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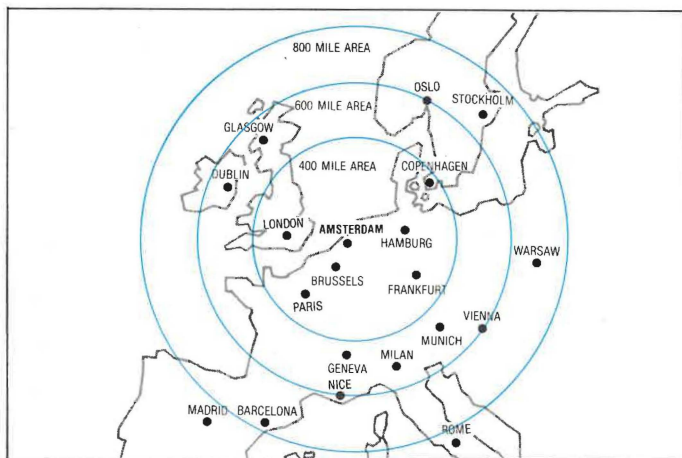
The Chamber moves:  
Jack Tang gets the key to its own  
new United Centre premises

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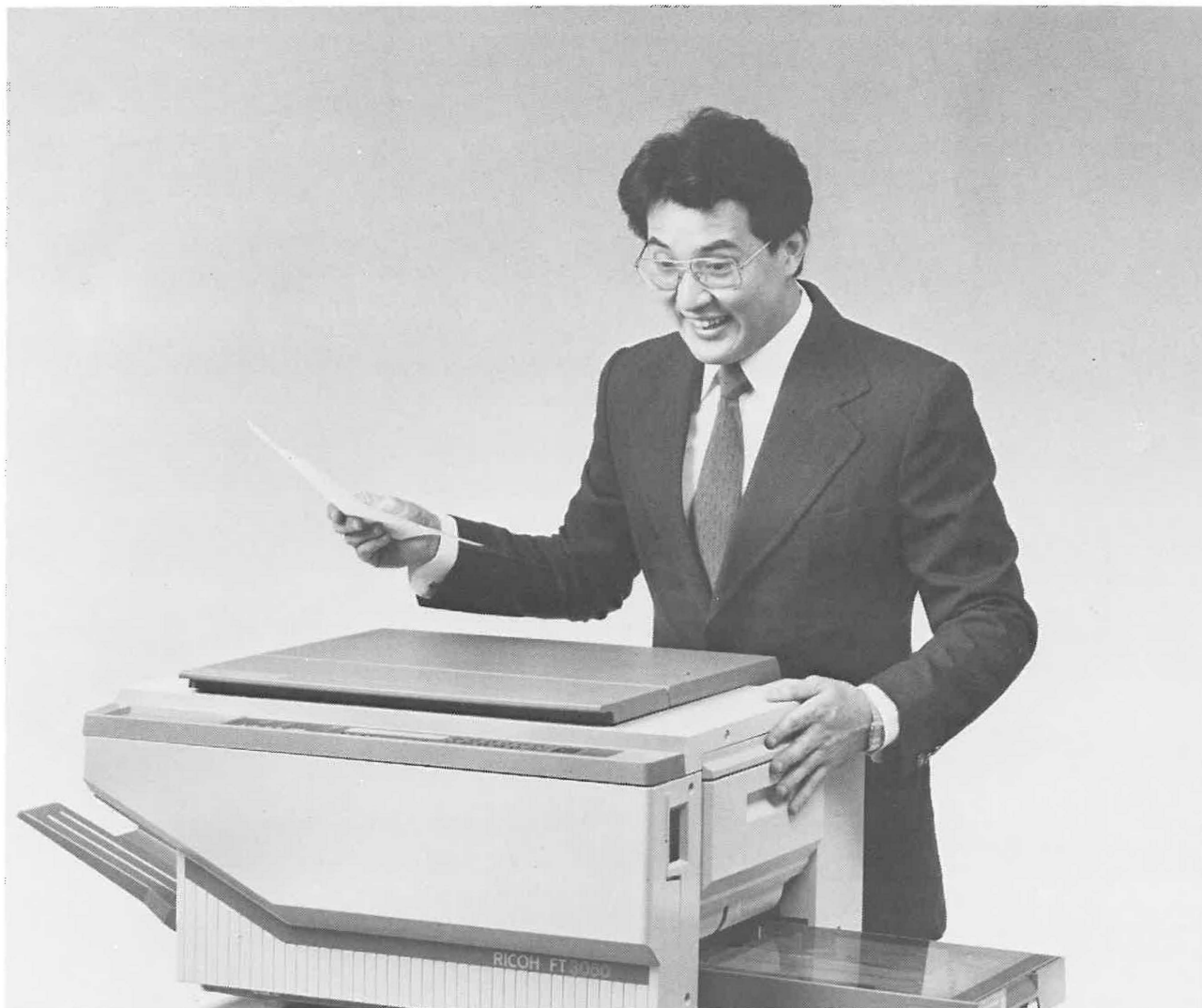
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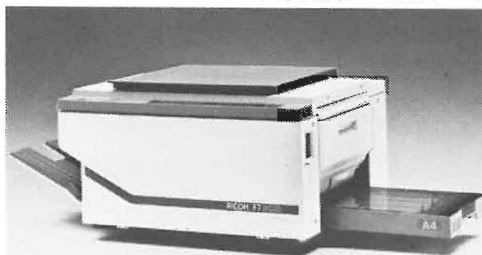
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# Jimmy McGregor Reports...

## Premises

I am glad to advise members that we have now moved into our new premises in United Centre. This was a rather formidable task as we had to complete the move and be fully operational within three days, starting business again on Monday 13th August.

We now have three additional certification offices, including one retained in Swire House and two others in Kowloon.

I hope members will find the new premises attractive. We have tried to make the fullest use of the space available and to provide a good working environment for staff. Time will tell if we have done our homework properly. Members are very welcome to visit us and see how their Chamber operates. Our new telephone number is 5-299229.

## Committees

### Africa

The Committee met twice during the month. At a meeting on 3rd July, the Committee received a trade and investment promotion delegation from Zaire. It was announced at the meeting that a liaison office representing ANEZA (Association Nationale Des Entreprises Du Zaire) will soon be set up in Hong Kong to develop more direct trade and to promote Hong Kong investment into the country.

### Arab

The Committee met on 10th July to discuss a proposed goodwill mission to the Middle East. It was considered difficult to evaluate the usefulness of such a mission and that it would be more appropriate to extend the brief of the annual trade promotion mission to the area to include a goodwill element.

### Japan, Taiwan & Korea

On 24th July the Chairman and Chamber officials received a delegation from

Gamagori City, Japan, led by the Mayor of Gamagori City, Mr. Susumu Oba. The delegation was in Hong Kong to promote the "Aichi Textile Fair '84" which was held at the Shangri-la Hotel from 25th to 26th July. The Chamber had earlier publicized the event among all Chamber members.

Preparation for the 4th Hong Kong/Kagoshima Conference are underway. The Conference will be held at the Sheraton Hong Kong Hotel on 10th December 1984. The Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture, Mr. K. Kamada, will lead the Japanese delegation to the Conference.

### North America

The Committee met on 12th July and discussed the possibility of organising a goodwill mission to the USA in the spring of 1985. This will be further discussed at the next meeting.

### West Europe

The Committee which met on 4th July received a full report on the Chamber trade mission to Europe which visited the Netherlands and Spain, during a two-week tour led by Mr. J.B.M. Litmaath. It was felt that the overall results were generally satisfactory particularly in Spain.

Preparations for the Chamber's participation in the 22nd Overseas Import Fair "Partners' for Progress", Berlin are well in hand. 18 Hong Kong companies will take part in this year's Fair. A briefing meeting of participants was held on 2nd August.

### Shipping

The Shipping Committee met on 26th July to discuss, inter alia, Government's proposals on Compulsory Pilotage. Upon availability of the first draft of the proposed legislation, a sub-committee will be set up to examine in detail the new regulations.

The Committee will organise a luncheon on 6th December 1984 at which the Hon. P. Jacobs, OBE, JP, Secretary for Economic Services, will be the principal guest of honour and speaker.

### Home Affairs

The Committee met on 20th July. Matters considered were postal services, the retail foreign exchange market, the Business Registration (Amendment) Bill, Broadcasting Review Board, and — briefly — the Green Paper on Administration. A meeting has been fixed for 4th September to consider the Green Paper more fully. Representations have been requested by the Secretariat on the Green Paper by 18th September.

Following the meeting and also on advice from the Legal Committee, two submissions were made to UMEICO regarding the Business Registration (Amendment) Bill. These were considered by UMEICO but the Bill was passed without revision.

### Taxation

The Taxation Committee met on 19th June, following which a submission was made to UMEICO regarding the Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill. This legislation still appears to be under consideration.

### Legal

The Committee is in touch with the Standing Committee on Company Law Reform regarding priority matters for amendment to the new Companies Ordinance. A meeting has been arranged for 7th August to consider this.

### New Arrivals

A programme of speakers for the November Course has been arranged, subject to confirmation by speakers currently on leave. A revised visits programme is still being considered.

### Industrial Affairs

At the forthcoming meeting on 16th August, members will discuss the HKPC Study Report on the Training and Development Levies for the Electronics Industry, the newly introduced Insolvency Fund and the Chamber's nomination for appointment to the Labour Advisory Board for the next two years. ➤



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**The Chamber moves . . .**

# After 123 years — the Chamber owns its headquarters

One hundred and twenty three years after its establishment, the Chamber has purchased permanent premises from which its future activities will be directed. Significantly, the decision to buy Central District offices in United Centre was made at a time when Hong Kong's future is under intensive negotiation. The decision must therefore be taken as a clear and unequivocal expression of Chamber confidence in Hong Kong's future economic development and success.

The Chamber owes much to the dedicated and professional work of its Premises Committee which was responsi-

ble for the detailed analysis required before the General Committee could approve the proposal to purchase premises. It would seem appropriate that the Committee members listed below should be thanked sincerely for this important work.

**Chairman:** Nigel Rigg, O.B.E., J.P.

**Members:** Eric Walker, O.B.E., J.P.  
John Weedon, O.B.E. J.P.  
S.H. Sung  
Jimmy McGregor, O.B.E.,  
I.S.O., J.P.

**Secretary:** Nancy Hu

We are also indebted to our principal contractor, Mr. Leung Kung of Sun Tat Furniture and Decoration Co. Ltd., who has done a fine job in good time at a most reasonable overall cost. Thank you Mr. Leung.

The Chamber will commence business in the new premises from Monday, 13th August, 1984. Three additional offices will continue to provide certification services in Swire House (9th floor); Ocean Centre, Tsimshatsui; and in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building at 673 Nathan Road, Mongkok. Visitors to all our premises are welcome. □

## China

Members met on 18th July and recommended that the proposed five-day visit to Fuzhou and Xiamen should be organised before or after the Autumn Fair and a detailed programme will be discussed at the next meeting due on 30th August. It was also agreed that the 3rd Chamber Annual Reception for PRC agencies based in Hong Kong should be organised around mid-November.

## Delegation from CCPIT — Beijing/Guangdong

At the invitation of the Chamber, an 11-member team from CCPIT-Beijing, led by Vice-President Mr. Guo Dongpo together with another 3-member group from CCPIT-Guangdong arrived Hong Kong on 30th July. The Industry Division has arranged an extensive 10-day programme of discussions with Hong Kong business leaders, government

officials and organisations, visits to factories in the Taipo Industrial Estate, the container terminal and other infrastructural facilities.

The high-level delegation met with members of the China Committee at a meeting held on 31st July chaired by Erik Christensen, the Acting Chairman. This was followed by a luncheon hosted by the Chamber Chairman, Jack Tang. □



...reception

**The Chamber moves . . .**

## New headquarters extends facilities for member firms

The Chamber moved in August its headquarters from the 9th floor of Swire House in Central to the 22nd floor of United Centre, 95 Queensway, in the Admiralty area.

The Chamber has bought its new home after 123 years in rented premises. Director Jimmy McGregor describes that decision as a "clear and unequivocal expression of confidence in Hong Kong's future economic development and success."

The move has widened the geographic network of facilities the Chamber offers its 3,000 member firms and the additional 8,000 Hong Kong firms that use its services. It has opened a new Certification Office in its United Centre headquarters for the convenience of businessmen in the Admiralty, Wanchai, Causeway Bay, etc. and retained 1,300 sq. ft. in Swire House for those in Central and Western.

In addition, it has Certification Branch offices in Tsimshatsui and Mongkok. The rest of its former Swire House premises have been sub-let to four tenants. Soon, there will be six.

The United Centre premises will more adequately meet the demand on the Chamber's headquarters accommodation for decision-making in the interests of its membership and the Hong Kong community. The new premises include a committee-room in addition to a board room where the Chamber's

many committees of representatives of member firms may deliberate what action and recommendations should be taken on topical economic and social issues.

The move has enabled the Chamber to improve upon the office facilities provided for its 70 staff and 50,000



...director's room





...committee room



...general office



...certification



...certification

monthly local and overseas enquirers that seek help in certification, trade enquiries and promotion, etc. from all parts of the world. A new and much more adequate and flexible telephone system has been installed to enable the Chamber efficiently to contribute to the Hong Kong economy.

The Chamber's daily services were not seriously disrupted by the move, despite its complexity. The Chamber keeps on file six months of its monthly trade inquiries and one and a half years of its certification of origin documents. Together with its 1,500 central registry files these amounted to moving a mountain of paper.

Computer records have been undisturbed by the move and printouts of information were reaching inquirers as soon as its on-line link was re-connected. The Chamber also issues its own uninterrupted mountain of paper to its members in the form of circulars, etc. and of course, the monthly magazine, *The Bulletin*.

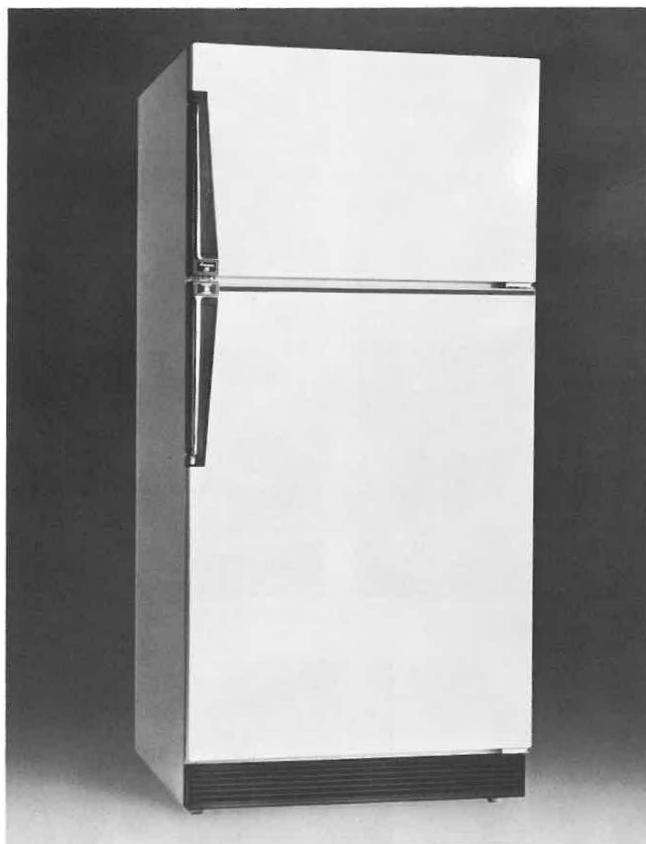


...printing room

In its new location the Chamber is already making itself felt. It has joined the premises committee of the United Centre and is providing that committee with secretarial services. It has asked the Postmaster General to consider installing a sub-post office in the Admiralty area that could facilitate the bulk dispatch of its large amount of

mailed material, as well as helping its company neighbours.

The Chamber's new premises face north and east. The outlook is propitious in Hong Kong's changing circumstances. North is, of course, for understanding and meaningful cooperation. East is to the United States, Hong Kong's major market. □



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# Economic development as harbour moves westward?

The 70,000-80,000 people who Islands District Officer, William Yap, estimates live in the 163 square kilometres of Hong Kong's outlying islands (Census and Statistics Department projects 51,000) make their living in two main ways. They either use the HYF ferry services to go to work in Hong Kong and Kowloon or they are integrated into whatever local economy each separate island community has so far generated.

Those who daily make the ferry ride tend to be the urban-educated and more skilled element of the outlying islands population, either with their family roots in the island communities or who live there because they like living away from the frenetic bustle of urban life.

Those integrated into the local islands economies are not always less privileged but the housing statistics taken at the time of the 1981 Census do illustrate the contrast in life-style that does still exist (excluding recent additions like Discovery Bay). William Yap puts it this way:

"In the urban areas, the majority of the population live either in self-contained private housing blocks or Housing Authority rental blocks. The Islands District has the highest percentage of population living in accommodation classified as modern houses or modern village houses.

"According to the 1981 Census 19,420 (or 43%) of the total population in the Islands District live in these houses which are either bungalows and villas with bathrooms, flush toilets, internal kitchens and piped water. Or, they are in village houses with a modern building design of permanent materials kitchens, toilets and piped water.

"However, on the other side of the picture, according to Housing Department figures in mid-1983, there were 25,722 squatters living in the major town areas of Cheung Chau, Mui Wo, Tai O and Peng Chau and 11,520 squatters living on the fringes of these towns and other outlying areas."

But the squatter figures may not be as bad as they seem. There is an overlapping area. People living in modern houses built under Crown Land licence or who occupy unleased Crown land or scheduled or new grant agricultural land have been treated as squatters in

the Housing Department's classifications.

Whatever may be the exact squatter figures the less privileged are sufficiently numerous for rural committees on the several populated islands to express concern and some frustration about their plight. They want to see efforts made quickly to improve the economies of their local communities.

The rural committeemen are responding to the heightening expectations of their communities and an apparent need for greater economic opportunities to improve their human resources and hence their disposable income.

The Islands District Board is becoming the channel through which these communities are increasingly articulating their desires and their needs. The political overtones are bound to increase as elected representation on the district boards increases in 1985.

## More industry

Rural committee chairmen (*see p. 14*) say what is needed is industry to more gainfully employ their people and they appeal for either new industrial land zones or full utilisation of existing ones so that industrial entrepreneurs will be attracted to establish more small factories than the outlying islands have now. The chairmen say they have the essential infrastructure of water and power, telephones and other communications and they believe they can muster the labour at cheaper rates than are now ruling in urban Hong Kong.

At a recent broadcast forum on Cheung Chau attended by District Board members and representatives of other local organisations some speakers are reported to have said the District Board is powerless in influencing the course of community development. They cited the discontinuance of the Tai O ferry service despite fierce local opposition. But Raymond Wong, assistant District Officer is reported to have defended the Board's record. He argued the Board effectively reflected the needs of local people and acted as a useful consultative body for the Government. He said an example is the Board's suggestion to set up a centre for the elderly on Cheung Chau which has been adopted by the Government.

