

140TH ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL EDITION 140 周年紀念特刊

工商月刊 BULLETIN

April 2001
二〇〇一年四月

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HKGCC

HKGCC 140TH ANNIVERSARY
香港總商會 140 周年誌慶



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140TH ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL EDITION

140周年紀念特刊

Hong Kong General Chamber
of Commerce celebrates
its 140th anniversary
香港總商會慶祝創會 140 周年



HISTORY 歷史



HKGCC helping
business since 1861
香港總商會 - 1861 年
以來的工商界夥伴

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MEMBER PROFILE 會員巡禮

A total of 143 companies that
joined the Chamber in its
first 100 years — 1861 to 1961
— are still members today.
介紹於首百年(1861至1961年)
入會、至今仍全力支持總商會
的143間資深會員機構。

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HKGCC

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
香港總商會 1861

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A total of 143 companies that joined the
Chamber in its first 100 years — 1861 to
1961 — are still members today. On pages
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the Chamber, we delve into the history of
these companies and look at how they
have managed to thrive over the decades.
介紹於首百年(1861至1961年)入會、至
今仍全力支持總商會的143間資深會員機
構，他們的發展史和輝煌成就按入會年
份刊於第68至138頁。

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Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
香港總商會1861

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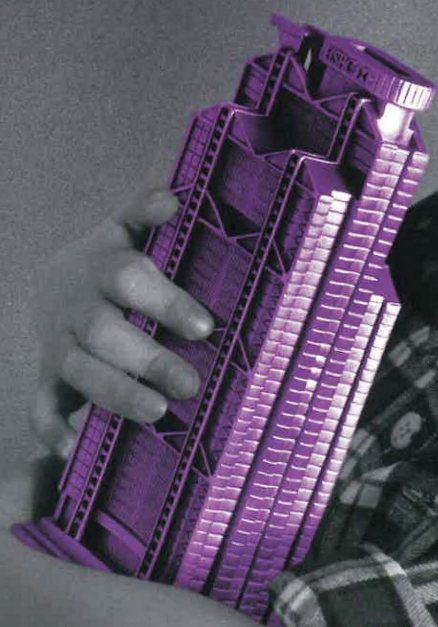
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C C Tung
Chairman
Hong Kong General
Chamber of Commerce
香港總商會
主席
董建成

Let me say at the outset what a privilege it has been for me to serve as chairman of the Chamber in the two-year lead-up to this celebration of the 140th anniversary of its founding by a group of far-sighted business leaders back in 1861. The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has a long and illustrious history and an unrivalled place in the annals of business, economic and social development in Hong Kong.

Your Chamber has played a key role not just in promoting business interests in a city whose business is business, but in advancing causes vital to the broader community as well. Along the way, it also has played an important part in shaping, and contributing to the governance of this place called Hong Kong, first as a British colony and now as a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

Not everyone involved in the development of Hong Kong, past or present, would necessarily agree with all the positions the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has taken over the years. Even within the Chamber, the decisions it comes to, the positions it takes on behalf of its members, the principles it stands for, are sometimes only agreed on after long hours of internal discussion.

What all would agree on, however, is that the Chamber has never been afraid to make a decision and have its voice heard on behalf of the whole Hong Kong community. And that when it does make a decision, take a position or outline a principle on some important issue or other, it does so in the best interests of Hong Kong and the local business community. This has been one of the great strengths of the Chamber over the years and one, I am sure, from which it will not deviate in the years ahead.

On that forward-looking note, it is vitally important to remember that anniversaries are not merely about celebrating any amount of longevity and the glories of past achievements, but about contemplating the future. There is little that we can do about the past, except to, hopefully, learn from it and perhaps rectify some of its wrongs. But the future belongs to all of us and the generations to come. It is ours to shape and theirs to inherit.

On the prospects for the longer-term future, I am extremely confident. The return of Hong Kong sovereignty to China, the continued opening of the Mainland to the world and the rapid advances globally in economic well-being, in trade and investment and in technology and science offer great opportunities for Hong Kong. My faith in the future of the SAR, of the Mainland of China and the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce remain undiminished.

In closing, let me wish you all well for the future, both personally and in whatever business interests you pursue. At the close of the next Annual General Meeting of the Chamber on April 24, I will step down as its chairman, but I will maintain my links with the Chamber and a vital interest in all that it does in the future. I am confident that it will continue to live up to its modern mission statement, to promote, represent and protect the interests of the Hong Kong business community.

We have an exciting future ahead of us. It is up to all of us to grasp the opportunities it offers, to meet the challenges it presents and to progress the interests of the Hong Kong SAR and our partners in its future development, including importantly, the national aspirations of Mainland China. In the meantime, I hope you enjoy the celebrations arranged for the Chamber's 140th year.

香港總商會於1861年由多位高瞻遠矚的商界領袖創立，距今已140年，我有幸能於兩年前出任主席，與你們一同見證此項盛事，回顧總商會的輝煌成就，這實在是本人的光榮。香港總商會具有源遠流長且光輝燦爛的歷史，在香港商業、經濟和社會發展上佔據著舉足輕重的地位。

處身香港這個商業主導的城市，總商會不僅致力促進商界利益，更為整體社會謀求福祉。由香港作為英國殖民地開始，至現今成為中國的特別行政區，總商會一直為這片土地的良好管治不遺餘力，貢獻匪淺。

誠然，並非每位曾經或現時參與香港發展的人士，均會同意總商會多年來在各方面的立場和取向。不過，總商會所釐訂的決策、立場和原則，往往是經過長時間磋商而達致的成果，代表著會員的共識和努力。

相信我們會一致認同，總商會從不猶豫當機立斷，為社會整體利益執言。而且，總商會就任何重要事情制定決策、立場或原則時，均以香港商界以至廣大市民的權益為大前提。這是總商會多年來的特點之一，本人深信，這傳統會永繼不變。

以前瞻的角度看，週年紀念的意義，當然不只在於慶祝壽辰或過往卓越的成績，還須協力同心規劃未來，向前邁進。以往的事無從改變，我們只可引以為鑑，但未來卻是掌握在你、我以至後人的手中，由我們攜手創造、後世發揚光大。

對長遠的發展前景，我滿懷信心。香港回歸祖國；內地繼續對外開放；全球經濟、貿易、投資、技術和科學發展一日千里，均為香港帶來無窮機遇。因此，我對香港特區、內地和香港總商會的信心依然堅定不移。

最後，我祝願各位前程錦繡，業務發展一帆風順。在4月24日的週年會員大會後，我會卸任主席職位。然而，我仍會與總商會緊密聯繫，關注總商會未來的動向。我確信，總商會將繼續貫徹其重任——促進、代表及捍衛香港工商界的權益。

未來是令人振奮的，我們必須抓緊機會、迎接挑戰，並且促進香港特區和各合作夥伴的利益，其中最重要的，是支持祖國的國策鴻圖。我亦期望您們參與140周年的各項慶祝活動，分享箇中歡欣。



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The Hong Kong Special
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of the People's Republic of China
香港特別行政區
行政長官
董建華

I warmly congratulate the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on its 140th anniversary.

As the oldest business organisation in Hong Kong with an unmatched 140-year presence, the HKGCC has witnessed Hong Kong's dramatic evolution from a quiet fishing village to a vibrant international finance and trade centre. The Chamber has played an active supporting role to our businesses in such evolution. I commend the HKGCC's untiring efforts in promoting the interests of the business community and its exemplary achievements.

Hong Kong will be facing new challenges and opportunities in future. We need to strengthen our position as an international financial and services centre by harnessing the latest developments in IT and capitalising on China's accession to the WTO. We also need to build on our traditional strengths, as well as upgrade our human capital and infrastructures. I am confident that the HKGCC will help our businesses rise to these challenges.

I wish the HKGCC and its members all the best in their future endeavours.

我衷心祝賀香港總商會 140 周年誌慶。

香港總商會是本地歷史最悠久的商會，立足香港 140 年，見證了香港由一條寧靜小漁村，發展成生機勃勃的國際金融及貿易中心。在這過程中，香港總商會給予商界莫大的支持。香港總商會多年來努力不懈地表達商界的立場，促進商界的利益，成績輝煌。

香港的未來充滿機會和挑戰。我們需要緊隨資訊科技的最新發展，把握中國加入世貿易組織所帶來的商機，以鞏固香港作為國際金融及服務中心的地位。同時，我們亦需要加強香港現有的優勢，提高人力資源的素質，以及加強基礎建設。我相信香港總商會會一如既往，致力協助商界迎接這些新挑戰。

我衷心祝願總商會各成員機構業務蒸蒸日上，續創佳績。

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of the People's Republic of China
香港特別行政區
財政司司長
曾蔭權

It gives me great pleasure to extend my warmest congratulations to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on the happy occasion of its 140th anniversary.

The General Chamber of Commerce is the oldest business organisation in Hong Kong. Founded in 1861, it is probably the only one association bearing witness to all the successes, tides and ebbs, that Hong Kong has experienced over the past 140 years. The Chamber is also the largest business organisation in Hong Kong. With a membership of merely 62 companies when it first started, the Chamber has flourished with Hong Kong's economy and trade, and now stands as a top business organisation with a corporate membership of over 4,000. Throughout these years, it has worked incessantly to promote, represent and safeguard the interest of Hong Kong's business community.

With members coming from a broad spectrum of trade and industries, the Chamber also serves as a very important bridge between the business community and government. It is government's close working partner and offers valuable advice.

The entry of China into the World Trade Organisation and the advent of information technology bring rapid changes to the global economic landscape. With its extensive business networks and wealth of experience, the Chamber is uniquely positioned to help Hong Kong businesses build on their excellent fundamentals, to strengthen our intermediary role between the Mainland and the rest of the world, and to assist our businesses to brave the challenges ahead with new vigour. I am confident that the Chamber would continue to carry on its mission with deep commitment and devotion.

I wish the Chamber and its members every success in their future endeavours.

欣逢香港總商會成立 140 周年，我謹致以衷心祝賀。

香港總商會於 1861 年創立，是香港歷史最悠久的商會，也是唯一見證香港過去 140 年所經歷的起伏轉變的商會。香港總商會成立時，會員只有 62 間公司，但隨着香港經濟和貿易的發展，現已成為香港最大的商會，有 4,000 多個公司會員。一直以來，總商會都不斷致力促進、代表和保障香港工商界的利益。

香港總商會會員來自工商界各行各業，它是工商界與政府進行溝通的重要橋樑。多年來，總商會與政府合作無間，並經常提出很多寶貴意見，建樹良多。

中國即將加入世界貿易組織，加上資訊科技的發展，令全球經濟形勢迅速轉變。香港總商會以其龐大的商業網絡及豐富經驗，定能推動本港工商業發展更上層樓，並加強本港作為內地與世界市場的中介人地位，以及協助本港工商界作好準備，應付未來的挑戰。我深信，香港總商會定會盡心竭力，繼續履行其使命。

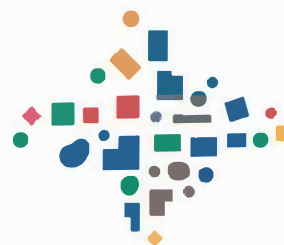
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Over the past 140 years, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has played a pivotal role in promoting the economic growth of Hong Kong and establishing Hong Kong as an international trade and business centre. Being one of the largest local chambers of commerce, the Chamber now boasts a membership of close to 4,000, representing enterprises across the full spectrum of Hong Kong's economic activities.

Looking ahead, numerous opportunities will result from China's accession to the World Trade Organisation and the Mainland's strategy of developing the western region. Because of our geographical location, our knowledge and experience in doing business on the Mainland, as well as our world-class business services and infrastructure, Hong Kong is well placed to reap the benefits of a significant and growing Mainland market.

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce will therefore be playing an even more important role in the years ahead. The Chamber's understanding of the needs of local enterprises and its experience in providing support services to our businesses, particularly small and medium enterprises, will be instrumental in helping them to seize the vast opportunities ahead. I am sure that the Chamber will continue to serve our business community with dedication and professionalism.

On the happy occasion of its 140th anniversary, I would like to wish the Chamber and its members every success in the years ahead.

過去140年來，香港總商會一直積極推動香港經濟發展，為建設香港成為一個國際商業中心作出重要貢獻。時至今日，總商會已是本港最大的商會之一，擁有接近4,000名來自本港各行各業的會員。

展望未來，中國加入世界貿易組織，以及內地開發西部的策略，勢將為香港帶來無限商機。香港毗鄰內地，港商又深諳在內地營商之道，再加上我們的優質商業服務和基建設施，使香港掌握獨一無二的優勢，得以充分利用內地進一步開放龐大市場帶來的機遇。

在這過程中，香港總商會的角色將更形重要。總商會多年來為本地企業，特別是中小型企業提供支援，經驗豐富，深明本港企業的需要。總商會的工作對提升本港企業的競爭力，以及協助商界把握商機，將起積極的作用。我相信，總商會定能一如以往，以高度專業的態度，致力服務本港工商界。

謹此恭賀香港總商會140周年會慶，並祝貴會及所有會員業務蒸蒸日上。

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Jing Shuping
Chairman
All-China Federation
of Industry and Commerce
中華全國工商業聯合會
主席
經叔平

On behalf of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, I have great pleasure in extending my warmest congratulations to CC Tung and the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on its 140th anniversary.


As a well-established and influential chamber of commerce in Hong Kong, over the last 140 years the HKGCC has made substantial contributions to enhancing the development of Hong Kong's industrial and commercial sectors. It has also facilitated economic exchanges between Hong Kong and other parts of the world, as well as promoted Hong Kong-Mainland China economic cooperation. In the last three years, following Hong Kong's return to China, the HKGCC has focused its efforts on strengthening the prosperity, stability and development of Hong Kong. We wholeheartedly share the joy of every success that the Chamber achieves to this end.

The Chamber and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have developed and maintained a long-standing friendship over the years. I sincerely hope that we can further strengthen our exchanges and links to bring our mutually beneficial relationship to a new level in the new millennium.

藉此 貴會創會140周年之際，本人謹代表中華全國工商業聯合會，向董建成主席和 貴會表示熱烈的祝賀。

貴會作為香港歷史悠久和具有影響力的工商社團，140年來，在促進香港的工商發展、溝通與世界各地的經貿交往、推動香港與內地的經濟合作中，發揮了積極的作用，成績卓著。香港回歸祖國三年多來，貴會為香港的繁榮、穩定和發展作出了新的努力和貢獻。我們為 貴會所取得的每一個成就感到由衷的高興。

貴我兩會一直保持良好的友誼和合作關係，在新千年裡，衷心希望我們能進一步加強交往與合作，使兩會關係的發展進入一個新的、更高的階段。



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Jiang Enzhu
Director
Liaison Office of the Central
People's Government
in the Hong Kong Special
Administrative Region
中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區
聯絡辦公室主任
姜恩柱

服務工商

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姜恩柱

二〇〇一年二月

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Yu Xiaosong
Chairman
China Council for the Promotion
of International Trade
and China Chamber
of International Commerce
中國國際貿易促進委員會、
中國國際商會
會長
俞曉松

On behalf of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the China Chamber of International Commerce, I would like to extend my sincerest congratulations on the 140th anniversary of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

Keeping abreast of the pace of Hong Kong's economic development, the HKGCC has proudly entered into the 21st century. Both the spirit of dedication shown by the people of Hong Kong and the happiness which accompanies their achievements are essential elements for the success of Hong Kong, in which the HKGCC has always played an active role. Highly renowned in Hong Kong, the HKGCC serves a vast number of industrial and commercial entrepreneurs, providing active liaison and opening up trade and economic channels between Hong Kong and the rest of the world. The HKGCC has made untiring efforts to promote Hong Kong's economic development and social advancement.

In this new century, China, including Hong Kong, will thrive even more and enjoy greater prosperity. In the scenario of economic globalization and China's foreseeable accession to the World Trade Organization, both Mainland China and Hong Kong are facing unprecedented challenges and opportunities. I believe the HKGCC, having strong economic connections with other countries and territories, will continue to contribute to the prosperity and development of Hong Kong and Mainland China with courage and wisdom.

藉此香港總商會成立 140 周年之際，我謹代表中國國際貿易促進委員會、中國國際商會向 貴會表示衷心的祝賀。

香港總商會伴著香港經濟發展的腳步跨進了二十一世紀。香港的每一成功都記載著香港人民堅韌不拔的奮鬥精神和盡享其幸福的喜悅，而香港總商會在其中都發揮了積極的作用，她以在香港的聲譽，服務於廣大的工商界人士，積極聯繫和擴大香港與世界的經貿渠道，為促進香港的經濟發展和社會進步，做出了不懈的努力。

在新世紀裡，中國(包括香港特區)將更加繁榮昌盛。隨著經濟全球化和中國加入世貿組織的進程，內地和香港同樣面臨著前所未有的挑戰和機遇。香港總商會具有和世界各國、各地區經濟聯繫的優勢，相信香港總商會必將以更大的勇氣和智慧，為香港和內地的繁榮和發展作出更大的貢獻。

Congratulations
on the **140th Anniversary** of
Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce



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Dr Robin Chan
Chairman
The Chinese General
Chamber of Commerce
Hong Kong
香港中華總商會
會長
陳有慶博士

On behalf of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on the auspicious occasion of its 140th anniversary.

Hong Kong has grown from a small fishing port to an international financial hub in the past century. For more than one century, not only has the General Chamber of Commerce witnessed the tremendous progress of Hong Kong and at the time its vicissitudes, but it has contributed significantly in expressing the opinions of the commercial sector, promoting trade between Hong Kong and the rest of the world and fostering the prosperity of Hong Kong. Through the significant achievements of trade and industry to which it has contributed, the Chamber has built itself up as a leading commercial organisation in Hong Kong.

I sincerely wish your Chamber every success in its future endeavours, and I look forward to the links between our two Chambers continuing undiminished in the exciting times ahead.

欣逢香港總商會成立 140 週年之際，我謹代表香港中華總商會向 貴會致以熱烈的祝賀。

過去個多世紀，香港從一個小漁港發展成為國際知名的金融中心。香港總商會自創立以來，一直與時並進，不但見證了香港歷史滄海桑田的變化，更在表達工商界意見、推進香港及世界各地經貿聯繫、促進香港經濟繁榮等方面貢獻良多，成為香港最具歷史及領導地位的工商社團之一。

藉此 貴會成立 140 週年大慶，本會衷心祝賀 貴會鵬程萬里，基業永固，並摯誠祝願貴我兩會今後進一步加強聯繫，為建設香港及祖國經濟繁榮作出更大的貢獻。

Congratulations to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of their 140th Anniversary

Standard Chartered is proud to be one of the founding members of this respected institution and it is with pride that we support the continuing efforts of the HKGCC on behalf of the business community.



Chan Wing Kee, GBS, JP
President
The Chinese Manufacturers'
Association of Hong Kong
香港中華廠商聯合會
會長
陳永棋 GBS 太平紳士

On behalf of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of its 140th Anniversary.

In the past century, Hong Kong has developed from a small fishing village into a world-class metropolis. Over these years, our businessmen and traders have continued to play a pivotal role in fostering Hong Kong's economic developments.

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has evolved with Hong Kong throughout the years. Founded in 1861 with initially 62 members, the Chamber has now become one of Hong Kong's largest and most representative business organizations, comprising approximately 4,000 member companies.

The Chamber has made enormous contributions towards the remarkable development of Hong Kong's trade and industry in the past. I am most confident that the Chamber will continue to make outstanding achievements in promoting, representing and safeguarding the interests of the Hong Kong business community, and I wish the Chamber further success and strength in the years to come.

欣逢香港總商會創會 140 週年，本人謹代表香港中華廠商聯合會致以衷心祝賀。

在過去一個世紀，香港由一個寂寂無名的小漁港發展成為世界矚目的國際大都會；期間，本港的商界在促進香港經濟發展擔當關鍵的角色。

這些年來，香港總商會一直伴隨著香港成長茁壯。由 1861 年成立時僅 62 個會員，時至今日，香港總商會已擴展成為本港最具規模及最具代表性的商會之一，擁有會員企業近 4,000 家，成績彪炳。

香港過去在商業及貿易得以蓬勃發展，實有賴香港總商會不遺餘力地積極推動。本人深信，香港總商會將秉承其過往輝煌的成績及一貫的宗旨，繼續促進、代表及捍衛香港工商界的權益，並謹祝 貴會會務愈趨興盛、成就更加輝煌。

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3. Basic Marketing for the Sales People (II)	May 16-17	2 days
4. Integrated Marketing Communications Strategy	Apr 24-26	3 days
5. Understanding consumer psychology to formulate winning marketing strategies	May 9-11	2.5 days
6. International marketing strategies	May 30-31	2 days
7. Managing Customer Services for Excellence	Jun 11-12	1.5 days
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Henry Tang Ying-yen
Chairman
Federation of Hong Kong
Industries
香港工業總會
主席
唐英年

I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on its 140th anniversary. Today it is one of the largest business organisation in Hong Kong, boasting a rich mix of multinational, Hong Kong and Mainland companies.

Over the years, the Chamber has worked closely with the Hong Kong Government and supported the business community to help improve the efficiency of Hong Kong businesses and make the SAR the world-class city that it is today.

With China's imminent entry into the World Trade Organisation, we are about to embark on a new era that presents Hong Kong with new and exciting opportunities; and some challenges too. I am sure the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce will work closely with other associations, including the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, to enhance the competitiveness of our businesses in this new and exciting era.

I wish the Chamber every success in the future, and I applaud its success and enduring work.

香港總商會是香港最具規模的商會，會員國籍多元化，包括中港兩地和跨國機構。今年適藉香港總商會成立 140 週年紀念，本人謹此竭誠恭賀。

歷年來，香港總商會一直與港府緊密合作和全力支持商界，協助提高香港的營商效率，務使香港特區晉身世界級都會，成就顯著。

隨著中國即將加入世貿，我們將進入嶄新紀元，面臨前所未有的機會和挑戰。本人肯定，在這令人振奮的新紀元，香港總商會將與其他團體包括香港工業總會保持緊密聯繫，銳意進一步提高我們商界的競爭力。

本人謹祝香港總商會會務蒸蒸日上，並對 貴會的成績和不懈努力深表讚揚。

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Peter Woo
Chairman
Hong Kong Trade
Development Council
香港貿易發展局
主席
吳光正

Few cities list chambers of commerce among their glories, but Hong Kong certainly can.

Throughout its long history, the HKGCC has been a leader in meeting the needs of Hong Kong businesses. Not only has the Chamber served as an important resource for information and networking, but over the years it has remained a strong and respected voice for the business community.

Events organised by the HKGCC have made it easy for Hong Kong businesses to keep abreast of changing global trends and advances in technology. By providing the latest thoughts on leadership for its members, the Chamber has made valuable contributions in Hong Kong's evolution into a premium international business centre.

With China's impending WTO entry, unprecedented opportunities lie ahead. Hong Kong is where the future of global business is taking shape. Our world-class business services and infrastructure provide a super-efficient platform for doing business in the region, especially on the Mainland. With its dedication and commitment, the HKGCC will play an important role in the years ahead.

The Chamber has also provided excellent leadership and advice to the Trade Development Council through its representation on the Council. We treasure these contributions and I am looking forward to an even closer alliance between the Chamber and TDC. By working together, we can continue to develop innovative initiatives to meet the rapidly changing needs of our customers.

I congratulate the HKGCC on 140 years of accomplishment, and with them many more years of continued success.

欣逢香港總商會成立 140 周年誌慶，本人謹代表香港貿易發展局致以衷心祝賀。

百多年來，香港總商會一直致力服務本港商界，貢獻良多，不但為業者提供寶貴的資訊及商務脈絡，滿足所需，更積極反映會員的意見，成為商界強而有力的喉舌。

香港總商會舉行的各項活動，在推動本港商業機構掌握全球瞬息萬變的經貿趨勢和日新月異的科技發展方面，功效宏大。此外，總商會高瞻遠矚，帶領會員不斷創新進步，對促進香港發展成為首屈一指的國際商業中心，功不可沒。

中國即將加入世貿，勢必帶來前所未有的機遇。位處全球商貿活動樞紐的香港，擁有世界級的商業服務和完善的基建設施，可為亞洲區特別是中國內地的商貿活動提供一個效率超卓的交易平台。而香港總商會憑藉其竭誠服務商界的精神和毅力，今後必定會繼續發揮舉足輕重的作用。

香港總商會的代表是香港貿易發展局理事會的成員，多年來為本局提供不少寶貴意見和指導，令香港工商界獲益匪淺。對於總商會的貢獻，本局深表謝意，並期望雙方能夠進一步加強合作，共同制定嶄新策略，努力迎合客戶與時俱變的需要。

謹此恭賀香港總商會過去 140 年間創造的驕人成就，並祝 貴會會務更上層樓。



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Christopher Cheng
Managing Director
Wing Tai Corporation

Deputy Chairman
Hong Kong General
Chamber of Commerce
永泰出口商有限公司
董事總經理

香港總商會
常務副主席
鄭維志

It is with great pleasure that I have this opportunity to congratulate the Chamber on its 140th anniversary.

Since its founding in 1861 the Chamber has grown from 62 companies to become the pre-eminent trade organization in Hong Kong, boasting around 4,000 members today. Its influential members represent an international business community covering the continents of the world. The Chamber's continued strength and vitality is true recognition of the hard work and dedication of its past and present leadership, and membership.

The 25 Chamber committees have excelled in acting as a listening, debating and advisory forum for the various business sectors of Hong Kong. In addition the Chamber actively works for its members in advising the SAR Government on matters affecting businesses and the economy. The close working relationship that the Chamber has with the SAR Government and the business community is, again, recognition to the integrity and respect associated with the Chamber's members.

The Chamber and its staff should also be congratulated for encouraging and attracting the highest caliber of local and visiting dignitaries to make keynote addresses to the Chamber at its seminars, luncheons, and annual Business Summit meeting.

It is due to the Chamber's solid and respected history, as well as its position within the Hong Kong community, that we can all look forward to meeting the challenges ahead with optimism and confidence.

Finally, as the Chamber celebrates this anniversary, as well as the recent unveiling of its new logo, I again congratulate the Chamber and all of its members and staff for the manner in which they have served the business community of Hong Kong during the past 140 years.

趁此香港總商會 140 週年紀念盛事，本人謹向總商會致賀。

香港總商會自 1861 年成立以來，由初期僅有 62 名會員，發展至今成為地位卓越、擁有約 4,000 名會員的龐大商界組織。會員中更不乏具影響力的國際企業和工商組織，來自世界各地。總商會得以不斷茁壯成長，實有賴過去及現任領導人和會員全力以赴、竭誠投入。

總商會旗下 25 個委員會作為香港商界聽取意見、討論交流和提出建議的場地，成績有目共睹。此外，總商會亦積極代表會員，就影響營商和經濟的事宜向特區政府反映意見。總商會與特區政府和商界關係密切，是總商會會員備受尊崇的明證。

總商會及其工作人員經常邀請本地及海外顯要人物出席研討會、午餐會及每年一度的商業高峰會議，發表演說，他們的努力不容忽視。

憑藉總商會悠久而獨特的基業，以及在香港商界的領導地位，我們充滿信心，能欣然面對未來的種種挑戰。

藉總商會誌慶週年紀念和推出新徽號，本人謹向 140 年來，總商會以及旗下會員暨全體員工為社會作出的貢獻，再次謹此道賀。



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Dr Lily Chiang
President
E1 Media Technology

Vice Chairman
Hong Kong General
Chamber of Commerce
E1 Media Technology
總裁

香港總商會
副主席
蔣麗莉博士

Throughout its development from a small fishing village, to a manufacturing powerhouse, to the gateway between China and the West, to the regional services center and entertainment capital of Asia, Hong Kong has always found a way to prosper. Its ability to identify opportunities within a rapidly changing global landscape, and join together to formulate solutions is a key factor to its resilience.

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has played a vital role in bringing together Hong Kong businesses to capitalize on global opportunities. With the dramatic transformations across both industry and society that result from each new generation of information technology products, the dynamic character of Hong Kong makes it a leading contender for regional dominance. With your support and participation, the Chamber will continue to catalyze innovation and create prosperity by bringing together individuals, industry, government, and international resources.

Congratulations to the Chamber on 140 years of dedicated service.

香港由一個小漁村發展成為製造業中心，進而成為中國與西方的橋樑，以至亞洲區的服務業樞紐和文娛影業都會，在每個發展階段，香港均能審時度勢，掌握先機，踏上繁榮之路。縱使國際形勢瞬息萬變，香港仍往往能緊握機遇，制定適切的應變發展方案，這亦是香港歷年來得以不斷進步的竅訣。

由始至終，香港總商會一直為工商界謀求更多的國際發展機會，其建樹有目共睹。今天嶄新的資訊科技不斷湧現，令全球經營模式及社會文化急速改變，香港仍能憑藉無窮的活力，在亞太區保持競爭優勢。承蒙 閣下的鼎力支持及積極參與，香港總商會必定繼續致力集合業界、全人、政府和國際間的資源力量，推動創新，共創繁榮。

香港總商會 140 年來竭誠為工商界服務，謹此致賀。

Congratulations
to
Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
On their
140th anniversary



With compliments

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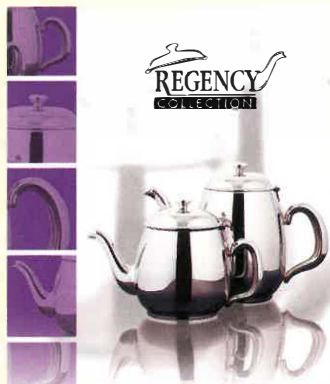
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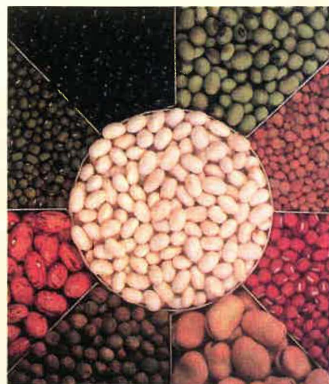
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Anthony Nightingale
Director
Jardine Matheson Holdings

Vice Chairman
Hong Kong General
Chamber of Commerce
怡和控股有限公司
董事

香港總商會
副主席
黎定基

I would like to offer the congratulations of my company and myself to the Chamber on the occasion of its 140th anniversary.

The changes to Hong Kong over almost a century and a half have been extraordinary and it is to the great credit of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce that it has adapted and grown over that period to be as relevant to its members today as it was at the time of its founding.

Jardine Matheson is proud to be a founding member and even more proud to be associated with the successful vibrant organization that characterizes the Chamber today.

I believe the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce offers an unrivalled programme of events with distinguished guest speakers, specialist seminars, missions to China and other countries, together with some excellent publications. The work of its various committees is highly regarded both in the business community and by government.

I wish the Chamber, its staff and its members every success now and in the years ahead.

今年適藉香港總商會 140 週年紀念，本人謹代表公司向香港總商會致賀，而本人亦希望趁此機會向總商會致以衷心祝福。

接近 150 年來，香港經歷重大變遷，香港總商會與時並進，由創會至今，一直摯誠為會員提供切合所需的服務，持續無間。

能夠成為香港總商會的創會會員，怡和深感榮幸。今天，總商會會務蒸蒸日上，怡和作為會員之一，更引以為豪。

本人深信，香港總商會舉辦的活動，包括專題研討會、到訪中國和其他地區的考察團等等，皆質素卓越，演講嘉賓均屬才彥，同時，總商會出版的刊物亦十分出色。各委員會的工作備受商界和政府高度重視。

本人謹祝香港總商會、旗下會員和全體員工事事順利。

Congratulations
on the **140th Anniversary** of
Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce





James Tien
Legco Representative
Hong Kong General
Chamber of Commerce
香港總商會
立法會代表
田北俊

Year 2001 not only marks the beginning of the new century for calendar purists, but also the 140th anniversary of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. I congratulate the HKGCC on this memorable occasion.

The HKGCC has made many contributions to Hong Kong society, especially in defense of law and order, a better business environment, and social stability, which account for its success. The HKGCC in recent years has gained more sway with the public with its consistent stance. We, working in the community and in the Legislative Council, have advocated measures to enhance our competitiveness and advance businesses to the benefit of all. We have, for example, pressed to freeze fees and charges, broaden the talent admission scheme, and simplify or reduce bureaucracy.

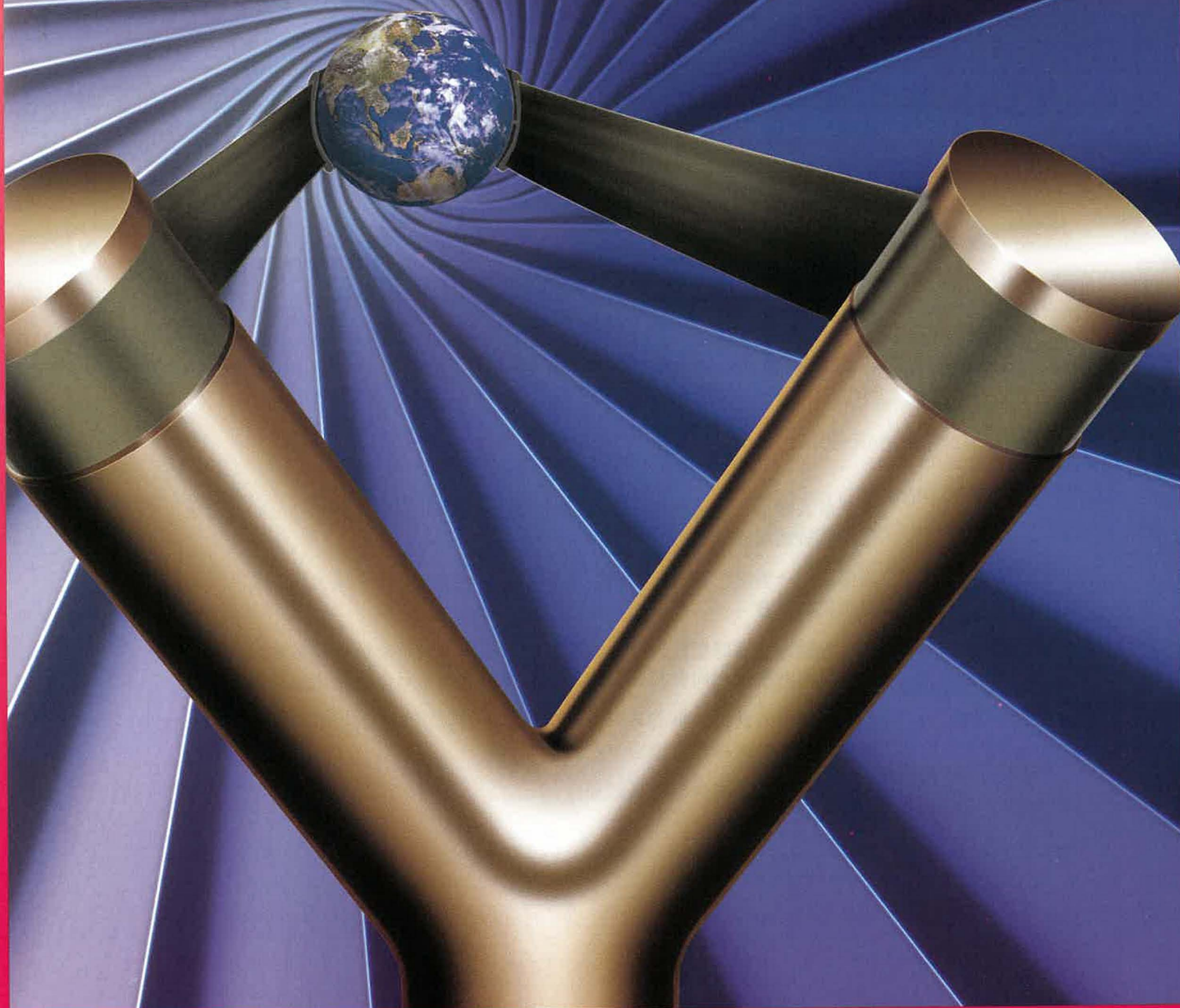
Only four business chambers have their own Legco representatives, the HKGCC among them, which underscores our importance for Hong Kong. Our future plans include helping our businessmen explore opportunities on China's accession to the World Trade Organization and the development of its western regions. I hope all my colleagues can keep supporting the HKGCC, whose cause is progress and progress.

2001年不但是新世紀的開端，而且是香港總商會自成立以來的第140周年。對總商會這個極具紀念性的日子，我謹致以熱烈的祝賀！

一直以來，總商會對香港的經濟和社會發展貢獻良多，當中尤其堅持要維護法治、保持良好的營商環境、維持社會穩定等多項香港賴以成功的要素。近年，總商會的意見更日益受到社會各界重視，加上透過在立法會內的爭取，不少改善營商環境的建議得以落實，例如凍結政府收費、輸入外地專才、簡化官僚程序等等。

目前，全港僅有四個商會擁有自己的立法會代表，總商會就是其中之一，可見其對社會的重要性。隨著中國加入世貿及進行西部大開發，如何協助本港工商界把握商機，肯定是未來的工作重點。希望各位同業繼續支持，使總商會的工作更見進步。

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Dr Eden Y Woon
Director
Hong Kong General
Chamber of Commerce
香港總商會
總裁
翁以登博士

Thanks to the efforts of my predecessors, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, with a history that straddles three centuries, has continued to be of service to the business community through changing times and requirements.

As we have now entered the 21st century, HKGCC is also transforming itself to be more relevant and more modern, while retaining the age-old mission of promoting business interests here in Hong Kong.

From the use of information technology, to programmes, to policy submissions, to public articulation of business friendly policies, to specific business assistance to members, HKGCC is striving to continue to enhance its value to members and to Hong Kong.

With China's imminent entry into the WTO, Hong Kong will face even greater opportunities but also greater challenges. HKGCC will be helping the Hong Kong business community take advantage of these opportunities and overcome the challenges.

Congratulations to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on its 140th birthday!

承蒙前人的努力，跨越三個世紀的香港總商會，雖歷經不斷轉變的時代需求，至今仍能繼續竭誠為工商界服務。

踏進二十一世紀，總商會秉承促進香港商界權益的宗旨，致力成為更具代表性和現代化的商會。

總商會採用先進的資訊科技、籌辦不同的活動、向政府提呈政策建議，以至倡議有利營商的政策和向會員提供協助，盡皆旨在為會員以至香港社會作出貢獻。

中國即將加入世貿，勢必為香港帶來更多的契機和更大的挑戰。總商會將一如既往，幫助本港商界把握機遇、迎接挑戰。

謹此恭賀香港總商會 140 歲誕辰!



