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Front and Back Covers

The changing face of Hong Kong is conventionally illustrated by views of developments on the Island. Over the past year or so however, the greatest change has occurred in East Kowloon (*front cover*). Hotels, offices and smart boutiques now occupy an area that was reclamation mud flats until little more than months ago. And for the remainder of the 1980s, the biggest changes are likely to be seen in the New Territories (*back cover*) as the new towns bring a different perspective to the rural landscape.

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封面及封底：

香港風貌的改變，一向都以港島發展的圖片來表現。不過，在過去一年左右，本港最大的變遷卻在東九龍（封面）。數月前這個地方還是填海的泥地，現時卻林立著酒店、寫字樓與精品店。八十年代後期，最大的改變很可能在新界（背頁封面），新市鎮的落成為鄉村景色帶來新氣象。

General Committee

Hon. D.K. Newbigging, OBE, JP
 J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP
 D.R.Y. Bluck, JP
 T. Clydesdale
 J.F. Holmes
 Lord Kadoorie, CBE,
 Off. Leg.d'Honneur, JP
 Sir Y.K. Kan, GBE, JP
 Daniel Koo
 Hon. Allen Lee, JP
 S.J. Osmond
 N.A. Rigg, JP
 G.R. Ross, CBE, JP
 Hon. M.G.R. Sandberg, OBE, JP
 S.H. Sung
 H.C. Tang
 Jack C. Tang, OBE
 Dennis H.S. Ting, JP
 C.H. Tung
 F.L. Walker, JP
 J.M. Weedon, OBE, JP
 James M.H. Wu, OBE, JP
 resigned January 1981

Chamber Council

Hon. D.K. Newbigging, OBE, JP
 J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP
 T.K. Ann, CBE, JP
 D.R.Y. Bluck, JP
 T. Clydesdale
 H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP
 L.W. Gordon, OBE, JP
 Sir Sidney Gordon, CBE, JP
 J.F. Holmes
 A.G. Hutchinson, JP
 M. Jebson
 Lord Kadoorie, CBE,
 Off. Leg.d'Honneur, JP
 Sir Y.K. Kan, GBE, JP
 Daniel Koo
 Hon. Allen Lee, JP
 S.J. Osmond

N.A. Rigg, JP
 G.R. Ross, CBE, JP
 Hon. M.G.R. Sandberg, OBE, JP
 S.H. Sung
 H.C. Tang
 Jack C. Tang, OBE
 Dennis H.S. Ting, JP
 C.H. Tung
 F.L. Walker, JP
 J.M. Weedon, OBE, JP
 P.G. Williams, OBE, JP
 James M.H. Wu, OBE, JP
 resigned January 1981
 Sir Douglas Clague, CBE, MC, CPM,
 TD, JP
 deceased March 1981
 A. d'O Sales, CBE, JP
 resigned March 1981

<i>Chairman</i>	Hon. D.K. Newbigging, OBE, JP
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP
<i>Director</i>	J.D. McGregor, OBE, ISO
<i>Bankers</i>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
<i>Treasurers</i>	Lowe, Bingham & Matthews
<i>Auditors</i>	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

理事會

紐璧堅議員 (主席)
 馬登先生 (副主席)
 布立克先生
 格士德先生
 賀明思先生
 嘉道理勳爵
 簡悅強爵士
 古勝祥先生
 李鵬飛議員
 柯兆文先生
 雷勵祖先生
 羅仕先生
 沈弼議員
 宋常康先生
 唐翔千先生

唐驥千先生
 丁鶴壽先生
 董建華先生
 霍加先生
 韋頓先生
 胡文翰先生
 (一九八一年一月退任)

諮議會

紐璧堅議員 (主席)
 馬登先生 (副主席)
 安子介先生
 布立克先生
 格士德先生
 霍士傑先生
 高登先生
 高登爵士

賀明思先生
 夏志信先生
 捷成先生
 嘉道理勳爵
 簡悅強爵士
 古勝祥先生
 李鵬飛議員
 柯兆文先生

雷勵祖先生
 羅仕先生
 沈弼議員
 宋常康先生
 唐翔千先生
 唐驥千先生
 丁鶴壽先生
 董建華先生

霍加先生
 韋頓先生
 韋彼得先生
 胡文翰先生
 (一九八一年一月退任)
 祈德尊爵士
 (一九八一年三月去世)
 沙理士先生
 (一九八一年三月退任)

主席	紐璧堅議員	銀行	香港上海滙豐銀行
副主席	馬登先生	司庫	羅兵威會計師事務所
執行董事	麥理覺先生	核數師	畢馬域錢曹公司

The Year's Highlights

During 1981, your Chamber

- sent a high level mission led by the Chairman to the United States, which successfully explained recent developments and future potential in Hong Kong to over 1,000 senior American businessmen.
- made representations to Government and other appropriate authorities on a wide variety of subjects, including the British Nationality Bill; Civil Service remuneration; Hong Kong's need for an exhibition complex; the Companies Ordinance; the Report of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance Review Committee; and Hong Kong's Tropical Storm Warning System.
- sent seven buying/selling missions overseas to a total of 15 countries, giving rise to orders assessed at over HK\$250 million.
- provided administrative and social facilities for the Pacific Basin Economic Council Annual General Meeting.
- continued to act as a two-way point of contact between member and other companies and official agencies of the People's Republic of China; organised visits within Hong Kong for incoming groups from the PRC, and in China's special economic zones for member companies; and a reception at which over 400 member companies met PRC officials.
- via the Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee, continued to work towards improved trading/investment relations with Japan and participated in several specific projects, including a chain store study mission and the Yokohama Conference on Economic Development.
- improved membership record-keeping and built up a data bank of trading information via the introduction of a computerised record system.
- distributed a total of \$150,500 to 178 citizens who participated in the fight against crime.
- produced and issued 276,000 records of trade progress with over 90 countries.

本年度大事概覽

一九八一年間，香港總商會

- 曾派遣一個由主席率領之高層代表團訪問美國，向超過一千名美國商界高層人士闡述香港之近期發展，並介紹前來香港拓展市場之機會。
- 向港府及其他有關當局提交多份意見書，涉及的範圍包括英國國籍法案；公務員薪酬；香港對展覽場館之需求；公司條例；業主與租客條例檢討委員會報告書；以及香港的風暴警告訊號系統等。
- 曾派遣七個採購／推銷團分訪世界十五個國家，接獲訂單總值逾二億五千萬港元。
- 為太平洋區經濟理事會週年大會提供行政及聯誼設施。
- 繼續作為會員及其他機構與中國官方組織互相交流接觸的媒介；為來自中國的訪問團安排在港的參觀訪問活動，以及為會員機構安排赴中國的經濟發展特區探訪；此外更舉行酒會招待中國官員，逾四百會員機構出席。
- 通過出席港日貿易合作委員會，繼續致力改善港日間的貿易／投資關係，又曾參與多項特別計劃，包括一個研究連鎖百貨公司組織的訪問團，以及出席在橫濱舉行的經濟發展會議。
- 設立電腦化紀錄系統，改善貯存會員資料紀錄的方法，並得以成立一貿易資料庫。
- 共送出獎金十五萬五百港元予參加撲滅罪行運動的一百七十八名市民。
- 印製廿七萬六千份有關本港與九十多個國家進行貿易的進展紀錄。

Now that the eastern side of the Kowloon peninsula is close to reaching its potential, developers are turning their attention to the western edge. Until the late 'seventies the area (below) was largely wharves and warehouses. The construction of the new dockyard on Tsing Yi Island (opposite, top) has allowed central sites to become available for commercial and residential development, demand for which continues to be strong as the Hong Kong economy grows. The recently opened Royal Garden in Kowloon (opposite, bottom) embodies a dramatic concept of hotel design.

九龍半島東部現時已接近達到其開發潛力，發展商又把注意力轉向西九龍。七十年代末期以前，這個地區（下圖）大部份為碼頭與貨倉。在青衣島建造新船塢（對頁上圖），使位處正中的地帶能夠用作商業與住宅發展。香港經濟日益增長，因此對商廈及住宅的需求依然殷切。最近在九龍開業的帝苑酒店（對頁下圖），設計概念鮮明特出。





Report of the General Committee

for the year ended 31st December, 1981

The General Committee has pleasure in presenting its report together with the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1981.

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, 1981 is as set out in the balance sheet on pages 24 and 25.

Fixed Assets

Details of the movements in fixed assets are shown in note 1 to the accounts.

General Committee Members

The General Committee Members who held office during the year are set out on page 2. 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

D.K. Newbigging
Chairman

on 2nd April, 1982.

香港總商會理事會報告

截至一九八一年十二月卅一日止年度

理事會同寅謹提呈截至一九八一年十二月卅一日止之全年度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

本會於一九八一年十二月卅一日結算之財政狀況，詳見第廿四及廿五頁之資產負債表。

固定資產

有關是年內固定資產之變動情況，請參閱帳目附註第一項。

理事會成員

本年度之理事會成員名單，刊於第二頁。

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受任何形式之報酬。

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，各理事均無任何實質利益。

核數師

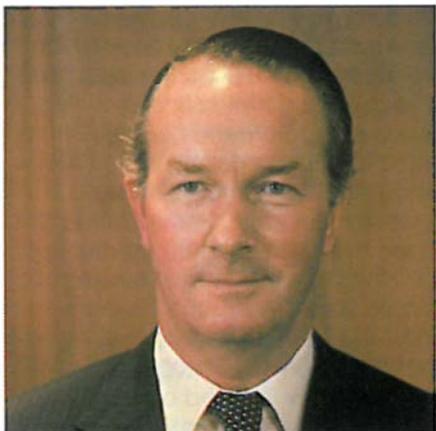
本會核數師畢馬威蔘曹公司核數完竣依章告退，但仍可受聘復任。

承理事會命

主席紐璧堅

一九八二年四月二日

Chairman's Statement



Introduction

Hong Kong's performance during a difficult year for world trade and the world economy can be considered satisfactory. The problems in most major economies of high inflation rates, near static economic growth, higher levels of unemployment and resultant protectionist sentiment in international trading relations persisted throughout the year. Some countries recorded negative growth in their overall trading performance.

These factors provided opportunities for beleaguered domestic industries to bring pressure on their Governments to adopt protectionist policies against imports. It is to the credit of the Governments concerned that these pressures were largely contained, although temporary discriminatory action was taken by some Governments.

Despite the difficult trading conditions and the fears expressed at the beginning of the year, Hong Kong's trade and industrial performance held up reasonably well. It is particularly encouraging that by the end of the year, there were signs of some improvement for 1982.

Trade Performance

Domestic exports increased by 18% in value and by approximately 7.6% in real terms over 1980. This slowing down in growth rate cannot be viewed with any complacency but it is encouraging to note that technology intensive industries have continued to progress in fiercely competitive international markets. It

is on these industries that Hong Kong must increasingly rely in future for both exports and employment.

It is however important to note that the Hong Kong textile industry and particularly the labour intensive garments sector continues in its historical role of main industry employer and contributor to exports. This dominant position is unlikely to change in the near future and exports of garments in 1981 to the world market, at HK\$28 billion represented 35.2% of all exports of domestic products.