Speakers at the broadcast forum reflected the expectations of the islands communities and their frustrations in getting what they want. But forum speakers spoke of no broader plan of greater integration of their communities in the total Hong Kong economy. Yet this seems basic to their development.

David Akers-Jones, Secretary for District Administration, speaks of the importance of efficient ferry services for the island communities economic integration. But he thinks at least the future of some islands could be bound up with western harbour development. He says as the shipping centre moves westward from Victoria Harbour, the need for a West Lamma Channel breakwater is no secret. The breakwater could link Siu Kau Yi Chau (Armchair), Peng Chau, Sunshine, and Hei Ling Chau.

He says it seems logical that if and when the breakwater is built that reclamation could be done behind it. He puts this development in the not too distant future.

Extensive development through reclamation of the western harbour is already in the strategic land planning of the Government. It has concluded, after exhaustive regional studies, western harbour reclamation is preferable to further development in the New Territories to meet population projected needs after the new towns are completely developed in the early 1990s.

Current projections are that the NT new towns will find enough room for a total Hong Kong population of 6.2 million. But by the turn of the century the population will be 7.1 million and the extra 900,000 people will be found homes, etc. on 1,000 hectares of reclamation mainly in western harbour area.

The outlying islands would appear to be a logical extension of this land development strategy. So could reclamation at Cheung Chau.

Whether or not Lamma's country park zones will eventually partly make way for land development may well depend on future total Hong Kong population pressures that anyhow must someday transform the outlying islands as that pressure has done elsewhere in the New Territories with the development of the new towns. □





The outlying islands ...

# Cheung Chau has charm, but that's not enough for its 30,000 people

Cheung Chau has a unique charm to the throngs of weekend visitors and those who can find the weekday time to relax beneath those colourful sun shades on the island's popular beach. Cheung Chau has no motorcars.

It may be elevating Cheung Chau to compare it with Venice. But the reality is there. Neither place has wide modern roads as the highly mobile world understands them.

Hence, each is mercifully spared the major problems of road traffic congestion and some exhaust pollution. But both places sometimes do have human congestion on their narrow paths.

Noise pollution is another matter. Venice has some noisy motorboats on its canals. Cheung Chau is getting motorised carts that make a noise like a low-powered motorcycle that has a baffled exhaust.

Stretching reality a little further, one could say Venice has its canals and its gondolas that leave Cheung Chau a less interesting Oriental backwater. But the truth is stagnant water in parts of those canals is a good deal smellier than Cheung Chau's fishing port. The port is just as fascinating as Venice's

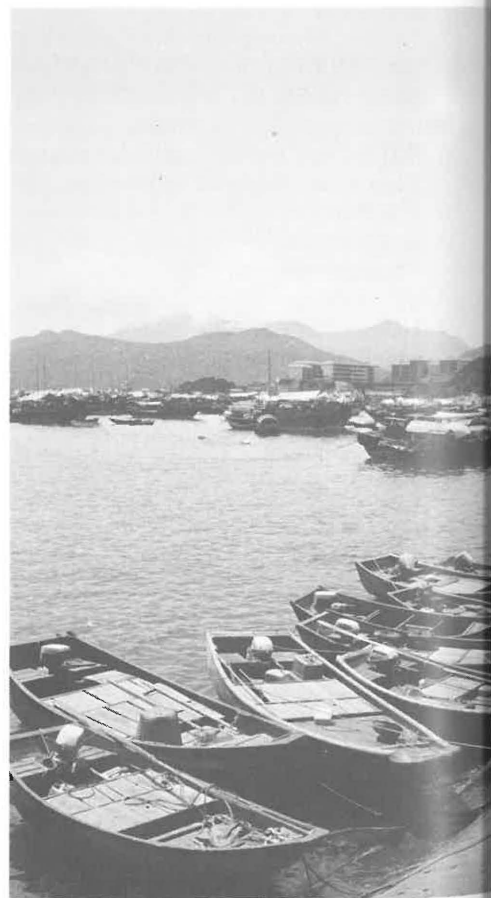
canals if one sculls between Cheung Chau's junks and trawlers in a small sampan.

There the comparison between the two places probably ends. But both do also share a paradox in the outlook of each's visitors and each's local inhabitants. The difference is the local people in both places have to work for a living, not relax like their visitors.

## Illustrations

Life isn't all Titans and the rest of Venice's treasure house of art to the Venetian. The glass-blower, for instance, stands long hours before a hot furnace to mould Venice's famous glassware exports. Nor, is Cheung Chau such a fascinating big rustic Chinese bustling village to the chefs in the hot kitchens of the island's restaurants who cook that exquisite Lantau crab.

There are many other work-day comparisons that could be drawn to illustrate the paradox in outlook between the local and the visitor in both places. Suffice to say not many are likely to be in Cheung Chau's favour.



Hence, it is hardly surprising the people of Cheung Chau are generating their own expectations. They are now Hong Kong taxpayers and they want the same economic and social benefits that their friends and visitors enjoy in Hong Kong and Kowloon. They look with some envy on the Government-provided social and economic infrastructure in the new towns of the New Territories. They come under the same administration.

Once the people of Cheung Chau (or at least some of them) are taxed the Government is committed to provide equal benefits and equal opportunities. There are many signs it is trying to fulfil that commitment. It is, in fact, a classic colonial administrative problem that has to be resolved by action sooner or later. That action began to happen several years ago and it is gathering pace.

The universal aim in meeting rising expectations in places that lack natural material resources is to develop the local people's human resources. It means in theory developing the cognitive powers of the potential economic agents to perceive and act upon opportunity signals in the free market place. It means in practical terms getting the potentially economically active away from just doing some outwork, handicrafts and chores around the house. Of getting them really gainfully employed and earning more disposable income. It requires entrepreneurs with sharp cognitive powers to produce and add to gross domestic product.

### Productive jobs

With more disposable income acquired electrical and electronic gadgets will take care of the household chores while most go to work. Thus, what the people of Cheung Chau want is productive jobs that pay enough to buy the household conveniences that would enable them, outside working hours, to make life just as diversely relaxed as the island's throngs of visitors seem to enjoy.

Cheung Chau as a community of course, has a lot of household conveniences already. But it has begun to move faster in that direction. In the transition the local taxpayer is likely to say he's not exactly satisfied with the idea of paying now for something he is promised later by the Government.

Cheung Chau is in a difficult frustrating transition period having awakened



and stirred itself to join Hong Kong's frenetic march toward modernity. Besides, with the advent of the District Boards and proposals to liberalise representation in the Legislative and Executive Councils the transition now has its political overtones.

Cheung Chau's ultimate destiny could be a small new town that could retain the island's charm and uniqueness and still have no motorcars. Or, the existing town could ultimately disappear almost entirely by urban renewal, like Shatin and Castle Peak villages.

A lot will depend upon how the people of Cheung Chau themselves develop their human resources. Property owners would naturally be reluctant to see their settlement bulldozed and replanned. The odds are against it happening. Indeed, development has already begun to take another direction — reclamation.

Venice worries that the historic city is slowly sinking beneath the sea. Cheung Chau has no such problem. It can and is beginning to be added to. It is modestly creating room to modernise and to industrialise to meet its people's expectations of a better quality of life. The result already in appearances is that Cheung Chau — like, say Kamtin walled village or once aesthetic Ping Shan near Yuen Long — isn't exactly what it once was when the shoreline is approached from the comfortable top airconditioned deck of a HYF ferry. Revisits can produce a mild case of future shock.

On the left of the town a modern public housing estate punctuates the still low and wide horizon. Planners from outside with an eye to the aesthetic have kept the estate down to four

storeys high. A reclamation almost in front scars the shoreline.

On the beach side of the island the modern Warwick Hotel still looks a bit incongruous. It rises about as high as Cheung Chau's own Peak district. There the better-class residential homes with their magnificent vista of distant Hong Kong Island are looking nicer and nicer.

### Sea level

But most Cheung Chau residents don't live in Cheung Chau's Peak district. They live down near sea-level and it is there reclamation will someday help to fulfil their expectations.

They won't mind if the small allotted industrial zone is filled with factories. In fact, a lot may hope it soon will happen though it could change the charm of Cheung Chau as mainly outsiders cherish it.

These people are proud of their new public housing estate and their new hotel. Both fulfil their hopes as they begin to proceed along the bumpy metaphoric road toward Cheung Chau's modernity that is seen as a means of attaining a better life with more opportunity.

But the audible cry coming from Cheung Chau for economic and social development is a good deal more confused than this view. Critics have condemned the local hospital as inadequate. Yet wind surfers have objected to a nearby helicopter pad for evacuation of emergency cases as a planned measure within the regional hospital system because the pad will interfere with their access to sea and wind.



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The Rural Committee, typifying the local view that Cheung Chau's natural beauty isn't sacrosanct, has found a compromise. It has recommended the blasting of headland rock that will restore for the wind surfers their access when the helicopter pad is built at what undoubtedly is the best place for it.

The Transport Department has also found a compromise solution to outcries about the noise and dangers of Cheung Chau's motorised carts. It is regulating and licensing them. So far there are only about 30.

The motorised carts are of three kinds, all built on about the equivalent of a motorcycle engine. Some are hand driven like a motorised lawn mower. The driver sits on other models of the vehicle.

Some look like a modern version of a motorcycle trishaw. Others are more like little open trucks or moving platforms such as can be seen on factory floors moving production.

The New Territories Services Department owns two. They scurry along the back of the beach with loads of rubbish from the beach litter bins. The rest belong to building contractors or are hired to them to carry bricks and mortar to building sites. There isn't that much noise unless you are close to them.

The metal hand-cart, that years ago universally has taken over from the bamboo pole, is still the ubiquitous mode of moving goods. But the motorised cart is more efficient. Contractors who paid hand-cart operators \$100 a load now pay \$30 a load to those

who ply with the new-fangled contraptions.

The question is now how long will be it before some resident of the Cheung Chau Peak district wants to register his own personal motorised vehicle, something a little jazzier than say an electric invalid's chair? Will the Transport Department require his manservant with a bell to precede his progress as the first law regulating motorcars imposed?

### Reclamation

Or, will Discovery Bay-type small cars be ultimately registered for use on Cheung Chau's eventually possible new town area on reclaimed land? That would certainly fulfil some of Cheung Chau's expectations though it might

bring howls from the aesthetes who usually either don't live there or stay only a year or two.

But it is not the debate over whether or not Cheung Chau should have motor vehicles that will determine the quality of life of the people of Cheung Chau. It will be decided by their own development of their human resources. Like elsewhere in Hong Kong, the calibre of the human resources of the people of Cheung Chau is, as usual, being built upon the sacrifices of parents for the education of their children. Over 1,000 Cheung Chau teenagers daily travel by ferry to Hong Kong and Kowloon for their secondary and some tertiary education. It costs their parents about \$20 a day for fares and a meal. Primary education has for long been available on Cheung Chau. A secondary school will be built next year.

The health of the younger generation is also prerequisite to improving the island's human resources. Cheung Chau will eventually have better hospital facilities partly replacing the stop-gap helicopter pad. But sport, too, is important to the health and welfare of the young.

Cheung Chau has the space for outdoor sports. It hopes to get an indoor sports centre sometime after 1988. A modern hygienic market is considered more important and it is to be built about the same time as the secondary school.

Cheung Chau also needs a community hall. Demands for it are sure to increase as the community's human resources improve. Probably by then, there will also be demands for more reclamation. □



# With surplus labour and now power, Cheung Chau looks for new industries

China Light and Power Co. Ltd. isn't always that popular with Hong Kong's industrialists but there is no doubt about its popularity on Cheung Chau island. In fact, this year its Cheung Chau image resembles Father Christmas.

The big franchised public utility from January has extended its power supply network to include Cheung Chau and it is selling its electricity at the same rates as it does elsewhere in Kowloon and the New Territories. That is about half the rate that used to be charged when Cheung Chau generated its own electric light and power.

Thus, Cheung Chau has no gripe with Lord Kadoorie such as some Kowloon manufacturers and their associations sometimes express. The new (to Cheung Chau) "cheap" rate has also rubbed off with a gloss on Governor Sir Edward Youde's image. The Governor is popular because he's the man usually credited with getting Lord Kadoorie to supply electricity to Cheung Chau.



Let Kwong Ping-yau, chairman of Cheung Chau Rural Committee and member of the Islands District Board, tell how China Light's cheaper power has begun to open up a Pandora's Box for the island's 30,000-odd community.

He says: "Since the price of electricity was cut agents for airconditioners of all makes and kinds have sold over 3,000 new units. That's about one airconditioner for every 10 people on

Cheung Chau. Restaurants are still sticking with their electric fans but some are likely to follow."

Kwong Ping-yau runs the Kwong Kee Seafood Co. on Praya Street not far from the ferry wharf that his father began when he retired from the police force. The early sixty-ish, hardworking policeman's son has been in voluntary public service for the Cheung Chau community for more than 20 years.

He is an energetic third or fourth generation resident known to everybody. He is usually addressed as "The Chairman."

Many think he is definitely in the running to become Island District Board chairman after the March, 1985 election. One son is a bank manager on Cheung Chau. Another sells sports goods in Hong Kong.

## \$9 million

He says: "The new power rate is saving Cheung Chau over \$800,000 a month. That's over \$9 million a year. Some of that money is now being spent living better with airconditioners that once our people couldn't afford.

"The former dear rate of electricity and limited supply probably also held back our economic development. We are not as prosperous as Hong Kong is in general. Our factories are quite limited.

"When Sir Edward Youde and Lady Youde visited us in July, 1982 we, at the Rural Committee, petitioned the Governor to ask China Light provide us with light and power. Now it's here officially."

Kwong Ping-yau looks gratefully at a colour photograph on his office wall of Sir Edward in shirt sleeves taken with Rural Committeemen at that time. Then he launches into a stirring appeal to Hong Kong's industrial entrepreneurs.

The gist of his message is: Invest in Cheung Chau where power is no longer

dearer and where labour is 20% cheaper — and there's plenty of both.

He says industrial land is still available from the Government. He hopes industrial investors will build new factories that ought to be more profitable than elsewhere in Hong Kong.

Kwong Ping-yau says: "What our existing family businesses are doing here is putting the finishing touches on labour-intensive products that are usually basically produced elsewhere. We do decorative designs. We sew seams.

"It's mainly in work-gloves and in zippers. We have the expertise and experience in these two fields. We would like other manufacturers to join us.

"Yes, labour is available. We've got a lot of sons and daughters who do little more than help out with the household chores. These people can be em-



ployed. Housewives, too, are willing to take jobs."

What Kwong Ping-yau is really saying is that he wants Cheung Chau to join the production boom that Hong Kong experiences in the latter half of its more prosperous years when virtually everybody is pressed into meeting shipment deadlines of all kinds of exports. It involves everybody from the sub-contractor down to housewives, old folk and even the family. And, after all, Cheung Chau is as compact as Hong Kong and the necessities of daily life are so easily accessible that people can devote most of their time to urgent work.

He says: "Our people who work here don't have to spend time and money on travel. The cost of living is much cheaper. We have our own fish and agricultural products. In Hong Kong you would have to spend \$300 for what you can get on Cheung Chau for \$210.

"Yes, fresh seafood does tend to be expensive. But not as expensive as in Hong Kong. All this is why wages are at least 20% lower than Hong Kong.

"If somebody wants to open an electronics factory here labour would not be a problem. It's possible we don't now have all the skills. But our people are no different to those elsewhere. Our girls can pick up the required skills just as well as the girls in Hong Kong." Kwong Ping-yau says part of a recent Cheung Chau reclamation has been assigned for industrial use. Land is no problem for the industrial investor in the island's economy that has begun to move forward.

He says some local manufacturers have expressed an interest in the new indus-

trial land. He doesn't yet know whether the new land will be sold by public auction or by tender. But, he thinks, whichever method is followed the sales terms are not going to be all that stringent.

### Fishing

Because Kwong Ping-yau is in the seafood business he knows everything that needs to be known about Cheung Chau's fishing industry. He caters for Cheung Chau's fish restaurants that draw a lot of epicurean customers from Hong Kong.

He says: "Our fishing fleet of about 1,000 junks and trawlers of all sorts is beginning to be modernised in design and management. Some have even installed radar in the last two or three years.

"As the fleet modernises the catch is increasing but the kind of catch isn't as suitable as it once was for Cheung Chau restaurants. The number of seafood companies is dropping. The local

seafood companies that are left concentrate on buying shrimps and other high quality and more expensive fish." He says: "About 90% of the catch is now sold, not in Cheung Chau, but at the Aberdeen and Cheungshawan fish markets. But we do have six or seven family-sized factories producing dried salt fish. The industry is declining mainly because the catch of suitable fish for drying is dropping. It's seasonal. All our salt fish are sun-dried. No chemicals are used in our production." Kwong Ping-yau says Cheung Chau's peak season for visitors is the summer holiday months of June to September. "That's the time they come and spend. The ferries may be full at weekends in other months of the year but the visitors then tend to just walk around. They don't spend nearly as much. In the height of the peak season Cheung Chau could take \$100,000 a day."

He says most visitors swim and eat. They stay a few hours. But some do stay overnight. The Warwick Hotel has 70 rooms and is doing well this summer. A double room costs \$300 on weekdays and \$400 at weekends.

"Anybody who owns bungalow-type accommodation can rent it in the summer. A 350 sq. ft. flat costs about \$300 a night. It can accommodate 6-10 people. Cheung Chau gets a steady income from its visitors in the summer season but what it needs is income all the year round," he says.

Kwong Ping-yau surveys Cheung Chau's other income-earning industries:

— Shrimp paste: He says there are two family factories. Production relies heavily on the weather because the paste is sun-dried. The product is much sort after.

— Potteries: There are four establishments. Each employs about 30 workers. They paint and glaze pottery shells sent from Hong Kong. They are family businesses.







— Handbags: Two factories, employing 30-40 workers assemble pre-cut components and add the cosmetics.

— Playing Cards: Two factories make them for export, largely to Singapore and Malaysia. Production reached a peak in 1975-80. Now demand is down.

— Shipyards: Eight are building junks, trawlers and smaller craft. Each yard employs 3-15 workers.

Next Kwong Ping-yau speaks about the Cheung Chau infrastructure. He says the island has good supplies of water (drawn from Shek Pik on Lantau) and now power. Telephones are in every household where housewives and their daughters are often looking for jobs.

He says while the roads are not suitable for motor vehicles the innovation of small motorised carts is good for the economy. They save labour in moving construction materials, for instance. He admits they create some noise and could be a danger. "But how can I object when they add a more efficient element to the economy."

He says Cheung Chau has a European expatriate population of about 70, fewer than last year. Some have objected to the motorised carts disturbing their sleep. But Kwong Ping-yau asks: "What are they doing sleeping

between 9 and 5 o'clock?" He says they haven't given him an answer to that question.

The rural committee chairman says it's his job to look after the best interests of the indigenous residents first. But he's told expatriates to come to him if they've got any complaints. He'll do what he can for them.

