

J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP
 Jack C. Tang, OBE
 D.R.Y. Bluck, JP
 Hon. W.C.L. Brown, OBE, JP
 T. Clydesdale
 P.C.S. Deveson
 Hon. Lydia Dunn, CBE, JP
 Lord Kadoorie, CBE,
 Comm. Leg. d'Honneur, JP
 Simon Keswick
 Daniel Koo
 Hon. Allen Lee, OBE, JP
 J.A. Richardson
 N.A. Rigg, OBE, JP
 Hon. M.G.R. Sandberg, CBE, JP
 S.H. Sung
 H.C. Tang, JP
 Dennis H.S. Ting, JP
 C.H. Tung
 F.L. Walker, OBE, JP
 J.M. Weedon, OBE, JP
 Sir Y.K. Kan, GBE, JP
 resigned March 1983
 T.J. Bedford, MBE, JP
 resigned August 1983
 J.F. Holmes
 resigned September 1983
 D.K. Newbigging, OBE
 resigned September 1983

J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP
 Jack C. Tang, OBE
 T.K. Ann, CBE, JP
 D.R.Y. Bluck, JP
 Hon. W.C.L. Brown, OBE, JP
 T. Clydesdale
 P.C.S. Deveson
 Hon. Lydia Dunn, CBE, JP
 H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP
 Sir Sidney Gordon, CBE, JP
 M. Jebson
 Lord Kadoorie, CBE,
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 J.M. Weedon, OBE, JP
 Sir Y.K. Kan, GBE, JP
 resigned March 1983
 A.G. Hutchinson
 deceased April 1983
 T.J. Bedford, MBE, JP
 resigned August 1983
 J.F. Holmes
 resigned September 1983
 D.K. Newbigging, OBE
 resigned September 1983

<i>Chairman</i>	J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Jack C. Tang, OBE
<i>Director</i>	J.D. McGregor, OBE, ISO, JP
<i>Bankers</i>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
<i>Treasurers</i>	Lowe, Bingham & Matthews
<i>Auditors</i>	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Swire House, 9th Floor, Hong Kong	

理事會

諮議會

馬 登先生 (主席)	宋常康先生
唐驥千先生 (副主席)	唐翔千先生
布立克先生	丁鶴壽先生
白 朗議員	董建華先生
格士德先生	霍 加先生
戴維信先生	韋 頓先生
鄧蓮如議員	簡悅強爵士
嘉道理勳爵	(一九八三年三月退任)
凱瑟克先生	鮑富達先生
古勝祥先生	(一九八三年八月退任)
李鵬飛議員	賀明思先生
李察信先生	(一九八三年九月退任)
雷勵祖先生	紐璧堅先生
沈 弼議員	(一九八三年九月退任)

馬 登先生 (主席)	高 登爵士	沈 弼議員	夏志信先生
唐驥千先生 (副主席)	捷 成先生	宋常康先生	(一九八三年四月去世)
安子介先生	嘉道理勳爵	唐翔千先生	鮑富達先生
布立克先生	凱瑟克先生	丁鶴壽先生	(一九八三年八月退任)
白 朗議員	古勝祥先生	董建華先生	賀明思先生
格士德先生	李鵬飛議員	霍 加先生	(一九八三年九月退任)
戴維信先生	李察信先生	韋 頓先生	紐璧堅先生
鄧蓮如議員	雷勵祖先生	簡悅強爵士	(一九八三年九月退任)
霍士傑先生	羅 仕先生	(一九八三年三月退任)	

主席	馬 登先生	銀行	香港上海滙豐銀行
副主席	唐驥千先生	司庫	羅兵咸會計師事務所
執行董事	麥理覺先生	核數師	畢馬域錢曹公司

'Recovery from Recession' is the theme running through the pictures in this year's Annual Report. In 1983, Hong Kong's exports swung markedly upwards with growth at 26 per cent, and the wheels of manufacturing industry began to turn more rapidly. In addition, Hong Kong reaped the benefits of the property boom of 1979-1981 as many new commercial and residential units came onto the market in both Central District (front cover) and Tsim Sha Tsui East (back cover). This brought about a welcome stabilisation of property prices.

今年年報的圖片主題是「經濟復甦」。一九八三年本港出口大幅上升，增長達 26%，製造業蓬勃。此外，中區（封面）及尖沙咀東部（背頁）大量商業及住宅樓宇落成上市，對穩定物業價格起了良好作用。這些都是一九七九至一九八一年間地產興旺潮帶來的成果。

The Year's Highlights

During 1983, your Chamber

- sent a high level mission led by the Vice-Chairman and the Director to the U.K. to inform British companies at Boardroom level of Hong Kong's current situation and the opportunities existing here.
- helped member companies secure orders conservatively estimated at HK\$40 million via trade promotion in Hong Kong and overseas.
- continued to promote trade and industrial co-operation with the P.R.C. via the organisation of outgoing delegations, reception of incoming missions, and participation in appropriate seminars.
- completed a major study of the revised Companies Ordinance, and provided information and comment to Government on a variety of matters, ranging from paid sick leave to ways of protecting Government revenue following the abolition of interest withholding tax.
- made direct representation to the U.S. Congress regarding Hong Kong's access to the U.S. Generalised Preference Scheme.
- received 33 incoming trade missions, provided assistance to a further 28, and processed some 14 000 incoming trade enquiries.
- arranged to open a new certification of origin office in Tsimshatsui.
- organised 33 speakers' functions, attended by a collective total of 4 500 member executives.
- distributed \$200 000 in Good Citizen Awards to over 120 individuals who assisted the police in the fight against crime.
- expanded the computerised record of company data to cover a total of some 11 000 local companies.

本年度大事概覽

一九八三年間，香港總商會

- 曾派一高層代表團往訪英國，由本會副主席及執行董事率領。該團之目的，乃告知英國各公司高層人員有關香港近況及本港現時提供之機會。
- 透過本地及海外之促進貿易活動，協助會員公司接獲大量訂單，保守估計，總值為4千萬港元。
- 繼續促進香港與中華人民共和國之貿易及工業合作，活動包括組織外訪代表團、接待訪港團體及參加有關研討會。
- 就修訂後之公司條例完成一研究報告，並向港府呈交有關多項問題之資料及意見，包括有薪病假以至如何保障存款利息稅取消後之港府收入等。
- 就本港於美國普及特惠稅計劃中之利益問題，直接向美國國會提出意見。
- 接待33個外來貿易團，及向另外28個貿易團提供協助，並處理1萬4千宗外來貿易諮詢。
- 籌劃開設尖沙咀新簽證辦事處。
- 舉辦33次有主講嘉賓的聚會，共有4千5百名來自會員商號行政人員出席。
- 頒發20萬元獎金給超過120名曾助警方撲滅罪行之「好市民獎」得獎者。
- 擴大電腦儲存之公司記錄資料，總數約為1萬1千間本地公司。

Report of the General Committee

for the year ended 31st December, 1983

The General Committee has pleasure in presenting its report together with the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1983.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Chamber are the promotion and protection of Hong Kong's trade, commerce and industry.

Accounts

The state of the Chamber's affairs at 31st December, 1983 and the result for the year then ended are set out in the accounts on pages 29 to 32.

Fixed Assets

Details of the movements in fixed assets are shown in note 3 to the accounts.

General Committee Members

The General Committee Members who held office during the year are set out on page 1. No member of the General Committee, or any other members of the Chamber, received any form of remuneration in return for their services, other than normal professional or similar fees paid for services or supplies rendered to the Chamber, and no portion of the income or property of the Chamber was paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise to members of the Chamber.

Interest in Contracts

No contract of significance to which the Chamber was a party and in which a General Committee Member had a material interest subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Auditors

The accounts have been audited by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. who retire and being eligible offer themselves for reappointment.

By Order of the General Committee

J.L. Marden
Chairman

on 19th March, 1984.

(Following page) Up to six third-generation container ships can berth simultaneously at the computer-controlled Kwai Chung container terminal, the world's third largest in throughput and one of the most efficient. In 1983 the terminal handled 1.63 million TEUs, a slightly over 8% increase over 1982. The average turnaround time was 14.3 hours compared with 14.7 hours in 1982. Projections show the throughput of Kwai Chung may exceed that of New York in 1984, making it the world's second biggest container port in throughput after Rotterdam.

香港總商會理事會報告

截至一九八三年十二月卅一日止年度

理事會同寅謹提呈截至一九八三年十二月卅一日止之全年報告及業經審核之帳目。

主要會務

本會年中之主要會務為促進及維護香港之工商貿易。

帳目

本會於一九八三年十二月卅一日結算之財政狀況及於當日終結之該年結果，詳見第廿九至卅二頁之帳目。

固定資產

有關是年內固定資產之變動情況，請參閱帳目附註第三項。

理事會成員

本年度之理事會成員名單刊於第一頁。是年內，除一般專業服務公費外，理事會成員及本會任何其他會員均無接收任何形式之報酬。同年間，本會亦無向會員支付或以紅利、獎金或其他方式直接或間接轉讓任何收入或財產。

合約利益

在本年度年結時或年度內任何時間有效之重要合約，各理事均無實質利益。

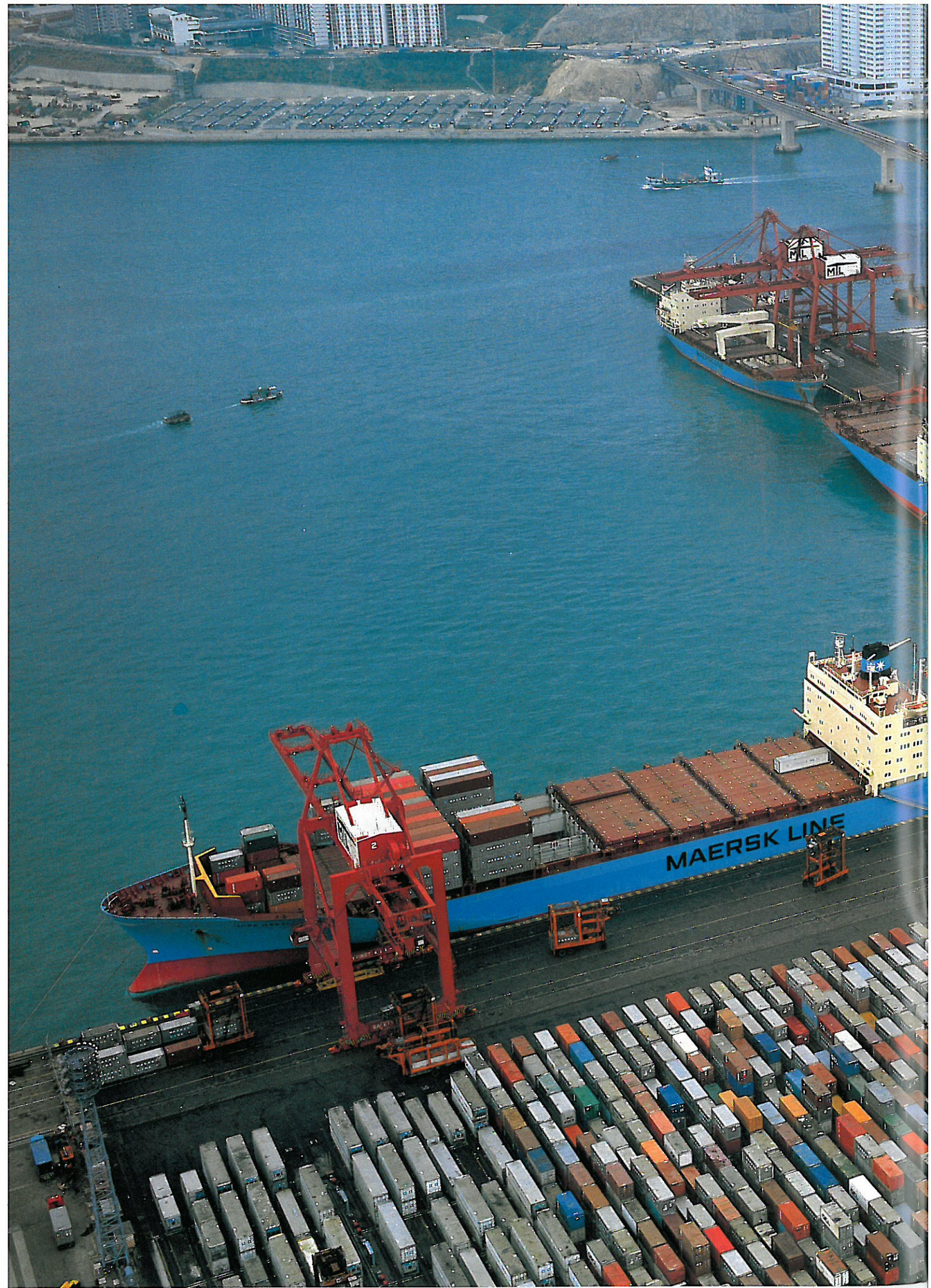
核數師

本會核數師畢馬域茂公司核數完竣依章告退，但仍可受聘復任。

承理事會命
主席馬登

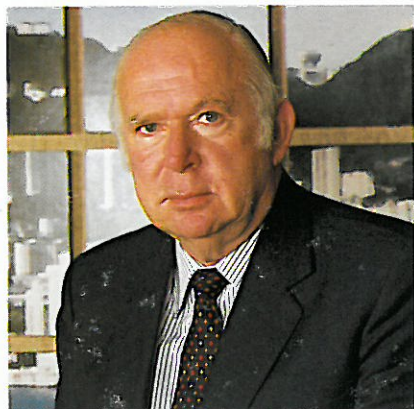
一九八四年三月十九日

(下頁圖片說明)葵涌貨櫃碼頭是世界第三大及效率最高之一的貨櫃碼頭。碼頭由電腦控制，可同時停泊6艘「第三代」貨櫃輪裝卸貨物。一九八三年間，該碼頭共處理163萬個二十呎標準貨櫃單位，較一九八二年略增8%。平均起卸貨物時間為14.3小時，一九八二年則為14.7小時。預算顯示一九八四年，葵涌的吞吐量將超越紐約，成為僅次於鹿特丹的世界第二大吞吐量貨櫃港。





Chairman's Statement



1983 was a year of economic recovery for Hong Kong despite continuing and at times serious problems arising from investor uncertainty over the long term future. Taking advantage of improved demand in a number of major markets and particularly in the United States, Hong Kong seemed set to realise a GDP growth rate in real terms in line with the revised forecast of between 5.5% and 6%, compared with 2.4% in 1982.