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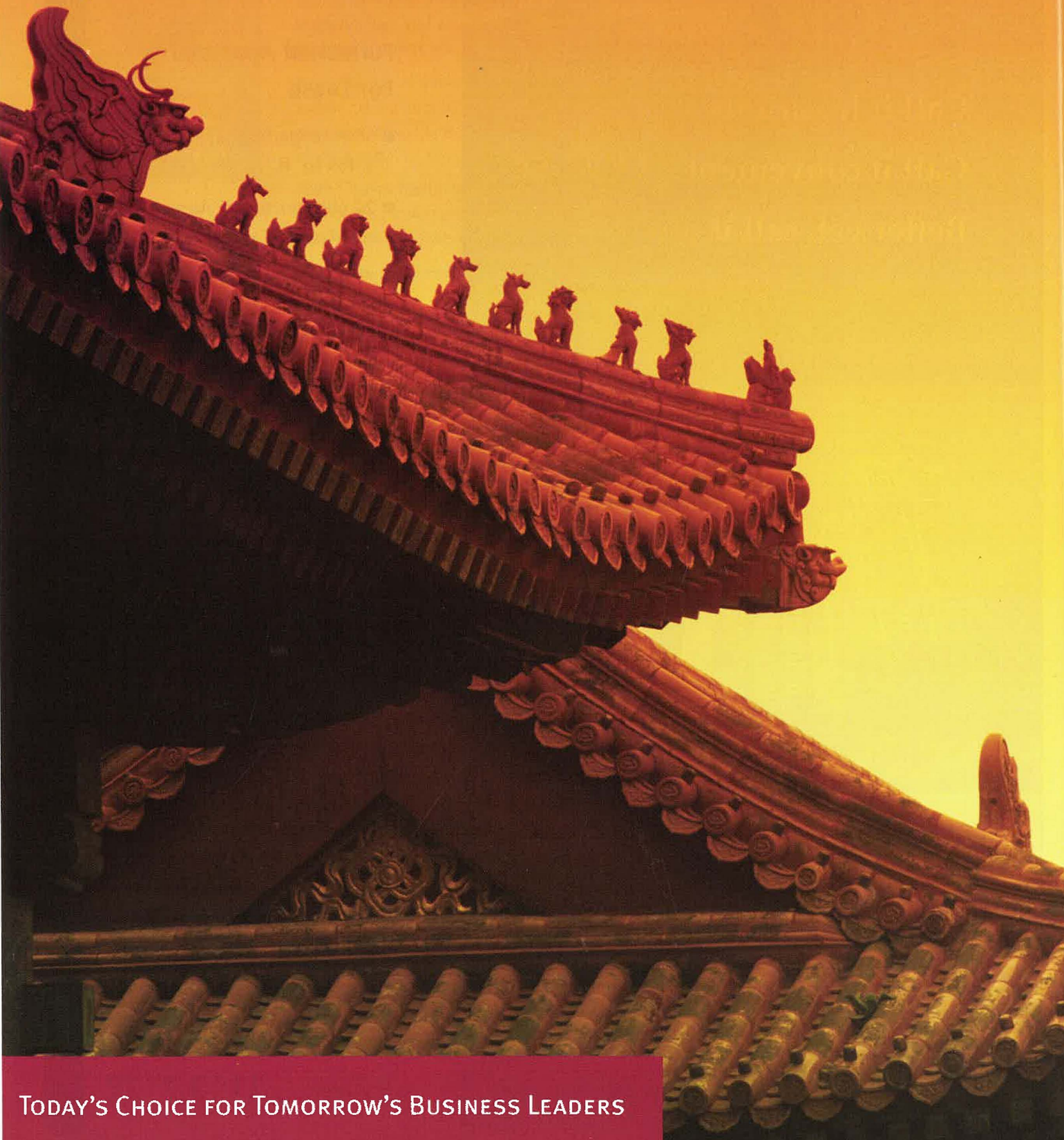
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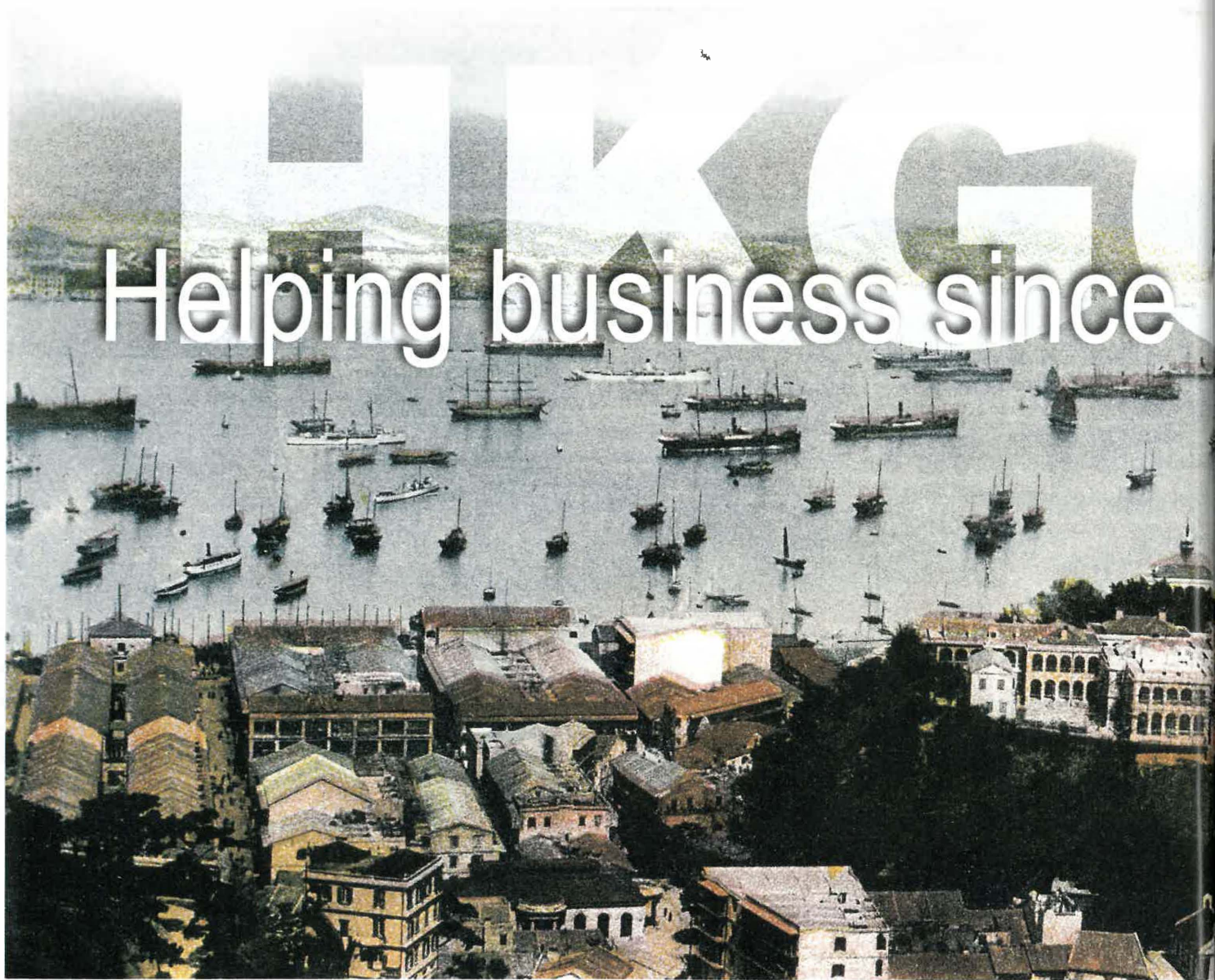
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By Dr W K Chan 陳偉群博士

An international Chamber from the beginning

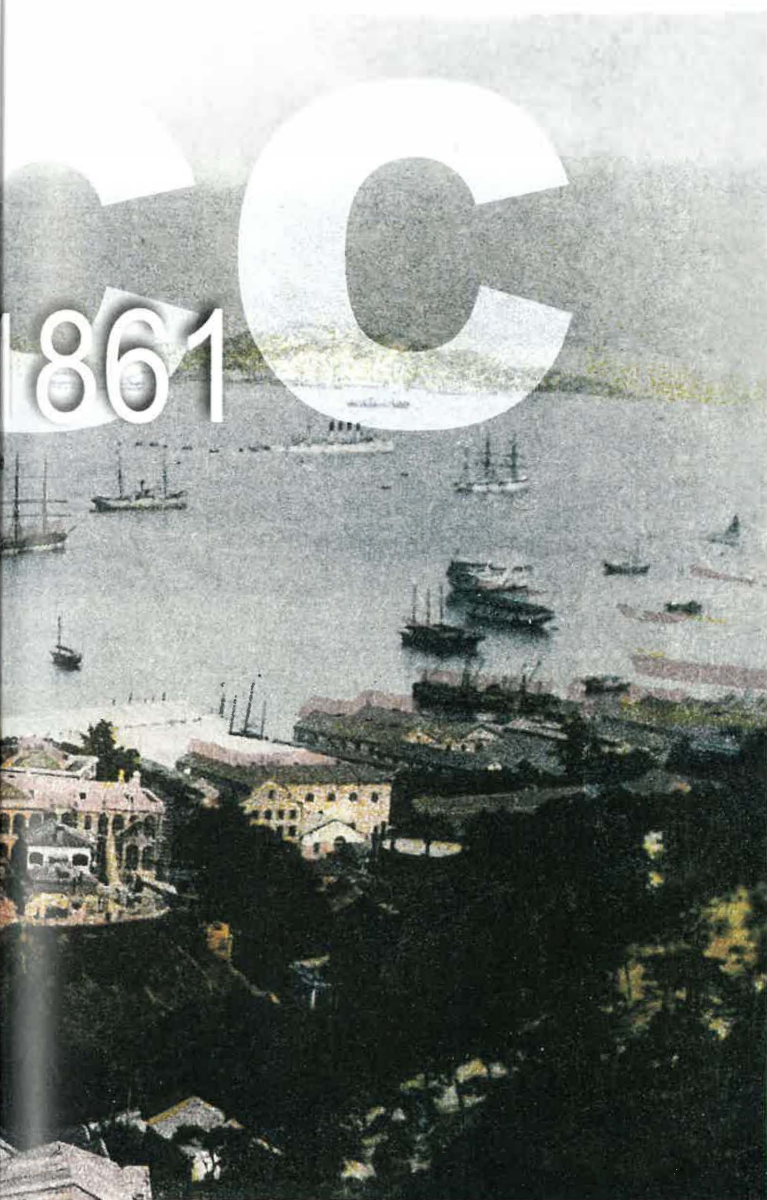
On May 29, 1861, some 62 business people – representing 51 merchant houses, five banks and six individuals – got together at the Hong Kong Club and founded the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

From the beginning the Chamber was a very international business organisation. As the Chamber's own record testifies, the Chamber membership was open to "all mercantile firms and persons engaged or interested in the commerce or shipping of China."

The biggest national group of members was the British, but they

numbered less than half with just 26. Other founding members consisted of Parsee (Persian Indian), American, German, Indian, Danish, Jewish, and French merchants. There were no Chinese members because the local Chinese merchant community was not yet developed, but once the latter was well established, the Chinese began to be involved from 1880.

The first chairman of the Chamber was Alexander Perceval, a partner of Jardine Matheson & Co from 1852 to 1864. The vice chairman, William Walkinshaw, was a partner of Turner & Co. Together with seven other members – Charles Murray, John Gibb, War-



香港總商會

1861年以來的 工商界夥伴

國際化形象始終如一

1861年5月29日，香港總商會於香港會所正式成立，創會會員共有62位，包括51家商行、五家銀行及六位個人會員。

創會之初，總商會已屬一間國際性的商務機構，正如總商會的檔案文獻所載，「任何經商或從事中國船務的商行和個人，以及有意經營此等行業的人士」，皆可成為本會會員。

會員中以英國會員佔最多，但仍不足半數，只有26位，其他創會會員包括來自帕西(波斯的印度人)、美國、德國、印度、丹麥、猶太及法國的商行。其時，本地華人商界尚未成形，故總商會並沒有華人會員。直至1880年，隨華人商界的興起，始有華人加入。

本會首屆主席是於1852至64年出任怡和洋行合夥人的波斯富(Alexander Perceval)，首屆副主席為端納公司合夥人沃金簫(William Walkinshaw)，其餘七位理事會成員包括默里(Charles Murray)、吉布(John Gibb)、德拉諾(Warren Delano)、雷迪(R M Reddie)、Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy、尼森(Woldemar Nissen)，以及帕金(W Parkin)。首屆理事會就此組成。

值得一提的是，首屆理事會的成員包括一位美國人(其昌洋行德拉諾)、帕西人(Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy)及德國人(Siemssen & Co的尼森)。

總商會的國際化特色一直保留。根據本會的檔案資料，在1947年4月二次大戰後首個週年會員大會中，主席吉萊斯皮(R D Gillespie)表示：「藉此機會消除可能存在於某些商界團體的疑慮，申明總商會秉承國際化的傳統，歡迎本地所有商行加入，無分國籍，亦不只限於英資洋行。」

現今，總商會的會員包括全球49個國家的公司，理事會理事分別有中國人(香港或內地)、英國人、美國人、印度人和荷蘭人。

反映商界意見

1861年6月14日，仁記洋行的吉布在第二屆週年會員大會上正式提出把本會命名「香港總商會」，他的建議獲會員採納。



ren Delano, R.M. Reddie, Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Woldemar Nissen and W. Parkin – they formed the first General Committee of the Chamber.

It is noteworthy that the first General Committee consisted of an American (Warren Delano of Russell & Co), a Parsee (Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy), and a German (Woldemar Nissen of Siemssen & Co).

This international character has remained throughout the Chamber's history. According to the Chamber's own reports, in the first Annual General Meeting after World War II held in April 1947, Chairman R D Gillespie "took the opportunity of dispelling the doubts, which seemed to exist in some quarters, as to membership of the Chamber being open to firms other than British as this was an international Chamber and membership was open to all firms of standing in the colony of whatever nationality."

Today the Chamber's membership consists of companies from 49 countries from around the world. The General Committee is made up of members holding Chinese (Hong Kong or Mainland), British, American, Indian and Dutch nationalities.

THE VOICE OF BUSINESS

The name "Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce" was formally proposed by John D Gibb of Gibb Livingston & Co and adopted by members of the Chamber in its second General Meeting held on June 14, 1861.

The object of the Chamber, as spelled out by the founders was as follows:

"That the object of the Chamber shall be to watch over and protect the general interests of commerce, to collect information on all matters of interest to the mercantile community, and to use every means in its power for the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and others thereupon to form a code of practice whereby the transaction of business may be simplified and facilitated; to receive references, and to arbitrate between disputants, the decision in such references to be recorded for future guidance."

To paraphrase it in today's language, the Chamber was to be the voice of business, to promote, represent and safeguard the interests of the Hong Kong business community. That is indeed what the Chamber has been doing to this date.

Providing business information is a major priority of the Chamber. That task started right from the beginning, when the Chamber collected and kept a list of books, papers and price information. In 1862 this evolved into a fortnightly "market report and price current" published by the Chamber after obtaining agreement from several firms to furnish the information.

At the General Meeting held in May 1863 the Chairman, James Macandrew, emphasised that the General Committee "were always anxious to ascertain the views of members on such topics of mercantile interest as might come before them, and it would tend greatly to strengthen their hands, and frequently prove of general public service if members would occasionally at all events initiate the action to be taken by, and suggest subjects for, the consideration of the Committee."



As Hong Kong flourished, the once quiet streets became crowded and land became scarce. This promoted a massive reclamation project initiated by Sir C P Chater in 1890, which added 59 acres of land to the waterfront.

隨著香港日益發展，寂靜的街道變得熙來攘往，土地亦不敷應用。遮打爵士於 1890 年建議進行大規模的填海工程，為海旁增闢 59 英畝土地。

創會會員所宣示的商會宗旨如下：

「總商會的宗旨是監察及捍衛商界權益；收集與商貿界有關的訊息；在賦予的權限內竭盡所能，消除弊病、處理申訴、造福社群；與政府及其他有關人士溝通，制訂守則，簡化商貿程序，以利營商；接受投訴，仲裁糾紛，並記錄有關裁決，以供日後參考。」

套用今日的說法，總商會充當商界團體的喉舌，致力促進、代表及捍衛香港工商界的權益。這亦是總商會時至今日的服務宗旨。

本會其中一項首要工作是為商界提供商業資訊。最初期的做法是存備一系列書目、報告文件及價目資料。1862 年，總商會決定編製一份市場報告，由於獲得數家商行提供有關資料，因此順利出版了《市場報告及最新價格行情》雙週報。

在 1863 年 5 月的週年會員大會上，主席麥克安德魯 (James Macandrew) 強調，理事會「渴望會員能向他們表達有關商業權益的意見。惟有會員踴躍參與，提供意見，理事會才能以此為依據，改善及提升總商會的服務。」

其後的理事會一直緊守上述原則，如今，總商會已設有 25 個代表不同界別的專責委員會。

今天，政府官員經常收取總商會為爭取商界權益而發表的「聲明」和「立場書」。

這相等於舊日的「陳情書」和「請願錄」，本會早已習以為常，針對的題目廣泛，例如中國海關服務、過境稅、豁免證、海岸貿易、郵政規例等等，不一而足；而總商會的意見，往往發揮巨大果效。

舉例說，1863 年，郵政署動議提出條例草案，容許該署有權強令船隻義務載運郵件，並且賦予該署權力，合法扣押和搜查懷疑走私郵件的船隻，本會對此表示強烈反對，結果草案被擱置。1872 年，本會促請政府採取措施，逐步為海港通道安排充足的照明裝置。

一如既往，本會除了就貿易政策、商業運作等提呈意見外，更致力改善整體的貿易及商業環境。例如成立之初，本會呼籲發展準確的貿易數據系統；1917 年，本會再度鼓吹貿易統計數字的重要，而這工作迄今仍從無間斷。

今天，本會提供完善的電子化服務，穩站資訊科技的先導地位。早於 1914 年，我們已經率先採用無線電通訊。在本地政策方



This was indeed adhered to by successive General Committees which, today, is supported by 25 special interest committees within the Chamber.

Government officials nowadays are used to receiving “statements” and “position papers” from the Chamber on issues affecting the commercial well-being of the business community.

In the old days these were known as “petitions” and “memorials;” they were commonplace and ranged in subject from the Chinese Maritime Customs Service to transit dues, exemption certificates, coast trade, post office regulations, etc. And the Chamber proved to be an effective voice.

In 1863, for instance, a bill intended to give the Post Office the right to compel vessels to carry mail without compensation and to detain and search vessels on account of contraband letters was strongly resisted by the Chamber, which succeeded in burying the bill. Another example shows how in 1872 the Chamber urged the government to take steps to arrange for the proper lighting of the approaches to the harbour.

Then, just as now, the Chamber not only spoke on trade policies and commercial operations, but also sought to promote, in the broader context, an environment conducive to trade and commerce. At its inception, for example, the Chamber called for adequate trade statistics to be developed; it pushed for the necessity of trade statistics again in 1917 and is still promoting the same today.

The Chamber is now a fully e-capable organisation at the forefront of information technology – as early as 1914 it pioneered the use of wireless communication. It influences local policies such as on taxation, but then it did the same from day one. It helped found business interest groups such as the Hong Kong Shipowners’ Association in the 1920s; it founded the Business Coalition on the Environment in 1999. In short, for 14 decades no issue that “matters” has failed to catch the attention of this Chamber.

A PART OF THE COMMUNITY, A WITNESS OF THE TIMES

At the Chamber's inauguration in 1861 the annual subscription fee was HK\$100 for firms and HK\$50 for individuals. At that time a box at the theatre cost HK\$20, chair coolies took c25 to hire, c10 bought one pound of steaks or one dozen eggs. The Chamber's first secretary, J C Baldwin, received a salary of HK\$125 per month.



HKTA

面，本會發揮商界的影響力，可說是百年如一日，稅務政策便是一個好例子。本會又協助創立其他爭取商界利益的團體，如1920年代發起組織香港船東會、1999年創立商界環保大聯盟。一言以蔽之，140年來，事無大小，只要與商界有關的事宜，沒有不被本會關注。

融入社群 見證歷史

總商會於1861年創立時的公司會員年費為100元，個人會員年費為50元。其時，劇院廂房的票價為20元，轎夫租金為兩毫半，一磅牛扒或一打雞蛋值一毫。本會首位秘書鮑德溫(J C Baldwin)的月薪為125元。

本會首屆週年會員大會於香港會所舉行，隨後政府提供高等法院大廈一所房間，供本會處理日常業務，直至1862年6月30日，本會才遷往全新租用的辦事處。

接著，總商會辦事處數度喬遷，會址包括大會堂、聖佐治大廈、太古大廈及其他商廈。1984年，總商會買下金鐘統一中心現址，作為總部。

總商會不僅作為工商界領袖，亦不時對社會公眾關注的事情作出貢獻。1883年，本會主席約翰遜(F B Johnson)呼籲政府在沿海一帶進行填海工程，以便全面提供電車服務。1894年，鼠疫蔓延香江，導致數千人喪命，政府為此頒佈條例，以改善當時本地的衛生環境。然而，港府執行的方法卻引起了華人社群不滿。政府



The inaugural general meeting of the Chamber was held in the Hong Kong Club. The government then provided a room at the Court House for the Chamber to conduct its day-to-day business until June 30, 1862, when the Chamber moved to privately rented premises.

Since then the Chamber's office has moved several times, from the City Hall to St George's Building and Swire House, among others. In 1984, the Chamber purchased permanent accommodation at United Centre in Admiralty, which now houses the Chamber's headquarters.

The Chamber was established as a champion of the business sector, but it also took up other matters that concerned the community in general. For example, in 1883, Chamber Chairman F B Johnson urged the reclamation of the whole seafront so that a suitable tram service could be maintained. In 1894 the Chamber was invited to deliberate on regulations arising from the outbreak of bubonic plague which killed thousands of people. The regulations were introduced to improve the sanitary condition of the territory but the manner in which they were enforced drew heavy criticism from the Chinese community. The Chamber, as a conciliator, concluded that there were grounds for the complaints, and asked the government to make modifications to concede to the objections of the Chinese.

In 1867 the Chamber's Annual General Meeting was open to the press. From that year, Chamber matters were brought into the public domain.

In March 1926, the General Meeting was attended by the then Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs. In recent years, it has become almost a tradition for the Governor, and after 1997, the Chief Executive, to attend the first meeting of the General Committee after the Annual General Meeting.

January 1884 signified the Chamber's formal involvement in Hong Kong's political system, with the addition of a member to the territory's Legislative Council who was elected by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

This was the result of the call by Chamber Chairman F B Johnson, in the Annual General Meeting on March 14, 1883, for a Legislative Council which should be more representative of the community's interests.

In December 1883, the Chamber was informed that "on the recommendation of the governor, Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon this Chamber the privilege of nominating for His Excellency's approval

於是邀請本會介入，經研究後，本會認為華人社群的不滿的確有理，遂促請政府修改執行手法，以平息民怨。

1867年的週年會員大會首次公開予新聞界採訪。自那年起，總商會事務已納入公眾關注的範圍。

1926年3月，當時的港督司徒拔(Reginald Stubbs)爵士出席會員大會。自此，港督於本會週年會員大會後出席首個理事會會議，已成為傳統習慣；1997年後，這習慣由行政長官繼續保持。

1884年1月，總商會正式擁有立法局議席，可推舉一位代表出任立法局議員，開始參與香港的政制事務。

這是當時總商會主席約翰遜的努力成果。他於1883年3月14日在會員週年大會上建議，立法局應更能代表社會各階層的權益。

1883年12月，總商會收獲通知，得悉「在港督推薦下，女皇陛下授予總商會特權，自行提名推舉一位會員代表，出任立法局議員。」

1884年1月2日，總商會於大會堂舉行特別會員大會，匯豐銀行總經理杰克遜(Thomas Jackson)當選為首屆立法局代表，本會遂成為委派代表加入香港立法機關的第一個「功能團體」。

人物誌

1980年，42歲的董建華獲選出任本會理事，直至1989年。八後，即1997年，董建華成香港特別行政區首位行政長官。

一個團體的發展歷程，跟會員的取向往往是分不開的。事實上，自140年前創會至今，本會能建立崇高的形象和地位，全是不少才俊共同努力的成果。

賴里(Phineas Ryrie)在1867至89年的12年間出任本會主席，是歷屆主席中任期最長的一位。





Left: How Hong Kong's waterfront look around the 1960s, and how the HKGCC's reception (bottom, left) looked in 1966.

左圖：六十年代香港海旁舊貌。（左下圖）1966年香港總商會接待處。

Above: A meeting of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong in session in 1965. The Chamber's first Legco representative was T Jackson, who served from 1884 to 1887.

上圖：1965年的香港立法局開會情況。總商會首屆立法局代表為杰克遜，任期由1884至87年。

Right: The Chamber's booth at a trade show in the 1970s.

右圖：在七十年代一貿易展銷會中，總商會設置攤位。



one member to a seat in the Legislative Council of the Colony.”

At a special General Meeting held on January 2, 1884, at City Hall, Thomas Jackson, chief manager of the Hongkong Bank, was elected the first Chamber Legco representative, and the Chamber became the first “functional constituency” in Hong Kong’s law making body.

AD PERSONA

In 1980, 42-year-old Tung Chee-hwa was elected to the Chamber General Committee. He served until 1989. Eight years later, in 1997, Mr Tung became the first Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

An organisation is what its members are. Indeed, throughout its 140-year history the Chamber has been given its character, its flesh and blood, by the many remarkable people who together built the Chamber into what it is today.

One of the longest serving chairman of the Chamber was Phineas Ryrie, who was Chamber chairman for 12 years between 1867 and 1889.

Mr Ryrie arrived in Hong Kong in 1851 to join Turner & Co. He took an active role in the early years of the Chamber and became chairman in 1867. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council. Although not then as a representative of the Chamber – the Chamber not having been formally given a Legco seat until 1884 – he was recognised as a champion of the interests of the business community.

Mr Ryrie was also renowned for promoting freedom of speech in

他於1851年來港加盟端納公司，並在本會創立初年，積極參與會務。1867年，他開始擔任本會主席，並獲委任為立法局議員。儘管他並非總商會的立法局代表（本會在1884年才正式擁有立法局議席），但卻被外界公認為捍衛商界權益的忠實夥伴。

出任立法局議員期間，他因提倡言論自由而聲名鵲起；在他的領導下，新聞界亦首次獲准採訪本會的週年會員大會。此外，他亦關心社會，曾在1868年牽頭反對領牌開賭的制度，並就此事向港府提呈立場書。

建樹與賴里不相上下的是鐵行主席休伊特（E W Hewett）。他於1903至15年的12年間出任本會主席，並在1906至15年擔任本會立法局代表。他是傑出的商界人士，受人尊崇，能言善辯，在立法局上常與當時的港督梅含理（Henry May）爵士激烈辯論。

渣打銀行的懷特克德（Thomas Whitehead）在1890至1902年間擔任立法局議員，為本會任期最長的立法局代表。

他積極倡議憲制改革，曾組織香港的納稅人到英國國會請願，要求在港建立代議政制，他的努力和建樹深受各界推崇。

本會首位華人主席是南海紡織的唐驥千。他於1980年當選理事，並於1984年擔任主席一職。1984年6月，他訪問北京，與國家領導人鄧小平商討香港前途問題，成為本會首位正式出訪內地的主席。

本會歷屆主席及理事能順利開展工作，實有賴穩妥可靠的秘書處支援服務。過去百年間，本會僅轉換秘書五次。

自二十世紀初，羅兵咸會計師事務所（即現時羅兵咸永道會計師事務所）獲本會委聘執行秘書職務達23年。

1924年，凱爾（M F Key）出任本會秘書，共歷23載，直至二次大戰結束後，才由祈德（J B Kite）於1947年接任。祈德任本會秘書達28年，是本會任期最長的秘書。1975年，麥理覺（Jimmy McGregor）接掌其職，並把職銜改為總裁。麥氏任本會總裁13年後，由祈仕德（Brigadier Ian Christie）於1988年接任；1997年，祈氏榮休，由翁以登博士接替，成為總商會首位華人總裁。

1961年，港督柏立基（Robert Black）爵士出本會百週年紀念活

Legco and under his chairmanship, the press was first admitted into the Chamber's Annual General Meeting. A socially conscious businessman, he was a leader in the protest against licensed gambling in 1868 and spearheaded a Chamber submission to government to that effect.

Mr Ryrie's record was matched by E W Hewett, head of Peninsula and Oriental, who held the office of chairman for 12 years continuously from 1903 to 1915 and also represented the Chamber on the Legislative Council from 1906 to 1915. A well-respected businessman, he was reputed as a fast and polished speaker who often created sparks with the then governor, Sir Henry May, when the two disagreed in the Legislative Council.

The longest serving Chamber representative on the Legislative Council was Thomas Whitehead of Standard Chartered Bank who held that office from 1890 to 1902.

Among the many things for which he was well known was his reputation as a constitutional reformer, which he acquired after organising a petition from the Hong Kong ratepayers to the British Parliament asking for a system of representative government to be introduced in Hong Kong.

The first ethnic Chinese elected chairman of the Chamber was Jack Tang of Soco Textiles. He was elected to the General Committee in 1980, and became chairman in 1984. He was also the first chairman of the Chamber to visit Beijing in that capacity, in June 1984, and held discussions with the late Deng Xiaoping on the future of Hong Kong.

The effort of the chairmen and General Committee in steering the Chamber has been supported and complemented by a remarkably stable secretariat which, for the past 100 years, has changed hands only five times.

By the turn of the last century the secretarial work was undertaken by Lowe Bingham and Matthews – the predecessor of Price Waterhouse – which served for 23 years as secretary.

In 1924, M F Key became secretary and he held that position for 23 years until the early years after World War II. He was followed by J B Kite who became secretary in 1947 for a record 28 years. By the time his successor, Jimmy McGregor, took over in 1975 the designation had changed to director. After 13 years as director Mr McGregor was succeeded by Brigadier Ian Christie in 1988, who retired from the Chamber in 1997 when Dr Eden Woon took over as the first ethnic Chinese director of the Chamber.

The contribution of these and many other able people of the Chamber is perhaps best summed up by Governor Sir Robert Black's tribute in 1961, on the occasion of the Chamber's 100th Anniversary.

Sir Robert described the Chamber as being made up of people who "Work both for the promotion of integrity in business transactions and for the promotion of the common good through expansion and development of our economic life, which, in bringing prosperity to Hong Kong, will assist in improving the circumstances of all who live here."

AN INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

In 1960, four Chinese community leaders were invited to join the Chamber General Committee, namely, Sir Sik-nin Chau, R C Lee, Fung Hon Chu and T Y Wong.



The HKGCC moved its headquarters to permanent premises on the 22nd floor of United Centre in 1984. Right: Then Chairman Jack Tang (left) takes the key for the office.

香港總商會總部於1984年遷至統一中心22樓，作為永久辦事處。右圖：當時的總商會主席唐驥千（左）接過辦事處的鑰匙。

動時指出，總商會內「人才濟濟，除致力倡導商業操守外，更積極發展及改善本港經濟，造福社群，為香港帶來繁榮之餘，亦有助改善本港市民的生活條件。」

具有中國特色的國際化商會

1960年，四位華人商界領袖獲邀出任本會理事，包括周錫年爵士、利銘澤、馮漢柱及王統元。

鑑於商界中的華人團體逐漸成形，會員福布斯(W H Forbes)遂於1879年，在由怡和洋行威廉·凱瑟克(William Keswick)主持的會員大會中提出動議，由阿恩霍爾德(Arnhold)附議。動議推舉李昇、李德昌和鄭星揚為理事會會員。隨後在1880年，三間華人商號——禮興金山行、生源公白行和德安銀號亦成為總商會首批華資會員機構。

華人理事馬上積極投入總商會會務，佐證之一，是安泰保險公司何亞美於1881年會員大會中提議總商會就移居檀香山的移民限制作出回應，建議隨即獲得支持和採納。

1895年，政府建議「咕喱館」須註冊，激發苦力工潮。本會知名的華人會員何東，以代表商界華人社團的會員身份，獲邀出席由占士·凱瑟克(James Keswick)主持的會員大會。在激烈的辯論聲中，他向總商會保證「華人沒有對罷工工人施予任何直接或間接的影響。」

本會首位華人主席是南海紡織的唐驥千。他於1923年出生，出任兩屆副主席後，於1984年出任本會主席，

唐驥千出任主席期間，理事會20位理事中，華人佔九位，分別為張鑑泉、鄧蓮如、古勝祥、宋常康、唐翔千、丁鶴壽、董建華、李鵬飛。李鵬飛於1988年成為本會第二位華人主席。

如今，作為一間商業機構，總商會活現香港都市的獨特之處——國際化，亦揉合中國特色。

陳偉群博士為本會工商政策部副總裁，亦是研究本會歷史的專家。



Right: It was regarded as something of a tradition for the Hong Kong Governor, and, after 1997 the Chief Executive to attend the first meeting of the General Committee after the Annual General Meeting, which often followed with a walk around the Chamber's office to meet staff. Top to bottom, Sir Murray MacLehose (1972), Sir Edward Youde (1983), Chris Patten (1994), and Tung Chee-hwa (1998).

右圖：港督於總商會週年會員大會後出席首個理事會會議，並於會議後巡行總商會辦事處，與員工會面，已成為傳統習慣。1997年後，這習慣由行政長官繼續保持。（由上至下）麥理浩爵士（1972）、尤德爵士（1983）、彭定康（1994）及董建華（1998）。

Recognising the increasingly established nature of the Chinese merchant community, in the 1879 General Meeting presided by William Keswick of Jardine Matheson, a motion was proposed by W H Forbes and seconded by Mr Arnhold, that Messrs Lee Sing, Lee Tak-cheong, and Ching Sing-yeong be elected members of the Chamber. Accordingly, in 1880, three Chinese firms, namely, the Sun Yee Hong, the Lai Hing Hong, and the Tak On Bank, were elected as the first Chinese members of the Chamber.

The Chinese members quickly took on an active role in the Chamber's affairs. This was exemplified by the General Meeting of 1881 when Ho Amei of the On-Tai Insurance Company made a speech proposing that the Chamber address the issue of restrictions on emigration to Honolulu, which was seconded and adopted accordingly.

During the 1895 coolies strike sparked by a proposal to register coolie houses, Ho Tung, a prominent Chinese member, was invited to the Chamber General Meeting chaired by J J Keswick, as a repre-

sentative of the Chinese merchant community to assure the Chamber, amidst heated debate, that "the leading Chinese have no influence, directly or indirectly, over the strikers."

The first Chinese chairman of the Chamber was Jack Tang of Soco Textiles Ltd. Born in 1923, he was elected chairman of the Chamber in 1984, after serving as vice-chairman for two years.

At the time when Jack Tang was chairman, out of the 20 General Committee members, nine were Chinese: Stephen Cheong, Lydia Dunn, Daniel Koo, S H Sung, H C Tang, Dennis Ting, C H Tung and Allen Lee, who became the second Chinese national to chair the Chamber in 1988.

Today, the Chamber is as a business organisation what Hong Kong is as a city: international, with Chinese characteristics. **B**

Dr W K Chan is the Chamber's Assistant Director for Business Policy and Chamber historian.

The Chamber: The beginnings

British merchants started to trade with China as early as 1654. For many years trade consisted mainly of imports of tea and silk but later exports of opium from India was introduced. Towards the 18th century Sino-British trade was restricted to two monopolies, namely, the British East India Company and the Cohong of China. From 1771, foreign merchants in China began to reside in an area allotted to them in Canton, known as the "Thirteen Factories."

To promote more open trade with China, a first British Superintendent of Trade, Lord Napier, was sent to China in 1834. On August 16 of that year, Lord Napier called a meeting of British merchants in Canton and it was in this meeting that the formation of a chamber of commerce was first suggested.

The chamber was to provide a medium of communication between the merchants and the superintendent in order to ensure joint action vis-a-vis the Cohong and the Chinese authorities. This suggestion was adopted and on August 24, 1834, when a British Chamber of Commerce was formed by, amongst others, Jardine, Matheson & Co, R Turner & Co, and J Watson, with James Matheson heading the committee.

One of the early campaigns of this chamber was to oppose the continual monopoly of the East India Company in China trade, the company having already been disenfranchised thanks to the efforts of free trade lobbyists in England.

To extend the influence of the merchant community and to allow other nationalities to also be represented, a General Chamber of Commerce was established on November 28, 1836. Merchants in both Macau and Canton were involved. The mixture of nationalities caused a great deal of friction.

Nevertheless, according to E J Eitel, an early historian of Hong Kong, the committee of the General Chamber, re-elected on November 4, 1837, succeeded in redressing grievances through arbitration, built a clocktower, arranged a Post Office, fixed the regulations of the port and supervised the sanitary arrangements of the Thirteen Factories.

With the outbreak of the Opium War, the British merchants were

forced to leave Canton for Macao and the Chamber appeared to have been disbanded. In 1839, amidst hostilities between China and Britain, the British Chamber was revived by the formation of a provisional committee in Macao, with James Matheson acting as chairman. The committee was consulted by Captain Elliot, British Plenipotentiary, and was in daily contact with Governor Pinto of Macao on matters relating to the merchant community there.

After the Opium War and the Treaty of Nanking, the foreign merchants were established in Hong Kong and they immediately formed themselves into a tightly knit group.

On matters ranging from policies on China trade to local administration, they combined and sent collective petitions to the governor of Hong Kong as well as to the Colonial Office in Britain.

They organised, for instance, a petition involving the local Chinese against a registration bill (which amounted to the imposition of a poll tax) put forth by Sir John Davis, the second governor of Hong Kong, who was forced by public pressure to drop the bill.

The merchants also opposed Governor Davis' taxation policy and succeeded in persuading the British Government to appoint a

Parliamentary Select Committee on China trade to intervene. The finding of the Select Committee included, among other things, the suggestion that the merchants should be given a share in the administration of Hong Kong. This suggestion was put into practice in 1850 when two merchants were appointed to the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, which up to then were made up of officials only.

In 1845, according to a notebook of Donald Matheson's, a Hong Kong Club was formed to "assist in producing a greater community of feeling among the merchants and officials."

The club immediately became a focal point for business people to converge. It was from this association with each other that the idea of a general chamber of commerce was reinvigorated. Thus was formed, in 1861 in the Hong Kong Club, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.



總商會前傳

早 於1654年，英國商人已開始與中國通商。接著多年間，雙方貿易主要包括英國輸入來自中國的茶葉和絲綢，後來英商開始由印度輸出鴉片到中國。到了十八世紀，英國東印度公司及中國公行壟斷了所有中、英貿易。自1771年起，外商開始在廣州一處特定的地方聚居，這地方就是著名的「十三行」。

為了促進中英貿易關係，1834年，第一位英國貿易大臣內皮爾(Napier)爵士被派往中國。同年8月16日，內皮爾爵士於廣州召開英國商人大會，成立商會的建議就在這個會議上首次被提出。

當時商會的工作，是作為商人及貿易大臣之間的溝通渠道，確保雙方採取一致行動，以對應公行及中國有關當局。這個建議於1834年8月24日獲得通過，當時組成英國商會的成員，包括怡和洋行(當時名Jardine, Matheson & Co)、端納洋行、屈臣氏等，而占士·麥贊臣(James Matheson)則獲選為委員會主席。

英國商會早期的其中一項運動，是反對東印度公司長期壟斷中國貿易。當時在英國本土鼓吹自由貿易人士的努力下，該公司的特權已被遞奪。

為了擴大商人社群的影響力，同時容許其他國籍人士參與，1836年11月28日，總商會成立，成員包括澳門和廣州的外商。然而，不同國籍人士混雜，導致磨擦頻生。

根據香港早期史學家艾特爾(E J Eitel)記載，總商會於1837年11月4重選理事會，成功以仲裁方式解決申訴，並且興建鐘樓、

設立郵政局、訂定港口規例、監管十三行衛生設施。

後來鴉片戰爭爆發，英國商人被迫離開廣東，遷往澳門，表面上總商會也就此瓦解。1839年，中英雙方處於敵對狀態，英國商會於澳門成立臨時委員會，由占士·麥贊臣擔任主席。委員會獲得英國全權大臣義律(Elliott)將軍出任顧問。委員會每天均與澳門總督平托(Pinto)接觸，商討當地商界社群事宜。

鴉片戰爭結束後，中英簽訂南京條約，外商立足香港。他們隨即組織成一個聯繫緊密的團體。

他們在對華貿易政策以至香港貿易措施上，表現團結一致，曾向香港總督及英國殖民地辦事處進行多次集體請願。

舉例說，他們曾組織請願活動，向香港第二任港督戴維斯(John Davis)爵士提出抗議，反對通過註冊條例草案(即準備徵收人頭稅)；後來在公眾輿論壓力下，戴維斯爵士終於被迫將草案撤銷。

商人亦反對戴維斯爵士的稅務政策，並且成功游說英國政府委任國會中國貿易特別委員會進行調查。調查報告建議商人應獲准參與香港行政事務。1850年，有關建議得到落實，兩位商人獲委任為香港立法局議員，他們是香港首批委任的非官守議員。

1845年，按當奴·麥贊臣(Donald Matheson)一本筆記所載，香港會所成立，目的是「協助增進商人及政府官員間的感情」。

香港會所立即成了商賈官紳的社交中心，基於這種聯繫，他們又再次有成立總商會的念頭。1861年，香港總商會於香港會所正式成立。



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Challenges in our third century

By Dr Eden Y Woon

Going into its third century of existence, what does the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce (HKGCC) have to do to maintain its pre-eminence and its influential status in Hong Kong? This question is by no means a casual one. In fact, if we do not have an answer to this question, not only will we lose our premier status, we will even find it hard to survive in the 21st century.

This is because as opposed to 40 years ago during HKGCC's 100th anniversary, or 15 years ago during its 125th anniversary, today Hong Kong is a much different society, the business community demands different things of the Chamber, and competition for the scarce membership dollar in a crowded business-associations landscape is ever keener.

The answer which we have come up with is to be able to continue to serve our members in the most efficient, cost-effective, and useful way possible. This basically translates more specifically in four ways.

First of all, Hong Kong after the handover is politically very different than before July 1, 1997. The community is, in Premier Zhu

Rongji's words to us a couple of years ago when our General Committee visited him, "very vibrant and noisy." This means that society pressures on the government and on business are growing. The Chamber, therefore, whether it be arguing for not raising taxes, or raising the English language standard here, whether it be pushing for better environment protection policies, or promoting the pay-for-performance concept, whether it be urging the government to liberalise immigration policies to attract the best talent here, or agreeing with the vision of a world-class city for Hong Kong's future, must speak up frequently. Lobbying the government is going to be increasingly sophisticated, varied, and important. Through our legislative representative, our excellent relations with government officials, and our contacts with the press and the community, we voice our concerns unrelentlessly.