Imports recorded a substantial increase of 11% over 1980 in real terms. There was concern over the increasing imbalance in visible trade which, with other factors, tended to weaken the value of the Hong Kong currency on international money markets. However by the end of the year imports had begun to slacken and the visible trade figures improved. The imbalance for the year, which was substantially covered by the surplus from invisible

主席報告書

引言

在世界貿易與經濟面對重重困難的一年內，香港的表現尚算令人滿意。大多數經濟強國年內持續遭遇多項問題，如高通脹率、近乎停滯的經濟增長、失業情況加劇及所導致的國際貿易保護主義情緒澎湃等，若干國家更表示其整體貿易業績向負數發展。此等因素使受到困苦的國內工業趁機向政府施加壓力，要求政府採取保護主義政策對付進口貨。幸而大部份有關政府對於此等壓力均加以牽制，不過仍有若干政府採取暫時性的不公平行動對待進口貨。

儘管貿易形勢艱難，而且年初工商界對經濟前景曾表示憂慮，不過本港的工商業績仍可維持企穩。尤其令人鼓舞者，是年底時已有跡象顯示一九八二年情況將有所改善。

貿易表現

本港出口的價值增長比一九八〇年高出18%，實質增長則高出約7.6%。增長率放緩，我們當然不會感到滿意，不過令人鼓舞的是，技術密集工業在競爭激烈的國際市場上仍續有進展。將來香港在出口及就業方面對於此等工業必然愈發依賴。

有一點值得提出的，就是香港的紡織工業，特別是勞力密集的成衣業，仍然是香港工業界的

主要僱主，對香港的出口業務貢獻也最大。這個領導性的地位在短期內也不致有變，一九八一年本港的成衣出口總值達二百八十億港元，佔本港產品外銷總數的35.2%。

進口大量增加，以實質計，比一九八〇年增加11%。同時，工商界對於有形貿易不平衡的情況漸增表示關注，因為此現象加上其他因素，使港幣在國際貨幣市場上的價值大為削弱。不過，年底時進口開始放緩，使有形貿易的數字較為平衡。雖然大部份有形貿易差額為無形貿易的順差所抵銷，但其數字仍達一百六十億元，反映出個人消費有所增加，以及為擴大香港的社會與經濟基本建設所付出的公共開支數目是何等龐大。

Chairman's Statement cont'd

trade, amounted to \$16 billion, largely reflecting the effect of increased personal consumption and public spending on a massive construction programme to expand Hong Kong's social and economic infrastructure.

Re-exports were once again at record levels, with an overall growth in real terms of 28% over 1980. The influence of the People's Republic of China on this sector of Hong Kong's trade was significant, being the largest source and market for Hong Kong. Re-exports of Chinese goods were valued at \$12,834 million, 53% over 1980 whilst China, in turn, was the largest buyer of other origin goods re-exported from Hong Kong, reflecting the increasing importance of this category of Hong Kong's trade with China. Total re-export trade with China during 1981 amounted to \$8,044 million, a 73% increase over 1980.

It seems likely that Hong Kong's re-export trade, already 34% of total exports, will continue to grow at a faster rate than exports of domestic

products, thus helping to reinforce Hong Kong's traditional importance as an entrepot for Asia. The outward looking Chinese economic and trade policies and the strategic location of Hong Kong on the South China coast should continue to develop further substantial expansion in two way re-export trade with China. In addition, Hong Kong's exports of domestic products to China, valued at \$2,924 million in 1981, should also increase as locally made components and assemblies are despatched for processing in the many cooperative industrial ventures established between Hong Kong companies and Chinese partners.

The Hong Kong Dollar

In 1981 the HK\$ fluctuated widely against major international trading currencies and particularly the US\$. The HK\$ weakened against the US\$ by up to 20% for part of the year but over the year as a whole by 11%; the weakness being accentuated by the strength of the US currency which appreciated substantially against almost all major international currencies.

Certain domestic factors such as the rapid increase in money supply experienced during the earlier part of the year and an increasing imbalance in visible trade figures, also affected the outlook for the local currency. High interest rates which were maintained in the United States led to a hardening of interest rates in Hong Kong. The best lending rate, which was 17% at the beginning of the year, moved to a record-high of 20% in October but was subsequently lowered on four occasions from November to 16% by the end of the year. This, together with an improvement in the balance between imports and exports caused largely by a weakening trend in the volume of imports in the latter months of the year, helped the HK\$ to regain some of its earlier strength against all major currencies. At year end, the Hong Kong currency had recovered to 5.69 against the US\$ and a factor of 85.9 within the trade weighted index. It would clearly be advantageous to industry for the inevitable fluctuations of the HK\$

主席報告書續

轉口貨方面又再創新紀錄，整體的實質增長比一九八〇年高出28%。中國在香港轉口貿易的影響至為重要，因為中國是香港最大的轉口貨來源地及市場。八一年內，中國經香港轉口的貨值達一百二十八億三千四百萬港元，比八〇年多出53%，而中國則是購買其他經香港轉口貨品的最大買家，反映出轉口貨運在港中貿易的重要性正日漸提高。一九八一年香港與中國之間的轉口貿易總值達八十億四千四百萬港元，比一九八〇年增加73%。

香港的轉口貿易佔出口總值的34%，看來大有可能繼續增長，速度且較本地出口貨的增長為快，因此可助香港再次確立其亞洲轉運港的傳統重任。中國的開放經濟與貿易新政策，

以及香港位處南中國海岸的重要據點，必然會進一步擴大港中的轉口貿易。此外，香港輸往中國的出口貨值於一九八一年達二十九億二千四百萬港元，由於有不少香港公司與中國方面進行工業上合作，很多港製零件與配件給發放到中國加工，所以上述香港對中國的外貿數字將有所增長。

港元

一九八一年港元兌主要國際貿易貨幣（特別是美元）的匯率波動非常大。是年港元兌美元的跌幅曾達20%，全年計算也低跌了11%；港元疲弱因美元強勁而加劇，事實上，美元與世界其他貨幣兌換時，其幣值幾乎無不上升。某些內在因素亦影響了港幣的前景，這些因素

包括年初貨幣供應迅速增加，以及有形貿易數字日見不平衡等。美國維持高利率亦使香港利率處於高企水平。最優惠貸款利率年初時為17%，十月高遠破紀錄的20%，後來在十一月至年底期間，經四次調低至16%。利率稍降，以及八一年年底進口數量減少而使進出口之間的貿易平衡得以改善，均有助港元兌其他貨幣能夠回復較早時的強勢。年底，港元兌美元已回復至一港元兌五點六九美元，而在貿易加權指數方面則回復到八十五點九。港元兌主要貿易夥伴國貨幣的波動雖然無可避免，但若儘量減低波動幅度，則顯然對工業有利。內部信貸過份擴張以及所牽起的通貨膨脹，是影響外匯兌換率的主要因素。因此希望一九八一年間政府與

against the currencies of our major trading partners to be minimised. Excessive domestic credit expansion together with its inflationary implications are major factors affecting the exchange rate. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the measures taken during 1981 to improve the mechanism for consultation between the Government and the banking sector will prove to be effective in slowing down the process of credit creation.

Transport Facilities

The expansion of Hong Kong's external trade has placed some strain on the loading, unloading, storage and transport facilities available to handle commercial cargo, the bulk of which continues to arrive and depart by sea, much of this in containers. Since 1976, commercial cargo loaded and unloaded by sea has increased from 23,340,941 tonnes to 35,619,000 tonnes, a massive 52.6% growth. The fact that this has been achieved without serious disruption and delay says much for the efficiency of

those who operate the port and its services. But if such increases are to continue, and it is in our continuing economic interests that they should, considerable new development will be required to produce additional facilities and improved systems for moving goods and dealing with documents. This problem is well recognised by the Government and the shipping industry. Towards the end of 1981, a detailed container trade study had been carried out by consultants appointed by the Government and was under consideration by interested parties. Recently, the Government announced its intention to expand the land area and facilities at the Kwai Chung Container Terminal. This will provide for expected growth in container handling facilities through the middle 80's. It is already clear, however, that such an expansion will be expensive and difficult since most of the land with harbour access is already intensively developed. This may encourage subsequent development of completely new facilities, possibly on North Lantau

island, linked with other major infrastructural developments.

Manufacturing Industry

Whilst the overall trade picture was reasonably satisfactory, the situation of certain sectors of the manufacturing industry during 1981 was less encouraging, except for some higher technology industries such as electronics and watches. Overall production and employment in the manufacturing industry were more or less static with growth in domestic exports of 16% being approximately equivalent to the rate of Hong Kong's inflation. Dull export markets, high interest rates and a weakened Hong Kong currency leading to high prices for imported machinery and materials all had a depressing effect on the manufacturing sector. By year end, a shortage of water was also causing problems although the Government was doing everything possible to ensure that industry had the water it required for production purposes. In these circumstances, industry did well to hold its own and

銀行界所採取改善磋商途徑的措施，對減慢信貸的擴張能夠收效。

運輸設施

香港對外貿易的拓展，使現有的貨物裝卸、貯存與運輸設施的負擔大為加重。大量貨物仍然依靠水路運載抵港或離港，大部份裝在貨櫃船上。自一九七六年，經海運裝卸的貨物由23,340,941噸增至35,619,000噸，激增了52.6%。如此龐大的貨物裝卸量能夠獲得順利處理而無嚴重的混亂與延誤情況發生，足見負責港口操作的有關人員及港口服務效率之高。不過如果

貨運量續有增加，而為本港長期經濟利益著想也實在有增加的必要，因此須進行大量新發展以提供更多設施及改進現有系統，使搬運貨物及處理文件方面的效率更為提高。政府與航運界已經清楚認識到這個問題。一九八一年年底，政府委派顧問詳細研究貨櫃貿易的實況，並由有興趣的團體加以研審。最近政府宣佈有意擴充葵涌貨櫃碼頭的占地面积與設施，預期可適應八十年代中期貨櫃裝卸量的增長。由於港口週圍地帶均已密集發展，上述的拓展計劃很明顯會花費甚鉅而且施行困難。因此可能會促成全新設施的發展，地點可能在大嶼山北部，並與其他大型基本建設的發展連接。

製造業

八一年本港的整體貿易情況雖然尚算令人滿意，不過製造業內若干行業卻稍欠理想，只有電子及製錶等較高科技工業除外。製造業的整體生產與就業情況幾乎停滯不前，本產出口增長率為16%，差不多相等於通貨膨脹率。市道呆滯、利率偏高、港元疲弱引致進口機械與材料價格抬高，這些因素對於製造業均有壓抑性影響。至年底，水荒亦引致不少問題，不過政府已盡辦法確保工業界在製造過程當中所需用水能源源不絕供應。在這些困境下，工業界仍能堅守自持，年底所獲訂單不少，可見一九八二年將有起色。

Chairman's Statement cont'd

order books at the end of the year suggested an improvement in 1982.