The continuing weakness of the HK Dollar and particularly the volatility of its exchange rate against the US Dollar and in terms of the trade weighted basket of international currencies created very great problems for business and industry throughout most of the year. This weakness, at a time when trade figures were increasing monthly, when order books were expanding and when employment was increasing at a most satisfactory rate, was certainly caused by the general uncertainty throughout Hong Kong and elsewhere about the outcome of the negotiations between Britain and China on the future of Hong Kong after 1997. I shall refer to this vital issue later in my report but it is true to say that virtually all aspects of the Hong Kong economy and society were affected by speculation and rumour on our long term future. Following an extremely serious weakening of the HK Dollar over a very short period of time in September, when the exchange rate against the US Dollar at one stage

briefly touched HK\$9.50, it was with a sense of deep relief that commerce and industry accepted the necessity for the currency to be linked through the Note Issue to a fixed exchange rate of HK\$7.80 to the US Dollar. This, combined with removal of the 10% withholding tax on interest paid on HK Dollar deposits, had the effect of strengthening and stabilizing the currency and reducing speculation against it. At the time of writing this report, the fixed exchange rate was holding well and there is some confidence that, given no untoward cause for further alarm about the future, the rate should improve in due course.

Paradoxically, as the currency weakened and came under intense pressure, our exports were rebounding from a relatively poor year in 1982 to record highly satisfactory growth figures in most markets and especially in the United States, where consumer demand increased steadily throughout the

主席報告書

一九八三年，香港雖屢經因投資前景不明朗引起之重重問題困擾，然仍不失為經濟復甦的一年。香港去年乘幾個主要市場——特別是美國——需求增長之利，本地生產總值實質增長似能達到經修訂預期之5.5%至6%。一九八二年之比較數字為2.4%。

去年大部份日子，工商界都面對港元持續疲弱問題，特別是港元兌美元匯率急劇下挫，而港幣於各種國際貨幣貿易權數中之弱勢引起

之問題，尤其嚴重。港元在貿易數字每月迭增、訂單源源不絕及就業數字相當理想的情況下依然疲弱，究其原因，肯定是因香港及海外對中英雙方就一九九七年後香港前途談判之普遍忐忑心情引起。本人將於此報告稍後部份再談這重大問題。唯本港社會經濟每一面已無可否認受到與香港前途有關之臆測及謠言影響。港元於九月短暫期間嚴重疲弱，一度跌至1美元兌9.50港元低點，尚幸工商界理解到港元至此必須跟貨幣發行掛鈎，接受1美元兌7.80港元的固定匯率。另外，港府取消10%港元存款利息稅，也發揮了強化及穩定港元的作用，並減少損害港元之投機

活動。本人行文之時，固定匯率堅穩。假如前途問題不再生引起恐慌之枝節，假以時日，匯率可能更會好轉。

正當港元疲弱且備受壓力之際，本港出口却矛盾地由八二年頗差勁的表現回升至極佳水平。各主要市場全年之消費需求均穩步上升，美國尤其突出。美國市場對香港貿易及工業極端重要，輸往美國之產品，佔香港出口產品總值40%以上。以實質增長計，美國對香港於八三年出口之強健表現，也是居功至偉。

year. The enormous importance of this one market to Hong Kong trade and industry cannot be overstressed, accepting, as it does, over 40% of total exports of Hong Kong products by value. Even in real growth terms, the contribution of the United States to Hong Kong's powerful export performance in 1983 was predominant. It is hardly surprising therefore that Hong Kong's trade and industry devote a great deal of time and effort in cultivating market opportunities in the United States.

Exports to many other important markets expanded also, both in value and in real terms. Particularly encouraging were U.K. at HK\$8 538 million (up 19% by value), China at HK\$6 223 million (up 64% by value), Japan at HK\$3 910 million (up 23% by value), and Canada at HK\$3 731 (up 41%). More detailed figures appear elsewhere in this report but I must express my admiration for the excellent results obtained, yet again, by our manufacturers and exporters in a most difficult year for Hong Kong.

This extends to the performance of re-exports also. Greatly assisted by determined promotion by China in selling to the rest of the world resulting in increasing exports to and through Hong Kong and the concomitant need for China to obtain an increasingly wide range of products from other countries, Hong Kong's re-export trade in 1983 was 64% up in value on that for 1982. When one takes into account the fact that re-exports now account for 35% of total export trade, it can be realized how quickly Hong Kong's traditional role as an entrepot has been reestablished and the significant proportion of this trade that is represented by the China interest. According to Government statistics over 56% of all re-exports from Hong Kong are either goods of Chinese origin or are imports of other countries' products through Hong Kong into China.

At the risk of labouring the point, I should also mention the huge value of two way trade done between Hong Kong and China in 1983 and the most interesting change in its

direction. Whereas in 1977, six years ago, exports and re-exports from Hong Kong to China represented only 2.5% of Hong Kong's total trade with China, the modified trade and investment policies of the People's Republic introduced progressively since 1978 have resulted in a substantial increase in Hong Kong exports and re-exports to China since then, such trade now representing 30% of Hong Kong's total trade with China in 1983. In other words, substantial new opportunities for trade with China are being opened up each year and Hong Kong's traders have not been slow to seize them. It is my fervent hope that this mutually beneficial trade expansion will continue.

I think some special mention should be made of our trade with Japan, given the consistently very large imbalance in favour of that country. Following the pattern established for many years, imports from Japan in 1983 exceeded exports and re-exports to Japan by HK\$33 billion,

香港工商界人士往往不惜花時間心力發展美國市場，也是不難理解的。

輸往其他主要市場之出口，總值及實質均有增長。尤令人鼓舞的是英國，達85億3800萬港元（值升19%），中國達62億2300萬港元（值升64%），日本達39億1000萬港元（值升23%），加拿大達37億3100萬港元（值升41%）。詳細數字載於本年報其他部份。本人對香港廠家及出口商於過去極艱難的一年仍能創出如斯美好之業績，深表欽羨。

轉口表現也良佳。中國堅決推展對外貿易，促使經港之中國出口產品不斷增加；中國同時

也需要向外國購入越來越多各類產品。上述兩種情況下，八三年香港轉口貿易總值較八二年上升64%。轉口貿易佔本港貿易總額35%，由此可見，香港已重復轉口港的傳統角色，而中國利益在轉口貿易中也佔重要比重。港府統計數字顯示，56%以上經本港轉口的產品，若非原產地是中國，就是其他國家經香港輸往中國的產品。

本人在此不避冗贅之嫌，談談香港與中國在八三年鉅額之雙邊貿易及有趣之貿易轉向現象。6年前，即一九七七年，由香港輸往中國之出口及轉口佔香港與中國總貿易額2.5%。一九七八年始，中國積極改變其貿易及投資政策。自一九七八年至今，由香港往中國之

出口及轉口均大幅增長。一九八三年，此類貿易目前佔香港與中國總貿易額30%。換言之，每年都有大量新機會跟中國做生意，香港商人當然已迅速把握了時機。本人熱切希望，此等有利中港雙方之貿易將繼續擴展。

本人認為應在此一提香港日本貿易。港日貿易多年來一直出現對日本有利之龐大差額。一九八三年，日本輸進香港入口較香港輸往日本出口及轉口超出330億港元，創下本港歷史上與

the largest trade imbalance with a single country in Hong Kong's history. Put another way, imports from Japan were more than five times greater than our total exports to that country. If re-exports are excluded, the ratio climbs to 10 to one.

Hong Kong does not, of course, follow a policy of seeking balanced trade with individual countries and, indeed, this would be impossible given our need to import the materials and machinery our industries require from the most efficient and cost effective suppliers.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that much more can and must be done to improve Hong Kong's exports of domestic products to the Japanese market of 120 million consumers. This market is relatively unrestricted in tariff and quantitative terms but non tariff barriers, which include cultural and national preferences and problems in dealing with the complicated system of merchandise

distribution and sales, can be very restrictive. In recent years, the Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee and its Japanese counterpart have together worked hard to improve access for Hong Kong products to the Japanese market and to identify and eliminate non tariff barriers. Despite these efforts and many other promotional activities by Hong Kong organisations and companies, exports to this high quality market are disappointing. We are not alone in this situation and we must continue to devote time and energy to improving our sales performance.

Before moving on from exports and re-exports, it is also interesting to note the extensive trade in re-exports done with the East and South East Asian regions. Re-export trade with the developing countries around us but excluding China amounted to 35% of the total export trade in 1983 and was estimated at a value of some HK\$20 billion. Hong Kong's contribution to regional trade

is rarely acknowledged. It is certainly important both to us and to the countries with which we trade.

Turning to imports, it is pleasing to note that the gap between imports and total exports, considered as a percentage of total trade, closed from 10.85% in 1982 to 8.4% in 1983 thus improving our balance of trade and external trade account.

It is of course the case that Hong Kong consistently imports more than is exported and this is hardly surprising given our reliance on the export trade, our total lack of natural resources and the need therefore to feed both the population and the wheels of industry. The imports market valued at HK\$175 442 million in 1983 was 22% up from 1982 and proved a magnet to exporters from around the world. In a year of slow recovery from recession, the demand for high quality imports by Hong Kong buyers proved irresistible. As a

主席報告書續

個別國家貿易之最大逆差額。換句話說，香港輸入之日本產品比香港輸往日本之總出口多5倍以上。假如不計轉口，比率更攀升至10比1。

誠然，香港並非奉行務求與別國家取得貿易平衡的政策。由於本港必須向效率最高及最能提供物有所值服務的供應商輸入原料及機器，平衡貿易政策是不可能的。不過，日本市場有1億2千萬消費者，香港無疑能夠並且必須設法增加輸出港貨往日本。日本市場於關稅及入口數量方面較少限制，但非關稅性質的障礙

卻造成種種限制，包括文化上與國民的喜好，及當地複雜之貨物分銷和推售制度。近年來，香港日本經濟合作委員會及在日本之日本香港經濟合作委員會已緊密合作，務求改善香港產品打入日本市場的渠道，並嘗試找出及消除非關稅性障礙。不過，縱經該會種種努力，及本地其他機構商號舉辦之推廣活動，出口往日本之業績仍叫人失望。不過，本港亦非唯一處身這種情況的地方，我們必須繼續努力，改善出口日本的表現。

出口及轉口方面尚應一提的，是本港與東亞及東南亞區之廣泛轉口貿易。本港與鄰近發展中國家（不計中國）之轉口貿易佔八三年本港

總出口貿易之35%，估計約值200億港元，對本港及東亞與東南亞區各國均非常重要。

入口方面，本人感高興者，乃入口數字及出口總額之距離，以總貿易額之百分比計，由八二年的10.85%縮減至八三年的8.4%，改善了本港貿易差額。

本港一方面極倚賴出口，一方面又全無資源可供應居民生活及工業所需，因此本港入口恆常超於出口。一九八三年入口市場總值1754億4200萬港元，比八二年增長22%，對世界各地

result, dozens of well organised hard selling trade missions and thousands of individual foreign exporters visited Hong Kong during the year from all corners of the world. The freedom of the Hong Kong marketplace and the complete lack of any restriction on imports contrasts vividly with the conditions in many markets which affect the access and entry of Hong Kong products. As imports picked up, there was an expansion also of trade and industrial exhibitions, conferences, seminars and other promotional meetings. There is little doubt that Hong Kong is well and truly on the map, as an international exhibition and conference centre with a strong orientation towards trade related functions.

It is the task of the service sector to make good the adverse trade balance every year. Although precise statistics on service industries and other earnings are hard to come by, there is good

reason to believe that, apart from the construction and real estate sectors, most service industries did well in 1983. A 6.3% increase in tourists was recorded and the first organised tour groups from China arrived in November. The hotel industry, as a result, had a highly satisfactory year with an average 83% occupancy rate throughout 1983.