He says Cheung Chau needs a better hospital and meanwhile it certainly needs the controversial helicopter pad for hospital emergency cases. He says

the island community also needs a community hall, an indoor games centre, a modern market and a government secondary school.

The Medical and Health Department says St. John's Hospital on Cheung Chau is a district hospital within the regionally planned medical and health services. It receives patients whose condition doesn't warrant direct referral to Hong Kong's more sophisticated regional hospitals. The Department doesn't rule out the eventual upgrading of St. John's. The helicopter pad is to complement the existing system, enabling fast evacuation where necessary of referred patients to regional hospitals.

But Kwong Ping-yau agrees a lot of the social infrastructure has improved in recent years. Getting street lighting was slow but now it's there, he says. He expects work on a secondary school and a modern market to begin next year. The indoor games centre may not begin until 1988.

Kwong Ping-yau has all the statistics about Cheung Chau at his fingertips. For instance, he says Cheung Chau disposes of 500 bins of litter each day. He should know. He's on Hong Kong Anti-Litter Board and helps with the Keep Clean campaign.

He says Cheung Chau doesn't have much in common with other islands in the Islands District. But it does do some business with Lantau. We sell them our vegetables and fish. "They come here to stock up on all the household products people buy for their daily needs."

He says Cheung Chau has no commercial relations with Lamma Island. □



# Lamma wants an industrial zone, not just greenery

The picture of Lamma Island as Chou Yu-tong paints it is anything but cheering. As chairman of the Lamma South Rural Committee and ex-officio member of the Islands District Board representing Lamma and Po Toi Islands, he spelt out Lamma islanders' disappointment with the slow progress of infrastructural developments.

Water supply is a point at issue. Tap water was only introduced last year to the 12,000-odd Lamma population, but water pipes have yet to reach five villages in Lamma South where villagers must still cook and wash with well water. The Water Supplies Department has turned down applications for tap water supplies to those villages on grounds that the terrain and water pressure are unfavourable for transmission pipes construction, and that the population concerned is too small to rationalise the project.

The water problem certainly has had enormous impact on the quality of life and on the whole spectrum of economic activities on the island, the Rural Committee chairman said. This is reflected in a heavy concentration on primary activities on the island while manufacturing and tourist activities are much less significant.

Lamma is geographically divided into Lamma North and Lamma South roughly at Lo Tik Wan. The hub of manufacturing activities in Lamma North is Yung Shue Wan where family-run glove finishing and plastic toy processing factories operate. Those factories each employs 20 to 30 workers depending on order situation.

Factories in Lamma South concentrate in Picnic Bay where two cement works, one quarry and almost 300 fish rearing grounds operate. The two cement works are basically wholesalers who import and repack cement from Japan and the Philippines to supply to the local construction sector. Much of the repacking is now done by machines and each factory employs less than 20 people. The quarry has a workforce amounting to several hundred supplying both to the government and the private sector. The 300 fish rearing grounds together form the biggest single

fish rearing site of its kind in Hong Kong, and provides urban Hong Kong with saltwater fish of various descriptions. The majority of the fish rearing business is family-operated, with only a few large-sized corporate investments.

Around Yung Shue Wan and Picnic Bay are about 10 seafood restaurants mainly catering for tourists plus a handful of grocers. Lamma has no hotels or proper bungalows for holiday makers. There are fairly popular beaches like Tung Wo Wan and Sham Wan, both in Lamma South, but poor lodging facilities have discouraged tourists from staying on the island.

## Farming

Outside Picnic Bay and Yung Shue Wan the main occupation is farming, mainly vegetable growing. Settlement pattern is rural, with most islanders living in village houses while the several thousand fish-rearing folk around Picnic Bay dwell in kampong-like constructions above water.

Electricity on Lamma has always been supplied by Hong Kong Electric Company via transmission cables from Hong Kong Island and, beginning last year, also from the new power station on Lamma itself. The power station is both oil-and-coal fired, and in the initial stage of operation has been criticised by islanders on Lamma North for air pollution. Chou Yu-tong believes that the power station was conceived more as a substitute for one originally planned in North Point than to improve services for Lamma islanders.

Chou Yu-tong is a subcontractor in electrical fixture works and employs 10 to 30 workers depending on market situation. The works he undertakes include laying electric cables in underground sites and in new buildings, both on Hong Kong Island and on Lamma. But commitments in the Rural Committee and the District Board have kept him busy, so the day-to-day operation of his business has been left to an assistant.

Land use is seen as the major block in the way of Lamma's economic develop-

ment according to Chou Yu-tong. The government has stated its intentions to preserve Lamma as a "greenery zone" without allotting land for industries despite islanders' wishes for land specified for industrial usage. He said that government restrictions on land use have prevented many small manufacturers on the island such as glove finishers from setting up proper factories while the government, on the other hand, has suggested that applications from companies of substantial size for industrial land on Lamma will be considered.

Lamma islanders consider such policies inequitable and are against their hopes for more relaxed land use measures. "We islanders only wish to boost our manufacturing industries. There is the labour and there is the need for more economic activities. After all, Lamma is the second largest outer island. It is hard to believe how primitive and neglected our infrastructure is," he said.

A case in point is transportation. There are no paved motorways on the entire island. Islanders must walk on unpaved, often hilly footpaths, which has seriously affect communications and transportation within the island. A walk from Lamma South to Lamma North often takes as long as three hours, while small motorised handcarts are the only means of transporting goods.

Lamma's link with urban Hong Kong was dealt a severe blow last year when the Hong Kong and Yaumatei Ferry Company cut down ferry services for rationalisation reasons. More islanders have since turned to kaidos (motorised junks) which link Picnic Bay with Aberdeen: a 45-minute ride that is faster than the Yaumatei ferry. Daily foodstuffs and household products are also transported from Aberdeen to Picnic Bay via kaidos.

To Chou Yu-tong the District Board is an important body where Lamma's problems can be articulated. He looks forward to more government attention to the quality of life of his 12,000 fellow islanders. □

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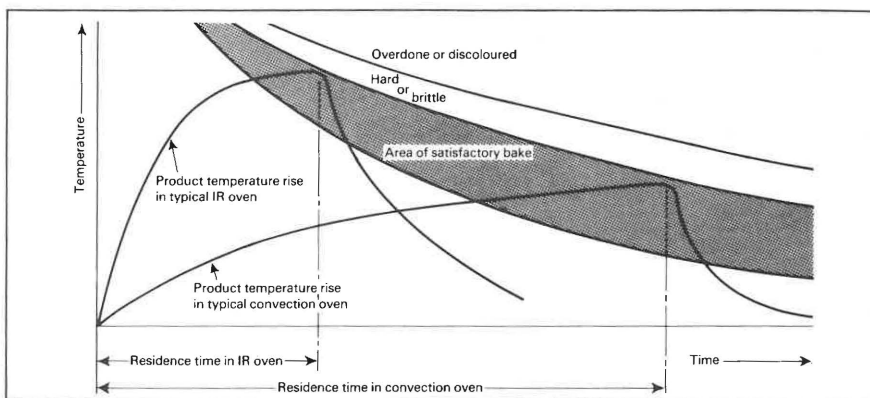
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Calibration ...

# Industry Department's new Laboratory opens in October

A big real estate agent's sign across the expensive-looking, brown polished facade of the former Carrian Centre at 151 Gloucester Road proclaims: "Offices and Shops to Let". It has been there for some time for reasons some might think are obvious.

But the Hong Kong Government has had no qualms about moving in. The Immigration Department has premises with its own entrance. The Television and Entertainment Authority has a floor. So does the New Territories Development Department. A rather special Government tenant occupies the sixth floor. It is the Industry Department's new Hong Kong Government Standards and Calibration Laboratory which becomes a basic part of the Hong Kong industrial infrastructure when it officially opens about next October.

The Government is spending an initial \$15 million on the laboratory after looking high and low for suitable premises. About \$11.6 million is being spent on equipping the laboratory with the world's finest instrumentation money can buy.

In current Phase I of the laboratory's development it already employs a small administrative staff and 12 technical staff including professional engineers from the universities and technicians from the Polytechnic. In Phase II that begins when the laboratory opens the technical staff will double. In a future Phase III the laboratory will have nearly 40 technical staff.

Brian Tyler, who graduated in engineering from the University of Wales and now has a string of four professional titles behind his name, heads the lab-

oratory. He's an instrumentation engineer who spent a lot of his working life with the United Kingdom Central Electricity Generating Board. He worked on precision instrumentation in nuclear power stations and lectured on similar subjects at the Leicester Polytechnic.

Because of his working background Brian Tyler's appointment is appropriate. A lot of the work of the new laboratory will concern electrical measurements. He's all for nuclear generation and still interests himself in the research work in the U.K., the United States and Europe on the development of a fusion reactor. He thinks burning coal and oil for electricity generation is in general a terrible waste of natural resources. He says they ought to be used to extract their chemical by-products. Brian Tyler came to Hong Kong to work for the Water Supplies Department. He was an instrumentation engineer at the Lok On Pai desalter which, he says, at that time was the world's biggest. He explains Lok On Pai helped Hong Kong over its water shortage before High Island Dam could be completed. He says it was built for that purpose and he defends the cost of the water it produced by saying it was 150 times cheaper than the bottled water sold in our supermarkets.

## Planning

After Lok On Pai, Brian Tyler worked for several years as a senior electrical engineer at the Department's Argyle Street office. He says the Water Supplies Department is one of Hong

Kong's largest electricity consumers. He joined the Industry Department in November 1981 and began planning the laboratory.

Very early in 1982 the Industry Department publicised that Hong Kong was going to have the laboratory and it did an industrial survey asking local industries how it could best help. This survey followed up the C.H. Dix consultancy report which the Government commissioned in 1978 from the U.K. National Physical Laboratory and the 1980 Sir Frederick Warner report of Hong Kong's Scientific and Technological Resources.

The 1978 Dix report endorsed views then being widely expressed that it was time Hong Kong had a Standards and Calibration Laboratory of its own and the report outlined a possible structure for its organisation. The 1982 survey found there was a broad demand from industries for the new facilities.

Brian Tyler says: "We had to make sure what we planned catered for the needs of those industries. We chased them all up in the survey and we talked to people. We looked at their own facilities. The response of manufacturers was enthusiastic."

He says: "Of course, no manufacturer himself could afford to spend the sort of money the Government has now outlaid. Nor, would they spend more on upgrading the instrumentation as it may eventually become necessary. The equipment we've got is the best in the world."

"Besides, we looked for nine months to find suitable accommodation. We found it in late 1982. Fitting it out be-



*Automatic calibration of a digital multimeter in the low-frequency laboratory*

gan in May-June, 1983 and took until February, 1984.

Brian Tyler says finding the equipment worldwide was another problem. Much of it is unique and sophisticated. It has been found in the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Australia and even some in Denmark. Mainly it has come from the U.S. and the U.K.

Part of the procurement problem was that traditional manufacturers of what was required had ceased production of bench-mark equipment. In one case a source for one instrument system hasn't yet been found. On the other hand the laboratory has been able to acquire from America one automatic calibrator that is the only measuring instrument of its kind in Southeast Asia.

"It's been something like as if the Rolls Royce had gone out of production and you were still looking for the latest model," Brian Tyler says. "Besides, we have had to contend with lengthy manufacturing periods and extended primary calibration periods in standard laboratories around the world.

"Overseas laboratories are doing the pre-calibration for us of the instruments we have bought. This means long procurement times of up to one and a half years. In one case we are still waiting for one system after 22 months. Pre-calibration is quite expensive too."

In the new laboratory Brian Tyler and his technicians live in a different climate to the rest of us in Hong Kong.

Part of the cost of setting up the laboratory has been spent on installing additional equipment to complement the commercial airconditioning system. The temperature is maintained on a 24-hour basis around the year at  $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the relative humidity is kept at  $45\% \pm 2\%$ .

That consistent ideal climate is, of course, for the delicate instruments. But the staff in the laboratory areas benefit. They enjoy one or two other advantages.

### **No dust**

Entry into the laboratory is controlled via air-sealed doors and precautions are taken to ensure contamination by dust, etc. is kept to a minimum. The airconditioners have fine dust filters. You can't eat or drink on the job. There's a no-smoking rule. Staff and visitors don't wear their street shoes. They don slippers. It's something like entering a scientific, rather than a religious, temple.

The Standards and Calibration Laboratory is in a way an edifice dedicated to the service of our increasingly industrially-sophisticated manufacturers and to the Government's own many requirements. Its deity is quality assurance in what Hong Kong manufactures export and it is after all, our exports that lead the local economy and, both directly and indirectly, fill all our rice bowls.

The Japanese have tended to be the world's leaders in quality assurance concepts and many countries are now

following them. A current campaign in Britain seeks wider adoption of the concepts.

So Hong Kong isn't that far behind. In fact, it could be ahead of most.

Brian Tyler says the laboratory won't do actual products testing. There are now in Hong Kong about 20 commercial products testing laboratories in the private sector doing everything from mechanical and electronics to textiles and clothing testing. But that testing could not necessarily be all that accurate without a Standards and Calibration Laboratory behind them to calibrate their equipment using instruments pre-calibrated abroad.

"When they want their existing equipment calibrated and it involves electronics, as most of it does, then we can do it for them and give them a certificate. It's not going to be a free service. We will charge a fee. But it won't be expensive. The Government wants to make our laboratory attractive for them all to use it."

The concept of quality control in manufacturing has grown out of the increasing demand of buyers that products be made to their specifications. Hong Kong, in its industrial evolution, became a big volume producer of consumer items to foreign market specifications in the spectacular period of its growth from 1960 to 1978 when the economy grew annually by an average 9% in real terms compared with a world trade growth rate of 6%.

Even as late as 1978 however Hong Kong's industrial base was narrow. About 68% of its export earnings then came from textiles and clothing, electrical and electronic goods and toys and plastic products. Quota restrictions on textiles and clothing awakened the community to the need for a broader base.

As a result of public opinion and Government monitoring the then Governor Sir Murray (now Lord) MacLehose appointed an Advisory Committee on Diversification, chaired by now Chief Secretary, Sir Philip Haddon-Cave. It was required to study ways to facilitate the further and more rapid development of the process whereby Hong Kong's resources could be continually redeployed in response to shifting market conditions, to changes in availability and the relative costs of the factors of production (land, labour and capital) and to technological innovations. The Committee examined the development of the manufacturing industries.

Evidence pointed to diversification in both the range and quality of what was produced. For instance, it found in the case of electrical and electronic goods there had been a marked shift away from assembly of simple transistor radios to a wide range of consumer electronics and electrical components.

But the committee also found scope for further diversification. There was, for instance, no evidence to suggest that within existing product groups limits had been reached in the process of moving upmarket or that market saturation, in that sense, had set in.

The committee indeed found Hong Kong manufacturers had moved upmarket and had been successful in adapting to changes in world demand. Nevertheless, it was concerned with the question whether or not the speed with which manufacturers could respond might be hindered in any way by factors beyond their control.

### Back-up

The possible effect of Government policies on this diversification process was examined by the committee in detail. It was not, in essence, concerned with how the economy might diversify but whether or not existing policies could be modified or replaced to facilitate and stimulate the diversification process.

Among the many factors considered was the Government's attitude to industrial development in providing technical back-up services and industrial support facilities. It found, in ad-



*Automatic oscilloscope calibration system in the radio frequency laboratory*

ditional to a possible technical inadequacy of certain supporting industries, Hong Kong's efforts to move upmarket might also be inhibited by the lack of technical back-up services for manufacturing industries as a whole.

Technical back-up services are regarded as an essential part of the manufacture of sophisticated products (for example, electrical, electronic and engineering-based products and components). They include testing of materials, components and products, quality certification of finished products and the calibration of measuring instruments and systems. And, of course, the maintenance of measurement standards against which calibration services can compare their testing equipment.

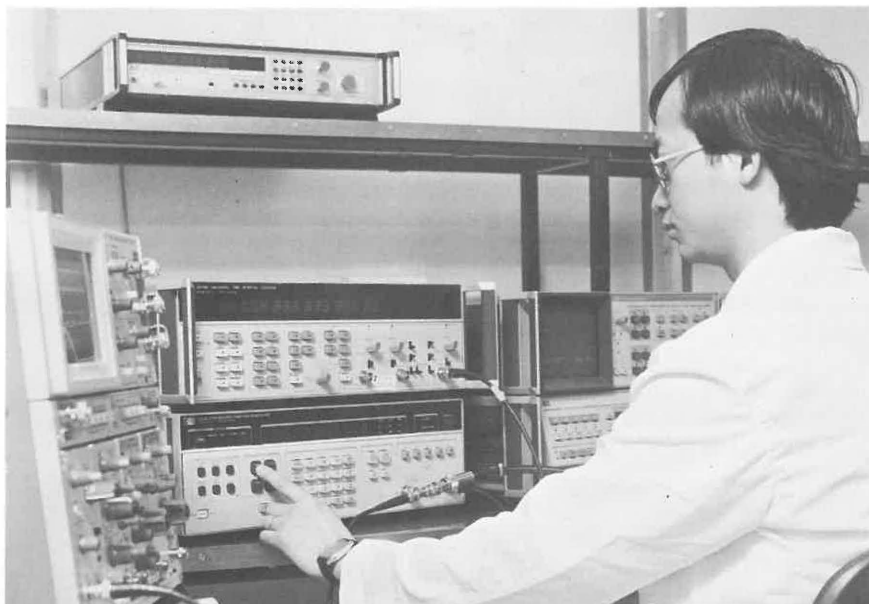
Industrial support facilities are defined as those services that include industrial research and development, technology transfer, technical and technology information services and facilities to provide education and promotion in quality assurance.

What the Committee on Diversification found was that as Hong Kong manufacturers moved up market they were increasingly subjected to the requirements of overseas importers for products that met rigid specifications in standards of performance and quality, as well as requirements on consumer safety and environmental protection. In some cases the requirements were, in fact, based on statutory or mandatory specifications.

The committee noted that the difficulties being encountered were clearly demonstrated by Hong Kong manufacturers of electrical and electronic products. The manufacturers were coping but the difficulties were increasing and their costs rising.

The larger and more advanced firms, owned and controlled overseas, sent their reference standards and samples from their parent organisations. This was slow and expensive. The larger local companies attempted to maintain the integrity of their measurements by buying new instruments and by returning them to their suppliers for maintenance and re-calibration. It was inconvenient and costly.

Such companies had moved to products incorporating relatively advanced technology through heavy investment in capital equipment. But the committee found their managements considered they were inhibited from



*Calibration of a signal generator inside the screened room of the radio frequency laboratory*



moving into further advanced technological product areas mainly because Hong Kong's technical back-up services were inadequate.

The Diversification Committee also found such services would benefit many other industries, besides those making electrical and electronics products. They included the utilities, air transport maintenance firms, telecommunications organisations and Govern-

ment departments using electrical and electronics apparatus.