Secondly, it should be clear to everyone that Hong Kong's economic development is tied intimately to Mainland China. Therefore, for the benefit of our members, the Chamber must continue to deep-

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The Chamber's strength continues to be its international character. Right: Chamber Chairman C C Tung chats with Tianjin Mayor Li Shenglin, who spoke to HKGCC members at a special luncheon in Hong Kong on March 29 about the investment climate in the municipality. 總商會貫徹國際化的特色。右圖：天津市市長李盛霖出席3月29日本會的特備午餐會，向會員介紹天津市的投資氣候，會上與總商會主席董建華談話。

勇敢迎接跨進第三個世紀的挑戰

翁以登博士

進 入千禧之年，歷史跨越三個世紀的香港總商會如何能保持在香港的優越地位和影響力，確實是一個值得我們深思的問題。倘若未能找到答案，相信我們不僅會失去所處的顯赫位置，亦難以立足於這新的紀元。

原因顯而易見，40年前總商會慶祝百週年紀念，至15年前我們同賀總商會125歲壽辰，香港在各方面已經歷了重大的改變，工商界對總商會的要求與時俱進；同時，商會組織林立，總商會在招攬會員方面所面對的競爭也日趨激烈。

因此，我們必須繼續為會員提供最具效率、成本效益和最實用的服務，方法有四：

首先，香港回歸後，在政治上與1997年7月1日前已截然不同。套用兩年前理事會拜訪中國總理朱鎔基時，朱總理對我們的講話，香港社會「很熱鬧」。這意味著，社會對政府和工商界的壓力與日俱增。無容置疑，多年來，由要求政府凍結加稅、提升本地英語水平、倡議加強環境保護政策、推廣以表現作為釐訂薪酬的標準，以至促請港府放寬入境政策以吸引專才來港工作、認同香港發展成為世界級都會的宏圖等，皆一一顯示總商會時刻為社會利益執言。向政府游說的工作將愈來愈繁複而重要，總商會透過立法會代

表、與政府官員的良好關係，以及與傳媒和社區的聯繫，竭力盡心，向政府陳情獻策。

其次，各位必定認同，本港經濟發展與內地唇齒相依。故此，本著會員的利益，總商會必須深化和拓闊與內地的關係，不單需要向會員講解內地的政策、法律和營商機會，亦須藉著香港與內地的相互考察和探訪，為會員開拓在內地的商務脈絡。除此之外，我們還須籌辦工作坊、小型午餐會和研究，幫助會員把握中國入世的機遇。香港未來的繁榮繫於與珠江三角洲的接合，以及與國內的廣泛經濟聯繫。總商會矢志推展這鴻圖大計，務使會員能掌握先機。

第三，總商會貫徹國際化的特色，在香港這國際城市，肩負連繫中國與海外的重任。我們的會員國籍多元化，當中兩成多為跨國公司。為招募更多本地、內地和海外企業，我們需要推出各式各樣的活動和服務，並與海外的商會、政府官員和商界保持優良的合作關係。誠如行政長官董建華所述，香港要晉身世界級都會之列。故此，總商會必須維持世界級商會的地位。

第四，我們的服務模式須融合現代元素，充分利用互聯網和網絡技術的優勢。總商會網站於1998年推出，現已發展成為周全的

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en and broaden our relations with China. We need to educate our members about China policies, laws, and opportunities. We need to provide leads and personal contacts in China for our members, through the very useful missions and the numerous delegations from all over China. We need to provide workshops, roundtables, and research on helping members take advantage of China, especially after it joins the WTO soon. Hong Kong's future prosperity depends on a closer integration with the Pearl River Delta and on a broader economic relationship with China. The Chamber is at the forefront of advocating this vision and providing training for our members to capitalise when this vision turns into reality.

Thirdly, the Chamber's strength continues to be its international character. Hong Kong is an international city, and the HKGCC is a very useful international bridge between the world and China. Our membership now, which counts around twenty-some percent multinational companies, must maintain its diversity. We have to continue to appeal to local companies, to mainland companies, as well as companies from overseas. This means that programs and services must be varied. This means that we must have good working relations with foreign chambers, officials, and businessmen. The Chief Executive said that Hong Kong is to be a world-class city, and so the HKGCC must be a world class chamber.

Fourthly, we must use a combination of traditional and modern

ways to provide service to our members. The Internet and Web-based technologies must continue to be exploited by the Chamber. Our Web site began modestly in 1998 and has become a full-fledged portal with a wealth of information and services online. E-learning in the comforts of members' offices and homes is the trend of the future, although traditional workshops, seminars, luncheons and missions continue to provide up to date information and contacts with speakers, officials, foreign businessmen and with other members. Personal contacts will never be replaced, but are being complemented with technology.

So you have just read how we plan to meet the challenges of the third century of existence for the Chamber. We are constantly searching for new ways to serve our members and the Hong Kong business community. Don't be surprised if you read another innovative idea in a future *Bulletin* soon. This is how we stay ahead of the other fine business associations in town. Many of them are very dynamic and useful, and many of them work with us closely. But if we do the above four aspects of our job well and if we constantly look for new ways to improve our performance, we will retain our premier status in Hong Kong far into the 21st century. 13

Eden Y Woon has been the Director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce since May 1997

入門網站，工商資訊與服務包羅萬有。雖然網上學習能讓會員安坐辦公室或家中進修，定然是大勢所趨，但工作坊、研討會、午餐會和考察團等傳統服務在提供最新資訊，以及拓展與講者、官員、外商和會員間關係上依然重要。人與人之間的聯繫不可被取代，但可藉科技使其完善。

以上是總商會為迎接跨進第三個世紀所面臨種種挑戰而訂定的對策。而我們亦會精益求精，不斷爭取新的方法，竭誠為會員以至

整體商界服務。若閣下從未來的《工商月刊》中得悉總商會的新意念，請勿驚訝。這是我們致力在眾多本地商會中突圍而出的竅訣。他們當中不乏活力充沛而具實際價值的，而且有些更與我們有著緊密的聯繫。然而，倘我們能盡力做好上述四項工作，並不斷努力改進表現，必然能在二十一世紀鞏固我們的領先地位。 13

翁以登博士於1997年5月起出任香港總商會總裁。



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CHAMBER DIRECTORS 歷屆總裁

1861
J Johnson

1862-1865
J C Baldwin

1866-1887
Edward Norton

1868-1869
J W Wood

1870-1875
A Noel Blakeman

1876
N B Dennys

1877
H L Dennys

1878-1883
E George

1884-1886
H M Bailly

1887-1888
H U Jefferies

1889-1895
F Henderson

1896-1901
R C Wilcox

1902-1907
A R Lowe

1908-1921
E A M Williams

1922-1923
D K Blair

1924-1947
M F Key



1947-1975
J B Kite
祈德



1975-1988
Jimmy McGregor
麥理覺



1988-1997
Brigadier Ian Christie
祈仕德



1997-present
Dr Eden Woon
翁以登博士

CHAMBER CHAIRMEN 歷屆主席

1861
Alexander Percival
Jardine,
Matheson & Co

1862
James MacAndrew
Jardine,
Matheson & Co

1863
J J Mackenzie
Dent & Co

1864
H B Gibb
Gibb,
Livingston & Co

1865
H B Lemann
Gilman & Co

1866
John Dent
Dent & Co

1867-1868
P Ryrie
Turner & Co

1869
W J Bryans
Turner & Co



1871-1876
P Ryrie
Turner & Co

1870
W Keswick
Jardine,
Matheson & Co



1877-1881
W Keswick
Jardine,
Matheson & Co

1882-1883
F B Johnson
Jardine,
Matheson & Co



1884-1885
W Keswick
Jardine,
Matheson & Co

1886-1889
P Ryrie
Turner & Co



1890-1892
E Mackintosh
Butterfield & Swire



1893-1895
J J Keswick
Jardine,
Matheson & Co

1895
A G Wood
Gibb,
Livingston & Co

1896
A McConachie
Gilman & Co

1897-1900
R M Gray
Reiss & Co



1901
Sir Thomas Jackson
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

1902
C S Sharp
Gibb,
Livingston & Co

1903-1915
E A Hewett
*P&O Steam
Navigation Co*



1915
D Landale
*Jardine,
Matheson & Co*



1916
G T Edkins
Butterfield & Swire

1917-1918
P H Holyoak
Reiss & Co

1919
S H Dodwell
Dodwell & Co, Ltd

1920-1921
P H Holyoak
Reiss & Co

1922
A O Lang
*Gibb,
Livingston & Co*



1923
D G M Bernard
Jardine Matheson & Co

1924
J Owen Hughes
*Harry Wicking
& Co*

1925
P H Holyoak
*Holyoak, Massey
& Co, Ltd*



1926-1927
D G M Bernard
Jardine Matheson & Co

1928
T G Weall
Dodwell & Co, Ltd



1929
B D F Beith
*Jardine,
Matheson & Co*

1930
G Gordon Mackie
*Mackinnon,
Mackenzie & Co*

1931

W H Bell

*The Asiatic Petroleum
Co (South China), Ltd*

1932

J A Plummer
Bradley & Co

1933-34

G Gordon Mackie
*Mackinnon,
Mackenzie & Co*

1932

T H R Shaw
*(Acting)
Butterfield & Swire*

1935

W H Bell

*The Asiatic
Petroleum Co
(South China), Ltd*

1936

S H Dodwell
Dodwell & Co, Ltd

1937

M T Johnson
*Mackinnon,
Mackenzie & Co*

1938

A L Shields

Shewan, Tomes & Co

1939

T E Pearce
*John D Hutchison
& Co Ltd*

1940

J K Bousfield
*Asiatic Petroleum Co
(South China), Ltd*

1941

S H Dodwell
Dodwell & Co, Ltd

1942-1945

War in the Pacific

1946-1947

R D Gillespie
*Imperial Chemical
Industries, (China),
Ltd*



1948

C C Roberts
Butterfield & Swire

1948-49
P S Cassidy
*John D Hutchison &
Co, Ltd*



1951
P S Cassidy
*John D Hutchison
& Co, Ltd*

1950
C C Roberts
Butterfield & Swire

1952
H J Collar
*Imperial Chemical
Industries (China),
Ltd*



1953
C Blaker
Gilman & Co, Ltd

1954-1955
J A Blackwood
Butterfield & Swire



1956-1957
C Blaker
Gilman & Co, Ltd



1958-1959
J D Clague
John D Hutchison & Co, Ltd



1960
G M Goldsack
Dodwell & Co, Ltd



1961-1962
W C G Knowles
Butterfield & Swire



1963-1964
S S Gordon
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews



1965-1966
G R Ross
Deacon & Co, Ltd



1967
J Dickson Leach, OBE
*Union Insurance Society
of Canton Ltd*



1968-1969
M A R Herries, OBE, MC
Jardine, Matheson & Co, Ltd



1970-1971
GMB Salmon
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co



1972-1973
PG Williams
Dodwell & Co, Ltd



1974-1975
Peter Foxon
Gilman & Co, Ltd



1976-1977
Leslie W Gordon
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews
高登 羅兵威會計師事務所



1978-1979
N A Rigg
雷勵祖



1980-1981
David Kennedy Newbigging
Jardine, Matheson & Co, Ltd
紐璧堅 怡和



1982-1983
John L Marden
Wheelöck Marden
馬登 會德豐



1984-1985 **Jack Tang**
*South Seas Textile Manufacturing
Company Ltd.*
唐顯千 南海紡織



1986-1987
Tom Clydesdale
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews
格士德 羅兵威會計師事務所



1988 **Allen Lee, CBE,**
FHKIE, JP
Sonca
李鵬飛 崇佳企業



1988-1990
Helmut Sohmen
World-Wide Shipping Agency
蘇海文 環球輪船代理



1991
Vincent HS Lo
Shui On Group
羅康瑞 瑞安集團



1992-1993
Paul MF Cheng
Inchcape
鄭明訓 英之傑



1994-1995
William Fung
Li & Fung
馮國輪 利豐



1996-1997
James Tien
Manhattan Garments
田北俊 萬泰製衣



1998
Peter Sutch
Swire Group
薩秉達 太古集團



1999-Present
CC Tung
OOCL
董建威 東方海外貨櫃航運

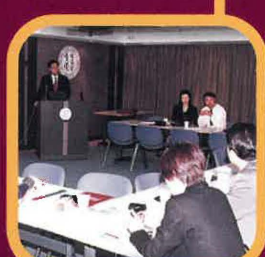


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Capacity 座位數目	110 seats 座位 (1,300 sq ft)	40-60 seats (830 sq ft)	15-30 seats 座位 (470 sq ft)	5-8 seats 座位 (135 sq ft)
09:00 - 17:30	\$8,100	\$5,200	\$2,950	\$840
09:00 - 13:00 or 13:00 - 17:00	\$5,600	\$3,600	\$2,000	\$580
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Founding members: Then and now

The Chamber's founders consisted of 62 subscribers from eight nationalities – American, British, Danish, French, German, Indian, Jewish and Parsee. Among them, the longest-serving and most loyal member is the Standard Chartered Bank. Known then as the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the bank is the only founder which has remained a member to this date. The only other founding member that still exists today is Jardine, Matheson & Co, which would have matched the same record but for a break in membership shortly before 1869.

Throughout the years, the other founding members have either closed down or lost their identity. Some modern-day Chamber members, however, do have “founder's blood” in them. One example is Inchcape, which holds two of the Chamber's founding members, namely, Gilman & Co and Gibb Livingston & Co, although the latter are not on the Chamber's current membership.

One of the Chamber's founding members was the Mercantile Bank (originally known as the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China), which was at one time a note-issuing bank along with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Standard Chartered Bank. It was acquired by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1959 and sold to Citibank in 1984. In 1987, it was bought by the Mitsubishi Bank, whereupon its license was revoked.

Another founding member, the American firm Russell & Co, became what is now the Bull and Bear Pub, a Chamber member in 1991. The original Russell & Co was a major player in the 1860s. Its partner Warren Delano Jr was one of the members of the Chamber's first General Committee, making him the first American to have been elected to that position. He was also a close relation – probably uncle – of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who became the 32nd President of the United States from 1933 to 1945.

The firm itself was taken over by British firm Shewan & Co in 1891, became Shewan, Tomes & Co in 1895, and later Shewan Tomes (Traders) Limited. It was acquired by Wheelock Marden & Co in 1951 and subsequently absorbed into the John D. Hutchison Group. Following a series of business restructuring, Shewan Tomes (Traders) Limited became the Bull & Bear Pub, and together with other companies of the John D. Hutchison Group, it was acquired by Inchcape Pacific in 1990. Shortly after joining the Chamber, the

pub was sold to a management and investor buy-out and it resigned from the Chamber in 1992.

A few companies in Hong Kong may have their roots in some founding members of the Chamber, although their full corporate history has yet to be examined. One example is that of Ruttonjee Estates Continuation Ltd, a current Chamber member, which is probably connected with the Chamber founder member Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha & Co.



THE LOYAL SUPPORTERS

Apart from the founding members, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is another longest-serving member of the Chamber, having an unbroken membership record since 1865 when it was established. German trading firm Melchers joined as early as 1869. They are the oldest members of the Chamber other than the founders Chartered Bank and Jardine Matheson.

Although the business environment of Hong Kong is rapidly changing, a few “centenarians” can still be found remaining in the Chamber. They include investor banker Credit Agricole Indosuez and law firm Johnson Stokes and Master which joined in 1895, trader Jebson & Co and Hongkong and China Gas which both joined in 1896. Green Island Cement joined in 1900 and is a still very active member today.

A number of well-known companies joined in 1903, including British-American Tobacco, Butterfield and Swire (today's John Swire and Sons), Hongkong Land, Lane Crawford, Mobil Oil and Wharf (then Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co). The next year saw Deacons, Hong Kong Telephone (now Pacific Century Cyberworks) and Peninsula and Oriental (now P&O Nedlloyd) added to the Chamber member list. Lowe Bingham & Matthews (now PricewaterhouseCoopers) joined in 1907 and the Shell Company in 1908. American

trader Connell Brothers became a member in 1910 while milk products distributor Nestle joined in 1911. The membership of these companies are all more than 90 years old.

There may be quite a few long-serving companies which are present in the Chamber membership under other names. For example, Union Insurance Society of Canton joined in 1885, but its membership was transferred recently to its group company AXA General Insurance Hong Kong. Trading firm Dodwell was a member since 1903; it was later purchased by the Li & Fung group and its membership now comes under to Li & Fung (Exports). **B**

since 1948



1948年、本集團於上環永吉街創立辦事處，同年亦加入成為香港總商會會員，由於業務發展所需、而選址於文咸東街建立六層高之總部大樓，經營多年、業務拓展順利，後因土地發展重建計劃而需遷往德輔道中辦事處，現時本集團總辦事處遷回文咸東街、土地發展計劃所建成新紀元廣場之中遠大廈31樓全層，現址樓面總面積達二萬多平方呎，廣闊之空間為本集團二百多員工提供舒適之辦公環境，亦為本集團主要經營之出入口貿易、股票、財務及地產業務提供足夠之未來發展需求。

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創會會員今昔錄

香

港總商會創會會員共有 62 位，國籍包括美國、英國、丹麥、法國、德國、印度、猶太和帕西。其中以渣打銀行的入會歷史最悠久，它的前身為 **Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China**，是唯一迄今仍保留會籍的創會會員。怡和洋行(原名 **Jardine, Matheson & Co**)是本會另一歷史最悠久的會員，若非於 1869 年前曾一度短暫中止會籍，該公司的入會年期將等同於渣打銀行。

多年來，其他創會會員有的已經倒閉，有的被收購後經已易名。不過，部份現有會員其實與一些創會會員有著某種「血緣」關係。以英之傑為例，集團轄下其中兩間公司均為本會創會會員，包括太平洋行(前身為其士洋行)及仁記洋行，雖然後者現時已經不再在本會會員名錄中出現。

友利銀行亦是創會會員之一(原為 **Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China**)，它曾一度與匯豐和渣打並列為香港三大發鈔銀行。該銀行於 1959 年被匯豐收購，1984 年轉售予萬國寶通銀行，1987 年給三菱銀行收購後，其銀行牌照便被終止。

美資的其昌洋行亦是創會會員之一，但現時已轉變成為牛與熊酒吧，後者於 1991 年加入本會。其昌洋行在 1860 年代非常積極參與本會會務，公司合夥人德拉諾(**Warren Delano**)更是本會首屆理事會的理事，亦是首位擔任該職的美國人。德拉諾據稱是美國第 32 任總統羅斯福(**F D Roosevelt**)(1933 至 45 年)的叔伯。

其昌洋行後於 1891 年給一間名為休恩公司的英資洋行收購，並且在 1895 年易名為休恩托姆斯公司，其後再易名為休恩托姆斯(貿易)有限公司，1951 年被會德豐收購，最後納入和記集團旗下。經過多番業務重整後，該公司變成牛與熊酒吧，1990 年連同和記集團其他公司被英之傑太平洋有限公司收購。牛與熊酒吧加入本會後不久，即被公司管理層收購，並於 1992 年退會。

香港現存的一些公司可能與本會某些創會會員有著源遠流長、千絲萬縷的關係，值得深入研究。其中一個例子是律敦治繼業有限公司，公司目前仍是本會會員。從公司的名稱可見，該公司可能與本會創會會員 **Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha & Co** 有著某些聯繫。

支持本會 不離不棄

除了以上創會會員，匯豐銀行也稱得上是本會另一資深會員。匯豐銀行於 1865 年成立，並於同年入會，自始從無中斷會籍。另外，德資貿易洋行美最時亦早於 1869 年加入本會。這兩間機構均是繼渣打銀行和怡和洋行後，入會年期最長的會員。

雖然香港營商環境急劇變遷，但入會迄今的「百年會員」還能追溯一二，其中包括投資銀行機構—東方匯理銀行；於 1895 年入會的孖士打律師行；1896 年入會的捷成洋行與香港中華煤氣；1900 年加入、現時仍積極參與會務的青洲英坭。1903 年入會的著名企業包括英美煙草、**Butterfield & Swire** (現為香港太古集團)、置地、連卡佛、美孚石油及九龍倉(前身為香港九龍貨倉)。隨後一年在本會會員名冊上出現的，有的近

LIST OF FOUNDING MEMBERS

Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co (British)
 Messrs Dent & Co (British)
 Messrs Turner & Co (British)
 Messrs Russell & Co (American)
 The Oriental Bank Corporation
 Messrs Gibb Livingston & Co (British)
 Messrs Gilman & Co (British)
 Messrs Johnson & Co (Probably British)
 Messrs Lindsay & Co (British)
 Messrs Fletcher & Co (British)
 Messrs Smith Kennedy & Co (British)
 The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China
 Messrs Augustine Heard & Co (American)
 Messrs Birley & Co (British)
 The Commercial Bank of India
 The Agra & United Service Bank
 Messrs Siemssen & Co (German)
 Messrs Bull Purdon & Co (Probably British)
 Messrs A Ellissen & Co (Probably British)
 Messrs Gifford & Co (Probably British)
 Messrs Wetmore Cryder & Co (American)
 Messrs Vaucher Freres (French)
 Messrs Koopmanochap & Bosman (Nationality not certain)
 Messrs Olyphant & Co (American)
 Messrs Wm Pustau & Co (German)
 Messrs N. Duus & Co (Danish)
 Messrs Phillips Moore & Co (British)
 Messrs Holliday Wise & Co (British)
 Messrs Alfred Wilkinson & Co (Probably British)
 Messrs Lyall Still & Co (British)
 Messrs Bourjeau Hubener & Co (German)

律師行、香港電話(現為電訊盈科)、鐵行(現為鐵行渣華)。羅兵咸會計師事務所(現為羅兵咸永道會計師事務所)於 1907 年加入；蜆殼公司於 1908 年加入；美商公利洋行於 1910 年加入；奶品分銷商雀巢於 1911 年加入；以上所列公司的會籍均多於 90 年之久。

創會會員名單

Messrs D W MacKenzie & Co (Probably British)
 Messrs Schaeffer & Co (German)
 Edward Gassett Esq (Nationality not certain)
 Douglas Lapraik Esq (British)
 Messrs Nowrojee & Co (Parsee)
 Messrs R. H. Camajee & Co (Parsee)
 Messrs P. & D. N. Camajee & Co (Parsee)
 Messrs P.F. Cama & Co (Parsee)
 Messrs D.N. Mody & Co (Parsee)
 Messrs Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co (Parsee)
 Messrs F B Cama & Co (Parsee)
 Messrs Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha & Co (Parsee)
 Messrs Jairaz Fazul & Co (Indian)
 Messrs Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co (Indian)
 Messrs Ameeroodeen Jaffeerbhoy & Co (Indian)
 Messrs Jamsetjee Ardasir & Co (Parsee)
 The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
 Messrs Walker Borradaile & Co (probably British)
 Messrs R. Mc.Gregor & Co (Probably British)
 Messrs Oxford & Co (Probably British)
 Messrs Smith Archer & Co (American)
 Messrs David Sassoon Sons & Co (Jewish)
 Granville Sharp Esq (British)
 M. Pestonjee Setna Esq (Parsee)
 Peerbhoy Rowjee Esq (Parsee)
 Nanjabhoy Sozon Esq (Probably Parsee)
 Messrs Adam Scott & Co of Canton (British)
 Messrs Reiss & Co of Canton (British)
 Messrs Margesson & Co of Canton (Nationality not certain)
 Messrs John Burd & Co (Danish)
 Messrs Stephenson & Co (British)

另外，一些入會歷史悠久的機構現改以其他名稱出現於本會的會員名冊上，例如於1885年加入的於仁保險，其會籍最近已轉讓予其集團機構安盛保險。天祥洋行於1903年加入本會，其後被利豐集團收購，現時該公司的會籍從屬利豐（出口）有限公司。



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入會年份：1861

怡和太平洋有限公司

怡和始創於十八世紀末，其時，東印度公司憑英皇特許的經營權，壟斷了英、印和遠東的貿易。

隨著歐洲的消費需求不斷提升，公司遂從中國輸入茶葉和絲綢以應所需，但由於中國無需相應的貨品作為報酬，故國際收支平衡出現問題。

為解決這問題，公司於是從印度出口生棉紗和走私鴉片到中國。從事這類私人交易的商人，均須在設於廣州的特許公司和代理洋行註冊，怡和為代理洋行之一。怡和以白銀收益結算倫敦和印度特許公司的帳單，用這個方式完成涉及三方的交易，因而無須從歐洲運載大量貨幣至中國。

William Jardine本是東印度洋行海事服務的駐船醫生，與Jardine Matheson同屬蘇格蘭裔，均具創業遠見，兩人當時已註冊為私人貿易商。1832年，他們加入廣州一大代理行Magniac & Co為合夥人。及至同年7月1日，股權分三的Jardine Matheson正式成立，業務遠遍歐洲、澳洲和拉丁美洲。

其後，公司在香港購入首幅土地——東角第一地

段。當時，私人貿易商在鴉片貿易遇上困難，1839年，情況更趨白熱化，英商被逐出廣州和澳門，被迫在停泊於香港海港的渡船上生活和經營生意。英國貿易大臣要求協助，經短暫對峙後，在Chuenpee會議中進行談判。英商獲准使用香港的土地，但沒有土地擁有權。賣地開始，怡和便購地興建辦公室和貨倉。

戰爭結束後，香港正式成為英國殖民地，商人可享有較大的自由，於是怡和在港展開船務融資、借貸及其他一般商人銀行融資業務。

1844年，公司把總部遷往東角，當時員工數目僅20人。同年，公司採用了「怡和」為中文名稱，取其歡樂、和諧之意。怡和創辦人的侄兒David Jardine晉身成為香港大班，也是首兩位獲委任行政、立法兩局非官守議員之一。自始，公司一直積極參與本港的政策制定和立法事務。



Jardine Matheson's building in Central.
怡和位於中環的建築物。

Year joined, 1861

Standard Chartered Bank

The Chartered Bank joined the HKGCC as a founder member just two years after setting up a branch in Hong Kong. The origin of The Chartered Bank — the longest established bank in Hong Kong — is steeped in the historical and political events in the mid-1800s. It owes its existence to a far-sighted Scot named James Wilson, a Member of Parliament, a keen businessman, and the founder of The Economist — still one of the world's leading journals.

The name Standard Chartered comes from the two original banks from which it was founded — The Char-

tered Bank of India, Australia and China, and The Standard Bank of British South Africa.

The Chartered Bank was founded by James Wilson following the grant of a Royal Charter by Queen Victoria in 1853, while The Standard Bank was founded in the Cape Province of South Africa in 1862 by John Paterson. Both companies were keen to capitalise on the huge expansion of trade and to earn the handsome profits to be made from financing the movement of goods from Europe to the East and to Africa.

In those early years, both banks prospered. Chartered opened its first branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Shanghai in 1858, followed by Hong Kong and Singapore in 1859. With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and the extension of the

telegraph to China in 1871, Chartered was well placed to expand and develop its business. Traditional business was in cotton from Bombay, indigo and tea from Calcutta, rice in Burma, sugar from Java, tobacco from Sumatra, hemp in Manila and silk from Yokohama.

In South Africa, Standard, having established a considerable number of branches, was prominent in financing the development of the diamond fields of Kimberley from 1867 and later extended its network further north to the new town of Johannesburg when gold was dis-

covered there in 1885. Half the output of the second largest gold field in the world passed through The Standard Bank on its way to London.

Both banks — at that time still quite separate companies — survived the First World War and the Depression, but were directly affected by the wider conflict of the Second World War in terms of loss of business and closure of branches. There were also longer term effects for both banks as countries in Asia and Africa gained their independence in the '50s and '60s.

Each acquired other small banks along the way and spread their networks further. In 1969, the decision was made by Chartered and by Standard to undergo a friendly merger. They decided to counterbalance their network with expansion in Europe and the United States. Further expansion also took place in Standard Chartered's traditional markets in Asia and Africa. All appeared to be going well, when a hostile takeover bid was made for the group by Lloyds Bank of the United Kingdom in 1986.

When the bid was defeated, Standard Chartered entered a period of change. Like many British banks, provisions had to be made against third world debt exposure and against loans to corporations and entrepreneurs who could not meet their commitments. Standard Chartered began a series of divestments notably in the United States and South Africa, and also entered into a number of asset sales. In mid 1993, Sir Patrick Gillam became Chairman. He made it clear that Standard Chartered would grow and develop its strong franchises in Asia, the Middle East and Africa using its operations in the United Kingdom and North America to provide customers with a bridge between these markets. Secondly, it would focus on consumer, corporate and institutional banking, and on the provision of treasury services — areas in which the group had particular strength and expertise.

In August 2000, the US\$1.34 billion acquisition of Grindlays Bank was completed. This made Standard Chartered the leading international bank in India and the other countries of South Asia, strengthened the group's competitive position in the Middle East and brought to the group a respected private banking business.

In September 2000 the group agreed to acquire Chase's Hong Kong consumer banking business for US\$1.32 billion, which makes Standard Chartered the leader in Hong Kong cards. At that time it was also announced that Chartered Trust had been sold to Lloyds TSB for £627 million.



STANDARD CHARTERED BANK

The Chartered Bank building in Hong Kong circa 1861.
1861 年開香港渣打銀行。

入會年份：1861

渣打銀行

渣打銀行在港設立分行後僅兩年，即加盟總商會，成為創會會員之一。渣打銀行是本港歷史最悠久的銀行，起源可追溯至十九世紀中葉。該行由蘇格蘭人 James Wilson 創辦。他目光遠大，身兼英國國會議員和商界領袖，也是《經濟學人》的創辦人。至今，該雜誌仍是全球居領導地位的財經雜誌。

銀行的名稱取自兩間母公司－The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China 和 The Standard Bank of British South Africa。

James Wilson 於 1853 年獲維多利亞女皇頒發特許證後，創立 The Chartered Bank；John Paterson

則於 1862 年在南非好望角省創立 The Standard Bank。兩家公司均銳意乘蓬勃的貿易發展趨勢，為歐洲至東方和南非的貨運提供融資服務，從中獲利。

早年，兩家銀行業務日益興旺，Chartered 銀行於 1858 年在孟買、加爾各答和上海首度開設分行；1859 年，又分別在香港和新加坡另開新行。隨著蘇伊士運河在 1869 年啟用，以及電報服務於 1871 年遠及中國，Chartered 銀行穩握擴充業務的優勢，當時經營的傳統貿易業務包括孟買的棉花、加爾各答的靛青和茶葉、緬甸的米、爪哇的糖、蘇門答臘的煙草、馬尼拉的大麻和橫濱的絲綢。

在南非，Standard 銀行亦開設了數間分行，以 1867 年為金伯利的鑽石礦場發展項目提供融資，尤為稱著。1885 年，約翰內斯堡發現金礦後，該行更把業務網絡向北伸展。這全球第二大金礦場的一半出產經由 Standard 銀行運至倫敦。

兩家銀行當時仍為各自獨立的機構，均能安然渡過第一次世界大戰和經濟大衰退，但卻難逃第二次世界大戰的厄運，兩家銀行損失重大，導致數間分行倒閉。五、六十年代，亞洲和非洲多個地區相繼獨立，對兩家銀行的影響更為深遠。

兩家銀行分別各自收購其他小型銀行，進一步擴充業務網絡。1969 年，兩家銀行決定善意合併，並致力拓展歐美業務網絡，以取得業務上的平衡發展。同時，渣打亦繼續擴展原有在亞洲和非洲的市場，發展一片順景，及至 1986 年，渣打遇上英國 Lloyds 銀行提出惡意收購。

收購行動告吹後，渣打面臨轉變階段。銀行須仿效不少英國銀行的做法，為第三世界的債務和企業的呆壞賬作撥備安排。渣打在美國和南非開始一連串撤資行動，出售數項資產。1993 年中，Patrick Gillam 爵士成為渣打主席，他清楚表明，銀行將借助旗下的英美業務，擴充和發展在亞洲、中東和非洲的龐大業務，方便客戶接通世界各地的市場。另外，渣打將集中發展零售、企業、機構等銀行服務，並提供銀行尤為卓越的財資服務。

2000 年 8 月，渣打耗資 13.4 億美元完成收購 Grindlays 銀行，令渣打成為印度和南亞首屈一指的國際銀行，增強集團在中東的競爭優勢，有助各類私人銀行業務的發展。

2000 年 9 月，集團與美國大通銀行簽署協議，斥資 13.2 億美元收購大通銀行香港區零售銀行業務，令渣打銀行高踞香港信用卡市場領導地位，同時渣打亦宣佈，以 6 億 2,700 萬英鎊將渣打信託售予 Lloyds TSB。

B



STANDARD CHARTERED BANK

Standard Chartered Bank's building in Central.
中環渣打銀行大廈。

Year joined, 1865

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Established in Hong Kong and Shanghai in 1865, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation served the needs of the merchants of the China coast and financed the growing trade between China, Europe and North America. Today, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is a principal member of the HSBC Group — one of the world's largest banking and financial services organisation.

During the early 1860s the European trading houses, or honges, operating in the China coast were making substantial profits from trading goods carried by the famous clipper ships and had ambitious plans to expand. The local financial market in Hong Kong at the time, however, was only just beginning to develop.

In the first few years of Hong Kong's growth as a trading centre, the financing came almost exclusively from the major trading houses themselves. But by 1864 several Indian and London-based joint stock banks had set up branches in Hong Kong. Controlled from overseas directors who had little knowledge of or interest in the affairs of Hong Kong, this gave rise to a general feeling among the local business leaders that their interests would be better served by a bank owned, managed and operated locally.

The stimulus to action came when word reached Hong Kong that a group of financiers in Bombay were forming their own Bank of China, to be chartered in London and based in Hong Kong, but with no more than a small fraction of its shares allocated to the China-coast business community it was intended to serve. News of this reached Thomas Sutherland, the Hong Kong Superintendent of the Peninsula and Orient Steam Navigation Company (later to become Sir Thomas and the Chairman of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, a member of the British Parliament and a director of what was to become the Midland Bank).

On the basis of an article he read on banking in Scotland, Mr Sutherland worked overnight to draw up a prospectus for an institution to be operated on sound

"Scottish banking principles." The next day he took it to his legal adviser, E H Pollard, and together they solicited support. Within a matter of days a provisional committee had been formed. The total capital was set at HK\$5 million and all the shares allotted to Hong Kong were quickly taken up. When the representative of the Bank of China arrived from Bombay several weeks later, he could find no one to take his shares or agree to become a director.

The provisional committee was chaired by the chief partner of a prominent trading firm and its members represented

major international interest in Hong Kong. Far from being exclusively British, its composition was highly cosmopolitan. Membership included American, German and Scandinavian merchants, Bombay-based David Sassoon and Co, and two Parsee members representing the Indian trading houses.

The bank opened for business in Hong Kong, under the managership of Victor Kresser, on March 3, 1865, and in Shanghai, under David McLean, one month later on April 3. The Hong Kong office was located at 1 Queen's Road. To this day, the site and address of the Bank's successive headquarters have remained the same.

An early problem encountered by the bank's founders was the method of incorporation. At the time, a colonial bank requiring limited liability could incorporate either under a Royal Charter conforming to Colonial

Banking Regulations — which also conferred the privilege of issuing banknotes and holding government funds — or under British banking legislation. In either case, the board of directors and the effective head office had to be situated in Britain, which would eradicate the original concept of a locally based institution. Following representations to London, however, the U.K. Treasury agreed to incorporation under a special Hong Kong ordinance complying with the Colonial Banking Regulations and, in December 1866, the bank, which had started a life under a local Companies Ordinance as the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, assumed the name The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.



A postcard view of the Queen's Road entrance to the head office building of HSBC in 1915.

1915年匯豐銀行總部皇后大道中入口。

入會年份：1865

香港上海匯豐銀行

香港上海匯豐銀行於**1865**年在香港和上海成立，服務中國沿岸的商人，並為中國、歐洲及北美之間日益蓬勃的貿易提供融資服務。時至今日，該行成為匯豐集團的重要成員，而後者則是全球最大的銀行和金融服務機構之一。

1860年代初期，中國沿岸的歐洲洋行以著名的快速帆船運載貿易商品，藉此賺取厚利。這些洋行一心大展鴻圖，但當時香港的金融市場還在起步階段。

香港發展為貿易中心初年，商貿融資絕大多數來自各大商行。到了**1864**年，印度和倫敦的銀行合股在港開設多家分行。這些銀行由海外的董事管理，對香港事務缺乏認識和關注。因此，本港商界領袖普遍認為，銀行若由本地人持有、管理及經營，將更能照顧他們的權益。

當時，孟買一批金融家打算在倫敦申領特許牌照，自組「中國銀行」，並在港設立總部，服務中國沿岸的商人；不過，這些商人只獲分配該行小部份的股份。其後，Peninsula & Orient Steam Navigation Co 香港區主管 Thomas Sutherland 獲悉此事（他後來獲封爵，並出任該公司主席、英國國會議員和米特蘭銀行前身的董事）。

Sutherland 根據一篇關於蘇格蘭銀行業的文章，通宵達旦編寫計劃書，建議按照完善的「蘇格蘭式銀行經營原則」經營銀行。翌日，他把計劃書交給法律顧問 E H Pollard，二人繼而四出尋求支持。僅需數天，二人便成立了臨時委員會。其時，銀行的總資本訂為**500**萬港元，配售予香港的股份迅即認購一空。數星期後，「中國銀行」的代表從孟買到港，已找不到人願意購買股份或擔任董事。

臨時委員會的主席由一家大商行的主要合夥人擔任，成員則來自本港主要的跨國公司。委員會並非單由英國商人壟斷，成員來自多國，包括美、德及北歐的商人、孟買公司 David Sassoon & Co，以及兩名代表印度商行的帕西人。

該行於**1865**年**3月3日**在香港啟業，並由 Victor Kresser 領導。一個月後，即**4月3日**，在 David Mclean 的領導下，該行亦於上海開業。香港總行設於皇后大道中一號。時至今日，該行歷代總部仍然座落於此。

該行創立之初，創辦人便須解決註冊問題。當時，若要在殖民地成立有限償付責任的銀行，方法之一是根據《殖民地銀行規則》申領皇家特許狀，領有特許狀者可授予發鈔及持有政府債券的特權；方法之二是按照英國的銀行法註冊。無論採用哪種方式，銀行的董事會及實際營運的總部必須設於英國，這項規定無疑違反了銀行扎根香港的構想。其後，銀行向英國政府多次申述，終獲英國財政部同意，讓該行按香港一條符合《殖民地銀行規則》的條例註冊成立。**1866**年**12月**，該行根據本港《公司法》展開新一頁，定名為香港上海匯豐銀行。



The modern headquarters of HSBC in Hong Kong.
香港上海匯豐銀行現代化總部。

Year joined, 1869

Melchers (HK) Limited



Melchers & Co Hong Kong's first office.
美最時設於香港的首個辦事處。

Although the HKGCC's role in the trading life of Melchers (HK) Ltd has diminished somewhat, John Borland, managing director of the company, still believes the relationship is an important one.

"The HKGCC is a venerable institution — our history and the HKGCC's goes back a long way," he said.

Melchers was founded in 1806 by Anton Friedrich Melchers as a private partnership in Bienen, Germany. It concentrated on foreign trade in North and Central America during the first 60 years, but this focus shifted to the Far East with the establishment of a branch in Hong Kong in 1866.

Being one of the most prominent German trading firms in Hong Kong, Melchers (HK) Ltd., became a member of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce in 1869.

Mr Borland said the HKGCC was extremely important to them before the German Industry and Commerce opened up two decades ago.

"Up to about 20 years ago the HKGCC was a hub of commercial and trading activities for us. We would seek trading customers and partners there and it was the only place to get Certificates of Origin for trading. However since the German Industry and Commerce opened that became more relevant to our needs," he said.

Mr Borland stressed, however, that the relationship between Melchers (HK) Ltd., and the HKGCC is still valuable.

"We play quite an active role in attending Chamber luncheons and roundtables which often feature very useful and topical speakers. We also utilise the training seminars for some of our staff," he said.

In 1869 the Hong Kong branch of Melchers was responsible for general trading activities and acting as a commissioning agent. Soon after they opened their first office at 2 Granham Street in Hong Kong, the old firm of Dent and Company failed. This provided an opportunity for them to acquire Dent and Company's old premises which was larger and at a more convenient location on Pedder's Wharf.

The business quickly prospered with the continuing development of China trade and in 1877 a branch was established in Shanghai with four further branches in China by 1900. The success of the Far East business saw the managing partner, Mr Friesland, become a director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in 1872.

The Hong Kong office was re-established in 1952 following the group's inactivity during the war years although the business was not substantially re-built until the early 1960s. The business was initially based on exports from China to Europe, but the development of the region's manufacturing industry saw the growth of the company's machinery import business.

Today, the company remains focused on the export of textiles and sundries to Europe and the import of machinery, power tools and industrial materials into the Greater China region.

"The company's success will continue to be based on the prosperous trading history of the region and its ability to adapt to the changing business and political conditions. However, traditional traders are a dying breed. Increasingly you cannot just be the middleman but have to offer value-added service as well," he said.

B



Melchers & Co Hong Kong staff in 1866. 1866 年美最時香港員工。

入會年份：1869

美最時(香港)有限公司

儘管在美最時(香港)有限公司的貿易業務中，香港總商會擔當的角色已不復當年重要，但該公司董事總經理 John Borland 相信，雙方仍維繫著重要的關係。

他說：「香港總商會是一家備受尊崇的組織。本公司與總商會的歷史，淵緣甚深。」

美最時是一家私營合夥企業，於 1806 年由 Anton Friedrich Melchers 在德國 Bremen 創立。成立後首 60 年，公司主要從事北美和中美洲貿易，但 1866 年在香港成立分公司後，業務重點便轉向遠東地區。

美最時是香港數一數二的德資洋行，於 1869 年加入總商會。

Borland 稱，在 20 年前，當德國工商會還未成立時，總商會對美最時極為重要。

他說：「約於 20 年前，總商會是商貿活動的中心。我們透過總商會結識客戶和貿易夥伴，而該會也是唯一的產地來源證簽發機構。然而，德國工商會成立後，便為我們提供更切合需要的服務。」

即使如此，Borland 強調，美最時與總商會所維持的關係，仍然極具價值。

他說：「我們積極參與會內的大小午餐會，這些活

動經常由專題人物主講，令人獲益良多。我們亦派員參加總商會舉辦的培訓班。」

1869 年，美最時只從事一般貿易往來，並經營代理業務。該公司在嘉咸街二號設立首個辦事處後不久，適逢老商號 Dent & Co 倒閉，美最時便購下該公司更寬敞、地點更適中的辦事處舊址。

隨著中國貿易不斷發展，該公司的業務蒸蒸日上。1877 年，公司在上海成立分行；1900 年，更在中國設立四家分公司。由於美最時的遠東業務成績斐然，合夥人 Friesland 於 1872 年成為香港上海匯豐銀行的董事。

該公司的業務在戰亂期間陷於停頓。其後，香港辦事處於 1952 年重開，但直至六十年代初，業務才重整旗鼓。公司起初主要經營中國至歐洲的出口業務，但隨著區內的製造業勃興，該公司便拓展機械進口業。

今天，該公司的主要業務是出口紡織品及雜貨至歐洲，以及進口機械、電動工具和工業原料至大中華地區。

Borland 說：「公司的成功，將繼續有賴區內多年來蓬勃的貿易發展，以及公司本身適應商業和政治環境轉變的能力。舊式的貿易經營方式已逐漸式微。時至今日，貿易公司不可單純是一位中介人，更要提供增值服務。」

Year joined, 1885

AXA GENERAL INSURANCE HONG KONG LIMITED

AXA General Insurance Hong Kong Ltd is a member of the global AXA Group, the world's number one insurance and asset management group (based on 1999 revenue). In Hong Kong, the company is one of the top five general insurers with 170 years of experience in Asia. The company can trace its roots back to 1835, when Union Insurance Society of Canton was formed in China. In 1960, the Company was acquired by Guardian Assurance. Eight years later, Guardian and the Royal Exchange, established in 1720, merged to form Guardian Royal Exchange and became one of the largest insurance groups in the UK. In 1999, AXA acquired the Guardian Royal Exchange. In Hong Kong, AXA Insurance merged with Guardian Insurance to become AXA General Insurance on January 1, 2000.