Perhaps the one weakness in a generally satisfactory economic fabric was the real estate industry. The effects of oversupply, falling prices and rentals, problems with finance and the failure of a number of substantial real estate companies during the year prevented any sustained recovery. Nevertheless, prices for good quality premises in all three sectors of real estate, industrial, commercial and domestic, are now at competitive levels. By the end of the year there were some indications of an improvement in demand and this seems likely to continue throughout 1984. In the

meantime, there is certainly sufficient building stock available to meet most of Hong Kong's commercial and industrial requirements for the next two or three years. The need for a continued large supply of small size domestic housing units remains pressing, however, and it is to be hoped that both the Government and the private sector will continue to provide some 70,000 housing units each year. By the end of the third quarter of 1983, the Government had constructed over 27 000 housing units mostly for rent but some for purchase and the private sector had constructed over 21 000 units. By the end of the year, 2 620 units in the luxury category (ie 1 100 sq.ft. or larger) had come onto the market, of which 1 790 had been sold or let. Despite this relatively high up-take, a total of 4 390 units, or about 8% of total supply in this category, remained unoccupied. This total, together with units due to

(Following page) Thirty-two airlines operate over 1 000 scheduled passenger and cargo flights through Kai Tak International Airport each week. In 1983 air freight grew by over 20 per cent to some 223 000 tonnes for exports and almost 145 000 tonnes for imports. 2.7 million tourist arrivals were also recorded, an all-time record.

出口商十分吸引。去年經濟逐漸復甦，本地買家對高品質入口貨的需求，吸引了世界各地人士訪港，包括數十個組織完善的貿易代表團及數以千計的外地出口商。香港市場自由，全無入口限制，比起很多百般限制港貨入口的海外市場不啻天壤。入口回升之同時，工商展覽、會議、研討會及其他推廣活動也相繼增加。香港無疑已成為國際展覽及會議中心，尤側重與貿易有關之活動。

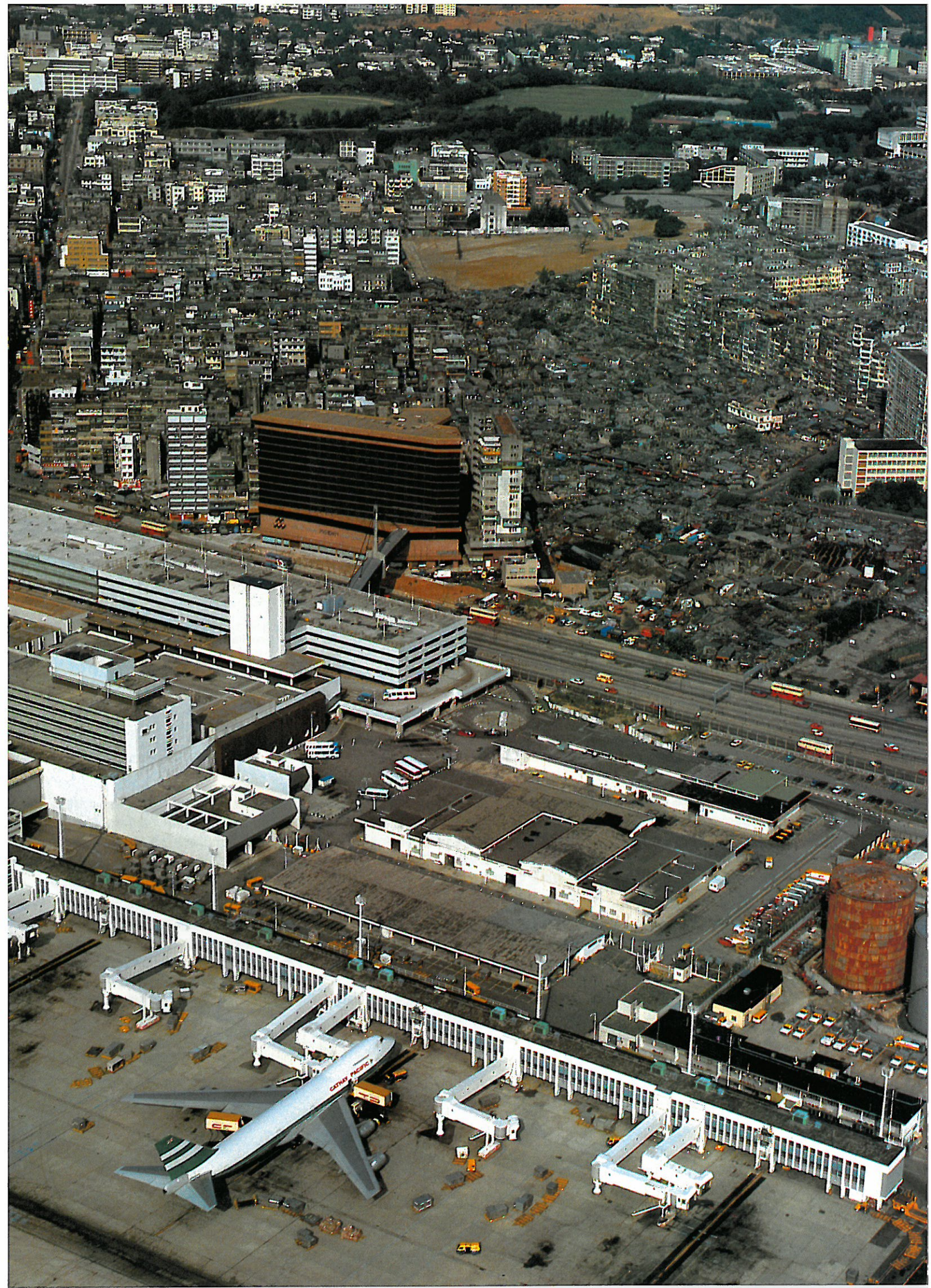
服務行業每年都負起平衡貿易逆差的責任。有關服務行業之準確數字雖不易得，但八三年

除建築及地產業外，大部份服務行業均表現良好。遊客人數上升6.3%。中國首個旅行團亦於十一月來港。酒店業去年業績因此相當理想，全年平均房間租用率為83%。

地產工業恐怕是普遍經濟好景中一個疲弱的環節。地產業未能持續復甦的因素很多，包括供過於求、售價及租金下跌、財務問題及年中若干大規模地產公司生意失敗。不過，目前所有高級工業、商用及住宅樓宇價格均相當廉宜，八三年尾似有跡象顯示需求正上升，這趨勢並可能於八四年持續。現時本港有足夠樓宇應付未來兩三年本港大部份

工商界需求。不過，市民對小型住宅單位的需求仍十分殷切，希望政府及私人發展商將繼續每年提供約7萬個房屋單位。政府至八三年第三季末已建成超過2萬7千個住屋單位，主要為租住性質，部份也供出售。私人企業也落成了2萬1千個以上房屋單位。八三年終時，市面上共有豪華住宅單位（面積1100平方呎或以上者）2620個，其中1790個已租出或售出。租售率雖高，但空置單位仍有4390個，即佔此類樓宇總供應量8%。此數加上未來落成之單位，顯示豪華住宅在未來三、四年內將能充份滿足需求。





be completed in future, suggests that sufficient supply exists to meet likely demand for the next three or four years.

I should not pass from consideration of the state of the property market without stating my belief that market forces have again corrected a most serious trend in prices which, over a period of two or three years prior to 1982, had threatened to make Hong Kong the most expensive city in the world in which to do business. The present situation reflects an over correction of the market but I have no doubt that this will in turn level out to provide accommodation for all who need it, at reasonable prices.

In a territory like Hong Kong which never stops and never sleeps, it is impossible in the space of a few paragraphs to chronicle the continual progress being made, the decisions being taken for further developments and the changes occurring across the wide spectrum of economic and social activity. This

report must of necessity concentrate on trade and industry which is Hong Kong's lifeblood and the reason for the Chamber's existence since 1861. I must however express my admiration at the consistent and successful economic and social policies being followed by the Government and amended where circumstances demand. Hong Kong's economic progress and the construction of new infrastructure to support greater economic expansion in the future is second to none in the world. Government planning, aided by private sector advice, is realistic, enlightened and comprehensive. A tour of the New Territories is the best answer to those who complain that economic development is not proceeding quickly enough or that Government is unresponsive to public needs. It is in the nature of things that Government action will always lag behind public demand for services. In a free enterprise territory like Hong Kong, the litmus test of efficiency in the public service is perhaps comparison with

other economies in the region. If this test was applied, I am confident that Hong Kong would pass with flying colours. Certainly, our economic and trade growth rates in 1983 were among the highest in Asia and progress in most areas of social development was also marked.

The expansion of manufacturing and trading activities helped to keep the unemployment ratio at a low level. At the year end, it stood at 4.1% of the workforce, virtually unchanged from a year previously, but some 20% lower than the peaks recorded in early 1983. Undoubtedly, the unemployment rate would have fallen still further had not the expansion in manufacturing and exporting been offset by a fall-off in employment in the building and construction sector. Demand for manufacturing labour was such that employers in several industrial areas experienced shortages of labour, creating problems in meeting

主席報告書續

談到地產市道，本人深信市場力量已再一次發揮矯正作用。一九八二年以前兩三年間，本港地產價格高漲，差點使香港變成全世界最昂貴的商業城市。市場力量矯正了這趨勢。目前情況甚至是矯枉過正了。但本人深信樓宇供求將漸趨平衡，市民將能以合理價格真正安居。

香港是個不睡的城市，本人無法以寥寥數千字，盡錄此地之種種發展、及為未來發展所作之決策及社會經濟領域之各樣變化。因此，此報告只能集中於香港貿易及工業方面，此二者為本港命脈，也是本會自一八六一年

成立以來的宗旨。本人對政府長期推行穩定且成功之社會經濟政策及各種因時制宜之恰當措施，深表欽羨。香港之經濟發展和配合未來經濟擴展之新基建工程是世界一流的，政府在私人機構意見輔助下作出的發展計劃，也是實際、開明而且全面的。

那些認為本港經濟發展得不夠快、或抱怨政府罔顧公眾需要的人士，最好先去新界逛一周。政府政策，本質上是必然落後於公眾對服務的需求的。在香港這類自由企業社會，考驗政府機構效率的最佳辦法是將它與同一地區內其他經濟體系比較。相比

之下，本人相信香港必定成績斐然。一九八三年本港貿易增長率肯定是亞洲區最高的，社會發展的多方面成就也是區中之表表者。

製造及貿易活動增長，有助失業率維持低水平。八三年終時，失業率佔勞動人口4.1%，跟上年完全一樣，而比八三年初之失業率高峯卻低約20%。假如工商活動擴展不是因建造業僱用率下跌而給抵銷掉，失業率肯定會更低。製造業人手極不足，部份行業僱主甚至因熟手工人短缺而致如期交貨有困難。政府遏止非法來港移民政策十分成功，越南難民可提供的勞動力正

production deadlines. With the continued success of the measures taken to eliminate illegal immigration into Hong Kong and the gradually reducing level of manpower available for industry from the Vietnamese boat people, it seems likely that employers, especially in manufacturing, will experience further problems with labour supply. Many industrialists have already anticipated such problems and introduced new equipment and techniques wherever possible to increase productivity and raise product standards. Some, however, faced with heavy expenditure on sophisticated new machines are hesitating whilst negotiations on our future are going on.

All major industries recorded good growth figures in 1983. Particularly noteworthy was the performance of the garments industry. Although seriously impeded by extensive restraints on imports into all the industry's major markets, exports

during 1983 amounted to HK\$33.4 billion, a gratifying 19% increase over 1982. Even allowing for inflation, this must surely rank as a good performance in a difficult year.

Electronics (up 48% in value), textiles (up 40% in value), jewellery and precious metals (up 26% in value), and electrical machinery (up 35% in value) all recorded good growth performance during 1983.

Inflation continued to pose a substantial problem during the year and a threat to the strength of the trade and economic recovery which seems possible in 1984. Following a gradual reduction in inflation throughout the first half of 1983, a serious loss of confidence by Hong Kong's investors was experienced during the third quarter, caused by a succession of unnecessary and destabilising statements by Chinese officials on the future of Hong Kong. This led inevitably to further weakening of the Hong Kong dollar and to its eventual pegging against the U.S. dollar. Unfortunately, by the time the

peg became effective, import prices had reversed their previous trend and by the end of the year, inflation, having been reduced to below 10% earlier in the year, was running at about 11%. If the currency settles down to the new rate and our export trade continues to show good growth, there is every possibility that the inflation rate can also be substantially reduced during 1984.

It is impossible in a report of this kind to ignore the negotiations between Britain and China on the long term future of Hong Kong. This is clearly a matter which will affect every person and virtually every economic activity in Hong Kong in one way or another. The Chinese position on recovery of Hong Kong at 1997 has been spelled out in considerable detail over many months. The scenario which China presents for consideration by Hong Kong people is not one which generates confidence. The inevitable result has been considerable anxiety

(Following page) The Tap Shek Kok power station on the extreme western tip of the New Territories, which was opened by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1982, underwent expansion during 1983. Further units in this dual oil/coal fired facility will be commissioned in 1984/5. A modern cement factory (left of picture) takes ash direct from the power station, and is one of the world's leading examples of 'clean environment' technology.