The Advisory Committee on Diversification presented its report in November, 1979. It made 47 recommendations many of which have been since implemented creating a whole new industrial infrastructure. Recommendation 37 said:

*"The Government should aim to establish as soon as practicable a prim-*

*ary standards laboratory. The Government should also aim to establish comparability of Hong Kong primary standards with those established elsewhere and to devise a system for the accreditation and supervision of secondary level calibration laboratories."*

The new Hong Kong Standards and Calibration Laboratory now largely implements that recommendation. □

## Calibration ...

# What the new lab will do for you

### What the Laboratory will Do

In making the decision for its establishment, the Government outlined the main functions of the laboratory as:-

- i) to maintain local reference standards of measurement traceable to international primary standards and to contribute towards the development and improvement of these standards geared to the relevant needs of Hong Kong;
- ii) to provide a calibration service to manufacturing and service industries, government departments, universities and technical institutes;
- iii) to provide type approval and appraisal facilities for precision measuring equipment; and
- iv) the dissemination of knowledge and information concerning measurement standards, techniques and practices.

It was further recognised that there were several administrative and technical advantages for the facility to be Government owned and operated, as it is in most countries because:-

- i) local measurement standards must be traceable to international primary standards and such work is usually dealt with at Government level;
- ii) international co-operation in the field of calibration is generally at the inter-governmental level;
- iii) Government was likely to be an important user of the facilities; and
- iv) Government would be well placed to guarantee impartiality and reliability of the service provided, so as to obtain international recognition of the laboratory.

The role of the laboratory in acting as a convenient link between existing laboratories and overseas primary standards laboratories will provide the crucial traceability for our measurement standards and give confidence to our measurement capability and accuracy.

### Laboratory Accommodation

The area is divided into four main laboratories covering the following fields of measurement,

- i) D.C. measurements
- ii) A.C. low frequency measurements
- iii) R.F. & Microwave measurements
- iv) Temperature measurement

Comprehensive calibration services in the various measurement areas will be introduced in a phased programme of development. A servicing and maintenance facility, administration offices, library, conference room and stores are also included in the complex.

### Weights and Measures

With the introduction of new legislation relating to trade and the environment, there will be a statutory requirement to prove that measurements are made with equipment which has been correctly calibrated by reference to measurements standards which are themselves traceable to internationally accepted standards. So we are very aware that establishing the correct 'traceability' of our measurement standards is crucial to the measurement system we are developing in Hong Kong.

### Future development

The laboratory has been planned initially with a view to providing an urgently needed technical back-up service for industry and other users in the field of electrical and electronic standards and measurements. In this respect, although 'targeted' for the electrical/electronic industry, the laboratory is expected to provide a service for a broad range of industries and other organisations since the use of electrical/electronic based measuring equipment pervades the whole structure of modern society.

In the Dix report and as a result of the more recent industrial survey, considerable interest and demand was shown in a number of non-electrical measurement areas such as mechanical measurements, illumination and optical measurements, ... etc. This has generated discussion with the private sector regarding provision of such measurement standards. However further evaluation is necessary of the exact need, levels of measurement, accuracy requirements, ... etc., together with the correct timing for the possible introduction of these additional standards.

The laboratory should provide Hong Kong with a high quality measurement standards and calibration facility which will be reviewed and developed as necessary to meet Hong Kong's needs at the local and international level for measurement standards and precision measurements. □

## The In-tray

### New members

Eleven members joined the Chamber in August:-

Able Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd.  
Armstrong Trading Company  
Central Resources  
Chiquita International Trading Co. Ltd.  
Concept Developments Ltd.  
Daryanani Textiles & Agencies  
E & E Company  
Kowloon Eastern Haberdashery Co. Ltd.  
Tetrira Co. Ltd.  
Wheeling Textiles Ltd.  
Win-Chance Metal Factory Ltd.



David Howells MP (centre) a former UK Minister for the Environment, met Chamber Chairman, Jack Tang (right) and Acting Director Harry Garlick during Mr. Howells' visit to Hong Kong in August to acquaint himself with local feeling on the 1997 arrangements. David Howells discussed with Jack Tang the latter's recent visit to Beijing and his meeting with Deng Xiaoping.



Dr. R. Amat (centre right) foreign trade adviser to the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry met on July 16 Ernest Leong, assistant Chamber director for trade. Dr. Amat was accompanied by Adolfo Garcia of Banco de Vizcaya who is a member of the Madrid Chamber's European Area Committee and the Spanish Consul General in Hong Kong.

A trade delegation from the Japanese city of Gamagori visited the Chamber on July 24 and met Simon Lee, chairman of the Chamber's Japan, Taiwan and Korea Committee. The visiting delegation was led by the Mayor of Gamagori City (centre left). With Simon Lee (centre right) is Ernest Leong, assistant Chamber director for trade, on Mr. Lee's right.



# Trade in Progress

## Hong Kong Overall Merchandise Trade (HK\$M)

	Jan.-May 1984	Jan.-May 1983	% Change
Imports	86,179	61,596	+40
Domestic Exports	50,275	34,241	+47
Re-Exports	30,469	19,586	+56
Total Exports	80,744	53,827	+50
Total Trade	166,923	115,423	+45
Balance of Trade	-5,436	-7,769	
Visible Gap as % of Total Trade	6.31	12.61	

## Imports : Major Suppliers (HK\$M)

	Jan.-May 1984	Jan.-May 1983
China	21,957	14,200
Japan	19,941	14,000
USA	9,362	7,142
Taiwan	6,380	4,310
Singapore	4,600	3,622
UK	3,566	2,937
South Korea	2,736	1,700
Fed. Rep. of Germany	2,007	1,640
Switzerland	1,385	1,161
Australia	1,306	877

## Imports : Major Groups (HK\$M)

	Jan.-May 1984	Jan.-May 1983
Raw materials	39,576	25,398
Consumer goods	22,011	16,640
Capital goods	12,003	8,234
Foodstuffs	8,119	7,143
Fuels	4,470	4,181

## Domestic Exports : Major Markets (HK\$M)

	Jan.-May 1984	Jan.-May 1983
USA	22,179	13,669
UK	3,730	2,641
China	3,652	1,988
Fed. Rep. of Germany	3,619	2,602
Japan	1,858	1,298
Canada	1,605	1,193
Australia	1,413	877
Singapore	1,089	808
Netherlands	889	704
Switzerland	774	581

## Domestic Exports : Major Products (HK\$M)

	Jan.-May 1984	Jan.-May 1983
Clothing	16,671	11,216
Textiles	3,646	2,443
Toys, dolls and games	3,487	2,657
Watches	2,403	2,136
Electronic components for computer	2,065	957
Radios	1,691	1,192
Electric fans	1,057	565
Hairdryers, curlers and curling tong heaters	603	452
Footwear	440	274
Handbags	404	296



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

	Jan.-May 1984	Jan.-May 1983
China	8,280	3,391
USA	4,609	2,712
Taiwan	2,009	1,158
Singapore	1,919	1,649
Japan	1,837	1,043
Indonesia	1,604	1,759
South Korea	1,414	913
Macau	952	716
Australia	547	299
Thailand	527	417

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

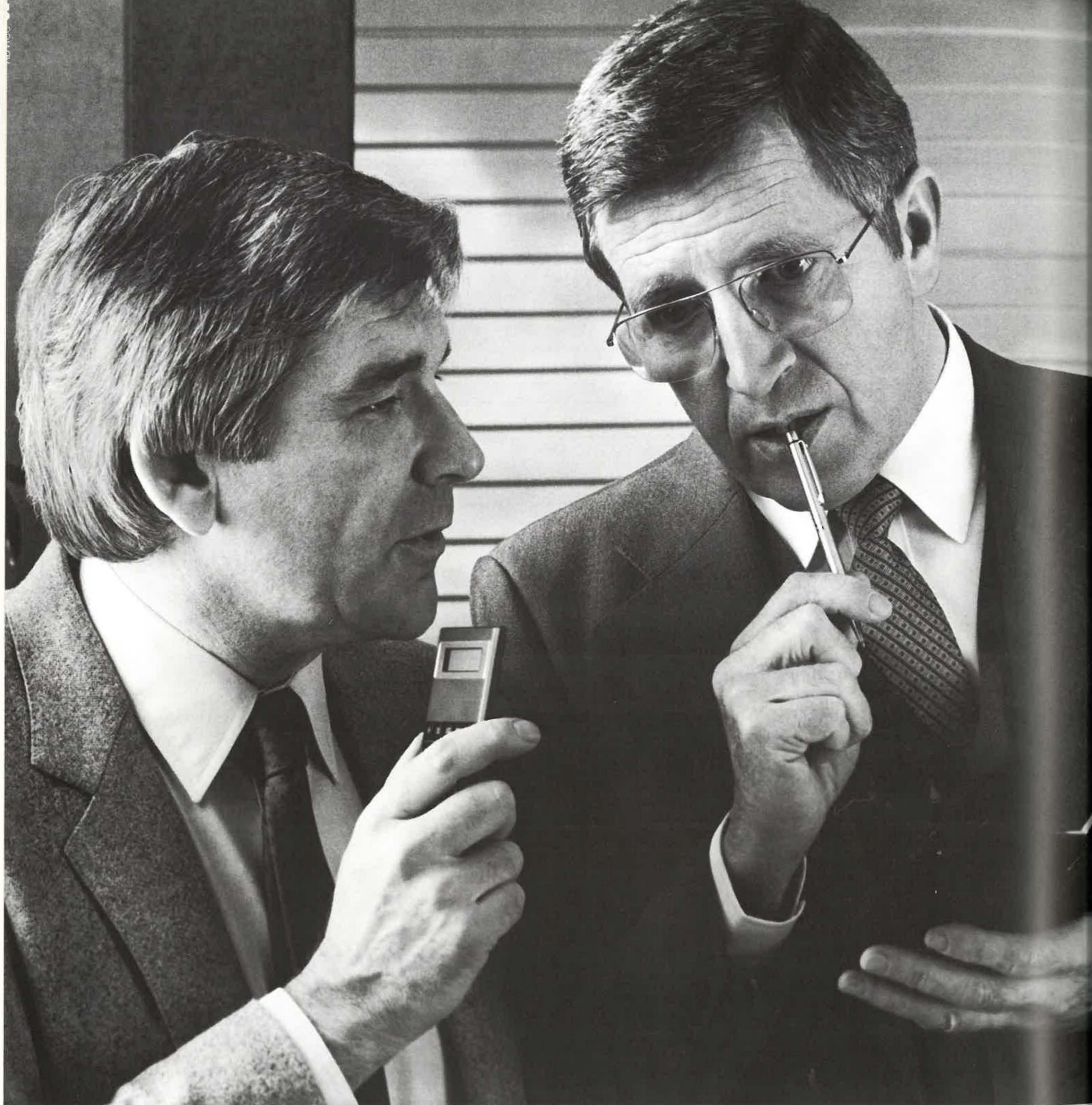
	Jan.-May 1984	Jan.-May 1983
Textiles	4,647	2,657
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and electrical parts	3,064	1,530
Chemicals and related products	2,601	1,830
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2,537	1,550
Crude materials, inedible except fuels	2,156	1,344
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, watches and clocks	1,914	1,523
Food	1,789	1,257
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,199	959

## Values and volume - monthly progress (HK\$M)

	Imports		Domestic Exports		Re-exports		Total Trade
	\$M	Quantum Index (1981:100)	\$M	Quantum Index (1981:100)	\$M	Quantum Index (1981:100)	\$M
1981	138,375	100	80,423	100	41,739	100	260,537
1982	142,893	98	83,032	97	44,353	97	270,278
1983	175,442	129	104,405	132	56,294	139	336,142
Monthly Average 1983	14,620		8,700		4,691		28,011
Jan. 1984	15,899	108	10,791	130	5,976	133	32,666
Feb.	14,748	99	6,822	81	5,092	111	26,662
Mar.	18,144	120	10,503	124	6,654	143	35,301
Apr.	18,529	122	10,450	122	6,090	129	35,069
May	18,869		11,712		6,662		37,243

## Area Comparison (HK\$M)

	Imports Jan.-May 1984	Domestic Exports Jan.-May 1984	Re-exports Jan.-May 1984
Asia (excluding China)	38,574	5,746	12,225
China	21,957	3,652	8,280
West Europe	11,869	12,131	1,946
(EEC)	9,663	10,020	1,549
North America	9,848	23,806	4,966
Australia	1,306	1,413	547
Africa	766	833	750
Middle East	566	1,501	1,158
Latin America	530	560	352
Rest of World	763	633	245



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the Swiss connection ..



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### **The Swiss connection ...**

## **Switzerland ranks 3rd among HK's European trading partners**

Switzerland last year ranked 11th in value terms (10th in 1982) among Hong Kong's top 15 trading partners. The total two-way trade represented only 1.6% of Hong Kong's total overall trade but nevertheless it was a welcome contribution.

Trade with the Swiss increased 20.5% in value in 1983 compared with an overall increase of 16% with the nine EEC countries. But the total value of trade with Switzerland was higher than all other European countries except the United Kingdom (which made a 5% total trade contribution that increased by 14% in 1983) and West Germany (4% and 19%).

Total trade with Switzerland in 1983 was \$5,463 million, an increase in value terms on the previous year of

\$929 million. The Swiss enjoyed a favourable trade balance.

Hong Kong's imports from Switzerland were \$3,287 million. Hong Kong's domestic exports were \$1,660 million and re-exports \$515 million, making a total of \$2,176 million.

Imports from Switzerland in 1983 were up 23% on 1982. Hong Kong's domestic exports increased 20% and re-exports 6%. Total exports were up 17%.

Total merchandise trade performance with the Swiss didn't match the remarkable increases in value terms with, say, the Irish Republic (71%) nor with the Netherlands (31%). But Hong Kong's total trade with the Irish Republic was only \$162 million and with the Netherlands, \$2,787 million.

Switzerland is thus Hong Kong's third largest trading partner in Europe, after the United Kingdom and West Germany. But the total trade is small compared with Hong Kong's total trade with the United States, China and Japan and only roughly a third of the value of trade with the U.K. and a little more than that figure with West Germany.

Nevertheless, the Hong Kong-Switzerland trade connection remains most valuable and encouraging. The high rate of increase is on more significant total annual value than most of Hong Kong's trading partners in Europe. And that growth is continuing in 1984.

In the first five months of 1984 imports from Switzerland climbed a further 22%. Hong Kong's domestic ex-







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ports to the Swiss rose 32% and re-exports 40%. Total exports to the Swiss were up 34% (double the 1983 increase). The trade gap in 1984 thus looks like narrowing.

This seems to put Hong Kong's 1983 litigious row with some Swiss watch-makers in a different perspective. With settlement seems to have come better understanding and more orderly arrangements. Anyhow, it doesn't seem to have been more than "water-off-a-duck's-back" to Hong Kong's trade relationship with the Swiss in everything other than watches.

### Increases

The classification in imports from Switzerland that includes watches and parts in the first five months of 1984 increased 16% on a 26% increase in 1983. The import classification accounts for more than half Swiss imports.

But more significant increases in imports from Switzerland have been recorded in the wide-ranging classifications connected with the chemical industry which is the second most important in the Swiss economy to its machinery and metals industry. Dyeing, tanning and colouring imports were up 52% and inorganic chemicals up 54%.

Textiles and leather machinery were up 73% and general industrial machinery up 47%. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products increased 13% on a 60% increase in 1983. Jewellery was also up 33%.

### Hong Kong Trade with Switzerland (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Apr. 1984	1983	1982
Imports from Switzerland	1083.45	3287.03	2669.38
Domestic export to Switzerland	591.25	1660.62	1378.25
Re-exports to Switzerland	209.87	515.58	485.73
Total exports to Switzerland	801.12	2176.20	1863.98
Total trade with Switzerland	1884.57	5463.23	4533.36

But direct imports are not the whole story of the Swiss trade connection with Hong Kong. Swiss firms in Hong Kong include a number of multi-nationals, like Nestle. Their imports into Hong Kong don't necessarily come from Switzerland.

Other Swiss multi-nationals, like Ciba-Geigy (in chemicals and pharmaceuticals) and BBC Brown-Boveri (in power generation and many other electrical and electronic items) maintain regional headquarters in Hong Kong because it is in the geographical centre of the world's fastest economic growth area. Schindler (lifts) has a joint venture with Jardines that includes manufacturing in China and marketing companies as far afield as Australia.

Three major Swiss banks have branch offices in Hong Kong's financial centre. They are engaged in regional interbank business in addition to trade financing and the domestic market. Zurich, itself, is a major European financial centre and its reputation for secrecy, though not absolute, tends to attract some of the wealth of Hong Kong into numbered accounts.

Switzerland has many similarities with Hong Kong. Both have practically no natural resources except their hard-

working populations that are both about 5.5 million. But the Swiss have been in the business of free market mechanisms and free enterprise a lot longer than Hong Kong. The Swiss have accumulated more upmarket know-how and many of its big firms spend heavily on research and development and they do their own marketing around the world.

### Clothing

Hong Kong annually exports to Switzerland about \$1 billion in domestically manufactured clothing. It also exports about one quarter of that amount in value terms of watches and watch parts and nearly as much in jewellery.

The Swiss export the same items to Hong Kong. They are in much smaller quantities but they are at the top end of the industrial and retail domestic markets. Swiss chemical companies help Hong Kong upgrade the quality of its textiles exports. Switzerland buys some fabrics and yarns from Hong Kong. It also buys re-exports from China in the same fields that Hong Kong itself sells to the Swiss.

There are over 80 wholly-owned or joint-venture Swiss companies in Hong Kong. They are primarily in the services sector. They make a more significant contribution to the Hong Kong economy than is shown in the two-way trade figures and they help train key local personnel.

The overall structure of the commercial relationship and the Swiss more sophisticated upmarket edge on Hong Kong in all probability also give the Swiss a more favourable balance of payments with Hong Kong than the merchandise trade figures may show. □

	1979	1980	1981	1982
	(Billions of Swiss Francs)			
Exports	56.0	62.6	69.1	69.4
Government Consumption	20.8	22.0	23.9	26.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	34.6	40.5	44.6	45.3
Increase in Stocks	3.3	5.8	2.5	1.9
Private Consumption	100.7	108.0	115.7	121.9
Less: Imports	-56.8	-68.6	-70.9	-68.7
Gross Domestic Product	158.5	170.3	184.8	196.0
New Factor Income from Abroad	6.6	7.0	8.9	9.5
Gross National Expenditure = GNP	165.2	177.3	194.5	205.5
National Income, Market Prices	148.5	159.4	174.9	185.1
Gross Domestic Product 1980 Prices	162.8	170.3	172.8	170.7

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Swiss Francs per U.S. Dollar	1.66	1.67	1.96	2.03

Population (1982)	6.4 million
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The Swiss connection ...

# Triumph for traditional way to express time

Fundamental changes have come about at the European Watch, Clock and Jewellery Fair, held for the 12th consecutive year in Basle (April 5-12, 1984). It has now become a specialist trade show, totally independent of the Swiss Industries Fair, held earlier in the year for a shorter period. Yet it remains open to the general public.