入會年份：1885

安盛保險有限公司

安盛保險有限公司是安盛集團旗下機構，按1999年收入計算，安盛集團屬全球最大的保險及資產管理集團。安盛保險是香港五大一般保險公司之一，擁有

170年在亞洲經營業務的經驗。公司的歷史可追溯至1835年在中國成立的於仁保險。1960年，於仁保險被嘉安保險收購。八年後，嘉安保險與1720年成立的皇家交易所合併，成為嘉安皇家交易所保險集團，躋身英國最大保險公司之列。1999年，安盛集團收購嘉安皇家交易所保險集團。在香港，嘉安保險與安盛保險於2000年1月1日正式合併成為安盛保險有限公司。

Year joined, 1895

CREDIT AGRICOLE INDOSUEZ

Credit Agricole Indosuez was founded in 1997 by the alliance of two century-old institutions: Credit Agricole, and Banque Indosuez, which was formed through the 1975 merger of Banque de l'Indochine and Banque de Suez.

入會年份：1895

東方匯理銀行

東方匯理銀行於1997年成立，由Credit Agricole和法國東方銀行兩間歷史悠久的機構聯盟組成。法國東方銀行於1975年由Banque de l'Indochine和Banque de Suez合併而成。

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《工商月刊》為香港總商會出版的月刊。



Year joined, 1895

Johnson Stokes & Master

Ever since joining the HKGCC in 1895 Johnson Stokes & Master and the Chamber have enjoyed a rich and varied history.

Simon Ip, senior partner of Johnson Stokes & Master, said that the association between the two has been a very valuable and mutually supportive one.

"Through our long history of membership we have utilised the Chamber both to expand our networks and as an information provider for business in Hong Kong and the region. We regularly attend Chamber functions, and will continue to build on this important relationship in the future," he said.

Johnson Stokes & Master started life in Hong Kong in 1863, although it was known by the name Edmund Sharp at that time, the sole proprietor. By the time the firm joined the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce in 1895 it was known as Johnson Stokes & Master.

In 1895, Alfred Bulmer Johnson, who had joined previously in 1876, was now senior partner, with Alfred Stokes and Godfrey Master as supporting partners. At the time of joining the Chamber, Johnson Stokes & Master was already legal adviser to The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Shipping had revived from a slump a year before and the firm was instructed on a series of cases in the Admiralty Court. The Shanghai office, set up in 1893 at the International Settlement in Shanghai, was also doing well.

On December 1, 1896, Johnson resigned his position of Crown Solicitor which he had held from 1882 and he also retired from private practice at the firm. On this occasion, the succession of the Crown Solicitorship passed not to the firm's next in command — Stokes who was in Shanghai, running the Shanghai branch of the firm — but to the next most senior solicitor in the colony, Henry Lardner Dennys.

In July 1897, Johnson Stokes & Master engaged the firm's first Hong Kong-born solicitor — the Oxford-educated Wei Wah-on, son of a compradore of the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

In 1936, after a quarter of a century in Prince's Building, the firm moved into the air-conditioned offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building. After the Second World War, Hong Kong was in a sorry state but confidence in the colony remained and Johnson Stokes & Master resumed business in the Bank Building.

In the early 1960s, the firm rationalised its working methods and embraced technology. Solicitors began to focus on specialised practice areas. The late sixties and early

入會年份：1895

孖士打律師行



孖士打律師行於1895年加入本會後，雙方共同成長，共享成果。

該行首席合夥人葉錫安表示，我們與總商會互相支持，並建立了有價值的聯繫。

他說：「我們入會多年以來，一直透過總商會擴展人脈網絡，收取本港及區內的商業資訊。我們經常參與會內活動，將來亦會繼續與總商會發展這個重要的聯繫。」

該行於1863年在香港成立，以唯一東主的名字命名，稱為 **Edmund Sharp**。1895年，該行加入香港總商會時，以孖士打律師行登記。

Alfred Bulmer Johnson 於1876年加入該行，後於1895年晉升為首席合夥人，而其餘兩位合夥人則為 **Alfred Stokes** 和 **Godfrey Master**。該行加入本會時，已是香港上海滙豐銀行的法律顧問。當時，航運業經歷了一年的衰退後逐漸復甦，與此同時，該行獲延聘主理金鐘法院一系列案件。此外，該行於1893年在上海租界開設上海辦事處，業務蒸蒸日上。

1896年12月1日，**Johnston** 辭去自1882年起出任的民事檢察專員職位，並從此退休，結束執業生涯。當時，該行的頭號人物 **Stokes** 正在上海打理分行業務，因此，民事檢察專員一職由本港最資深的律師 **Henry Lardner Dennys** 接任。

1897年7月，該行聘請了首位香港土生律師。1936年，該行遷出沿用了25年的太子大廈寫字樓，搬往設有空調的香港上海滙豐銀行大廈。第二次大戰後，香港滿目瘡痍，但商界對本港的信心猶在，孖士打律師行於滙豐大廈重新開業。

六十年代初，該行精簡業務運作，採用新科技產品，旗下律師開始集中從事專門的法律事務。六十年代末至七十年代初，樓市復甦，金融市場空前蓬勃。七十至八十年代，隨著香港經濟起飛，該行的業務亦急速擴展，並乘著區內其他經濟體系的發展，在亞洲主要城市開設辦事處。

seventies saw a revival in the property field and financial markets were growing like never before. The firm's growth paralleled Hong Kong's rapid economic development and in the 1970s and 1980s, responding to the expansion of other regional economies, Johnson Stokes & Master began establishing offices in other major Asian cities.



The Wanchai branch of the Hong Kong and China Gas Company around the 1870s.

1870年代中華煤氣灣仔分公司。

Year joined, 1896

The Hong Kong and China Gas Company

Founded in 1862, the Hong Kong and China Gas Company (HKCG) was the first public utility in Hong Kong. Its principal business comprises the production and distribution of gas, marketing of gas and gas appliances, as well as comprehensive after-sales services. Since the 1970s, town gas has been produced from naphtha and is one of the cleanest, most efficient and environmentally-friendly fuels.



A gas lamp at Queen's Road Central in 1880.
1880年皇后大道中煤氣街燈。

The Lantau Link, a US\$68 million network project, was commissioned in 1997, bringing gas supplies to the new Chek Lap Kok International Airport and adjacent Tung Chung New Town developments. In 2000, the total pipeline network in Hong Kong extended to over 2,900 km, supplying gas to more than 1.3 million residential, commercial and industrial customers.

In 1999, HKCG took the lead in using landfill gas for commercial purpose. The use of landfill gas in gas production helps conserve natural resources and reduce the emission of carbon dioxide.

With a firm base in southern China through the establishment of joint ventures in Panyu, Zhongshan, Fangcun, and Guangzhou, HKCG continues to explore opportunities in developing city gas projects and gas-related business in Mainland China. Recently, the company has established a wholly-owned subsidiary, Towngas International Company Limited to develop business initiatives in China.

In 2000, HKCG also started to operate two dedicated liquefied petroleum gas filling stations which contribute to better air quality in Hong Kong. The company's diversification into new businesses, such as e-commerce through the "iCare" family portal, credit card, and household protection packages promise good prospects for future development.

Towngas is now widely acclaimed as a customer-focused and market-oriented company. It will continue to break new ground, contribute to the territory's well being and enhance people's quality of life. **B**

入會年份：1896

香港中華煤氣有限公司

香港中華煤氣有限公司於1862年成立，是香港首家公用事業機構。主要業務範圍包括生產和分銷煤氣、推廣和銷售煤氣及燃氣爐具，並提供全面的售後服務。自七十年代起，煤氣公司使用石腦油作為生產原料，不但清潔有效，而且符合環保原則。

1997年，煤氣公司為青嶼幹線鋪設煤氣管網，向赤鱗角新機場及毗鄰的東涌新市鎮供應煤氣，整個項目總值6,800萬美元。及至2000年，全港的輸氣管道網已長逾2,900公里，為本地130萬以上的住宅和工商用戶供應煤氣。

1999年，煤氣公司率先利用堆田沼氣作商業用途。利用堆田沼氣生產煤氣，有助保護天然資源，減少二氧化碳排放。

煤氣公司在華南奠定穩健的業務基礎，除在番禺、中山、芳村、廣州成立合營公司外，還繼續開拓內地城市煤氣工程項目，以及煤氣相關業務。為進一步發展內地業務，公司新成立一間全資附屬機構，名為中華煤氣國際有限公司。

2000年，煤氣公司兩間石油氣加氣站開始投入服務，以助改善空氣質素。公司亦積極拓展多元化的業務，例如推出為香港家庭而設的「名氣佳」網站、名氣咭、家居安全配套服務等電子商貿服務，發展前景一片光明。

煤氣公司以客為本、配合市場需求的服務一直備受讚賞，未來將不斷尋求突破，為市民的生活質素和福祉作出貢獻。 **B**

Year joined, 1896

Jebsen & Company Limited

Jebsen & Co was established in Hong Kong in 1895 by two partners, Jacob Jebsen and Heinrich Jessen. Initially operating as shipping agents, the company branched out into trading at an early stage. The focus of the company's business was chemicals, especially dye stuffs. Indigo dye became so sought after that negotiations led to the establishment of a syndicate

of Chinese indigo merchants and a monopoly contract for supply. Light manufactured goods, textiles and food-stuffs from China also generated income for the company which were bound for Northern Europe. The company quickly expanded its operations, and at the height of its prosperity in China had nine liaison offices and two trading houses.

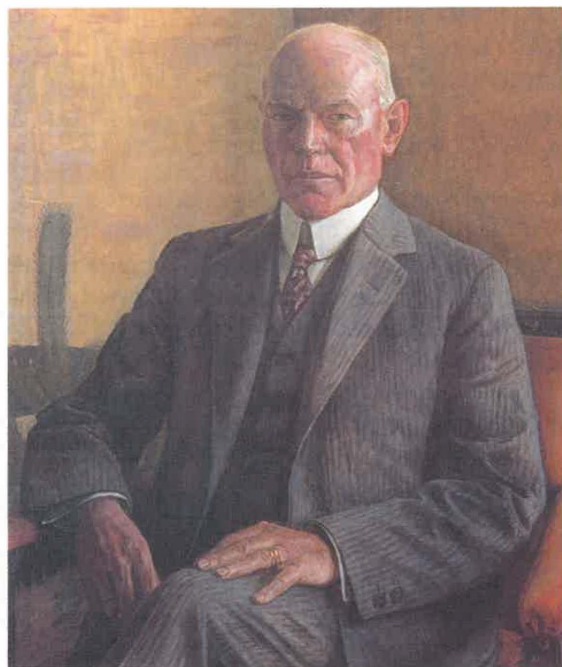
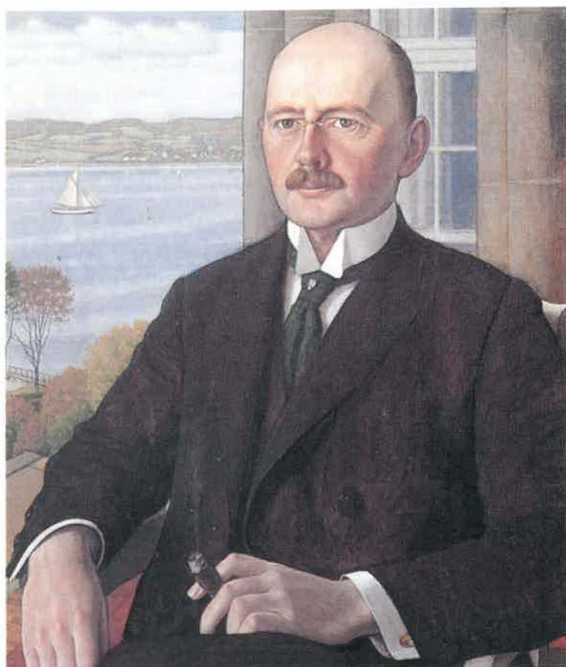
With the outbreak of World War I, Germans living in Hong Kong were interned and the liquidation of their business operations ordered. Jebsen & Co, with ethnic German partners, was among them. Founder Jacob Jebsen was interned in Australia, where he remained until the end of the war. In September 1919, the Chinese government declared the war with Germany had ended. At the same time, a branch of Jebsen & Jessen opened in Apenrade. It was also at this time that the border between Germany and Denmark was redrawn and Apenrade became part of Denmark, and in 1921 Jebsen & Co was recognised as a Danish firm.

The company then enjoyed another spurt of growth until the civil war in China forced all foreigners there to leave. This was aggravated by the Sino-Japanese War, and then the outbreak of World War II. The Second World War came to an end in 1945, but the civil war in China continued to rage until the Communist forces managed to drive the Kuomintang forces to Taiwan. Jebsen & Co in 1949 again shifted its business emphasis to Hong Kong, where it has been based since. **B**



Caroline Centre, Causeway Bay, is the present-day headquarters of Jebsen & Co.
捷成洋行今天的總部座落銅鑼灣嘉蘭中心。

JEBSEN & CO



Jebsen & Co. Ltd founders Jacob Jebsen (left) and Heinrich Jessen, 捷成洋行創辦人 Jacob Jebsen (左) 和 Heinrich Jessen。

入會年份：1896

捷成洋行有限公司

捷成洋行由 Jacob Jebsen 和 Heinrich Jessen 於1895年合夥創立，最初為船務公司，早期業務已擴充至貿易。捷成洋行的核心業務是化工產品，尤以染料為主。其時，由於靛藍染料供不應求，因此該行與經營靛藍染料的中國商人多番談判，使後者組成企業聯合組織，並簽訂獨家供應合約。該行亦把輕工業產品、紡織品及食品從中國運往北歐出售，藉此取得可觀利潤。該行業務蒸蒸日上，中國業務達致頂峰時，更在內地設有九間聯絡辦事處和兩家貿易公司。



第一次世界大戰爆發，居港的德國人均遭拘留，德人的商號也被逼清盤。德資背景的捷成洋行也無法幸免。大戰期間，創辦人之一 Jacob Jebsen 被拘留在澳洲，直至戰爭結束才獲釋放。1919年9月，中國政府宣佈與德國的戰爭結束。與此同時，捷成洋行在 Apenrade 設立分行。當時，德國與丹麥重新劃定接壤邊界，Apenrade 被劃入丹麥領土。1921年，捷成洋行成為丹麥公司。

捷成洋行再度蓬勃發展，直至中國內戰逼使所有中國境內的外國人撤離，不久，中日戰爭及第二次大戰相繼爆發，令該公司的業務情況更形惡劣。二次大戰雖於1945年結束，但中國內戰持續，直至1949年，捷成洋行把主要業務轉移香港。自此，該行以香港為基地。

Pedder Building which housed the company offices from 1926-92. 1926至92年捷成辦事處設於畢打行。



Year joined, 1900

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Green Island Cement (Holdings) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cheung Kong Infrastructure Holdings which is the largest diversified infrastructure company listed in Hong Kong and one of the largest investors in China's infrastructure sector.

Green Island Cement was found in 1887 at Tsing Chau in Macau and was a Hang Seng constituent stock prior to privatisation in 1987.

The group now operates the only integrated cement plant in Hong Kong and has two joint venture cement operations in South China. The shipping and mining activities together forms the arms of the group to maintain its interest in other parts of the world. In addition, the group is also aggressively seeking other business opportunities in environmental development.

In 1999, the total turnover of the group was HK\$1,368 millions and had a workforce of approximately 1,700 staff worldwide.

入會年份：1900

青洲英坭(集團)有限公司

青洲英坭(集團)有限公司是長江基建集團的全資附屬公司。後者是在香港上市的最具規模多元化基建工程公司之一，亦為中國基建業其中一位最大的投資者。

青洲英坭集團於1887年在澳門青洲創立，1987年私有化前，為恒生成份股之一。

集團經營香港唯一的綜合水泥廠，並在華南地區擁有兩間合資水泥公司。此外，集團亦經營船務和採礦業務，同時積極物色環境發展方面的商機。

1999年，集團的總營業額達13億6,800萬港元，在世界各地聘有僱員約1,700名。

Year joined, 1903

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO

British American Tobacco was formed in 1902, when – to end a trade war – the U.K.-based Imperial Tobacco Co and The American Tobacco Co of the U.S. established a joint venture. The two companies assigned brand rights to each other for use in their respective home markets, and assigned their trademarks, export businesses and overseas subsidiaries to the new venture, which was called the British-American Tobacco Co Ltd.

The American Tobacco Co owned two-thirds of the joint venture's shares, and its founder, James 'Buck'

Duke, became British-American Tobacco's first chairman. The new company was soon operating in China, Japan, Canada, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

In 1911, The American Tobacco Co was forced to divest its interest in the joint venture. British-American Tobacco went on to list on the London Stock Exchange and, in 1914, purchased Brazilian tobacco company Souza Cruz. U.S.-based Brown & Williamson was acquired in 1927.

In the 1930s and 1940s, British-American Tobacco expanded rapidly. Leaf growing and manufacturing operations were established in India, Indochina, Argentina, Mexico and Nigeria, and the company attained a 50 per cent market share in China.

Starting in the 1960s, British-American Tobacco diversified into paper, cosmetics, retailing and financial services. By 1990, the company had refocused on tobacco and financial services and divested its other holdings.

To strengthen the company's focus on the tobacco business, in 1999 it merged with Rothman's International. The following year, the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada became a subsidiary.

入會年份：1903

英美煙草有限公司

英美煙草於1902年成立。當年，為了結束一場貿易戰，英國的帝國煙草公司與美國的美國煙草公司組成合營企業。兩家公司互相轉讓品牌權以供對方在本國市場使用，並將商標、出口業務、海外附屬公司轉歸新組成的合營企業，也就是英美煙草有限公司。

當時，美國煙草公司擁有合營企業的三分之二股權，而其創辦人 James Buck Duke 成為英美煙草的首任主席。這家新公司迅即在中國、日本、加拿大、丹麥、德國、新西蘭、澳洲、南非等地發展業務。

1911年，美國煙草公司被逼放棄其在合營公司的權益。英美煙草則在倫敦證券交易所上市，1914年收購了巴西的 Souza Cruz 煙草公司，後於1927年收購美國 Brown & Williamson 公司。

三、四十年代，英美煙草業務迅速發展，在印度、印支半島、阿根廷、墨西哥和尼日利亞開設煙葉種植和製造業務，而在中國擁有50%市場佔有率。

六十年代開始，英美煙草業務作多元化發展，範圍廣及造紙、化妝品、零售、金融服務等。至1990年，公司將業務重新定位在煙草業和金融服務，並且退出其他投資。

1999年，為了加強煙草業務，公司與 Rothman's International 合併。翌年，加拿大帝國煙草公司成為旗下附屬機構。

Year joined, 1903

Hongkong Land Company Limited

Hongkong Land was born when the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce was just 28 years old. Victoria Harbour lapped at the doors of today's Marks & Spencer on Queen's Road, Central, and China trade ships bobbed at anchor where Jardine House, 11 Chater Road, Alexandra House and The Landmark now stand.

The company was founded by Paul Chater and J J Keswick on Saturday, 2nd of March 1889, and soon started to acquire sites and erecting commercial buildings in Central District. It was Sir Paul Chater who initiated the reclamation programme that created most of the dry land on which they stood, and indeed most of the land in the heart of Central District today.

Hongkong Land was founded to be "the premier commercial property investment and development company in Hong Kong," and, to "manage commercial premises of the highest calibre." Some things don't change.

One hundred and twelve years later, Hongkong Land has a dozen fine properties in Central, most standing on sites owned by the company for generations. Most of the sites have seen three generations of buildings rise from them, each higher than the one before, each reflecting the latest in construction technology.

This is very much the case at the company's latest project, 11 Chater Road. This world-class building, designed with global financial institutions in mind, grows by the day in the very heart of Central. How apt that it should be named after the co-founder of the company!

But Hongkong Land has not confined itself to Hong Kong. The company has expanded into the region with other prime commercial and residential developments in Singapore, the Philippines, Vietnam and Mainland China. It also holds interests in a growing infrastructure portfolio of toll-road, port, and water treatment interests in the Hong Kong SAR, Mainland China, and Indonesia.

The Company employs some 600 people and has shareholders' funds of US\$6 billion.

入會年份：1903

香港置地有限公司

置

地公司乃於香港總商會踏入28歲之年誕生，其時，維多利亞港沿岸正是今日皇后大道中馬莎百貨所在，而昔日的中國商船則在今日的怡和大廈、遮打道11號、歷山大廈及置地廣場一帶停泊。

置地於1889年3月2日由Paul Chater爵士及J J Keswick創立後，迅速開始在中環收購地盤和興建商業大廈。當年Paul Chater爵士率先建議在維多利亞港填海，開闢土地。事實上，今日中環核心地段大部份的土地均由填海所得。

置地創立的目的是，是要成為「香港最卓越的商用物業投資及發展公司」，以及「管理最優質的商用物業」。該公司至今仍以此為經營目標。

112年後，置地公司目前在中環擁有12幢優質物業，其中大部份已由置地擁有超過多個世代，當中不少更是原址上第三代的發展物業。每一幢物業均比先前的一幢更宏偉、更能體現先進的建築技術。

置地公司最新的物業發展項目——遮打道11號，正是最佳例證。該幢矗立於中環核心地段的優質商廈，是為配合國際金融服務機構的需求而設計，建築工程目前正進行得如火如荼。該大廈以置地創辦人之一Paul Chater爵士命名，真是最恰當不過。

除香港外，置地亦於新加坡、菲律賓、越南和內地擁有甲級寫字樓和住宅物業。在香港、內地和印尼，置地持有多項基建項目的權益，包括收費道路、港口、污水處理等。

置地公司僱用員工約600人，股東資金超過60億美元。



Hongkong Land's latest project, 11 Chater Road, under construction.

置地公司正在興建的最新物業發展項目——遮打道11號。

Year joined, 1903

MOBIL OIL HONG KONG LIMITED

Mobil Oil Hong Kong Limited has been marketing oil and petrochemical products in Hong Kong for almost a century.

入會年份：1903

香港美孚石油有限公司

香港美孚石油在港銷售油品、石油氣和化工產品，擁有近百年的業務經驗。



Lane Crawford's Des Voeux Road Central store was open from 1926-1977.
1926 至 77 年間連卡佛設於德輔道中的商店。

入會年份：1903

連卡佛(香港)有限公司

連卡佛始創於 1850 年，創辦人 T A Lane 偕同好友 Ninian Crawford 合作在香港這個充滿新機遇和繁榮的地方開展事業。兩人在海傍（即今日的皇后大道中）興建了一所木舍，提供小至領扣、大至錨等各類用品。隨著業務不斷發展，連卡佛建設船舶停泊處，並開辦拖船服務，為停泊碼頭的船隻提供清水及其他供應品。

二十世紀初，連卡佛已漸現百貨商店的雛形，分別設有裁縫部、珠寶首飾部、禮品部、傢俬部，以及頗具規模的樂器部。兩位合夥人銳意把商店發展為貨種最齊全和質素最優良的精品公司。

1926 年，連卡佛遷入德輔道中舊址，亦即今日置地廣場德輔道中一翼。繼多年來不斷發展，連卡佛業務蒸蒸日上，港九均設有分店。

時至今日，連卡佛在本港四個地區設有分店，每間平均佔地五萬平方呎，包括中環的旗艦店、金鐘太古廣場、尖沙咀海運大廈，以及銅鑼灣時代廣場，均為著名的高級購物區。

1994 年，連卡佛在國內發展首項計劃，於上海成立一所合資百貨商店美美百貨。自 1995 年底起，連卡佛開辦旗下品牌的專門店，如在上海、北京及廣州開設的 Hugo Boss 和 Pal Zileri 名店等。

2000 年，公司於內地開設首間連卡佛。新店於 2000 年 6 月開幕，共有兩層，佔地逾三萬平方呎。這間國內旗艦店座落在大上海時代廣場，位處上海優質購物區淮海中路的最代表建築物內。

Year joined, 1903

Lane Crawford (Hong Kong) Limited

The story of Lane Crawford begins in 1850 when T A Lane and his friend Ninian Crawford went into partnership and started a business in the new and flourishing territory of Hong Kong. Together they built a wooden lodge along the waterfront where Queen's Road lies today, and supplied everything from a collar stud to an anchor. As business developed, Lane and Crawford also built a wharf and initiated a towing service which supplied the port's shipping with fresh water and supplies.

At the turn of the century, Lane and Crawford looked something like a department store. There were sections for tailoring, jewellery, giftware, furniture, and a large department for musical instruments. The aim of the partners was to develop a store which offered the best merchandise and largest possible selection.

In 1926, Lane Crawford moved to a site in Des Voeux Road, which is now part of Landmark. Over the years, Lane Crawford continues to expand and branches are opened in both Hong Kong and Kowloon.

Today, Lane Crawford has expanded to four locations in Hong Kong, each occupying an average of 50,000 square feet, including its flagship store in Central, Pacific Place in Admiralty, Ocean Terminal in Tsimshatsui, and Times Square in Causeway Bay, all in key shopping areas.

Lane Crawford's first project in mainland China was in 1994 when Lane Crawford opened a joint-venture department store in Shanghai, Maison Mode Department Store. Since late 1995, Lane Crawford begins to open its brand named boutiques, such as Hugo Boss and Pal Zileri, in Shanghai, Beijing and Guangzhou.

Year 2000 also marked the first Lane Crawford store in the market. The store which opened in June 2000 is consisted of two floors covering 30,000 square feet. This flagship store in mainland China is located in Shanghai at Shanghai Times Square, the newest landmark in Shanghai's premier shopping district, Huai Hai Zhong Road.

Year joined, 1903

Li & Fung (Exports) Limited

Li & Fung was founded in Canton in 1906 as a traditional Chinese family company involved in export trading. During the 1950s and 1960s, Li & Fung grew rapidly on a wave of industrialization in Hong Kong. In the 1970s, the management of the company was transferred to the third generation of the Fung family, Dr Victor Fung and William Fung, who remain at its helm today. Today the Li & Fung Group is a multinational group of companies comprising of three distinct core businesses – export trading, retailing and distribution.

Export trading is conducted by Li & Fung (Trading) Limited. It is today one of the premier global consumer products trading companies managing the supply chain for high-volume, time-sensitive consumer goods. Garments make up a large part of its business and the company also sources fashion accessories, toys and games, sporting goods, home furnishings, handicrafts, shoes, travel goods and tableware. As a supply chain manager across many producers and countries, the company provides the convenience of a one-stop shop for customers through a Total Value-Added Package: from product development, through raw material sourcing, production planning and management, quality assurance and export documentation to shipping consolidation.

Li & Fung (Trading) Limited is today headquartered in Hong Kong from where it co-ordinates the manufacture of goods through an extensive network of offices in more than 35 countries. The company today employs over 5,000 people worldwide with an annual turnover of over US\$2 billion. **B**

入會年份：1903

利豐(出口)有限公司

利豐於1906年在廣州創立，最初屬傳統華人家族生意，經營出口貿易。五十至六十年代期間，利豐乘香港工業化的浪潮而迅速發展。及至七十年代，公司的管理權傳到馮氏家族的第三代，由馮國經博士及馮國綸主理，兩人至今仍執掌集團業務。時至今日，利豐集團是一個跨國企業集團，主要從事出口貿易、零售及經銷等三方面的核心業務。

利豐(貿易)有限公司專責出口貿易業務，現已發

展為從事消費產品貿易的主要跨國企業集團，擅長運用供應鏈管理大量生產且付貨期短的消費產品。該公司的業務範圍以成衣為主，並且進行一系列的產品採購，包括時尚飾物、玩具及遊戲、運動用品、家居裝飾品、手工藝品、鞋履、旅行用品及餐具等。作為跨國及跨行業的供應鏈管理者，公司致力為客戶提供一站式的垂直配套增值服務組合，由產品開發、原料採購、生產安排及管理、品質監控、出口批文以至裝貨付運等，無不安排完備。

目前，利豐(貿易)有限公司的總部設於香港，透過其遍佈全球逾35個國家的龐大採購網絡，協調聯繫整個貨品生產程序。該公司的全球僱員超過5,000名，每年的營業額逾20億美元。 **B**



Fung Pak Liu, founder of the company, with his two sons outside the entrance to the office of Li & Fung in Canton.

利豐創辦人馮柏煥與兩子攝於廣州辦事處門前。

Year joined, 1903

The Wharf (Holdings) Limited

Founded in 1886 in Hong Kong, the Wharf Group is a leading property owner with major portfolios in Hong Kong and China; the existing sole cable television and optical fibre broadband multimedia service provider in video, voice and data; and the founding container terminal operator in Hong Kong. The group owns and operates Hong Kong landmarks such as the Star Ferry and the Hongkong Tramways, and also operates two of Hong Kong's three cross-harbour tunnels.

Two core property complexes, Harbour City (7 million square feet) and Times Square (2 million square feet), are located in prime commercial hubs on each side of Victoria Harbour. The group also owns Times Square developments in major cities in China including Beijing, Shanghai and Chongqing. It will also develop around seven million square feet of upmarket residential properties in Hong Kong over the next few years.

Wharf introduced the container terminal concept to Hong Kong in early 1970s. Its subsidiary, Modern Terminals Limited, is the founding operator at the Kwai Chung Container Terminals and currently owns and operates five berths and currently developing Container Terminal No. 9 which will add a further two berths. The company is also expanding operations to other ports in Southern China.

Over the past years, Wharf has built the only optical fibre broadband network in Hong Kong. It owns the platform for providing multimedia services through a broadband information superhighway delivering data, voice and video, fully exploiting high-growth convergence and bundling opportunities. In November 1999, the IPO of i-CABLE provides a useful currency of this business unit for the future. New T&T, licensed in 1995, was one of the first companies to introduce competition into Hong Kong's fixed line telecommunication market and is now the second largest telecom operator that owns and operates its own international gateway.

入會年份：1903

九龍倉集團有限公司

九龍倉集團於1886年在港創立，在地產投資方面佔領導地位，在香港和內地均擁有大型物業組合。九龍倉是本港唯一的有線電線和光纖寬頻網絡多媒體服務供應商，為客戶傳送視像、話音和數據，亦為本港貨櫃碼頭業的先驅。該集團擁有及經營具代表性的公共交通工具——天星小輪和香港電車，並負責經營香港三條海底隧道的其中兩條。

九龍倉的兩項核心物業——海港城（佔地700萬平方呎）和時代廣場（佔地200萬平方呎），座落於維港兩岸的商業中心區。集團在中國主要城市包括北京、上海和重慶，亦擁有類似時代廣場的發展物業。未來數年，集團將在香港興建佔地約700萬平方呎的高級住宅物業。

九龍倉於七十年代初把貨櫃碼頭的經營概念引入香港。其附屬機構——現代貨箱碼頭為葵涌貨櫃碼頭最早期的營運商，至今已擁有及經營五個泊位，並正興建



Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.
香港九龍貨倉。

九號貨櫃碼頭，落成後，將增加兩個泊位。公司還繼續擴充業務至華南地區其他港口。

過往多年間，九龍倉架設了全港唯一的光纖寬頻網絡，充分利用高增長技術帶來的機會，發展傳送數據、話音和視像的寬頻信息高速通道，以提供多媒體服務。1999年11月，有線寬頻首次公開招股上市，為公司通訊業務的未來發展籌集資本。香港新電訊於1995年獲發牌照，是率先在本港固網電訊市場引入競爭的公司之一，現為本港第二大電訊企業，擁有自置國際通訊設施。

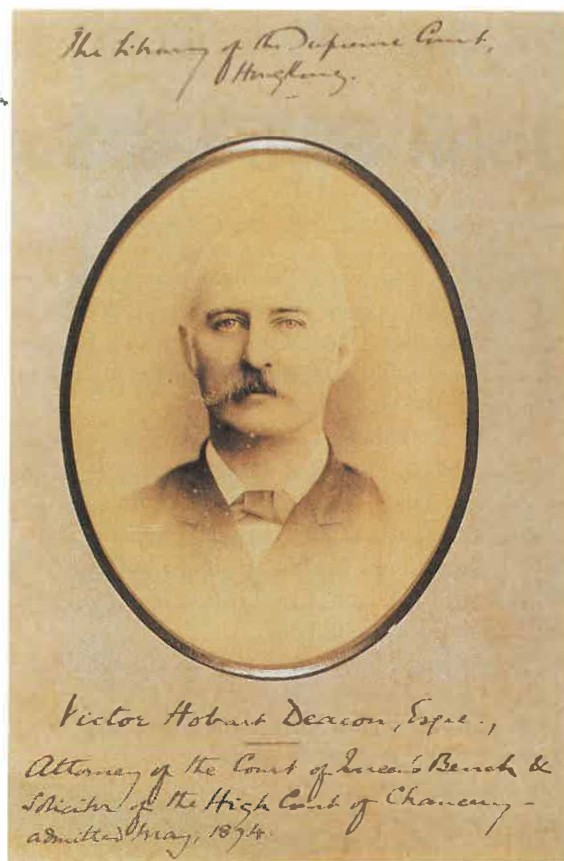
Year joined, 1904

Deacons

Deacons is one of the oldest and most experienced law firms in Hong Kong and is able to trace its history back to April 1851 when William Thomas Bridges commenced legal practice in Hong Kong. On his departure from Hong Kong in 1861 the practice passed to Roger Carmichael Owen, and from him through various hands until in 1880 Victor Hobard Deacon was admitted to practise in Hong Kong and joined the firm, then named Brereton & Wotton. In 1882, Victor Deacon was admitted as a partner and his name added to the firm's name. Subsequent name changes reflected changes in partners until in 1924 the firm adopted the name Messrs Deacon & Company.

Deacons has grown with Hong Kong and serviced the legal needs of its clients for 150 years. Its partners have played a prominent role in the development of Hong Kong from its early years, and the Firm today remains one of Hong Kong's largest legal practices.

From the establishment of the "open door" policy in 1979, the firm has had offices in the People's Republic of China, and since the 1980s has established a number of offices throughout Asia including Bangkok, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Jakarta, Singapore and Taipei. Hong Kong, however, remains our base in Asia and is integral to our regional operations. Currently, the Hong Kong office has around 150 lawyers and 350 supporting staffing. **B**



入會年份：1904

的近律師行

的近律師行是香港歷史最悠久、最富經驗的律師行之一，其起源可追溯至1851年4月，William Thomas Bridges 在香港執業。他於1861年離港後，律師行業務便轉移到 Roger Carmichael Owen 手中，其後又數次易手。至1880年，Victor Hobard Deacon 獲准在港執業，並加入當時仍稱為 Brereton & Wotton 的的近律師行。1882年，隨著 Victor Deacon 成為合夥人，其姓氏加入律師行名稱之中。之後，合夥人多次變更，律師行名稱亦因應作出多次更改。1924年，律師行正式名為 Messrs Deacon & Co。

150年來，的近律師行與香港一同成長，滿足客戶對法律服務的需求。自律師行成立伊始，各合夥人在香港社會發展上均擔當重要角色。時至今天，的近律師行仍然是香港規模最大的律師行之一。

自1979年中國實行改革開放政策，律師行已在中國設立辦事處。八十年代起，亦在亞洲各地設立辦事處，包括曼谷、河內、胡志明市、雅加達、新加坡和台北。然而，律師行仍以香港為亞洲基地，為亞洲區主要業務環節。目前，香港辦事處僱用了約150名律師和350名支援人員。 **B**



Year joined, 1904

P&O NEDLLOYD (HK) LIMITED

P&O Nedlloyd is one of the largest container carriers in the world, with routes connecting all parts of the globe and a yearly turnover of around US\$4 billion.

The company operates a fleet of 130 owned and chartered vessels, providing connections to more than 250 main ports and serving 120 countries. P&O Nedlloyd also offers specialist logistics and supply chain management services, in the form of the company's Value Added Services range.

Developed in direct response to customer demands, these services augment P&O Nedlloyd's international shipping operations by providing a complete spectrum of supporting activities, from one-off transportation extras, to sophisticated, tailored global supply chain solutions.

P&O Nedlloyd's Asian regional office is located in Hong Kong and the company is extensively represented by a network of offices in the SAR and throughout South China.

入會年份：1904

鐵行渣華(香港)有限公司

鐵行渣華是全球最具規模的貨櫃運輸公司之一，航運路線遍佈全球，年營業額約達 40 億美元。

公司的船隊設有 130 艘自置和租賃輪船，通往 120 個國家逾 250 個重要港口。鐵行渣華亦專門提供物流和供應鏈管理等增值服務。

鐵行渣華以回應客戶需求為業務宗旨，為客戶提供全面的支援服務，由散件運輸，以至度身訂造的精密環球供應鏈方案一應俱備，大大增強公司的國際航運業務實力。

鐵行渣華的亞洲辦事處設於香港，業務網絡遍及香港和整個華南地區。

Year joined, 1907

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

The firm that is now PricewaterhouseCoopers started business in 1902. Arthur Lowe, an Englishman who had been working with Butterfield & Swire since 1898, established himself as Hong Kong's first full-time chartered accountant on June 2, 1902. He admitted a partner in 1905 and another in 1908, when the firm became known as Lowe Bingham & Matthews.

Being virtually without competition in its earlier years, Lowe Bingham & Matthews experienced significant growth, being fortunate to have amongst its clients many of Hong Kong's leading businesses of the time – including China Light & Power, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank,

Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock, Hutchison, Jardines and Swires.

The growth of the firm continued to match that of Hong Kong as a financial and trading centre. With increasing overseas investment here in the years following 1945, it became expedient for the firm to act as local correspondent for the international accounting firms that were expanding from their bases in the U.K. and the U.S. LB&M at one time represented six of the then "big eight" accountancy firms. The alliance with one of these, Price Waterhouse, was formalised in 1974 by a merger between those two firms, although the Chinese name remained as it was by then so well known in the community.

In the late 1990s, the global operations of Price Waterhouse and Coopers & Lybrand merged to form PricewaterhouseCoopers. PwC is now the largest of the accountancy practices in Hong Kong, employing around 2,300 people and serving many of the leading commercial organisations in Hong Kong and China.

入會年份：1907

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所

始創於 1902 年，現稱羅兵咸永道會計師事務所。創辦人 Arthur Lowe 為英國人，從 1898 年起，一直效力於 Butterfield & Swire。1902 年 6 月 2 日，他率先在香港開辦全日特許會計師行，1905 及 1908 年分別增添了一名合夥人，該行當時名為羅兵咸會計師事務所。

早年，由於基本上全無競爭，事務所迅速崛起，獲得香港多家大企業青睞，包括中華電力、匯豐銀行、黃埔船塢、和記、怡和及太古。

隨著香港晉身金融及貿易中心，羅兵咸會計師事務所亦同步邁進。1945 年以後，流入香港的海外資金不斷增加，事務所亦適時擔任多家國際會計師行的本地代理人。該等大會計師行當時不斷擴闊英、美兩地以外的業務基地。事務所曾一時擔任當時「八大」會計師行中六家的代理人，並於 1974 年與當中的 Price Waterhouse 合併。公司中文名稱沿用多年，廣為社會大眾所熟悉。

九十年代末期，Price Waterhouse 與 Coopers & Lybrand 合併成為羅兵咸永道會計師事務所。事務所是香港現時規模最大的會計師行，僱員約 2,300 名，為中港兩地多家大型商業機構服務。

Year joined, 1908

SHELL HONG KONG LIMITED

Shell Hong Kong Limited is an operating company of the world-wide Royal Dutch/Shell Group. Since 1913, Shell has been marketing oil and petrochemical products in Hong Kong, and has been at the forefront of the drive to enable Hong Kong to meet its growing energy needs.

入會年份：1908

香港蜆殼有限公司

香港蜆殼是國際荷蘭皇家／蜆殼集團的營運公司。自1913年起，蜆殼在港經銷石油和化工產品，一直穩踞香港能源市場的領先位置，滿足香港日益增長的能源需求。

Year joined, 1910

CONNELL BROTHERS COMPANY (HK) LIMITED

A division of Wilbur Ellis Company, based in San Francisco, Connell Bros has been a trading company in Hong Kong for 100 years. This has now spread to an office in Guangzhou and Shanghai & Beijing. Divisions include consumer products, chemicals to paint, ink, plastics industry, electrical busway & generators, pumps & meters, to oil & gas industry, among others.

入會年份：1910

美商公利洋行(香港)有限公司

美商公利洋行是駐三藩市 Wilbur Ellis 公司旗下業務，在港擁有 100 年歷史，從事貿易業務。現時，公司已擴充發展，分別在廣州、上海和北京開設辦事處。美商公利經營的貿易貨品包括消費產品、供油漆、油墨和塑膠業使用的化學品、配電通道、發電器、抽水機及水錶，以及供石油和煤氣業使用的產品等。

Year joined, 1911

NESTLE HONG KONG LIMITED

In the mid-1860s Henri Nestle, a trained pharmacist, established Nestle, which merged in 1905 and became known as the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company. The company's condensed-milk exports increased rapidly as the company replaced sales agents with local subsidiary companies. In 1907, the company began full-scale manufacturing in Australia, its second-largest export market. Warehouses were built in Singapore, Hong Kong, and Bombay to supply the rapidly growing Asian markets.