逐漸減少，僱主（特別是製造業）可能需要面對更嚴重勞工短缺問題。很多廠家早已預見人手不足現象，並盡量添置新器材新技術促進生產力及提高產品水準。部份廠家則礙於新機器昂貴及香港前途談判未果等因素裹足不前。

一九八三年本港所有主要工業增長數字良好。成衣業表現更引人注目。雖然各主要成衣市場均實施廣泛限制措施，嚴重影響出口，然而八三年成衣出口仍攀上334億港元之數，比八二年高出19%之多，增長令人滿意。扣除通脹，增長率在過去艱難的一年也是良好的。

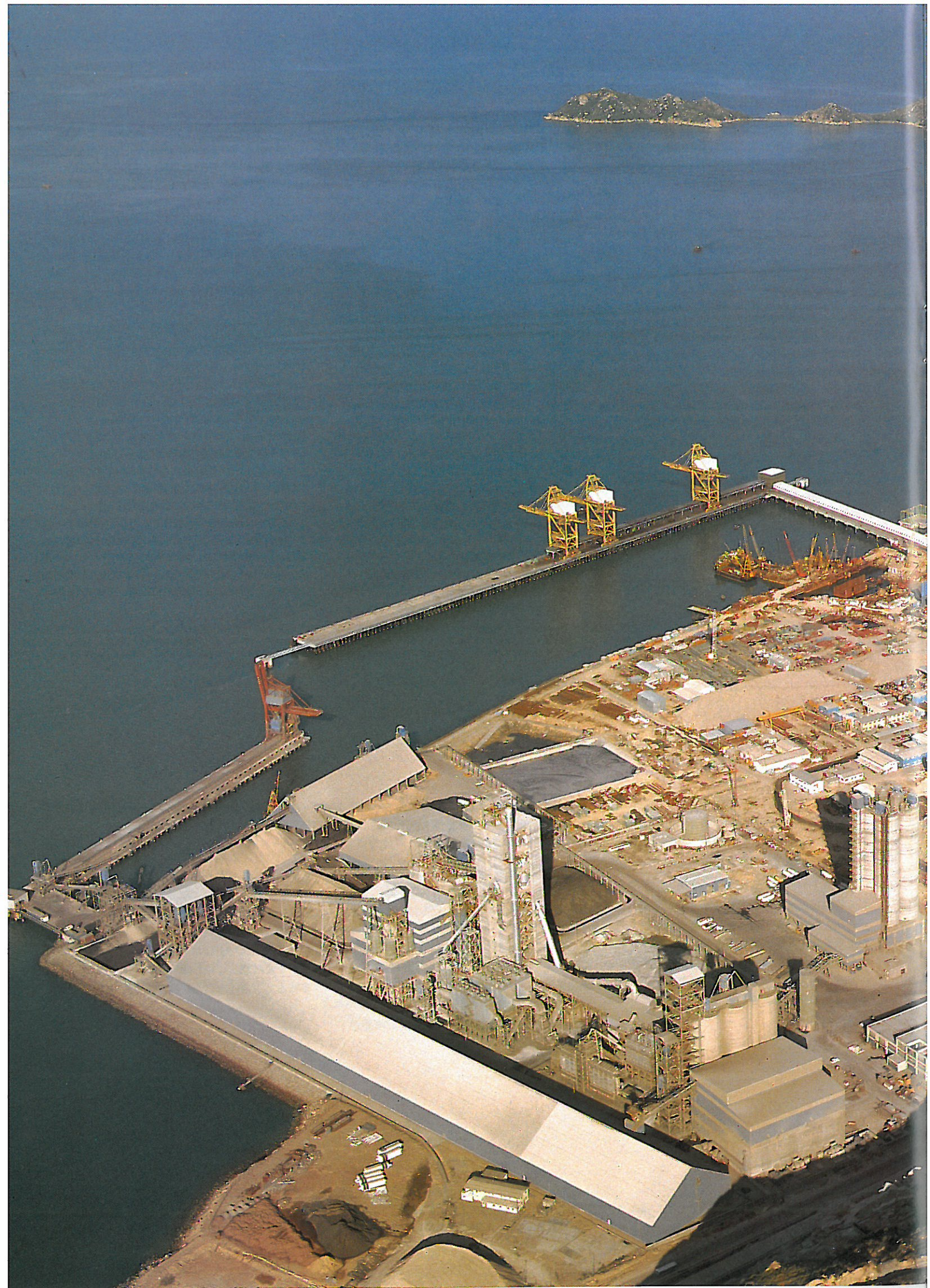
電子（值升48%）、紡織（值升40%）、首飾及貴重金屬（值升26%）及電機（值升35%）於一九八三年全有良好增長表現。

去年通脹相當嚴重，威脅到八四年之貿易及經濟復甦。八三年上半年通脹本已稍降，但踏入第三季，本地投資人士因中國官方發表一連串不必要且令人心動搖的言論大失信心。信心動搖無可避免地引致港元更疲弱，終演變成港元兌美元固定匯率的局面。不幸的是，固定匯率實施之時，入口價格已扭轉趨勢，至年終時，一度低於10%的通脹又再回升至11%左右。不過，假如港元能在7.80匯率穩定

下來，而出口貿易也繼續有良好增長的話，通脹率於八四年仍可能大幅下降。

中英就香港前途問題之談判，本報告不可不提。前途問題影響全體香港市民及本地一切經濟活動。中國對一九九七年收回香港的立場在過去數月已描述甚詳，唯由中國建議、供香港考慮的方案並不使人放心，因此，北京多輪談判結果在各階層均引起緊張情緒，也必然引致投資者及投機份子進行防守活動。前途問題事關重大，無怪全體市民極表關注，而本港及

(下頁圖片說明) 位於新界極西端的踏石角發電站於一九八二年由英國首相戴卓爾夫人開幕，並於一九八三年間擴充。該站可採用石油或煤作燃料發電，發電站其他部份將於一九八四至八五年度批出。一座現代化的混凝土工廠（圖片左方）將直接收取發電站排出的灰，是「清潔環境」科技的世界首要例子之一。





Chairman's Statement cont'd

at all levels in the outcome of the talks in Beijing and a good deal of defensive action by investors and speculators. With an issue as momentous as this, it is not surprising that the 1997 question has consuming interest for the entire population and that the media here and overseas should contain endless reports, views, and rumours. Wisely, the Governments concerned have not indulged in public re-priming or speculation and it is to be hoped that this policy will continue. An early solution acceptable to the people of Hong Kong is earnestly desired but most would agree that the right solution is essential, however long we may have to wait for it.

I will not speculate on the outcome of the talks on our future except to express my hope and expectation that an agreeable solution will be worked out, one which will permit the present economic system to continue.

I mentioned in my 1982 report the increasingly serious problem for world trade of an expansion of protectionism and related trade restriction. I am glad to note that this situation, although still far from satisfactory, has not further deteriorated and indeed, the slow general improvement in world trading prospects seems to have halted the gradual slide into restrictive trade practices. We will continue to rely greatly on the major developed countries to maintain sensible policies towards the liberalisation of trade and trade practices.

It is always difficult to attempt to forecast the likely trend for trade and the economy up to a year ahead. It is especially difficult to do so for Hong Kong in 1984 when so much depends on a satisfactory outcome to the talks on our future. Assuming that that will be acceptable, however, there is no doubt that 1984 should be a year of full employment and good trade growth.

In concluding this report, I wish to thank Jack Tang, my Vice Chairman and all other members of the General Committee for their support and advice throughout the year. May I also express appreciation to the many businessmen who give up their time to serve on the Chamber's many professional and advisory committees. Their contribution to the work of the Chamber is very substantial, indeed essential.

Finally, I want to thank the Director of the Chamber Jimmy McGregor and his hard working staff for another year of real achievement in a variety of fields. Some of this work is explained in other parts of this report. I have greatly enjoyed working with Jimmy during my two years as Chairman and would like to take this opportunity of wishing him and the Chamber every success in the future.

J.L. Marden

主席報告書續

海外傳播媒介也不斷報導有關這問題的報告、言論及謠言。港府採取了避免反斥及臆測的上策，希望當局會繼續這政策。若能及早達成香港人能接受的解決方法當然好，但大部份人都會同意，無論要等多久，恰當的方法才是最重要的。

本人不打算臆測前途談判結果，只希望並預期有關方面能達成一個容許現行經濟制度繼續運作的解決方法。

本人於一九八二年主席報告中提及保護主義擴張現象，及有關限制為世界貿易引起的

嚴重問題。本人很高興未見此現象進一步惡化。雖然情況仍未令人滿意，然而世界貿易普遍復甦，似乎遏止了貿易限制措施廣泛擴張。要臻真正自由貿易、體現自由貿易措施，我們仍有賴各主要已發展國家繼續推行明智的政策。

預測未來一年的經濟及貿易趨勢殊不容易。特別是一九八四年的香港，一切繫於前途談判結果。不過，如果談判結果令人樂於接受，一九八四年肯定會帶來全體就業及良好貿易增長。

最後，本人謹向副主席唐驥千及理事會其他成員致意，感謝他們一年來提供的支持及意見。

本人亦要感謝本會多個專業及諮詢委員會之成員，他們獻出寶貴時間，為本會作出十分重要之貢獻。

本人亦要感謝本會執行董事麥理覺及其職員，他們過去一年的努力，在不同範疇都幹出了具體成績。部份工作詳載於此年報之其他部份。本人於過去兩年主席任期中與麥理覺合作愉快。本人藉此機會，謹祝麥理覺及香港總商會百尺竿頭，更進一步。

馬登

Standard of Living

Gross Domestic Product (HK\$M)

	1983	1982	1981
Private consumption expenditure	139,746	116,844	102,730
Government consumption expenditure	16,547	14,883	12,363
Fixed capital formation	54,757	57,524	55,399
Exports less imports of goods	(—15,882)	(—16,384)	(—17,083)
Exports less imports of services	10,451	9,292	7,984
Increase in stocks	1,271	2,192	3,953
Total at current prices	206,890	184,351	165,346
Total at constant 1973 prices	160,673		
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Per capita GDP (current prices)	38,939	35,229	32,080
Per capita GDP (constant prices)	30,240	28,999	29,130

Consumer Price Index (base: Oct. '79—Sept. '80 = 100)

	HK\$1,000-3,499	HK\$3,500-6,499	HK\$6,500-19,999
Household exp. of			
Index for Dec. '83	150	149	151
Index for Dec. '82	135	135	136

Labour Force (See also Employment section)

	Dec. '83	Sept. '83	June '83	Mar. '83
Total labour force ('000)	2,562	2,700	2,534	2,497
Unemployment rate	4.1%	3.8%	4.4%	5.1%
Total population (Mid. '83)		5,313,200		

Trade

Hong Kong Overall Trade (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. '83	Jan.-Dec. '82	Change	%
Imports	175,442.38	142,892.64	+ 32,549.74	+ 22.8
Domestic Exports	104,405.17	83,031.92	+ 21,373.25	+ 25.7
Re-exports	56,294.22	44,352.73	+ 11,941.49	+ 26.9
Total Exports	160,699.39	127,384.65	+ 33,314.74	+ 26.2
Total Trade	336,141.77	270,277.29	+ 65,864.48	+ 24.4
Balance of Trade	—14,742.99	—15,507.99		
Visible Gap as % of Total Trade	8.40	10.85		

Imports: Major Suppliers (HK\$M)

	1983	1982
China	42,821	32,935
Japan	40,333	31,540
U.S.A.	19,179	15,459
Taiwan	12,448	10,198
Singapore	10,482	10,207
U.K.	7,456	6,892

Imports: Major Items (HK\$M)

	1983	1982
Raw materials and semi-manufactures	75,258	56,444
Consumer goods	46,659	38,614
Capital goods	22,540	19,943
Foodstuffs	19,732	16,785
Fuels	11,253	11,107

Domestic Exports: Major Markets (HK\$M)

	1983	1982
U.S.A.	43,802	31,223
U.K.	8,538	7,031
F.R. of Germany	8,043	7,187
China	6,223	3,806
Japan	3,910	3,167
Canada	3,731	2,637

Domestic Exports: Major Products (HK\$M)

	1983	1982
Clothing	34,365	28,824
Toys, dolls and games	8,876	9,111
Textiles	7,084	5,052
Watches	6,297	5,529
Radios	3,550	3,493
Computers and components	3,350	1,648

Trade

Re-exports: Major Markets (HK\$M)

	1983	1982
China	12,183	7,992
U.S.A.	8,028	5,615
Singapore	4,523	3,648
Indonesia	3,884	4,615
Taiwan	3,454	2,662
Japan	3,176	2,566

Re-exports: Major Products (HK\$M)

	1983	1982
Textiles	7,822	6,431
Chemicals	4,940	3,909
Electrical machinery & parts	4,931	3,420
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	4,495	3,021
Photographic goods and watches	4,258	3,218
Crude materials, inedible except fuels	3,642	3,002

Re-exports: Major Countries of Origin (HK\$M)

	1983	1982
China	19,680	14,694
Japan	11,629	9,084
U.S.A.	6,038	4,940
Taiwan	2,573	2,500
Rep. of Korea	1,360	1,363
Switzerland	1,161	1,075

Employment by Sector

	Sept. '83 000s	June '83 000s	Mar. '83 000s
Manufacturing	865	903	849
Wholesale, retail, import/export	360	357	357
Finance, insurance, business services	163	163	164
Restaurants, hotels	167	163	161
Building & construction	71	74	76
Civil service	168	167	166

Manufacturing

Employment

	Sept. '83	June '83	Mar. '83
Overall	865,073	903,386	848,703
Clothing	254,280	261,708	254,894
Textiles	113,908	117,331	110,664
Electronics	94,631	99,365	83,125
Plastic products	83,187	94,252	83,452

Nominal Wage Index Incl. Fringe Benefits

	(Mar. 1982 = 100)	Sept. '83	June '83	Mar. '83
Overall		111	110	108
Knitting		113	112	108
Garments		109	108	106
Electronics		112	110	109
Plastic products		111	110	107

Establishments

	Sept. '83	June '83	Mar. '83
Overall	46,817	47,181	47,081
Clothing	9,119	9,036	9,304
Plastic products	5,092	5,420	5,259
Textiles	4,931	5,064	4,948
Electronics	1,351	1,286	1,221

Finance

Banking

(at month end)	Dec. '83	Sept. '83	June '83
No. of licensed banks (operating)	134	133	132
No. of DTCs (operating)	349	349	352
Money Supply, M1 (HK\$M)	30,896	30,008	29,945
Money Supply, M2 (HK\$M)	257,685	253,384	230,293
Money Supply, M3 (HK\$M)	311,146	299,450	272,485
Total bank deposits (HK\$M)	239,874	235,635	213,452
Total DTCs deposits (HK\$M)	52,377	44,776	41,025
Total loans & advances by banks & DTCs (HK\$M)	391,352	394,308	360,776
For use in Hong Kong	197,175	197,055	191,536
For use abroad	194,177	197,253	169,240
Hong Kong dollar prime rate	13.5%	16%	13.5%

Government Revenue & Expenditure (HK\$M)

	Revenue	Expenditure
1979/1980	16,796	13,872
1980/1981	30,290	23,593
1981/1982	34,313	27,778
Oct.-Dec. 1982	8,144	8,257
Jan.-Mar. 1983	11,182	10,437
Apr.-June 1983	4,953	5,804
July-Sept. 1983	5,102	8,910

Exchange Rate Index — Trade Weighted (Dec. '71 = 100)

Sept. '83	June '83	Mar. '83
65.3	73.8	78.4

Stock Exchange Performance (at month end)

	Dec. '83	Sept. '83	June '83
Hang Seng Index (July '64 = 100)	933.03	758.33	964.35
Total turnover during month (HK\$M)	1,580.11	2,836.08	2,324.76

Other Indicators

Electricity Consumption

(Terajoule)	Dec. '83	Sept. '83	June '83
Industrial	1,409	1,620	1,561
Commercial	1,653	2,333	2,139
Domestic	631	1,234	972

Buildings Completed (No.)