This new approach has obviously satisfied the watch and jewellery industries: exhibitors have registered in greater numbers than ever: more than 1,550 this year, from 18 countries. They have over 100,000 sq. m. (over 328,000 sq. ft.) of total floorspace on which to display their wares.

Swiss exhibitors are there in strength, too (+13% over 1983) — a total of 491: 279 representing the watch industry, 83 manufacturing jewellers and 129 from the related industries.

**Watchmaking:** new developments in quartz watches. Last year, Swiss watch manufacturers had introduced an impressive number of new quartz designs at the Fair, giving quartz watch output enough impetus to overtake mechanical watch production. This year, they are rounding out their product lines and staking out stronger positions in the mid-range and low-priced segments of the market — where production runs are largest.

Strong believers in and promoters of analogue quartz timepieces, those with dial and hands, Swiss watchmakers are today savouring a long-awaited triumph — the traditional way of expressing the time has consolidated its lead in a majority of markets including the industry's most important ones. The new models introduced at Basle this year provide a convincing demonstration that the analogue mode is absolutely compatible with the design and production of multifunction timepieces: with a complete calendar, moon-phases, universal time, alarm and chronograph — and astonishing new display technologies are on the way.

New items introduced this year include very high precision watches incorporating a thermometer-quartz rate governor (variation 0.03 sec./day), ring-shaped sub-assemblies that turn standard quartz movements into alarm watches, along with new casing systems and components allowing volume production of very attractively priced quality wristwatches.

**Watch styling:** a decisive asset. Industry observers are immediately struck by the amount of styling research which Swiss watchmakers have invested in. Every manufacturer has done his best to give his product lines distinctive looks. Some collections present strict,

unadorned designs whose top surface is entirely protected by a plate of scratch-resistant sapphire crystal. Elsewhere, dials are framed by all sorts of decorative elements claws, cables, tiny cylinders. Everywhere, dials dominate styling: larger, more elaborate, often coloured — but never banal. Top-of-the-line designs, however, tend to display a more classic spirit.



New materials, from titanium and a variety of light-metal alloys to synthetics play an important role in the design of this year's entries. The same holds true for advanced manufacturing and decorative techniques: vacuum metallisation, ultra-resistant alloy fabrication, novel surface treatment methods. Water-resistance systems have benefited from further improvements and, combined with Switzerland's latest crop of extra-thin movements, enable the industry to turn out extremely slim, sleek yet perfectly protected timepieces.

One trend much in evidence this year at the European Fair combines "aesthetic" and "technical" aspects of watch-



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making: dials featuring a "grand" or complete calendar (day, date, month, even year) or else a moon-phase indicator.

No survey of this kind would be complete without a mention of mechanical pieces. Since last year, they have become the minority in overall Swiss watch production but remain very significant, found today in a great many high quality timepieces. Quite a number of new entries are reported, including a very thin microrotor-equipped selfwinding movement engineered for large-scale production. Its introduction confirms that this traditional system retains a great deal of appeal.

**Jewellery: enjoying vigorous growth.** Nearly 20% more Swiss manufacturing jewellers are on hand than last

year. The range of product lines they offer has expanded accordingly — from genuine period jewellery and precious stones to costume jewellery, lighters and writing instruments. New articles have also joined Switzerland's already impressive collections of tableware and implements in solid 800 and 925 sterling silver.

Swiss jewellery is aimed essentially at the upper end of the market and Swiss-made pieces often feature extremely valuable precious stones. This perhaps explains a noticeable return to the classic spirit in this area, though of course you can find a number of boldly avant-garde designs pointing in the other direction.

As with watches, individualism is the rule and no sweeping trends predominate. Some representative features this year:



— Sets, or suites, composed of matching pieces are very popular.

— Gold chains abound in both the time and jewellery industries.

— Yellow gold and diamonds form the most popular combinations.

— Coloured gemstones, including amethysts, tourmalines, citrines and aquamarines, are found in an increasing number of showcases.

A newcomer to jewellery is the gold ingot (with official hallmark), decorated and worn as pendant or ear pendant.

#### **Variety galore: the related industries.**

Often overlooked, the related industries serving the watch and jewellery industries offer a prodigious variety of products. 129 Swiss exhibitors are on hand this year with everything from electronic components to jewellery findings.

Every part which can conceivably be used to make a watch can be found at the European Watch, Clock and Jewellery Fair along with all the tools and equipment required to service and repair it. Along with them, you'll find a huge choice of window dressing material, sales aids, store fixtures, giftboxes and packing material plus presentation trays, sample cases and more.

You'll also have an opportunity of examining all types of watch and jewellery manufacturing equipment: NC machine tools for case makers, electroplating lines, diamond-polishing and milling machinery for jewellery decoration. While industry experts will obviously show the greatest interest in all this, the general public can most agreeably learn a lot too. □







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# Asia is second biggest buyer of Swiss drugs

In 1983 Switzerland imported drugs for a total of Sfr. 1.2 billion as against exports amounting to Sfr. 4.4 billion. In other words there was a balance in Switzerland's favour of Sfr. 3.2 billion, 3.4% up on the 1982 surplus. Exports increased by 5%, imports by 13%. The surplus was 74% of exports in 1982, and 72% in 1983.

83% of imported drugs were of European origin. These countries in turn account for 59% of Swiss drug exports. The imports totalled Sfr. 1.0 billion, the exports Sfr. 2.6 billion. The surplus obtained in trade with Europe accounts for half (50.1% to be exact) of the total surplus in the pharmaceutical sector.

In Europe the Common Market is Switzerland's most important trading partner, accounting for 44.8% of pharmaceutical exports. Then come the EFTA countries (7.7%), followed by the rest of non-communist Europe (Spain, Turkey, Cyprus and Malta) with 3.4%. Last of all are the countries of Eastern Europe (3.1%).

The Common Market accounts for an even higher share of Swiss pharmaceu-

tical imports — 75%, as against 4.6% for EFTA, 1.5% for Eastern Europe and 1.4% for the other countries of Western Europe.

## 21% of exports

The second most important purchaser of Swiss drugs is Asia, accounting for 21% of exports, with 15% alone going to seven countries: Japan (7.1%), Saudi Arabia (3%), Iran (1.9%), Pakistan and Syria (1% each), Hongkong (0.8%) and Singapore (0.5%).

Asia supplies only 3.6% of Swiss pharmaceutical imports, putting it in third position. Few countries in Asia are in a position to successfully market drugs in Switzerland. The leading ones are Japan (2.2% of total drug imports), China (0.8%), Israel (0.3%) and India (0.1%).

American countries constitute the third largest export market for Swiss drugs, absorbing 14% of the total, with almost half (6.8%) of this amount going to the USA and Canada. The other half goes to Latin America: Argentina (1.6%), Panama (1.1%), Brazil (0.8%),

Venezuela (0.7%), Peru, Columbia (0.4%), Ecuador (0.3%) and Chile (0.2%).

The USA, Canada, Puerto Rico, Brazil and Argentina account for 13% of Swiss drug imports: the North American countries for 11.3% and those in Latin America for 2.7%.

Africa and Australia/Oceania account for 5% and 1% respectively of Swiss pharmaceutical exports. The largest importer of Swiss drugs in Africa is Nigeria (1.2%), followed by Egypt (0.9%), Libya and South Africa (0.8%), then Sudan (0.5%). South Africa is virtually the only African country from which Switzerland imports drugs (0.1%).

In Oceania, Australia absorbs 1.2% of Swiss pharmaceuticals, followed by New Zealand (0.2%). Australia provides Switzerland with less than 0.1% of its drug imports.

The low level of Swiss drug exports to large industrialized countries overseas is due to the fact that Swiss companies have their own production facilities in these countries. □

## The Swiss connection ...

# R and D accounts for 15% of sales

Ciba-Geigy, Roche and Sandoz invest about Sfr. 1.3 million an hour in their research (Fr. 1,296,500 in 1982). In 1982 they spent Sfr. 2.5 million on research and development, the year having roughly 2,000 working hours. The biggest share of this outlay, Sfr. 1.4 million, fell to the research and development of drugs.

Of every million francs turnover on drugs, pharmaceutical research on average accounts for Sfr. 150,000, equivalent to 15% of the sales

figure for pharmaceuticals.

Pharmaceutical research divides into a number of sectors, some being very cost-intensive, others less so. The chemical sector concentrates on the search for new substances. It accounts for about 18% of costs while biological research, in which the effects of the new substances are investigated, takes up more than a quarter (27%) of research expenditure.

The specialists in clinical research (20%) conduct trials of the active

substances in man under medical supervision. The development of production methods — transition from the research laboratory to the industrial production — amounts to 10%.

The other activities, as there are: toxicology, development of dosage forms, pharmacokinetics (action of the drug in the human body), compilation of the necessary documentation for patenting and introducing the products, take a share of 25% in the total research expenditure. □

# 發展出入口業務 惠普電腦可代勞

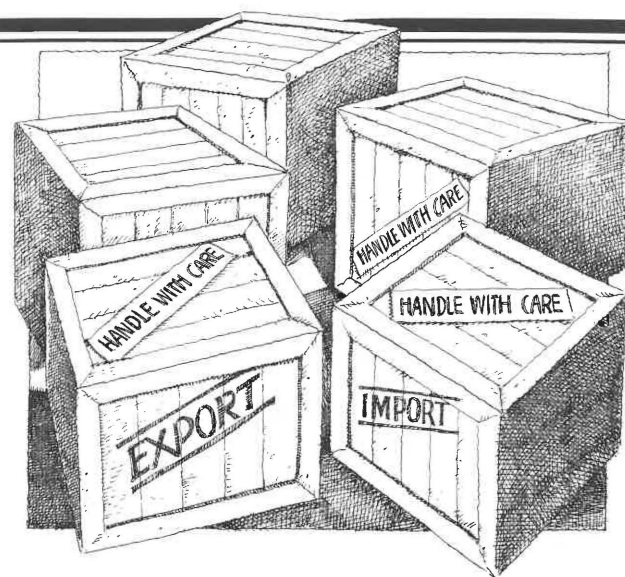
## 惠普HP250 特設專業軟件 所有繁瑣事務 為你代策代勞

惠普HP250小型商用電腦，配合專為出入口業務而設之軟件，不但能處理業務上的鉅細環節，兼顧周全，更能促進業績表現。

## 出入口業務發展 邁進自動化新紀元

利用功能多元化的惠普HP250處理出入口業務，可將繁瑣的例行工作化繁為簡，全部自動化，不論文字處理，商品存銷管理，會計分析等問題，均會迎刃而解，只須舉手之勞，便可全盤掌握。其軟件主要負責下列幾項任務：

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- 配額監督及管理
- 報價程序(CIF,C&F)
- 銀行設施管理
- 出入口文件
- 電訊處理



## 惠普HP250小型商用電腦 專為初用電腦人仕製造

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- 可與大型電腦互通訊息
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# 香港之歐洲貿易伙伴瑞士 排名第三

香港去年以貿易值計之首15名貿易伙伴中，瑞士排名十一。雖然港瑞雙邊貿易只佔本港總貿易額1.6%，但仍不失為可喜的貢獻。

一九八三年香港與9個共市國家的貿易以價值計增長了16%，跟瑞士的貿易以價值計則有20.5%增長。香港與瑞士的貿易總值，除英國及西德外，均高於任何其他歐洲國家。（一九八三年英國佔總貿易額5%，增長了14%；西德則佔4%，增長了19%）。

港瑞貿易八三年總額為54億6,323萬元，以值計比上年增加9億2,987萬元。瑞士的貿易平衡相當理想。

香港輸入的瑞士產品達32億8,703萬元，本港產品出口往瑞士則達16億6,062萬元，轉口為5億1,558萬元，總額為21億7,620萬元。

八三年輸港瑞士產品較八二年上升23%，本港本地出口往瑞士上升20%，轉口上升6%，總出口上升17%。

本港與瑞士的商品貿易總值增長並比不上愛爾蘭共和國（71%）或荷蘭（31%）。不過，港愛貿易總額只為1億6,231萬元，港荷貿易總額也為27億8,725萬元。

因此，瑞士是香港第三大歐洲貿易伙伴，僅次於英國及西德。但跟香港與英國、中國及日本的貿易總額比較，港瑞貿易只屬小量。港瑞貿易只是香港與英國貿易總值的三份一左右，稍稍高於

香港與西德貿易總值的三份一。

不過，港瑞貿易聯繫持續是寶貴的，而且令人鼓舞。港瑞貿易增長率有相當良好的每年總值為基礎，而兩地的貿易總值基數比本港與大部份其他歐洲貿易伙伴的數字都要龐大。一九八四年也有持續增長。

一九八四年頭5個月，瑞士輸港產品再增長22%。香港輸瑞士產品上升32%，轉口上升40%。本港輸瑞士總出口則上升34%（是八三年增幅的兩倍）。因此，八四年的貿易逆差可望縮窄。

這樣看來，八三年香港與部份瑞士表廠的訴訟糾紛似乎可以用另一種觀點分析：即是雙方達成協議後，似乎已比較互相了解，各種安排也較以往妥善。無論如何，那次糾紛對港瑞之間在手錶或手錶以外的貿易關係都不會有影響。

八四年頭5個月，瑞士輸港手錶及手錶零件上升了16%，較八三年增長了26%，這兩項產品佔去瑞士輸港產品的一半以上。

不過，瑞士輸港產品中增幅更大的是化學工業產品。化學產品入口分類繁多，化學工業也是瑞士經濟第二最重要工業，僅次於機器及金屬工業。染色、製革及着色入口產品上升52%，無機化學品則上升54%。

紡織及皮革機器增長了73%，一般工業機器增長47%。醫療及藥物產品上升13%，較八三年增長60%。首飾也增

長了33%。

瑞士輸港產品並非全部直接入口。香港的瑞士公司有幾間是跨國集團，雀巢公司集團就是一例。這類公司的產品，未必都來自瑞士。

其他瑞士跨國集團，像汽巴嘉基（化學品及藥品）、BBC勃朗勒威力（發電及多類電器及電子產品）在本港都有分區總部，原因是本港處於全球經濟增長最快的地區中心。迅達（升降機）與怡和則有合營生意，業務包括在中國生產，及遠赴澳洲開設拓展市場公司。

瑞士有3間銀行在本港金融中心設有分行，業務除貿易融資及服務本地市場外，還有從事區域性銀行同業業務。蘇黎世本身也是歐洲主要金融中心。蘇黎世以銀行保密馳名，保密制度雖然並非絕對，但也吸引了部份香港資金流入當地的號碼戶口。

瑞士與香港有很多共同點：兩地都全無天然資源，唯一資源是勤奮的人民；兩地人口都是550萬左右。不過，瑞士人廁身自由市場機能及自由企業的歷史卻比香港人長得多。瑞士已積累了不少市場知識，而很多大公司已在研究及發展方面投下鉅額資金，並親自處理全球性的市場拓展工作。

香港每年輸出約值10億元的本地生產成衣往瑞士，輸瑞士的手錶及手錶零件也值2億5千萬元左右，首飾總值也差不多。

瑞士輸港的產品也是同樣類別。數量雖然少得多，但瑞士產品全是工業市場及本地零售市場的高價貨。瑞士化學公司協助本港紡織品出口提高質素，而瑞士也從香港購買部份布料及紗綫。瑞士也購買中國產品，種類跟香港輸往瑞士的一樣。

香港現有瑞士商號80多間，有瑞士全資擁有的，也有合營的，都是以服務行業為主。

這類公司對香港經濟的貢獻，比雙邊貿易數字顯示的來得更重要，它們也協助香港培訓本地人材。

瑞士與香港的整體商業關係結構，及瑞士在香港享有的高級產品市場優勢，極可能為瑞士帶來理想的國際收支差額，這點是港瑞商品貿易數字無法完全顯示出來的。 □

## 瑞士

1979 1980 1981 1982  
(以10億瑞士法郎計)

出口	56.0	62.6	69.1	69.4
政府消費開支	20.8	22.0	23.9	26.2
固定資產投資總額	34.6	40.5	44.6	45.3
存貨增長	3.3	5.8	2.5	1.9
私人消費開支	100.7	108.0	115.7	121.9
減去入口貨物	-56.8	-68.6	-70.9	-68.7
本地生產總值	158.5	170.3	184.8	196.0
新增海外收入	6.6	7.0	8.9	9.5
國民開支總值＝國民生產總值	165.2	177.3	194.5	205.5
國民收入（以市價計）	148.5	159.4	174.9	185.1
本地生產總值（以一九八〇年市價計）	162.8	170.3	172.8	170.7

	1979	1980	1981	1982
1美元兌瑞士法郎	1.66	1.67	1.96	2.03
人口（1982）	640萬			

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## 傳統報時法市場得勝

今屆歐洲鐘錶及首飾展覽（一九八四年四月五日至十二日）已是連續第十二年在巴塞爾舉行。今屆展覽有很大轉變。展覽會現已成為完全獨立於「瑞士工業展覽」（於較早時舉行，為期較短）以外的專門性展覽，但仍開放給公眾參觀。

這個新取向顯然贏得手錶及首飾業人士的好感，參觀人數創歷屆紀錄，達1,550位，分別來自18個國家。展出攤位面積超過10萬平方米（32萬8千多平方呎）。

瑞士參展人數也不弱（比八三年多13%），共有491名。其中279名來自手錶業，83名是首飾廠家，另129名是相連工業廠家。

### 石英錶新發展

瑞士手錶廠家在去年的巴塞爾展覽會上推出了相當多石英錶新款式，促使石英錶產量越過機械錶。廠家今年更把生產線進一步發展，加強中、下價石英錶的實力。中下價錶的產量是最大的。

瑞士錶廠家一直相信石英針鐘錶有潛力，也做過很多宣傳工作。今天石英針錶終於大受歡迎，廠家可說是守得雲開見月明。其實，以錶面報時這傳統方式在很多市場已樹立了領導地位，即使在最重要的手錶市場也不例外。今屆巴塞爾展出的新款式，證明行針錶面絕對能配合多種功能計時器的設計及生產要求：完備的日歷、世界標準時、響鬧及計時器，此外，更新奇的展示時間科技也快要推出。

今年推出的新產品有高度精密的儀器，包括溫度計石英頻率控制器（每日變度為0.03秒），使普通石英運轉器變

成鬧錶的環狀附屬零件，還有新錶殼系統及新零件，都使廠家能大量生產價錢吸引的腕錶。

### 手錶設計乃重要資產

瑞士錶廠花在設計研究上的投資往往令工業觀察家相當驚訝。每個廠家都盡力使本身的產品款式出類拔萃。有些手錶沒有任何裝飾設計，整個錶面全由一塊防磨損的藍寶石水晶保護。有些設計則運用各式各樣的鉗子、金屬線、小型圓柱體等做裝飾。所有廠家都以錶面為設計重點，潮流是花飾多而面積大，常常有顏色，但總不平凡。最名貴的手錶則較著重古典味道。今年參展產品設計以新材料為主，有鈦等多種輕合金金屬以至人造料等；先進生產及裝飾技術也相當吃重，像真空金屬化合、強力合金製作及嶄新的錶面處理方法等。防水系統方面，瑞士最新的超薄運轉器加上改良技術使廠家能生產極纖薄光滑而絕對防水的手錶。