入會年份：1911

雀巢香港有限公司

1860年代中期，藥劑師 Henri Nestle 成立雀巢公司，公司於1905年與英瑞煉乳公司合併成為 Nestle &

Anglo-Swiss Milk Co。公司開設本地附屬機構，取替代理商，煉奶出口業務因而迅速增長。1907年，公司於其第二大出口市場——澳洲開展全面的生產業務。另外，雀巢在新加坡、香港和孟買設立倉庫，以應迅速擴展的亞洲市場需求。

Year joined, 1915

A S WATSON & COMPANY LIMITED

A S Watson & Co Ltd began as a small dispensary in Guangzhou, China, in 1828, opened in Hong Kong in 1841, and became one of the first companies in the world to produce carbonated soft drinks. By the turn of the century, A S Watson had become a major trading force in Hong Kong, the Mainland, and the Philippines, with more than 100 retailing and dispensing branches.

In Hong Kong, the group has approximately 350 stores and continues to grow its three established retail names: PARKnSHOP supermarkets, Watson's personal care stores, and Fortress, selling domestic electronic appliances. In 1998, the group introduced the first Watson's Wine Cellar to Hong Kong offering exclusive and competitively priced wines.



入會年份：1915

屈臣氏有限公司

屈臣氏初為一間小型藥房，於1828年在中國廣州成立，在港開辦的年份為1841年，為當時全球首家生產有汽飲品的公司。二十世紀初，屈臣氏已有零售和藥房分行 100 多間，在香港、內地和菲律賓貿易業佔有重要地位。

在香港，屈臣氏擁有約 350 間門市，以三個零售商號繼續擴充業務——百佳超級市場、Watson's personal care stores，以及專售家居電器的豐澤。1988年，屈臣氏在港開設首間 Watson's Wine Cellar 酒窖，提供質優價廉的名酒。

Year joined, 1915

Carmichael & Clarke Company Limited

Carmichael & Clarke was registered in Hong Kong in 1894, and at that time accepted marine survey, consultancy and naval architecture appointments. Over the years the company also built up extensive land-based work with the power companies, dockyards, wharf operators and various government departments.

The office became a centre for social and business contacts to the degree that, for a time, the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce held its meetings in the company's offices and on arriving in the colony from Shanghai, the China Coast Guild (now the Merchant Navy Officers Guild) operated out of the Carmichael & Clarke premises.

Most of the classification societies appointed Carmichael & Clarke to carry out their surveys in the colony and the company was appointed surveyors for U.S. Salvage until the demise of the organization.

Over the past quarter century, as Hong Kong became more important in the region as a business centre rather than simply a local port and latterly, as China increased trade contacts with the rest of the world, the societies set up their regional offices in the territory and Carmichael & Clarke's role as non-exclusive classification surveyors diminished.

During this period, solicitors specialising in marine matters established local offices to serve the region and through the company's contacts with them its work for P&I Insurance Clubs increased.

Concurrently Carmichael & Clarke maintained its position in shore based activities, carrying out surveys of boilers, pressure vessels, machinery and lifting gear at cargo terminals, repair yards, major power stations oil and gas companies and various factories in Hong Kong, by its staff being Registered Engineers or Competent Persons for the Examination of Boilers, Pressure Receivers and Vessels and Lifting Appliances for the Hong Kong Government. **B**

入會年份：1915

嘉米古公證行有限公司

嘉

米古公證行於1894年在香港註冊，提供海洋測量、顧問和船舶工程服務。公證行多年來與電力公司、船廠、碼頭經營商及政府部門合作，曾參與不少陸地工程項目。

公證行辦事處一度成為社會及商界活動中心。香港總商會亦曾借用其辦事處召開會議。China Coast Guild（即現時 Merchant Navy Officers Guild）初由上海移至香港時，也選用嘉米古辦事處作為會址。

不少評級組織均委託嘉米古公證行在香港進行測量檢查，U.S. Salvage 組織未結束前，亦一直聘用公證行的測量服務。

過去25年間，香港已由港口逐漸成為重要的亞太區商業中心，加上中國與世界各地的貿易日愈頻繁，不少評級組織均來港開設區域辦事處，嘉米古作為評級測量行的角色也有所改變。

當時，專研海事法例的律師紛紛在港開設辦事處，公司藉著與律師行的聯繫，為保賠機構提供服務的機會逐漸增多。

同時，嘉米古的海岸業務依然佔有重要市場地位，為香港各貨運碼頭、修船廠、大型發電廠、石油及煤氣廠，以及大小工廠，檢查鍋爐、壓力容器、機械及起重裝置。公證行內負責檢定鍋爐、壓力接收器及船隻和起重裝置的員工，是香港特區政府認可的註冊機械工程師和合資格人士。 **B**



In the early 1900s, Carmichael & Clarke's office became a centre for social and business contacts.

二十世紀初，嘉米古公證行辦事處為社會和商務聯絡中心。

Year joined, 1915

CLP Holdings, Limited

CLP, formerly China Light & Power Co, Ltd, was incorporated in 1901 in Hong Kong with Robert Shewan as the company chairman, as a power company. The Kadoorie family took an interest in the company in 1909 and became its major shareholder.

In 1955, the late Lord Kadoorie took over as CLP's chairman. He retired only in 1992, succeeded by Sir Sidney Gordon. Under Lord Kadoorie's stewardship, the company secured the partnership of Esso (now ExxonMobil) and signed the first Scheme of Control (SoC) Agreement with the government for the supply of electricity to Kowloon and the New Territories in 1964.

The 15-year contract was renewed twice (the current contract goes until 2008) and has provided a balance between the interests of investors and consumers in that it gives greater certainty of returns on investment whilst capping these at an agreed level. CLP in turn is obligated to supply and is responsible for ensuring a reliable provision of power at the lowest reasonable costs for customers. Much as the SoC, like any regulatory framework, needs to be reviewed to ensure it continues to serve the community well, it is a fact that economic growth in Hong Kong, unlike that of some of its neighbours, has never been held back because of a shortage of power.

In 1998, CLP reorganised into a group with CLP Holdings Ltd as its listed vehicle. Besides the Hong Kong power utility business, the group now has substantial interests in the power markets in the Chinese mainland and Asia Pacific. It has also established a couple of new businesses in 2000 to explore into the telecommunications and multi-utility opportunities.

As the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce celebrates its 140th anniversary, CLP marks its own centenary this year. We'd take the opportunity to pledge anew our commitment to serving our customers and Hong Kong the best way we can. **B**



入會年份：1915

中電控股有限公司



電原稱中華電力有限公司，於1901年在香港註冊成立，由 Robert Shewan 出任主席。嘉道理家族在1909年入股中電，成為主要股東。

1955年，已故嘉道理勳爵接任中電主席，直至1992年退任，並由高登爵士接任。在嘉道理勳爵的領導下，公司與埃索（現稱埃克森美孚）開展夥伴關係，並於1964年與政府簽訂首份管制法則協議，為九龍及新界供應電力。

該份為期15年的協議經兩度續簽後，現行協議將於2008年屆滿。該協議旨在平衡投資者和客戶之間的利益。根據協議，中電的投資可按回報上限取得一定利潤；

而公司則必須以合理的最低價格向客戶提供可靠的電力。就像其他監管機制一樣，管制法則需要不時檢討，以確保符合本港利益。但是，管制法則一直使香港的經濟發展免受於電力短缺的窒礙，反觀部分鄰近地區，經濟發展卻不時因電力不足而拖慢步伐。

1998年，中電集團經過重組，以中電控股有限公司為上市公司。除了在香港的電力業務外，集團亦在國內及亞太區的電力市場擁有大量權益。此外，亦於2000年成立兩間附屬公司，物色商機，以拓展電訊及多元化公用業務。

今年香港總商會成立140周年，中電亦欣逢百周年紀念，公司藉此機會重申承諾：我們將一如以往，繼續竭力為客戶及香港服務。 **B**



Year joined, 1915

WILKINSON & GRIST

Wilkinson & Grist is one of Hong Kong's oldest and best known firms of lawyers. Since its establishment in about 1860, its members have represented many of the world's leading corporations and financial institutions. The firm has a close association with many established firms of lawyers with international prominence in business, banking, trade and investment transactions around the world.

入會年份：1915

高露雲律師行

高露雲律師行是香港歷史最悠久的知名律師行之一，於1860年成立以來，其成員曾代表全球不少著名的企業和金融機構。高露雲律師行與各大具規模的同業機構保持緊密的業務聯繫，在全球商業、銀行、貿易和投資界享負盛名。

Year joined, 1916

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED

Dairy Farm was incorporated by Sir Patrick Manson, a Scottish surgeon, and five prominent Hong Kong businessmen in 1886. With an initial working capital of HK\$30,000, a farm was established at Pokfulam, stocked with 80 head of cattle imported from Britain and staffed by British livestock experts. Personnel initially had to contend with massive problems in the herd caused by disease and the unfamiliar climate. The Dairy Farm pioneers were not to be deterred, however, and persevered until the enterprise was thriving.

入會年份：1916

牛奶有限公司

牛奶公司由蘇格蘭籍醫生Patrick Manson與香港五名著名商人於1886年成立。公司最初憑三萬港元的營運資本，在薄扶林開設一個農場，由英國聘請禽畜專家管理從英國入口的80頭牛隻。雖然在初步發展階段，他們要處理牛群患病和不能適應天氣的問題，然而，他們的興業意志並無受挫，他們堅持不屈的精神，終使業務踏上康莊大道。



Dairy Farm at Chi Fu, Pokfulam in the 1980s.

八十年代位於薄扶林豐富的牛奶公司舊貌。

Year joined, 1920

The Bank of East Asia Limited

The Bank of East Asia was established by Li Koon-chun, Li Tse-fong and Kan Tong-po in 1918 with an aim of serving the needs of the Chinese community. In the years since, the bank has been offering modern and comprehensive banking services, and is characterised by its sound management systems and financial prudence.

In the past 83 years, the bank has made various significant achievements. It was the first local Chinese bank to be incorporated as a public company with shares quoted on the stock exchanges. In 1969, it became the first local bank to computerise its operations. In 1975, it launched the first Hong Kong dollar credit card in conjunction with the Bank of America. In 1995, the bank acquired United Chinese Bank, adding 19 outlets to its local branch network. In 1999, it became the first bank in Hong Kong to offer cybertrading, an online share trading service. In the same year, the bank launched Cyberbanking to enable customers to manage finances anytime, anywhere through a variety of electronic channels. In December 2000, the bank successfully acquired First Pacific Bank, giving the bank a competitive advantage in the local market.

Today, the Bank of East Asia is the largest independent local bank in Hong Kong with total assets of HK\$177 billion. With over 5,000 staff members, the bank operates 133 branches in Hong Kong, 16 in China and an overseas network spreading to the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, the British Virgin Islands, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

The bank's strength and quality banking services have been widely recognised in recent years. In 2000, the bank received the Euromoney Awards for Excellence 2000 as the Best Domestic Bank in Hong Kong. Its East Asia Cyberbanking and Cyberbanking services were awarded winner of Asian Banking Awards 2000 in the "New Business Venture" category. **B**

入會年份：1920

東亞銀行有限公司

東亞銀行於1918年由李冠春、李子方及簡東浦創立，旨在服務華人社群。成立至今，該行一直為客戶提供現代化的全面銀行服務，並以完善的管理制度及作風穩健見稱。

過去83年間，東亞銀行屢創香港銀行界的先河。該行是香港第一間上市的本地華資銀行，股票在當時的股份經紀會排牌公開買賣。1969年，東亞成為首間實行全面電腦化運作的本地華資銀行。1975年，與美國銀行合作推出全港第一張港幣信用卡。該行隨後於1995年收購中國聯合銀行，為其本地分行網絡增添19間分行。1999年，東亞銀行率先在港推出網上股票買賣服務。同年，該行成為首間銀行推出全面電子網絡銀行服務，讓客戶透過多種電子媒介，隨時隨地全面理財。2000年12月，東亞銀行成功收購第一太平銀行，使該行在本港市場有最佳的競爭優勢。

東亞銀行現為全港最大獨立華資銀行，資產總值達1,770億港元。集團旗下員工逾5,000人，在本港設有133間分行，在中國設有16個營業據點，其海外網絡亦遍及美國、加拿大、英國、英屬處女群島、新加坡、馬來西亞、菲律賓及越南等地。

東亞銀行憑藉雄厚實力及高質素的銀行服務，近年備受國際表揚。2000年，該行獲《歐洲貨幣》雜誌評為2000年卓越成就獎的「香港最佳本地銀行」，而東亞電子網絡銀行及東亞電子網絡股票買賣服務亦榮獲2000年亞洲銀行業獎的「創新商業計劃」殊榮。**B**



Bank of East Asia in Central.
中環東亞銀行。

Year joined, 1920

EDWARD KELLER LIMITED

In the late 1860s Edward Anton Keller sailed from Switzerland to establish a trading company in the Philippines. The Zurich head office was founded in 1887 and established as a limited company in 1908 in Switzerland. In the same year, Edward Keller Philippines was established by Edward Anton Keller. In 1923 Harry Keller founded and managed the Hong Kong branch with trading relations to China and Macau. Emphasising quality and reliability, the company diversified its product lines to include a wide variety of consumer products and industrial materials. During the late '50s and early '60s, Edward Keller Limited expanded into Australia and New Zealand through the acquisition of several trading and

marketing companies, and today has offices throughout Asia and China.

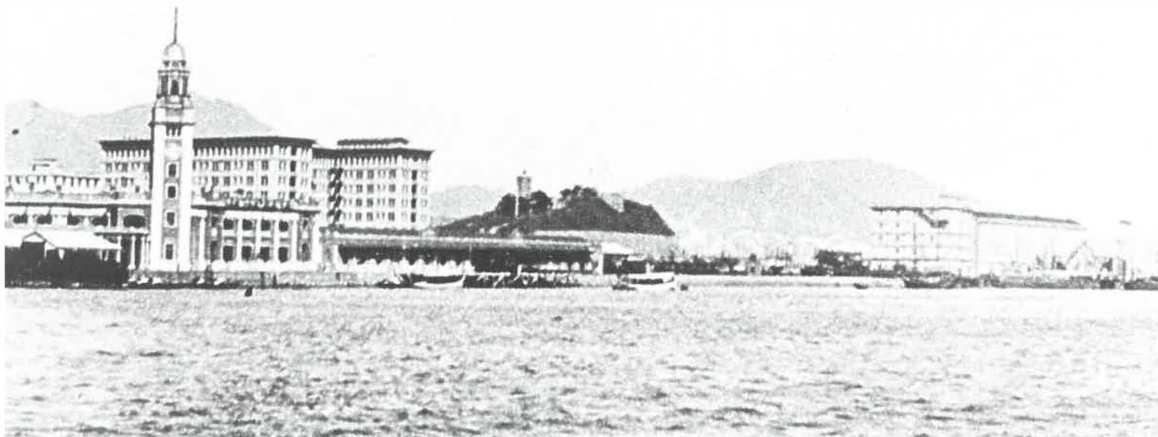
入會年份：1920

瑞士大昌洋行

1860年代末，Edward Anton Keller由瑞士飄洋過海到菲律賓開設貿易公司。1887年，蘇黎世總辦事處成立，並於1908年在瑞士註冊為有限公司。同年，E A Keller設立菲律賓大昌洋行。1923年，Harry Keller創辦和管理香港分行，並與內地和澳門建立貿易夥伴關係。公司一向著重品質和可靠的服務，推出多元化的零售製品和工業用料。五十年代末至六十年代初，瑞士大昌洋行收購數家貿易和市場推廣公司，把業務拓展至澳洲和新西蘭。發展至今，辦事處已遍佈亞洲及中國。

Year joined, 1921

The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited



THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED

The company, whose premier brand is The Peninsula group of hotels, traces its roots to 1866 and two principal cities, Hong Kong and Shanghai. One of the first three companies to be listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange, HSH has been under the stewardship of the majority owners, the Kadoorie family, for much of its history.

Several of the properties closely identified with the company are historic icons in the hospitality industry; their heritage has been carefully preserved even as they have been positioned for the future. These include the flagship Peninsula Hong Kong (1928); The Peninsula New York (1905 Beaux Arts building, originally The Gotham Hotel); and the 1984 reconstruction of the fa-

cade of The Repulse Bay Hotel (1920).

International expansion of The Peninsula brand began in the second half of the 20th century. At the beginning of the 21st century, the premier business of the company is the ownership and operation of deluxe hotels in international gateway cities.

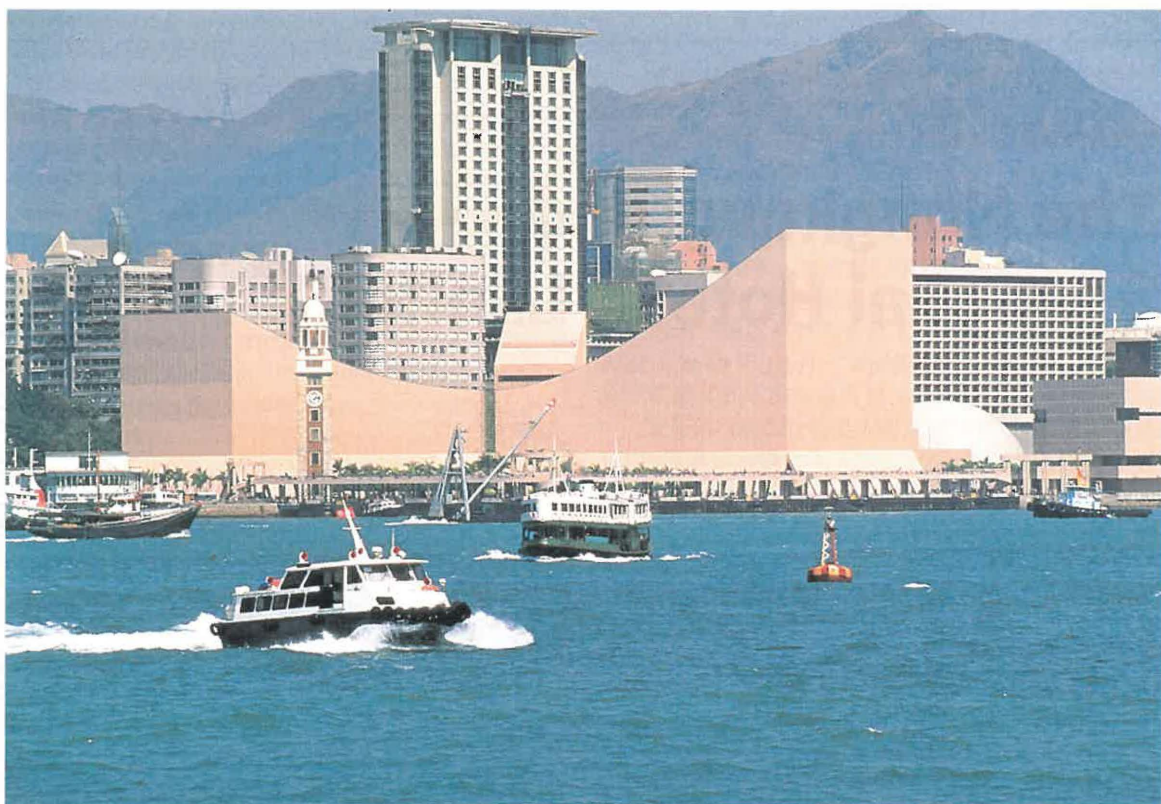
The current portfolio includes eight operating hotels in Asia and the USA, with a ninth under construction. On completion of The Peninsula Chica-

go in mid-2001, the room inventory will total 3,312. In addition to rooms revenues, the company derives income from shopping arcades and office space in several of the hotels, with net lettable commercial space of 193,644 square feet.

The company also manages several of the top private members clubs in Hong Kong and Beijing as well as The Wing, Cathay Pacific's First and Business Class lounges at Hong Kong International Airport. **B**

入會年份：1921

香港上海大酒店有限公司



擁 有著名酒店品牌「半島集團」之香港上海大酒店有限公司（大酒店），其根源可追溯至 1866 年。公司業務始於兩大亞洲城市香港及上海，更是首三家在香港股票交易所上市的公司之一。一直以來，大酒店均由最大股東嘉道理家族管理。

與大酒店息息相關的數間酒店及住宅物業被公認為服務及旅遊行業的標誌，極具歷史價值，包括公司旗艦香港半島酒店（建於 1928 年）、紐約半島酒店（前為 Gotham 酒店，建於 1905 年，屬 Beaux Arts 式建築），以及於 1984 年重建的香港淺水灣影灣園。後者在重建時保留了 1920 年代淺水灣酒店的正門建築。

大酒店於二十世紀中期後開始在國際市場拓展半島品牌。踏入二十一世紀，大酒店之主要業務範圍包括在世界各地之樞紐城市擁有及管理多間豪華酒店，半島集團更已確立其享譽國際之地位。

大酒店現時在亞洲和美國共擁有八間酒店，第九間位於美國芝加哥市的新酒店亦將於 2001 年中啟業。屆時大酒店旗下管理之酒店客房數目將增至 3,312 間。除了房租收益，大酒店其他收入來自酒店商場及辦公樓之租賃業務，淨出租之商用面積達 193,644 平方呎。

大酒店同時於香港及北京兩地為數間豪華私人會所提供管理服務，更負責管理國泰航空公司位於香港國際機場內之頭等及商務旅客候機室。 **B**



The JEC Hong Kong staff in the 1930s. 1930年代怡和機器香港僱員。

Year joined, 1923

Jardine Engineering Corp Ltd

Jardine Engineering Corporation Ltd's (JEC) memorable history began in Shanghai in 1923. Born out of the Engineering Department of Jardine Matheson Group, this specialist engineering company set out with the specific aim of servicing a rapidly industrializing Shanghai as well as the vast development that was starting to take place all over China. These early activities included railways, textile machinery, marine motors, electrical appliances, paint and oil, all necessary constituents for the infrastructure of a modernizing economy.

JEC's involvement in the building sector also dates back to its Shanghai origins, when it was a leading provider of building services systems, including elevators and air-conditioning. Subsequently, the company built up a portfolio of international products and expertise tailored to the post-war Hong Kong market.

Today, JEC is one of the region's leading engineering companies. Headquartered in Hong Kong, its expansion, from an initial 50 staff to some 2,500 stationed in Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Thailand, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Hawaii today, is proof of a well-founded objective which continues to flourish under strategic management, investment and joint venture operations.

Chief Executive John Lang is confident about the company's ongoing engineering operations: "JEC is successful because it has the basic strategies of being close to our markets and customers, offering high quality services and products and empowering our employees, while targeting growth, both organically and through joint ventures and acquisitions."

入會年份：1923

怡和機器有限公司

怡和機器的发展历史始于1923年的上海，原屬怡和集團的機器工程部。公司專營機器工程，致力服務當時迅速工業化的上海，以及剛起步作大型發展的中國其他地區。早期的業務主要包括鐵路工程、紡織機器、船舶引擎、電器用品、油漆及其他先進經濟體系所需的基建設施。

怡和機器在上海時已開始參與建築工程，是當時首屈一指的建築服務供應商，包括升降機和空調系統。隨後，公司為切合戰後的香港市場需要，特設一系列的國際產品和專業服務。

時至今日，怡和機器成為亞洲區內機器工程業的翹楚，總部設於香港，員工由最初50名擴展至現時的2,500名，遍佈香港、北京、上海、廣州、泰國、菲律賓、台灣及夏威夷。這亦顯明公司堅守明確的發展目標，在策略管理、投資和合資經營的運作下，不斷向前邁進。

行政總裁梁約翰對公司的業務前景滿有信心。他說：「怡和機器的成就全憑公司切合市場和客戶需要的一貫策略、優質的服務和產品，以及讓僱員擁有更大自由的管理方針。我們期望公司本身能不斷擴充，同時透過更多合資和收購項目，使規模日益壯大。」

Year joined, 1936

ARNHOLD HOLDINGS LIMITED

Arnhold was established in 1866 when pioneering European traders Jacob Arnhold and Peter Karberg set up a small trading company on Shameen Island, Canton. The following year they opened an office in Hong Kong and in 1881 established their headquarters in Shanghai, heralding the beginning of a strong business presence in Hong Kong and throughout China.

入會年份：1936

安利控股有限公司

安利創立於1866年，由兩位具有企業遠見的歐洲貿易商Jacob Arnhold及Peter Karberg於廣州沙面島開辦，最初為一間小型貿易行。翌年，他們在香港設立辦事處，並於1881年在上海成立集團總部，標誌著安利在中國和香港發展龐大業務的開始。



Year joined, 1936

CHOTIRMALL, K A J & COMPANY (HK) LIMITED

Chotirmall's remarkable success story begins with five Sindhi brothers in India. One went to work in Singapore who persuaded another brother to try his luck in business in Jakarta in 1875. It failed.

Three of the brothers then tried their luck in Singapore. They succeeded and spread back to Indonesia.

The company quickly grew from strength to strength. The partners opened branches in Saigon (1887), Hong Kong (1888), Bangkok (1892), Yokohama (1893), Shanghai (1894), Tsingtao (1895) and Port Arthur (1894). The branches in China succumbed to first the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 and then the First World War from 1914-18.

But today, Chotirmall is in New York, Paris, Madrid, Barcelona, London and other capitals on the four continents of the world.

The remarkable expansion worldwide of Chotirmall from the Far East with its origins in Indonesia dates from the time of India's partition in 1947.

By 1964 Chotirmall also began to diversify. It went into the film business and now distributes in many parts of the world where there are Indian communities. It has

also gone into the hotel business and into manufacturing. Besides being still heavily involved in the importing and exporting, Chotirmall, for instance, produces plastic syringes in a surgical equipment plant in France.

入會年份：1936

佐都文(香港)有限公司

佐都文的發跡史由來自印度信德的五位兄弟所共創。其中一位前往新加坡工作，1875年勸服另一位兄弟到雅加達碰碰運氣，可惜未能如願。

另外三位兄弟到新加坡闖天下，終有所成，更到印尼奮力擴展業務。

公司規模日益壯大，分別在西貢（1887）、香港（1888）、曼谷（1892）、橫濱（1893）、上海（1894）、青島（1895）和亞瑟港（1894）等地開設分行。不過，設於中國的分行先後在1904年的日俄戰爭和1914至18年的第一次世界大戰期間關閉。

時至今日，佐都文的辦事處分佈紐約、巴黎、馬德里、巴塞羅那、倫敦和全球四個大洲中多個首都。佐都文原以印尼為業務基地，1947年印度分裂時，開始由遠東作全球業務擴展。

1964年，佐都文的業務開始作多元化發展，參與電影事業，發行至全球多個

印裔人士聚居地。公司亦發展酒店和製造業，又大量從事進出口，還在法國的外科醫療儀器工廠製造塑膠注射器。

Year joined, 1936

WATANMAL BOOLCHAND & COMPANY LIMITED

The company is primarily involved in the trading of textiles, in addition to cereals, oils, sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa & spices, and non-electrical household articles.

入會年份：1936

布路珍洋行有限公司

布路珍洋行的主要業務為製衣貿易，其他貿易產品包括穀物、油、糖、咖啡、茶、可可粉、香料及非電動家居物品。

Year joined, 1938

LI & FUNG (TRADING) LIMITED

Li & Fung was founded in Canton in 1906 as a traditional Chinese family company involved in export trading. During the 1950s and 1960s, Li & Fung grew rapidly on a wave of industrialization in Hong Kong. In the 1970s, the management of the company was transferred to the third generation of the Fung family, Dr Victor Fung and William Fung, who remain at its helm today. Today the Li & Fung Group is a multinational group of companies comprising of three distinct core businesses

– export trading, retailing and distribution.

Export trading is conducted by Li & Fung (Trading) Limited. It is today one of the premier global consumer products trading companies managing the supply chain for high-volume, time-sensitive consumer goods. Garments make up a large part of our business and we also source fashion accessories, toys and games, sporting goods, home furnishings, handicrafts, shoes, travel goods and tableware. As a supply chain manager across many producers and countries, the company provides the convenience of a one-stop shop for customers through a Total Value-Added Package: from product development, through raw material sourcing, production planning and management, quality assurance and export documentation to shipping consolidation.

Li & Fung (Trading) Limited is today headquartered in Hong Kong from where it co-ordinates the manufacture of goods through an extensive network of offices in more than 35 countries. The company today employs over 5,000

people worldwide with an annual turnover of over US\$2 billion.

入會年份：1938

利豐(貿易)有限公司

利豐於1906年在廣州創立，最初屬傳統華人家族生意，經營出口貿易。五十至六十年代期間，利豐乘香港工業化的浪潮而迅速發展。及至七十年代，公司的管理權傳到馮氏家族的第三代，由馮國經博士及馮國綸主理，兩人至今仍執掌集團業務。時至今日，利豐集團是一個跨國企業集團，主要從事出口貿易、零售及經銷等三方面的核心業務。

利豐(貿易)有限公司專責出口貿易業務，現已發展為從事消費產品貿易的主要跨國企業集團，擅長運用供應鏈管理大量生產且付貨期短的消費產品。該公司的業務範圍以成衣為主，並且進行一系列的產品採購，包括時尚飾物、玩具及遊戲、運動用品、家居裝飾品、手工藝品、鞋履、旅行用品及餐具等。作為跨域跨行業的供應鏈管理者，該公司致力為客戶提供一站式的垂直配套增值服務組合，由產品開發、原料採購、生產安排及管理、品質監控、出口批文以至裝貨付運等，無不安排完備。

目前，利豐(貿易)有限公司的總部設於香港，透過其遍佈全球逾35個國家的龐大採購網絡，協調聯繫整個貨品生產程序。該公司的全球僱員人數超過5,000，每年的營業額逾20億美元。

Year joined, 1938

WANG KEE (1973) LIMITED

Wang Kee (1973) Limited was established in 1905 under the name Wang Kee & Company Limited. Its operations covered a diversified range of activities, from property development to stevedore, transportation and warehouse services.

The company once owned a 24-storey grade-A office building in a prime location in Central, as well as several godowns. In the years before containerisation, it had been appointed by the best-known shipping lines in Hong Kong to be solely responsible for their 'stevedoring' operations, both in the harbour and alongside the wharves, until the full establishment of container terminals in Kwai Chung in the 1970s.

In view of the economic transformation from harbour to terminal in the transportation sector in the early 1970s, Wang Kee & Co Ltd was reorganised and Wang Kee



(1973) Ltd was incorporated to concentrate on warehouse and transportation services, while Wang Kee & Co Ltd focused on property development and equity management. The latter company is currently involved in residential and office developments in Beijing and residential developments in the New Territories.

入會年份：1938

宏記(1973)有限公司

宏記(1973)有限公司於1905年由宏記有限公司成立，從事多元化業務，包括物業發展、裝卸、運輸和倉儲服務。

宏記曾於中環黃金地段擁有一幢24層高甲級寫字樓和多個貨倉。在貨櫃業興旺前數年，公司曾獲香港多家著名航運公司委任為獨家裝卸承辦商，在港口及碼頭沿岸一帶裝卸貨物，直至七十年代，葵涌貨櫃碼頭全面啟用。

鑑於七十年代初運輸業經濟由港口轉型至貨櫃業務，宏記因而進行重組，成立宏記(1973)有限公司，集中提供倉儲和運輸服務，而宏記則主力物業發展和股權管理。後者現從事北京住宅和商業物業，以及新住宅物業發展。

Year joined, 1939

DEACON & COMPANY LIMITED

Established in 1856 by Albert Deacon in Canton, the company was engaged in the tea trade through to the early 1930s, adding banking, shipping and insurance agencies to its business and representing amongst others for a time in Canton, HSBC, P&O and Union Insurance. In 1938, as Canton was being besieged by the Japanese, an export office was opened in Hong Kong which prospered until Hong Kong, too, fell in December 1941.

Re-opening its doors in 1945, they were only to shut again in 1955 in Canton (leaving the company with possibly the dubious distinction of being one of the last foreign corporations to depart or be thrown out), but here in Hong Kong the company was well positioned for the start of Hong Kong's "industrial revolution" with garment exports forming the backbone of its business. The imposition of quotas in the '60s, initially by Britain as a temporary measure and subsequently by the rest of the West, led the company to broaden its exports into what was then loosely defined as hardgoods and engage in imports, primarily building products.

The company has always been in private hands starting with the Deacon family to the 1890s, control passing to E T Bond to 1907, E A Stanton to 1923, H Staples-Smith to 1939, E H (Harold) Smyth to 1950, followed by Ronnie Ross (G R Ross, CBE, JP).

The company now operates out of its own premises in Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon. Garment exports continue to be a large part of its business but these are now primarily sourced from China with major markets being in Europe. Other exports include electronic & electrical goods, and pre-school toys where the company is extremely specialised.

入會年份：1939

的硯洋行

1856年，Albert Deacon於廣州成立的硯洋行，經營茶葉生意。直至三十年代初期，增設銀行、船務及保險等代理業務，曾有一段時間於廣州為匯豐銀行、鐵行輪船及於仁保險等提供代理服務。1938年，日本佔領廣州，公司遂在香港開設出口辦事處，業務蒸蒸日上，直至1941年12月香港淪陷。

1945年，廣州辦事處重開，但由於其他外商已紛紛撤離，或被逐出當地，僅剩下的硯洋行。鑑於這個情況，公司於1955年再度停業。香港那時正剛處於工業革命的起步階段，而的硯洋行又以成衣出口為主要業務，故能佔盡當時的發展優勢。六十年代，英國頒佈臨時成衣配額限制，其後西方其他國家跟隨。發展至今，的硯洋行的出口貨物種類已進一步擴充至雜貨類別，更從事以建築物料為主的進口業務。

的硯洋行為私營機構，由Deacon家族創辦，直至1890年代，才轉由E T Bond經營管理，至1907年由E A Stanton接管，至1923年由H Staples-Smith負責經營，至1939年由E H (Harold) Smyth主理，至1950年由Ronnie Ross (G R Ross, CBE, JP)接任。

的硯洋行的辦事處現位於九龍尖沙咀東部的自置物業內。主要業務依然是成衣出口，生產地主要是中國，銷售市場集中在歐洲。其他出口貨物包括電子產品、電器用品及特為學前兒童而設的玩具。

Year joined, 1939

FRIESLAND FOODS LIMITED

Friesland Foods Ltd's main line of business is in trading, especially in dairy produce, eggs, honey & other edible food products.

入會年份：1939

菲士蘭香港有限公司

菲士蘭專營貿易業務，主要包括奶類製品、蛋、蜜糖及其他食品。

Year joined, 1940

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Company (HK) Limited

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co (HK) Ltd was established in Hong Kong in 1842, and is one of the oldest trading houses in the territory. The company has survived the wars and numerous disturbances that have rocked Hong Kong, not to mention recessions and external trade embargoes, and gone from strength to strength.

The company's history begins a few months after the establishment of the colony and ever since its progress has been closely associated with the growth of what Lord Palmerston described as "a barren island with hardly a house upon it" to the third largest commercial centre of the world.

The earliest record of the company dates back to 1839 when, trading from Bombay, it was forced to surrender a cargo to Viceroy Lin of Canton. Since it had been shipped at the behest of the British Government, compensation was finally paid and notification made in the Hong Kong Government Gazette in 1864 – 25 years later.

The company was founded by Seth Ebrahim Noordin, and at that time was known in Bombay as Ebrahim Noordin & Company. In 1842, Mr Noordin sent his brother-in-law Abdoolally Rajabally to set up offices in Hong Kong and Shanghai, under the name Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Company. In that same year the company introduced the first cross-harbour ferry service between Tsimshat-sui and Central. When, in 1951, the company was registered with limited liability the comma was dropped and it became Abdoolally Ebrahim & Company (HK) Ltd.

In the mid-19th century, the family business was mainly a trading house dealing in sugar, green beans, raw silk, cotton, yarn, textiles and a variety of other commodities.

The company has also shared the colony's fortunes and has grown from a pioneer family export-import house into a prosperous international organisation with subsidiaries dealing in varied activities, ranging from trading to shipping, but which is still owned and managed by the same family.

入會年份：1940

鴨都喇利 (香港)有限公司

鴨都喇利(香港)有限公司於1842年在港成立，是本港歷史最悠久的貿易行之一。公司在這百多年間經歷本地戰爭和許幾變遷，以至外來如經濟衰退和國際貿易禁運等困境，依然屹立不倒，可見公司實力雄厚。

公司的歷史始於殖民地成立後數月。自那時開始，公司的發展和香港的迅速崛起有著密切關係。昔日的香港，被Lord Palmerston形容為「寸草不生的荒島」，如今已是全球第三大商業中心。

公司早期的歷史，可追溯至1839年。當年，公司由孟買輸出貿易，卻被迫把貨品退回至廣州Viceroy Lin。由於這次航運是由政府下令，結果終在25年後的1864年獲得賠償損失，有關事宜獲刊登於香港政府憲報。

公司最初由現任主席的曾祖父Seth Ebrahim Noordin在孟買成立，名為Ebrahim Noordin & Co。1842年，Noordin委派他的姊夫Abdoolally Rajabally到香港和上海開設辦事處，這些分公司命名為Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Co。同年，公司首次為香港市民提供來往中環與尖沙咀的渡海小輪服務。及至1951年，才正式註冊為有限公司，而公

司名稱刪去原有的逗號，成為鴨都喇利(香港)有限公司。

十九世紀中期，公司主要為一間經營家族生意的貿易商行，貨品包括糖、綠豆、生絲、棉紗、紡織品等。

公司亦隨殖民地經濟的蓬勃發展，由一家領先的出入口商行，發展成為業務蒸蒸日上的國際企業，旗下附屬公司從事的業務多元化，由貿易以至船務，但依然由同一家族共同持有和管理。



Seth Ebrahim Noordin, the founder of the company.
公司創辦人 Seth Ebrahim Noordin。

Year joined, 1940

NATIONAL LACQUER AND PAINT PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED



With 70 years' experience in the paint industry, the Camelpaint organization, a subsidiary of the National Lacquer and Paint Products Company Limited (NLPP), has grown from a modest beginning to its present size and magnitude. Established in Hong Kong in 1932, central offices and factories were setup in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand in the early 1960s, and Donguan, Shanghai and Beijing in China in the '90s.

Progressing steadily since inception, Camelpaint has built up a reputation in decorative, architectural, industrial and specialty coatings. Its popular brand 'Camel' has become well established in Hong Kong, China & South East Asia despite local and foreign competition. With the very latest manufacturing facilities for top quality products, professional technical teams for research and developments and customer oriented marketing & sales teams for quality services, Camelpaint continues to be one of the leading paint manufacturers in the region.

Innovation has been the key to Camelpaint's success, with continual development of new products and manufacturing technology. Moreover, we are continually reviewing and upgrading logistics, marketing, distribution, industrial safety and not least environmental protection practices. In these ways, we have become established as one of the most forward thinking companies in the industry.

Understanding the markets' and clients' requirements, and providing quality products and services to them have always been Camelpaint's goal. Teamwork and a climate of co-operation with customers, suppliers and employees have ensured continual market expansion throughout the company's history. With the company direction coupled with competitive quality products and services, the group has facilitated an outstanding level of customer satisfaction at all times.

In the years ahead, innovation, solidity and reliability will remain the cornerstones of the Camelpaint's

philosophy. With our strong commitment to the industry and customers, we look forward to become one of the first class paint manufacturers in the world, and let more and more customers benefit from our quality products and services.

入會年份：1940

國民製煉漆油有限公司

國民製煉漆油有限公司於1932年香港成立，並設立附屬機構駱駝漆集團，以七十年的塗料製造及市場推廣經驗，專注拓展駱駝漆於各地的業務。

在香港、中國及東南亞競爭劇烈的市場，駱駝漆以先進的生產設備、優質的產品、專業的技術人才及以客為尊的市場銷售策略，為顧客提供稱心的服務，於裝飾、建築、工業及專業塗料市場佔有領導地位。

在市場發展方面，駱駝漆早在六十年代初期於新加坡、馬來西亞、泰國建立分公司，及至九十年代，先後於東莞、上海及北京設立生產、後勤支援及市場推廣隊伍，以配合國內市場發展。

繼往開來，集團會繼續以任重道遠的精神，藉集團對塗料行業和客戶的承諾，希望成為世界一級的漆油製造商，令更多的顧客能夠享用駱駝漆優良的產品及服務。

Year joined, 1940

SIME DARBY HONG KONG LIMITED

Sime Darby Hong Kong Ltd is involved in the trading, services and property industries.

入會年份：1940

森那美香港有限公司

森那美香港有限公司經營貿易、服務和地產業務。

Year joined, 1940

WINKLER LIMITED

Established in 1940, Winkler Ltd specialises in the trade of building materials and fixtures, particularly faucets and showers.

入會年份：1940

永嘉諾有限公司

永嘉諾創立於1940年，專營建築物料、固定裝置，尤其是水龍頭和花灑裝置的貿易業務。

Year joined, 1946

H T Barma Limited

HT Barma Ltd was established in 1946 by the late H T Barma, J.P., and incorporated in 1952. Prior to this, the Barma family were already trading in Hong Kong as early as the 1890s when H T Barma's father, Tyebjee Motabhoy, came to Hong Kong as general manager of the Hong Kong branch of M/s A M Essabhoy which had offices in 11 major cities in India and the Far East.



Tyebjee Motabhoy, came to Hong Kong as general manager of the Hong Kong branch of Messrs A M Essabhoy. Tyebjee Motabhoy 來港出任 Messrs A M Essabhoy 香港分行總經理。

The two World Wars had an impact on the parent company which led to the original owners consolidating their operations and leaving the managers with the choice of remaining and starting up their own offices which led to the establishment of M/s H T Barma in 1946.