With over 80% of all Hong Kong production going to export markets, improved industrial performance will depend greatly on the course of the world economy during the next year or so. Until improved conditions are apparent in the economies of the developed countries, it is difficult to predict any substantial growth in world trade. Inflation rates have started to fall over the year but continuing high interest rates tend to discourage consumer spending. There are grounds for suggesting that recovery from the present recessionary position of the world economy will be slow and may take several years. We are unlikely therefore to experience the dramatic post recession growth figures for trade registered in Hong Kong in 1976. However, at the end of 1981 economic forecasters were suggesting that the United States economy would stage a recovery in late 1982 and, if this proves so, some major Western European

economies are likely to follow. In these circumstances Hong Kong could improve on its 1981 trading performance given that 70% of the exports of domestic products go to North American and EEC markets.

Protectionism

The threat of trade protectionism in major markets is very real for Hong Kong. During 1981 a number of domestic industries in developed countries, facing a serious downturn in their production and employment figures and encountering severe competition from imports, continued to call for some form of protective import restraint. Such calls were not confined to any one industry but none was stronger or more insistent than that of the textile industries of North America and Western Europe whose Governments were in the process of renegotiating the Multi-Fibre Textile Arrangement (M.F.A.) which, with its predecessors, had since 1961 provided an instrument for the application of extensive import restrictions on textiles.

Hong Kong's textile trade and industry accounting for 42% of domestic exports and 42% of industrial employment watched these discussions, in which the Hong Kong authorities took an active and responsible part, with great concern.

The new M.F.A. protocol was signed in December 1981 and the subsequent bi-lateral negotiations have only just begun. It is these bi-lateral negotiations which are of vital importance to Hong Kong's textile industry and our negotiators will have a difficult task to perform. I feel, therefore, that it would be premature to make any comment on the possible outcome of these discussions at this time.

Trade Promotions

In difficult trading conditions, it is perhaps not surprising that Hong Kong's exporters continued to expand their sales promotional activities. In 1981 all the major trade and industrial organisations,

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由於香港製造的產品有八成付運出口，因此工業方面的進展有賴明年世界經濟的發展路向。除非已發展國家的經濟情況有顯著改善，否則難以預測世界貿易的任何實質增長。通貨膨脹率已開始回跌，但高利率仍然持續令消費開支為之削弱。有根據顯示目前世界經濟衰退的情況可能需要多年始能復甦，因此我們不可能像一九七六年時，體驗到經濟衰退期過後貿易數字急劇增長的情形。不過，在一九八一年年底，經濟學家預測美國經濟將於八二年下半年復甦，如所測屬實，則若干西歐經濟強國很可能亦步亦趨。在此等情形下，香港的貿易表現將較

一九八一年為佳，因為香港外銷往北美及歐洲共同市場的港貨佔出口的七成。

保護主義

主要市場的貿易保護主義政策，對香港深具威脅。一九八一年間，已發展國家的多種國內工業，由於面臨嚴重生產下降及失業問題，又遭受到進口貨的強烈競爭，因此不斷大聲疾呼要採取保護主義政策，限制進口貨額。此等呼籲並不限於某一種工業，但以北美及西歐的紡織工業為甚，因此上述地區政府就多種纖維協定進行重新談判。此多纖維協定與以前的協議，自一九六一年以來已經使美國及西歐國家得在紡織品方面施行廣泛的入口限制。

港府當局在談判過程中為香港積極爭取較有利條件，而佔本港出口製品42%及工業僱員人數42%的香港紡織業對於上述談判情況至為關注。

新的多種纖維協定議定書於一九八一年十二月簽署，隨之而來的雙邊貿易談判才剛剛展開。此等雙邊貿易談判對本港紡織業至為重要，預料談判工作將更為艱巨。因此若要在這個時候評論談判可能達成的結果，實非適當時機。

貿易拓展

在貿易情況艱難的時期，香港出口商繼續擴大其推銷拓展活動實不足為奇。一九八一年各大工商組織，包括香港貿易發展局及本會，在能力

including the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (TDC) and the Chamber, increased their export promotional activities as far as their resources would permit. The result was a record year for trade promotions conducted overseas with the TDC leading the field with 80 major promotions in 40 countries. The Chamber sent seven missions abroad to fifteen countries. Over 123 member companies took part in this promotional activity and secured initial orders worth an estimated \$176 million, with over \$80 million in the pipeline.

Such missions also improve overseas knowledge of Hong Kong and create a basis of goodwill on which more permanent trade partnerships can be developed. This principle applies equally to the promotion of Hong Kong as an attractive base for foreign industries. Here again the Chamber has been active in recent years working together with the Government and other major organisations. This

coordinated promotional effort has shown good results and should, in my view, be continued and expanded. Hong Kong's trade and industrial development owes much historically to the skills, experience and investment of foreign companies. This type of investment will be even more important in future as a source of high technology and as a means of gaining access to new markets with new products.

U.S. Mission

With this philosophy as a guiding principle I led a mission of eight senior members of the Chamber to the United States in November/December 1981 for an intensive promotional tour of three cities: New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. We received considerable assistance and support from major banks and other organizations in the United States and in Hong Kong, for which we are most grateful. As a result, the mission was given the opportunity of speaking about Hong Kong to over 1,000 leaders of U.S. business and industry. The results of

this mission cannot be measured in immediate terms but I believe that the effects of this and other similar promotional efforts directed at the U.S. in future will be felt in continued U.S. participation in the development of the Hong Kong economy.

Internal Development

A difficult year for external trade did not hamper programmes of internal development in Hong Kong.

During the year a total of 66,332 housing units for approximately 298,494 persons were completed in the public and private sectors. The annual target for the provision of public housing throughout the next decades was raised by the Government from 35,000 to 42,000 units. If private sector housing can match this figure, a marked improvement in Hong Kong's shortage of residential accommodation can be expected.

During the year, 587,000 sq. metres of new commercial space was brought into use with an even larger

資源所及的範圍下，均盡量增加外貿促進活動。結果是年本港在海外推行的貿易促進活動達空前紀錄，其中以貿易發展局為首。該局在四十個國家推行八十次大型促進活動。本會則派有七個貿易團訪問十五個國家，共逾123個會員機構參加，初步所獲訂約值一億七千六百萬港元，估計陸續簽署的訂單價值將逾八千萬港元。

上述貿易團更進一步加深海外國家對本港的認識，並為香港建立良好信譽，使更長久的貿易合作關係能夠順利開展，同時吸引外國工業以香港作為發展基地。近年本會在這方面的工作相當活躍，並與政府及各大機構共同合作，成績

斐然，因此本人認為此等促進香港貿易的活動應加以維持及拓展。回溯歷史，香港的工商業發展有很多地方端賴外國公司的技術、經驗與投資。將來這類投資會更形重要，因為可以向香港提供高科技，而且使香港有機會以新產品打進新市場。

訪美代表團

基於上述宗旨，本人率領由本會組織的八人高層代表團，於八一年十一月／十二月期間前赴美國，到紐約、芝加哥、洛杉磯三個城市進行介紹活動。在美國當地及香港，代表團均獲得各大銀行及其他機構的支持與協助，我們深表感激。由於得到有關方面的安排，代表團有機會向超過一千名美國工商界翹楚介紹香港。此次行程的

成效雖非立時可見，不過本人相信配合日後類似的促進活動，將有助美國繼續參與香港經濟的覆展。

內部發展

是年雖然外貿艱難，不過並沒有阻礙本港內部的發展計劃。

年內公私營樓宇合共完成了六萬六千三百三十二個居住單位，容納約二十九萬八千四百九十四人。政府預算在未來十年內每年興建居住單位的目標已由三萬五千個提升至四萬二千個。若私營建造商能配合此數字，香港的屋荒可望有顯著改善。

Chairman's Statement cont'd

supply scheduled for 1982. This, together with some reduction in demand caused by the trade recession, has allowed supply to move closer to demand levels and has reduced the rate of rental increases to reasonable proportions. Provided the Government can continue to make sufficient land available for private sector construction, I believe that a satisfactory rate of supply of office accommodation can be maintained to meet demand during the 1980's.

The rapid development of Hong Kong in recent years as one of the world's largest financial centres continued during 1981. By the end of the year, there were 121 banks, including many of the world's largest, operating in Hong Kong with full banking licences. In addition, 351 registered Deposit Taking Companies continued to expand their regional and international financial services. The overall scale and extent of banking and other financial transactions in 1981 are

believed to place Hong Kong immediately after London and New York as a financial centre. The free market, free enterprise, low and simple tax policies followed in Hong Kong place the territory in an advantageous position for further substantial growth in this sector.

It is not possible in a report of this kind to set out all the developments affecting business and industry throughout the year. With a dynamic and fast moving economy such as ours, it is symptomatic that progress is being made in every sector and at the fastest pace that conditions will allow. Hong Kong is today possibly one of the most dynamic economies in the world. This dynamism owes much to personal and corporate initiative and these admirable qualities produce at their full potential in the free market environment of Hong Kong. In a world of increasing controls and restrictions I believe that Hong Kong stands out as an example of the capacity of private enterprise to react to opportunities and incentive.

As to the future, I remain confident that our export led economy will continue to register good growth, that our trade and industry will continue to develop and change to meet the challenges ahead, and that our workforce will continue to improve its skills and productivity.

I wish to thank our Vice-Chairman, John Marden, and the members of the General Committee for their support and assistance throughout my two years as Chairman. The Chamber membership is now at a record level and I believe this reflects the efficiency of the organisation in representing its members' interests and in providing an increasing range of useful services. I would also like to thank the Chamber's director, Jimmy McGregor, and all his staff for their continuing hard work and support.