今年歐洲鐘錶展覽的明顯趨勢，是將「美感」與「技術」在手錶製作方面結合。比方說，錶面有華麗或完整的日歷（月、日、星期甚至年份），要不然就有月相顯示。

機械錶不可不提。機械錶雖仍重要，但自去年起在瑞士手錶產量中已變成少量項目，不過，今天的機械錶很多已以高質錶姿態出現。今屆展出的新款機械錶也有好幾種，其中一款

裝有微型自動上鏈轉運器，可供大量生產，證明傳統機械錶在市場上仍極受歡迎。

### 首飾業蓬勃增長

今年參展的首飾廠家比去年增加約兩成，展出的產品種類也相應增加，由真古董首飾及寶石以至人造首飾、打火機及書寫工具都有。新產品還有800及925純銀餐桌用具及器皿。



瑞士首飾基本上以高檔市場為主，瑞士製首飾通常都鑲有名貴寶石，似乎意味著首飾設計已再朝古典潮流發展，當然，也有一些大胆的前衛設計是背道而馳的。

手錶設計則以個人風格為原則，並無甚麼主導潮流。今年有代表性的式樣是：

- 由配襯組件組合的套裝十分流行。
- 金鍊在手錶和首飾方面都大行其道。
- 黃金襯鑽石是最熱門的配搭。
- 有色寶石像紫水晶、電氣石、黃水晶及藍綠玉越來越多見。

首飾方面另一個新興事物是刻有正式純度印記的金塊，修飾之後可作垂飾或耳墜佩戴。





## 相連工業種類繁多

手錶及首飾的相連工業種類極多。今年參展的有129間商號，由生產電子零件以至造首飾製作器材工具的廠家都有。

今屆展覽展出了一切造錶所需的零件和所有維修服務所需的工具及設備。另外還有林林總總的櫥窗裝飾材料、推銷用器材、商店機具、禮品盒、包裝材料、陳列盤、樣本盒等。

展覽會還展出了各類型手錶及首飾製作器材：造錶設的數字控制式工具機、電鍍機、鑲首飾用的鑽石打磨機等。工業界專家對這類展品固然極感興趣，一般人士也大開眼界。

## 瑞士聯繫...

# 亞洲為瑞士藥品第二大買家

一九八三年，瑞士藥品入口總值12億1,600萬法郎，出口總值44億8,400萬法郎。換句話說，出超達32億6,800萬法郎，較一九八二年出超上升3.4%。出口上升5.9%，入口則上升13.3%。八二年出超為出口之74.6%，八三年為72.8%。

入口藥品有83.2%來自歐洲。該等國家購買的瑞士藥品則佔瑞士出口藥品的59%。歐洲入口藥品總值10億1,200萬法郎，出口往歐洲藥品總值26億4,900萬法郎。瑞士藥品業與歐洲貿易的出超佔該行業總出超的一半（準確數字為50.1%）。

共同市場是瑞士在歐洲的最大貿易夥伴，佔瑞士藥品總出口44.8%。其次是歐洲自由貿易聯盟（7.7%），然後是其他非共產歐洲國家（西班牙、土耳其、塞浦路斯及馬耳他），佔3.4%。最末是東歐各國（3.1%）。

共同市場輸往瑞士的藥品所佔比例更大，高達75.7%。比較之下，歐洲自由貿易聯盟佔4.6%，東歐1.5%，而西歐其餘各國佔1.4%。

亞洲是瑞士藥品第二大買家，佔總出口21%，其中15%輸往亞洲7國：日本（7.1%）、沙地阿拉伯（3%）、伊朗（1.9%）、巴基斯坦及敘利亞（各佔1%）、香港（0.8%）及新加坡（0.5%）。

亞洲藥品入口瑞士者僅佔總入口藥品之3.6%，居第三位。其實，只有極少亞洲國家有能力在瑞士順利推銷藥品，做得最成功的是日本（佔總入口藥品2.2%）、中國（0.8%）、以色列（0.3%）及印度（0.1%）。

美洲國家是瑞士藥品第三大出口市場，佔總數14%，一半左右（6.8%）輸往美加兩國，另一半則入口南美：阿根廷（1.6%）、巴拿馬（1.1%）、巴西（0.8%）、委內瑞拉（0.7%）、秘魯及哥倫比亞（0.4%）、厄瓜多爾（0.3%）及智利（0.2%）。

美國、加拿大、波多黎各、巴西及阿根廷佔瑞士入口藥品的13%；北美國家佔11.3%，南美2.7%。

非洲及澳洲/大洋洲分別輸入5%及1%的瑞士出口藥品。瑞士藥品在非

洲的最大買家依次是尼日利亞（1.2%）、埃及（0.9%）、利比亞及南非（0.8%）、蘇丹（0.5%）。南非是瑞士從非洲入口藥品的唯一國家（0.1%）。

大洋洲之中，澳洲入口約1.2%的瑞士藥品，其次是新西蘭（0.2%）。瑞士藥品入口中，澳洲貨只佔0.1%。

瑞士藥品出口往主要工業國的數量偏低，原因是瑞士公司在該等國家已自設廠房生產。



## 瑞士聯繫...

# 研究與發展開支佔銷售額一成半

汽巴嘉基公司、羅氏藥廠、山德士藥廠每小時花約130萬法郎在研究工作（一九八二年為1,296,500法郎）。一九八二年，上述三家公司的研究發展總支出達25億9,300萬法郎，全年約有2千個工作小時。各類研究中，以藥品研究發展所佔開支最大，達14億4,000萬法郎。

以每百萬法郎的藥品營業額計，平均藥品研究費用佔15萬法郎，相當

於藥品營業額的15%。

藥品研究分為幾類，部份成本極高，其他則較廉宜。化學研究的重點是找尋新物質，研究費用約佔成本的18%；生物研究則探討新物質對人體的作用，佔研究開支的27%以上。

臨床研究（20%）專家在醫生監察下進行實驗，研究活性物質對人體的影響。另外，發展生產方法（即由研究實驗階段過渡至工業生產階段）

佔10%。

現有的其他研究活動有毒物學、劑量形式研究、藥劑動力學（即藥品對人體產生的作用）、申請專利及推出產品的必備文件編纂工作。此等研究佔總研究開支的25%。

資料來源：汽巴嘉基公司、羅氏藥廠及山德士藥廠年報。

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# 麥理覺報告...

## 會址

本人很高興告知會員，本會已遷入統一中心新會址。搬遷工作頗為艱鉅，原因是必須於三天之內完成所有搬遷程序，俾會務能於八月十三日星期一重新如常進行。

本會現有三間簽證分處，包括太古大廈原有的一間及在九龍的兩間。

本人希望會員對新會址會感到滿意。本會全人已嘗試盡量善用所有可用空間及為員工提供良好的工作環境。假以時日，便能證明我們的工夫孰優孰劣。歡迎會員蒞臨新會址參觀本會現時的運作情況。新電話號碼是5-299229。

## 委員會

### 非洲

非洲委員會月內曾開會兩次。委員會於七月三日之會議接待了扎伊爾貿易及投資促進團。會上更宣佈一個代表扎伊爾企業國家聯合會的聯絡辦事處快將於香港成立，以促進港扎兩地直接貿易及本港人士往扎伊爾投資。

### 阿拉伯

阿拉伯委員會於七月十日開會討論有關派遣友好團往訪中東的建議。委員會認為頗難評估這種代表團的作用；倘能將每年往訪中東的貿易促進團綱要擴大，使其包含友好訪問的成份，則更恰當。

### 日台韓

七月廿四日，日台韓委員會主席及本會職員接待了由蒲郡市長大場進先生率領的日本蒲郡市代表團。代表團來港宣傳「八四年愛知縣紡織展覽」，展覽於七月廿五日至廿六日假香格里拉酒店舉行。本會較早時已向所有會員商號宣傳是次展覽。

第四屆香港鹿兒島交流會議將於一九八四年十二月十日假香港喜來登酒店舉行，籌備工作已在進行中。鹿兒島縣知事鎌田要人先生將率領代表團來港。

### 北美

北美委員會於七月十二日開會討論於一九八五年春組友好團往訪美國的可能性，並將於下次會議繼續討論。

### 西歐

西歐委員會於七月四日開會，會上接納了一份有關由李馬先生率領、往訪荷蘭及西班牙兩周的歐洲貿易代表團的完整報告。委員會認為是次貿易團整體結果令人滿意，於西班牙的成績尤其突出。

本會將參與第廿二屆柏林「攜手邁進」海外進口貨品展覽，籌備工作正順利進行。今年的展覽將有18家本港商號參加。委員會於八月二日已為參加者舉行了簡報會。

### 船務

船務委員會於七月廿六日開會，討論事項之一為政府就強逼使用領港服務之建議。俟建議法例之初稿發表後，委員會將成立一附屬委員會詳細研究新規例。

委員會將於一九八四年十二月六日舉行午餐會，經濟事務司霍克誠議員將為榮譽嘉賓及講者。

### 民政事務

民政事務委員會於七月二十日開會。討論事項為郵政服務、零銷外匯市場、商業登記（修訂）法案、廣播事業檢討委員會，另簡略討論了政制改革綠皮書。委員會決定於九月四日開會就綠皮書作更全面討論。布政司署已要求本會於九月十八日前就綠皮書提交意見。

委員會於會議後應法律委員會之建議，就商業登記（修訂）法案向兩局非官守議員辦事處呈交兩份意見書。兩局非官守議員辦事處曾考慮該兩份文件，唯法案已依原文通過。

### 稅務

稅務委員會於六月廿九日開會，並於會後向兩局非官守議員辦事處就稅務條例（修訂）（二號）法案提交意見書。該項法例似乎仍在考慮中。

### 法律

法律委員會正與公司法改革常務委員會就修訂新公司條例方面的緩急次序問題進行接觸，並定於八月七日開會討論上述事項。

### 新來港外籍人士

委員會已為十一月課程定出講者名單，只待部份目前休假的講者作確定回覆。委員會現仍考慮一個經修訂之訪問節目表。

### 工業事務

委員會於八月十六日的會議上將討論香港生產力促進中心就電子業作出之培訓及發展稅研究報告，還會討論新成立之破產賠償基金及本會提名進入未來兩年的勞工顧問委員會人選事宜。

### 中國

委員會於七月十八日開會，並建議往福州及廈門的五日訪問應安排於秋季交易會前後舉行，詳細行程將於八月三十日下次會議討論。委員會決定總商會第三屆款待中國駐港機構代表周年酒會應於十一月中左右舉行。

### 中國國際貿易促進委員會（北京／廣東）代表團

中國國際貿易促進委員會代表團應本會之邀於七月三十日來港訪問。該團由貿促會副會長郭東坡先生率領，團員包括北京貿促會成員11人及廣東貿促會成員3人。本會工業部為該團安排了10天節目，包括與本港商界領袖、政府官員及機構交流討論，參觀大埔工業邨工廠、貨柜碼頭及其他基建設施。

該高層代表團於七月卅一日與中國委員會成員會面，會議主席為中國委員會署理主席祈天順先生。總商會主席唐驥千更於會後設午宴招待代表團。 □





總商會遷址…

## 總商會成立 123年後 自置會址

香港總商會成立123年後，終於自置物業作為未來會務之基地。總商會決定購買統一中心作為中區辦事處之日，正值香港前途引起熱烈討論之時，這點實在意義重大：總商會決定自置物業，清楚表示總商會對香港未來經濟發展及成就充滿信心。

本會理事會批准置業建議之前，「策劃總商會會所委員會」曾作出嚴謹及專業化的詳盡分析，俾理事會能作出決

定。因此，本會理應向該委員會下列成員衷心致謝：

主席：雷勵祖

成員：霍加  
韋頓  
宋常康  
麥理覺

秘書：許梁沼珊

此外，主要工程承造商新達建築裝飾公司的梁根先生，以非常合理的整體價格及時完成質素上佳的裝修工程，本會謹此致謝。

本會由一九八四年八月十三日起將開始於新會址經營會務。簽證方面則有3個額外辦事處繼續提供服務，即太古大廈（十樓）、尖沙咀海洋中心及旺角彌敦道673號香港上海滙豐銀行大廈。歡迎蒞臨本會任何辦事處。 □

總商會遷址…

## 新會址為會員 商號擴展設備

香港總商會總部已於八月由中區太古大廈十樓遷至金鐘道95號統一中心廿二樓，座落金鐘區。

總商會成立123年以來一直租用會址，現已自置物業。執行董事麥理覺形容是項決定為「對香港未來經濟發展及成就充滿信心的明確表現。」

是次遷址，使總商會擴闊了服務項目的地理範圍。目前使用總商會服務的有3千間會員商號及另外6千間非會員商號。總商會遷入新址後，已於統一中心總部開設新簽證處，方便金鐘、灣仔

及銅鑼灣等區的商界人士；而於太古大廈也保留了面積1,300平方呎的簽證處，方便中西區人士。

此外，尖沙咀和旺角也有簽證分處。太古大廈舊址的餘下空間則已分租給4位租客。租客快將增至6名。

總商會為會員利益及香港社會作出決策所需的各種設施，統一中心新址都能有效地滿足需要。新址除會議室外，更設有委員會會議室，供由會員商號代表組成的多個委員會就經濟及社會性時事問題商討行動及建議。



接待處

是次搬遷也使總商會改善了70名員工的工作環境，而對每月達5萬名的訪客也提供更好的服務設施。訪客來自本港及世界各地，諮詢有關貿易及促進貿易等事項的資料。新址更安裝了全新的電話系統，功能更多，也更靈活。新電話系統使總商會更能發揮其作為香港經濟一重要份子的角色。

搬遷過程雖然複雜，但總商會日常服務卻未受嚴重影響。總商會保留在檔半年的每月貿易諮詢紀錄及年半的產地來源證文件，再加上1500個中央檔案，搬

起來工程就像移山般龐大。

電腦紀錄並未受搬遷影響。綫路一經重新駁上，電腦資料便立即印出並送到諮詢人手上。總商會一疊疊的文件，像通告和「工商月刊」等，更如常寄給會員。

總商會一遷入新址在大廈內已非常活躍。它加入了統一中心業主委員會，並為委員會提供秘書服務。總商會更已要求郵政司考慮於金鐘區開設郵政分局，以便寄發日常的大量郵件，也方便鄰近的商號。

總商會新址面向東、北兩方。身處變遷中的香港，面對這兩個方向十分吉利。北方，固然是互諒及合作的意思；東方，則通往本港主要市場美國。 □



委員會會議室

執行董事辦公處



簽證部



印刷間





← 辦事處

離島…

## 海港西移帶來經濟發展？

離島政務專員葉采芊估計，總面積達163 平方千米的全港離島約有7萬至8萬居民（統計處估計為5萬1千人）。離島居民主要以兩種方式謀生，一是乘油蔴地小輪往港九市區工作，一是投入個別島上現有的經濟活動。

到市區工作的離島居民多數曾在市區受教育，技術水平也較高。他們若非祖家是在離島，便是由於想遠離鬧市生活而遷往島上。

留在島上工作的島民並不一定是窮苦階層，但統計處一九八一年住屋統計數字則證明離島上的確存在生活方式上的差距（不計最近出現的愉景灣等住宅區）。葉采芊指出：

「市區大部份人口都是住自足的私人樓宇或租住房屋委員會的單位。離島居民則以住新式屋宇或新型村屋佔大多數。」

「根據八一年統計，離島區總人口中有19,420（43%）是住在這類平房及別墅式房屋內；屋內有齊浴室、水廁、廚房和自來水。另一種是村屋，也是以永久性材料建造的新型建築物，有齊廚房、廁所和自來水。」

「不過，根據房屋署八三年中的統計數字，長洲、梅窩、大澳和坪洲的市鎮內仍有25,722名寮屋居民，另外有11,520名寮屋居民在這些市鎮邊緣及其他偏僻地區居住。」

然而寮屋居民也許並非像數字顯示那麼多，原因是有重複。以房屋署的分類方法，於持租用官地許可證之土地上的新型屋宇居民、佔住未批約之官地居民、或佔住已預定為農地或新批租農地的居民均當為寮屋居民歸類。

姑勿論寮屋數字有多少，若干離島鄉事委員會認為生活條件惡劣的島民數量，已多至不得不表示關注及表達不滿。鄉事委員會希望當局迅速採取行動改善當地社區經濟。

離島居民對生活質素的期望日益提高，也需要更多經濟機會以改善人力資源發展和增加可支配收入；面對這種需要，鄉事委員會正作出反應。

離島區議會已逐漸成為離島區表達意願及需要的渠道。一九八五年區議會選舉將增加民選議席，到時區議會的政治色彩勢將加強。

若干鄉事委員會主席（51頁）指出，離島居民需要的是多點工業，為島民提供有實際收益的職業。鄉事委員會呼籲港府在離島劃出新工業用地或更全面運用現有工業用地，從而吸引廠家在離島開設更多小型工廠。數個鄉委會主席均表示，離島已具備必需的基本設施，像水、電、電話及其他通訊設備。他們相信，離島工資也比市區的底。

最近一次有關長洲的廣播論壇，區議會成員及其他地方組織均有代表出席。論壇上部份講者據報導曾指出區議會無力左右社區發展，並以大澳淺渡輪停航為例：當地居民雖然激烈反對，小輪服務仍遭腰斬。

離島政務主任黃鴻超據報導卻為區議會辯護。他指出區議會確能有效地反映島上居民的需要，對港府來說也是個有用的諮詢機構。他以長洲老人中心為例，指出老人中心本是區議會的建議，現已被政府採納。

講者更反映了離島居民的期望及爭取種種目標時遇到的障礙。不過，就將

離島與香港整體經濟進一步扣緊這一點，講者卻沒提出任何較宏觀的計劃。然而，這點似乎是發展離島的基本因素。

政務司鍾逸傑指出，要扣緊各離島的經濟發展，效率高的渡輪服務十分重要。他認為部份離島的未來發展，可與海港西的發展結合考慮。

鍾逸傑指出，隨著維多利亞海港的航運中心向西移，西博寮海峽很明顯需要一道防波堤。防波堤可以連接小交椅洲、坪洲、周公島及喜靈洲。

鍾氏指出防波堤一旦落成，在防波堤後面填海是合理的發展。他指出整個計劃成為事實的日子不會太遠。

政府策略性土地發展計劃，已包括了在海港西以填海方式進行的大規模土地發展。港府進行詳盡的分區研究後，得出的結論是在海港西填海，會較發展新界有更多優點；而屆九十年代初期全部新市鎮發展完竣後，更能滿足預計的人口需要。

據目前估計，全港人口達620 萬時，新界新市鎮也足以容納增長的人口。不過，到了二十世紀末廿一世紀初，全港人口會增至710 萬，屆時額外的90萬人將需在1千公頃的填海區棲身。新填海大部份座落海港西部。