The main business activities in those early days included dried fruits (raisins/apricots) and jute products (gunny bags/hessian cloth) out of India to be bartered for spices (cassia/aniseeds) and yarns from China.

Not only cargo, but also documents, personal mail and even sometimes passengers would brave hazardous journeys of over three weeks on small vessels of 3,000-4,000 tons sailing at 9 knots.

As Hong Kong developed from an entrepot centre to a manufacturing centre, the activities of the firm also grew to include a wide range of items including torches and bulbs, lanterns, garments, toys, housewares and artificial flowers. With the help of the Chamber the company's markets have also expanded beyond India and the Far East to Africa, the Middle East, Europe and even as far South as Chile and New Zealand.

The late H T Barma, J.P., served on various trade, government, social and charitable organisations demonstrating a strong commitment to Hong Kong which remains the philosophy of the family and firm. **B**



Staff of H T Barma on the first day of the office's grand opening in 1946. H T Barma 員工於 1946 年公司開幕首日。

入會年份：1946

生記洋行有限公司

生記洋行於 1946 年由已故 H T Barma 太平紳士創辦，1952 年正式註冊成立。早在 1890 年代，Barma 家族已在本港從事貿易，當時 H T Barma 的父親 Tyebjee Motabhoy 來港，擔任 M/s A M Essabhoy 香港分行總經理，該公司在印度和遠東 11 個城市設有辦事處。

經歷兩次世界大戰，母公司飽受打擊，原有東主為整固業務，讓管理人員留港自設辦事處，M/s H T Barma 遂於 1946 年成立。

早年，公司的主要業務，包括用印度的乾果（葡萄／杏）和黃麻產品（麻布袋／麻布），換取中國的香料（肉桂／八角）和棉紗。

海路充滿險阻，行駛兩地用的，是三至四千噸的小船，航速九海哩，航程超過三星期。不單只貨物，甚至文件或私人郵件，有時更包括乘客，均是用這些小船載運。

隨著香港逐步由轉口中心發展為製造業中心，公司的經營範圍亦不斷擴大，包括電筒和燈泡、燈籠、成衣、玩具、家庭用品和人造花。在香港總商會協助下，公司開拓印度和遠東以外的市場，貨物遠銷至非洲、中東、歐洲，甚至南下至智利和新西蘭。

已故 H T Barma 太平紳士曾在多個貿易、政府、社會及公益團體任職，對香港有強烈承擔，而家族和公司亦恪守這項原則。 **B**



The original partners, the Barma brothers, and H T Barma (back row, right) with an old family friend and comprador Mr Chu (back row, centre). 公司合夥人 Barma 兄弟、H T Barma(後排右)與家族好友公司買辦朱先生(後排中)。

Year joined, 1946

H. CHEONG-LEEN & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD

Founded at the end of 1945, the company joined the HKGCC under the name H. Cheong-Leen & Company in 1946.

"We started off as importers of sundry goods, such as fountain pens, stationery, et cetera," said the founder and general manager of the company, Hilton Cheong-Leen. "We then expanded our import lines to include Swiss watches, acting as sole import distributors in the Far East for several well-known Swiss watch brands."

Mr Cheong-Leen was for many years Chairman of the Hong Kong Watch Importers Association and is Honorary Life President of the Hong Kong Watch Manufacturers Association Ltd.

In 1961, the company was registered with the HKGCC as H. Cheong-Leen & Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Following the Korean War, the company branched out in the export field to include Chinese handicraft products, such as lacquerware, ivory carvings, traditional furniture, screens, porcelain and Chinese food products.

In the 1960s and '70s, the company developed its export lines to the United States. These included Walt Disney character items, including Mickey Mouse and Minnie Mouse, and Snoopy character items, such as Charlie Brown, which were all made in Hong Kong either in vinyl or plush.

In recent years, the company has been consolidating on specialized lines, mainly in decorative products such as brassware, and Chinese contemporary furniture, among other products.

"I'd like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Chamber on its 140th anniversary and look forward to stable growth and new challenges as a long-standing member of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce," Mr Cheong-Leen said.

入會年份：1946

張連貿易(香港)有限公司

張連貿易(香港)有限公司於1945年底成立，並於1946年以張連貿易公司的名義加入香港總商會。

公司創辦人兼總經理張有興表示：「開業初期，我們主要從事鋼筆、文具等雜貨的入口生意。其後，業務逐步擴展至瑞士手錶，成為多隻瑞士名錶的遠東獨家入口分銷商。」

張氏曾擔任香港手錶入口商會主席多年，現為香港手錶製造商會有限公司的終身名譽主席。

1961年，公司以張連貿易(香港)有限公司的名稱在香港總商會重新登記。

韓戰之後，公司開始涉足出口業務，經營包括漆器、象牙雕刻、古典傢具、屏風、瓷器等中國手工藝品和中國食品的出口。

在六十至七十年代，公司更把出口業務拓展至美國，商品包括和路迪士尼和史諾比主題產品，如米奇老鼠、米妮老鼠和查理布朗。該類商品均在香港製造，以乙烯基和長毛絨為原材料。

近年，公司集中發展裝飾產品，包括銅製器皿和中國現代傢具。

張氏稱：「我謹藉此機會誠賀香港總商會140周年會慶。作為香港總商會的資深會員，我希望本公司能不斷穩健地成長，並成功面對各種新的挑戰。」

Year joined, 1946

FORTIS BANK

Fortis Bank has operated in Hong Kong and Mainland China for almost 100 under a variety of names. Originally known as Banque Sino-Belge, the Asian arm of Generale Bank, the bank first opened in Shanghai in 1902.

In 1935, Belgian Bank, as the bank was then known, commenced operations in Hong Kong, primarily providing customers with trade financing services. Its famous Cantonese name "Wah Pei" (standing for China-Belgium) and logo first appeared at this time. The name Fortis was adopted in the SAR in May 2000, when the bank's operations, including Belgian Bank and MeesPierson, were integrated and rebranded.

In November 1999, the bank embarked also on its retail branch upgrade programme in Hong Kong. This consumer banking initiative, which remains ongoing, includes branch refurbishments, relocations to larger and more convenient premises, as well as new staff recruitment and training.

Over the years, the bank has developed a strong reputation for its skill-based businesses, which enables it to offer consumer, commercial and corporate clients a "total relationship" approach. Two examples of this are the highly regarded provision of trade financing to small and medium enterprises, and the Bank's financial markets operation, ranked No.3 in Hong Kong by Euromoney's 1999 Foreign Exchange Poll.

"Solid Partners, Flexible Solutions" is a commitment that sets Fortis apart. Celebrating its centenary in China next year, Fortis looks forward to the next century of growth and development as a strong and reliable financial services partner.

入會年份：1946

華比富通銀行

華比富通銀行在香港和中國經營銀行業務接近100年，期間因配合業務發展而數度易名。該銀行的歷史可追溯至1902年，其前身Banque Sino-Belge（比利時通用銀行的亞洲業務機構）在上海首先設立辦事處。

1935年，華比富通銀行的前身華比銀行開始在香港經營銀行業務，當時主要為客戶提供貿易融資服務。自此，「華比」的中文名稱（代表中華——比利時）

及商標便開始深入民心。2000年5月，華比銀行的母公司富通集團重整旗下銀行業務，將華比銀行與MeesPierson合併，易名華比富通銀行。

1999年11月，華比富通銀行在香港推行分行網絡提升計劃。有關計劃目前仍在進行中，包括翻新分行、將分行遷往更方便及更寬敞的地方，以及招聘和培訓更多僱員，加強客戶服務。

在近百年的發展中，該銀行以提供專業銀行服務稱著，與個人、商業及企業客戶建立「聯繫無間」的夥伴關係。這從該銀行十分重視中小型企業的貿易融資，以及其金融市場業務在1990年《歐洲貨幣》雜誌的外匯民意調查中獲排名全港第三位，可見一斑。

2002年是華比富通銀行植根中國百周年紀念，該銀行將貫徹其「實力為朋、靈活為方」的業務宗旨，繼續致力成為穩健可靠的金融服務夥伴，昂首邁向新紀元。

Year joined, 1946

DESCO (HK) LTD

When the firm was founded in 1889 the only business in which it was involved was the raw-silk trade. In the course of time it has broadened its areas of activity to the sales of raw materials, marketing of consumer articles and own production. With around 620 employees worldwide, its office in Hong Kong is concentrated mainly on the importation of high-grade consumer articles such as Swiss watches, and on the export of toys.

入會年份：1946

香港達昌洋行有限公司

香港達昌洋行創立於1889年，初只經營生絲貿易。其後不斷擴充業務，包括原料銷售、消費品和公司自製產品的經銷。全球僱用員工約620名，香港辦事處主要入口如瑞士手錶等優質消費產品及出口玩具。

Year joined, 1946

INDO CHINA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

The company is part of the Denis Freres Group, which has been active in Asia since 1862. ICTI was established in Hong Kong more than 55 years ago to fulfil a financial role within the group and has since evolved into a trading and distribution concern.

入會年份：1946

興發洋行有限公司

興發洋行為 Denis Freres 集團旗下機構，集團於1862年開始在亞洲經營業務。興發洋行於55年前在香港

成立，主理集團的財務，其後從事貿易和分銷。

Year joined, 1946

HONG KONG FERRY (HOLDINGS) COMPANY LIMITED

Hong Kong Ferry (Holdings) Company Limited (formerly known as The Hong Kong and Yaumati Ferry Co Ltd) was founded on November 5, 1923, by Messrs Lau Tak Po, and Lau King Cho and a consortium of businessmen. At the beginning, the company successfully obtained a franchise to operate three cross-harbour ferry routes between Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula. The company's fleet of vessels continued to grow until the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941.

Ferry services were resumed in 1946 after the end of the war and the company decided to convert the entire fleet from steam to diesel. Then, the company prospered in the 1950s and '60s as the economy bloomed. In anticipation of the opening of the cross-harbour tunnel, the company began to diversify in the early '70s into other businesses, such as property investment, travel agency services, supermarkets, shipyards and floating restaurants. In 1983, it also started to operate a resort hotel on Lantau Island.

Following the government's decision not to renew the company's ferry franchise in 1999, the passenger ferry business was subsequently discontinued. On the other hand, the wholesale and retail operations were suspended due to fierce competition.

In the new millennium, the company will focus on property development and investment, in particular the development of commercial and residential complexes.

入會年份：1946

香港小輪(集團)有限公司

香港小輪(集團)有限公司(前身為香港油麻地小輪船有限公司)於1923年11月5日由劉德譜和劉景初連同一群商人成立。創業初期，公司已成功投得三條來往香港島至九龍半島航線的經營牌照；隨後船隊不斷擴充，直至1941年太平洋戰爭爆發。

1946年，戰爭結束，小輪服務得以恢復。公司隨即決定把船隊由蒸汽推動改為由柴油推動。由於五十年代香港經濟起飛，公司業務蓬勃發展。到了七十年代，公司預期海底隧道落成啟用，遂邁向多元化發展，開拓地產投資、旅行社服務、超級市場、船塢及海鮮舫等業務；1983年，更在大嶼山開設渡假式酒店。基於政府在1999年否決公司小輪服務續牌的申請，集團於是結束小輪服務，而批發和零售業務也因競爭激烈而決定放棄。

進入新紀元，集團將專注於物業發展和投資，尤其是商業和住宅項目。

Year joined, 1946

THE LOCAL PRINTING PRESS LIMITED

Wayne Leung is not your average printer. A banker by profession, a sailor by heart and a chevalier of the arts, the easy-going managing director switched careers to take up the reigns of Local Printing Press Limited and Ye Olde Printerie in the year 2000.

The former vice president for Swiss Bank Corporation's private banking division, and vice president for Chase Manhattan Bank's corporate banking division has worked as a banker for 17 years. He also holds the title of Knight of the Crown Order, of Belgium; Knight of the Order of Arts & Literature, of France; and Knight of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy for his work in promoting the arts. And whenever he wants to get away from it all, he finds solace in his second home – a 30-metre Versilcraft Leisure Yacht – christened "My Toy."

While its managing director isn't your typical printer, Local Printing Press is not your average printing company either.

Tucked away in a corner of Baskerville House in Central, Mr Leung manages the company's multi-million-dollar business out of a tiny two-room office. Given that the company owns the whole building, not to mention other properties around Hong Kong, it seems ironic that it hasn't splashed out on a grander office. But frugality has made the company what it is today.

"Thanks to the prudent management of my parents we have been a zero-debt company for the past eight decades," he said. "We own all our machines and properties and we don't lease anything."

It was Mr Leung's grandfather, the late Lee Yat-ngok, who founded Local Printing Press Limited in 1927. A politician by profession and engineer by trade, Mr Lee had had his fill of corruption blighting China at the time, and so deciding to give up everything and start afresh in Hong Kong, Mr Leung explained.

He built his printing factory at 13 Duddell Street, and the company has remained in the same location for the past 73 years.

"Before this building was redeveloped, this is the original site of our factory. Later on, as business prospered it also went into property, but we remained in the same spot," Mr Leung said.

Diversification into real estate provided Mr Lee with the capital to acquire Ye Olde Printerie. Founded in 1923, the printery was – and still is – renowned for printing elaborate stationery and invitations. Even today, its hand-crafted products are favoured by many because of the workmanship that goes into each item produced.

With his rich engineering, printing and political background, Mr Lee founded the Hong Kong Printers Association and served as its chairman for over 12 years.

Life was rosy in Hong Kong for Mr Lee, and his company managed to secure a number of large printing

contracts. These included printing the Jockey Club's lottery tickets, bus tickets and even the silk menus for the Peninsula Hotel's restaurants.

"We also print cheques for banks, and we are a security printer," he said.

In 1961, the company was renamed Local Property and Printing Company Limited and was listed in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange the same year. In 1988, however, the printing section of the group was privatised to become the present Local Printing Press Limited and Ye Olde Printerie.

"To conclude, it is our 'know-how', said Mr Leung, which makes this printing business prosper."

入會年份：1946

樂古印務有限公司

梁偉賢並非一般人心目中的印刷商，他具有專業銀行理財技能、擁有「遊」子心、藝術成就、隨和的性格，於2000年走上迥異的職業生涯路，接管樂古印務及義澳印務公司。

梁氏在銀行界具17年的專業經驗，曾任瑞士銀行私人財務副總裁及美國大通銀行企業財務副總裁。在推動藝術工作方面，他獲頒比利時、法國、意大利爵士勳銜。每當他想暫離塵囂，必定單獨處身於他的第二個家——30米長的遊艇「我的玩具」。

梁氏並非一般人心目中的印務商，樂古印務也不是普通的印刷公司。

公司位處中環樂成行一隅，只有兩間細小辦公室，但營業額卻是數以百萬計。公司雖興建這座商廈，並擁有數項物業，但並無因此大灑金錢，設立裝潢華麗的辦事處，而是奉行儉約，促成公司今日的成就。

他表示：「有賴雙親的審慎經營，我們在過去80年間並無任何債務煩惱。我們自置所有機械設備和物業，從不租賃。」

據梁偉賢稱，樂古印務於1927年由其已故外祖父李一鵲創辦。李氏曾從政，亦曾經營機器工程業務，有見於中國其時的貪污頹風，決定捨棄國內一切，在香港重新開始。

他在都爹利街13號開設印刷廠，自始73年來，維持原址。

梁氏說：「這座大廈重建前，乃印刷廠的原本所在地。隨著業務日益發展，公司亦進軍地產業務，但公司卻始終留在舊地。」

地產業務為李氏帶來收購義澳印務的資本。義澳印務於1923年成立，一直以印製精美文具和邀請卡而稱著。如今，公司的手工藝製品仍以手工精湛廣受歡迎。

李氏憑著他對機器工程、印務和政治的豐富認識，創辦了香港印刷業商會，並出任主席達12年之久。

李氏在港的發展一帆風順，屢獲大型印務合約，包括為賽馬會印製彩票、為巴士公司印製車票、為半島酒店的餐廳印製絲質菜單。

梁氏說：「我們亦為銀行印製支票簿，確保一切保密。」

1961年，公司易名為樂古置業印務有限公司，並於同年在香港聯交所上市。1988年，集團印務部私營化，成為現今樂古印務及義澳印務。

梁氏補充，技術是我們取得成功的竅門。

Year joined, 1946

MANULIFE (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED

Canadian-based Manulife Financial commenced operations in Hong Kong in 1897. In 1984, the company established a subsidiary, Manulife (International) Limited (MIL), which today is one of the largest life insurance companies in Hong Kong. MIL also operates in Macau, and is the majority stakeholder in China's first joint venture life insurance company, Manulife-Sinochem Life Insurance Company Ltd.

During 1999, The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, the parent company of MIL, successfully completed the transition from a mutual company owned by policyholders to a stock company and became the wholly-owned operating insurance company, Manulife Financial Corporation, the ultimate parent company, were listed on the New York, Toronto, Hong Kong and Philippines stock exchanges.

入會年份：1946

宏利人壽保險(國際)有限公司

宏利金融有限公司在加拿大創立，1997年在香港開展業務，1984年在港設立附屬機構——宏利人壽保險(國際)有限公司，現已成為本港最具規模的人壽保險公司之一。其業務亦遍及澳門，是內地首家成立的合資人壽保險公司——中宏人壽保險公司的大股東。

母公司宏利人壽保險公司最初由多位保單持有人共同經營，屬相互保險公司，1999年，成功轉為一間全資保險營運機構，隸屬宏利金融有限公司。後者在紐約、多倫多、香港和菲律賓的股票交易所上市。

Year joined, 1946

MEE TAK COMPANY LIMITED

Mee Tak Co was established in 1930 and has extensive experience in the business of wholesale, retail and distribution of versatile products to local factories and manufacturers.

入會年份：1946

美德行有限公司

美德行於1930年成立，經營多種產品的批發、零售和分銷，經驗豐富。客戶主要為本地廠商和生產商。

Year joined, 1947

CGU INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE PLC

CGU (combination of Commercial Union and General Accident) — with over 300 years of history — operates in over 60 countries with a staff 52,000 people. The company has been operating in Hong Kong since 1882 and provides a wide range of insurance services.

入會年份：1947

商聯保險有限公司

商聯保險(由 Commercial Union 和 General Accident 合併而成)擁有300年歷史，業務遍及60多個國家，員工52,000名。在香港自1882年成立以來，一直提供多元化的保險服務。

Year joined, 1947

CALTEX OIL HK LIMITED

Founded in 1936 as a joint venture between Chevron and Texaco, Caltex has grown to become a leading oil company with petroleum refining facilities and marketing operations in over 60 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, the Middle East and Africa. In Hong Kong, Caltex is engaged in the marketing of petroleum products to domestic, commercial and industrial customers.

入會年份：1947

香港加德士有限公司

香港加德士成立於1936年，為Chevron和Texaco聯辦的合資企業，現已發展成為首屈一指的石油公司。其石油提煉設施和經銷市場遍及亞太區、中東和非洲60多個國家。香港加德士的石油產品客戶主要是本地家庭和工商企業。

Year joined, 1947

FONSON & COMPANY LIMITED

Fonson & Company Limited is primarily involved in the trading of various merchandise.

入會年份：1947

方生行有限公司

方生行主要經營採購貿易。

Year joined, 1947

WHELOCK AND COMPANY LIMITED

Wheelock, founded in Shanghai in 1857, is a major investor in Asia. Besides owning Lane Crawford, it is the controlling shareholder of Wharf. The group is a leading property owner with major portfolios in Hong Kong, Singapore and China; the existing sole cable television and optical fibre broadband multimedia service provider in video, voice and data; and the founding container terminal operator in Hong Kong. It owns and operates Hong Kong landmarks such as the "Star" Ferry and the Hongkong Tramways, and also operates two of Hong Kong's three cross-harbour tunnels.

Wharf, the group's principal associate, introduced the container terminal concept to Hong Kong early 1970s. Its subsidiary, Modern Terminals Limited, is the founding operator at the Kwai Chung Container Terminals and currently owns and operates five berths. The company is also expanding operations to other ports in Southern China.

Over the past five years, Wharf has built the only optical fibre broadband network in Hong Kong. It owns the platform for providing multimedia services through a broadband information superhighway delivering data, video and voice, fully exploiting high-growth convergence and bundling opportunities. In November 1999, the IPO of i-CABLE provided a useful currency of this business unit for the future. New T&T, licensed in 1995, was one of the first companies to introduce competition into Hong Kong's fixed line telecommunication market and is now the second largest telecom operator.

入會年份：1947

會德豐有限公司

會德豐於1857年在上海創立，在亞洲擁有龐大的投資業務。除連卡佛外，公司還佔有九龍倉的控制股權。集團在香港、新加坡和中國擁有大型物業組合，為本港唯一的有線電線和光纖寬頻網絡多媒體服務供應商，為客戶傳送視像、語音和數據；此外，亦是香港貨櫃碼頭業的先驅。集團亦擁有及經營具代表性的公共交通工具一天星小輪和香港電車，並負責經營香港三條海底隧道的其中兩條。

九龍倉為集團的聯營機構，於七十年代初把貨櫃碼頭的經營概念引入香港。其附屬機構—現代貨箱碼頭為葵涌貨櫃碼頭最早期的營運商，至今已擁有及經營五個泊位，並正擴充業務至華南地區其他港口。

過去五年間，九龍倉架設全港唯一的光纖寬頻網絡，充分利用高增長技術帶來的機會，發展傳送數據、視像和語音的寬頻信息高速通道，以提供多媒體服務。1999年11月，有線寬頻首次公開招股上市，為公司通訊業務的未來發展籌集資本。香港新電訊於1995年獲發牌照，是率先在本港固網電訊市場引入競爭的公司之一，現為本港第二大電訊企業。

Year joined, 1947

FOO HANG JEWELLERY LIMITED

Established in 1947, Foo Hang Jewellery is a manufacturer and exporter of jewellery such as pearls, polished diamonds, jade and precious and semi-precious stones to the U.S.A., Europe, Middle East and Asia. It is a voting and executive member of the Diamond Importers Association and a voting member of the Hong Kong Diamond Bourse.

入會年份：1947

富衡珠寶行有限公司

富衡珠寶行成立於1947年，專門生產和出口各類珠寶，包括珍珠、拋光鑽石、玉器、寶石和半寶石，市場遍及歐美、中東和亞洲。公司為香港鑽石入口商會的投票和執行會員，亦在香港鑽石總會擁有投票資格。

Year joined, 1947

SIBER HEGNER LTD

Founded in Yokohama, Japan in 1865, Siber Hegner has grown to become one of the world's leading international trading and marketing groups. The Hong Kong office was set up in 1947 to oversee the group's core activities of trading and marketing of raw & industrial materials, technological and consumer goods in the region. The group is based in Zurich, Switzerland.

入會年份：1947

華嘉(香港)有限公司

華嘉於1865年在日本橫濱創立，現已發展為全球著名的國際貿易和市務集團之一。華嘉的香港辦事處於1947年成立，經營集團在亞太區的核心業務，包括原料、工業用料、科技和消費產品的貿易和銷售。集團總部設於瑞士蘇黎世。

Year joined 1947

WING WAH ENTERPRISES LIMITED

The company is in the services and trading business and also acts as an estate agent.

入會年份：1947

永華企業有限公司

永華企業從事服務和貿易業務，亦為地產代理商。

Year joined, 1948

BURKILL, A R & SONS (HK) LIMITED

Founded in 1853 in Shanghai, Burkill, A R & Sons (HK) Ltd, moved its operations to the former colony after leaving China in 1949 during the communist takeover. The company's primary business is in trading industrial chemicals – pharmaceutical products, medical devices, dyes, pigments, colouring matter, paints, and inks among others.

Managing Director for the Company Richard B H Ong, said that as the company is involved in the marketing, distribution and wholesale of many of its products, it has managed to stave off fierce competition over the years.

"Our policy is to give the best services and best quality products. This is the motto that we integrate into our daily operations and it has helped us build up and keep our satisfied customers," he said.

入會年份：1948

祥茂洋行(香港)有限公司

祥茂洋行(香港)有限公司於1853年在上海創立，1949年共產黨執政時把業務遷至香港。公司的主要業務為買賣工業用化學品，包括醫藥產品、醫療設備、染料、顏料、上色物料、油漆及墨水。

祥茂董事長王明輝指出，由於該公司負責旗下絕大部份產品的市場推廣、經銷和批發，因此多年來均能在激烈競爭中屹立不倒。

他又表示：「我們的政策是提供最佳的服務及最優質的產品。這亦是我們營運的座右銘，有助我們招攬和維繫客戶，令客戶稱心滿意。」

Year joined, 1948

GEE CHANG COMPANY LIMITED

Gee Chang Co Ltd is a typical Hong Kong trading company trading a wide range of merchandise.

入會年份：1948

志昌行有限公司

志昌行為本地貿易公司，採購業務多元化。

Year joined, 1948

GREAT CHINA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

As a specialty trading company, Great China concentrates on the import of chemical raw materials or related products for the sale to industries controlled by Hong Kong companies. Great China is the sole agent for companies from Japan, Singapore, Korea and Saudi Arabia and also operates a production facility in China for sulphur intermediates.

入會年份：1948

大華化工貿易有限公司

大華化工專營貿易業務，入口化學原料和有關產品，售予本地的工業廠商。公司亦為日本、新加坡、韓國和沙地亞拉伯多間公司的香港總代理，在中國擁有硫磺中間產物生產設施。



Year joined, 1948

KISHINCHAND & SONS (HK) LIMITED

Kishinchand & Sons (HK) Ltd is a trading house handling knitted and woven clothing, clothing accessories and footwear.

入會年份：1948

香港傑成昌洋行有限公司

香港傑成昌洋行從事針織及機織服裝、服飾品和鞋類的貿易業務。

Year joined, 1948

SWEDISH TRADING INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Swedish Trading International Holdings Ltd is engaged mainly in the trade of electromechanical equipment, catering and kitchen equipment, ball bearing, pumps, garage and hand tools.

入會年份：1948

瑞典國際集團有限公司

瑞典國際集團經營機電用具、爐具、廚具、滾珠、水泵、汽車維修及人手用具的貿易。

Year joined, 1948

TONLEY & COMPANY LIMITED

Tonley & Co Ltd is a trader of knitted and woven clothing, clothing accessories, footwear, travel goods & handbags, fish & seafood, gift & premiums, Christmas decorations, artificial flowers & plants, toys, games, sporting goods, plastic products, base metals & articles of base metal, cosmetics, toiletries and perfumery.

入會年份：1948

通利行有限公司

通利行的貿易產品包括針織和機織服裝、服飾品、鞋類、旅行用品和手袋、魚類海鮮、禮物贈品、聖誕裝飾、假花植物、玩具、運動用品、塑膠用品、鍍金屬及鍍金屬製品、化妝品和梳妝用品和香水。

Year joined, 1948

THE WING ON COMPANY LIMITED

The principal activities of the group are in the operation of department stores, property investment, restaurant operation, mortgage servicing and share and other investments. The Wing On Department Stores Group, established in 1907, is one of the largest and best known retailers in Hong Kong.

入會年份：1948

永安百貨有限公司

永安百貨主要從事百貨業、物業投資、餐廳、按揭服務、股票和投資。永安百貨集團於1907年成立，是本港最具規模的知名百貨公司之一。

Year joined, 1948

YUNG ZENG INDUSTRIAL COMPANY (HK) LIMITED

Yung Zeng Company was founded in Shanghai in 1923 and went on to establish Yung Zeng Industrial Co.

(HK) Ltd in 1949. The latter is the only menthol crystals producer in Hong Kong producing top quality menthol crystals under its "Buddha" and "Diamond" brands as well as peppermint oil.

入會年份：1948

永盛實業(香港)有限公司

永盛公司於1923年在上海成立，1949年在港設立永盛實業(香港)有限公司。後者是全港唯一的薄荷腦製造商，產品包括Buddha和Diamond牌子的優質薄荷腦，亦生產薄荷油。

Year joined, 1948

KADER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY LIMITED

Kader Industrial Company Limited was founded in Hong Kong in 1948 by the late Ting Hsiung Chao. The factory's primary product was to manufacture plastic flashlights, which was at the time a novelty. Throughout these 50 years, the small operation has evolved into a multinational conglomerate under the Kader Group of Companies, with interests in manufacturing and property investment. The vision of Ting Hsiung Chao is shared by the Ting family, which continues to lead the Kader Group.

Although The Kader Group has diversified its businesses, its core operations still comprise of the manufacture of plastic products. The company's manufacturing facility in Dongguan, PRC, is one of the most comprehensive in the Far East. From the design of a product to the manufacture of tools to the decoration of a product, its employees are among the most experienced in their profession.

Kader's manufacturing operations are divided into two major categories, ODM manufacturing and manufacturing of precision model railroads. Its ODM customers have included large companies such as Mattel, Hasbro and Panasonic, while its own Bachmann and Liliput series model railroads are renowned for their quality throughout the United States and Europe.

入會年份：1948

開達實業有限公司

開達實業有限公司於1948年由已故丁熊照先生在香港成立。工廠主要生產當時流行的塑膠手電筒。50年以來，公司由小規模經營，發展成為跨國綜合企業開達集團，推展製造和地產投資業務。丁氏的宏願，由家族後人發揚光大，繼續領導集團向前邁進。

儘管開達集團業務朝多元化發展，但核心業務仍以生產塑膠產品為主。在東莞的工廠，是遠東設備最齊全的廠房之一，由產品設計，以至工具製造和產品包裝，均由業內最資深的僱員負責。

生產業務分為兩大類：原設備製造商和精密模型鐵路。原設備製造商客戶包括美泰、孩之寶和樂聲等大公司；而公司本身所擁有的模型鐵路百萬和利利寶系列亦以優質見稱，暢銷歐美等地。

Year joined, 1949

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNDERWRITERS LIMITED

American International Underwriters, Limited (AIU) is a part of the American International Group Inc (AIG), a leading U.S.-based international insurance organisation. AIU's Southeast Asia headquarters have been located in Hong Kong since 1949 and is responsible for operations in China, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Guam and Micronesia.

入會年份：1949

美亞保險有限公司

美亞保險為美國知名的國際保險公司—美國國際集團旗下機構。美亞保險的東南亞總部設於香港，成立於1949年，負責中國、日本、韓國、新加坡、台灣、馬來西亞、印尼、泰國、菲律賓、關島、密克羅尼西亞等地業務。

Year joined, 1949

DALAMAL (HONG KONG) LIMITED

As a trading company, Dalamal (Hong Kong) Ltd's main line of business is in furniture, bedding, mattresses, cushions, carpets & floor coverings, in addition to non-electrical household articles and houseware, among others.

入會年份：1949

Dalamal (Hong Kong) Limited

Dalamal 為貿易公司，產品包括傢俬、寢具、牀墊、椅墊、地毯、地面鋪設材料、非電動家居用品和家用器皿。

Year joined, 1950

GEEKAY EXPORT & IMPORT COMPANY LIMITED

Geekay Export & Import Company Limited was established by Kundan K Lalchandani in 1950. Over the years, the company flourished and has grown into a leading

toy company exporting products under its own brand name, Zinoki. The company now acts as a buying office for major department stores supplying merchandise manufactured under customers' private labels.

In its early years, the company's main line of business was in textiles, finished garments, electronics and sundries,

which it exported primarily to Australia and Africa. Besides branching into the toy business, Geekay now also exports household products, hats, caps and sundries to Canada, USA, South America, South Africa, Europe and Australia.

With the passing away in August 1998 of its founder, Mr K Lalchandani, the company is now managed by Gopal Lalchandani, Kala Lalchandani, and Monika Lalchandani.

入會年份：1950

芝基洋行有限公司

芝基洋行於1950年由Kundan K Lalchandani創立。多年以來，公司穩步成長，現已發展成為極具規模的玩具公司，以本身品牌Zinoki出口海外。目前，公司擔當多家大型百貨公司的採購辦事處，用客戶本身牌子供應產品。

早年，公司以經營紡織品、成衣、電子產品和雜貨為主，主要出口到澳洲和非洲。公司的業務範圍，除了擴展至玩具外，又出口家庭用品、帽子和雜貨到加拿大、美國、南美、南非、歐洲和澳洲。

公司創辦人K Lalchandani於1998年8月去世。公司現由後人Gopal、Kala和Monika管理。



Year joined, 1950

H G KAILEY & COMPANY LIMITED

H G Kailey & Co Ltd was founded in 1928 and incorporated in 1931 and is today one of the leading Hong Kong distributors in health and beauty-care products. Since its inception, the company has been the distributor for Helen Curtis hair-care products and has built up extensive business connections with leading drug-store chains, supermarkets and other retail outlets over the years.

入會年份：1950

騎利洋行有限公司

騎利洋行成立於1928年，於1931年註冊，現已成為香港健康及美容護理產品的著名分銷商之一。開業至今，騎利一直為Helen Curtis護髮產品的分銷商，商業夥伴為本地知名的藥房連鎖店、超級市場和其他零售門市。

Year joined, 1950

HONG KONG CHIAP HUA MFY CO (1947) LTD

The original company was a metal stamping factory founded in 1922 in Swatow, Guangdong, China, as the Chiap Hua Manufactory. In 1937, a branch factory was set up in Hong Kong and following a brief halt in operations during the occupation of Hong Kong a new company was incorporated in 1947 to undertake ship-breaking and deep sea salvage operations for the Hong Kong Government.

入會年份：1950

香港捷和製造(1947)有限公司

捷和製造源於1922年中國廣東省汕頭，初為金屬壓印廠。1937年，捷和製造在港成立分廠，後曾一度因香港淪陷而短暫停業。公司於1947年再度註冊，主要為香港政府提供廢船拆卸和深海打撈服務。

Year joined, 1950

NANYANG COTTON MILL LIMITED

Nanyang Cotton Mill Ltd is a manufacturer of textiles and fabrics (cotton & denim), yarns, threads, and fibres and is also involved in real estate and investment holding activities.

入會年份：1950

南洋紗廠有限公司

南洋紗廠生產紡織品、布料（棉布和牛仔布）、紗、線和纖維，亦從事地產及投資業務。

Year joined, 1950

SGS HONG KONG LTD

Founded in 1878, the SGS Group is the world's largest verification, testing and certification organisation. SGS group has been the pioneer in the quality assurance industry since



it was founded in Rouen, France, to control grain shipment in 1878. After 41 years, the company moved its headquarters to Geneva and Société Générale de Surveillance SA became a holding company in 1975. To keep pace with the trend of electronic business, SGS Group entered the e-commerce world in 1999.

SGS Hong Kong Ltd was established in 1959. Accredited by HOKLAS in 1987, SGS Hong Kong Ltd was approved to conduct laboratory testing for textiles and garments, food, environmental, toys and children's products. In 1992, SGS Hong Kong Ltd. established its International Certification Services (ICS) Division to further develop certification services, and six years later was accredited by CNACR in China. To cope with its expansion, the company moved to a more spacious office in Siu Lek Yuen in December 1998.

入會年份：1950

香港通用公證行有限公司

通用公證行集團於1878年創立，是全球最具規模的驗證、測試及認證服務機構。通用公證行集團當年在法國魯昂成立，提供穀物貨運服務，現已發展成為品質檢定行業的先驅。41年後，集團將總部遷至日內瓦。1975年，Société Générale de Surveillance SA成為上市公司。為緊貼電子商業的發展趨勢，集團於1999年開展電子商貿業務。

香港通用公證行有限公司於1959年成立，1987年獲香港實驗所認可計劃認可，進行紡織品、成衣、食品、環境保護、玩具和兒童產品的測試。1992年，公司開設國際認證服務部，以進一步發展認證服務。六年後，成為首間獲中國CNACR認可的認證機構。為配合業務的迅速發展，公司於1998年12月喬遷小瀝源，新辦公室面積更加寬敞。

Year joined, 1950

UNILEVER HONG KONG LIMITED

Throughout its 75-year history, Unilever Hong Kong has seen many changes within its own organisation and in Hong Kong society as a whole. Against a political and economic background of both turmoil and triumph, Unilever has worked alongside Hong Kong to help create the vibrant economy it enjoys today.

In 1925, Lever Brothers (China) Ltd set up its first Hong Kong office as a depot of Unilever's China Soap Company. Then, in the '50s, Unilever began to focus on the local market with the launch of its first detergent products, Breeze and Surf. It was also around this time that the company employed its own Hong Kong sales force to replace trading through its agent. An influx of immigrants to Hong Kong from China in the '60s pushed up demand for soaps, and led to Unilever developing its personal wash range of Lux and Pears.

With the boom years of the '80s, Unilever continued to build upon its then substantial personal wash and detergent operations with the launch of Dove and Jif. In 1987, Unilever's third category, personal care, made its mark in Hong Kong with the integration of the Chesebrough-Ponds operation, bringing greater focus to Unilever's global brand names, Pond's Vaseline and Pears.

In 1990, Unilever entered the beverage business when it took back the distribution of Lipton and integrated its Rickshaw brand in 1993. It was also in that year that the company was renamed to Unilever Hong Kong, reporting to Unilever China. With the rising living standards in the Mainland, the company broadened its personal product range with the acquisition of Hazeline in 1996 and Helene Curtis in 1998.

入會年份：1950

香港聯合利華有限公司

過往 75 年以來，香港聯合利華與本港社會均曾經歷眾多改變。縱使政治和經濟起伏不定，香港聯合利華一直與香港共同進退，致力為香港創造經濟繁榮盡一分力。

1925 年，利華兄弟(中國)有限公司設立其首個香港辦事處，作為聯合利華旗下中國肥皂公司的儲存庫。及至五十年代，聯合利華開始主力發展本港市場，推出其首批清潔劑產品白麗和 Surf。與此同時，公司招攬香港銷售人員，藉此取代以往的貿易代理。六十年代，中國移民湧入香港，促使香皂需求上升，公司決定發展旗下力士和梨牌個人潔膚產品。

八十年代經濟發展蓬勃，聯合利華推出多芬及潔而亮，繼續擴充其個人潔膚與清潔劑業務。1987 年，隨著 Chesebrough-Ponds 業務合併，公司第三系列產品——個人護理於香港面世，全力發展公司環球品牌凡士

林和梨牌產品。

1990 年，公司取回 Lipton 經銷權後進軍飲品市場，1993 年整合其車仔產品。同年，公司改名為香港聯合利華，向中國聯合利華匯報。隨著國內生活質素提升，公司於 1996 和 98 年分別收購夏士蓮和 Helene Curtis，擴大其個人產品範疇。

Year joined, 1950

WAH HING TRADING COMPANY

Wah Hing Trading Co specialises in a number of product lines which it exports to the world's major markets.

入會年份：1950

華興行

華興行專營數類出口貨物，運銷世界各大市場。

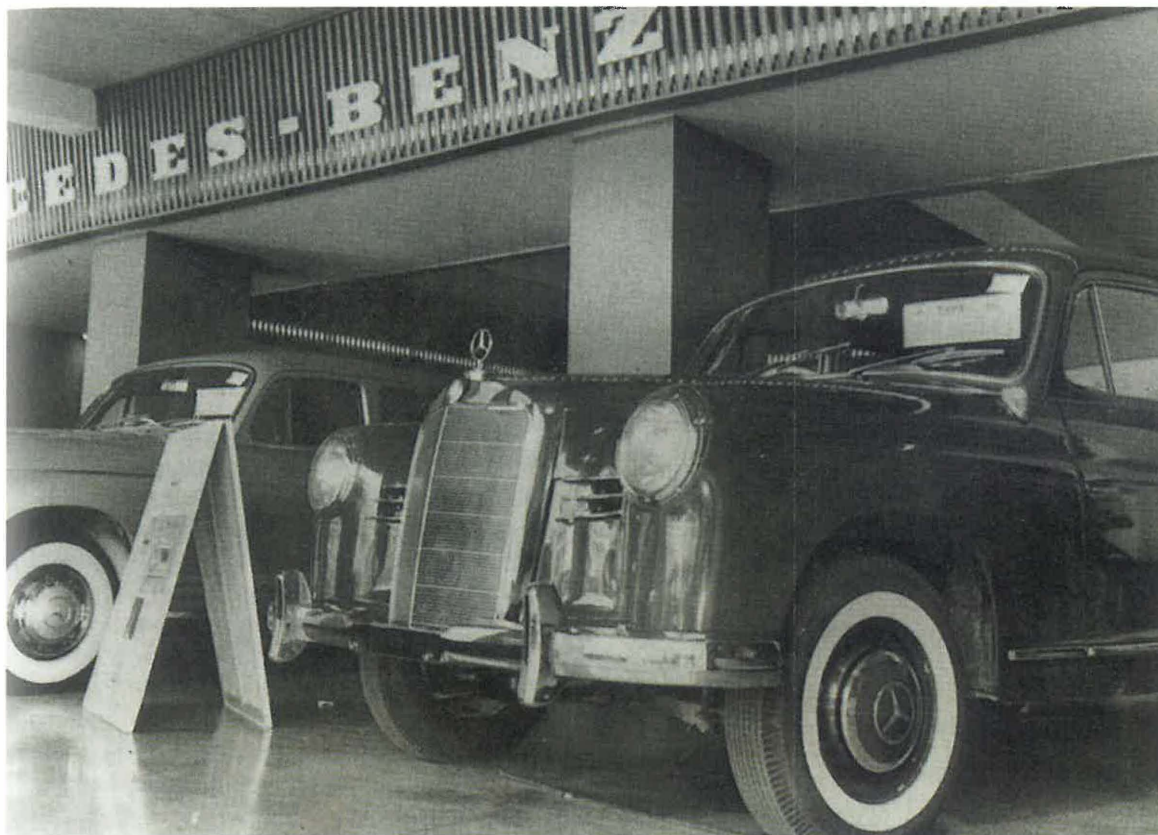
Year joined, 1950

Zung Fu Company Limited

Zung Fu Company Limited, a subsidiary of Jardine International Motors (Holdings) Limited, is the exclusive distributor of Mercedes-Benz cars in Hong Kong and Macau with three showrooms and eight service centres. The company introduced Mercedes-Benz cars to Hong Kong in 1954, at a time when only the very rich could even think about buying a car. Today, Mercedes-Benz share of the automotive market in Hong Kong is one of the highest for Mercedes-Benz worldwide.