D.K. Newbigging

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年內，五十八萬七千平方米新寫字樓面積已投入應用，一九八二年新落成的寫字樓將更多。加上貿易衰退，工商行業對寫字樓的需求減縮，使供與求的水平較為拉近，而租金加幅亦在合理範圍之內。只要政府繼續提供足夠土地予私營建築商，本人相信在八十年代期間寫字樓將可維持供求平衡。

近年香港正急劇發展成為世界最大金融中心之一。八一年年底，本港共有一百二十一間持牌銀行，包括多間世界最大者。此外，三百五十一間註冊接受存款公司繼續擴充其地區性及國際性合融服務。八一年內銀行業及其他金融交易的

整體規模之大，使香港的金融中心地位僅次於倫敦及紐約。香港的自由市場、自由企業、以及簡單而偏低的稅收政策，使香港在金融中心的發展方面，處於有利地位。

全年中有很多發展計劃對工商業影響甚大，本報告當然未能一一盡錄。香港現時可算是世界上經濟發展最蓬勃的地區之一，因此，社會各環節在情況許可下進展神速正是經濟蓬勃的最佳表徵。這要歸功於個人及整體的積極進取精神，而此等足堪欽佩的特質在香港自由市場的環境下，能夠充份發揮潛力。現時世界上愈來愈多管制與規限，本人相信香港卻能獨樹一幟，使私營企業能夠在適當時機及刺激下作出反應。

前瞻未來，本人深信以出口帶動的香港經濟會繼續保持良好增長，工商界能繼續繁榮發展並能適應未來各種變遷，同時本港的勞動人口會繼續提高其技術與生產力。

本人謹向副主席馬登及理事會成員表示謝意，感謝他們在本人擔任主席的兩年來所提供的支持與協助。本會會員人數現達刷新紀錄，反映出本會能夠代表會員利益，所提供的實用服務亦逐有遞增。本人同時要感謝本會董事麥理覺及其職員的不斷努力與支持。

紐璧堅

Trade

Hong Kong Overall Merchandise Trade (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1981	Jan.-Dec. 1980	% change over 1980
Imports	138,375	111,651	+ 23.9
Domestic Exports	80,423	68,171	+ 18.0
Re-exports	41,739	30,072	+ 38.8
Total Trade	260,537	209,894	+ 24.1
Visible Balance of Trade	16,213	13,408	+ 20.9

Imports: Major Suppliers (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1981	Jan.-Dec. 1980
Japan	32,130	25,644
China	29,510	21,948
USA	14,442	13,210
Taiwan	10,762	7,961
Singapore	10,627	7,384
UK	6,283	5,456

Imports: Major Items (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1981	Jan.-Dec. 1980
Raw materials, and semi-manufactures	55,895	46,489
Consumer goods	36,975	29,469
Capital goods	20,257	16,055
Foodstuffs	14,660	12,065
Fuels	10,588	7,573

Domestic Exports: Major Markets (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1981	Jan.-Dec. 1980
USA	29,200	22,591
UK	7,710	6,791
Fed. Rep. of Germany	7,048	7,384
Japan	2,940	2,329
China	2,924	1,605
Australia	2,710	1,941

Domestic Exports: Major Products (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1981	Jan.-Dec. 1980
Clothing	28,288	23,258
Toys, dolls and games	7,313	5,944
Watches	5,709	5,204
Textiles	5,302	4,535
Radios	3,834	3,888

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1981	Jan.-Dec. 1980
China	8,044	4,642
USA	4,785	3,085
Indonesia	4,272	2,761
Singapore	3,243	2,510
Japan	2,792	2,201
Taiwan	2,420	2,229

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1981	Jan.-Dec. 1980
Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	6,981	4,310
Chemicals and related products	3,581	2,817
Photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	3,393	2,810
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3,249	2,373
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and electrical parts	3,069	1,963
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,708	2,388

Manufacturing Industry

Employment

	Sept. 81	June 81	Mar. 81
Overall	904,646	942,819	889,086
Clothing	258,346	276,965	256,989
Textiles	123,365	124,638	125,505
Electronics	89,485	95,219	84,271
Plastic products	89,147	94,300	84,424

Industrial Wage Index (July 73 · June 74 = 100)

	Sept. 81	Mar. 81	Sept. 80
Overall	136	136	215
Clothing	133	129	208
Textiles	135	136	217
Plastic products	148	146	231
Electronics	148	154	226

Establishments

	Sept. 81	June 81	Mar. 81
Overall	46,729	45,775	45,889
Clothing	9,266	8,976	8,945
Textiles	4,985	4,881	5,016
Electronics	1,150	1,115	1,134
Plastic products	5,055	4,881	5,016

Finance

Banking (at year end)

	1981	1980	1979
No. of licensed banks	121	113	105
No. of branches	1,181	1,033	906
Deposits (HK\$M)	109,227	88,490	67,985
Loans & advances (HK\$M)	161,790	124,403	83,005
(Hong Kong)	(128,204)	(94,970)	(62,227)
(Abroad)	(33,586)	(29,433)	(20,778)
Average liquidity (%)	55.5	48.4	48.0
Money supply M1 (HK\$M)	25,060	24,124	20,851
Money supply M2 (HK\$M)	119,061	96,862	75,270
Money supply M3 (HK\$M)	179,540	139,578	99,765

Government Revenue & Expenditure (HK\$M)

	Revenue	Expenditure
1979-1980	16,796	13,821
1980-1981	30,187	19,675
1981-1982	34,763	27,110

Stock Exchange performance

	Dec. 81	June 81	Jan. 81	Monthly Average for 1980
Hang Seng Index (31.7.64 = 100)	1,405.82	1,473.59	1,066.84	1,506.84
Far East Index (1.4.71 = 1,000)	6,949.66	7,448.08	5,107.59	7,609.32
Kam Ngan Index (2.1.73 = 100)	1,227.64	1,305.09	898.48	1,336.30
Total Turnover During Month (HK\$M)	4,993.41	11,624.19	5,512.19	

Companies

	1981	1980	1979
Total number of firms	97,808	82,604	68,698
No. overseas owned	1,547	1,398	1,269

Standard of Living

Per Capita GDP At current prices (HK\$)

1981	1980	1979	1978
26,260 (Est.)	22,053 (Est.)	18,340 (Est.)	15,131

Gross Domestic Product At current prices (HK\$M)

1981	1980	1979	1978
135,346 (Est.)	111,114 (Est.)	89,473 (Est.)	69,557

Consumer Price Index (base: July 73-June 74 = 100)

Household expenditure of	\$1,000-	\$3,500-	\$ 6,500-
	\$3,499	\$6,499	\$19,999
Index for Dec. 1981	123	123	122

Labour Force

	Sept. 81	Mar. 81	Sept. 80
Total labour force ('000)	2,498	2,467	2,371
Unemployment rate	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%

Tourism

Incoming Visitors

	Jan.-Dec. 1981	% change 81/80
Total	2,535,203	+ 10.2
Japan	507,960	+ 7.6
USA and Canada	436,588	+ 8.3
Australia & New Zealand	228,602	+ 17.6
West Europe	40,578	+ 19.3
South East Asia	557,574	+ 6.9
Length of Stay (night)	3.59	-0.3

Visitor Expenditure (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1981	% change 81/80
Total	8,142.67	+ 24.7
Japan	1,482.27	+ 26.8
USA and Canada	1,553.50	+ 21.0
Australia & New Zealand	1,344.57	+ 26.0
West Europe	1,192.80	+ 29.2
South East Asia	908.15	+ 48.8

Other Indicators

Electricity consumption

	1981	1980
Terajoule	42,470.69	40,427.21

Gas Consumption

	1981	1980
Terajoule	4,033.87	3,523.60

Buildings completed (ready for occupation)

	1981	1980
Domestic	66,332	57,339
Industrial/Commercial	450	425
Total Usable floor area ('000 m ²)	3,192	2,597

Commercial Cargo

	1981	1980
Sea Cargo ('000 tonnes)		
Cargo discharged	26,448	24,623
Cargo loaded	9,171	8,940
Air Freight (tonnes)		
Imports	121,405	105,200
Exports	168,900	152,666



Accommodation for the growing middle class is provided in privately developed estates such as Tai Koo Shing (*above*), and the Aberdeen Centre (*opposite, top*). Accommodation for the more affluent is available at Fairview Garden in the New Territories (*opposite, bottom*). Being some way out of the centre, these spacious houses require a lower price than the Hong Kong norm.

私人發展屋邨如太古城（上圖）與香港仔中心（對頁上圖）為日益龐大的中等階層提供居所。新界的錦繡花園（對頁下圖）為較富裕人士提供居所。由於該處遠離市區中心，所以樓房雖然佔地寬敞，但租售價格卻比香港一般的樓價為低。



General Committee and Council

The General Committee met four times during the year. In addition to transacting general items of business, the Committee considered a variety of subjects of importance to Hong Kong, ranging from the British Nationality Bill, via Government policy in respect of Civil Service pay awards, to Hong Kong's need for an exhibition complex. In line with the practice established in recent years, the Council met formally once only, when Mr. W. Dorward, Director of Trade, Industry and Customs, outlined some of the more pressing problems currently facing Hong Kong's trade and industry. Although Councillors meet in formal session only once a year, they continue to support the Chamber in a number of valuable ways, and their advice is frequently sought on a wide range of subjects.

Directorate

The Directorate continues to provide the thrust for the day-to-day leadership of the Chamber and for its management. One special event which occupied much of the time of the Director and supporting staff from Admin. Division, was the organisation of the top level mission to the United States that took place successfully between November 30 and December 4, 1981. Led by the Chairman, the Hon. David Newbigging, other members included the Vice Chairman, Mr. John Marden, Mr. Jack Tang, Mr. Roy W. Smith, the Hon. F.W. Li, Mr. C.H. Tung, Mr. Ian MacDonald, and the Director Mr. Jimmy McGregor. Assisted and hosted by a number of top level American banks and other organisations, the mission visited New York, Chicago and Los Angeles and was given the opportunity of speaking about Hong Kong to over 1,000 senior U.S. businessmen. At

the time of writing this Report, it was too early to assess the tangible result of the mission, but a good deal of follow-up work is in hand. The Mission was probably the most ambitious and certainly the most intensive organised by the Chamber in recent years. It is gratifying to record that our American friends provided whole-hearted and generous support. The Mission was welcomed wherever it went, by, among others, the Governor of New York, the Governor of Illinois, and the Mayor of Los Angeles.

Another event of importance was the Pacific Basin Economic Council Annual Meeting which was held in Hong Kong during May. Although PBEC has its own administration structure, much of the work for the meeting fell to the Chamber which provides administrative support to the local PBEC committee.

香港總商會業務報告書

理事會及諮議會

理事會於一九八一年集會四次。除處理一般會務外，理事會尚研審了多項對香港別具重要性之事宜，包括英國國籍法案、公務員加薪問題、以至香港設立展覽場館之需要等。按照近年成立之慣例，諮議會在八一年間僅正式集會一次，會上工商署長杜華先生概述香港工商業目前面對的較迫切問題。雖然諮議會成員一年只有一次正式集會，但他們不斷在多方面給予本會鼎力支持與寶貴意見。

董事會

董事會繼續為本會及其管理方面負起日常的領導作用。年中一項特別事件，佔去董事及行政部門人員大部份時間，此乃訪美高層代表團之籌組事宜。該代表團於一九八一年十一月卅日至十二月四日期間成功訪美歸來。團長為本會主席紐璧堅議員，其他成員包括副主席馬登先生、唐驥千先生、石敏夫先生、李福和議員、董建華先生、麥當勞先生以及本會執行董事麥理覺先生。代表團在多間美國大銀行與機構協助及邀請下，訪問紐約、芝加哥與洛杉磯，並有機會向超過一千名美國商界高層人士演講。撰就此年報時，要評核訪美代表團之

實質成果仍嫌略早，不過本會目前已著手處理一大部份進一步的工作。此訪美代表團乃本會近年舉辦之最具雄心及最緊湊集中者，而美國方面的朋友全心全意為團員提供慷慨幫助，實在使人稱慶。訪問團所到之處，皆受到當地人士歡迎，包括紐約州長、伊利洛州長及洛杉磯市長。

另一件大事是太平洋區經濟理事會週年會議五月間在香港舉行。雖然太平洋區經濟理事會有其本身的行政結構，不過本會為其設於本地的區委會提供行政上的協助，因此舉行週年會議的一大部份工作由本會肩負。

Administration Division Home Affairs

The Administration Division provides secretarial and support services for the group of committees within the Chamber which deal with local affairs in the broadest sense. These include the Home Affairs Committee, the Legal and Taxation Committees (which are separate bodies but nonetheless have some duality of function), the Ad Hoc Committee set up to liaise with the Standing Commission on the Civil Service, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Trading Standards Ordinance, and the newly formed Accommodation Committee, set up during the year to replace the previous Ad Hoc Committee on Rents and Accommodation.