(ready for occupation)	Dec. '83	Sept. '83	June '83
Residential	32	25	66
Industrial	7	4	6
Commercial	6	10	7
Others	25	20	37

Air Freight (tonnes)

	1983	1982
Import	144,890	133,148
Export	223,276	172,609

Commercial Cargo

	1983	1982
Sea Cargo ('000 tonnes)		
Cargo discharged	31,555	28,019
Cargo loaded	11,795	9,077

New car/motorcycle registrations

	Dec. '83	Sept. '83	June '83
	541	839	726

Tourism

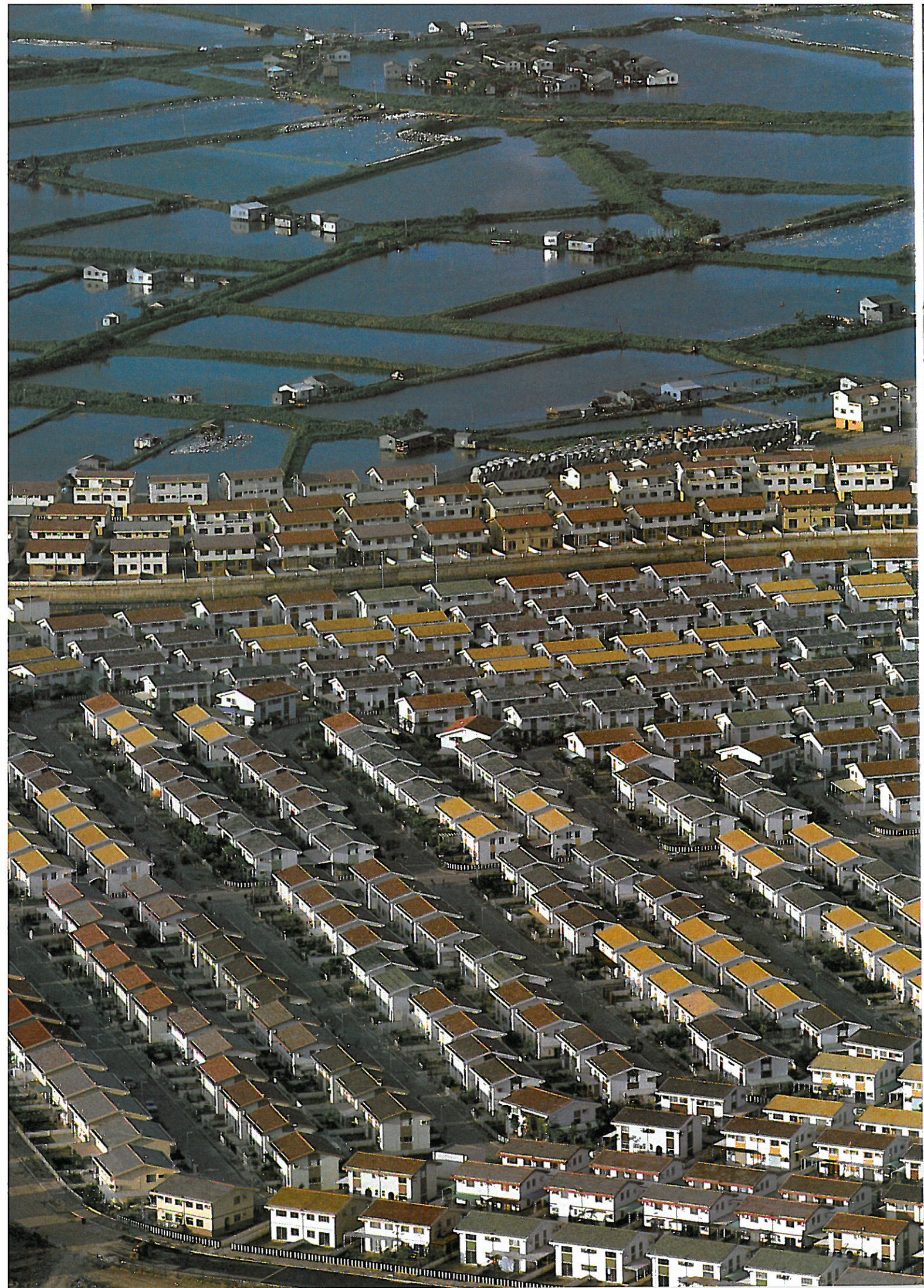
	1983	1982
Incoming Visitors	2,775,014	2,609,100
Visitor Expenditure (HK\$M)	11,376	8,186
Hotel room occupancy rate (at year end)	83%	82%

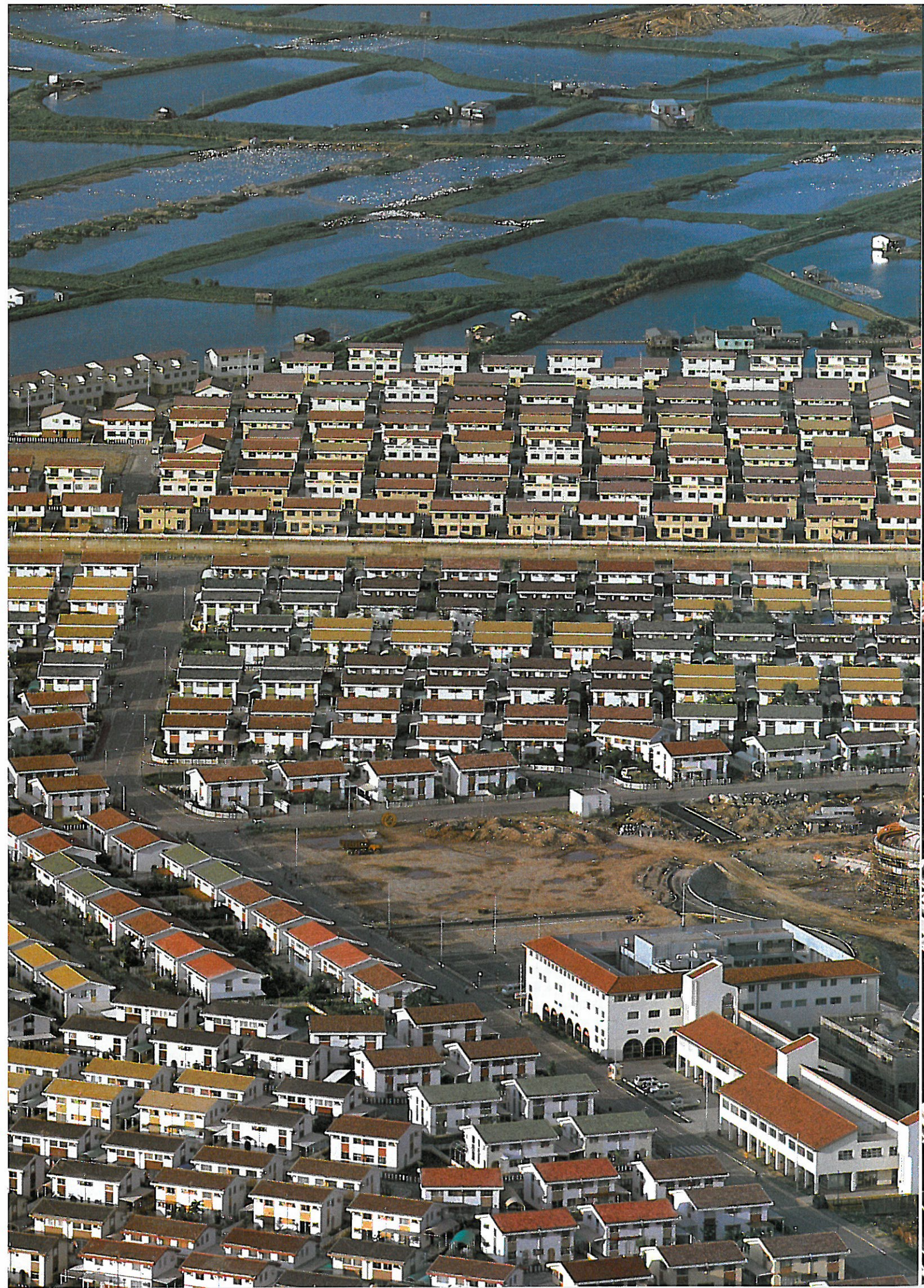
Telephones (per 100 population)

	1983	1982
	38.2	36.8

(Following page) Hong Kong's high-rise housing is world famous. A new trend is the development of areas of the New Territories to provide an alternative to high-rise living. This estate at Fairview Garden, near Yuen Long, in the north-west corner of the New Territories, provides modern homes within the price range of middle-class income earners.

(下頁圖片說明) 香港的高樓式住宅世界知名。不過，新界部份發展地區出現了新趨勢，提供高樓式生活以外的選擇。新界西北角接近元朗的錦綉花園，為中等收入人士提供了現代化家居。





The Chamber's principal initiative overseas during 1983 was a mission to Britain, scheduled to be led by the Chairman, which took place between 7th and 11th March. In the event, Mr. Marden was obliged to step down and his place as Mission Leader was taken by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jack Tang. Mr. Tang was accompanied by the Director. The Mission held five seminars and a number of press conferences in London and provincial centres. The Mission succeeded in arousing considerable interest both among businessmen and the media. Over 50 specific good quality enquiries from British companies which had attended seminars were secured, and many other follow-up enquiries reached the Chamber by post. A wide variety of trade and industrial interests were covered by these enquiries, despite the fact that the purpose of the Mission had not been a 'hard sell' for Hong Kong, but was aimed more at informing British

companies at boardroom level of the opportunities existing here.

As a result of the world-wide recession, the Chamber's day-to-day programme of overseas promotion during 1983 was less extensive than usual. Nonetheless, profitable missions were carried out to the Middle East and Europe. The Chamber also organised once again Hong Kong's participation in the Berlin "Partners for Progress" Fair. Partly in view of the quiet situation overseas, the Chamber devoted increased effort to the local market throughout the year, including a successful participation in the Consumer Week of the Hong Kong Trade Fair. Total orders brought in by these promotions were estimated to exceed HK\$40 million.

There was however no stepping down of the Chamber's efforts to promote trade and industrial co-operation with the People's Republic of China, whose economy was largely unaffected by world

conditions. Two delegations to the P.R.C. were organised, one to Beijing, Xian, Chengdu and Kunming in March, and a further one to Xiamen in October, when seven members joined the 120-member team organised by Dr. C.W. Chuang. A variety of incoming delegations were also received, including groups from:— the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Guangdong CCPIT Sub-Council, the China National Machinery Equipment Import and Export Corporation, the State Economic Commission and the CCPIT Fujian Sub-Council.

The Chamber also contributed to the Guangdong Investment Seminar in January, at which the Assistant Director — Industry presented a paper on "Investment in China — the Hong Kong Experience".

