方式已購置廠房自用之抵押。

由於上述各類貸款之範圍清楚，並有文件證明，本會認為應該較易處理。

財政司覆函表示，政府之政策仍是讓市場力量決定資源分配，但亦明瞭高利率為本港及其他國家製造業所帶來之困難。

香港銀行公會主席廣潤謂其屬下會員均了解高利率對工業所造成之沉重負擔，並將於可能範圍內盡力提供扶助。

### 建議中之金融期貨市場

香港商品交易所於一九八二年一月成立金融期貨籌備委員會，研究向政府建議增訂商品交易法例，以容許成立金融期貨市場。

該委員會主席為時金集團施彼得先生，成員包括香港商品交易所、國際商品結算所（香港）有限公司、銀行、接受存款公司及工商團體（包括本會及香港總商會）之代表及經濟學家。

該委員會正進行一連串廣泛之市場調查，廣集意見，然後就調查結果以決定金融期貨合約之內容。大致上，在貨幣期市方面，該委員會將考慮採用與本港有活躍貿易活動之外國貨幣，而利率期市將包括美元及港元定期存款。預料該委員會將於一九八二年下半年將最後建議提交政府。

### 產品標準及發展

#### 香港中華廠商聯合會檢定中心

由於本港在各方面特別是產品發展、品質改進及標準化等對技術支援服務之需求不斷增加，本會已在本年五月將廠商會檢定中心遷往益壽面積較大之新址，同時擴展服務範圍，提供物料及產品檢定、抽取樣本、生產與付貨前檢查及技術顧問服務。

過去一年，本會檢定中心曾為香港消費者委員會進行多項產品比較試驗，該等報告在「選擇」月刊中發表。

此外，本會亦舉辦技術性研討會，邀請本會檢定中心及海外專家介紹各主要市場產品標準及品質標誌制度，目的

為協助本港廠商製成品符合此類安全及品質規格，其中包括英國電動理髮用品安全規定研討會及美國 UL 標準及認可標誌辦法研討會。前者解釋本港政府如何執行電器出口簽證制度、英國電器用品（安全）規例條文、與電動理髮用品有關之標準規格及檢定程序。美國 UL 標準及認可標誌辦法研討會由美國駐港總領事館贊助，由美國 UL 副總工程師米勒先生主講有關 UL 機構設立之各項認可標誌制度，並解釋若干主要輸美電器用品（例如風扇、煮食器具、理髮用品、電燈等）之標準及檢定規格。

### 實驗室認可制度顧問研究

經濟多元化諮詢委員會報告書中指出，由於本港經濟以出口為主，故提供足夠及高水準之工業輔助與技術支援服務，例如產品與物料檢定及品質證明服務等，對本港經濟增長及推行多元化極為重要。港府亦同意該委員會建議，並委任工業發展委員會研究如何實行。

經工諮署進行調查後，工業發展委員會決定聘請澳洲檢定機構協會為顧問，研究在本港成立實驗室認可制度。

顧問代表 Mr. J. Gilmour 於八二年三月訪港，商討長期顧問之職權範圍，並初步了解本港檢定服務及實驗室工作情況。

Mr. Gilmour 與本會代表曾在三月廿六日會談，雙方就工業需求及實驗室認可制度交換意見。

顧問訪港後已擬就初步報告呈交工業發展委員會研究。

### 促進執行品質保證制度

政府經接納經濟多元化諮詢委員會建議，透過專上教育機構及工業團體，向本港製造業灌輸有關品質保證制度之知識。工商署隨於八一年十二月以工業發展委員會秘書名義，向多個團體徵詢有關意見。

本會提供意見如下：  
(一)英國標準協會及美國檢定與物料協會所採用之定義，顯示品質保證乃泛指



delivery services, etc., and quality control was a subset of quality assurance.

- The level of quality assurance consciousness among manufacturers in Hong Kong varied and seemed to relate to the size of operation as well as the type of products made and their markets. The implementation of quality assurance should be initiated by management and participated by all parties concerned. Guidance and encouragement from management was also essential.
- Although there was no single organization in Hong Kong which could provide a complete range of services in quality assurance, a number of organizations such as product testing laboratories like CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories, etc., provided different forms of technical backup services and played an important role in quality assurance.

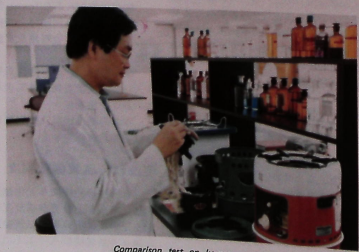
- The Association strongly supported promoting quality assurance among manufacturers. Suggestions were made to strengthen related technical backup services, to publicize the value and true meaning of quality assurance, to provide opportunities to management and labour for the acquisition of such knowledge, and to provide consultancy service to assist manufacturers in establishing quality assurance systems.

#### Advisory Committee on Science and Industrial Research

In accordance with the recommendation made by the consultant Cremer and Warner, commissioned by government to review scientific and technological resources in Hong Kong, the Advisory Committee on Science and Industrial Research (ACSIR) was established in 1981 December. The Committee is advisory to the Government Science Advisor, and through him to the Industrial Development Board.

ACSIR's terms of reference is to keep under continuous review and advise on

- Industrial support facilities relating to Hong Kong's manufacturing industries;
- scientific and technical research and development work of both a pure and applied nature, within Government, the Universities, Polytechnic and industry, relating to the needs of industries generally in Hong Kong;
- the facilitation of transfer of technology relating to industries generally in Hong Kong;
- research proposals having an application to industries generally in Hong Kong with a view to recommending priorities for funding; and
- any other matters of a scientific/technological nature which may be referred to it by the Science Advisor.



Comparison test on kerosene stoves conducted for Hong Kong Consumer Council  
為香港消費者委員會進行火水爐比較試驗。

ACSIR membership includes nominees of various Government departments, the two Universities, the Polytechnic, the Hong Kong Productivity Centre, the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers.

In the year under review, ACSIR started work in a number of areas. Progress was made to compile a scientific directory, and to establish a specialist referee network. The referee network would mainly be used for reviewing research and development and study project proposals for funding by the Industrial Development Board. A Popular Scientific Education Sub-Committee was also set up to advise ACSIR and the Director of Urban Services on matters relating to popular scientific education in Hong Kong.

#### Advisory Committee on Technical Information for Industry Services

In 1981 July, the Industrial Development Board established the Advisory Committee on Technical Information for Industry Services (ACTIIS). It was to advise the Board through the Advisory Committee on Science and Industrial Research on the need for and the organization of the provision of technical information services in Hong Kong's industry and related government departments; and on the means of coordinating such services. It was chaired by Dr. J.C. Wright, Government Science Advisor, and other members included representatives of major trade and industry organizations (including the Association), the two Universities and Polytechnic, and government departments representing both information supplier interest and user interest.

The ACTIIS had formed two working groups. One was to examine the feasibility of the compilation of a union list of serial holdings in Hong Kong, and the other was to assess the effectiveness of information services currently available in Hong Kong. The main objectives were to optimize usage of available resources

一系列與品質有關的活動，包括由市場需求至交貨後之服務，故品質保證實已包含品質控制。

本港製造商對品質保證之認識程度深淺不一，同時因廠商之規模、製品及市場而異。執行品質保證制度應從管理層開始，並由各有關部門共同執行。因此，管理層之指導及鼓勵亦頗為重要。

雖然目前本港並無任何機構能提供全面性之品質保證服務，但若干產品檢定所，例如香港中華廠商聯合會檢定中心可提供不同程度之技術支援服務，在推行品質保證中扮演重要角色。

四本會支持促進製造業推行品質保證。為此，本會建議加強有關技術支援服務，宣傳品質保證與品質重要性，增進管理層及勞工階層對品質保證之了解，並提供顧問服務，協助製造商成立品質保證制度。

#### 科學及工業研究諮詢委員會

香港政府曾聘請 Cremer and Warner 顧問公司研究本港現有科學及科技資源，並根據顧問公司之建議，於一九八一年十二月成立科學及工業研究諮詢委員會。該委員會通過政府科學顧問，就有關問題向工業發展委員會提供意見。

科學及工業研究委員會之職權，是就下列各項作出檢討及建議：

- 與香港工業有關之工業支援服務。
- 根據本港工業界之需要，在政府部門、兩間大學、理工學院及工業界推行之科學與技術研究及發展工作（包括理論與應用研究）。
- 促進與香港工業有關之科技傳播工作。
- 由政府科學顧問提交委員會考慮之科技問題。

科學及工業研究諮詢委員會之成員，包括各政府部門、兩間大學、理工學院、香港生產力促進中心、香港中華廠商聯合會、香港工業總會、及香港工程師協會之代表。



Determination of heavy metals content in paint by atomic absorption spectroscopy  
以原子吸收光譜儀分析油漆內重金屬元素含量。



and services, and to facilitate coordination so as to provide a network of information services to meet industry's needs.

#### Proposed Labelling Requirements for Prepackaged Foods

The Urban Services Department proposed in 1980 June to control the labelling of prepackaged foods on sale in Hong Kong. While the Association endorsed this proposal in principle, it stressed that consultation with industry was necessary to ascertain that regulations would be practical and beneficial to consumers. Subsequently the Association and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries were requested to form a Working Group to study the proposal in detail with other sectoral trade associations.

The Working Group met several times between 1981 June and 1982 June to discuss USD's revised proposals. At the last meeting, representatives from the Industry Department were also invited. The views presented by the Working Group were summarized as follows:

1. The Working Group would only deal with the broad principles of the proposed labelling requirements, and the USD should provide an opportunity for relevant food industries to submit comments peculiar to their respective trades.
2. Customary, traditional and fancy names used and accepted by the public as indicative of a particular food should be permitted.
3. Only principal ingredients need to be listed and the use of such generic terms as "permitted flavouring", "permitted flavouring", "permitted preservatives", etc. be allowed.
4. While the date of minimum durability for perishable foods should be declared, non-perishable foods i.e. with shelf life of over 18 months should not be made compulsory.
5. Instead of the manufacturer and packer, the name and

address of the registered head-office of the distributor and brand owner could be declared as appropriate.

6. Instructions regarding storage, usage etc. would be declared on the package as appropriate. If food deteriorated because storage conditions were not observed, the concerned party would be responsible.
7. Instead of minimum net weight/volume, 'net weight' should be 'average net weight'.
8. Apart from specialty foods, brand names should be exempted from the bilingual labelling requirements.
9. At least a grace period of 2 years should be given to allow manufacturers and importers sufficient lead time to make necessary changes.

The Working Group also proposed that the draft legislation should be circulated for comment before enactment.

#### Marking Order for Gold and Gold Alloy Products

As the Trade Descriptions Ordinance came into effect on 1981 April 1, the government established the Trading Standards Advisory Committee with the following terms of reference:

1. To advise the Director of Trade Industry and Customs on all aspects of trading standards and consumer protection including:
  - (a) the need for and form of legislation;
  - (b) marking orders under Section 4 of the Trade Description Ordinance.
2. To appoint specialist subcommittees to consider particular issues.

Since the retail trade of gold jewellery was an area with constant complaints from consumers, the Committee set up a Gold Marking Order Subcommittee to examine the existing situation and to make recommendations on the introduction

of a marking order for gold and gold alloy products. A draft marking order was subsequently proposed which in essence required all gold items containing not less than 8 karat or 333 parts of gold to bear a mark in 'karat' or 'parts in thousand' indicating its fineness.

The Association supported the draft marking order in principle and conveyed other comments on its implementation to the Trading Standards Advisory Committee for consideration.

#### Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories Limited

The Association was formally inaugurated by the Hon. J.H. Bremridge, Financial Secretary on 1981 August 25. The primary objectives of the Association are:

- a) to enhance the standard and quality of material and product testing and certification for the furtherance of international trade and consumer satisfaction;
- b) to ensure and promote the credibility of the services provided by members by establishing and maintaining a code of professional conduct;
- c) to consider and investigate all matters related to material or product testing and certification;
- d) to maintain relation with the government and other concerned bodies and organizations in Hong Kong and overseas; and
- e) to foster coordination of the activities of and to promote co-operation among members.

At the first annual general meeting, Mr. J.P. Lee, representing CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories (TCL) was elected Chairman.

The Association had also invited the following as Advisors:

The Hon. D.W. McDonald, CMG, JP  
Secretary for Lands and Works  
The Hon. W. Dowd, OBE, JP  
Director of Trade Industry and Customs

科學及工業研究諮詢委員會在過去一年之工作，包括編訂一份香港科學目錄，成立一個專家諮詢網。該諮詢網之主要工作，在檢討各項提交工業發展委員會審核之研究計劃，並就撥款問題向工業發展委員會提供意見。此外，科學及工業研究諮詢委員會亦成立了一個普及科學教育小組委員會，就本港普及科學教育問題，向諮詢委員會及市政事務署長提供意見。

#### 工業技術資料服務諮詢委員會

一九八一年七月，工業發展委員會成立工業技術資料服務諮詢委員會。該委員會通過科學及工業研究委員會，向工業發展委員會提出工業界及政府有關部門對工業技術資料服務之需要，提供該等服務之組織形式，統籌有關服務之方法。委員會主席為政府科學顧問胡德智博士，其他成員為工商團體（包括本會）、兩間大學、理工學院及有關政府部門之代表。各委員分別代表工業技術資料服務使用者及供應者之觀點。

工業技術資料服務諮詢委員會已成立兩個工作小組，其中一個小組負責研究編訂一套香港期刊目錄之可行性，另一個小組則負責評估香港目前資料服務之效能。目的在提高現有資源及服務之使用效率，推進統籌工作，提供一系列資料服務，以滿足工業界之需要。

#### 已包裝食品標籤規定建議

一九八〇年六月，市政事務署建議管制在本港出售之已包裝食品標籤。本會原則上表示同意，但強調應向工業界諮詢，使此項建議更切合實際，及對消費者有利。為此，本會及香港工業總會應邀成立工作小組，與其他食品業聯會研究修訂後的建議。

工作小組在一九八一年六月至一九八二年六月間曾多次召開會議討論，最近一次會議並邀請工業總代表出席，所得結果摘要如下：

- 一、工作小組祇研究管制建議之綱要，而市政事務署應給予個別食品行業提供意見之機會。
- 二、准許使用已被市民接納採用之慣用、傳統及特別的食品名稱。

三、祇需列食品主要成份，同時准許在標籤上使用類別名稱，例如「已批准之調味劑」，「已批准之防腐劑」等。

四、同意易於腐爛食品須指明最低限度保存期，但不易腐爛食品（即儲存期超過十八個月以上者）則無須列出最低限度保存期。

五、除製造商或包裝商名稱地址外，准許食品商選擇在標籤上使用經銷商或商標持有人名稱及公司註冊地址。

六、同意在標籤上列明儲藏、使用方法等。但食品倘因未遵照標籤內所載儲藏方法以致腐壞，則有關方面應負責任。

七、採用平均淨重/淨容量而非最低淨重/淨容量。

八、除特別食品外，牌子名稱亦應獲豁免。即使用中、英文同時列出，也不影響標籤內其他資料。

九、應給予製造商及入口商最少二年作為適應需要之調整期。

工作小組更建議在立法前應傳閱管制草案，以收集意見。

#### 金飾標註命令

商品說明法例於一九八一年四月一日生效後，政府成立貿易標準諮詢委員會，職權範圍如下：

- 一、向工商署長提供與貿易標準及保障消費者有關之意見，包括：
  - (a) 是否需要及如何製訂法例。
  - (b) 商品說明法例第四段涉及的標註命令。

二、委任顧問委員會研究特別事項。

由於消費者經常對金飾零售業有所投訴，故此諮詢委員會成立金飾標註命令委員會，負責研究目前情況及如何制訂標註命令。管制以黃金製造之產品。有關草案經已完成，規定所有金量不少於8卡或千分之三三三黃金製品必須以卡或千份注明其所含金量的純度。

本會原則上支持此草案，並已就如何實施此項命令提供意見，作為貿易標準諮詢委員會之參考。



Mr. P.B. Williams, OBE  
Commissioner, Independent Commission  
Against Corruption  
Dr. A.J. Nutten, ISO, JP  
Government Chemist  
Dr. S.B. Reed  
Commissioner for Environmental Protection

The CMA was invited to serve as  
Hon. Secretaries to the Association.

#### 1982 Hong Kong New Products Competition

The Hong Kong New Products Competition received strong support and attracted increasing participation from trade and industry in 1982.



Mr. S.K. Ngai (centre) at the display of the 1982 Hong Kong New Product Competition Winners  
倪少傑會長參觀一九八二年香港新產品比賽優勝產品展。

The response towards this competition reflected an increasingly awareness among Hong Kong industrialists on the need to upgrade product design and quality standard and to diversify into new products.

The Competition was sponsored by the following organizations:

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

Entries of the competition were judged on their functional efficiency, design, quality standard, production technique, choice of material, and marketing potential.

The winners of the Hong Kong New Products Award were:

Machinery and Engineering Products Category  
Bonder Automation Conversion Kit by ASM Assembly Automation Ltd.  
Electronic Products Category — Verifone by Bondwell Electronics Ltd.  
Plastic Products Category — Furniture Set by Qualidux Industrial Co. Ltd.  
Textile Category — Paper Transfer Printing on Natural Silk by China Dyeing Works Ltd.  
In addition, Certificate of Merit was awarded to the following:  
Electronic Products Category — Line Printer by Radofin Electronics (F.E.) Ltd.  
Plastic Products Category — Revolving Video Cassette Rack by Karrie Industrial Co. Ltd.  
Toys and Hobby Items Category — Computer Chess System by Novag Industries Ltd.

The Director of Trade Industry and Customs Award was won by Bonder Automation Conversion Kit by ASM Assembly Automation Ltd.

The awards were presented by Mr. Peter Tsao, Commissioner of Industry at the presentation ceremony on 1982 April 28.

Subsequently, ASM Assembly Automation Ltd. signed an agreement with the Association to use the Hong Kong New Product Award Logo on their award-winning products, and packaging, to promote marketing and sales.

#### 1981 Hong Kong Packstar Competition

The Association continued to co-organize the Hong Kong Packstar Competition with the Hong Kong Packaging Council, an advisory body of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries. The objective of the competition was to give recognition to outstanding packaging which could promote the image and marketing of Hong Kong products.

The winners of the Hong Kong Packstar Award were:

Protective Category — Box for Camera and Accessories by Goldering Handbag Factory Ltd.  
Paper Category — Packaging Series for Health Food Stores Ltd. by SS Design and Production  
Plastic Category — Six-in-One Spice Shaker by Ka Yan Trading Co. Ltd.  
Creative Idea Category — Packaging Series for Health Food Centre by Miss Alice Chik Siu-bing

#### 香港檢定協會

香港檢定協會於一九八一年八月廿五日舉行成立典禮，由財政司彭勵治主持儀式。該協會主要宗旨為：

- (一) 提高本港物料及產品檢定與品質證明服務之質素，以促進國際貿易及滿足消費者需求。
- (二) 訂定及遵守專業行為守則，以確保及提高該會會員提供檢定服務之可靠性。
- (三) 研究及審核一切有關物料與產品檢定及品質證明服務之事項。
- (四) 與本港及海外政府及其他有關機構保持連絡。
- (五) 促進會員間合作及舉辦活動之協調性。

在該會第一次年會中，廠商會代表李澤培先生被選為主席。

該協會同時聘請下列人士為顧問：

地政工務司麥德霖先生  
工商署署長杜華先生  
康政專員衛理欽先生  
政府化驗師諾頓博士  
環境保護處處長蕭德博士  
香港中華廠商聯合會應聘出任為該會義務秘書。

#### 一九八二年香港新產品比賽

本會主辦之一九八二年香港新產品比賽，獲工商界大力支持，參賽產品數目較往年有所增加。

根據廠商對比賽之熱烈反應，可見本港工業家已日漸了解改良產品設計、提高產品質素及生產多元化新產品之重要性。

一九八二年香港新產品比賽獲下列機構贊助：

香港政府工商署  
香港出口信用保險局  
香港總商會  
香港生產力促進中心  
香港旅遊協會  
香港貿易發展局  
九龍青年商會

參賽產品根據其功能、設計、品質、製造技術、原料選擇及銷售潛力六項標準評判。

榮獲香港新產品獎之產品如下：

機械類 先進電機有限公司之半自動改裝套件  
電子產品類 邦威電腦製品有限公司之信用卡檢定電腦電話



Mr. Peter Tsao presenting the 1982 Hong Kong New Product Award  
工業署署長廣榮主持頒發一九八二年香港新產品獎。



Six packages were awarded Certificate of Merit by the judges:

Protective Category —  
Package for Car Polisher  
by Ever Profit Plastic & Metal Mfg. Ltd.  
Display Category —  
Display Package for Sewing Needles  
by Dah Chung Industrial Co. Ltd.  
Flexible Package Series for Pacific Wafers  
by Kinggraphic  
Creative Idea Category —  
Box for Biscuits and Chocolates  
by Miss Vicky Lee Mi-Kum  
Gift Pack for Candles  
by Mr. Aaron Wan Chu-Kai  
Package Series for Candles  
by Mr. Stephen Ma Man-yin  
Awards and certificates were presented to winners by Mr. Gallant Y.T. Ho, Chairman of Hong Kong Consumer Council, on 1981 September 18.



Mr. Gallant Ho (second from left) presenting the 1981 Hong Kong Packstar Award  
何耀棟先生頒發一九八一年香港包裝星獎。

## INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS CO-OPERATION

### Promotion of Industrial Investment and Business Co-operation

In the year under review, the Association was actively involved in the promotion of industrial investments and business co-operation. The Association's regular activities in this area include:

- handling enquiries from local and overseas companies seeking partners for joint-venture, sub-contracting, licensing and other forms of cooperation.
- receiving incoming investment missions and making arrangements for Hong Kong manufacturers to meet their overseas counterparts to discuss opportunities of business co-operation, circulating information on local and international industrial/technology fairs.
- organizing seminars and meetings to introduce Hong Kong's economic conditions and to invite investment in the manufacturing industry.

The Association was represented on the Industrial Promotion Committee (IPC). IPC was formed in 1980 September to advise the Industry Advisory Board on the implementation and co-ordination of industrial investment promotion both inside and outside Hong Kong.

The Association also served on the Hong Kong/Japan Business Co-operation Committee (HK/JBCC), and its two working committees on industrial development and trade development. Founded in 1979, HK/JBCC's main objectives are to improve the economic relations and trade between Japan and Hong Kong, and to promote Japanese investment in Hong Kong industry.

During the year, a seminar on investment in Hong Kong's electronics industry was organized in 1981 October.

The Seminar, held concurrently with the Hong Kong Electronics Fair, was a project of the Industrial Promotion Committee. Its main purposes were to

familiarize local and overseas investors with Hong Kong's general economic conditions and encourage investment in Hong Kong's electronic industry. The seminar was opened by the Hon. Alex S.C. Wu and presentations were made by Mr. Paul K.C. Wong, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Industry, Mr. V.W. Miller, Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Industrial Estates Corporation, Mr. Raymond K. Hung, Managing Director of Applied Electronics Ltd. and Mr. W.L. Wong, Personnel Manager of Coronet Industries.