All these Committees carried out a full programme of work and subjects dealt with by one or other of them included, inter alia, consideration of the British Nationality Bill, Hong Kong's Tropical Storm Warning System, Rates and Valuation

techniques, Civil Service remuneration, the revised draft of the Companies Ordinance, the report of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance Review Committee, as well as a number of other Bills published to revise legislation in various areas of business interest.

During the year, the Trading Standards Advisory Committee was set up by Government to advise the Director of Trade, Industry and Customs on the implementation of this Ordinance and the Chamber was invited to appoint a member to it.

In addition to the Committee work outlined under the above heading, the Admin. Division of the Chamber provides basic services ranging from the drawing-up and supervision of the Chamber's annual budget, down to routine facilities such as the filing system.

During the year, two innovations were the highly successful Business Roundtable Luncheons held in the

Chamber's Boardroom, which allow representatives of member companies, and others, to give talks of general business interest to small groups of members, and the classified advertisement service which was introduced on a trial basis during the latter part of the year.

The Division also maintained its established programme of work. *The Bulletin* continued to appear each month. As a result of the growth in advertising revenue in recent years and to put advertising administration on a more professional footing, a leading local firm of media specialists was appointed as sole agent for space sales.

Two *Hong Kong for New Arrivals Courses* were held and, as has been the case ever since the course was introduced in 1973, both were over-subscribed.

Five major *Good Citizen Award Presentations* were held in centres ranging from Cheung Chau Island to

行政部

本港事務

行政部為本會屬下多個負責參與本港事務的委員會提供秘書與輔助服務。此等委員會包括民政事務委員會、法律與稅務委員會（兩者雖然並非同屬一個委員會，不過效能卻有相仿之處）、公務員常委會特別委員會、貿易標準條例特別委員會，以及年間新組成的住屋常務委員會，代替以往的租務特別委員會。

上述委員會處理的問題包括多方面，較重要的計有研審英國國籍法案、香港的颱風警告訊號系統、差餉與估值方法、公務員加薪、公司條例的修訂草擬、業主及住客條例改革委員會

報告書、以及有關各行業業務利益的法例修訂法案。

年內，政府成立了貿易標準諮詢委員會，就施行此條例向工商署長提供意見，本會亦被邀請派遺一名代表出任委員。

除了上述之委員會工作外，本會行政部並提供基本的服務，上至制定及管理本會每年之財政預算，下至例行設施如文件紀錄系統等，皆由行政部負責。

年間，行政部之兩項創舉均極為成功，其一為在本會會議室舉行之業務圓桌午餐會，俾會員及其他機構代表有機會就一般業務興趣講題發表談話；另一項創舉則為在下半年試行分類廣告服務。

行政部亦維持其既定之工作計劃，繼續每月出版「工商月刊」一次。由於近年廣告收入有所增長，為使廣告行政更趨專業化，一家本地著名廣告公司獲本會委任為「工商月刊」獨家廣告分銷代理。

「新來港外籍人士瞭解香港課程」年內共舉辦了兩次，參加者十分踴躍，額滿見遺。事實上自一九七三年該課程開辦以來，一直大受歡迎，反應熱烈。

年內共舉行了五次大型的好市民獎勵計劃頒獎儀式，舉行頒獎的地點有近如伊利沙白體育館，

Chamber Review cont'd

The Queen Elizabeth Stadium, during which a total of \$150,500 was distributed to 178 Good Citizens. In addition several smaller individual presentations were held.

The Chamber also maintained a full programme of social and business related functions for members, organised by the Social Secretary.

Trade Division

During 1981 the Trade Promotion Branch of the Trade Division organised solely or jointly with the TDC seven trade missions to a total of 15 countries in which 123 companies participated. Emphasis continued to be placed on the development of relatively untapped markets such as Central and South America, Africa and some Middle East countries.

Most of these missions were heavily supported and at times participants had to be selected by ballot. At a time when recession reigned

worldwide, it is a matter for satisfaction that firm orders brought back by these trade missions amounted to HK\$176 million with follow-up orders assessed at HK\$80 million.

The Branch also arranged for the reception of 25 incoming missions and gave assistance to another 29 groups. Additionally, the Branch issued 130 introduction letters to members taking business trips abroad and processed 108 trade complaints against member companies.

The Trade Enquiry Branch had another busy year and dealt with over 13,800 trade enquiries during 1981.

To pave the way for computerised services in the Chamber, the Branch started in June to modify the procedure for processing trade enquiries.

This system resulted in the elimination of a substantial number of telephone contacts. The revised

system has worked remarkably well. There is little doubt that upon full introduction in 1982 of the computerised system, trade enquiries will be processed with even greater speed and accuracy using a minimum of staff.

In keeping with the growing importance of many African and Latin American countries as markets for Hong Kong exports, the Trade Statistics Branch also undertook the monthly compilation of Hong Kong's trade statistics for trade with these countries in addition to those with our major trading partners. The Branch now produces statistics on trade with 90 countries and issues over 23,000 of these useful records every month at the request of members.

The Trade Division processed several arbitration requests during the year and arranged an ICC Arbitration Information meeting in December.

香港總商會業務報告書續

亦有遠至長洲者，可謂無孔不入。獎勵金額總數達十五萬五百元，得獎的好市民有一百七十八名。此外，本會並舉行了數次小型的個別頒獎儀式。

本會亦為會員機構安排各種聯誼及業務活動，由聯誼秘書策劃。

貿易部

一九八一年，貿易部的貿易促進科單獨或與工商署聯合舉辦了七次貿易團，所到國家共有十五個，參與的團員公司達一百二十三間。重點仍側重於發展尚未充份開發的市場，如中美與南美、非洲及若干中東國家。

大多數此類貿易團的參加者非常踴躍，有時須經過抽籤決定。際此全球經濟衰退時期，上述貿易團接獲訂單總值竟達一億七千六百萬港元，續單交易估計亦達八千萬港元，實堪告慰。

貿易部並接待了二十五個訪港貿易團，另為二十九個團體提供協助。此外，又為赴外國作業務旅行的會員機構簽發介紹信達一百三十封，並處理了一百零八宗涉及會員機構的貿易投訴。

貿易諮詢科在年內工作繁忙，處理之貿易諮詢數目達一萬三千八百宗。

六月開始，貿易諮詢科改良處理貿易諮詢的程序，為本會推行電腦化服務而鋪路。

此系統免除了不少電話往來，節省職員時間。相信在一九八二年本會的電腦系統充份使用後，貿易諮詢可在最少人手處理下，能夠進行得更快捷及更準確。

由於不少非洲及拉丁美洲國家成為香港的出口市場，而且重要性日增，因此貿易統計科除了統計本港與主要貿易夥伴進行貿易的數字外，上述國家與香港之間的貿易數字亦在統計之列。現時貿易統計科提供有關本港與九十個國家的貿易數字，並在會員機構的要求下，每月印發上述紀錄逾二萬三千份。貿易部年中應邀處理了多項仲裁事件，又在十二月安排國際商會仲裁資料會議。

A long serving member of the Arbitration Committee, Mr. Elmer Tsu, represented the Chamber at the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators International Conference which took place in Hong Kong in October.

In trade facilitation, the Trade Division actively assisted the Trade Facilitation Council in the organisation of seminars and presentations and in the dissemination of information.

The Trade Division played an active role in the work of the Hong Kong/ Japan Business Co-operation Committee, participating in several projects such as the Chain Store Study Mission to Japan and the Seminar on Selling to Japan.

During the year, the Shipping Committee met seven times and dealt with a number of matters concerning the shipping industry in Hong Kong. These included among others the revision of pilotage fees,

tramp agency fees and wages for tally clerks and stevedores and a submission to Government on the compilation of shipping statistics. The Committee through its representatives on the Port Committee, the Port Executive Committee and other Government Committees also assisted Government in the formulation of policies on issues such as The Hong Kong Container Trade Study, the viability of the establishment of a Merchant Navy Training School and the accession of Hong Kong to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.

Industry Division

It falls to the Industry Division to deal with all matters referred to the Chamber which have a direct interest for industry and industrialists. The range of these interests is very wide and includes industrial land, buildings, labour matters including legislation, industrial statistics and information.

Industrial Promotion

The Division is responsible for industrial investment promotion and this entails meeting potential investors visiting Hong Kong and encouraging foreign companies to consider Hong Kong as a suitable site for industry. Many such visitors were seen during 1981 and given information and appropriate contacts.

Japan

In 1981, several functions were organised by the Chamber in coordination with the Hong Kong/ Japan Business Cooperation Committee and with Chamber counterpart organisations in Japan.

In July 1981, Mr. S.H. Sung, a General Committee member, and Ms. Cecilia Fung attended the Yokohama Conference for Economic Development in Asia with representatives and chamber of

香港總商會業務報告書續

仲裁委員會的資深委員朱誠信先生，代表本會出席十月在香港舉行的註冊仲裁員公會國際會議。

在貿易協進方面，貿易部積極輔助貿易協進局組辦研討會與介紹講座，以及分傳資料等。

貿易部在港日經濟合作委員會的事務上十分活躍，曾參與多項計劃，如赴日連鎖商店考察團以及研究向日本推銷的座談會等。

年中，船務委員會曾集會七次，處理若干與香港航運業有關事宜。其中包括調整領港費、

櫃口理貨員與碼頭裝卸工人的工資，以及向政府提交意見書，要求編纂航運統計資料。船務委員會並派有代表出席港口事務委員會、港口事務執行委員會及其他政府委員會，協助政府制定各種政策，如香港貨櫃業研究報告、設立商船海員訓練學校的可行性、以及討論香港應否參與定期船守則協議會議等。

工業部

本會所遇到一切與工業有直接關係的事宜均經由工業部處理，涉及的範圍非常廣泛，包括工業用地、樓宇、勞工法例、工業統計數字與資料等。

工業促進

工業部負責促進工業投資，因此須與有可能投資本港的外國訪客會晤，並鼓勵外國公司考慮以香港作為發展工業的適當地點。一九八一年本會曾接見不少上述訪客，為他們提供資料及合適的聯繫。

日本

一九八一年內，本會與港日經濟合作委員會、以及日本的多個商會先後合辦多次活動。

一九八一年七月，理事會成員宋常康先生與馮若婷女士參加橫濱經濟會議，討論亞洲之

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commerce officials from India, Sri Lanka and the ASEAN countries.

The Conference, opened by the Mayor of the City of Yokohama, the Hon. M. Saigo, provided a special forum at which Hong Kong's industrial investment attractions were explained to the business community of Yokohama.

Senior executives of the Chamber continued to attend regular meetings of the Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee which was formed in 1979 to promote and develop two-way trade, investments and communications between Hong Kong and Japan. The Committee organised for the first time a Hong Kong Industrialists' Mission to Japan during October, on which the Chamber was represented. The central feature of this mission was a programme of visits to three or more potential partner firms by each of the thirteen participating Hong Kong delegate companies for joint venture discussion.