The Chamber now has a specific budget devoted to the promotion of

香港總商會業務報告書

本會於一九八三年內之主要海外活動為三月七日至十一日之訪英代表團。該團原訂由本會主席馬登先生率領，後馬登先生退出，團長由副主席唐驥千先生補上，本會執行董事陪同。該團在倫敦及其他幾個主要城市舉行了五個研討會及數次記者招待會，引起當地商界及傳播界莫大興趣。出席研討會之英國公司提出超過50項具體諮詢，本會事後更接獲不少來函諮詢各類工商行業。不過，該團之目的非為推銷港貨，而是告知英國各公司高層人員香港目前提供的機會。

世界經濟不景，使本會於一九八三年舉行之經常性海外促進貿易活動較前縮減。但本會仍舉辦了中東及歐洲訪問團，收穫甚豐。本會亦於柏林再次代表香港參與舉辦「攜手邁進」展覽會。鑑於海外市場平靜，本會去年乃加強本地市場工作，包括參與香港交易會消費週，展出相當成功。此類促進活動帶來之訂單總額估計超過4千萬港元。

本會對促進中華人民共和國及香港之間的貿易及工業合作未嘗鬆懈。本會去年曾組兩個代表團訪問中國，一團於三月成行，訪問北京、西安、成都及昆明；另一團於十月往訪廈門，當時

七位團員更與莊重文先生率領之一行120人同行。本會也接待了各類型訪港代表團，包括來自下列機構人士：中華全國工商業聯合會、中國國際貿易促進委員會廣東省分會、中國機械設備進出口公司、國家經濟委員會及中國國際貿易促進委員會福建省分會。

本會工業部助理董事更於一月舉行之廣東省投資研討會上宣讀論文，題目為「從香港經驗看中國引進外資」。

本會目前有一筆特定經費供促進中港間工商關係之用，預期此類活動於未來數年將迭有增加。

trade and industrial relations with China, and it is anticipated that activity in this area will increase during coming years. This work is co-ordinated through the China Committee, one of the Chamber's main Committees.

The Chamber's twin objectives are of course to promote *and* protect Hong Kong's trade, industry and commerce. If the promotional scene was somewhat quiet in 1983, the task of adequately representing the interests of members proved more than usually demanding. This is possibly a reflection of the increased degree of consultation now being undertaken by the Hong Kong Government — an objective which the Chamber has long fought to achieve.

A few among the many matters considered during the year were the Amendment to the Employment Ordinance increasing Paid Sick Leave; the revised Companies

Ordinance; disclosure of pertinent information under the Securities Ordinance; taxation matters in the broadest sense, and particularly, the need to protect Government revenue following the abolition of Withholding Tax on Hong Kong Dollar Deposits; the role of the Inland Revenue Board of Review; the Electronic Road Pricing Pilot Scheme; Textile Quotas; various extensions to the Employees' Compensation Ordinance; and the proposed fund to protect the workers of insolvent companies.

The first of these — the Extension of Sick Leave — provoked considerable controversy, perhaps unnecessarily so. This in turn gave rise to some examination of the representative nature of the Labour Advisory Board, and its consultative role in introducing new legislation.

Another important Chamber representational initiative involved an approach to members of the United States Congress and the U.S.

Consulate General regarding the growing sentiment of protectionism in the United States, which is placing problems in the way of continued Hong Kong access to the U.S. Generalised Preference Scheme.

Consideration of such issues involves a broad range of Chamber Committees, including two principal Committees — the Home Affairs and Industrial Affairs Committees, as well as some of the specialist committees, such as those on Taxation, Legal Matters, Textiles, and Terms and Conditions of Employment. There seems to be an increasing need to refer matters to more than one committee, which must be to the eventual benefit of the Chamber and its members, since it involves a greater number of people, and therefore points of view, in the consultative process.

The General Committee met four times and the principal item of

有關工作由本會數個主要委員會之一的中國委員會負責協調。

本會兩個目標固然是促進及維護香港之貿易、工業及商業。一九八三年促進活動稍見平靜，然而本會代表會員爭取權益的工作却異常吃力。上述現象，可能反映出港府已加強協商諮議，這點也是本會多年來力爭的目標。

以下為本會去年曾關注之部份事項：修訂僱傭條例增加有薪病假；修改後之公司條例；保安條例有關公開資料問題；廣義之稅務事宜，

特別是取消港元存款利息稅後如何保障政府稅收；稅務上訴委員會的角色；電子道路收費試驗計劃；紡織品配額；僱員賠償條例之各種引申；及建議中之保障破產公司工人基金。

延長有薪病假一事曾引起頗多似乎不必要的爭論，並引起本會重新檢討勞工諮詢委員會的本質，及該會於立法程序中扮演的協商角色。

去年美國國內保護主義情緒高漲，影響香港在美國普及特惠稅計劃中的利益。本會代表會員爭取權益的另一重要行動，乃就上述問題直接向美國國會議員及美國駐港領事館提出意見。

上述各種問題牽涉本會各個範疇的委員會，包括本港事務和工業事務兩個主要委員會及部份專門性委員會，如稅務、法律、紡織、薪俸及就業條件委員會。目前的趨勢，是本會往往需要將考慮事項提交一個以上的委員會討論，這樣做可以在諮議過程中集合更多人的觀點，長遠來說對本會及會員都有好處。

理事會於一九八三年共開會四次，主要討論事項為考慮購置物業作本會永久會址問題，並成立

business that concerned members throughout the year was a consideration of the desirability of purchasing permanent premises to act as headquarters for the Chamber. A small Premises Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Nigel Rigg which, with help from professional advisers, looked carefully into the relative merits of purchase against the present policy of leasing. Their work was made more difficult by the fluctuations that occurred in the property market during the course of their deliberations, in that offers made from landlords with property for sale or for rent were adjusted on more than one occasion. In general, members felt that while it was ideally preferable for the Chamber to maintain premises in Central, its financial position would make this difficult in the event of purchase.

As has been its practice in recent years, the Council met once only.

This was in September, when the recently-appointed Secretary for Trade and Industry, The Hon. E.P. Ho, C.B.E., J.P., spoke to Council members on current issues of importance to Hong Kong's trade and industry.

Another major Committee, the Shipping Committee, was also active throughout the year. It met seven times and matters dealt with included the establishment of an Entry and Clearance Office at Kwai Chung, the adhesion of Hong Kong to the U.N. Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, the compulsory insurance of seamen, the format of shipping statistics and the revision of Tramp Agency Fees.

The Chamber lost a greater-than-usual number of members at the end of 1982, a result partly of the decision to increase the membership fee, but perhaps more directly as a result of the recession. The latter factor also depressed the intake of new members, although

the level of recruitment still remained satisfactory, all things considered. During 1983, we recruited an average of 20 new members per month, compared with an average of 38 in 1982 and 26 in 1981. The Chamber finished the year with 2 854 member companies. The pattern of membership remained the same as in previous years, with the largest single sector being traders, and the next largest group, manufacturers. The remainder of the membership covers literally every sector of economic activity in Hong Kong.

There was no fall-off in the number of overseas visitors, both in formal groups and by individual appointment, calling on the Chamber. The level of international interest in Hong Kong seems as high as ever and this suggests that, once the details concerning Hong Kong's longer-term future are more clearly

香港總商會業務報告書續

「策劃總商會會所」委員會，由雷勵祖先生任主席，其他成員亦為專業人士。委員會之目的，乃深入研究及比較購置物業與現時租用會址之利弊。由於有樓出售或出租的業主於八三年曾多次調整報價，加上物業市道波動，委員會工作倍感吃力。大致上，委員會成員認為最理想是將本會辦事處保留在中區，但如要在中區自購物業，以本會目前財政狀況則力有不逮。

一如以往幾年，八三年諮議會只開會一次。

會期在九月。新任工商司何鴻鑾於會上就香港目前工商業主要問題致詞。

船務委員會去年亦相當活躍。八三年該會共開會七次，討論問題包括成立葵涌輪船出入口領證處、接納聯合國公約定期航運公會守則、海員強逼保險、船務統計數字格式及修改不定期船隻代理費用。

一九八二年底本會流失之會員較正常數字多，部份原因是會費增加，但更可能是受經濟衰退直接影響。經濟衰退也使新會員數量下降，

但整體來說新會員數量仍令人滿意。

一九八三年內，每月平均有20名新會員入會，一九八二年平均數字是38，一九八一年為26。八三年終時，本會會員總數為2,854。一如以往，貿易商行仍佔會員最大多數，廠商次之。其餘會員則包括本港經濟每一範疇之機構。

到訪本會的海外個別訪客或訪問團未見減少。國際間對香港的興趣如常高漲，由此可見，一旦香港前途問題明朗化，積極的活動勢必大增。一九八三年間曾訪問本會之較知名團體及嘉賓

known, the level of positive activity can be expected to rise. Among the more note-worthy groups and individuals visiting the Chamber were the Sri Lankan Foreign Investment Authority; the Industrial Development Arm of the Portuguese Government; Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica; Mr. John Burton, T.D., Minister for Industry and Energy, Republic of Ireland; the North of England Development Council; The Hon. Muriel Smith, Minister of Economic Development and Tourism of Manitoba, Canada.

Close links continued to be maintained with Consulates and Trade Commissions in Hong Kong. Several heads of Mission were invited to address either Chamber Committees or Chamber members at large. Notable among these were Mr. Chusie Yamada, Consul General of Japan; Mr. Tae Zhee Kim, Consul

General of Korea; Mr R.F. Shaw, Australian Senior Trade Commissioner; and Ms. Bellavita, Consul General of Panama.

The Trade Division received altogether 33 incoming trade missions and gave assistance to a further 28. The Trade Enquiries Section within this Division processed 13 649 incoming enquiries, a 14% decrease over 1982. Early in the year, the Chamber introduced an Intra Chamber Trade Enquiry System aimed at assisting specific overseas Chamber members in placing good quality trade enquiries. Fourteen Chambers, mainly from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the U.K. have participated in the scheme and some 300 of our member companies have made use of this service.

In this work, increasing use continues to be made of the Chamber's computerised records of member and other companies. In addition to information on all

member companies, our data covers 8 000 non-member companies that use the Chamber's certification services. Administratively, computerisation was extended to the collection of the membership fee for 1984. Further developments are expected during the coming year as the Chamber moves closer to implementing the full concept of 'The Electronic Office'.

The benefits of computerisation are already clearly evident in the work of the Chamber since the development of automated procedures has released staff to undertake work in new areas, thus improving the all-round level of service offered by the Chamber to its members and to others. One example was in the staffing of the new Certification of Origin Office in Ocean Centre, Tsimshatsui, opened in January, 1984, where it was possible to start this entirely new venture without recruiting extra staff.

(Following page) In a territory where scarcity of land restricts development for recreational uses, it is natural for Hong Kong belongers to turn to the sea for sport and relaxation. Part of the extensive fleet of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club is shown moored alongside the Club's headquarters

包括斯里蘭卡海外投資局、葡萄牙政府工業發展部、多明尼加首相尤珍尼亞查理斯小姐、愛爾蘭共和國工業及能源部長莊布頓先生、北英格蘭發展局、加拿大曼尼托巴省經濟發展及旅遊部長梅里史密斯先生。

本會與各國駐港領事館及貿易專員公署繼續保持緊密聯繫。本會曾邀請數位使館首長向本會各委員會及會員致詞，包括日本駐港總領事山田中正先生、韓國駐港總領事金太智先生、澳洲高級商務專員邵樂仁先生及巴拿馬駐港總領事巴拉維達小姐。

貿易部於八三年共接待了33個貿易團，並協助另外28個貿易團。貿易部的貿易數字諮詢處共處理了13,649項諮詢，較八二年減少14%。一九八三年初，本會推出「商會國際貿易諮詢系統」，目的為協助海外商會會員安排解答諮詢事宜。已有13個主要來自澳洲、紐西蘭、加拿大及英國的商會參與此計劃，本會約有3百名會員曾利用這項服務。

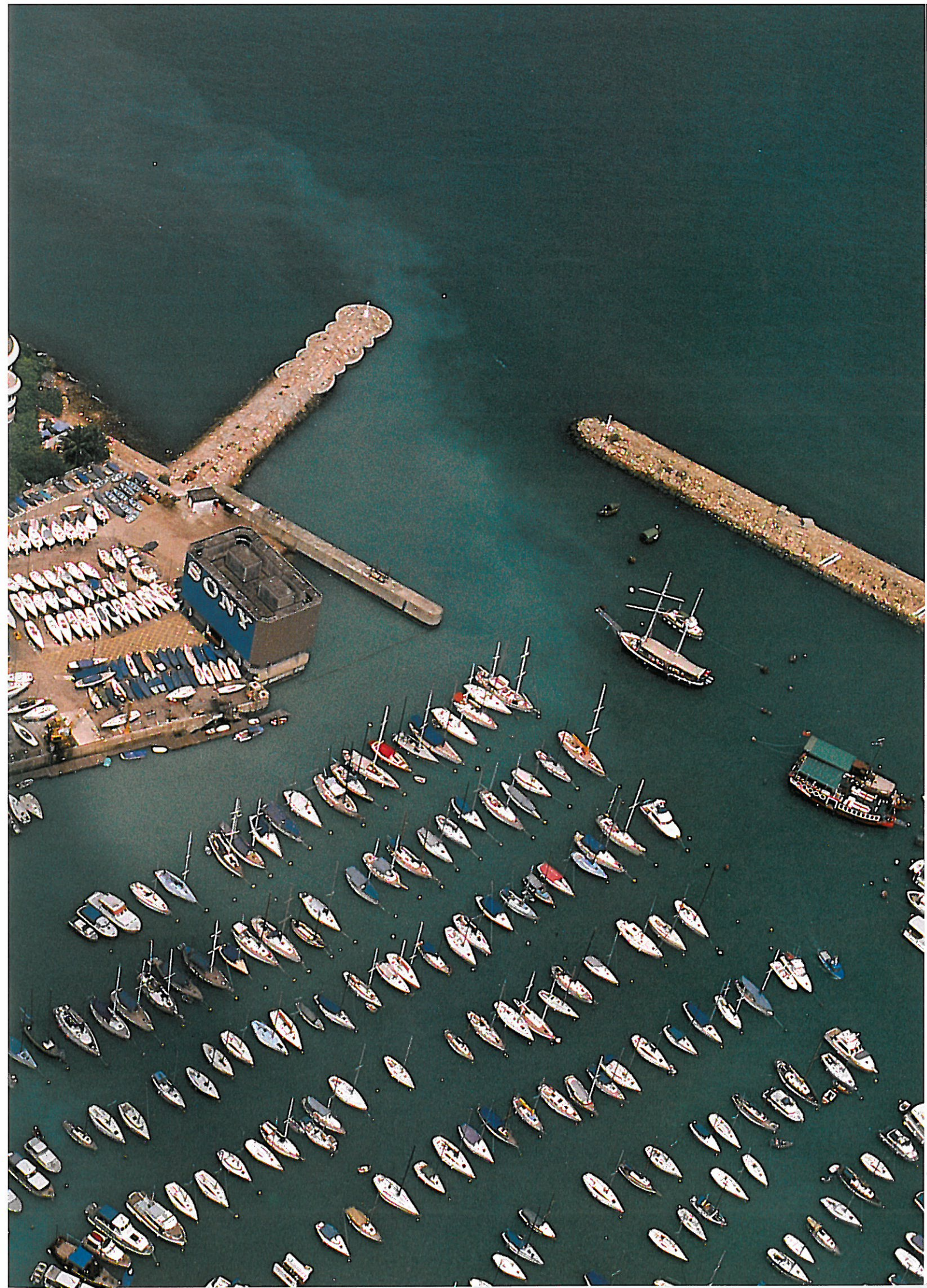
本會以電腦儲存全體會員及其他商號的資料，曾利用本會簽證服務的8間非會員商號資料也有電腦記錄。此等資料用於解答貿易諮詢上之次數越來越多。行政方面，本會已採用電腦處理一九八四年度會費徵收工作。