The Seminar was attended by some 70 local and overseas investors. Visits to the Tai Po Industrial Estate, Electronics Engineering Department of the Hong Kong Polytechnic and electronics factories were arranged for participants. Arrangements were also made for overseas participants to meet local industrialists to discuss opportunities of joint-venture or other forms of business co-operation.

#### 塑膠產品類

廣達實業有限公司之塑膠組合傢俬

#### 紡織品類

中國染廠有限公司之以熱移法印製之真絲

榮獲優異獎之產品包括：

#### 電子產品類

樂德電子(遠東)有限公司之圖文印刷機

#### 塑膠產品類

嘉利實業有限公司之盒式錄影帶旋轉座

#### 玩具及文具用品類

NOVAG INDUSTRIES LTD 之電腦象棋系統

一九八二年工業獎由先進電機有限公司之半自動改裝套件獲得。

頒獎典禮於一九八二年四月二十八日舉行，由工業署長曹廣榮主持。

先進電機有限公司且與本會簽署合約，在得獎產品及包裝上印上香港新產品獎標誌，以推廣產品銷路。

#### 一九八一年香港包裝星獎比賽

本會與香港工業總會屬下香港包裝委員會聯辦聯合舉辦香港包裝星獎比賽，目的為表揚對提高本港產品形象及銷售有貢獻之傑出包裝。一九八一年香港包裝星獎頒獎典禮於九月十八日舉行，由香港消費者委員會主席何耀棟先生主持。

榮獲香港包裝星獎者之名單如下：

#### 保護包裝類

金雞手袋廠有限公司之照相機及零件皮盒

#### 紙製包裝類

新思域設計製作之補品店用成套包裝袋

#### 塑膠包裝類

嘉仁貿易有限公司之六合一香料瓶

#### 包裝創作類

威兆冰小姐之補品中心用的成套包裝袋

榮獲優異獎者有下列包裝：

保護包裝類  
三利塑膠五金廠有限公司之車身擦光器的包裝

#### 陳列包裝類

大中實業股份有限公司之鐵綑針陳列包裝

#### 包裝創作類

李美琴小姐之餅乾朱古力盒

## 投資合作

### 促進工業投資合作

本會在過去一年積極參與促進工業投資合作之各類活動，提供之經常性服務包括：

- 處理本港及海外公司有關資經營、代製產品、特許專利製造權及其他合作形式之諮詢。
- 接待訪港之投資考察團，安排本港廠商與海外廠商洽談業務合作事宜。
- 將本地及國際性之工業科技展覽會資料轉達本港廠商。
- 舉辦各類研討會，介紹本港經濟狀況，鼓勵工業投資。

本會是工業促進委員會成員之一，該委員會於一九八〇年九月成立，其主要職權是就統籌及執行本港對與海外之工業投資促進活動，向工業諮詢委員會提供建議。

本會亦參與港日經濟合作委員會及其屬下工業發展與貿易發展工作小組工作。港日經濟委員會於一九七九年成立，目的為加強港日經濟關係和貿易合作，促進日商在港之工業投資。

一九八一年十月，本會舉辦香港電子業投資研討會，在香港電子展覽會期間同時舉行，更獲得工業促進委員會支持。並由立法局吳樹培議員主持開幕。研討會之目的在加強本港及海外投資者對香港經濟狀況之了解，鼓勵本港及海外廠商投資香港電子工業。主講者包括署理工業處處長黃錦照、香港工業公司總經理苗立賢、實力電子有限公司董事總經理洪建生及皇冠實業有限公司人事經理黃偉亮。

參加研討會之本港及海外投資人士達七十多人，並由本會安排參觀大埔工業邨、理工學院電子工程系及多家電子廠，更協助海外投資者與本港廠商會面，洽談投資合作事宜。



## TRADE

### EXHIBITION

#### Trade Fairs and Exhibition Facilities

Realizing the value of exhibitions in promoting the image and sale of Hong Kong made products, the Association organized way back in 1939 the first CMA Exhibition of Hong Kong Products, and since then it has become an annual event, interrupted only by the Second World War from 1942 to 1947. Unfortunately, the Exhibition had to be suspended since 1974 because there was no suitable site and because the government retracted its earlier proposal to grant a permanent exhibition centre site in Wanchai for the Association.



Seminar on the U.S. UL Standards and Listing Schemes  
「美國UL標準及認可標誌」研討會。

The Association has always advocated Hong Kong should have a permanent exhibition centre. We firmly believe that Hong Kong will economically benefit from having this. The Report of the Advisory Committee on Diversification, 1979 pointed out that the reluctance or refusal on the part of the government to recognise the need for an exhibition centre in Hong Kong is arguably another instance of an obstruction to trade promotion.

Subsequently, the government undertook a study on the demand for and the viability of an exhibition centre in Hong Kong. As a result, it was accepted that there was a demand, existing and potential, for such a facility and engaged consultancy on the cost of building an exhibition centre on a site in Tsimshatsui east. A non-statutory board was appointed by the Governor in early 1981 to oversee the project.

However, the Board recommended another site in Wanchai after having considered that the site in Tsimshatsui east was not suitable. The government accepted the recommendation, and signed an agreement with an international consortium in 1982 July to undertake the Phase II study. A team of consultants had already started drawing up a detailed brief and specifications for a multi-storeyed development with emphasis on an exhibition centre, to provide estimates of cost and revenue; and to recommend the management and marketing systems for the centre.

While the government is making progress to get the project off the ground, the demand for such facility has increased in the past years. During the year under review, the Association has worked with other institutions in staging exhibitions, namely the 8th Hong Kong Toy and Gift Fair and the 1981 Hong Kong Electronics Fair. The Association also assist private organizers in staging exhibitions in Hong Kong. Of particular note were sponsorship of the 1981 Hong Kong Trade Fair - Industrial Week.

## HOUSE ACTIVITIES 貿易

### TRADE MISSION

#### Hong Kong Business Group to Southeast Asia

With recession prevailing in Hong Kong's major markets, the Association in conjunction with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council organized a business group to Southeast Asia in May 1982 to strengthen further the business ties between Hong Kong and the region.

The Mission was led by Mr. Ngai Shiu-Kit, President of the Association, and comprised eighteen delegates from twelve companies. Its itinerary covered Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Jakarta. Besides meeting buyers for direct business negotiations, an exhibition of Hong Kong products was held in each of the cities visited. A special feature for the exhibition was that delegates had individual booths to show their products, and a central display of high quality Hong Kong manufactures was staged to highlight the exhibition. The Mission's official party held discussions with senior government officials and leaders of the respective business communities on trade and investment cooperation.

The response to the mission was very encouraging. Apart from direct enquiries to individual members, the exhibitions in the three cities attracted over 3,000 visitors. A preliminary estimate indicated that business transacted and under negotiation totalled some HK\$ 12m. Moreover, the mission's various activities had rendered the buyers and consumers more receptive to Hong Kong products, and would smooth the development of trade and economic cooperation with those countries in the future.

### 展覽設施

#### 貿易展覽及設施

鑑於展覽有助推銷香港產品，並可藉此建立良好形象，本會早在一九三八年舉辦第一屆香港工業出品展覽會。該展覽會除於一九四二至一九四七年間受第二次世界大戰影響中斷外，一直成為本港每年定期舉行的貿易活動。但於因缺乏適當場地，而政府又撤銷其早期預定在灣仔填地供本會興建永久展覽中心的提議，故被迫於一九七四年起停辦。

本會深信建立永久展覽場所有利香港工商經濟發展，故多年來不斷鼓吹早日實現該計劃。一九七九年經濟多元化諮詢委員會報告書，亦曾指出政府不願意或拒絕承認本港有設立展覽中心的需要，成為一個對促進貿易有妨礙的爭辯性問題。

後來香港政府着手對本港設立展覽場所的需求及可行性展開研究，結果認為現在與將來香港均有可能需要永久展覽中心設施，並聘請顧問對於尖沙咀東部建設展覽中心所需費用作出預算。八一年初，當局更成立非法定委員會監管該項工作。

該委員會經研究後，認為位於尖沙咀東部的一幅地並不適宜作展覽用途，故另建議在灣仔興建展覽中心。該建議已為政府接納，並定於一九八二年七月與一家國際集團簽署合約，進行第二期顧問工程。多名顧問已在本港展開工作，對於灣仔興建一幢展覽中心，且兼備輔助設施的多層建築物，及日後對高層如何適合發展等問題，亦會對展覽中心的管理及業務推銷系統等問題提出建議。

正當香港政府盡速進行該項興建計劃之際，本港對展覽設施的需求亦不斷增加。回顧去年，本會曾與其他貿易團體聯合籌辦展覽，例如第六屆玩具及禮品展覽會及一九八一年香港電子產品展覽會。同時本會亦協助私人機構舉辦展覽會，較為顯著者為去年贊助的香港交易會「工業週」。

### 貿易考察團

#### 赴東南亞貿易團

正當經濟不景氣籠罩本港的出口主要市場，本會於一九八二年五月與香港貿易發展局聯合組織貿易團前往東南亞，進一步加強與該區的經濟聯繫。

貿易團由本會會長倪少傑率領，團員包括十三家公司之十八位代表，先後訪問吉隆坡、新加坡及檳城等處。該團除直接與當地買家洽商貿易，並在上述地方舉行香港產品展覽會，安排獨立攤位給團員展陳製品，另設中央陳列，精選港貨展出。此外，貿易團代表並與當地政府官員及工商界領袖洽談貿易及經濟合作事宜。

一般而言，該團此行獲得各地熱烈反應，除個別團員接獲貿易諮詢外，吸引了數逾三千的商界人士參觀港貨展覽。據初步估計，已達成交易及正在洽商中的生意額約共一千二百萬港元。該團透過多項活動，不但為港貨在東南亞市場建立良好形象，更有助發展雙邊貿易及經濟合作機會。



## CERTIFICATION

### Certification of Origin

The Association has been designated by the Hong Kong government as competent to issue all kinds of certificates of origin under the International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities. Its certificates are legally protected and are accepted by custom houses throughout the world.

During the year under review, the US government decided not to seek an extension of the certification of origin arrangement on shipments of non-rubber footwear from Hong Kong. With effect from 1981 October 21, certificates of origin were no longer required before export licence for non-rubber footwear to the country could be issued.

Hong Kong had been included as a beneficiary of the Norwegian Generalised System of Preferences since 1981 August 1. Under the scheme, duty free entry was granted for certain products without quantitative restrictions.

In order to simplify subcontracting arrangements for goods covered by Certificate of Hong Kong Origin and Form A, the Hong Kong government decided that, effective from 1982 May 3, approval to employ subcontractors in respect of specified terminal processes of manufacture or the entire production of goods would be valid for a period of twelve months, irrespective of the number of orders involved. Formerly, applications for permission to subcontract had to be submitted for individual orders.

The Association continued to provide efficient and reliable services to manufacturers and traders, whether members or non-members. The types of certificates of origin the Association issues include:

- Certificate of Origin for Hong Kong manufactures or produce
- Certificate of Origin-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
- Generalized Preference Certificate - Form A in respect of exports to Canada, Japan, Norway, and Switzerland.