The Chamber, in coordination with the Kagoshima prefectural Government organised a successful Hong Kong/Kagoshima Economic Conference which was held for the first time in Hong Kong between 3rd and 5th November, 1981.

China

The Chamber also received several official delegations sent to Hong Kong for study purposes by Chinese Government agencies.

The Division continued to provide advice, information and assistance to local and overseas companies interested in trading and investment possibilities in China, particularly in the various Special Economic Zones.

On the recommendation of the Chamber's China Committee, the Division organised seven group visits to Shenzhen during June and July. Over 240 company representatives, including staff members of the Chamber, participated in these visits. They

were met by senior officials in charge of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and were briefed on the state of economic development in the area.

The Chamber continued to maintain close consultative and working relations with Chinese organisations in Hong Kong and in appropriate cases arranged for discussions with the Chamber's China Committee.

Other Countries

The Division continued to provide assistance to member companies interested in exploring the possibility of expanding their manufacturing capabilities in overseas countries. For this reason, the Division received a number of investment missions during 1981, including one from the North of England Development Council, with which organisation the Chamber has established a close working relationship during recent years.

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經濟發展，與會者有來自印度、斯里蘭卡與亞洲東協國的代表與商會人員。會議由橫濱市市長主持揭幕，會上設有一個特別論壇，由香港代表向橫濱的商界人士介紹在香港作工業投資的優點。

本會的高級行政人員仍有出席港日經濟合作委員會的定期集會。該委員會成立於一九七九年，目的是促進與發展港日之間的雙邊貿易、投資與溝通等。十月間，該委員會

首次組辦了一個香港工業家訪問團前赴日本，本會亦有派員參加。此團之主要特色，是為參加的十三間團員公司各安排會見三間或以上可能與該公司合作的日本機構，討論合資經營的問題。

本會又與鹿兒島縣合辦香港鹿兒島經濟交流會議。這個會議於一九八一年十一月三至五日首次在香港舉行，辦得相當成功。

中國

本會亦曾接待多個由中國政府機構派至香港進行考察的訪問團。

工業部於年內繼續為本港及海外公司提供意見與資料，使有興趣在中國、特別是在各經濟特區進行貿易與投資的公司得到協助。

在本會轄下的中國委員會建議下，工業部於六月及七月間組織了七個深圳訪問團。參加的公司代表超過二百四十位，此中包括本會多位職員。深圳經濟特區的高級官員與訪問團的團員會晤，並簡略介紹深圳區的經濟發展。

本會繼續與駐港的中國機構保持密切聯絡，遇有適當情況則安排此等機構與本會的中國委員會進行討論。

China Committee

The China Committee met six times during 1981 to advise the Chamber on important issues affecting trade and industrial investment with China. Members also had meetings with officials of the China Resources Company, the Guangdong Enterprises Ltd., the Guangdong Provincial Administration of Special Economic Zone and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Following the recommendation of the China Committee, the Division organised a reception for PRC agencies based in Hong Kong on 25th September. Mr. John Marden, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber welcomed over 400 Chamber members and PRC officials.

Industrial Affairs Committee

The Committee met twice during 1981 to discuss industrial matters relating to environmental protection

and controls, a review of general and statutory holidays and other proposed legislation affecting industry.

Textiles Committee

Met three times during 1981. At one of the meetings, members were briefed by Dr. Helmut Wienholt, Delegate-General of the Foreign Trade Association based in Brussels, on the question of extension of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement. The Chamber has had a long working connection with the Brussels organisation which is active on behalf of European importers organisations in encouraging the maintenance of liberal import policies.

Other Committees

An *Ad Hoc Committee on Energy* was formed during the year with Mr. H.M.G. Forsgate, O.B.E., J.P., as the first Chairman.

The CBI Scholarship Committee continued to provide advice as to the selection of suitable candidates for a number of scholarships to be awarded annually by the Confederation of British Industry to Hong Kong engineering graduates. In 1981, over 30 applications were received by the Chamber for scholarships and a number were recommended to the CBI for consideration.

Certification

The Certification Branch of the Division issued 160,000 certificates of origin and over 600 carnets during the year, representing an increase of about 2.12% and 9.22% respectively over 1980.

31st December, 1981

其他國家

工業部繼續協助會員機構探討在海外國家拓展業務的可能性。為此工業部於一九八一年內接待了多個投資訪問團，包括由北英格蘭發展局所派遣來港者。這個機構近年與本會建立了相當密切的工作關係。

中國委員會

一九八一年內，中國委員會集會六次，向本會建議有關在中國進行貿易及工業投資的重要問題。委員並曾會晤華潤公司、粵海企業有限公司、廣東省經濟特區管理委員會、以及招商局輪船股份有限公司的委員。

在中國委員會的提議下，工業部於九月廿五日舉行酒會，款待中國駐港代理機構。副主席馬登先生於會上致詞，歡迎四百多名會員及駐港代理機構代表。

工業事務委員會

工業事務委員會於一九八一年間集會兩次，討論有關環境保護及管制等工業事務、檢討一般假期與法定假期，以及其他建議中對工業有影響的法例。

紡織業委員會

一九八一年內曾集會三次。其中一次集會由布魯塞爾的外貿協會總代表韋豪博士簡述多種纖維協定的續約問題。該布魯塞爾組織鼓吹維繫自由入口政策，與本會在工作上已有多年聯繫。

其他委員會

年內，本會成立了一個能源特別委員會，霍士傑先生任首屆主席。

英國工業聯合會獎學金委員會的職責，是向英國工業聯合會提名多處就讀工程學的大學生接受該會頒發獎學金。一九八一年間，本會接獲三十份申請，從中挑選了多位候選人予英國工業聯合會總部考慮。

簽證

工業部的簽證處年中簽發了十六萬張出口來源證及六百多張臨時入口免稅特許證，比一九八〇年間分別增加2.12%及9.22%。

一九八一年十二月卅一日

Balance Sheet
As at 31st December, 1981

資產負債表
至一九八一年十二月三十一日

1980			HK\$
\$4,619,774	普通基金 一九八〇年十二月三十一日結算	General Fund As at 31st December, 1980	\$5,279,190.81
659,417	加：本年度 收支結餘	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	63,972.29
\$5,279,191			\$5,343,163.10
\$ 37,070	職員退休儲備金	Provision for Staff Superannuation	4,768.88
	流動負債、備付款項及 預收款項	Current Liabilities, Provisions and Receipts in Advance	
\$ 153,976	渡假旅費及行李費	Leave Passages and Baggage Allowance	\$ 195,143.00
2,461,500	預收一九八二年度會員費	Subscriptions for 1982 Received in Advance	3,110,400.00
326,000	收到參加貿易團之定金	Deposits received from Mission Participants	456,000.00
660,013	債權人	Creditors	1,016,279.41
\$3,601,489			\$4,777,822.41

附註乃屬帳項之一部份

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

主席：紐璧堅
副主席：馬登
執行董事：麥理覺

D.K. Newbigging Chairman
J.L. Marden 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

\$8,917,750

HK\$10,125,754.39

1980

HK\$

	固定資產	Fixed Assets	
\$2,854,616	物業——原值 (附註一)	Properties — At Cost (Note 1)	\$4,827,155.50
	減：累計折舊及撇銷	Less: Aggregate Depreciation and amount written off	<u>1,511,205.10</u>
<u>1,456,266</u>			
\$1,398,350			\$ 3,315,950.40
\$ 74,950	汽車——原值	Motor Car — At Cost	\$ 74,950.00
<u>34,108</u>	減：累計折舊	Less: Aggregate Depreciation	<u>44,318.50</u>
\$ 40,842			30,631.50
	傢俬及裝修	Furniture and Fittings	
			Office Staff Quarters
	於一九八〇年十二月三十一日	At Cost or 1975 Valuation	
\$ 569,294	原值或一九七五年之估值	as at 31st December, 1980	\$522,355.26 \$ 220,871.14
<u>\$ 204,807</u>	本年度添置	Additions during year	<u>61,912.95</u> <u>51,115.45</u>
\$ 774,101			\$584,268.21 \$ 271,986.59
<u>30,875</u>	減：售出	Less: Disposals	<u>541.00</u> <u>1,245.00</u>
\$ 743,226			\$583,727.21 \$ 270,741.59
<u>342,863</u>	減：累計折舊	Less: Aggregate Depreciation	<u>292,270.71</u> <u>145,488.79</u>
\$ 400,363			\$291,456.50 \$ 125,252.80
<u>\$1,839,555</u>			416,709.30
			\$ 3,763,291.20
	投資—報價	Investment — Quoted	
\$ 207,252	股票，於一九八〇年十二月三十一日原值	Shares Quoted, At Cost at 31st December, 1980	\$ 27,887.00
<u>(179,365)</u>	本年度添置	Additions during year	<u>548,813.25</u>
\$ 27,887			\$ 576,700.25
<u>—</u>	減：貶值準備	Less: Provision for Diminution in Value	<u>20,413.50</u>
\$ 27,887	(一九八一年十二月三十一日	(Market Value at 31.12.81 \$677,163;	556,286.75
<u>—</u>	市值為 \$677,163；八〇年十二月三十一日	31.12.80 \$151,000)	
	為 \$151,000)		
	流動資產	Current Assets	
\$ 55,224	執行董事證明之文具	Stock on hand — Stationery and Supplies	\$ 77,265.25
518,910	用品存貨	as certified by the Director	595,681.29
6,140,554	債務人及預付款項	Debtors and Prepayments	4,798,954.23
<u>335,620</u>	定期及活期存款	Fixed and Call Deposits	<u>334,275.67</u>
\$7,050,308	銀行及現金結存	Bank and Cash Balances	
<u>\$7,050,308</u>			5,806,176.44
<u>\$8,917,750</u>			HK\$10,125,754.39