離島的未來發展，看來將是這套土地發展策略的合理延伸。長洲的填海工程發展也可能一樣。

至於南丫島的綠化區是否會有部份退讓給土地發展，則要視乎未來香港人口增長為離島帶來多少壓力。不過，無論如何，人口壓力有朝一日終於會改變離島的面貌，就像市區人口壓力促使新市鎮發展並使新界面貌改觀一樣。 □





離島……

## 長洲景色不足以滿足三萬島民的需要

長洲沒有汽車。這點對周末的長洲遊人和周日偷閒到長洲海灘曬太陽的人士確有獨特的吸引力。

將長洲比諸威尼斯也許抬舉了長洲。不過，事不離實，兩地都沒有現代化的寬敞馬路，所以根本沒有塞車和廢氣污染問題。不過，兩地不時都會出現同一問題，就是路窄人擠。

另一個問題是噪音。威尼斯運河的機動船相當嘈吵，長洲也逐漸出現機動推車，推車的聲音好比低馬力電單車，還噴出混濁廢氣。

扯遠點來說，長洲既沒有運河，又沒有平底船，跟威尼斯相比未免遜色。不過，威尼斯有部份運河其實是一灘死水，比長洲漁港的氣味難聞得多。至於景色，如果遊客乘舢舨在長洲漁港的帆船網艇間穿插瀏覽，風光絕不遜於威尼斯。

長洲與威尼斯的共通點也許就是這麼多。不過，兩地還有一個共同矛盾，就是遊客跟本地居民的觀點大相逕庭：分別是兩處的本地居民都要辛勤工作找生活，不像遊客般可以輕輕鬆鬆。

對威尼斯居民來說，希臘神話人物和威尼斯的藝術珍品並非生活的一切。比方說，威尼斯馳名的出口玻璃品就是吹玻璃工人長期站在熊熊爐火前造出來的。至於長洲，表面上縱是個引人入勝繁華喧鬧的中國漁邨，但對終日困在燠熱的餐廳廚房煮大嶼山螃蟹的後鑊來說，長洲就並非那麼吸引。

另外，很多日常工作的例子都足以證明島上居民和遊客的觀感是如何不同。不消說，有部份事例說出來是對長洲形象不利的。

因此，長洲居民提出本身的要求也

是很自然的。長洲人也是納稅人，住在港九市區的親友享有的社會及經濟利益，他們也希望得到。政府為新界新市鎮提供的基建設施，長洲人看在眼裏實在有點羨妒。畢竟長洲和新界都是同一個政府管治的。

長洲居民既然納稅（至少部份居民要這樣做），政府就有責任向他們提供同等的利益和機會，事實也證明政府正朝這方面努力。這其實是典型的殖民式管治問題，遲早也是要解決的。政府幾年前已開始採取行動解決，現正加快步伐。

在缺乏天然資源的地方，要滿足居民不斷上升的期望，當局必須以發展本地人力資源為目標。理論上即是發展當地人民（潛在經濟媒介）的認知能力，使他們能察覺及理解自由市場上的機會訊號並採取行動。

實踐這套理論的做法，是將有潛質成為經濟活躍人口的勞動力，從以家庭為中心的散工、手工業及家務解放出來，使他們有機會真正受僱於有收益的工作，賺更多可支配的入息。整個過程需要眼光獨到的企業家推動和生產，及增加本地生產總值。

可支配入息一旦增加，電氣及電子產品就能解決家務問題。長洲居民希望的，就是外出工作的入息足夠買日常電氣用品，這樣，他們工餘就可以跟長洲遊客一樣過得多姿多采，優哉悠哉。

長洲當然已有不少家庭電氣用品，但電氣化的步伐正日漸加速。長洲納稅人在這過渡期也許感到不滿的一點，就是現在要為政府日後才會承諾的建設付出代價。

長洲彷彿一個如夢初醒的人。它要

加入香港朝現代化進展的急劇變化，島民正處於既艱難又重要的過渡期。此外，近年成立的區議會和有關改革行政立法兩局的代議制建議，更為這過渡期添上政治色彩。

也許，長洲終會變為一個沒有汽車的美麗新市鎮，另一個可能性是現存的長洲市區面貌，經大規模重建後會完全消失，就像以前沙田和青山的村落一樣。

長洲的未來發展，很大程度上要看島民怎樣發展本身的人力資源。業主固然不想當局重新考慮規劃發展自己的屋宇所在地，但形勢看來似是事在必行。另一個新發展方向是填海。

威尼斯人擔心威尼斯會陸沉。長洲暫時未有這個憂慮，但這並非不可能發生，而且這問題正日漸成形。長洲正逐漸增加島上的空間以供現代化工業化之用，及滿足島民提高生活質素的期望。

上述發展的結果，從長洲外貌已看得出來。如果你從油麻地小輪的冷氣頂艙望出去，長洲的海岸綫跟以往已有點不同。舊地重遊也許會帶給你輕微的「未來衝擊」呢。

長洲市中心左邊是個現代化的公共屋邨，屋邨四周仍是平坦寬敞的平原。屋邨設計師其實已照顧到美觀因素，所以屋邨樓宇只高四層。屋邨正前方就有填海地盤，破壞了天然海岸綫。

長洲海灘的另一邊是現代化的Warwick酒店，不過酒店看起來跟周圍的環境不大相襯。酒店的高度跟長洲的山頂住宅差不多。山頂的中上階層居民，不但能將遠處香港島景色盡收眼簾，他們的房子看起來也越來越漂亮。

不過，住山頂的只佔少數。大部份長洲居民都是住在海邊，那兒的填海工

程，有朝一日終會滿足到島民對提高生活質素的願望。

長洲有一幅小型工業用地，這幅地即使擠滿工廠，居民也不會介意。事實上，工廠林立雖然會影響長洲的怡人景色，但這也只是遊人的想法，島上居民卻巴不得這現象快快出現呢！

島上簇新的公共屋邨和新酒店使島民感到驕傲。屋邨與酒店都象徵長洲踏上荊棘滿途的現代化道路，正滿足了島民的期望。在他們眼中，現代化是爭取更多機會和更美好生活的方法。

長洲居民對經濟和社會發展的要求，實際情況其實要複雜得多。有人批評島上醫療設備不足，而政府也已計劃在現有的醫院附近興建直升機場，方便運載危急病人出市區醫治，作為補救醫院設備不足的權宜之計。然而島上玩滑浪風帆的人士卻提出反對，原因是直升機場會阻礙他們的滑浪水道。

長洲鄉事委員會處理這件事的態度，充份反映出長洲島民的意見：島上風光並非神聖不可侵犯。因此，鄉事委員會建議雙方各讓一步，即當機場落成之後，將海面的岬石炸毀，方便滑浪風帆進出。計劃中的機場興建地點，確實是最理想的位置。

島上機動推車的噪音和對居民造成的危險也引起了部份居民的抨擊，運輸署的解決方法就是管制機動車和發牌。島上目前只有30部左右。

機動車分3類，全部都裝有類似單車的引擎。有些是用手推動的，像架機動剪草機，有些則由司機坐在車上駕駛。

另一類看來像架電動三輪車。第三類其實很像開蓬貨車，也像工廠內運貨的機動運貨台。

新界政務署也有兩部機動車，在沙灘上來回收集垃圾。其他的機動車都是建築業承建商所有，或是承建商租來搬運磚和灰泥到地盤去的。除非你走得很近，否則機動車的噪音還不算大。



竹竿担挑是島上以前的運輸方法。多年前金屬手推車全面取代担挑以來，手推車至今仍是島上最普遍的運貨工具。不過最有效率的還是機動車。承建商以前租手推車要付每車貨100元的租金，現在租新興的機動車，一車貨30元就可以了。

長洲山頂區的居民如果想擁有私家機動車代步，看來是要向運輸署登記的了，問題是幾時才會實施這措施。說真的，用機動車代步，總比坐電動輪椅好看一點。至於運輸署，不知會不會在第一條管制機動車的法例上，規定車前必須有男僕搖鈴開路？！

又或者，新填海區未來會發展為新市鎮中心，到時長洲會否出現類似愉景灣的小型汽車，並且要登記才可使用呢？也許這會激起唯美派人士的批評，但通常這類人士都不是島上居民，就算是也只住上一年兩載；然而小型汽車一朝出現，肯定會大受島民歡迎，也會滿足到他們的期望。

不過，決定長洲居民生活質素的，

並非是應否有汽車的爭論，而是長洲會怎樣發展島上的人力資源。

一直以來，香港發展人力資源，都是倚賴父母盡力供給子女最好的教育。長洲也不例外。長洲每天有1千名青少年乘船到港九各地上中學或大專，學生家長為每名學生每天要花20元作為午餐和交通費。

長洲從很久以前起已有小學。明年島上會興建一所中學。

要改善島上的人力資源質素，先決條件是青少年身心健康。長洲未來會擁有完善的醫療設備，取代權宜性質的直升機場。另一方面，運動對年青人的健康和幸福也相當重要。

長洲有空間發展戶外運動。一九八八年左右，島民可望有一所室內運動場。不過，更急需的是合衛生的現代化街市，估計明年左右可開始興建。

長洲也需要社區會堂。隨著島上的人力資源發展日漸改善，島民對社區會堂的需求必會日增。到時，填海的需求也許會隨之增長。 □

離島...

## 長洲人力過剩，能源充足，企求發展新工業

中華電力有限公司並不常受本港工業家歡迎，不過，中電在長洲的受歡迎程度卻無可置疑。特別是今年，中電仿如聖誕老人，為長洲帶來一份大禮。

今年一月起，中電這間專利公用事業公司將供電網伸展至長洲，島上電費跟九龍及新界其他地區無異，即是比長洲以往自行發電時的收費約便宜一半。

所以，縱有部份九龍區廠家或廠家組織有時對嘉道理助爵表示不滿，長洲卻沒這問題。長洲居民享用到新的（對長洲來說）「便宜」電費之餘，對港督尤德爵士更另眼相看，因為一般都認為港督是促使嘉道理助爵決定供電給長洲的人。

長洲鄉事委員會主席及離島區議會

會員鄭炳有指出，中電的廉價電力，為長洲3萬多名居民帶來新的希望。

他說：「電費下降以來，島上的冷氣機代理商已賣出3千多部各式各樣的冷氣機，即是說長洲每十人左右就有一部。島上的餐廳現時仍只用電風扇，不過有部份可能會跟潮流安裝冷氣。」

鄭炳有是碼頭附近海旁街鄭記海鮮



鄺炳有先生

公司的東主，生意是鄺氏的父親當年從警隊退休時創立的。鄺炳有六十出頭，工作十分勤奮，在長洲攬義務社會服務工作已有20多年。

他是長洲第三、四代的居民，做事精力充沛，島民都稱呼他做「主席」。

很多人相信鄺氏在一九八五年三月的選舉中會獲選為離島區議會主席。鄺氏一位兒子是長洲某銀行經理，另一位則在香港賣體育用品。

他說：「新電費替長洲每月省下80萬元，即一年節省9百多萬。以前冷氣機是長洲居民負擔不起的，現在我們就可以把部份省下來的電費裝置冷氣，生活得舒適一點。」

「以前電費貴，供電量也有限，也許阻礙了長洲的經濟發展。長洲不及香港一般的富裕，島上工廠相當少。」

「一九八二年七月，尤德爵士伉儷訪問長洲。當時鄉事委員會就要求港督請中電為長洲供應電燈和電力。這件事現已正式實現。」

鄺炳有以感激的眼光，看著辦公室內一張當日尤德爵士捲起恤衫跟鄉事委員會成員合照的彩色相片。然後向全港工業界企業家作出一番語重心長的呼籲。

他要說的重點是，長洲電力已不再比其他地區貴，人工更比外面低兩成，人力電力均十分充沛，極有利投資。

他指出政府在長洲仍會批出工業用地，而在長洲設廠比在其他地區的利錢高。他希望工業投資人士會在島上建新廠。

鄺氏說：「現時長洲的工廠都是家庭式生意，主要是為勞力密集產品加工，比方加上裝飾性設計和圖案和縫合，這些工作都以工作手套和拉鏈為主。加工前的產品多是已在別處做好的。長洲有的是手套和拉鏈兩行的技術和經驗，我們很希望其他廠家參與我們的行列。」

「我們有的是工人。長洲很多家庭的兒女除了幫忙家務外就沒甚麼可做，工廠可以聘用他們；家庭主婦也很樂意外出工作。」

鄺炳有真正的意思，是他希望長洲能像香港以往經濟最蓬勃期間的後半期一樣。當時人人為了應付出口交貨期限而忙得不亦樂乎，包括承造商以至家庭主婦，老人家及一家大小。而且，說到

底長洲跟香港一樣細小，日常生活的需要近在咫尺，島民可以將大部份時間用在緊逼的工作上。

鄺氏指出：「在長洲工作的居民不用在交通上花錢和花時間，所以生活費便宜得多。長洲也有本身的漁農產品。買同樣的東西，在香港要花300元的，在長洲只花210元就買到。」

「這兒的海鮮不錯是貴，但也不及香港的貴。基於以上種種原因，長洲的工資比香港起碼低兩成。」

「如果有人想在這兒開電子廠，工源絕不成問題。也許島上的工人未必有足夠的技術，但正如香港其他的工人一樣，這兒的女工可以很快就學曉需要的技術。」

他指出政府已將一幅島上新近的填海地的一部份劃為工業用地，因此對工業投資人士而言土地不會有問題。長洲的經濟已開始前進。

他說部份本地廠家曾表示對新工業地有興趣。他尚未知道政府會用公開拍賣或以投標方式推出該幅工業用地，不過，無論以那種方式售賣，他認為條件一定不會苛刻。

鄺氏是做海鮮生意的，所以對長洲的漁業可說是瞭如指掌。他的海鮮公司為島上的酒家供應海產，也從香港引來不少欲一飽口福的顧客。

他說：「長洲約有1千隻各類帆船和拖網艇，船隻在設計及管理方面已開始現代化。最近兩三年，部份更裝上雷達。」

「隨著船隊日漸現代化，漁獲也相應增加，不過漁獲的種類卻不像以往般全部都適合長洲的酒家生意用。島上的海鮮公司也日漸減少。現時的海鮮公司，業務多集中在買蝦和其他較昂貴的高級魚類上。」

他說：「現時長洲的漁獲約有九成是運往香港仔及長沙灣漁市場賣的。不過島上仍有6、7間家庭式鹹魚廠。由

於適合造鹹魚的魚獲日漸減少，製鹹魚這一行也在式微。造鹹魚是季節性的，長洲鹹魚全是天然曬乾，也沒有加入化學品。」

鄺炳有說六月至九月暑假期間是長洲最多遊人的月份。「暑假是遊客來住的季節。以其他月份來說，周末的小輪雖然也擠滿遊人，但他們只是四處逛逛，花不了很多錢。但在旅遊旺季，長洲每日從遊人身上可做到10萬元生意。」

他說大部份遊人都游泳和吃東西，通常在島上停留幾個鐘頭，也有一些是留下來過夜的。島上的Warwick酒店有70間房，今年夏天生意很好。雙人房周日房租是300元，周末則是400元。

「任何人只要有渡假屋式的房子都可以出租給遊客住。一間350平方呎的渡假屋，租一晚要300元，可以住6至10人。長洲每年夏天都可以從遊客方面得到穩定的收入，不過我們需要的是全年性的穩定收入。」

鄺炳有一一闡述長洲的其他工業：

—蝦醬：他指出島上有兩間家庭式蝦醬廠。由於造蝦醬要靠太陽烘乾，所以極倚賴天氣。蝦醬十分受歡迎。

—陶器：共有十間廠，每間僱用30名員工左右，全是家庭式生意，專為從香港購買的陶器白坯畫花及上釉。

—手袋：有兩間廠，每間員工30至40人，車縫預先裁好的配件及加工。

—紙牌：兩間廠造出口紙牌，主要市場是星馬。產量於一九七五至八〇年達高峯，但需求量現已下降。

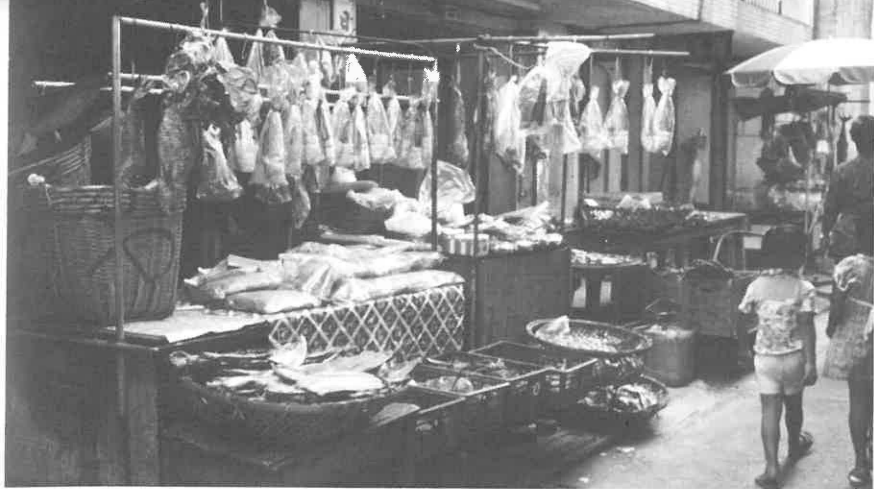
—造船廠：共8間，生產帆船、拖網艇和小型船隻。每間聘用3至15名工人。

鄺氏跟著談到島上的基建設施。他說長洲的供水情況良好（由大嶼山石壁水塘引水），電力供應現也已改善，而每個家庭都有電話。不過，很多人家的主婦和女兒都常常想找找工作。

他指出由於長洲的路不適合汽車行走，新近出現的小型機動車對當地經濟







發展是件好事，比方說搬運建築材料就能省人力。他也承認機動車有噪音，對居民也可能有危險。「不過機動車既然對經濟發展提供一個有效率的運輸方法，我又怎能反對。」

他說目前約有70名歐籍海外僱員住在長洲，數目比去年少，部份外籍人士曾反對使用機動車，認為機動車的噪音

擾人清夢。不過鄭氏問道：「早上九時至下午五時這段時間還在睡覺？他們怎樣攪的？」他說那批外籍人士至今未回答這問題。

身為鄉事委員會主席，他說自己首要的職責是照顧原居民的利益。不過他也曾對外籍居民表示，有投訴時可以找他，他定會盡力幫忙。

他說長洲需要一間設備更好的醫院，而目前也肯定需要興建會引起激烈爭論的直升機場，接載危急病人。他指出島上居民也需要一座社區會堂、一個室內運動場、一個現代化街市和一間官立中學。

然而，鄭氏也同意近年來島上的基本社會建設已大有改善。街燈來得很遲，但現在總算有了。他相信中學和街市會在明年開始興建。不過室內運動場就要等到一九八八年才會動工。

鄭炳有對長洲的一切統計數字真是瞭如指掌，比方說，他知道每日長洲拋棄的垃圾有500桶。不過，他知道也是應該的，因為他是清潔香港委員會成員，還協助推展清潔運動。

他說長洲跟離島區其他島嶼並無太多相同之處，不過長洲與大嶼山倒有生意來往。「我們賣魚和菜給大嶼山，他們則來長洲買日用品再賣給大嶼山居民。」

他說長洲跟南丫島並無生意來往。□

離島...