## HOUSE ACTIVITIES

### Amendments to the Articles of the Association

In order to cope with changing social and economic conditions, the Association decided to amend the Articles of Association. A draft of the proposed amendments passed by the Twenty-third General Committee had been sent to the Association's legal adviser for the necessary legal procedures. The main points of the proposed amendments are:

1. The General Committee should have one Chairman and three to six Vice-Chairmen, who should be elected by members of the General Committee among themselves. The number of the Vice-Chairmen to be elected for the current term of the General Committee should be decided by the members thereof. A member, not being an individual person, so elected should hold the post by its registered representative; and if such member has registered with the Association more than one representative, it should hold the post by the person whose name appeared first in the list of representatives submitted by such member. During the term of office of a member so elected such member should not be entitled to change its registered representative, and in the case of more than one representative being registered, the order of the representatives so registered should not be changed. In the event of any such change, such member and its registered representative should not be entitled to continue to hold the office to which it was so elected. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the General Committee should also be the President and Vice-Presidents of the Association.

2. The personal qualifications required for the posts of President, Vice-President and Executive Committee members would be the qualifications of the individual person. Any individual person, who has had the said qualifications and appeared first on the list of representatives registered

### 產地來源證

本會經香港政府授權按照國際簡化關稅手續協定簽發各類產地來源證，所簽發之證書除受法律保障外，並獲海外各國承認。

在過去一年內，美國政府決定取消由本港輸往該國之非橡膠鞋類須申請產地來源證之規定。自一九八一年十月廿一日起，廠商申請輸往美國非橡膠鞋類之出口簽證均無須先領取來源證。

由一九八一年八月一日起，香港成為挪威及特惠稅計劃受惠國之一。本港輸往該國之部份貨品可獲免稅待遇，且無數量上之限制。

為簡化有關須申請產地來源證及普及特惠稅來源證產品之判工措施，香港政府宣佈由一九八二年五月三日起，凡廠商分判主要製造工序或全部生產工序，不論有關定單數目多寡，所有判工批准書之有效期均為十二個月。根據以往規定，廠商必須就個別定單進行判工申請。

本會為廠商及出入口商（包括會員及非會員）提供快捷可靠之簽證服務，本會簽發下列各項證書：

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。

貨品轉載證—證明貨品由來源地直接輸入口國。

普及特惠稅來源證—供輸往加拿大、日本、挪威及瑞士之貨品，申請普及特惠稅待遇。

## 會務

### 修訂本會章程

本會為適應實際環境情況需要，擬將本會章程若干條文給予修訂，與第廿三屆會董會通過之「本會章程修訂草案」一併送交本會法律顧問辦理有關法律程序手續。

修訂之要點如下：

1. 會董會設主席一人，副主席三至六人，均由會董互選之。副主席人數，由應屆會董會決定。當選者必須為該會員廠號之註冊代表（個人會員例外），倘註冊代表多於一人，該職位則由第一註冊代表出任。任期內不能更換註冊代表或註冊代表次序，否則該會員或其註冊代表不能擔任當選之職位。會董會之正副主席，即為本會之正副會長。
2. 被選為會長、副會長、常務會董者之資格乃屬個人資格，倘其本人具有規定之資格，且為會員註冊之第一代表被選任為會董，而該會員廠號加入本會超過六年（會長、副會長）、四年（常務會董），又符合其他規定者，方可當選上述職位。
3. 會董會設立之小組委員會或專案小組委員會，於當屆會董會任滿時即自動結束。
4. 當選為常務會董者，不得中途變更其代表人，如遇變更代表人，其代表人不能繼任常務會董之職。
5. 會董會設督察委員會委員名額，由原定之十五人改為不少於九人。
6. 由本會創立或管理之學校，均設有校董會，校董必須為會董或會董會認為適當之其他人士。



by a member elected to the General Committee would be eligible to be elected to such offices on condition that the member has been a member of the Association for more than six years (for President and Vice-President) and four years (for Executive Committee members).

3. All sub-committees and ad hoc committees formed by the General Committee should automatically be dissolved on the expiry of the term of office of the General Committee which appointed such sub-committees or ad hoc committees.

4. A member elected to the Executive Committee should not be entitled to change its representative during the term of office. In the event of such change, its representative should not be entitled to continue to hold the office.

5. The number of members in the Committee In-Charge-Of the Association's property would be changed from the original 15 to not less than 9.

6. The General Committee should nominate for each school established or carried on by the Association a management committee and members of which must either be members of the General Committee or any other person the General Committee considered proper.

#### Redevelopment of CMA Building

The redevelopment of the CMA Building progressed as scheduled. Piling was completed on September 26, 1981 and pile test was carried out on November 13. A foundation stone-laying ceremony, officiated by Mr. Ngai Shu Kit, JP, President and chairman of CMA Building Development Working Committee, was held on 25th November 1981. Tenders had been invited and awarded for various construction works including the installation of curtain wall on the facade and aluminium windows for the back wall, fire equipment, electrical facilities, lifts, air-conditioning system and super-

structure. Construction work had been in progress as planned. Construction of the superstructure, started on January 29, 1982 would be completed in 420 days. The new building was scheduled for occupation by March 1983.

#### Kowloon and Tsuen Wan Branch Offices

The services of the branch offices in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan were well utilised by manufacturers and traders in the year under review. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of certificates of origin issued. Services provided by the offices included issuing certificates of origin, handling general enquiries, receiving samples of products for testing and promoting services of the Association. They have also maintained liaison with manufacturers, trade and industrial organizations as well as government departments. They tried to help solve problems of manufacturers and participated in community services to promote the well-being and development of the districts where they are located.

#### CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School

The manufacturing sector has been the largest employer and correspondingly, there had been a constant demand for skilled manpower. Industry offered bright career prospects to young people. Therefore application for enrolment in technical education institutions had been increasing, especially for prevocational schools. As the government recognized the value of prevocational education, and their graduates found ready acceptance by employers, it had been decided to extend the courses of the twelve existing prevocational schools from three to five years. It had also been planned to establish twelve more similar schools in five years to meet the demand by industry for skilled labour.

CMA was building another prevocational school named "CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School" in addition to the one established some years ago. Located on a site of 5,182 sq. m. at TMTL 217 Tuen Mun, the new school catering for 1,000 students would be a six-storeyed building designed by Mr. Lee Yuet, the architect. Construction had been progressing smoothly with work on site investigation and hoarding completed in May 1981. Construction plans had already been approved by the Education Department and the Engineering Development Department. Piling would commence soon as the tendering procedure was completed in mid-June. The construction of the building was scheduled for completion by mid-1984. The school project benefited from a generous donation from Mr. Choi Cheung Kok, Honorary President of the Association and the Association would try to bring about the early completion of the school.

#### Laws on Homosexuality

At the invitation of the Law Reform Commission, the Association submitted the following views on laws on homosexuality: —

Morality has been the foundation of law, and morality, in turn, has been determined by the values upheld by a community. Hong Kong as a community under British administration with the majority of the population being racially Chinese homosexuality should not be legalized because its tolerance has neither been part of the dogmas of the Anglican Church, nor part of the traditional Confucian values generally upheld by the Chinese.

#### 重建本會大廈工作

本會大廈重建工作，經一年多策劃進行，一切已大致就緒。打樁工程經於八一年九月廿六日完成，十一月十三日試構完畢，同月廿五日下午三時舉行奠基典禮，由會長兼建廈委員會主任委員倪少傑太平紳士主持儀式。有關各項工程，包括前列玻璃幕牆及後牆鋁窗、消防設備、升降機設備、空氣調節系統、上蓋建築等，均經先後招標，工程亦分別進行。上蓋建築工程於八二年一月廿九日正式開工，依合約規定四百二十天完成，新廈預計可於八三年三月間落成。

#### 九龍及荃灣辦事處

去年廠商利用本會九龍及荃灣辦事處各項服務者與日俱增，所簽發各種來源證之數目亦有顯著增加。現時該兩辦事處提供之服務，包括簽發各種來源證書、辦理一般商務、代收檢定產品樣本及介紹本會各種服務，更經常與廠商、工商社團及政府部門保持聯繫，協助廠商解決疑難，並參予社區事務，促進地方繁榮與發展。

#### 廠商會蔡章閣職業先修學校

在香港工業社會中，製造業的就業人數最多，所需的技術人才亦殷，青年投身工業行列，將有長輝前途。因此投考各級工業學校者日衆，尤其是職業先修學校為然，且備受教育當局重視，而畢業學生更為工業界所歡迎。去年政府除將十二間三年制職業先修學校擴展為五年制外，並決定在今後五年內增辦十二間同類學校，培育更多人才，以應工業發展的需求。

本會除於多年前創辦一所職業先修學校外，現更增辦另一所名為廠商會蔡章閣職業先修學校，位於新界屯門TMTL 217地段，面積五千一百八十二平方米，該校為一幢六層高之校舍，將可容納學生一千名。經聘李毓明師為建築師，各項建校工作正循序進行。探土及圍街板工程經先後在五月間完成，建築

及結構圖則亦已分別由教育署及工程拓展處審核批准。此外，打樁工程投標工作亦在六月內完成，並於日內進行打樁，全部建築工程約於一九八四年夏可落成。該校乃名譽會長韋閣先生捐辦，本會將盡力協助，使該校早觀厥成。

#### 同性戀法例

本會應法律改革委員會邀請對同性戀法例表示下列各點意見：

法律以道德為基礎，而道德則按社會價值觀而定。香港為英國管理之社會，而大部份人口則為中國人，在英國基督教教義未有放任同性戀行為者，中國人傳統儒家倫常思想中亦未有同性戀之事，故同性戀不應合法化。

就社會觀點而言，社會是由家庭組織而成，而同性戀却有乖倫常，破壞家庭組織。並與政府之社會建設宗旨背道而馳。

本會主張盡量協助有同性戀傾向人士戒除癖好，而對於同性戀者勒索之不法分子，則應予以嚴懲。



Sociologically, homosexuality would be antithetical to the institution of family from which the society originated. Moreover, it would be at variance with the government's objective of community building.

The Association maintained that homosexually inclined person should be given every assistance to rid themselves of their addiction, and any unscrupulous person who harassed others for alleged homosexuality should be severely penalised.

#### Presentation of CMA and Donors Scholarships

To foster technical education in Hong Kong, the Association had, since 1964, been raising funds for scholarships every year for students at technical training and tertiary institutions. The number of scholarships and recipient students have well on the increase. Over the past 18 years the Association raised more than \$720,000.00 for over 1,800 students.

The 1981 CMA and Donors Scholarships were presented by the Hon. Colwyn Hays, JP, Director of Education, in 1981 November. A record \$178,200.00 from 65 donors were given to 320 students from 23 educational institutions including the universities, the Polytechnic, Baptist College, technical institutes, prevocational schools and secondary technical schools. The name of the scholarships and amounts were:

Name of Scholarships	No. of Recipients	Value HK\$
Liang Mong Tsi Scholarships	119	59,400.
Chow Chung Kai Scholarships	12	20,000.
Kinway Scholarships	8	15,520.
Li Chung Shing Tong Scholarships	9	9,100.
Etta Trading Co. Ltd. Scholarships	11	5,000.

Sun Hing Audio Equipment Mfy. Ltd. Scholarships	22	4,500.
CMA Scholarships		
Wong Po Yan Scholarships	4	4,000.
Chan Yin Fun Scholarships	1	2,280.
Ng Kang So Scholarships	1	1,600.
Forward Wind-some Industries Ltd. Scholarships	4	3,300.
Shell Electric Mfg. Scholarships	8	2,600.
Chiui Fusan Scholarships	8	2,400.
Hung Nien Electronics Ltd. Scholarships	1	2,280.
Lawrence Chu Scholarships	6	2,200.
United Weaving Factory Scholarships	6	2,000.
Lam Soon Ltd. Scholarships	5	2,000.
A. Fai Engineers & Ship-repairs Ltd. Scholarships	5	2,000.
Yee Sing Industrial Co. Ltd. Scholarships	5	2,000.
H.K. Chiap Hua Mfy. Scholarships	2	2,000.
International Containers Ltd. Scholarships	1	1,600.
Ki Yip Chemical Works Ltd. Scholarships	2	1,600.
Chang Nan Cheong Scholarships	2	1,600.
Yan Hing Mining Co. Ltd. Scholarships	3	1,500.