Income and expenditure Account

for the year ended 31st December, 1981

收支結算表

截至一九八一年十二月三十一日止年度

1980			HK\$
\$2,927,100	收入	Income	
3,268,667	會員費	Members' Subscriptions	\$3,902,625.00
	簽證費等	Fees	3,439,872.40
	利息	Interest	
97,790	報價投資	Quoted Investments	\$ —
595,646	其他	Others	1,005,803.69
			<u>1,005,803.69</u>
4,900	報價投資股息	Dividends from Quoted Investments	\$1,005,803.69
	出售投資除投資貶值準備	Profit on Disposal of Investments net of	6,588.00
	撥回後純利	Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments	
281,169		Written Back	—
65,762	物業稅退款	Property Tax Refund	—
(3,864)	滙兌收益/(損失)	Exchange Gain/(Loss)	—
			<u>576,356.90</u>
\$7,237,170			<u>HK\$8,931,245.99</u>
	支出	Expenditure	
	職員	Staff	
\$3,376,688	薪金及年終獎金	Salaries and Bonus	\$3,957,959.62
358,929	撥捐職員退休金	Contribution to Staff Retirement Fund	434,345.88
139,267	職員房屋租金及費用	Staff Quarters Rental and Expenses	212,745.38
83,433	醫療費	Medicial Expenses	95,959.15
108,822	渡假旅費	Leave Passages	100,734.59
47,249	訓練及徵聘	Training and Recruiting	7,080.50
			<u>4,808,825.12</u>
\$4,114,388			
	辦事處	Office	
\$ 863,916	租金、電費及電話費	Rent, Light and Telephone	\$1,728,520.53
306,264	印刷及文具	Printing and Stationery	426,769.78
120,182	郵費	Postages	130,328.68
16,961	電報及專用電報費	Telegrams and Telex	14,766.90
29,381	雜費	Sundry Expenses	29,980.99
61,392	維修及清潔費	Maintenance, Repairs and Cleaning	65,930.19
26,500	改建及裝修費	Structural Alterations	7,150.00
27,614	書報費	Books and Newspapers	28,283.07
19,293	本港車房費	Local Travelling	19,744.40
28,891	汽車費用	Motor Car Expenses	24,945.97
			<u>2,476,420.51</u>
\$1,500,394			
\$ 8,610	保險費	Insurance	18,311.50
	服務費用	Services	
\$ 16,000	核數費	Audit Fee	\$ 43,000.00
44,000	司庫費	Treasurers' Fee	48,000.00
1,300	法律費用	Legal Fee	18,684.00
15,503	託管費	Trustees' Fee	18,238.73
24,500	公費	Professional Fee	16,065.00
85,870	電腦計算費	Computing Fee	137,290.70
			<u>281,278.43</u>
\$ 187,173			
\$ 151,877	物業、汽車及傢俬裝修之折舊	Depreciation on Properties, Motor Car and Furniture and Fittings	160,781.10
\$ 21,527	贊助會員費及教育捐款	Subscriptions and Educational Donations	
24,650	付予各工僑組織之贊助或會員費	Subscriptions to Trade Associations	\$ 55,262.76
	獎學金及其他捐款	Scholarship and Other Donations	22,650.00
			<u>77,912.76</u>
\$ 46,177			
\$ 63,364	出版費	Publications	\$ 1,924.21
8,203	廣告費	Advertising	21,251.39
413,537	貿易促進活動經費	Trade Promotion Expenses	973,011.68
			<u>996,187.28</u>
\$ 485,104			
\$ 250	壞帳劃銷	Bad Debts Written Off	61.60
\$ 3,684	出售寫字樓傢俬損失	Loss on Disposal of Office Furniture	\$ 541.00
1,733	出售職員房屋傢俬損失	Loss on Disposal of Staff Quarter Furniture	509.90
			<u>1,050.90</u>
\$ 5,417			
\$ 50,000	轉撥職員退休金	Transfer to Staff Superannuation Fund	—
28,363	稅項(附註四)	Taxation (Note 4)	26,031.00
—	投資貶值準備	Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments	20,413.50
\$ 659,417	本年度收支結餘	Balance — Excess of Income Over Expenditure for the year carried forward to General Fund	63,972.29
	撥入普通基金		
\$7,237,170			<u>HK\$8,931,245.99</u>

Notes to the Accounts

帳項附註

一、固定資產—物業，長期契約

1. Fixed Assets — Properties, Long Lease

		A4, Cragside Mansion, 23 Barker Road, Hong Kong	C-2, 5th floor Villa Monte Rosa, Stubbs Road, Hong Kong	Flat E, 1st floor Happy View Court 2-8 Broadwood Rd. Hong Kong	Flat F, 1st floor Happy View Court 2-8 Broadwood Rd. Hong Kong	Flat F, 4th floor Greenview Gardens 125 Robinson Rd. Hong Kong	Total
		香港白加道 23號 A 4座	香港司徒拔道 玫瑰新邨C—2座 六樓	香港樂活道 二至八號 華景閣E座二樓	香港樂活道 二至八號 華景閣F座二樓	香港羅便臣道 一二五號景翠閣 四樓F座	合計
於一九八〇年 十二月三十一日	Cost at 31st December 1980	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
原值	December 1980	\$1,314,568.00	\$753,727.50	\$383,860.00	\$402,460.00	\$ —	\$2,854,615.50
本年度添置	Addition during year	—	—	—	—	1,972,540.00	1,972,540.00
		\$1,314,568.00	\$753,727.50	\$383,860.00	\$402,460.00	\$1,972,540.00	\$4,827,155.50
減：累計折舊及剝銷	Less: Aggregate Depreciation and amount written off	1,314,567.00	94,216.00	42,384.50	43,599.80	16,437.80	1,511,205.10
		\$ 1.00	\$659,511.50	\$341,475.50	\$358,860.20	\$1,956,102.20	\$3,315,950.40

二、折舊

1. 白加道物業已於一九七五年由出售前任幹事住宅之盈餘剝銷。
2. 其他物業之折舊年期為四十年，自購入日起計。
3. 傢俬及裝修與汽車各按20%與25%折舊率以餘額遞減法逐年剝銷。

2. Depreciation Policy

- (a) The property Cragside Mansion was written off in 1975 from the surplus on the sale of a house occupied by the previous director.
- (b) Other properties are being depreciated over a period of forty years from the date of acquisition.
- (c) Furniture and Fittings and the Motor Car are being written off at 20% and 25% per annum respectively on a reducing balance basis.

三、存款收入

源自外匯套數契約之存款收入，包括任何匯兌收益或損失，每項均照存款期平均列帳。

3. Income from Deposits

Income from deposits covered by swap exchange contracts, including any exchange gain or loss arising therefrom, is accrued evenly over the period of the deposit.

四、溢利稅

本會在會員收費及簽證費外如有盈利，則須繳付溢利稅。已納之暫繳溢利稅係按16.5%稅率課徵。（一九八〇年為17%）。

4. Profits Tax

The Chamber is liable to Profits Tax on surpluses earned other than those arising from subscriptions and fees income. Provisional Profits Tax was paid at the current rate applicable of 16.5% (1980 at 17%).

Auditor's Report

In our opinion the accounts set out on pages 24 to 27, comply with the Companies Ordinance and give a true and fair view of the state of the Chamber's affairs at 31st December, 1981 and of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

Signed **Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.**

Certified Public Accountants

2nd April 1982. Hong Kong.

核數師報告書

依照本核數師意見，在第二十四至二十七頁所列之帳目均符合公司條例，並足以顯示香港總商會於一九八一年十二月三十一日之真實公平財務狀況及截至該日止之財政年度之全年盈餘。

畢馬域漢公司

執業會計師

一九八二年四月二日於香港

low housing calls for new modes of transport in order to keep commuters on the move. The extension of the Mass Transit Railway to Tsuen Wan is now virtually complete. This part of the track runs close to the Kwai Chung Container Terminal (*foreground*). Heavy demand for Hong Kong exports is leading to the need for a second terminal.

It is people, not buildings, that make a city. Hong Kong's hard working population also plays hard. For the more well-to-do, there are opportunities for a seaside weekend at Discovery Bay in Lantau (*opposite, top*). Spacious new facilities such as the Queen Elizabeth Stadium (*opposite, bottom*) cater for a variety of sports and entertainment.

新居所需要新的交通運輸方式以便利市民往返。地下鐵路伸長至荃灣的擴建工程現已完竣。這段鐵路接近葵涌貨櫃碼頭（前景）。由於香港出口貨運繁重，有需要建造第二個貨櫃碼頭。

構成一個城市的是人，而不是建築物。香港人工作賣力，玩耍也同樣起勁。較富裕的，可以到大嶼山的愉景灣歡渡一個海濱週末（對頁上圖）。依利沙白體育館的新設施（對頁下圖）可適用於多種體育活動及娛樂表演。







All of Hong Kong's people enjoy an evening out, and Hong Kong's restaurants provide an unrivalled selection of the world's cuisines (top). And in Hong Kong, money talks more loudly than in most places. It is not surprising that Hong Kong people have the highest usage in the world of electronic banking stations (bottom).

香港人都喜歡晚上外出，這裏的酒樓食肆提供世界各地的精選菜色，種類之多，無與倫比（上圖）。在香港，事事講求金錢，此現象較諸大多數地方為甚，難怪香港人使用電子銀行服務機的比率為全球之冠（下圖）。



Committees

Local Affairs

Home Affairs Committee
 J.F. Holmes
 H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP
 J.H.W. Salmon
 H.C. Yung, JP
 M. Stevenson, JP
 I.R.A. MacCallum, JP
 K.M. Campbell
 S.J. Osmond
 D.C.H. Liang
 P.A.L. Vine, OBE, VRD, JP
 J.B. Osborne
 deceased January 1981
 J.L. Marden, OBE, MA, JP
 resigned March 1981

Hong Kong for New Arrivals Course Planning Committee

A.R. Hamilton
 A.J. Liardet
 P.F. Barrett
 T.C. Cheng, OBE, JP
 R.C. Farrell
 Rear Admiral J.R.S. Gerard-Pearse, CB
 Miss Jill Rigg,
 Dr. Eric Yeung
 B. Huey
 resigned April 1981
 John Liu
 resigned December 1981

Legal Committee

I.R.A. MacCallum, JP
 B.S. McElney, JP

G.E.S. Stevenson, MBE, JP
 J.R. Wimbush
 Malcolm A. Barnett
 (Co-opted member for consideration of the Companies' Ordinance (Amendment) Bill)
 P.A.L. Vine OBE, VRD, JP
 resigned March 1981

Taxation Committee

R.E. Moore, JP
 I.W. Harris
 Cameron G. Greaves
 David Flux
 Fong Hup
 J.B. Osborne
 deceased January 1981
 M.K. Tan
 resigned March 1981

Ad Hoc Committee to Consider The Trade Descriptions Ordinance

I.R.A. MacCallum, JP
 C.D. Beale
 A.G. Rogers
 M. Stevenson, JP
 E.J.S. Tsu, JP
 deceased December 1981

Ad Hoc Committee on Civil Service Standing Commission

M. Stevenson, JP
 P.F. Barrett
 P. Carpenter
 B. Huey
 R.C. Farrell

Chester C.C. Tang
 Joseph Yung

Accommodation Committee

M. Stevenson, JP
 A.D.A.G. Mosley
 Dr. Steven C. Chow
 A.E. Gazeley
 W.W.Y. Smith
 P.A.L. Vine, OBE, VRD, JP
 Trevor W. Knight
 resigned October 1981

Industrial Affairs Committee

Hon. Allen Lee, 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
 J.L. Soong
 Dennis Ting, JP
 David Wu
 Hon. S.L. Chen, OBE, JP
 resigned January 1981
 H.T. Woo, OBE
 resigned July 1981
 Trevor Knight
 resigned October 1981
 E.J.S. Tsu, JP
 deceased December 1981

Industrial Development Fund Management Committee

Hon. D.K. Newbigging, OBE, JP
 M.K. Brown
 W.W. Ferguson
 Cias Gotze
 T.C. Ho
 Peter M. Kennedy III
 John C. Louie
 Robin De Morgan
 N.A. Rigg, JP
 Dennis H.S. Ting, JP
 P.J. Wrangham
 Philip Horan
 resigned February 1981
 Henry Richards
 deceased June, 1981