## 南丫島不單要樹木，還要工業區

周玉堂眼中的南丫島現況實在令人沮喪。身為南丫島鄉事委員會主席及離島區議會南丫及蒲台選區官守議員，周玉堂一一闡述南丫島民對島上緩慢的基建發展的失望心情。

供水問題就是爭論中的一點。南丫島1萬2千多名島民直至去年才有水龍頭水供應，但仍有5條村未駁上水管，村民仍要靠井水煮食和洗滌。水務署已拒絕該等村落要求接駁水管的申請，所持理由是當地地勢和水壓都不適合敷設輸水管，而涉及的人口又太少，整個計劃經濟上不可行。

周氏指出，供水問題無可否認對南丫島的生活質素和整體經濟活動有嚴重影響。這點從以下現象可反映出來：島上以漁農礦務等一級經濟活動為主，而製造業和旅遊業的重要性卻低很多。

地理上南丫島分為南丫南和南丫北，分界綫在蘆荻灣一帶。南丫北的經濟活動集中在榕樹灣，工廠都是家庭式作業的手套完工及塑膠玩具加工廠。每間工廠人手約有20至30人，人數視乎訂單情況。

南丫南的工廠集中在索罟灣。那兒有兩間英坭廠、一個石礦和近300個養魚場。兩間英坭廠基本上是批發商，從日本及菲律賓入口英坭，重新包裝後賣給本地建造業。重新包裝的工序現已大部份機械化，所以每間英坭廠的人手都在20名以下。石礦的人手則達數百，顧客是港府及本地私營界。島上300間養魚場合起來，便是本港同類魚場中最大

規模的。魚場養的是各類鹹水魚，供應給香港市區。養魚業大多是家庭式生意，只有幾家大的是公司投資。

榕樹灣及索罟灣一帶約有10間海鮮酒家，主要是做遊客生意，另外還有幾間雜貨店。島上沒有酒店，也沒有正式的渡假屋，雖然南丫南的東澳灣和深灣都是熱門海灘，但由於住宿設備欠佳，遊客無法留下過夜。

索罟灣和榕樹灣以外的地區，耕種（以種菜為主）是主要活動。居民的分佈情況是農村式的，大部份島民都住村屋，索罟灣魚場一帶的幾千名養魚場島民則住在建在水面的房舍，就像馬來亞的村屋一樣。

南丫島的電力一直由香港電燈公司供應，以往是靠電纜由港島輸電，自去年起則由南丫島本身的新發電站供電，不過部份電力仍由港島供應。島上的發電站是煤及油雙用發電的，投產初期，曾被南丫北的居民抨擊為污染空氣。周玉堂相信，在島上建發電站的真正目的，是用來取代一個原先計劃在北角興建的發電站，而非全為改善南丫島居民的服務。

周玉堂本身是電氣工程判頭，聘用員工依市場需要由10人至30人不等。周氏接造的工程包括敷設地底及新大廈的電纜工程，在港島和南丫島都有生意。不過，鄉事委員會和區議會的事務已使他很忙碌，所以公司生意都交給助手處理。

周氏認為南丫島經濟發展的最大絆

腳石是用地政策。政府曾表示要將南丫島保持為「綠化區」，因此，雖然島民希望港府能劃地發展工業，政府並沒這麼做。他指出政府限制用地的政策，已使很多小型廠家像手套完工廠家等無法開設正式的工廠；而另一方面，政府又暗示會考慮大規模公司在南丫島要求撥出工業用地的申請。

南丫島居民認為這是不公平的政策，並且違反他們要求政府放寬用地限制的希望。「島民只是想刺激製造業。我們有的是工人，也有需要發展經濟活動。畢竟南丫島是第二大離島，島上基建設施的原始狀態和備受冷落的情況，簡直令人難以置信。」他說。

運輸就是一例。全個南丫島都沒有瀝青馬路。島民必須在崎嶇的泥路上步行，因此島上的運輸及通訊大受影響。由南丫南步行至南丫北要花上3小時，而運貨工具就只有機動手推車。

另外，油蔴地小輪去年以虧本為理由縮減南丫島航綫服務，對島民與市區的聯系也有打擊。小輪服務縮減以後，很多島民都轉乘街渡。街渡由香港仔至索罟灣，單程45分鐘，比油蔴地小輪還要快。日用品和食品也是由香港仔以街渡運往索罟灣。

周玉堂認為區議會是表達南丫島民意見和申述島上問題的地方。他希望港府會加緊注意1萬2千名南丫島民的生活質素。□



校正…

## 工業署新實驗所 將於十月開幕

告士打道151號前佳寧中心。名貴的棕色外牆擦得閃亮，一塊巨型的地產商告示牌寫著「寫字樓出租／出售」，掛出來已有好一段日子，個中原因，有人認為已十分明顯。

不過，香港政府對遷入這幢大廈並無不安或疑懼。人民入境事務處不但在這兒有辦事處，還有獨立入口。影視及娛樂事務管理處和新界發展署也各佔一層。

六樓的政府租客相當特別，是新成立的香港政府標準及校正實驗所，隸屬工業署。實驗所將於今年十月正式開幕，成為香港工業基建的基礎之一。

政府為實驗所四出找尋適用樓宇之後，終於選了告士打中心。單是寫字樓的初步開支已達1,500萬元，購置器材更耗費1,160萬元，全是最優良的設備。

實驗所目前處於第一發展階段，已僱有少量行政人員及十二名技術員，包括兩間大學畢業專業工程師及理工學院畢業技術員。實驗所開幕後即踏入第二發展階段，屆時技術人員會比現時增加一倍。到第三階段時，技術人員會增至40名左右。

標準及校正實驗所主管戴立賢早年於威爾斯大學畢業，現已擁有4個專業銜頭。戴氏是器材工程師，在英國中央發電委員會服務多年，也曾在核電廠擔任精密器材工作，和在萊斯特理工講授類似科目。

以戴立賢的資歷，獲委任為實驗所主管可謂十分恰當。實驗所有不少工作是與量度電力有關的。戴氏十分贊成核子發電，對英、美、歐洲等地進行的核子融合反應爐研究仍極感興趣。他認為在一般情況下，把煤和油這類天然資源燒來發電實在十分浪費；煤和油應是用來抽取化學副產品的。

戴立賢來港後曾在水務署工作，在六安排海水化淡廠當器材工程師。他指

出六安排化淡廠是當時全球最大的，在萬宜水壩落成之前，化淡廠確曾幫助香港解決水荒問題。他指出，化淡廠已達到建廠目的，還表示化淡廠生產的食水，成本比超級市場賣的樽裝水還要便宜150倍。

離開六安排之後，戴氏在水務署阿皆老街辦事處當了幾年高級電機工程師。他說水務署是全港用電最多的用戶之一。一九八一年戴氏加入工業署，並開始籌劃成立標準及校正實驗所。一九八二年初，工業署開始宣傳謂本港快將成立標準及校正實驗所，並進行工業界調查，探討政府應怎樣幫忙工業界才能達到最佳效果。該項調查以前，政府在一九七八年已委託英國國家物理實驗所製作迪斯頓報告書，另一九八〇年也有華禮賢爵士的「香港科學及技術資源報告書」。一九七八年的迪斯頓報告書指出

香港已需要成立本身的標準及校正實驗所，這觀點當時也十分流行。報告書更建議實驗所的可能組織結構。一九八二年的調查顯示，工業界對這類新設施確有廣泛需求。

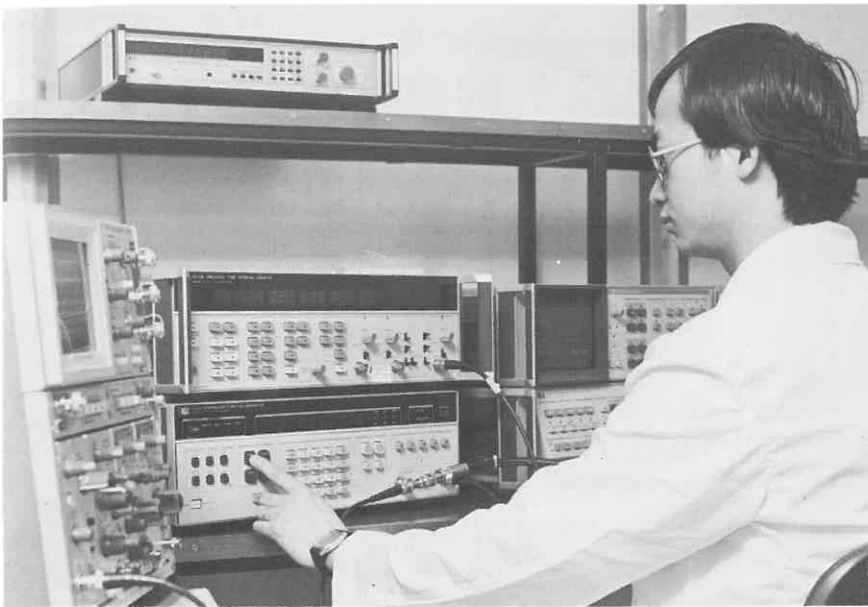
戴立賢說：「我們必須肯定計劃中的設施確能滿足工業界需求。八三年做調查的時候，我們盡量了解廠家的需求。我們跟很多人談過，也參觀過廠家本身的設備。廠家的反應很積極。」

他說：「廠家肯定不會像政府般花得起這麼多錢，只要器材還應付得過去，他們也不會無端購買更高級的儀器。相反，我們的器材卻是世界一流的。」

「我們還花了九個月找適當的辦事處，終於到八二年底才找到。八三年五、六月間開始裝修，到八四年二月才完成。」

戴氏指出另一個問題是從世界各地





採購器材。大部份儀器都是獨特而精密的產品。分別來自英、美、西德、澳洲甚至丹麥。大部份來自英美兩國。

採購器材的困難之一，是傳統廠家已停止生產水準基標儀器。有一套儀器系統的供應商至今仍未找到。另一方面，實驗所卻從美國買到一個自動校正器，現時是東南亞同類型量度儀器的唯一一部。

戴氏說：「採購情況好比有一天如果勞斯萊斯已停止生產而我們仍要找新出的勞斯萊斯款式一樣。另外，儀器製作需要一段長時間，還要在世界各地的標準實驗所經過長時間的初步校正程序；這些都是我們要克服的問題。」

「海外的實驗所為我們買下的儀器做預先校正，即是說採購時間會長達年半。有一套儀器買了之後我們等了足足22個月還未送來。預先校正也十分昂貴呢。」

戴氏和實驗所技師身處的氣溫跟外面的氣溫分別很大。大廈本身雖然有空氣調節系統，但實驗所成立時，也花了一筆錢在裝置額外的空氣調節設備上。實驗室氣溫終年24小時保持在攝氏23度（變度為上下各1度），相對濕度則長期維持在45%（變度為上下各2%）。

長期保持理想氣候自然是為精密的儀器著想，但實驗室工作人員也因而得益。

實驗室有密封門分隔，控制出入。還有種種措施把塵埃污染減至最低。比方說冷氣機全裝上細密的隔塵網，工作時間不准飲食，不准吸煙。實驗室職員和訪客一律要穿拖鞋，有點像踏足一間科學廟宇。

標準及校正中心其實是為本港日漸發展精密的工業界及港府本身的多種需要而服務的機構，它的作用就是保證香港出口產品品質優良。歸根究底，出口

業仍是香港經濟命脈，直接間接養活全港市民。

日本在品質保證理念方面的成就可說是全球之冠，很多國家已紛紛仿效。英國方面目前就有一個進行中的擴闊品質保證理念計劃。所以，香港也不算落後，其實，我們可能比大多數其他國家還走得快呢。

戴氏表示，實驗所不做產品試驗。本港目前已有20家左右私營的商品試驗所。可試驗電機、電子、紡織以至成衣等產品。不過，私營試驗所如果沒有政府標準及校正實驗所運用在海外預先校正的器材為它們校正儀器，試驗結果就未必十分準確。

「廠家如果想校正現有的儀器，尤其是電子儀器（現時大部份都是），我們有這種服務，還會發出校正證書，不過這服務是要收費的，雖然並不昂貴。政府是希望使全部廠家都樂於運用實驗

所的服務。」

製造業出現品質控制的需求，原因是越來越多買家要求廠家按個別規格生產。香港在一九六〇年至一九七八年期間的工業發展，使她演變為向海外市場供應消費項目的大量生產地。六〇至七八年香港的經濟成長驚人，每年平均實質增長達9%，而同期的世界貿易增長率只是6%。

不過，香港的工業基礎直至一九七八年仍然相當狹窄。當時本港出口收益約有68%來自紡織及成衣、電器及電子產品、玩具及塑膠產品。紡織及成衣配額限制使香港醒覺到有必要擴闊工業基礎。

公眾輿論及政府調查的結果，使當時的港督麥理浩爵士（現為勳爵）任命成立工業多元化諮詢委員會，由現任布政司夏鼎基爵士出任主席。委員會的責任，是研究香港資源能如何進一步及更快速地重新調動以適應急速轉變的市場狀況、生產因素（土地、工人、資金）的便捷轉變及相對成本變化及技術新發展。

委員會探討過本港製造業的發展後，發現在產品種類及品質方面都出現了多元化現象。以電器及電子產品為例，這兩個行業，已由裝配簡單的電晶體收音機變為裝配種類繁多的電子消費品及電器零件。

不過，委員會也發現工業仍可進一步多元化，以當時存在的產品種類為例，產品進一步向高檔發展固然仍有可為，而市場也未見有飽和迹象。

委員會發現本港廠家確已轉向高檔發展，也擅於適應世界需求的變化。不過，委員會關心的，是廠家部署反應的速度是否會受一些他們無法控制的因素影響。

委員會也詳細研究了政府政策對工業多元化過程可能產生的影響。委員會





本質上並非要探討本港經濟可以怎樣多元化，而是研究現行政策可以怎樣修改或代以新政策，從而協助及刺激多元化過程。

委員會考慮的眾多因素之一，是港府對提供技術支援服務及工業輔助設施的態度。委員會發現本港若干支持性工業不但技術水平不足，技術支援服務短缺也可能阻礙本港整體製造業朝高檔發展。

技術支援服務是製作精密產品不可或缺（例如電器、電子及工程類成品與零件）。這類服務包括材料檢驗、零件及成品、成品品質檢定、量度儀器系統的校正等。另外，校正服務使用的量度器材也必須維修保養。

工業輔助設施的定義，是一切工業研究及發展、技術交流、技術及科技資訊的服務及設施，而這些服務及設施，是足以提供品質保證教育及促進品質保

證的。

工業多元化委員會發現，香港廠家向高檔市場發展的同時，海外入口商也提高產品要求，產品性能及品質必須達到嚴格的要求，也要合乎消費安全規格及環境保護要求。部份規格要求更是當地法律或有關機構頒佈規定的。

委員會指出，遇上最大困難的，很明顯是本港電器及電子產品廠家。廠家都總算能解決種種問題，但困難越出越多，成本也不斷上漲。

外資擁有及控制的較先進大型工廠的做法，是從母公司寄來量度規格及樣本，又費時又昂貴。本地較大型的商號為確保儀器準確，在購買新器材之後總是把器材送回給供應商進行維修保養及重新校正。但這樣做也是不方便和昂貴。

這類商號在資本性器材上投下了鉅額資金，產品因此也用上了頗先進的科技。但委員會發現，這類公司的管理層

認為，公司無法再進一步發展更先進的科技產品，主要原因是本港的技術支援服務不足。

工業多元化委員會同時發現，技術支援服務也能裨益其他工業，包括並非生產電器電子成品的工業在內，像公用事業、航空運輸保養公司、通訊機構及使用電器及電子儀器的政府部門。

多元化委員會在一九七九年十一月發表報告書，提出47項建議。報告書發表以來，多項建議已落實施行，建立起全新的工業架構。建議37指出：

「政府應定立目標，盡快成立一基本標準實驗室。政府也應該定立目標，設法使香港的基本標準能與其他地方建立的基本標準互相比較，同時設計一套系統，以認可及監管二級校正實驗室。」

新成立的香港政府標準及校正實驗室，就大致上落實了這項建議。 □

校正...

## 新實驗所之服務

### 實驗所職責

政府決定成立此機構時，勾劃出實驗所的主要功能如下：

- 一）維持一套可溯源至國際基本標準的本地規格標準，並協助發展及改進這類本地標準以配合香港的需要。
- 二）為製造業、服務工業、政府部門、大學及技術機構提供校正服務。
- 三）為精密量度儀器提供類型認可及鑑定設備，及
- 四）傳播有關量度標準、校正及進行方法的知識及資訊。

報告書更指出，正如大部份其他國家的情況一樣，政府擁有及經營實驗所還有若干行政上及技術上的優點：

- 一）本地量度標準必須可溯源至國際基本標準，而這類工作通常是由政府進行。
- 二）國際間的校正合作通常是在各國政府間進行。
- 三）政府可能是校正設備的主要用家，及
- 四）以政府的身份，較能保證校正服務是公正及可靠，從而使實驗所取得國際承認。

實驗所的角色，是連接起本港現有的其他實驗所及海外基本標準實驗所，從而使本地的量度標準具備可溯性。買家對本港的量度能力及準確性是否有信心，可溯性十分重要。

實驗所分為4個主要實驗室，負責下列量度工作：

- 一）直流電量度工作
- 二）交流電低頻率量度工作
- 三）無線電頻率及微波量度工作
- 四）溫度量度工作

四個實驗室將發展全面的校正服務，並分階段進行。實驗所將擁有維修保養設施、行政辦事處、圖書館、會議室及儲物室。

### 重量及量度標準

隨著陸續頒佈的貿易及環境新法例，未來將有法律要求所有量度工作必須以正確校正的儀器進行，而該等量度標準本身也必須可溯源至國際認可的標準。因此，我們深知為本港量度標準建立正確的「可溯性」，對我們現為本港發展的量度系統至為重要。

### 未來發展

實驗所計劃之初，目的是為電器及電子工業及該範疇的其他用家提供急需的技術支持服務。「目標對象」雖然是電器電子工業，但預料實驗所也將為各類型的工業及其他團體提供服務，原因是以電器電子為基礎的量度儀器在整個現代社會中已十分普及。

迪斯報告書及近期的工業調查顯示，若干非電器的量度範疇，像機械量度、照明及光學量度等已引起相當大的興趣及需求，也促使了有關方面與私營界商討提供這類量度服務的可能性。不過，要提供這類額外量度標準，在實際需求、量度水平、準確程度的要求及推出這類量度標準的正確時間等問題仍然需要進一步評估。

實驗所應為本港提供一個高水準的標準量度及校正設施，此等設施將因應需要再作檢討及發展，以配合香港在本地及國際方面的量度標準及精密量度的需求。 □

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