Stephen Hui Scholarships	3	1,500.
Choi Cheung Kok Scholarships	4	1,400.
Chuang's (Holdings) Ltd. Scholarships	3	1,200.
Chan Tao Hoon Scholarships	5	1,000.
Johnson Electric Industry Mfy. Ltd. Scholarships	5	1,000.
Universal Optical Industries Ltd. Scholarships	4	1,000.
South Asia Traders Co. Scholarships	2	1,000.
Tumble Co. Ltd. Scholarships	2	1,000.
Yip Hing Chung Scholarships	2	1,000.
Gilla Paints Works Scholarships	1	1,000.
Ford Mfg. Scholarships	1	1,000.
Hak King Wong Scholarships	2	800.
Y.K.K. Zipper Co. Ltd. Scholarships	2	800.
Po Shing Shoe Co. Ltd. Scholarships	1	800.
Kam Yuen Watch Case Mfy. Scholarships	2	650.
World United Trading Co. Ltd. Scholarships	2	600.
Perfect Knitting Factory Scholarships	2	600.
Herald Metal & Plastic Works Scholarships	1	600.

#### 廠商會獎學金

本會為促進工業教育，自一九六四年起，每年籌集獎學金頒發給工業學校及專上院校之學生。過去十八年來，獎學金額超過七十二萬元，受獎學生達一千八百多人。

一九八一年度獎學金頒發儀式，於一九八一年十一月二十六日舉行，由教育署長許慶先生主持頒發，本屆獎學金總額達十七萬八千二百九十元，受獎學生達三百二十人，分別來自大學、理工學院、浸會學院、工業學院、職業先修學校及工業中學等共廿三所學校。

茲將一九八一年度獎學金分配狀況列後：

獎學金名稱	名額	金額 (元)
梁孟齊獎學金	119	59,400
周忠繼獎學金	12	20,000
羅維獎學金	8	15,500
李業勤堂獎學金	9	5,100
一德貿易有限公司獎學金	11	55,000
新興書用品有限公司獎學金	5	5,000
廣信會獎學金	22	4,500
黃保欣獎學金	4	4,000
陳燕芬獎學金	1	2,280
吳鏡麟獎學金	1	1,600
永和實業有限公司獎學金	4	3,300
觀光電器製造廠獎學金	8	2,600
招福申獎學金	8	2,400
鴻年電子有限公司獎學金	1	2,280
朱祖誦獎學金	6	2,000
民衆布廠獎學金	6	2,000
南順(香港)有限公司獎學金	5	2,000
英輝修船廠獎學金	5	2,000
義生實業有限公司獎學金	5	2,000
香港捷和製造廠獎學金	2	2,000

捷和貨箱獎學金	1	1,600
基業化工廠有限公司獎學金	2	1,600
張福昌獎學金	2	1,600
仁興礦務有限公司獎學金	3	1,500
許士芬獎學金	3	1,500
蔡嘉閣獎學金	4	1,400
莊士(集團)獎學金	3	1,200
陳道煥獎學金	5	1,000
德昌電機獎學金	5	1,000
環球光學製品廠獎學金	4	1,000
協利貿易有限公司獎學金	2	1,000
德寶有限公司獎學金	2	1,000
葉慶忠獎學金	2	1,000
致利漆廠獎學金	1	1,000
福達製造廠獎學金	1	1,000
黃克競獎學金	2	800
香港吉田拉鍊廠獎學金	2	800
步陞鞋廠獎學金	1	800
金源鋁製品廠獎學金	2	600
聯通利有限公司獎學金	2	600
精美毛織廠獎學金	2	600
興利五金塑膠廠獎學金	1	600
尹致中獎學金	2	560
曾金城獎學金	1	500
汪昌街獎學金	1	500
豪華鈕廠獎學金	1	500
偉新有限公司獎學金	1	500
周堅獎學金	1	500
三圖洋行獎學金	1	500
協豐印染廠獎學金	1	500
周克強獎學金	1	500



Yin Chi Chung Scholarships	2	560.	Ten Gun Elastic Tape Mfr. Scholarships	1	300.
Tsang Kam Shing Scholarships	1	500.	FlowerPaint Scholarships	1	300.
Wong Cheong Ham Scholarships	1	500.	Art Key Metal Works Scholarships	1	200.
Hoover Button Factory Ltd. Scholarships	1	500.	Hung Fung Metal Works Scholarships	1	100.
HongKong Sales (Knitwear) Ltd. Scholarships	1	500.	TOTAL : 320 178,290.		
Chow Kin Sanit Corpora-tion Ltd. Scholarships	1	500.	The recipient students were from the following institutions:		
Sanito Corpora-tion Ltd. Scholarships	1	500.	1. University of Hong Kong		
Alliance Print-ing & Mfg. Co. Ltd. Scholar-ships	1	500.	2. Chinese University of Hong Kong		
Donald Chow Scholarships	1	500.	3. Hong Kong Polytechnic		
The Office Steel Appliance Co. Ltd. Schol-arships	1	500.	4. Hong Kong Baptist College		
Fok Wah Pun Scholarships	1	500.	5. Morrison Hill Technical Institute		
Paul Lim Scholarships	1	500.	6. Kwun Tong Technical Institute		
Tak Shun Garment Fty. Scholarships	1	500.	7. Kwai Chung Technical Institute		
Regency Enter-prises Scholar-ships	1	500.	8. Haking Wong Technical Institute		
Canada Indust-rial Co. Ltd. Scholarships	1	500.	9. Lee Wai Lee Technical Institute		
Graham Cheng Scholarships	1	500.	10. Caritas Bianchi College of Careers		
Wan Li Book Co. Ltd. Schol-arships	2	300.	11. Caritas Adult Education Centre		
Lee Lim Ming Scholarships	1	300.	12. Aberdeen Technical Secondary School		
Mabuchi Indus-try Co. Ltd. Scholarships	1	300.	13. Kowloon Technical Secondary School		
			14. Tang Shiu Kin Victoria Technical Secondary School		
			15. Ho Tung Technical School for Girls		
			16. Tang Kang Po School		
			17. Shau Kei Wan Government Technical School		
			18. Lung Cheung Government Technical Secondary School		
			19. Tsuen Wan Government Technical Secondary School		
			20. Kei San Technical Secondary School		
			21. Kei Heep Technical Secondary School		
			22. CMA Pre-vocational School		
			23. C.C.C. Rotary Pre-vocational School		

#### School Report 81-82

by Mr. Fan Kam Ping  
Principal

#### School Management Committee

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

#### School Administrative Organization

There are four committees 1) Committee of Studies, 2) Committee of Discipline, 3) Committee of Students' Counselling and 4) Committee of Careers Counselling. Under each committee are sub-committees such as Audio-visual Education, Library Management, School Publications, and Students' Welfare. All committees and subcommittees hold meetings regularly to discuss and plan all matters concerned, so as to promote the school business in a co-operative spirit.

#### Curriculum

The school being a government subsidized prevocational school, the curriculum follows that designed and publicized by the Education Department. The junior section curriculum comprises general and technical subjects; the general subjects are Chinese Language, English Language, Mathematics, Integrated Science, Economic and Public Affairs, Music, Physical Education and Art, taking up 58% of the entire curriculum; the technical subjects are Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Metalwork and Technical Drawing, taking up the remaining 42% of the entire curriculum. Starting from this academic year, the school also runs senior forms, with the senior section curriculum comprising 70% of general subjects and 30% of technical subjects, and hence enabling the school to offer a five-year secondary education.

文儀鑄具獎學金	1	500
霍華彬獎學金	1	500
林浩彬獎學金	1	500
德信製衣廠獎學金	1	500
麗麗企業有限公司獎學金	1	500
加拿大實業有限公司獎學金	1	500
鄭正訓獎學金	1	500
萬里書店獎學金	2	300
李琳明獎學金	1	300
萬寶至實業有限公司獎學金	1	300
天工機務帶廠獎學金	1	300
菊花漆油獎學金	1	300
雅奇金屬製品廠有限公司獎學金	1	200
鴻豐五金廠有限公司獎學金	1	100

受獎學生所屬學校共廿三間，名單如下：香港大學、香港中文大學、香港理工學院、香港浸會學院、摩利臣山工業學院、觀塘工業學院、葵涌工業學院、黃克競工業學院、李惠利工業學院、明愛白英奇專業學校、明愛成人教育中心、香港仔工業學校、九龍工業學校、鄧肇堅維多利亞工業學校、何東官立工業女中學、鄧鏡波學校、筲箕灣工業中學、龍翔工業中學、荃灣官立工業中學、基新工業中學、基協工業中學、廠商會職業先修學校、中華基督教會扶輪職業先修學校。

#### 香港中華廠商聯合會 職業先修學校學年報告 (一九八一至八二年度)

#### 校董會

本校由香港中華廠商聯合會創辦，校董會亦由會方選任。本年度校董會成員包括校監尹德勝，校董朱祖誦、周克強、鄭正訓及蔡宏豪四位。校董會每月召開會議一次，制定學校政策交由校長執行及推動。

學校行政組織  
校長以下設委員會四個：(一)教務委員會(二)訓導委員會(三)學生輔導委員會(四)職業輔導委員會。各委員會之下設有小組委員會如：視聽教育、圖書館管理、學校刊物編輯、學生福利等。各委員會及小組委員會定期開會，討論及策劃有關事務，以期齊心協力推進校務。

#### 學制與課程

本校為一所政府資助之職業先修學校，全部課程悉照教育署頒佈之課程。初中課程分普通科及實用科兩類。普通科包括：中國語文、英國語文、數學、綜合科學、經濟與公衆事務、音樂、體育及美術，約佔全部課程百分之五十八。實用科包括：機械、電機、金屬薄片構造及工業繪圖四科，佔全部課程百分之四十二。由本年度起本校增辦高中，提供五年制之中學教育。高中課程中普通科約佔百分之七十，實用科佔百分之三十。

#### 訓導工作

本校訓導委員會由校長任主席，下設訓導主任一人，委員六人。嚴格執行管訓工作，每週舉行週會一次，由全體教師輪流作德育專題演講。為加強對學生德育的培養，由訓導委員會聯同中文科老師擬定一至中三德育課程綱要，由各班主任隔週授課一節，推行一年，學生行為方面亦見明顯改善。



#### Discipline

The school has a Committee of Discipline, with the principal as the Chairman, one Master of Discipline and the number of Committee members is increased to six this year. They take disciplinary measures most vigilantly. All teachers will take turns to deliver speeches on moral education during weekly assemblies.

#### Moral Education curriculum

The school reinforces the moral education of the students. The members of the Committee of Discipline, together with the teachers of Chinese Language, have designed content syllabus on moral education for form one to form three. Once every two cycle weeks, the form-master will devote one period to moral education. This has been put into practice for one year, and students' improvement on their behaviour and manners could be identified.



The Director of Education presenting the 1981 CMA and Donors Scholarships  
教育署署長主持頒發本會一九八一年度獎學金。

#### Students' Counselling

Since the government has implemented the nine year compulsory education, students of weaker academic abilities are also given a chance to study in government subsidized schools, making student problems more complicated. This year the school has Mr. Lee Chi Man as Student Counsellor, whose duty is to provide students with individual guidance and to solve their moral and physical problems, enabling them to concentrate on their studies. This is the fourth year the Hong Kong Social and Youth Services has generously sent a school social worker, Miss Lai Yuen Yee, to the school, twice a week to provide students with her professional guidance. This year, the Committee members of Students' Counselling Committee and the School Social worker have given many talks and held many discussions on relevant topics, which are a great help to students who encounter troubles and doubts in their studies and growth.