本會辦事處正逐漸電子化。預料來年這方面將再有發展。電腦化為本會工作帶來的眾多優點之一，乃將工作程序自動化，從而騰出職員擔當其他工作，使本會對會員及其他人士的服務更臻完善。一九八四年一月啓用的尖沙咀海洋中心產地來源證新簽發處就是一例，本會無需為成立新簽發處聘請額外職員。

本會為保持「政府以外首要簽證機構」的美譽下了不少功夫。很多出口商都寧捨其他提供簽證

(下頁圖片說明) 香港土地稀少，限制了休憩場地發展，本港居民很自然轉到海上去運動鬆弛。圖片所見為香港皇家遊艇會龐大船隊之部份船隻停泊於該會總部側。





Considerable effort was devoted throughout the year to maintaining the Chamber's reputation as the leading non-Government body for certification. It is clear that many exporters prefer to use the Chamber rather than alternative organisations offering this service and the Chamber tries its best to see their expectations are not disappointed. During the year 183 354 certificates of origin of all kinds were issued, as well as 660 carnets for exporters taking commercial samples overseas.

The Trade Division processed 264 trade complaints. Compared with 1982, this was a decrease of 11.1%. The Division also conducted one arbitration hearing.

The Chamber continued to organise events at which both local and visiting V.I.P.s were provided with the opportunity of addressing members. During 1983, a total of 33

such events were organised, with the highlight being the Annual Committee Members' Dinner at which H.E. the Governor addressed members. This was the first occasion at which the incoming Governor had an opportunity to meet all committee members gathered together. A collective total of about 4 500 member executives and others attended these functions.

Three large-scale Good Citizen Award presentation ceremonies were held in various public housing estates at which cheques and certificates were awarded to over 120 individuals who had assisted the Police in the fight against crime during 1983. A total of some HK\$200 000 was made in individual awards ranging from HK\$1 000 to HK\$5 000. The Royal Hong Kong Police Force and A.T.V. works with the Chamber in the organisation of these ceremonies.

Internally, the Chamber continues to devote considerable effort to cost-

control and the effective allocation of resources in all its work. It is pleasing to report that cost-inflation in the Chamber continues at a level below that pertaining in Hong Kong generally, but needless to say, the Chamber cannot escape the effects of inflation entirely. Although the Chamber's main source of income, as shown in the accounts printed elsewhere in the report, continues to be membership subscriptions and fees received from certification, an increasing amount of revenue is raised from a variety of activities which contribute towards the overall cost-effectiveness of the Chamber's work. These include, for example, the sale of advertising space in *The Bulletin* and other publications, the Trade Statistics service, and the sale of diaries and Christmas cards. In 1983, these activities brought in revenue approaching HK\$400 000 after direct expenses.

香港總商會業務報告書續

服務的機構而選擇本會，本會亦當竭盡所能，務求不負衆望。本會於一九八三年共簽發了183,354份各種產地來源證及660份臨時入口免稅特許證。

貿易部處理之商事投訴共264宗，與八二年比較下降了11.1%。該部也主持了一次仲裁聆訊。

本會不斷安排活動，邀請本港要人及海外訪港貴賓向會員致詞。本會於一九八三年共舉辦了33次此類活動，最引人注目者為港督出席本會

周年晚宴，並於席上致詞。此乃港督上任後首次與本會委員會成員見面。八三年約共有4千5百名會員商號行政人員及其他人士出席此類活動。

本會於一九八三年與皇家香港警隊及亞洲電視於各公共屋邨聯合舉辦了三次大型「好市民獎」頒獎典禮，超過120位於八三年內協助警方撲滅罪行之得獎者獲贈獎金及獎狀。發出獎金總額約20萬元，個別獎金額由1千元至5千元不等。

本會對內繼續盡力控制支出，並以最有效方法分配資源予各類工作。本會當然無法完全避免

通脹影響，但值得高興的是，本會內之通脹低於本港一般通脹水平。正如年報資料顯示，本會收入的主要來源為會員及簽證收費，不過，越來越多收入是來自本會各類活動。這點使本會整體工作得以最低成本發揮最大效用。本會「工商月刊」及其他出版物的廣告版面，就是物盡其用的例子之一，其他包括貿易統計數字服務、售賣日記簿和聖誕卡等。一九八三年，上述活動的收入於扣除直接支出後接近40萬港元。

Balance Sheet

As at 31st December, 1983

資產負債表

一九八三年十二月三十一日

		附 註 NOTE	1983 \$000's	1982 \$000's
固定資產	FIXED ASSETS	3	3,597	3,703
投資	INVESTMENTS	4	360	388
流動資產	CURRENT ASSETS			
應收及預付款項	Debtors and Prepayments		502	310
定期及通知存款	Fixed and Call Deposits		6,310	4,681
銀行及現金結存	Bank and Cash Balances		616	745
			7,428	5,736
流動負債	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
應付及未付款項	Creditors and Accruals		767	608
預收會費	Subscriptions received in advance		3,540	3,656
稅項	Taxation		66	11
			4,373	4,275
			<u>\$7,012</u>	<u>\$5,552</u>
普通基金	GENERAL FUND		<u>\$7,012</u>	<u>\$5,552</u>

附註乃屬帳項之一部份

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

於一九八四年三月十九日經理事會認可。

Approved by the General Committee on 19th March 1984.

主席：馬登
副主席：唐驥千
執行董事：麥理覺

J.L. Marden Chairman
Jack C. Tang Vice Chairman
J.D. McGregor Director

羅兵咸會計師事務所
執業會計師
司庫

Lowe Bingham & Matthews
Certified Public Accountants
Treasurers

Auditors' Report

In our opinion the accounts set out on pages 29 to 32 comply with the Companies Ordinance and give a true and fair view of the state of the Chamber's affairs at 31st December, 1983 and of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

Signed **Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.**
Certified Public Accountants

19th March 1984, Hong Kong

核數師報告書

依照本核數師意見，列載第二十九至三十二頁之帳項均符合公司條例，並足以顯示香港總商會於一九八三年十二月三十一日之真實公平財務狀況及截至該日止財政年度之全年盈餘。

畢馬域羅書公司
執業會計師

香港，一九八四年三月十九日

Income & Expenditure Account

For the year ended 31st December, 1983

收支結算表

截至一九八三年十二月三十一日止年度

		附 註 NOTE	1983 \$000's	1982 \$000's
收入	INCOME			
會員費	Members' Subscriptions		5,545	5,061
簽證費	Fees		5,097	3,870
利息及股息	Interest and Dividends	5	575	578
			<u>\$11,217</u>	<u>\$9,509</u>
支出	EXPENDITURE			
職員	Staff	6	5,981	5,671
辦事處	Office	7	2,814	2,838
服務費用	Services	8	427	381
折舊	Depreciation	9	362	209
會費及教育捐款	Subscriptions and Educational Donations		56	54
出版及宣傳	Publications and Promotion	10	28	(53)
投資貶值準備	Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments		28	169
			<u>\$9,696</u>	<u>\$9,269</u>
除稅前盈餘	SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		1,521	240
減：稅項	LESS: TAX CHARGE	2	61	31
除稅後盈餘	SURPLUS AFTER TAXATION		<u>1,460</u>	<u>209</u>
普通基金，承前	GENERAL FUND BROUGHT FORWARD		5,552	5,343
普通基金，接後	GENERAL FUND CARRIED FORWARD		<u>\$7,012</u>	<u>\$5,552</u>

附註乃屬帳項之一部份

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

一、重要會計政策

甲、固定資產

除執行董事居住之物業外，所有固定資產皆以原值減折舊後列帳。執行董事現住物業之成本，經照售出舊住宅所得之盈餘全部予以撇銷。物業之折舊期限為四十年，自購入日起計。其他固定資產，以往以除額遞減法折舊，每年之折舊率如下：

傢具與裝置	20%
汽車	25%

由本財政年度開始，以直線法折舊，折舊率如下：

傢具與裝置	每年按原值10%至20%
汽車	每年按原值20%

鑒於本會活動情況，本會認為直線法較為恰當。於本財政年度開始時已在使用中之項目，其當日之帳面淨值則在其剩餘有用年限內以每年相等之折舊撇銷。折舊方法轉變之結果，是本年出現約\$191,000之額外折舊。

乙、存貨

文具及用品於購入日即予撇銷。

丙、投資

長期投資照個別原值減貶值準備後列帳。

二、稅項

列計入收支結算表內之香港溢利稅準備，係照本年估計課稅溢利按16.5%之課稅率計算。

本會之課稅盈餘，不包括會費及簽證收入在內。

三、固定資產

原值或評值

於一九八三年一月一日
添置

出售

於一九八三年十二月三十一日

累計折舊

於一九八三年一月一日
年內出售

年內折舊

於一九八三年十二月三十一日

帳面淨值

於一九八三年十二月三十一日

於一九八二年十二月三十一日

於一九八三年十二月三十一日照原值或評值
照一九七五年評值
照原值

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Fixed Assets

With the exception of the property occupied by the Director of the Chamber which has been fully written off against the surplus on disposal of a previous residence, fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Properties are depreciated over a period of forty years from the date of acquisition. Other fixed assets, previously depreciated at the following rates per annum on a reducing balance basis,

Furniture and Fittings	20%
Motor Vehicle	25%

are with effect from the current financial year depreciated at the following rates on a straight line basis:—

Furniture and Fittings	10% to 20% p.a. on cost
Motor Vehicle	20% p.a. on cost

The Chamber considers the straight line basis to be more appropriate having regard to the circumstances of its activities. For an item already in use at the beginning of the current financial year, its net book value at that date is written off by equal annual charges over its remaining useful life. The change in depreciation method results in an additional charge of approximately \$191,000 for the current year.

b. Stock

Stationery and supplies are written off on purchase.

c. Investments

Investments held on a long term basis are stated at cost less provision for diminution calculated on an individual basis.

2. TAXATION

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax charged in the Income and Expenditure account is based on an estimate of the assessable profit for the year at the rate of 16.5%

1983 \$000's	1982 \$000's
\$ 61	\$ 31

The Chamber is liable to Profits Tax on surpluses earned other than those arising from subscriptions and fees income.

3. FIXED ASSETS

	物業 (香港長期租約) Properties \$000's (in Hong Kong held on long leases)	傢具與裝置 Furniture and Fittings \$000's	汽車 Motor Vehicles \$000's	合計 Total \$000's
Cost or Valuation				
At 1st January, 1983	\$4,827	\$1,003	\$ 75	\$5,905
Additions	—	138	124	262
	\$4,827	\$1,141	\$ 199	\$6,167
Disposals	—	19	75	94
At 31st December, 1983	\$4,827	\$1,122	\$ 124	\$6,073
Aggregate Depreciation				
At 1st January, 1983	\$1,599	\$ 551	\$ 52	\$2,202
Disposals for the year	—	14	52	66
	\$1,599	\$ 537	\$ —	\$2,136
Charges for the year	88	227	25	340
At 31st December, 1983	\$1,687	\$ 764	\$ 25	\$2,476
Net Book Value at				
31st December, 1983	\$3,140	\$ 358	\$ 99	\$3,597
31st December, 1982	\$3,228	\$ 452	\$ 23	\$3,703
Cost or Valuation at 31st December, 1983:				
At 1975 Valuation	\$ —	\$ 108	\$ —	\$ 108
At Cost	4,827	1,014	124	5,965
	\$4,827	\$1,122	\$ 124	\$6,073

四、投資

4. INVESTMENTS

上市股票，原值
減：貶值準備

Quoted Shares at cost
Less: Provision for Diminution in value

1983
\$000's
\$ 577
(217)

1982
\$000's
\$ 577
(189)

\$ 360

\$ 388

上市股票市值

Market Value of quoted shares

\$ 458

\$ 437

全部投資均在香港報價

All investments are quoted in Hong Kong.