China Committee

J.W.F. Chandler
 H. Luehrs
 Patrick Alexander
 W.K.P. Chan
 E.B. Christensen
 A.R. Dicks
 D.R. Edgar
 Y.C. Huang
 J.A.C. Jansen
 Hon. Allen Lee, JP
 A.J.N. Russell
 W.T. Shu
 N.J. Sousa, JP
 R. Steinwehe
 M.K. Tan
 Leo Weiss
 D.W.B. Christie
 resigned January 1981

F.C. Merrill
 resigned April 1981
 Roger Williams
 resigned July 1981
 Dennis H.S. Ting, JP
 resigned August 1981
 E.J.S. Tsu, JP
 deceased December 1981

Textiles Committee

J.W. Ahuis
 David Chu
 Y.T. Chang
 Ronald K.Y. Chao
 Frank Jen
 David Kiang
 Ian Macaulay
 J.M. McKenna
 N.J. Sousa
 Kayser Sung
 Benny M.B. Tse
 S.W. Yam
 J.C.S. Rankin
 resigned April 1981
 Michael S.T. Chen
 resigned May 1981
 E.J.S. Tsu, JP
 deceased December 1981

Electronics Committee

(Disbanded as of August 1981)
 Hon. Allen Lee, JP
 Tommy Zau
 Rujo Ann
 Johnson Cha
 Y.C. Cheng
 Brian H. Christopher
 Clas Gotze
 Raymond Koo
 H.T. Woo, OBE

各委員會

本港事務

民政
 賀明思
 霍士傑
 沙文
 榮鴻慶
 史允信
 麥嘉霖
 金波
 柯兆文
 梁仲豪
 范培德
 柯士邦
 (一九八一年一月去世)
 馬登
 (一九八一年三月退任)

新來港外籍人士瞭解

香港課程策劃委員會
 韓武敦
 李雅達
 畢烈
 鄭棟材

費樂怡
 謝樂培
 雷照儀小姐
 楊俊文
 許忠揚
 (一九八一年四月退任)
 劉港生
 (一九八一年十二月退任)

法律
 麥嘉霖
 麥雅理
 史蒂文生
 溫寶樹
 彭納德
 (公司條例(修訂)法案臨時遴選委員)
 范培德
 (一九八一年三月退任)

稅務
 穆雅
 夏理斯
 格雷夫斯
 傅大偉
 方俠

柯士邦
 (一九八一年一月去世)
 陳文姿
 (一九八一年三月退任)

商品說明條例特別委員會
 麥嘉霖
 潘裕良
 羅傑斯
 史允信
 朱誠信
 (一九八一年十二月去世)

公務員常務會特別委員會
 史允信
 畢烈
 郭本德
 許忠揚
 費樂怡
 唐錦章
 容錦泉

住屋常務委員會
 史允信
 牟詩禮
 周志文
 基士利
 史偉遜
 范培德
 黎特華
 (一九八一年十月退任)

工業工業事務

李鵬飛議員
 王世榮
 區致華
 基士利
 高致然
 卓利幾
 羅啟堅
 太田吉彥
 施利華
 史偉遜
 宋敏郎

丁鶴壽
 吳中忻
 陳露霖議員
 (一九八一年一月退任)
 胡孝清
 (一九八一年七月退任)
 黎特華
 (一九八一年十月退任)
 朱誠信
 (一九八一年十二月去世)

工業發展基金管理

紐璧堅議員
 布朗
 傅嘉誠
 高致然
 何德微
 簡禮智
 雷樹莊
 狄穆勤
 雷勳祖
 丁鶴壽
 雷興悟

賀麟輝
 (一九八一年二月退任)
 李恒祖
 (一九八一年六月去世)

中國
 陳德樂
 呂雅士
 艾力敦
 陳鏡波
 祈天順
 狄克斯
 艾德嘉
 黃羽佳
 楊有恒
 李鵬飛議員

紡織業
 歐韋士
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 張宜振
 曹其鋼
 任家祥
 江天錫
 麥高理
 麥勁蘭
 蘇沙
 宋凱沙
 謝文彬
 任兆雲
 蘭應
 (一九八一年四月退任)
 陳世達
 (一九八一年五月退任)
 朱誠信
 (一九八一年十二月去世)

Committees cont'd

Certification Committee

N.J. Sousa, JP
A.C.W. Blaauw
J.R. Wimbush

Ad Hoc Committee on Energy

H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP
Hon. S.L. Chen, OBE, JP
William W.Y. Lee
S.J. Osmond
Jack C. Tang, OBE

International Trade Arbitration Committee

P.G. Williams, OBE, JP
J.R. Wimbush
E.J.S. Tsu, JP
deceased December 1981

Shipping Committee

Simon K.Y. Lee
B.P. Wong
Frank Chao
Per Jorgensen
T. Kotani
William W.Y. Lee
M.H. Liang
David McLeod
Ian H. Moyes
M.M. Porter
J.A.C. Jansen
resigned February 1981

Trade Area Committee

North America Area Committee
Philip Lai

S.Y. Choy
G. Archer
C.D. Beale
A.C.W. Blaauw
Lawrence Chung
Dr. Victor Fung
E. Brooke Harwood
Franklin Y.Y. Jen
Ira D. Kaye
Y.K. Wong
resigned July 1981
Capt. J. Forrest
resigned August 1981
T.R. Morehouse
resigned November 1981

Central & South America Area Committee

E.M. McMillan
V.K. Parekh
C.C. Caldwell
Ricardo S. D'Jaen
Moti Karamchand
John Lau
Wilson Leung
G.B. Mahubani
V. Panchapakesan
Michael Poon
H.D.R. Edwards
resigned March 1981
N.J. Chantry
resigned October 1981

Japan, Taiwan & Korea Area Committee

D.W.B. Christie
Simon K.Y. Lee
Lowell Chang

K.S. Hyun
Kazuo Ishikawa
Dr. Richard K. Lee
Leung Siu Kai
D.A. Marron
Kiyoji Nishida
Pan Fu Hung
Philip Wong
J.R.H. Bond
resigned May 1981
Y. Komori
resigned May 1981
H. Okada
deceased August 1981
J.C.S. Rankin
resigned October 1981

South Asia/Pacific Area Committee

Miss Dora Wu
Dr. Eric T.M. Yeung
G.M. Aldrich
Michael I.S. Bruce
A. Gopi
Philip Lai
Ed Pozon
Henry S.H. Fung
resigned March 1981
Bill Adams
resigned September 1981

West Europe Area Committee

J.B.M. Litmaath
R.V. Friend
A.C.W. Blaauw
L. Kneer
Daniel Koo
Frankie Lau

Martin P. Lee-Warner
Cliff Leslie
E.U. Lyen
Ian H. Moyes
Jesper Norgaard
Fritz Pleitgen
N.J. Sousa, JP
Mrs. M. Williams
M.K. Yeung
K. Koehler
resigned July 1981
K.C. Tam
resigned July 1981
G.E. Woodford
resigned October 1981
Miss Susan Wong
resigned November 1981
E.J.S. Tsu, JP
deceased December 1981

East Europe Area Committee

S.Y. Wong
F. Bertschinger
N.J. Chantry
J.V. Doetinchem
Daniel Koo
E.U. Lyen
L.T. Tao
Dennis Yau
A.I. Donaldson
resigned July 1981
James Law
resigned July 1981
E.J.S. Tsu, JP
deceased December 1981

Africa Area Committee

Mrs. Madeline Wong
C.L.T. Hodgson
J.F. Holmes
Wilson Leung
E.U. Lyen
M.N. Master
D.G. Moir
N.L. Sakraney
S.J. Shroff
K.C. Tam
resigned July 1981
J.A.C. Jansen
resigned December 1981

Arab Area Committee

Moustapha Sakkaf
Thomas L. Wu
Fahed S. Bughdadi
N.J. Chantry
T. Dayaram
R.D. Dowie
Frank W.S. Feng
Albert Kan
Haissan Khudari
Andrew Ko
M.N. Master
Omer A.K. Al-Aidarous
Martin M. Skaanild
H.E. Lee
resigned May 1981
Sami Nasser
resigned June 1981
C.C. Caldwell
resigned October 1981

各委員會續



電子業

(一九八一年八月解散)
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邵炎忠
安如喬
查懋德
鄭榮昌
基斯杜化
高致然
古鑫祥
胡孝清
簽證
蘇沙
包偉能
溫寶樹
能源特別委員會
霍士傑
陳壽霖議員
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唐驥千
國際貿易
仲裁
韋彼得
溫寶樹

朱誠信
(一九八一年十二月去世)

船務
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黃沛棠
趙世彭
左更生
小谷猛太郎
李唯勇
梁敏行
麥可朗
莫斯
朴泰
楊有恒
(一九八一年二月退任)

各貿易分區委員會

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蔡兆瑛
歐策良
潘裕良
包偉能
鍾靖
馮國經
夏活

任元誠
凱爾
黃鑄基
(一九八一年七月退任)

霍力斯
(一九八一年八月退任)
莫侯斯
(一九八一年十一月退任)

中南美洲

麥銳衡
偉其巴力
考德威爾
李嘉圖
糜地
劉石佑
梁季揚
馬保班尼
班卓栢加臣
潘家宜
愛德華
(一九八一年三月退任)
陳卓利
(一九八一年十月退任)

日、台、韓

祈斯帝
李國賢

張爾惠
立煥
石川一男
李國源
梁兆佳
馬龍
西田喜代次
潘富弘
黃宜弘
邦德
(一九八一年五月退任)
小森保男
(一九八一年五月退任)
岡田秀太
(一九八一年八月去世)
雷健思
(一九八一年十月退任)

南亞太

伍宗琳小姐
楊俊文
歐德烈
布樂仕
高庇
雷康侯
魏普信

馮兆康
(一九八一年三月退任)

亞當斯
(一九八一年九月退任)

西歐

李馬
范德禮
包偉能
高家誠
古勝祥
劉敏昆
利華納
李斯利
黎膺宇
莫斯
樂泉達
彼里根
蘇沙
韋廉士夫人
楊文光
金利來
(一九八一年七月退任)
譚國始
(一九八一年七月退任)
胡福特
(一九八一年十月退任)

黃澤松小姐
(一九八一年十一月退任)

朱誠信
(一九八一年十二月去世)

東歐

黃仕勇
柏鎮江
陳卓利
杜德蔭
古勝祥
黎膺宇
道良德
邱達宏
唐炳生
(一九八一年七月退任)
羅錦全
(一九八一年七月退任)
朱誠信
(一九八一年十二月去世)

非洲

查美龍女士
賀植生
賀明思
梁季揚
黎膺宇
馬仕達

梅雅
錫蘭尼
羅西
譚國始
(一九八一年七月退任)
楊有恒
(一九八一年十二月退任)

阿拉伯地區

薩嘉夫
吳祖森
巴德地
陳卓利
丹亞林
杜威儀
馮偉信
簡元傑
加達利
高安度
馬仕達
奧馬
史剛力
李海斌
(一九八一年五月退任)
拿薩
(一九八一年六月退任)
考德威爾
(一九八一年十月退任)