#### Careers Counselling

Since the school is a provocation one, form three students have to face problems as regards further studies and careers. The school has a Committee of Careers Counselling. Mr. Wong Sin Man was appointed Careers Master and Miss Lo Yee Wah to assist him. The Committee begins to arrange career talks in March every year, inviting the Labour Department Officers and people of all walks and institutes to give career talks. Before and after the form three graduation examination the school will find jobs for the students. After undergoing three years of vigorous training, most of the students are able to find an ideal job or secure a place in school.

#### Extra-curricular Activities

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

#### Interschool Competitions and Activities

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

The school has participated in the following competitions and activities, and the results are very satisfactory, including 1) The Hong Kong Inter-School Athletic Championship, 2) Inter-School Volleyball Championship, 3) Inter-School Cross-Country Championship, 4) Inter-School Table-Tennis Championship (Division 2), 5) The 33rd Hong Kong Schools Speech Festival, 6) The 33rd Hong Kong Schools Music Festival, 7) The 15th Joint School Exhibition, 8) Provocational Schools Mathematics Olympics.

#### Internal Activities

The school held the following activities and competitions:

Inter-House Cross-Country Championship, Inter-House Table-Tennis Championship, Inter-House Basketball Championship, Christmas Card Design Competition, Inter-House English Composition Competition, Inter-House Debate Competition, Inter-House Music Contest, Inter-Class Board-Design Competition, Inter-House Walks for Millions Competition, Inter-House Chinese Compositions Competition.

#### 學生輔導工作

自政府推行九年免費教育，一般成績較差的同學亦有機會進入政府資助學校。因此，學生的問題變得更複雜。本年度學生輔導委員會以李志民老師為主任，專掌有關學生輔導工作，給予學生個別輔導，解除其身心困惑，使能專心學習。本校連續第四年由香港青少年服務處派遣學校社會工作者藍婉儀小姐每週兩天前來輔導學生。本年度學生輔導委員會及學校社會工作者曾舉辦了多次專題演講及小組研討會，對解決學生在求學和成長過程中所遭遇的煩惱和疑惑有很大幫助。

#### 職業輔導工作

由於本校是一所職業先修學校，本校中三學生每年均要面臨升學與就業問題。校方特設職業輔導委員會，本年度由王善民老師任職業輔導主任，另派盧綺華老師輔助。每年三月開始，職業輔導委員會安排多次職業輔導講座，邀請勞工處官員及各行各業的人士前來作專題演講，中三畢業生試前更替學生找尋工作。本校的畢業同學接受了三年的嚴格訓練，多能找到理想的工作和學位。

#### 課外活動

本校素以發展全面教育為目標，對課外活動之推展非常重視，本年度在教師協助下設立了二十個課外活動項目，灌輸學生課外知識，培養個人良好習慣與興趣，讓他們發揮潛能和增加師生了解與溝通。本年度設立的課外活動及興趣小組，分為體育、學術、興趣及服務四方面。

#### 校外比賽及活動

本校每年派遣學生參加各項校際及公開比賽和活動，讓學生在參與時得到多方面的益處。

本年度學校曾參加多項比賽活動，成績堪稱理想。例如：(一)全港校際田徑錦標賽，(二)校際排球賽，(三)校際越野賽，(四)校際乒乓球賽(第二組)，(五)第三屆校際朗誦節，(六)第三屆校際音樂節，(七)第十五屆聯校科學展覽，(八)全港職業先修學校奧林匹克數學競賽。

#### 校內學藝活動比賽

本年度舉辦了下列各項學藝活動比賽：社際越野賽，社際乒乓球比賽，社際籃球比賽，聖誕設計比賽，社際英文比賽，社際辯論比賽，社際音樂比賽，班際壁報比賽，班際公益百萬行籌款比賽，社際中文作文比賽。

本校本年度第六屆陸運大會於一九八一年十二月舉行，荷蒙本會元老甄文亮先生主理，全體員工均感鼓舞。運動會全部項目共三十二項，分兩日進行，打破紀錄之項目達二十項，成績非常美滿。

#### 第四屆學生工科技能比賽及展覽

本校為提高學生對接受技能訓練的興趣，鼓勵學生發揮創作和思考能力，自一九七八至七九年度開始舉辦學生工科技能比賽，學生在復習前後，可以用約二十四小時在工場內自行製作一些電子儀器或金屬儀器、用品等。本年度選出之優勝作品，曾展出供本校同學及友校學生參觀。本年度參加之作品共四百多件，展覽為期一週，參觀者非常踴躍，初中成績評核測驗。

第二屆初中成績評核測驗於八二年一月七日、八日及十二日三天舉行。本校有三〇九名中三同學參加該測驗。成績及派位結果將於七月中公佈，如以去年派位率為百分之六十三為據，估計本年度派位率不遜，本校中四學位全部由本校學生升讀的機會甚高。

#### 銘謝

本年度校務得以順利推展，學生各方面表現均符合理想，實賴本會首長及校董會賢明領導，全體教師誠意合作，竭盡心力教導學生，職員和工友勤奮工作，教育署、勞工處及政府各部門長官協助與指導，社會賢達、教育界文化界及新聞界先進時加賜教之，本人謹在此致最衷心謝意。



#### Annual Athletic Meet

The 6th Annual Athletic Meet of the school was held at Wan Chai Sports Ground on the first and seventh of December, 1981. It was presided by the patriarch of the Association, Mr. Yan Man Leung, whose presence encouraged all teaching staff and students. There were altogether 32 events and new records were set in 20 events. The overall result was quite remarkable.

#### The 4th Technical Subjects Project Exhibition

In order to increase the students' interest in undergoing technical training and to encourage them to develop and demonstrate their creative and thinking abilities, the school began to hold this Technical Subjects Project Exhibition in 1978. After Easter, students were given twenty-four hours to work in a workshop independently to manufacture electronic gadgets or metal instruments and other appliances. This year more than 400 outstanding projects were exhibited. The exhibition lasted for one week, and many people attended including the school's own students and those from neighbouring schools.

#### The Junior Secondary Scaling Test

The 2nd Junior Secondary Scaling Test was held on 7th, 8th and 12th January this year. 309 students of the school sat for this test. The results and places allocated for the students will be announced in July. If the percentage of places given to the students last year is taken as a basis, which is 63%, then the place allocation percentage of this year is likely to be average, and it stands a very big chance that all the Form Four places in the school will be taken by its own students.

#### Notes of Thanks

Owing to the brilliant leadership of the leaders of the Association and the School Management Committee, the open-hearted co-operation of the teaching staff, who tried their best to teach the students, the diligence of the clerical and manual staff, the help and guidance of the Education Department, the Labour Department, and the officers of various government departments, the generous advice of the community leaders, the people from the educational, cultural and journalistic areas, the school business was able to be carried out smoothly. I would like to take this chance to extend my most heartfelt gratitude to all concerned.

#### Visits and Reception

1981

July 3

A trade mission from the US Old West Regional Commission visited Hong Kong and met members of the Association to exchange views on bilateral trade and investments.

August 10

A trade mission from the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture visited the Association to discuss bilateral trade and investment.

August 24

The Malaysian Trade Commissioner (Investment) Mr. K. B. Wong, visited the Association.

August 28

Mr. Masayuki Imanishi of Japan Overseas Development Corporation visited the Association to discuss consultation provided by Japanese experts from the JIS Marking System to Hong Kong Manufacturers.

September 8

The Association briefed the South African trade mission on the Hong Kong industry. Views on bilateral trade were exchanged. The Head of Standards and Calibration Laboratory of the Trade and Customs Department, Mr. B. Tyler, visited the Association and exchanged views on establishment of laboratories and the need for standards and calibration services of the trade and industry.

September 18

Mr. J. S. Forbes of the London Goldsmith's Hall, U.K., visited the Association.

October 7

Mr. J. F. Willemsens of Belgian Antwerp Promotion Mission; Mr. Alan G. Mountain, Regional Director of the Urban Foundation, South Africa, and Mr. Robert Bradford, the Minister of Industry, North Ireland, visited the Association.

October 20

The Association received a delegation of the Indian Electronic Component Industries Association to discuss trade and investment.

October 26

The Fukuoka Prefectural Trade Mission from Japan visited the Association.

November 5

The Union Industrial Torino of Italy visited the Association.

#### 訪問與款接

1981年

7月3日

美國西部貿易投資團訪問本會，本會秘書處安排會員與該團團員會晤，就港、美貿易及投資問題交換意見。

8月10日

尼日利亞工商及農礦業聯合會代表團訪問本會，洽談港、尼貿易及投資問題。

8月24日

馬來西亞專員公署（投資部）貿易專員黃強輝訪問本會。

8月28日

日本海外貿易開發協會派業務部次長今西昌幸蒞會訪問，討論該會派遣專業人士來港，向廠商提供申請「日本工業標準標誌」之顧問諮詢服務。

9月8日

本會招待南非貿易團，向該團團員介紹香港工業概況，互就兩地雙邊貿易問題交換意見。

9月8日

工商署電子與電腦標準及校正實驗室主任戴榮訪問本會，就有關設立實驗室及工商界對標準校正服務之需求，交換意見。

9月18日

英國倫敦黃金檢定所MR. J. S. FORBES訪問本會。

10月7日

比利時安特惠普港促進局總經理MR. J. F. WILLEMSSENS，南非德班城市發展基金董事MR. ALAN G. MOUNTAIN，北愛爾蘭工業部長MR. ROBERT BRADFORD先後蒞會訪問。



The Association receiving an investment study mission of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry from Malaysia

本會款接馬來西亞中華工商聯合會工業投資考察團。



- November 6 A delegation for South East Asia of the Swiss Office of Development of Trade visited the Association.
- November 7 A Swedish trade and industry delegation called on the Association to discuss trade and industrial development.



The Association receiving members of the BA/TDC VIP Mission  
本會招待英國貴賓團。

- November 12 A trade and investment mission from South Carolina, U.S., visited the Association.
- November 24 An Egyptian trade mission and a delegation of the Indian Engineering Exports Promotion Council visited the Association and views on trade were exchanged.
- November 30 The Association received a trade mission of the Togo Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry from Africa.
- December 10 A Small Industries Development Study Mission from Sri Lanka visited the Association.
- 1982
- February 24 The Association received members of the Yugoslavian Trade Mission.
- March 2 The Association received the Manchester Trade Mission from the United Kingdom.
- March 9 The Association received representatives of the Panama Maquila Delegation, Mr. Ricardo Ortega and Mr. Earl Schlegel who were accompanied by Mr. Cary Martin, Consul-General of Panama.
- March 16 The Association received a delegation of the German Chamber of Commerce.