五、利息與股息

5. INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

利息
股息—上市股票

Interest
Dividends — Quoted

\$ 551
24
\$ 575

\$ 546
32
\$ 578

六、職員

6. STAFF

薪金及年終獎金
撥捐職員退休金及養老金
職員房屋租金及費用
醫療費
度假旅費
訓練及徵聘
職員活動

Salaries and Bonus
Contribution to Staff Retirement Fund and Pensions
Staff Quarters Rental and Expenses
Medical Expenses
Leave Passages
Training and Recruiting
Staff Activities

\$4,981
586
168
108
127
10
1
\$5,981

\$4,773
551
110
212
18
7
—
\$5,671

七、辦事處

7. OFFICE

租金
電費
電話費
印刷及文具
郵費
電報及專用電報費
維修及清潔費
書報費
本港舟車費
汽車費用
雜費

Rent
Light and Power
Telephone
Printing and Stationery
Postages
Telegrams and Telex
Maintenance, Repairs and Cleaning
Books and Newspapers
Local Travelling
Motor Car Expenses
Sundry Expenses

\$1,771
42
51
511
216
16
99
22
23
30
33
\$2,814

\$1,752
36
41
587
204
15
84
28
21
32
38
\$2,838

八、服務費用

8. SERVICES

核數費
司庫費
法律及專業費
退休金管理費
電腦計算費
保險費

Audit Fee
Treasurers' Fee
Legal and Professional Fees
Retirement Fund Management Fee
Computing Fees
Insurance

\$ 43
69
28
21
241
25
\$ 427

\$ 43
60
13
20
220
25
\$ 381

九、折舊

9. DEPRECIATION

物業、汽車及傢具與裝置之折舊
出售傢具損失

Depreciation on Properties, Motor Car and Furniture and Fittings
Loss on Disposal of Furniture

\$ 340
22
\$ 362

\$ 209
—
\$ 209

十、出版及宣傳

10. PUBLICATIONS AND PROMOTION

出版費
減：收入

Publications
Less: Income

\$ 466
655
\$ (189)
5

\$ 434
540
\$ (106)
14

廣告費
貿易及工業促進活動經費
減：雜項服務收入

Advertising
Promotion of Trade and Industry
Less: Income from Sundry Services

\$ 259
47

212
\$ 28

39
\$ (53)

Committees

Local Affairs

Home Affairs Committee

J.M. Weedon, OBE, JP
P.A.L. Vine, OBE, VRD, JP
H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP
M. Stevenson, JP
I.R.A. MacCallum, JP
D.C.H. Liang
Lincoln C.K. Yung
Mrs. Maria H. Cheung
Mrs. Nellie Fong
J.W.H. Salmon
resigned April 1983

Hong Kong for New Arrivals Course Planning Committee

A.J. Liardet
Rear Admiral J.R.S.
Gerard-Pearse, CB
A.R. Hamilton
P.F. Barrett
T.C. Cheng, OBE, JP
R.C. Farrell
Miss Jill Rigg
Dr. Eric T.M. Yeung
G.C. Docherty

Legal Committee

I.R.A. MacCallum, JP
G.E.S. Stevenson, MBE, JP
B.S. McElney, JP

J.R. Wimbush
Malcolm A. Barnett

Taxation Committee

R.E. Moore, JP
I.W. Harris
Cameron G. Greaves
David Flux
Fong Hup
N.D. Dicker
R.T. Gallie
P.R. Gillespie
Patrick Lam
resigned February 1983

Trading Standards Committee

I.R.A. MacCallum, JP
C.D. Beale
A.G. Rogers
M. Stevenson, JP

Committee on Terms and Conditions of Employment

M. Stevenson, JP
P.F. Barrett
B. Huey
R.C. Farrell
Chester C.C. Tang
Miss Julita Leung
Mrs. Esther Chan
J.A. Cheetham, JP

Chamber Premises Committee

N.A. Rigg, OBE, JP
S.H. Sung
F.L. Walker, OBE, JP
J.M. Weedon, OBE, JP
J.D. McGregor, OBE, ISO, JP

Industrial Affairs Committee

Allen Lee, OBE, JP
Dr. James S.W. Wong
Peter Au
A.E. Gazeley
Clas Gotze
C.R. Gray
Eric Lo
Y. Ota
David C. Da Silva
W.W.Y. Smith
Dennis Ting, JP

Industrial Development Fund Management Committee

J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP
M.K. Brown
W.W. Ferguson
Clas Gotze
T.C. Ho
David A. Ladensohn
N.A. Rigg, OBE, JP

Dennis Ting, JP
P.J. Wrangham
J.D. McGregor, OBE, ISO, JP
Cecilia Fung

China Committee

A.J.N. Russell
E.B. Christensen
W.K.P. Chan
John Chandler
A.R. Dicks
Y.C. Huang
Mrs. Margaret Jack
H. Luehrs
Thom Mulder
R.S. Sheldon
W.T. Shu
R. Steinwehe
M.K. Tan
J.A.W. Weddepohl
Desmond Wigan

Textiles Committee

David Chu
Ronald K.Y. Chao
Y.T. Chang
David Cheng
K.L. Cheung
Allen W.K. Law
Peter H.S. Leung
Ian Macaulay
J. Schoonhoven
J. Seaton

N.J. Sousa
Kayser Sung
Benny M.B. Tse

Ad Hoc Committee on Energy

H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP
S.L. Chen, OBE, JP
H.G. Webb-Peploe
Jack C. Tang, OBE

Trade

Arbitration Committee

J.R. Wimbush
N.J. Sousa, JP
Ian Macaulay

Shipping Committee

B.P. Wong
M.H. Liang
Frank Chao
John Christie
D. Dick
C.K. Fong
Per Jorgensen
Hiroyuki Takeno
J.M.E. Leese
Murray Collins
S.B. Cheuk

(Following page) Lack of an extensive road network in parts of the New Territories protects the environment and way of life of local inhabitants, although they may live little more than a few miles from the urban centres. Access to many such areas is by boat only.

各委員會

本港事務

民政事務委員會

韋 頌
范培德
霍士傑
史允信
麥嘉霖
梁仲豪
榮智權
張黃麗韶
方黃吉雯
沙 文
(一九八三年四月退任)

新來港外籍

人士瞭解

香港課程

策劃委員會

李雅達
謝樂培
韓武敦
畢 烈
鄭棟材
費樂怡

雷照儀小姐

楊俊文
杜擎天

法律委員會

麥嘉霖
史蒂文生
麥雅理
溫寶樹
彭納德

稅務委員會

穆 雅
夏理斯
格雷夫斯
傅大偉
方 俠
狄 克
嘉理添
艾保羅
林漢明
(一九八三年二月退任)

貿易標準委員會

麥嘉霖
潘裕良
羅傑斯
史允信

薪俸及就業條件委員會

史允信
畢 烈
許忠揚
費樂怡
唐錦章
梁慈輝小姐
陳張洛川
池 敦

策劃總商會會所

委員會
雷勵祖
宋常康
霍 加
韋 頌
麥理覺

工業

工業事務委員會

李鵬飛議員
王世榮
區致華
基士利
高致然
卓利機
羅啓堅
太田吉彦
施利華
史偉遜
丁鶴壽

工業發展基金管理委員會

馬 登
布 朗
傅嘉誠
高致然
何德微
李達信

雷勵祖

丁鶴壽
雷興培
麥理覺
馮若婷

中國委員會

羅 素
祈天順
陳鏡波
陳德興
狄克斯
黃羽佳
蕭孫似欽
呂雅士
湯莫德
施露敦
徐慰增
史丹維
陳文葵
韋達保
韋 根

紡織業委員會

朱恩餘
曹其綢
張宜振
程裕庭
張功良
羅偉權
梁康旋
麥高理
孫厚文
薛 敦
蘇 沙
宋凱沙
謝文彬

能源特設委員會

霍士傑
陳壽霖議員
韋伯樂
唐驥千

貿易

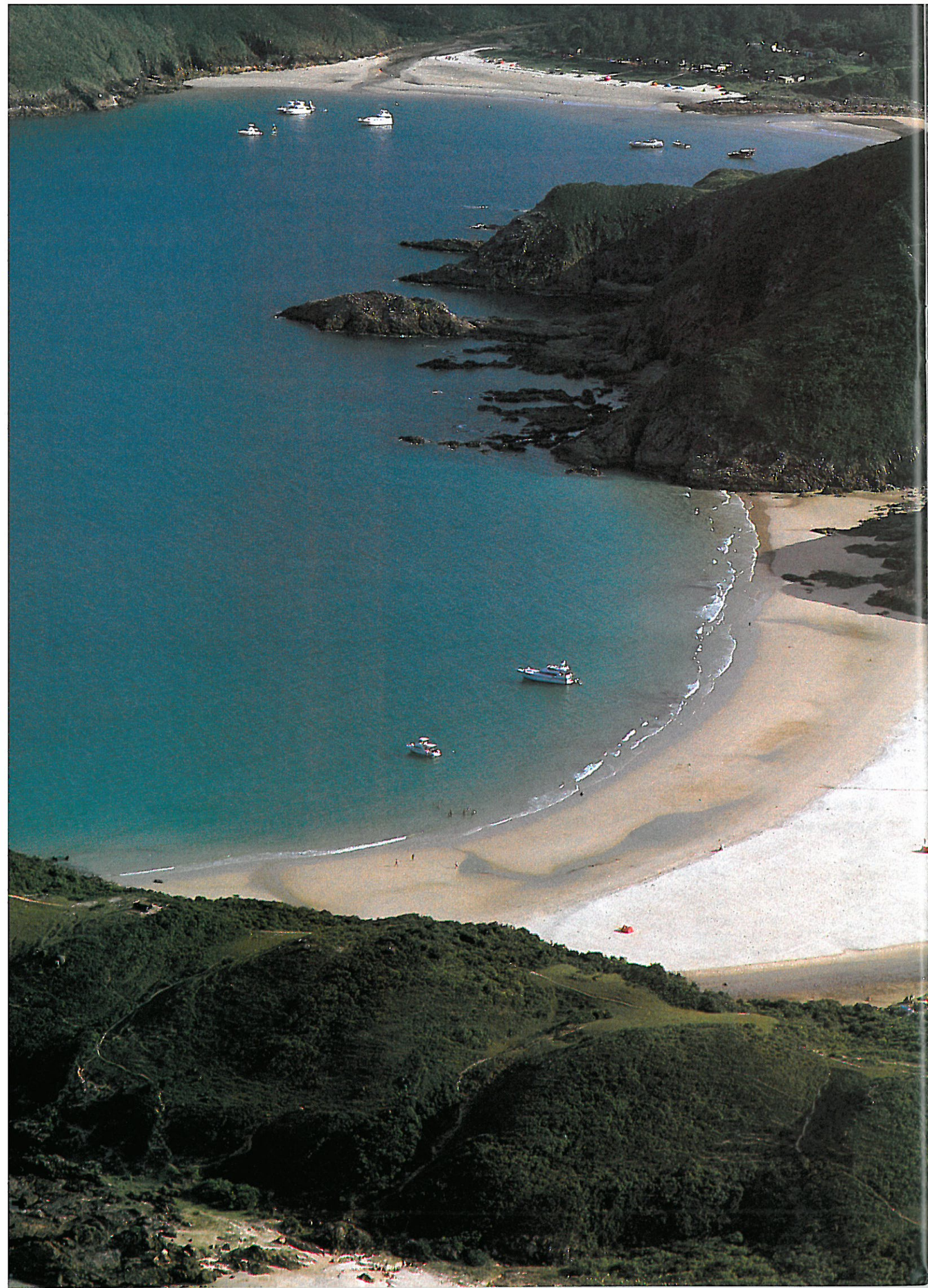
仲裁委員會

溫寶樹
蘇 沙
麥高理

船務委員會

黃沛棠
梁敏行
趙世彭
桂恩亭
狄 克
方強工
左建生
竹野弘之
李 斯
葛齡時
卓肇彬

(下頁圖片說明) 新界部份地區缺乏大型道路網，區內環境及當地居民生活方式亦因此得以保存。不過，居民住處可能離市中心數里之遠，很多這類地區都只有船隻才可到達。





Tariff Standing Sub-Committee

Albert Kan
S.Y. Chia
Billy Kwok
Capt. S.W. Lam
Paul L.P. Lau
Capt. M.Y. Wai
Vincent Wong

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G. Archer
C.D. Beale
A.C.W. Blaauw
E. Brooke Harwood
Ira D. Kaye
G.J. Mansfield
J.N. Miller
Raymond Wong
Alan H. Hann
Kent de M. Price
resigned February 1983
Chan Ka Chuen
resigned April 1983
M.M. Skaanild
resigned August 1983

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Moti Karamchand
Ronald Chau
B.G. Mahbubani
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S.T. Poon
Mario Acosta
Michael K.Y. Poon
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resigned September 1983
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G.M. Aldrich
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resigned December 1983

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Brian Lythgoe
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A.C.W. Blaauw
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resigned January 1983

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resigned February 1983
Alvin Chan
resigned April 1983
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resigned May 1983
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resigned May 1983
Javier Barbeyto
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J.M. McKenna
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Hatim D. Ebrahim
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T. Dayaram
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