The dynamic and enduring partnership between Zung Fu and Mercedes-Benz had humble beginnings, with a launch staff of just four people. Forty cars were snapped up in our inaugural year, and a year later, when the first showroom opened, 1,000 Mercedes-Benz vehicles had been sold.





In 1966 Zung Fu participated in Hong Kong's first-ever motor show at the City Hall, and in the 1970s, innovative products were launched onto an appreciative market, including the classic 350SL in 1971 and the W123 range.

In the 1980s, the company's staff had grown to more than 1,000, and Mercedes-Benz was then such an established name in the market that Zung Fu introduces special packages for loyal customers, such as the three-year extended warranty.

Zung Fu has been able to introduce innovative programmes and campaigns that give it further opportunities to show how much it value its customers. Now, the company is looking boldly and confidently to the future.

"These are indeed exciting times for us, but we also pride ourselves on our total reliability and consistency when it comes to providing customers with the quality of personalised care they expect and deserve," the company said.

入會年份：1950

仁孚行有限公司

仁孚行有限公司為怡和國際汽車（控股）有限公司的附屬機構，是平治汽車香港和澳門兩地的總代理，在港、澳兩地設有三家陳列室及八個維修服務中心。1954年，仁孚行將平治引入香港，那個年代，只有富豪才有買車之舉。發展至今，香港的平治汽車市場佔有率已高踞全球平治汽車市場的前列位置。

仁孚行與平治車廠持續多年緊密的夥伴合作關係，開始時也歷盡艱辛。最初平治汽車推出時，僅有四位員工，但首年便能售出40輛。一年後，首個陳列室開幕，售出平治汽車共1,000部。

1966年，仁孚行參與於大會堂舉辦的全港首個車展。七十年代，乘市場反應良好之勢，推出創新車款，包括1971年的350SL房車系列及W123系列。

八十年代，仁孚行的員工已逾1,000名，憑其為客戶提供的獨特配套服務，例如延續三年的維修保用，在業內享負盛名。

仁孚行創新的服務和推廣活動不斷推陳出新，顯示公司對客戶的重視。目前，公司懷著信心，昂然邁向未來。

公司發言人表示：「這些年來，我們經歷過不少令人振奮的時刻。論到個人化的優質客戶服務，我們以穩妥可靠和貫徹始終的服務態度而引以自豪。」



Year joined, 1951

GODDARD & COMPANY LIMITED

Headed by Pak Keung Leung, Goddard & Company Limited is traditional trading company, specialising in various product lines.

入會年份：1951

佐德有限公司

佐德主席為梁伯強，為專營多類產品的貿易公司。

Year joined, 1951

VERDER & COMPANY (HK) LIMITED

Verder & Co (HK) Ltd's main line of activity is in the trading, services and wholesale businesses. The company is lead by Kai Hung Chong.

入會年份：1951

維大洋行(香港)有限公司

維大洋行主要經營貿易、服務及批發業務，主席為莊啟雄。

Year joined, 1952

CHINA RESOURCES (HOLDINGS) CO, LTD

China Resources (Holdings) Co, Ltd has operated in Hong Kong since 1948 as a general agent for all the import and export corporations in China. It was the China's first springboard in doing business and trade with countries and regions all over the world, including Hong Kong and Macau. Before China pursued the policy of economic reform, China Resources was the largest supplier to the Hong Kong market, providing the latter with Chinese products, including live and fresh foodstuffs, brand name products, native produce, light industrial products and industrial materials. At the same time, it also supplied the Mainland with raw Materials for production, such as rubber, chemical fertiliser, iron and steel, timber and textile materials. In 1983, China Resources Company was reorganised as China Resources (Holdings) Co, Ltd (short for CRC), whose focus was to diversify its business and to become a large-scale conglomerate.

In order to improve the overall competitiveness and optimise the internal resource use, China Resources de-

cided in the year 2000 to restructure the business as oriented to distribution, property, technology, strategic investment. The listed companies under CRC leadership engaged in the above-mentioned business. Now, CRC has over 300 subsidiaries, with approximately 50,000 employees. Its total assets have grown to HK\$560 billion, and its annual turn over amounts to HK\$292 billion.

入會年份：1952

華潤(集團)有限公司

華潤(集團)有限公司自1948年起，便成為中國內地各進出口公司在香港的總代理，是中國開展對港澳和世界各國貿易的最早窗口。內地實行改革開放前，華潤是香港市場上鮮活食品、名牌貨品、輕工產品和工業原料等國貨的最大供應商，亦為內地進口生產原料，如橡膠、化肥、鋼鐵、木材和紡織原料等。1983年，華潤公司改組為華潤(集團)有限公司後，致力多元化發展，成為綜合性大型企業。

華潤為進一步提升競爭力和充分運用內部資源，已決定於2000年改組業務，以經銷、物業、科技、策略投資為發展重心，由集團旗下的上市公司共同經營管理。目前，華潤共有300多間附屬機構，員工約五萬名，總資產已增至5,600億港元，年營業額達2,920億港元。

Year joined, 1952

CHINA DYEING HOLDINGS LIMITED

Founded in 1949, CDHL is one of Asia's leading manufacturers in the woven fabric, dyeing and printing business. With the commissioning of a new production facility in Yuen Long in 1992, CDHL has continued to invest in technology and R&D to bolster quality and productivity.

入會年份：1952

中國染廠集團有限公司

中國染廠成立於1949年，為亞洲區著名的織布、染料和印刷商。1992年，公司在元朗增設生產設備，並繼續在科技和研發方面注入資本，以提升質素和生產力。

Year joined, 1952

MENASH INTERNATIONAL

Menash International, an import & export company established in 1988, was set up as a subsidiary trad-

ing partner for its 36-year-old parent company M Nathurmal Brothers (HK) Ltd. M Nathurmal Brothers began in 1952 as a partnership between brothers Mangharam B. Hemnani and Nathurmal B. Hemnani. They set up in two offices, with the elder Nathurmal heading their Japan office, and younger Mangharam building a base in Hong Kong. In 1972 a limited company was formed in Hong Kong, M Nathurmal Bros. (HK) Ltd, and by 1977 Mangharam Hemnani's son Ashok M. Hemnani took over the reigns of the company.

Through its subsidiary company, H M Ashok was able to explore new markets and product lines with a fresh brand. Today Menash International operates independently under the partnership of Sunil A. Hemnani & Anil A. Hemnani.

入會年份：1952

美娜殊洋行

美娜殊洋行是一間成立於1988年的出入口公司，為具有36年歷史的母公司 M Nathurmal Brothers (HK) Ltd 轄下貿易機構。M Nathurmal Brothers 於1952年由 Mangharam B Hemnani 和 Nathurmal B Hemnani 兩兄弟合組而成，分設日本和香港辦事處。日本業務由兄長 Nathurmal 負責，而弟 Mangharam 則專注香港業務。1972年，在港創辦 M Nathurmal Bros (HK) Ltd。迄1977年，公司整體業務才由 Mangharam 的兒子 Ashok M 接管。

H M Ashok 透過此附屬公司，以嶄新的品牌開發新市場和產品系列。今天，美娜殊洋行是一間由 Sunil A Hemnani 和 Anil A Hemnani 共同管理的獨立合營公司。

Year joined, 1952

SHROFF & COMPANY LIMITED

Shroff & Co was established in Hong Kong in 1950 by S J Shroff, who was later joined by his brother H J Shroff. The firm's main line of business was initially buying silk from China to sell locally and to Macau. After a few years, the company started trading in various other fabrics and textiles, and expanded its markets to include re-exported to Middle Eastern countries

In the late 1950s, the company developed a garment manufacturing business in men's and children's wear. In the early '60s, the company expanded into the sundry business, including householdware, which later grew to account for 50 per cent of the company's turnover.

In early '90s, as business expanded into Europe and the United States, Shroff & Co opened offices in Shanghai and New York.

入會年份：1952

羅西有限公司

羅西有限公司於1950年由 S J Shroff 在香港創辦，其後獲兄弟 H J Shroff 加盟。開業初期，公司主要由內地買入絲綢，再轉售給港澳廠商。數年後，公司開始從事其他不同種類的紡織品買賣，並拓展市場，把貨品經香港轉口至中東國家。

五十年代末，公司發展男裝及童裝成衣製造業務。及至六十年代初期，公司再作多元化發展，經銷貨品包括家居用品，佔總營業額50%。

九十年代初期，隨著公司業務拓展至歐美各地，公司在中國上海和美國紐約均開設辦事處。



Year joined, 1953

The Wallem Group

It is now almost a hundred years since Haakon J Wallem, a Norwegian, started his shipping venture in Shanghai, then the hub of international commerce and trade along the China coast. His first ship was the sail-assisted steamer SS Oscar II named after the then King of Norway and Sweden.

In 1925, the decision was taken to expand operations beyond Shanghai and a company was set up in Hong Kong. Following the death of Haakon J Wallem in 1951, this was the base for the expansion of the group in the 1950s and 1960s, catering principally to the new breed of Hong Kong shipowners. Wallem's ship management skills helped numerous Hong Kong shipowners to get their budding fleets under way.

The late 1960s and 1970s saw a rapid expansion of shipowning in Hong Kong with new-buildings ordered from Japan and long-term charters to Japanese industrial groups. Making good use of Hong Kong's lower operating costs, Wallem was to become one of the largest independent ship managers in the world.

Through the decades, Wallem has continued to build its network, opening offices through Asia and in Europe and the USA. Wallem returned to its roots with the re-establishment of its Shanghai office in 1987 to take advantage of the opening up of China's economy.

Today, the Wallem Group encompasses shipowning, ship and cargo broking, ship management, ship agency, and shipyard and marine equipment services. **B**



入會年份：1953

華林洋行

華林的發展歷史可追溯至約100年前，挪威人Haakon J Wallem在當時中國沿岸國際商貿中心——上海，創立的船務企業。公司第一艘大輪帆船，是根據當時挪威及瑞典國王名字而命名的SS Oscar II。

1925年，公司決定把業務由上海向外拓展，於是來港成立新公司。Haakon J Wallem於1951年逝世後，香港公司成為五十至六十年代的業務發展據點，以其船舶管理技術，協助香港新一代的船東，使眾多新船順利投入服務。

六、七十年代末，隨著日本訂造新船和日本工業團體簽訂長期包船服務，香港船舶業迅速興旺。華林借助香港營運成本低廉的優點，成為全球最具規模的獨立船舶管理商之一。

數十年來，華林洋行繼續拓展業務網絡，在亞洲及歐美開設辦事處。1987年，華林洋行在上海重開辦事處，充分利用中國經濟開放的優勢。

發展至今，華林洋行的業務包括購船、船舶及貨櫃經紀、船舶管理、船務代理、船塢和海事設施服務。 **B**

Year joined, 1952

SINO-AMERICAN TRADE ADVANCEMENT COMPANY

The company is a trader and manufacturer engaged in the import and export of commodities such as chemicals, electrical goods, foodstuff, textiles and apparel, stationery and household articles.

入會年份：1952

中美商務公司

中美商務為出入口貿易和製造商，產品包括化學用品、電器、食品、紡織及成衣、文具和家居物品。

Year joined, 1953

EASTERN ZONE COMPANY LIMITED

Eastern Zone Co. Ltd. was incorporated in Hong Kong in 1952. Over the years, it has specialised in importing and distributing high quality food products from around the world, many of which are sold in quality department stores, delicatessens, and selective supermarkets in Hong Kong.

入會年份：1953

億中洋行有限公司

億中洋行於1952年在香港註冊成立，多年來，專門進口及分銷世界各地的優質食品，供香港各大高級百貨公司、熟食食肆和超級市場發售。

Year joined, 1953

入會年份：1953

Harilela's

夏利萊集團

The Harilelas' rags-to-riches story began in 1922 when Naroomal Harilela left his hometown of Hyderabad, Sind (now Pakistan) and journeyed to Canton in search of his fortune. Despite a good start, the Great Depression of the 1930s claimed Naroomal's business.

He moved to Hong Kong and hawked outside the British Army barracks selling daily essentials, and had soon saved enough to open a small shop in 1937, but the venture soon collapsed. The family worked hard and saved enough again to open a shop in Mongkok at 733 Nathan Road.

The winds of misfortune blew again in 1941 with the outbreak of World War II. The family again lost everything they had.

At the end of the war, the Harilela brothers again eked out a living hawking to the British Army, and for their honesty the Harilelas were appointed as the army's main supplier, and soon after the U.S. Army's supplier.

In the late '60s, seeing the U.S. forces were reducing their presence in the region, the Harilelas diversified into other lines of business, including retail, real estate and hotels.

The Imperial Hotel on Nathan Road was the brother's first hotel, followed by the Holiday Inn Golden Mile, which earned the family its major fortune.

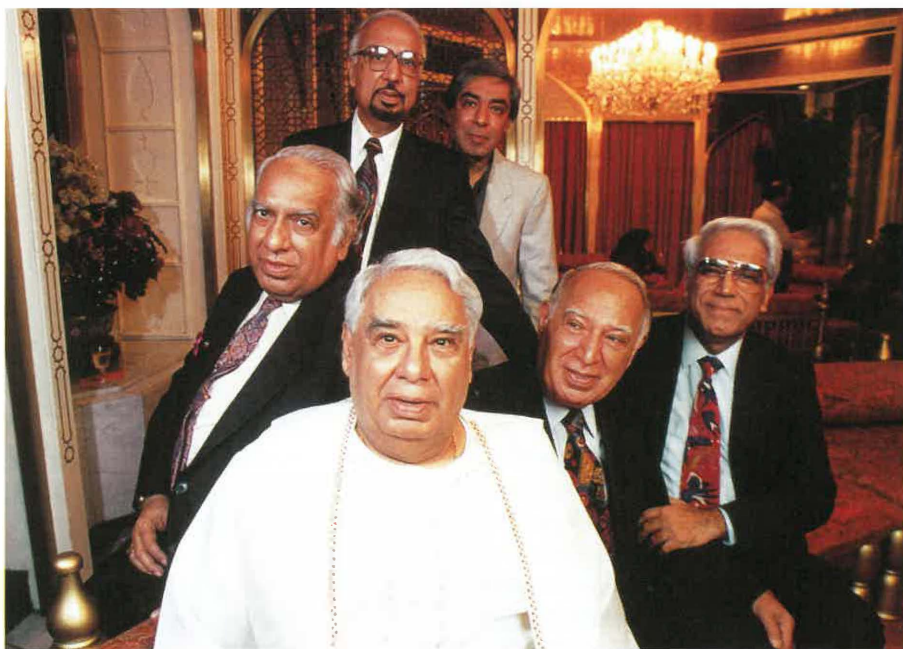
The family continues to invest in hotels overseas and is on the verge of becoming a global hotelier. With luxury hotels in Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok, London, Penang, Montreal and its latest edition in Sydney run by the Sheraton Group, Dr Hari Harilela said his next targets are New York and Paris.

The family is also increasing its exposure by diversifying its line of business with the recent establishment of the East Bank in New York, and two banks in California.

夏利萊的發跡史始於1922年，其時夏利萊的父親離開家鄉信德（即現今的巴基斯坦）的海得拉巴，遠赴廣州尋找創業機會。生意開始時十分順利，但三十年代的大衰退，令業務難逃倒閉的厄運。

隨後，夏氏的父親遷至香港，在英軍的營房外席地擺賣日用品，積了點錢，於1937年開設一所小店。不過，該店不久便倒閉。全家唯有辛勤工作，再憑積蓄在旺角彌敦道733號另開新店。

1941年，二次大戰爆發，厄運又再降臨。夏利萊



The Harilela brothers (clockwise from front) George, Peter, Gary, Mike, Bob and Hari.

一家在戰亂中，頓時一無所有。

戰爭結束後，夏利萊與兄弟又再到英軍的營房外以街頭擺賣維生。他們的誠信取得了軍部的信任，獲英軍委聘為主要物品供應商；之後，亦為美軍供應貨品。

六十年代末，夏氏有見美軍在區內的駐兵逐漸減少，便拓展其他業務，包括零售業、房地產和酒店業。

夏利萊兄弟的首家酒店是彌敦道的帝國酒店，接著是金城假日酒店，為夏氏家族帶來豐厚利潤。夏氏家族繼續投資海外的酒店，使夏利萊集團躋身全球酒店業巨擘之列。現時，夏氏在香港、新加坡、曼谷、倫敦、檳城和蒙特利爾均設有豪華酒店，最新開設的酒店位於悉尼，由喜來登集團經營。夏利萊表示，他下一個目標是在紐約及巴黎開設酒店。

夏氏家族正不斷拓展業務，最近便在紐約開設一家銀行，另又在加州設立兩家。

Year joined, 1954

HINDUSTAN TRADING COMPANY

Hindustan Trading Company was founded by Chandiram G Sani in 1950. The office was first located at 47, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong and employed a total of just four people.

In December of 1959 the company was incorporated and had by that time moved its offices from Wyndham Street to 27 Hollywood Road, Hong Kong. The company was mainly involved in the import of fabrics and gift items from Europe and USA for sale in Hong Kong. By this time two of Mr Sani's sons, Lal and Ishwar, had joined the family business and the third son, Dipo, followed in their footsteps in 1961.

In 1965 the company moved its offices to Prince's Building, Central. It was also during this year the company first started its export department and invested in manufacturing which specialised in the export of hair products, sweaters and woven garments to Europe and United States of America.

In the mid-seventies the company further expanded and moved its offices from Central to Ocean Centre in Kowloon. By this time the company concentrated its efforts on the production and export of ready-made garments sourcing from Hong Kong and Southeast Asia exclusively to the U.S.

In March 2000 the company moved its offices from Kowloon back to Hong Kong Island and is currently situated in the Bank of America Tower, Central. With a combined staff of over 100 and offshore offices the company continues to specialise in the export of ready-made garments to America. This year the company will be celebrating its 50th anniversary in Hong Kong.

入會年份：1954

山利洋行有限公司

山利洋行於1950年由Chandiram G Sani創立。辦事處最初設於香港雲咸街47號，僱員只有四人。

1959年12月，公司正式註冊成立，並由雲咸街搬到香港荷里活道27號。公司主要由歐美進口布料和禮品來港銷售。當時，Sani的兩名兒子Lal和Ishwar已加入家族生意，而三子Dipo亦於1961年相繼加入。

1965年，公司搬到中環太子大廈。同年，公司開

辦出口部及投資製造業，專門生產頭髮產品、毛衣和機織成衣出口到歐美等地。

七十年代中，公司進一步擴張，由中環搬到九龍的海洋中心。其時，公司全力在香港和東南亞生產和採購成衣出口到美國。

2000年3月，公司從九龍搬回港島，辦事處現設於中環美國銀行大廈，僱員超過100人，並設有海外辦事處。公司將繼續主力出口成衣到美國。今年適值公司在香港成立50週年紀念。

Year joined, 1954

SONCA PRODUCTS LIMITED

Sonca was established in 1953 with the main business of manufacturing and export of flashlights and lanterns under its own brand-name. This ISO9000 certified company employs a staff of around 2,200 at its Bogang, PRC-based factory and sells to over 120 countries worldwide.



入會年份：1954

崇佳企業有限公司

崇佳企業於1953年創辦，主要生產及出口

公司品牌的手電筒和提燈。公司榮獲ISO 9000認證，在中國保安縣的廠房擁有僱員約2,200名，產品分銷全球120多個國家。

Year joined, 1954

UNITED CHINESE BANK LIMITED

Founded in 1947, United Chinese Bank Limited is one of the oldest independent Chinese banks in Hong Kong. The bank has a strong tradition of providing professional and efficient services to its customers. The Bank became a part of The Bank of East Asia Group in 1995.

入會年份：1954

中國聯合銀行有限公司

中國聯合銀行於1947年創辦，是全港歷史最悠久的華資銀行之一。一直以來，中國聯合銀行為客戶提供專業、具效率的服務，並於1995年加盟東亞銀行集團。

Year joined, 1955

M Kirpalani (HK) Limited

M Kirpalani (HK) Ltd was founded by the late Mangharam Teomal Kirpalani, who was born on February 19, 1905, in the city of Hyderabad, Sindh, India. By the mid and late 1920s, Mr Kirpalani had travelled extensively to such places as the Caribbean and Egypt where he traded mainly in textiles, but also in other commodities.



The late Mangharam Teomal Kirpalani (February 19, 1905-April 19, 1995) founder of M Kirpalani (HK) Ltd.

祈巴蘭利(香港)有限公司創辦人—已故 Mangharam Teomal Kirpalani (1905年2月19日至1995年4月19日)。

In 1947, British rule in India ended, and the country was thrown into turmoil. Mr Kirpalani was forced to leave his homeland as Sindh was partitioned into Pakistan. He journeyed to Singapore in search of employment to support his family of eight children. Then, in 1950, Mr Kirpalani travelled to Hong Kong.

Over the years, Mr Kirpalani was joined by his six sons, three of whom continue to run the various business activities of the company to this day. Mr Kirpalani passed away on April 19, 1995, having been active in the day-to-day running of the business until 1993, but his legacy of honesty and hard work carries on to this day.

Presently, the company trades in all general commodities sourced from the Far East, especially from China. The company is particularly strong in hardware and building materials, which are marketed under its own brand and to its own design specifications.

M Kirpalani has been a proud member of the HKGCC since 1955.

祈巴蘭利自 1955 年起便成為香港總商會的尊貴會員。

入會年份：1955

祈巴蘭利(香港)有限公司

祈巴蘭利(香港)有限公司由已故Mangharam Teomal Kirpalani 創立。他於 1905 年 2 月 19 日在印度信德省的海得拉巴出生。二十年代中後期，他踏遍加勒比和埃及等地，主要經營紡織品生意，亦有買賣其他商品。

1947 年，英國結束在印度的統治，印度陷入動亂。由於信德被分割劃歸巴基斯坦，他被迫離開家鄉，到新加坡找尋工作，哺育八名子女；1950 年，輾轉來到香港。

1952 年，他決定自組公司，公司命名為祈巴蘭利。1962 年，公司註冊成立，並易名為祈巴蘭利(香港)有限公司，一直沿用至今。公司又相繼在日本橫濱、印度孟買、尼日利亞拉各斯、迦納阿克拉和台北成立分公司，作為在遠東採購所得貨物的銷售辦事處。

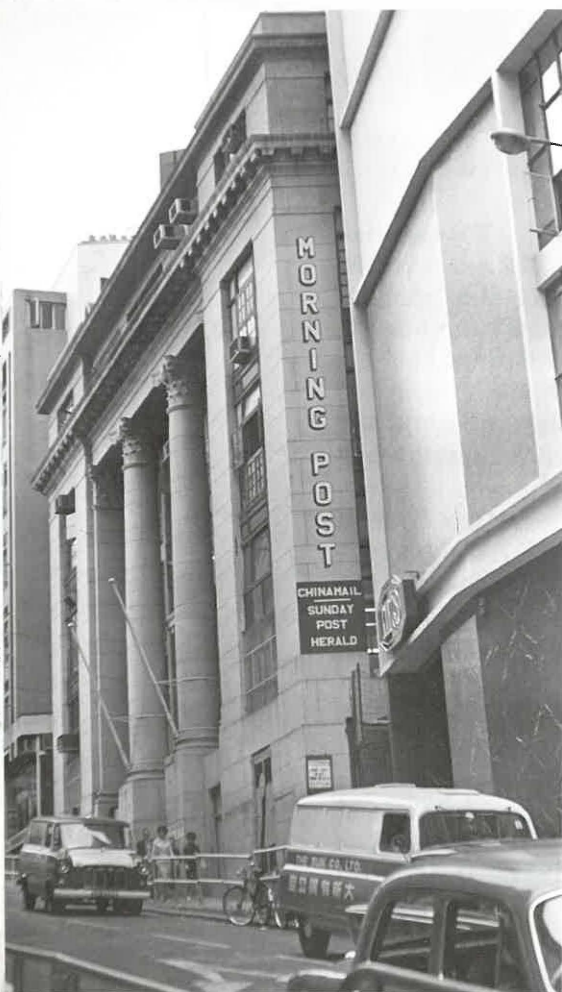
多年以來，六名兒子先後加入陣營，其中三人至今仍繼續經營公司的各種業務。Kirpalani 在 1995 年 4 月 19 日去世，多年以來，他積極參與公司的日常營運，直至 1993 年才退下來，但他的誠實勤勉作風，已為公司立下典範。

現在，公司經銷遠東特別是中國的各種商品，尤其擅長經營金屬製品和建築材料，以自設牌子和自訂的規格銷售。



Year joined, 1955

South China Morning Post Publishers Limited



South China Morning Post
on Wyndham Street.
座落於雲咸街的
南華早報。

South China Morning Post (Holdings) Limited is the holding company of South China Morning Post Publishers Limited, Hong Kong's leading publisher of English-language newspapers and, through other group companies, is involved in the publication of magazines and Chinese books.

Established on January 9, 1903, the South China Morning Post has been Hong Kong's premier English language daily for almost a century. It has, apart from the years of the occupation during the Second World War, published continuously since the first edition rolled off the presses on November 6, 1903. Through scmp.com, established in 1996, news and information are also delivered to a global audience through multiple online channels.

The group's other publishing activities include its joint ventures with Haymarket Publishing Limited of the U.K., and Hearst Magazines International

of the U.S. to publish popular Chinese-language magazine titles such as Amoeba, Automobile, Autoworld, PC home, Cosmopolitan and Harper's Bazaar, and in English, Revolution and CEI.

The group is also involved in music publishing, retailing, video and film post-production, education, club recreation and property investments through its various subsidiaries. The company's shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited with a market capitalisation of HK\$10 billion (US\$ 1.3 billion) as at 28 February, 2001.

A devastating typhoon lashes the SCMP building (left) in 1906.
1906年颱風吹襲南華早報大廈(圖左)。

入會年份：1955

南華早報出版有限公司

南華早報(控股)有限公司是南華早報出版有限公司的控股公司。南華早報出版有限公司為香港首屈一指的英文報章出版商，並透過集團旗下多家公司，出版多份雜誌和中文刊物。

南華早報於1903年1月9日創立，近百年以來，一直是香港最著名的英文日報，除了二次世界大戰日據年代，南華早報自1903年11月6日印行以來，從未間斷。1996年，南華早報成立scmp.com網站，透過多條網上渠道，把新聞和資訊發佈至世界每個角落。

集團的其他出版業務，包括與英國 Haymarket Publishing Ltd 和美國 Hearst Magazines International 成立合營公司，出版 Amoeba、車主、汽車世界、電腦家庭、Cosmopolitan、Harper's Bazaar 等暢銷中文雜誌，以及 Revolution 和 CEI 英文雜誌。

現時集團又通過附屬公司，經營音樂發行、零售、影視後期製作、教育、會所消閒及物業投資業務。公司在香港聯合交易所上市，於2001年2月28日，市值達一百億港元(十三億美元)。



SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

Year joined, 1955

A. DE O. SALES & COMPANY LIMITED

A. de O. Sales & Co Ltd was formed in 1955, and its main activities are trading and investments. The company was preceded by R. C. Sales & Co in the 1930s in Hong Kong and J. P. Sales & Co in Canton in the first quarter of the century.

入會年份：1955

誠利洋行

誠利洋行於1955年成立，主要經營貿易和投資業務。公司的前身，是三十年代香港的R C Sales & Co和1900至25年在廣州的J P Sales & Co。

Year joined, 1955

WEI YIT VACUUM FLASK MANUFACTORY LIMITED

Wei Yit Vacuum Flask Manufactory was founded in 1941 in Hong Kong by some local enthusiastic industrialists led by the Leung family. They adopted the logo "Camel" because of the animal's ability to sail through harsh conditions. The founders accepted that the company would have to do likewise throughout its development and adopted such a logo as inspiration.

About six months after Wei Yit started producing basic vacuum flasks for the local market, Hong Kong fell to the invading Japanese forces, but production was re-established soon after the war.

Initially, essential parts for the flasks were made in five small workshops located in different parts of Kowloon. In 1956, all major production departments were moved into a purpose-built integrated factory at Tai Kok Tsui, and the company developed significantly.

In 1964, Wei Yit became the first local factory to make deep-drawn 18/8 stainless steel hollowware and insulated serving lines for the hotel and catering industries, as well as domestic applications.

Wei Yit developed markets in Europe and the U.S. to expand its traditional exports to Southeast Asia and the Middle East, as well as local sales. Then, in the 1970s the company co-operated with some European factories to manufacture custom-made products.

The steady growth of the company meant that it had soon outgrown its factory by the early '80s. The company

bought a plot in 1982 in Kowloon Bay, and in 1986 again moved into a custom-designed factory housing eight manufacturing departments. Today, it is still the sole user under the ownership of the Leung family.

"Looking back on the last half century, Wei Yit is the only vacuum flaskmaker in Hong Kong out of a dozen in the '50s. We believe in high quality products and would like to live up to the literal meaning of Wei Yit (唯一) - "Unique."

入會年份：1955

唯一冷熱水壺廠有限公司

以梁氏家族為首的多位本地熱心工業家，於1941年創立唯一冷熱水壺廠。該廠以駱駝為標誌，寓意駱駝刻苦耐勞的精神。各位創辦人知道，在發展路途上必須刻苦耐勞，故以駱駝自勉。

該廠投產約六個月後，香港淪陷；不過，戰後很快便恢復生產。

初時，冷熱水壺的主要部件，是由設於九龍各處的五家小型工場製造。1956年，所有主要的生產部門，皆遷入大角嘴的綜合廠房，而公司亦迅速成長。

1964年，唯一在本港率先製造深沖壓的18/8不銹鋼空心器皿和保溫產品，供應給酒店和餐飲業使用，並供作家居用途。

除本銷外，唯一又開拓歐美、東南亞和中東市場。七十年代，公司與若干歐洲廠商合作，生產訂製產品。

公司穩步成長，八十年代初，工廠產量已跟不上需求。有見及此，公司於1982年在九龍灣買地興建廠房，1986年把八個生產部門遷入。時至今日，該廠仍由梁氏家族擁有和獨家使用。

發言人稱：「回顧過去半個世紀，唯一是五十年代十多家冷熱水壺廠中的僅存者。我們深信，憑著優質產品，我們定能如廠名般，成為『唯一』一家脫穎而出的公司。」

Looking back on the last half century, Wei Yit is the only vacuum flaskmaker in Hong Kong out of a dozen in the '50s.

回顧過去半個世紀，唯一是五十年代十多家冷熱水壺廠中的僅存者。

Year joined 1955

THE GARDEN COMPANY LIMITED

Garden Company Ltd is well-known in Hong Kong for its quality processed food, biscuits & confectionery.

入會年份：1955

嘉頓有限公司

嘉頓的優質加工食品、餅乾和糖果馳譽香港。

Year joined 1956

HONG KONG AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CO LTD

In 1950, Pacific Air Maintenance (PAMAS) merged with Jardine Air Maintenance Company, to form Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company – today better known as HAECO. Listed on the Hong Kong stock market since 1965 and controlled by Swire Pacific, HAECO is the largest aeronautical engineering company in Asia in terms of capability, employing a staff of some 3,700.

入會年份：1956

香港飛機工程有限公司

1950年，Pacific Air Maintenance與Jardine Air Maintenance Co合併，組成香港飛機工程有限公司，即現時一般所稱的港機工程。港機工程於1965年在香港股市掛牌，現由太古公司管有。以業務而言，該公司是全亞洲最大的航空工程公司，僱用員工約3,700人。

Year joined, 1956

MANETTA & CO LTD

Manetta & Co Ltd is involved in the trading, services and wholesale business. The Company's chief is K S Fung.

入會年份：1956

敏迪有限公司

敏迪專營貿易、服務和批發業務，主席為馮景新。

Year joined, 1957

O K GIDUMAL & WATUMULL LIMITED

In addition to trading, the company acts as commissioning agents and a confirming house. The company also offers financial and investment services. Items traded include chemicals and fertilisers, pharmaceutical chemicals, electrical and electronic products, machinery tools and garments and accessories.

入會年份：1957

結都文洋行有限公司

結都文洋行除經營貿易外，也是一間經紀代理行和保兌行。公司亦提供財務和投資服務。經營的貿易產品包括化學用品、肥料、化學藥品、電子產品、機械用具、成衣及服飾品。

Year joined, 1957

LEA HIN COMPANY LIMITED

Lea Hin Co Ltd is a typical Hong Kong trading company, and is headed by Siew Wai Lau.

入會年份：1957

立興有限公司

立興為一家傳統的貿易公司，主席為劉胡兆慧。

Year joined, 1957

HERALD HOLDINGS

The Herald Group embraces toy, houseware, computer head and timepiece divisions with operations in Hong Kong, Mainland China, UK, France and Germany. The group has its origins in Herald Metal & Plastic Works Limited, now the operating company of the toy division, first established in 1969. In the mid 1980s, Herald diversified into other fields of manufacturing through the acquisition of two other businesses – houseware and computer heads.

入會年份：1957

興利集團有限公司

興利集團的業務包括玩具、家居用品、電腦磁頭和鐘錶，遍及香港、中國、英國、法國和德國。興利五金塑膠廠有限公司是集團首間公司，於1969年創立，目前負責玩具業務。八十年代中期，興利收購家居用品和電腦磁頭的製造廠，業務更趨多元化。

Year joined, 1957

MITSUBISHI CORPORATION (HK) LTD

Mitsubishi Corporation is one of the world's most diverse enterprises. Generally classified as a trading company, Mitsubishi Corporation has decades of experience doing business around the world. The company's extensive network and wide-ranging activities give it a decisive edge in gathering the timely, accurate market information vital to success.

入會年份：1957

香港三菱商事有限公司

三菱商事是全球業務最多元化的企業之一，專營貿易，擁有數十年經營環球業務的經驗。公司的龐大業務網絡和多元化活動，讓公司處身有利位置，得以蒐集立時而準確的市場資訊，運籌帷幄。

Year joined, 1957

Dah Chong Hong Limited

Dah Chong Hong Ltd (DCH) was founded in 1946. As a trading company with roots in Hong Kong and Mainland China, its founding mission was to provide quality goods and services to the communities it serves.

In 1992, DCH became a wholly owned subsidiary of CITIC Pacific Limited. The tradition and integrity of DCH, combined with the strength of CITIC, has enabled DCH to further expand its businesses in the region. Capitalizing on new opportunities in Mainland China, DCH is in an excellent position to permeate its twofold businesses in motor and general trading through China's accession to the WTO.

DCH holds franchises in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China for some of the world's acclaimed automobile brand names, including Acura, Audi, Bentley, DAF, Honda, Isuzu, MAN, Nissan, UD Nissan Diesel, Rolls-Royce and Volkswagen. To ensure that owning these automobiles is as hassle-free as buying them, Dah Chong Hong (Motor Service Centre) Ltd. was established in 1972 to provide customers with comprehensive after-sale service.

In addition, the company also exports, imports, re-exports, wholesales and retails a wide range of food products from around the world to Hong Kong and Mainland China. Locally, DCH Food Mart is a comprehensive food retail chain store well known for its food products. In the non-food sector, DCH distributes internationally renowned home appliances and audio-visual products. The company has also been the exclusive distributor for Shiseido in Hong Kong since 1960. DCH Healthcare Products Ltd represents a wide range of medical equipment, healthcare, rehabilitation and pharmaceutical products in Hong Kong and Mainland China. The presence of DCH is also found in prominent construction projects with services and supplies of building materials provided by DCH's engineering division.

To further impose its will to be a dominant player in Mainland China, DCH has established joint venture companies to operate a vehicle sales network, vehicle service maintenance facilities and provide spare parts supply in more than ten major cities in the country. Strategically DCH has formed a strong distribution network in Mainland China for its food, electrical appliance and healthcare product businesses. In Shanghai, the Hong Kong style BBQ chain store, DCH Barbecue Shop, has been established. The first Rainforest Café was opened in the city in November 2000 and a second one will be opened in Beijing in mid 2001. **B**



入會年份：1957

大昌貿易行有限公司

大昌貿易行有限公司於1946年成立，業務遍駐中港兩地，致力為客戶提供優質的商品和服務。

1992年，大昌行成為中信泰富的全資附屬公司，藉結合大昌行的優良傳統和中信泰富的優勢，進一步擴展區內業務。在中國即將加入世貿之際，大昌行將能抓緊新商機，加強發展國內汽車和貿易業務。

在香港、澳門和中國，大昌行獲得世界級名牌汽車的代理權，包括極品、奧迪、賓利、DAF、本田、五十鈴、猛獅、日產、UD大實力、勞斯萊斯和福士。為確保汽車銷售能配以優質的售後服務，大昌行汽車服務中心在1972年成立，為顧客提供完善的售後服務。

此外，大昌行在世界各地出口、入口、轉售、批發和零售不同的食品至中國和香港。在香港，大昌食品市場成為市民日常選購美食的最佳選擇。另一方面，大昌行行銷國際著名的家庭產品和影音產品，並在1960年成為資生堂在香港的獨家分銷商。大昌行保健藥業有限公司在中國和香港代理各國西藥、醫療儀器、復康儀器、保健品及消費品。在工程項目方面，大昌行機械工程部提供的建築服務和建築物料亦是享負盛名。

為進軍中國市場，大昌行已成立合資公司，在國內超過10個城市經營汽車銷售網絡，建立維修設施和提供零配件銷售服務。在發展貿易業務方面，大昌行為其食品、家庭電器及影音產品、保健藥業業務在國內建立一個強大大分銷網絡。在上海開設大昌燒味(港式燒味連鎖店)，並在2000年11月開設熱帶雨林餐廳，而北京分店將在2001年中開業。 **B**

Year joined, 1957

R E DIETZ COMPANY LIMITED

R E Dietz was established by the Dietz family in Syracuse, New York, USA, in 1840. Its main products are kerosene lanterns, which are commonly known as "Hurricane Lanterns," sold under the Dietz brand.

Dietz moved its production facilities from the USA to Hong Kong in 1956. In 1992, Jackson Mak bought Dietz, including the factory and production facilities, and moved the factory to Shenzhen, China, where it is located to this day.

Facing a rapidly changing market environment, Dietz has modernised its manufacturing process to produce electric and battery-operated lanterns. In addition, it has installed new machines to develop new products, such as lock knives and multi-purpose hand tools which were added to the product range and have boosted the company's financial performance.

Although production facilities were transferred from the USA to Hong Kong, and subsequently to China, the spirit of American production philosophy has been maintained. Despite more than 160 years of manufacturing experience, the firm has

always emphasised research and development to enhance quality, modify its production process and develop new products.

Despite stiff competition from cheap and low-quality lanterns, Dietz has been able to maintain its market-leader position. Apart from expanding its production line, Dietz is also planning to increase its market share by adopting and implementing a more aggressive marketing strategy.

入會年份：1957

迪斯集團有限公司

1840年，迪斯家族在美國紐約州雪城創立迪斯公司，主要經營煤油燈生意，亦即著名的「防風燈

籠」，以迪斯品牌推出發售。

1956年，公司把生產設施由美國遷至香港。1992年，麥澤生收購迪斯，包括工廠和生產設施，並遷廠到深圳，一直經營至今。

面對急速轉變的市場環境，公司實行生產現代化，製造用電力和電池推動的燈籠。此外，又添置新機器，發展新產品，如保險小刀和多用途手工具，擴大產品系列，加強公司財務實力。

雖然生產設施先由美國搬到香港，再運至中國，但美國式的生產管理精神貫徹始終。憑藉160多年的生產經驗，公司一直致力於研究和發展，務求提高品質、改進生產工序和開發新產品。

縱使面對來自平價和劣質產品的激烈競爭，公司在市場始終保持前列地位。除了擴大生產線外，公司計劃採取更進取的市場推廣策略，擴大市場佔有率。

Year joined, 1957

KELLY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Founded by Shanghai natives Reginald Van and Annie Tsao in 1955, Kelly International Corporation Ltd. started out as a small trading company in China trade with Hong Kong.

"We were selling anything and everything that was made in Hong Kong, from plastic flowers to toys to sundries. We were just your typical small- and medium-sized trading company in Hong Kong," said Mr Reginald Van's son and Director of Kelly, Douglas Van.

Business was good and the company set up offices in Taipei and Shanghai, and was selling to North and South America, to Europe and the Middle East.

But in the 1980s, general trading was becoming increasingly difficult in Hong Kong, so Kelly branched out into toy premiums, which it now specialises in producing.