- March 24 The Association hosted a luncheon to greet an Investment Study Mission of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry from Malaysia.
- March 26 Mr. J. A. Gilmour of the Australian National Association Testing Authorities visited the Association and exchanged views on laboratories accreditation.
- March 29 The Attache (Commercial) of Argentina, Mr. Hector I. Niki visited the Association.
- April 1 The First Secretary of the Economic and Trade Commission of India, Mr. Harsh K. Bhasin, visited the Association.
- April 23 A Portuguese trade mission called on the Association.
- June 23 Seven representatives of the Guangdong Province Economic Committee, accompanied by members of the Guangdong Enterprises Ltd, visited the Association.
- 10月20日 印度電子配件業商會貿易團團員與本會會員會晤，洽談貿易及投資事宜。
- 10月26日 日本福岡縣貿易團蒞會訪問。
- 11月5日 意大利多連奴工聯會代表訪問本會。
- 11月6日 瑞士外貿發展處東南亞代表蒞會訪問。
- 11月7日 瑞典貿易及工業代表團訪問本會，洽談有關貿易及工業發展事宜。
- 11月12日 美國南加羅連納州代表訪問本會。
- 11月4日 埃及貿易代表團及印度機械出口促進委員會代表團分別蒞會訪問，就有關貿易事宜交換意見。
- 11月30日 本會招待非洲多哥農商貿易團。
- 12月10日 斯里蘭卡小型工業發展考察團訪問本會。
- 1982年
- 2月24日 本會接待南斯拉夫貿易團。
- 3月2日 本會接待英國曼徹斯特貿易團。

- 3月9日 巴拿馬「馬基隆投資計劃」代表MR. RICARDO ORTEGA與MR. EARL SCHLEGEL 在巴拿馬駐港領事MR. CARY MARTIN陪同蒞會訪問。
- 3月16日 本會接待德國商會代表團。
- 3月24日 本會設宴款待馬來西亞中華工商聯合會工業投資考察團。
- 3月26日 澳洲檢定機構認可協會代表MR. J. A. GILMOUR訪問本會，交換有關設立檢定認可制度意見。
- 3月29日 阿根廷駐港經濟商務專員MR. HECTOR I. NIKI 訪問本會。
- 4月1日 印度駐港專員公署第一商務秘書MR. HARSH K. BHASIN蒞會訪問。
- 4月23日 葡屬牙貿易團訪問本會。
- 6月23日 廣東省經濟委員會代表一行七人由粵海企業有限公司代表陪同蒞會訪問。



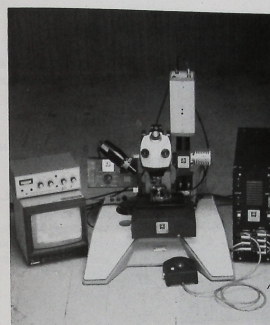
Mr. Ngai Shiu-Ki, Leader of the Hong Kong Business Group to South East Asia and Malaysian leading businessmen touring around the Hong Kong Products Display at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
赴東南亞貿易團團長倪少傑陪同馬來西亞工商領袖參觀設在吉隆坡之香港產品陳列。



香港新產品獎標誌  
Hong Kong New Product Award Logo



# 一九八二年香港新產品比賽 1982 HONG KONG NEW PRODUCTS COMPETITION



工商署長獎及  
香港新產品獎（機械類）  
先達電機有限公司之  
P L 500系列半自動改裝套件  
該套件可將普遍採用之超聲波手動鋁線接機  
改為半自動化式操作，改裝過程簡易，並有多種不  
同用途，可利用適當之夾具焊接各種元件，包括電  
子錶組件、陶瓷集成電路及印刷線路板等。

Director of Trade Industry and Customs  
Award and Hong Kong New Product Award  
(Machinery and Engineering Products Category)  
Bonder Automation Conversion Kit  
(Model PL500)  
by ASM Assembly Automation Ltd.

The bonder automation conversion kit can be  
easily fitted to the commonly used ultrasonic alumin-  
ium wire manual wedge bonder, converting it to semi-  
automatic operation. It is versatile and can be adapted  
to bond different packages such as watch modules,  
ceramic packages, printed circuit boards, etc. with  
the use of appropriate workchucks.



香港新產品獎（電子產品類）  
邦威電腦製品有限公司之  
信用咭檢定電腦電話  
此電腦電話乃一具可用作核對信用咭之數據終  
端機，並能接駁八個不同之信用咭中心聯結網。此  
外，該終端機亦可當作計數機及記憶電腦電話使用。

Hong Kong New Product Award  
(Electronic Products Category)  
Verifone  
by Bondwell Electronics Ltd.

The Verifone is a data terminal used for verifying  
credit cards. It can communicate with up to eight  
separate networks. It functions additionally as a  
calculator and memory telephone.



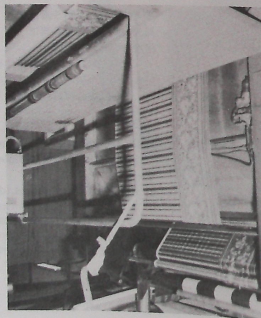


香港新產品獎 (塑膠產品類)  
廣達實業有限公司之  
塑膠組合傢俬

此套塑膠組合傢俬裝嵌容易，其設計對所佔之面積、顏色、耐用性能等因素均有周詳考慮。傢俬之骨架以ABS (丙稀腈-丁二烯-苯乙烯) 塑膠製成，並以防銹鋁管連接。

**Hong Kong New Product Award  
(Plastic Products Category)  
Furniture Set  
by Qualidux Industrial Co. Ltd.**

This knock-down furniture set can be easily assembled. Careful consideration has been given to space requirements, colour, durability, etc. The frame is moulded in ABS and held together by rust-resistant aluminium tubes.



香港新產品獎 (紡織品類)  
中國染廠有限公司之  
以熱移印法印製之真絲

此種以熱移印染真絲絨用傳統方法印染者之顏色更鮮艷奪目，且效果甚佳。該熱移印法過程快捷，毋須經蒸氣處理或以皂水沖洗。

**Hong Kong New Product Award  
(Textiles Category)  
Paper Transfer Printing on Natural  
Silk by China Dyeing Works Ltd.**

The application of paper transfer printing technique on silk fabrics achieves better colour contrast and toning as compared with other conventional printing procedures. The process is speedy and does not require steaming or soaping.

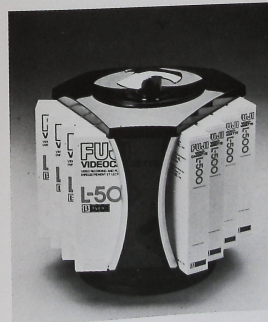


優良獎 (電子產品類)  
樂德電子 (遠東) 有限公司之  
圖文印刷機

圖文印刷機用途廣泛，可供消費者及工業界使用，且可接駁家庭用電腦、電話傳視機或大部份之串聯或並聯輸出器。

**Certificate of Merit  
(Electronic Products Category)  
Line Printer (Model VDX100)  
by Radofin Electronics (F.E.) Ltd.**

The line printer can be easily hooked up to a home computer or a Viewdata unit, or most serial or parallel output devices, hence giving it a broad range of uses by consumer and industry.



優良獎 (塑膠產品類)  
嘉利實業公司之  
盒式錄影帶旋轉座

此旋轉座專為存放盒式錄影帶而設，既輕便而實際，且三角形之設計可減少貯存所佔面積。

**Certificate of Merit  
(Plastic Products Category)  
Revolving Video Cassette Rack  
by Karrie Industrial Co. Ltd.**

The rack is used to store video cassettes. It is handy, practical and its triangular-shaped design reduces storage space.





優異獎 (玩具及文娛用品類)  
NOVAG INDUSTRIES LTD.之  
電腦象棋系統

此系統包括電腦象棋、印字機及計時器。並使用觸摸感應科技，將代表棋子之符號在棋盤上移動。

Certificate of Merit  
(Toys and Hobby Items Category)  
Computer Chess System  
by Novag Industries Ltd.

This system comprises of a chess computer, a printer and a clock. The chess computer employs sensor-touch technology to move chess piece symbols across the board.

## 一九八一年香港「包裝星獎」比賽

### 1981 HONG KONG PACKSTAR COMPETITION



香港包裝星獎

類別：保護包裝

獲獎包裝：照相機及零件皮盒

參加者：金鑾手袋廠有限公司

設計者：金鑾手袋廠有限公司

1981 HONG KONG PACKSTAR AWARD

Category : Protective

Package : Box for camera and accessories

Submitted by : Goldring Handbag Factory Ltd.

Designed by : Goldring Handbag Factory Ltd.



香港包裝星獎

類別：紙製包裝

獲獎包裝：補品店用的成套包裝袋

參加者：新思域設計製作

設計者：新達強先生、張樹新先生

1981 HONG KONG PACKSTAR AWARD

Category : Paper

Package : Package series for Health Food Stores Ltd.

Submitted by : SS Design & Production

Designed by : Messers. Kan Tai-keung and Cheung Shu-sun



香港包裝星獎

類別：塑膠包裝

獲獎包裝：六合一香料瓶

參加者：嘉仁貿易有限公司

設計者：林柱石先生

1981 HONG KONG PACKSTAR AWARD

Category : Plastic

Package : Six-in-one spice shaker

Submitted by : Ka Yan Trading Co. Ltd.

Designed by : Mr. James C.S. Lam



香港包裝星獎

類別：包裝創作

獲獎包裝：補品中心用的成套包裝袋

參加者：威兆冰小姐

設計者：威兆冰小姐

1981 HONG KONG PACKSTAR AWARD

Category : Creative Idea

Package : Package series for Health Food Centre

Submitted by : Miss Alice Chik Siu-bing

Designed by : Miss Alice Chik Siu-bing





香港包裝優異獎  
類別：保護包裝  
獲獎包裝：車身擦光器的包裝  
參加者：三利塑膠五金廠有限公司  
設計者：簡浩聰先生

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1981

Category : Protective  
Package : Package for car polisher  
Submitted by : Ever Profit Plastic & Metal Mfg. Ltd.  
Designed by : Mr. Kan Ho-chung



香港包裝優異獎  
類別：陳列包裝  
獲獎包裝：縫紉針陳列包裝  
參加者：大中實業股份有限公司  
設計者：J. R. ASSOCIATES

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1981

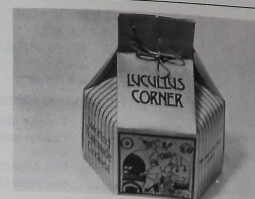
Category : Display  
Package : Display package for sewing needles  
Submitted by : Dah Chung Industrial Co. Ltd.  
Designed by : J.R. Associates



香港包裝優異獎  
類別：陳列包裝  
獲獎包裝：太平威化餅的柔性包裝  
參加者：形意設計公司  
設計者：韓秉華先生，蘇敏儀小姐

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1981

Category : Display  
Package : Flexible package series for Pacific Wafers  
Submitted by : Kinggraphic  
Designed by : Messrs. Hong Bing-wah and So Man-yeo



香港包裝優異獎  
類別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：餅乾朱古力盒  
參加及設計者：李美琴小姐

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1981

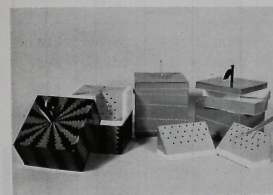
Category : Creative Idea  
Package : Box for biscuits and chocolates  
Submitted by : Miss Vicky Lee Mi-kum  
Designed by : Miss Vicky Lee Mi-kum



香港包裝優異獎  
類別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：糖果禮盒  
參加及設計者：尹柱佳先生

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1981

Category : Creative Idea  
Package : Gift pack for candles  
Submitted by : Mr. Aaron Wan Chu-kai  
Designed by : Mr. Aaron Wan Chu-kai



香港包裝優異獎  
類別：包裝創作  
獲獎包裝：糖果包裝  
參加及設計者：馬文現先生

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1981

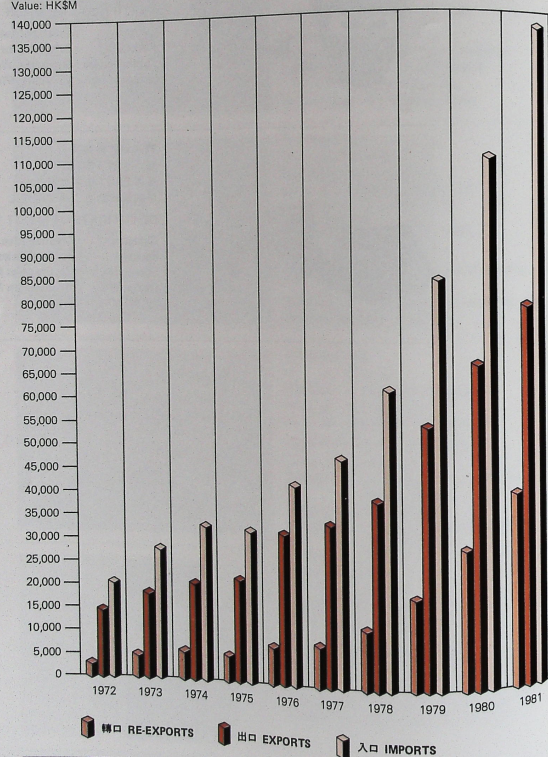
Category : Creative Idea  
Package : Package series for candles  
Submitted by : Mr. Stephen Ma Man-yin  
Designed by : Mr. Stephen Ma Man-yin



# STATISTICAL CHARTS 各種統計圖表

香港貿易統計圖  
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE 1972-1981

單位：百萬港元  
Value: HK\$M



香港貿易比較表  
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE 1972-1981

數值：(單位：百萬港元)  
Value: (HK\$M)

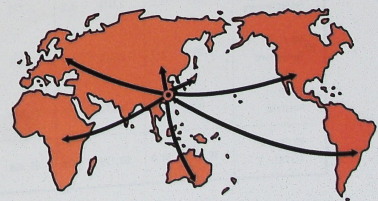
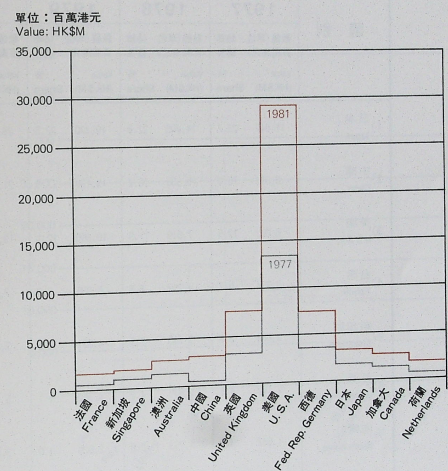
年份 Year	出口 Domestic Exports		入口 Imports		轉口 Re-exports		總貿易 Total Trade	
	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth %
1972	15,245	+11	21,764	+7	4,154	+22	41,164	+10
1973	19,474	+28	29,005	+33	6,525	+57	55,004	+34
1974	22,911	+18	34,120	+18	7,124	+9	64,156	+17
1975	22,859	-0.2	33,472	-2	6,973	-2	63,304	-1
1976	32,629	+43	43,293	+29	8,928	+28	84,849	+34
1977	35,004	+7	48,701	+12	9,829	+10	93,534	+10
1978	40,711	+16	63,056	+29	13,197	+34	116,964	+23
1979	55,912	+37	85,837	+36	20,022	+52	161,771	+38
1980	68,171	+22	111,651	+30	30,072	+50	209,894	+30
1981	80,423	+18	138,375	+24	41,739	+39	260,537	+24



香港之主要出口市場比較表  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS 1977-1981

國 別 Country	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK \$ M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK \$ M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK \$ M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK \$ M)	佔總 值% Share	數值(單位 百萬港元) Value (HK \$ M)	佔總 值% Share
1) 美國 USA	13,552	38.7	15,125	37.2	18,797	33.6	22,591	33.1	29,200	36.3
2) 英國 United Kingdom	3,035	8.7	3,871	9.5	5,974	10.7	6,791	10.0	7,710	9.6
3) 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	3,669	10.5	4,426	10.9	6,344	11.4	7,384	10.8	7,048	8.8
4) 日本 Japan	1,386	4.0	1,856	4.5	2,656	4.8	2,329	3.4	2,940	3.7
5) 中國 China	31	0.1	81	0.2	603	1.1	1,605	2.4	2,924	3.6
6) 澳洲 Australia	1,247	3.6	1,494	3.7	1,789	3.2	1,941	2.8	2,710	3.4
7) 加拿大 Canada	1,171	3.3	1,271	3.1	1,637	2.9	1,782	2.6	2,355	2.9
8) 新加坡 Singapore	904	2.6	1,104	2.7	1,413	2.5	1,791	2.6	1,732	2.1
9) 荷蘭 Netherlands	763	2.2	937	2.3	1,406	2.5	1,575	2.3	1,598	2.0
10) 法國 France	472	1.3	575	1.4	1,004	1.8	1,407	2.1	1,483	1.8
數值 TOTAL	26,230	75.0	30,740	75.5	41,623	74.5	49,196	72.1	59,700	74.2

香港之主要出口市場比較圖  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS 1981

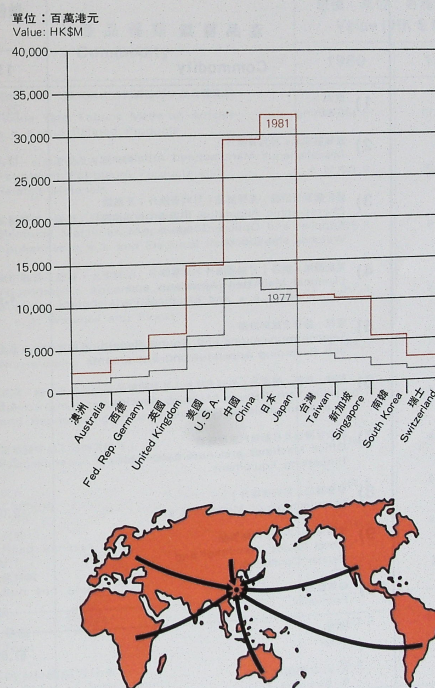




香港之主要入口來源比較表  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1977-1981

國別	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	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	11,547	23.7	14,405	22.8	19,320	22.5	25,644	23.0	32,130	23.2
2) 中國 China	8,082	16.6	10,550	16.7	15,130	17.6	21,948	19.7	29,510	21.3
3) 美國 U.S.A	6,093	12.5	7,519	11.9	10,365	12.1	13,210	11.8	14,442	10.4
4) 台灣 Taiwan	3,254	6.7	4,257	6.8	6,035	7.0	7,961	7.1	10,762	7.8
5) 新加坡 Singapore	2,888	5.9	3,219	5.1	4,821	5.6	7,384	6.6	10,627	7.7
6) 英國 United Kingdom	2,192	4.5	2,975	4.7	4,350	5.1	5,456	4.9	6,283	4.5
7) 南韓 South Korea	1,682	3.5	1,793	2.8	2,529	3.0	3,869	3.5	5,495	4.0
8) 西德 Fed.Rep.Germany	1,453	3.0	2,072	3.3	2,775	3.2	2,883	2.6	3,383	2.4
9) 瑞士 Switzerland	1,292	2.7	2,115	3.4	2,592	3.0	2,897	2.6	2,848	2.1
10) 澳洲 Australia	956	1.9	1,274	2.0	1,579	1.8	1,698	1.5	2,005	1.5
總值 TOTAL	39,449	81.0	50,179	79.5	69,496	80.9	92,950	83.3	117,485	84.9

香港之主要入口來源比較圖  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1981





香港主要出口產品  
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY HONG KONG  
1980-1981

產品種類 Commodity	數值 (單位: 百萬港元) Value (HK \$ M)	
	1980	1981
1) 成衣 Clothing	23,258.2	28,288.0
2) 雜類製品 (另列者除外) Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles, n. e. s.	11,019.7	13,234.6
3) 攝影儀器及設備、光學製品 (另列者除外) 及鐘錶 Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies and Optical Goods n. e. s. Watches and Clocks	7,119.0	8,100.7
4) 電動機械、儀器 (另列者除外) 及零件 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances n. e. s. and Electrical Parts thereof	4,490.0	5,811.7
5) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備 Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Recording Apparatus and Equipments	5,029.5	5,618.0
6) 紡紗、布料、製成品 (另列者除外) 及有關製品 Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, n. e. s. and Related Products	4,535.0	5,301.9
7) 辦公室機器及自動資料處理儀器 Office Machines and Automatic Data Processing Equipment	2,079.0	2,702.2
8) 金屬製品 (另列者除外) Manufactures of Metal, n. e. s.	2,037.2	2,027.4
9) 旅行用品、手袋及同類製品 Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Containers	1,505.3	1,629.3
10) 鞋類製品 Footwear	623.8	832.8
總值 Total	61,696.7	73,546.6
佔出口總值百分率 % Share of Total Exports	90.5	91.5

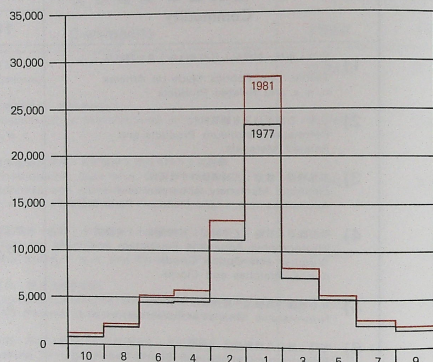
香港主要入口產品  
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY HONG KONG  
1980-1981

產品種類 Commodity	數值 (單位: 百萬港元) Value (HK \$ M)	
	1980	1981
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	14,894.5	19,334.9
2) 石油、石油產品及有關原料 Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Related Materials	7,641.9	10,646.2
3) 電動機械、儀器 (另列者除外) 及零件 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances n. e. s. and Electrical Parts thereof	7,525.8	9,930.6
4) 攝影儀器及設備、光學製品 (另列者除外) 及鐘錶 Photographic Apparatus, Equipment and Supplies and Optical Goods, n. e. s. Watches and Clocks	7,647.3	9,503.1
5) 非金屬礦物質製品 (另列者除外) Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n. e. s.	6,963.3	7,008.8
6) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備 Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus and Equipment	4,470.7	6,121.7
7) 雜類製品 (另列者除外) Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles n. e. s.	4,174.5	5,337.8
8) 成衣 Clothing	3,466.6	5,226.4
9) 汽車 Road Vehicles	3,311.4	4,398.5
10) 鐵和鋼 Iron and Steel	3,426.3	3,842.4
總值 Total	63,522.3	81,350.4
佔入口總值百分率 % Share of Total Imports	56.9	58.8



香港出口分類數值比率  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES  
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS 1981

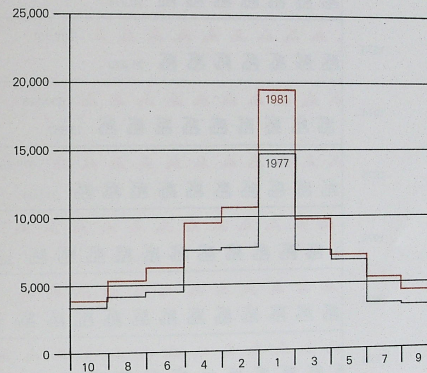
單位：百萬港元  
Value: HK\$M



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

香港入口分類數值比率  
HONG KONG'S MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES  
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS 1981












































單位：百萬港元  
Value: HK\$M



1. 紡紗、布料、製成品 (另列者除外) 及有關製品  
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Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus and Equipment
7. 雜類製成品 (另列者除外)  
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles n.e.s.
8. 成衣  
Clothing
9. 汽車  
Road Vehicles
10. 鐵和鋼  
Iron and Steel



香港製造業工廠數目及就業人數  
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT IN HONG KONG 1972-1981

1972	                                          
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