入會年份：1957

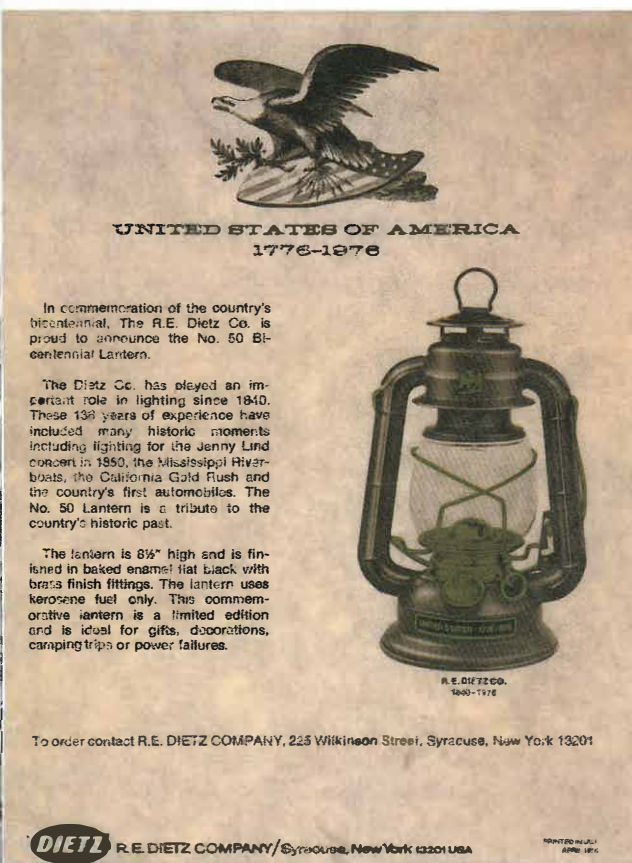
凱利有限公司

萬祥生父母原籍上海，1955年創辦凱利有限公司。開業之初，主要經營內地與香港的貿易。

公司董事萬祥生說：「我們當時出售的都是港產貨品，包括塑膠花、玩具和雜貨等，包羅萬有。我們是別人所稱的典型香港中小型貿易公司。」

由於業務發展蓬勃，公司在台北和上海設立辦事處。產品亦外銷至北美、南美、歐洲和中東。

到了八十年代，在香港經營一般貿易愈來愈困難，所以凱利開拓了玩具贈品業務。現時，公司專注製造玩具贈品。



Year joined, 1957

Wing Lung Bank

Wing Lung Ngan Ho, as the indigenous bank was then called, was founded by Dr Yee-sun Wu in Hong Kong on February 25, 1933, as a partnership with an initial capital of HK\$44,500 and a staff of eight, dealing in money exchange, remittances and gold bullion. Wing Lung was incorporated as a limited company in 1956 and changed its name to the Wing Lung Bank Limited in 1960, and it became a listed company in 1980.

During the bank's 68 years of operation, Hong Kong had experienced war and foreign occupation, civil disturbances, bank runs, monetary reforms, economic ups and downs and changes in the political situation. Wing Lung was able to weather all the storms during such difficult times and has gradually expanded its activities to produce a wide range of financial services, including insurance and securities broking services, to its customers.

Since the 1970s, banking service provisions have undergone tremendous change, resulting primarily from new technology. To ensure efficient service to its customers, the bank computerised its operations in 1975. The bank joined forces with four other local Chinese banks to form Joint Electronic Teller Services Ltd to provide ATM services in 1982. In the mid 1990s, as rapid developments in information technology popularised the use of Internet as a service delivery channel, Wing Lung Net Banking was launched in December 1998, placing the bank at the forefront of Internet banking among the other local banks in Hong Kong.

Wing Lung, while actively expanding its automated service delivery channels, maintains 36 local offices, two representative offices in China, and two overseas branches, one in the U.S. and the other in the Cayman Islands, to service the banking needs of its customers. The bank has a total staff of 1,161 and the consolidated total assets stood at HK\$65.5 billion at December 31, 2000. **B**



Bank office at Central before the Pacific War.
太平洋戰爭前永隆中環辦事處。

入會年份：1957

永隆銀行有限公司

永隆銀號由伍宜孫於1933年2月25日在香港以合夥形式創辦，首次注資44,500港元，共有八名員工，從事貨幣兌換、匯寄和黃金貿易業務。1956年，永隆註冊成為有限公司，繼於1960年易名為永隆銀行有限公司，1980年上市。

在永隆68年悠長歷史中，香港曾經歷戰爭和被外國侵佔、騷亂、銀行擠提、貨幣改革、經濟動盪及政治局勢變動。在此艱困時期，永隆均能應付各種挑戰，並逐步拓展業務，務求向客戶提供周全的金融服務，包括保險和證券經紀服務。

自七十年代以來，由於科技日新月異，銀行服務出現巨大轉變。為確保客戶得到具效率的服務，該行於1975年把旗下業務電腦化，與本港另外四家中資銀行結盟，於1982年成立銀聯通寶有限公司，提供自動櫃員機服務。九十年代中期，資訊科技發展一日千里，利用互聯網提供服務的營運方式越來越普遍，該行遂於1998年12月推出網上銀行服務，帶領本港銀行業進入互聯網銀行服務新紀元。

永隆在積極拓展其自動化銀行服務的同時，亦設有36家本地辦事處、兩家中國代辦處，以及兩家海外分行（美國和開曼群島），切合客戶的銀行服務需求。該行共有1,161名員工，而截至2000年12月31日止的綜合資產總值為655億港元。 **B**



The Bank's Head Office Building at Central was completed in 1973.
永隆銀行中環總部大樓於1973年落成。

Year joined, 1957

PFIZER CORP

From a small chemicals company founded in Brooklyn in 1849, Pfizer has grown to become one of the world's premier research-based pharmaceutical companies dedicated to discovering, developing, and delivering innovative medicines for both humans and animals.

入會年份：1957

美國輝瑞有限公司

美國輝瑞於1849年在布魯克林創立，初為一間規模細小的化學用品公司。發展至今，公司已成為全球頂級的藥劑研究公司之一，專門開發、研製及製造適合人類和禽畜的藥物。

Year joined, 1957

YEE LEE INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL LTD

Yee Lee Industrial Chemical Ltd was established in 1936 as a supplier specialising in a wide range of high-quality industrial chemicals and materials. The company has established longstanding relationships with international chemical manufacturers and acts as a distributor or local sole agent with clients in the textile, electronics, electroplating, plastics and food-processing sectors.

入會年份：1957

義利工業原料有限公司

義利工業原料成立於1936年，為一系列高級工業化學用品和物料的供應商。公司與世界各地多間化學生產商建立了多年的合作關係，是有關產品的分銷商和香港總代理。客戶來自紡織、電子、電鍍、塑膠和食品加工等行業。

Year joined, 1958

LEA TAI TEXTILE CO LTD

Headed by Men Fong, Lea Tai's main business line is in services, but the company is also involved in property, construction and engineering.

入會年份：1958

聯泰紗廠有限公司

聯泰紗廠專營服務業，亦從事地產、建築和工程業務，主席為方文。

Year joined, 1958

DAH WAY COMPANY LIMITED

Dah Way Co Ltd is a traditional Hong Kong trading company specialising in a variety of product lines. The company is headed by Hing Sai Lai.

入會年份：1958

大偉有限公司

大偉是專營各類產品的傳統貿易公司，主席為黎慶西。

Year joined, 1958

HARMS & MARCUS (HK) LIMITED

Harms & Marcus (HK) Ltd was established in 1958 and the company is headed by Werner Griem. The trading firm's main line of products include household articles, gift & premiums, and Christmas decorations.

入會年份：1958

漢馬(香港)有限公司

漢馬於1958年成立，主席為祈廉，是專營家居物品、禮物和贈品和聖誕裝飾的貿易公司。

Year joined, 1958

PEARSON EDUCATION CHINA LTD

Pearson Education China is part of the Pearson Group. As the largest educational publisher in the world, the company is engaged in the publication of quality educational materials for learners of different levels, from pre-school through to postgraduates and professionals in Hong Kong and Macau.

入會年份：1958

培生教育出版中國有限公司

培生教育出版中國有限公司為培生集團旗下機構，是全球最具規模的教育出版商。公司出版各類高水準學習材料，適合不同教育程度，對象由港澳的學前兒童以至大學研究生和專業人士。

Year joined, 1958

World-Wide Shipping Agency Ltd

The history of World-Wide Shipping Agency Limited commenced in 1955 when the company's founder, the late Sir Yu-Kong Pao, moved from Shanghai to Hong Kong, and acquired the first ship, a 27-year-old coal burning freighter "Golden Alpha." Despite such modest beginnings, the company grew in size and quality in the following half century to become one of the largest merchant fleets in the world, by 1979 controlling over 200 vessels of a total of 20 1/2 million dead-weight tons.

The road of growth and to success for any enterprise is seldom smooth. This is particularly so in the shipping industry, which is known to operate in a volatile market environment, where demand for shipping services is

hard to forecast, tonnage supplies difficult to control, and the equilibrium can be easily upset by many internal and external forces. Nevertheless, World-Wide Shipping, under the strong leadership of Sir Yue-Kong, managed to sail successfully through the good and bad times in the decades since the 1950s. Today, the organisation remains a major force in global oil and drybulk transportation.

Since 1986, World-Wide Shipping and its affiliates around the world are chaired by Dr Helmut Sohmen, Sir Yue-Kong Pao's eldest

son-in-law. Dr Sohmen is a prominent figure in shipping circles, having been Chairman of the International Maritime Industries Forum in London, President of the Baltic and International Maritime Council in Copenhagen, and Chairman of the Hong Kong Shipowners Association and of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.



Sir Y K Pao after the naming of the Very Large Crude Carrier "World Victory" by Lady MacLehose in January 1973, accompanied by the late Lord MacLehose (right).
1973年1月，麥理浩夫人在已故麥理浩勳爵(右)的陪同下主持巨型油輪World Victory號的命名儀式，儀式結束後與包玉剛爵士合照。

入會年份：1958

環球輪船代理有限公司

環球輪船代理有限公司成立於1955年。當年，公司創辦人已故包玉剛爵士由上海來港，收購了已有27年船齡的燃煤貨輪Golden Alpha號作為公司旗下首艘輪船。雖然公司成立初期規模不大，但在隨後的半個世紀，公司不斷壯大，質素也不斷改進，成為世界最大的商務船隊之一。至1979年，公司已擁有逾200艘輪船，總載重噸位達到2,050萬噸。

對於任何企業來說，發展與成功之路從來都不易走，航運業尤其如此。這是因為航運市場環境常變，對於航運服務的需求難以預測，噸位供應也難以控制，供求平衡很容易受到內在和外來的因素破壞。然而，環球輪船在包玉剛爵士的英明帶領下，成功走過了五十年代以來數十年好壞參半的日子。今天，環球輪船仍然是世界上石油和乾貨運輸的主要力量。

自1986年起，環球輪船和其於世界各地的聯營公司由包玉剛爵士的大女婿蘇海文博士統領。蘇海文博士是航運界的傑出人士，曾任倫敦國際航海事業論壇主席、在哥本哈根的波羅的海與國際航海理事會會長、香港船東會主席、香港總商會主席等職。



Family traditions are carried on in World-Wide Shipping: Dr Sohmen in front of a portrait of Sir Y K Pao.

環球輪船家族業務連綿永繼：蘇海文博士攝於包玉剛爵士照片前。

Year joined, 1959

ASSUDAMAL & SONS (HK) LIMITED

Products handled by this import and export company include audio and visual products, bicycles and parts, as well as tool, garments and household products. The company's main markets are Africa, Central and South America, Europe, USA, the Middle East, and South East Asia.

入會年份：1959

蘇達武(父子)洋行有限公司

蘇達武(父子)洋行專營出入口產品，包括影音產品、單車及有關配件、工具、成衣和家居產品。公司的主要市場遍及非洲、中美洲、南美洲、歐洲、美國、中東和東南亞。

Year joined, 1959

BAYER CHINA COMPANY LIMITED

Bayer China Co Ltd is part of Bayer AG, a diversified, international chemicals and health care group whose pedigree dates back to 1863. Sales activities in China are managed out of Hong Kong by Bayer China Co Ltd, which at the same time maintains liaison offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chengdu.

入會年份：1959

拜耳中國有限公司

拜耳中國有限公司為Bayer AG旗下公司。Bayer AG於1863年創立，是國際性的多元化學用品和醫療保健集團。內地的銷售活動由設於香港的拜耳中國有限公司管理，並於北京、上海、廣州和成都設有聯絡辦事處。

Year joined, 1959

HUNG CHEONG IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY LIMITED

Hung Cheong Import & Export Co Ltd's main line of business is in services and trading, but the company

is also involved in the wholesale business.

入會年份：1959

鴻昌進出口有限公司

鴻昌進出口有限公司主要經營服務和貿易業務，亦從事批發。

Year joined, 1959

DEUTSCHE BANK AG

Founded in 1870, Deutsche Bank is a multi-specialist financial institution offering a broad range of modern banking products in areas such as payments, credit and personal investment. It is also involved in online banking and investment banking which includes IPO support and corporate finance advisory services.

入會年份：1959

德意志銀行

德意志銀行於1870年成立，是多元化的專業財務機構，提供廣泛的銀行服務，如付賬、信貸和私人投資等。德意志銀行亦從事網上銀行和投資，包括初次公開招股支援和企業融資顧問服務。



Year joined, 1959

DEGUSSA-HULS CHINA LIMITED

Degussa-Huls AG was formed in 1999 with the merger of Degussa with Huls AG. Earlier this year, the company merged with SKW Trostberg AG to create Degussa AG, one of the world's largest specialty chemical companies.

入會年份：1959

德固薩－赫斯中國有限公司

德固薩－赫斯中國有限公司於1999年創立，由德固薩和赫斯合併而成。今年初，公司與SKW Trostberg AG合併，組成Degussa AG，成為全球最具規模的專業化學用品公司之一。

Year joined, 1959

Hang Seng Bank

From its modest origins in 1933 as a money-changing shop with 11 employees, Hang Seng Bank has grown to become Hong Kong's second-largest locally incorporated bank with 7,400 employees.

In its first year, the money-changing operation made a net profit of HK\$10,389. In 2000, the Bank's attributable profit was HK\$10.0 billion and assets totalled HK\$500.8 billion.

Hang Seng serves more than one-third of Hong Kong's population. It was named the Strongest Bank in Asia by Asiamoney magazine in March 2001.

Hang Seng was founded by four enterprising businessmen – Messrs B Y Lam, S H Ho, C W Leung and T L Sheng – and opened for business in 1933 at 70 Wing Lok Street, translated as the Street of Eternal Joy.

After the Japanese occupied Hong Kong in 1941, the Bank was forced to move to Macau to sit out the rest of World War Two. In September 1945, it reopened for business in larger premises at 181 Queen's Road Central.

In keeping with its Chinese name, which means "evergrowing," Hang Seng has kept growing into a one-stop financial services provider. Its business focus is Hong Kong and Mainland China. In Hong Kong, the bank operates 156 branches and automated banking centres. In the Mainland, it operates branches in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Fuzhou and representative offices in Beijing and Xiamen.

Today, Hang Seng is a principal member of the HSBC Group. Although it has seen many changes through the years, one thing remains the same – its commitment to value creation and service excellence. Its Headquarters at 83 Des Voeux Road Central is a symbol of its progress and its aspirations to continue growing with the communities where it operates.

The bank, through its wholly-owned subsidiary HSI Services Limited, compiles the Hang Seng Index, Hong Kong's equivalent of the Dow Jones Industrial Average in New York.



HANG SENG BANK

入會年份：1959

恒生銀行

恒生銀行於1933年成立之初，只有員工11名，主要提供貨幣兌換服務。如今，銀行已成為扎根於香港的第二大銀行，擁有員工7,400名。

開業之初，首年淨利為10,389港元。及至2000年，銀行的可佔溢利已達100億港元，總資產值為5,008億港元。

恒生銀行的客戶佔香港人口三分之一以上，2001年3月被《亞洲貨幣》雜誌列為亞洲最具實力的銀行。

恒生由林炳炎、何善衡、梁植偉、盛春霖四位企業家於1933年攜手創辦，地址在永樂街70號（「永樂」—取其永遠快樂之意）。

1941年，日軍侵佔香港，銀行被迫撤離，至二次大戰結束前，一直留守澳門。1945年9月，銀行於皇后大道中181號重新開業，新址面積更大。

為活現中文名稱「永恒生長」的企業精神，恒生朝向一站式金融服務供應商的目標積極發展。銀行以香港和內地為業務據點，在香港，銀行經營156家分行和自動化銀行服務中心。在內地，分行遍佈廣州、上海、深圳、福州，並在北京和廈門設有代表辦事處。

時至今日，恒生銀行已成為匯豐集團的主要成員。雖然銀行多年來歷盡更迭變遷，但銀行不斷創新、追求卓越的服務宗旨，卻始終如一。設於德輔道中83號的總部正標誌著銀行的進步發展，以及與市民繼續一同成長的抱負。

恒生銀行透過全資附屬機構恒指服務有限公司，負責編制香港恒生指數，性質與紐約杜瓊斯工業平均指數相同。

B



HANG SENG BANK

The premises at 181 Queen's Road Central which Hang Seng Bank moved into after the Second World War.

恒生於二次世界大戰後遷入皇后大道中181號。

Year joined, 1959

WEARBEST GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Wearbest Garment Manufacturing Company Limited is headed by George Yuen Vung King. The company is mainly involved in manufacturing and trading.

入會年份：1959

唯一製衣廠有限公司

唯一製衣廠主席金元文，專營生產和貿易。

Year joined, 1959

WONG HAU PLASTIC WORKS & TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Wong Hau Plastic Works & Trading Co Ltd is a manufacturer of toys and games, in addition to glass and glassware.

入會年份：1959

皇后洋行有限公司

皇后洋行專門生產遊戲玩具、玻璃和玻璃器皿。

Year joined, 1960

AURORA CHOW & COMPANY

Aurora Chow & Company was established in 1941 in Shanghai by Aurora H T Chow. The company moved to Hong Kong in 1950 and set up office on the second floor of 49 Queen's Road Central. In the 1960s it moved to the P&O Building on Des Vaux Road, where in the 1980s it opened a lapidary under the name Taiwan Jade and Gem Corporation. In 1986 the company bought its own premises in Quarry Bay.

Aurora H T Chow ventured to start a Limited Company in Taipei, as well as another in Tokyo, all under the name of Aurora. However, due to differences in business principals with the local operating partners, the Taiwan branch was sold off and the name changed to Aurora Corporation Taiwan. The Japan branch was also sold and its name changed to Aurora Trading Company.

The import and export of a wide range of goods was the core of Aurora's business in its early years, but it was the gemstone business that was the founder's greatest love. Today, founder Aurora H T Chow, now in his eighties, still exhibits great enthusiasm and love of gemstones. With the help of his son, Peter Chow, the company is still extremely

active dealing in both finished and unfinished gemstones.

入會年份：1960

震旦行

震旦行於1941年由周學旦在上海創辦。1950年，公司移至香港，於皇后大道中49號二樓設立辦事處。六十年代期間，公司再遷至德輔道一商廈。及至八十年代，公司增設台灣寶石加工有限公司。1986年，公司在鰂魚涌自置辦公物業。

震旦行分別於台北和東京集資成立有限公司。後來，由於在經營原則上，與當地營運夥伴出現意見分歧，結果公司出售台灣分行，易名為台灣震旦行。日本分行亦相繼售出，易名為東京震旦行。

震旦行早期主要從事出入口業務，但寶石始終是創辦人周學旦的心頭好。時至今日，周學旦雖年屆80高齡，仍然對寶石情有所鍾。公司在周學旦兒子周雪中的輔佐下，積極從事未拋光和加工寶石業務。

Year joined, 1960

THE BANK OF TOKYO-MITSUBISHI LIMITED

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Ltd was established in 1996 when Bank of Tokyo and Mitsubishi Bank merged to create the largest bank in the world at that time. Both banks were established in Japan in 1880.

Its operation in Hong Kong started in 1952 when Bank of Tokyo established its representative office and in the following year opened the branch to focus on trade finance business for local companies. Mitsubishi Bank started its operation in Hong Kong in 1970 as many international companies, including Japanese companies, were looking into the growing economy in Hong Kong. During 1980s and 1990s, both banks expanded and diversified their operations to accommodate for the increasing business volume from both local and international customers.

In the 1990s, more Japanese companies expanded their businesses to Hong Kong, which was known to be the gateway to Mainland China, and received support from both banks. Since the merger, with the co-operation of its Kowloon and Shenzhen branches and Guangzhou representative office, the bank's customers who are extending their businesses to Southern China received enhanced benefits in services.

入會年份：1960

東京三菱銀行有限公司

、東京三菱銀行於1996年由東京銀行和三菱銀行合併而成，為當時世界最大的銀行。兩家銀行均於1880年在日本創立。

東京銀行於1952年在香港設立辦事處，翌年，把辦事處改為香港分行。當時東京銀行的業務以香港企業的貿易融資為主。1970年，三菱銀行在香港設立辦

事處，當時很多國際企業，尤其是日資公司均投資在經濟發展蓬勃的香港。踏入八、九十年代，兩家銀行繼續把業務擴大和多元化，以提供金融服務給發展和擴充中的香港和國際企業。

進入九十年代，更多日資企業把香港作為中國進出口轉運站，增加在香港的投資，因而相對地增加對兩家銀行服務的需求。合併以後，在華南地域擴大業務的顧客，更能享受東京三菱銀行九龍分行、深圳分行和廣州辦事處提供的優良服務。

Year joined, 1960

CHEOY LEE SHIPYARDS LIMITED

Established in 1936, Cheoy Lee provides shipbuilding and ship repairing service for all types of vessels, fibreglass craft and yachts as well as shipping services and operator of mild/alloy steel foundry.

入會年份：1960

財利船廠有限公司

財利船廠成立於1936年，專營造船和船舶維修服務，包括不同類型的船隻、玻璃纖維艇和遊艇。另外，財利船廠提供船舶服務，並經營輕／合金鋼鐵鑄造廠。

Year joined, 1960

CHUNG MEI COMPANY LIMITED

The company is mostly involved in manufacturing non-electrical household articles, tableware, kitchenware & utensils, in addition to trading.

入會年份：1960

中美企業有限公司

中美企業除經營貿易外，還生產非電動家居物品、餐具及廚具器皿。

Year joined, 1960

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE (HK) LIMITED

Colgate-Palmolive (HK) Limited manufactures a wide range of cosmetics, toiletries, soaps and cleaning agents among other products under its household name.

入會年份：1960

香港高露潔棕欖有限公司

香港高露潔棕欖以公司品牌生產一系列化妝品、梳

妝用品、肥皂、清潔劑及其他產品。

Year joined, 1960

EISENBERG & COMPANY (HK) LIMITED

Eisenberg & Company Hong Kong was established more than 30 years ago, as part of the Eisenberg Group of Companies. Eisenberg & Co (HK) Ltd has strong connections in China and Far East Asian countries and has vast experience in trading activities dealing in a wide range of goods.

入會年份：1960

艾生葆(香港)有限公司

艾生葆(香港)有限公司成立30多年，是艾生葆集團旗下公司之一。公司與中國、遠東各地的業務往來緊密，貿易多樣化，經驗豐富。

Year joined, 1960

FEDERATION OF HONG KONG INDUSTRIES

The Federation of Hong Kong Industries was established by the government in 1960 under the Federation of Hong Kong Industries Ordinance. The federation's prime objectives are to serve the many needs of Hong Kong industrial and business communities. It actively promotes trade, investment, technological advancement, manpower development and business opportunities in Hong Kong.

入會年份：1960

香港工業總會

香港工業總會是依照香港工業總會條例成立的公營機構，創立於1960年。該會的宗旨是為香港工商界提供所需服務，積極推廣香港貿易、投資、先進科技、人力發展和商機。

Year joined, 1960

HIP SHING TAI COMPANY LIMITED

The company is mainly involved in trading clothing and clothing accessories, but also trades cereals, oils, sugar, spices, toys and toiletries among other items.

入會年份：1960

協成泰行有限公司

協成泰行主要從事服裝和服飾品貿易，其他貿易貨品包括穀物、油、糖、香料、玩具、梳妝用品等。

Year joined, 1960

S FRAMJEE & COMPANY LIMITED

S Framjee & Co Ltd, was established in Shanghai in 1934 by the late Soli Framjee Shroff. Initially, the company specialised in the manufacture and export of silk goods mainly to India and the Middle East. The firm moved to Hong Kong in 1949 and joined the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce in 1960. In Hong Kong, the firm's main business was the manufacture, import and export of silk and cotton textile goods and garments to the U.K., South American and the Middle East.

In the early 1980s, through an initial contact introduced by the HKGCC, S Framjee & Co Ltd diversified its product base by exporting small quantities of watches to the USA under the brand name "FOSSIL." The watch business developed to such an extent that it forced the company to curtail its traditional textile trading business and concentrate on building up an infrastructure to sustain its fast expanding watch business.

Today, Jal Soli Shroff, son of the founder of S Framjee & Co Ltd, is a director of "FOSSIL Inc," a public company headquartered in Dallas, Texas, and quoted on the NASDAQ Stock Exchange with annual net sales in excess of US\$500 million. The company has manufacturing plants in China and its management offices in Hong Kong employ over 700 staff.

From humble beginnings, S Framjee & Co Ltd – like many other local companies – has through hard work, integrity and honesty expanded far beyond the imagination of its founder.

入會年份：1960

永祥有限公司

1934年，已故Soli Framjee Shroff在上海創立永祥有限公司。初時，公司專門生產和出口絲質產品往印度和中東。1949年，公司遷至香港；1960年，加入香港總商會。在香港，公司的主要業務是生產、進口和出口絲質和棉質紡織品及成衣到英國、南美和中東。

八十年代初期，在香港總商會的引介下，公司實行產品多元化，用FOSSIL牌子出口少量手錶到美國。由於手錶業務非常理想，公司被迫收縮一向以來的紡織品貿易，專注於建立基礎設施，維持快速增長的手錶業務。

時至今日，創辦人之子Jal Soli Shroff出任FOSSIL Inc董事，該公司總部設於德州達拉斯，在納斯達克證券交易所上市，每年淨銷售額超過五億美元。公司在中國設有廠房，在香港的管理辦事處聘有700多名僱員。

誠如本港眾多其他公司，永祥由初時的簡陋經營，藉著勤勞、誠信和誠實經營，發展到今日的規模，實在遠超創辦人所能想像。

Year joined, 1960

MITSUI & CO (HK) LTD

Mitsui & Co. (HK) Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Japan, one of the world's largest international trading companies, ranked 6th in "Fortune Global 500" in 2000.

Mitsui & Co. was founded in July 1876 to pursue trade as a private enterprise. It has helped drive the development of the Japanese economy and has contributed to growth in many economies around the world by creating new flows through business investments in new enterprises and industrial sectors. It has built its extensive global network, which includes more than 880 consolidated subsidiaries and associated companies and more than 10,000 employees at fiscal year-end.

Mitsui's Hong Kong branch was set up in 1878 and Mitsui & Co. (HK) Ltd. was incorporated on March 23, 1976. It has 124 employees and 21 subsidiaries and associated companies, with trading transactions of HK\$14.8 billion for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000. Mitsui & Co. (HK) Ltd. is positioned to play a very important role in meeting client needs more precisely and offering high-value-added solutions to help clients attain their business objectives mainly in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta and is striving to enter into China's growing market through joint ventures with Hong Kong's business partners. Under the new Long-Term Management Vision released in April 1999, Mitsui is aiming to give new value to its services by enhancing its IT-related capabilities and combining these seamlessly with its financial technology and logistics technology to offer the additional value for clients.

入會年份：1960

三井物產(香港)有限公司

三井物產(香港)有限公司是日本三井物產株式會社的全資附屬機構。日本三井物產為全球最大的國際貿易公司之一，在2000年《財富雜誌》全球最大500間公司排名榜中位列第六。

日本三井物產株式會社於1876年7月創立，當時是一間專門從事貿易的私人企業。自成立以來，該公司為推動日本經濟發展發揮了重大作用；與此同時，亦透過不斷投資新興企業和工業領域，為世界各地的經濟增長作出貢獻。該公司現有的業務網絡遍及全球。截至上財政年度為止，該公司在全球共設有880家附屬機構和聯營公司，僱員超過10,000人。

1878年，日本三井物產在香港設立分行，而三井物產(香港)有限公司則於1976年3月23日成立，現有21間附屬公司和聯營機構，僱員124人。在截至2000年12月31日的財政年度內，交易額高達148億港元。目前，三井物產(香港)有限公司致力因應客戶的需求，提供高增值的業務發展方案，以協助客戶達致在香港和珠江三角洲的營運目標。同時，三井物產亦與香港的商業夥伴建立合營企業，旨在打入日益壯大的

中國市場。1999年4月，三井物產制定了新的長遠管理計劃。在這計劃下，三井物產將積極提升其在資訊技術方面的實力，並使之與財政和物流技術上的優勢緊密結合，以期進一步增加其服務價值。

Year joined, 1960

SONY CORPORATION OF HONG KONG LIMITED

Sony's presence in Hong Kong can be traced to 1959 when the company started a transistor radio assembly facility in Hong Kong through a local entity. Located in the heart of Asia, Hong Kong is a very important market for Sony's global operation and that was the reason why Sony Corporation chose Hong Kong to start its third overseas operation here, leading to the establishment of Sony Corporation of Hong Kong Limited in November 1962.

From its modest beginning as Sony's first representative office in Asia, Sony Corporation of Hong Kong has grown to become a major operation for the Sony Group in the Asian region. Today, the company has expanded to include five main business units, namely Hong Kong Marketing Company, Broadcast & Professional Products Asia Company, Electronic Devices Marketing Hong Kong Company, Consumer Sales & Marketing Group, and Recording Media & Energy Sales & Marketing Group. The company has also established four representative offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Sony Corporation was founded by Masaru Ibuka and Akio Morita in 1946. The word "Sony" was coined by combining "sonus," the Latin root for sound, and "sonny," meaning little son. The name intends to personify a very small group of young people who have the energy and passion for unlimited creation.

入會年份：1960

新力(香港)有限公司

新力在香港的業務可追溯到1959年，當時新力透過一間機構在港開設原子粒收音機生產設施。由於香港位處亞洲的中心，在新力的環球業務中，為一重要市場；也基於這個原因，新力選擇在港成立第三個海外業務中心，於1962年11月成立新力(香港)有限公司。

由早年作為新力集團於亞洲的第一個代辦處，新力香港現已發展成為集團於區內的重要營運中心。今天，新力香港的業務已擴展至五大部門，包括香港市場推廣部、亞洲廣播和專業產品部、香港電子設備市場推廣部、消費品營銷和市場推廣部，以及紀錄媒體和能源營銷及市場推廣部。此外，公司亦在北京、上海、廣州及深圳設有辦事處。

新力集團由井深大與盛田昭夫於1946年成立。新力的名字「Sony」是由拉丁語中聲音(sonus)與小兒(sonny)兩字結合而成，代表著一群精力充沛且具無限創意的青年人。

Year joined, 1960

SUM SHUI COMPANY LIMITED

Sum Shui was founded in 1956 as a small factory employing around 100 workers to make leather watch straps. In its early years, the company exported most of its production to Southeast Asian markets, but as business grew it opened a branch factory in Macau in the 1960s and expanded its markets to include Japan, USA, England and continental Europe. When China opened its doors to investment in the early 1980s, Sum Shui moved its Hong Kong and Macau factories to the Mainland, which helped the business expand rapidly.

The core of Sum Shui's business focuses on manufacturing and exporting watch straps, but it has also moved into production of all kinds of non-metal straps made of various natural skins and manmade materials. The business is supported by a strong design team, as well as a modern engineering and tooling department. Sum Shui is also a regular participant in the world's most important watch fairs – the March show in Basel, Switzerland, and the Hong Kong show in September.

入會年份：1960

森遂有限公司

森遂於1956年創辦，初為生產皮錶帶的小型工廠，員工約100名，早期產品主要出口至東南亞市場。隨業務日益發展，公司於六十年代在澳門開設分廠，又拓展銷售市場至日本、美國、英國和歐陸等地。八十年代早期，中國開放市場予外商投資，森遂把港澳廠房遷至內地，以助業務迅速拓展。

森遂的核心業務是生產和出口錶帶，其後更利用天然皮和人造物料生產各類非金屬錶帶。公司擁有實力雄厚的設計部和技術先進的機械工具部，並經常參與全球鐘錶展銷盛會，包括三月於瑞士巴塞爾及九月於香港舉辦的展覽會。

Year joined, 1960

TAI FUNG MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Tai Fung Manufacturing Company Limited is headed by Forrest Kung and its main line of business is in trading.

入會年份：1960

太豐有限公司

太豐主席為龔強周，主要經營貿易業務。

Year joined, 1960

Wing Tai Corporation

Wing Tai was founded in 1955 by Cheng Yik Hung. From the very beginning Mr Cheng laid down the guiding principals, which, to this day, form the core philosophy of the group:

“At the heart of our business, is a fundamental belief in fair dealing. We can not only consider our interests and our gains at the expense of others. Everyone, from our business partners, to our suppliers and customers, must derive some benefits from dealing with us. For us to gain, they must also gain. I believe that all successful businesses are built through the cultivation of long term relationships based on mutual trust, respect and profit.”

That philosophy has seen Wing Tai develop, expand and diversify extremely successfully over the past 46 years. Mr Cheng had great foresight when he decided to venture offshore to Singapore in the early 1960s, followed shortly afterwards by establishing a substantial manufacturing base in Malaysia.

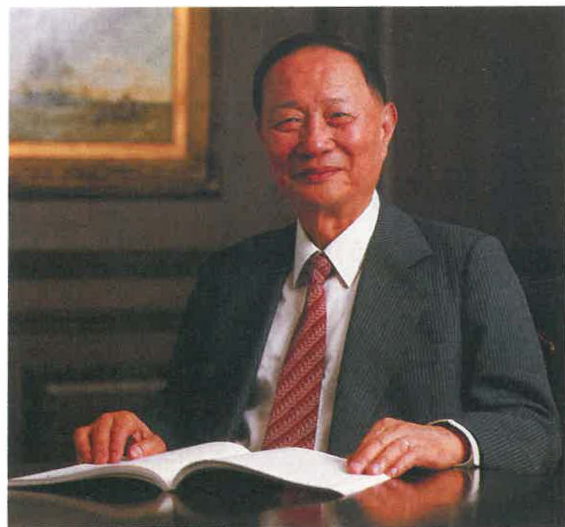
The group currently manufactures apparel for the leading brands and retailers throughout its wholly owned factories in Asia. This year Wing Tai will further expand its operations, with a factory planned to open in Madagascar.

Today, under the chairmanship of Christopher Cheng (the son of the founder), the group is also involved in property dealing and development, telecommunications, retail and most recently the acquisition of technology related companies.

The future direction of Wing Tai encompasses the solid foundations from the past with the adoption of the ever changing and fast business environment of today. Wing Tai's entrepreneurial spirit is balanced with prudence. It takes calculated risks backed by meticulous research, planning and sound judgement.

“With our professional management team and dedicated staff, supported by our drive and enthusiasm, we look forward to the future with great confidence,” Mr Cheng said.

B



WING TAI

入會年份：1960

永泰出口商有限公司

永

泰於1955年由鄭翼雄創辦。創立之初，鄭氏已定下業務方針，迄今更成為永泰集團的營商哲學。

「公司業務宗旨乃建基於公平交易的原則，不可只顧一己私益，而罔顧他人的利益。不論是商業夥伴、供應商和客戶，凡與公司有業務往來者，也能同樣得益，各得其所。成功的業務乃建基於長久的互相信任、尊重和互惠互利。」

憑著這套營商哲學，永泰在過去46年來，不斷擴充發展，開拓多元化業務。鄭氏高瞻遠矚，早於六十年代初已決定於新加坡設立首間分廠，不久又於馬來西亞設立據點，從事大規模的製造工業。

目前，集團旗下的亞洲廠房，生產名牌服裝，為著名的零售商製造成衣。今年，永泰將擴展業務，在馬達加斯加開設另一新廠房。

時至今日，在鄭維志（創辦人鄭翼雄之子）的領導下，集團更從事地產業務及物業發展、電訊、零售業務等，最近亦收購科技公司。

永泰的發展路向乃憑藉過往基業，審時度勢，配合急速轉變的營商環境，在勇於創業之中，亦力求審慎，故透過周詳的研究、策劃和精明的判斷來減少風險。

鄭維志說：「憑著專業的管理層和忠誠勤奮的僱員，再加上全體全人的幹勁和熱誠，我們對未來的發展充滿信心。」

B



Year joined, 1961

DIN WAI ELECTRICAL MFG COMPANY LIMITED

Din Wai manufactures various electrical household appliances, office machines, and computer equipment & parts.

入會年份：1961

電威電器製造廠有限公司

電威電器製造廠生產各類家用電器、辦公室機器、電腦設備及配件。

Year joined, 1961

G DOULATRAM & SONS (HK) LIMITED

G Doulatram & Sons has been involved in trading since 1927. Over the years, it has built up a reputation for quality exports from the Far East, due to its connections with manufacturers in source countries. The company's main line of business is in the textile and clothing business, but it also handles a wide range of goods from spices to furniture, and has branch offices in the Mainland, Taiwan, Thailand & Vietnam.

入會年份：1961

G Doulatram & Sons (HK) Limited

G Doulatram & Sons 自 1927 年起從事貿易業務，多年來，公司與產品來源地的生產商一直保持緊密的聯繫，出口來自遠東的優質貨品，聲譽隆厚。公司以紡織及服裝的進出口貿易為主，其他貨品包括香料和傢俬。分行遍佈內地、台灣、泰國和越南。

Year joined, 1961

HAY NIEN CO LTD

Hay Nien is involved in the distribution, wholesale and environmental services, and trading in a wide range of goods, from textiles to vehicles.

入會年份：1961

禧年行有限公司

禧年行專營分銷、批發、環境服務及進出口多類產品，由紡織以至汽車。

Year joined, 1961

PERFEKTA ENTERPRISES LTD

Established in 1959, Perfekta is one of the leading OEM toy manufacturers in Southeast Asia. The company has factories in Guangdong, China, employing over 5,000 workers. Perfekta manufactures all kinds of toys, including pre-school toys, soft toys and dolls for most of the major toy companies in America.

入會年份：1961

寶法德企業有限公司

寶法德企業於 1959 年成立，是東南亞最具規模的原件玩具製造商之一。公司在中國廣東擁有廠房，僱有員工 5,000 多名，生產各式各樣的玩具，如學前兒童玩具、塑膠玩具、機械玩具、電子玩具、布公仔及洋娃娃等，供應美國各大型玩具公司。

Year joined, 1961

THE TOSHO CO (ASIA) LIMITED

The company has been trading in Hong Kong for over 40 years, buying engineering components, spare parts, raw materials and garments from Mainland China, which it then exports to its primary markets – Japan, Europe and the U.S.

入會年份：1961

東商(亞洲)有限公司

東商在港有 40 多年的貿易業務經驗，由內地買入機械組件、配件、原料及成衣，出口歐美、日本各大主要市場。

Year joined, 1961

UNITED OVERSEA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

United Oversea Enterprises Ltd was founded on February 5, 1958, by Wong Po Yan, GBM, CBE, JP. As Mr Wong was educated as a chemist, the main line of business in the company's early years focused on the trading of chemical materials – plastics, synthetic rubbers, and chemicals used for dry batteries and enamel works.

The company moved into manufacturing in 1964 with the establishment of InterOcean Fishery Supply Ltd to produce plastic monofilament, twine and ropes for use in the fishery industry. In 1972, it opened a polyurethane (PU) synthetic leather factory – the first such factory in

Asia outside Japan – which was relocated to Shenzhen in 1992. In 1985, the company established “Xiamen United Oversea Enterprises Ltd in Xiamen City, Fujian, to produce polyolfin bags.

In 1992, an associate company, United Fujian Electricity Investments Ltd, was formed to invest in a 200,000 KWt power plant in Fujian Province.

入會年份：1961

聯僑企業有限公司

聯僑企業於1958年2月5日由黃保欣太平紳士創辦。黃氏曾修讀化學，公司早年主要經營化學物料貿易，包括塑膠、合成橡膠，以及適用於乾電池和瓷漆器皿業的化學物料。

公司於1964年轉變經營模式，成立汎洋漁具有限公司，生產捕魚業適用的膠絲、細繩和索。1972年，公司開設聚胺酯人造皮革廠，是亞洲首家建於日本以外地方的同類型廠房。廠房於1992年遷至深圳。1985年，公司在福建廈門設立廈門聯僑企業有限公司，生產聚烯烴塑料手袋。

1992年，公司設立聯號機構福聯電力投資有限公司，投資福建省200,000千瓦發電廠。

Year joined, 1961

YIU FAI COMPANY LIMITED

The core line of Yiu Fai's business is in the export and manufacturer of woven and knitted clothing and accessories.

入會年份：1961

耀輝行有限公司

耀輝行專營機織及針織服裝和服飾品的出口和生產業務。

Year joined, 1961

YUNG FENG IMPORT & EXPORT (1972) LIMITED

Yung Feng is a well-established exporter, importer and re-exporter of marine products, foodstuffs, oil seeds, sundry beans, native products and woven wool fabrics, and has vast experience trading in Mainland China, Southeast Asia and Japan.

入會年份：1961

永豐貿易(1972)有限公司

永豐為規模穩健的出入口和轉口商，貨品包括海產、食品、含油種子、雜豆、土產、機織及羊毛布料。公司的業務遍佈內地、東南亞和日本，經驗豐富。

140TH ANNIVERSARY



20 April

140th Anniversary Ball



140TH ANNIVERSARY

Distinguished Speakers' Series

11 May

Luncheon with Steve Ballmer,
President & CEO of Microsoft Corporation

31 May

Luncheon with Dr Morris Chang,
Chairman of Taiwan Semiconductor

24 September

Luncheon with John Bond,
Chairman, HSBC Holdings Plc

Date to be confirmed

Luncheon with Chen Yuan,
Governor, China Development Bank

Date to be confirmed

Luncheon with Dai Xianglong,
Governor, The People's Bank of China

Date to be confirmed

Luncheon with Xu Kuangdi,
Mayor of Shanghai

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