



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

J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP
 Jack C. Tang, OBE
 T.K. Ann, CBE, JP
 T.J. Bedford, MBE, JP
 D.R.Y. Bluck, JP
 Hon. W.C.L. Brown, OBE, JP
 T. Clydesdale
 H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP
 Sir Sidney Gordon, CBE, JP
 J.F. Holmes
 A.G. Hutchinson, JP
 M. Jebson
 Lord Kadoorie, CBE.
Comm. Leg. d'Honneur, JP
 Sir Y.K. Kan, GBE, JP
 Daniel Koo

Hon. Allen Lee, OBE, JP
 Hon. D.K. Newbigging, OBE, JP
 N.A. Rigg, JP
 G.R. Ross, CBE, JP
 Hon. M.G.R. Sandberg, CBE, JP
 S.H. Sung
 H.C. Tang, JP
 Dennis H.S. Ting, JP
 C.H. Tung
 F.L. Walker, OBE, JP
 J.M. Weedon, OBE, JP
 L.W. Gordon, OBE, JP
deceased May 1982
 P.G. Williams, OBE, JP (deceased)
resigned May 1982

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

'The pace of change' is the theme of the illustrations to this year's Report. Although by no means the largest of Hong Kong's current development areas, East Tsim Sha Tsui (*front cover*), with its centre-of-the-harbour situation, is perhaps the most dramatic and best known. An area that has felt the pace of change in a different manner is Chung Hom Kok and Stanley (*back cover*) where the metamorphosis from sleepy village to modern suburbia has been wrought against a backdrop of natural beauty.

理事會

馬 登先生 (主席)
 唐驥千先生 (副主席)
 鮑富達先生
 布立克先生
 白 朗議員
 格士德先生
 賀明思先生
 嘉道理勳爵
 簡悅強爵士
 古勝祥先生
 李鵬飛議員
 紐璧堅議員
 雷勵祖先生
 沈 弼議員
 宋常康先生

唐翔千先生
 丁鶴壽先生
 董建華先生
 霍 加先生
 韋 頓先生

諮議會

馬 登先生 (主席)
 唐驥千先生 (副主席)
 安子介先生
 鮑富達先生
 布立克先生
 白 朗議員
 格士德先生
 霍士傑先生

高 登爵士
 賀明思先生
 夏志信先生
 捷 成先生
 嘉道理勳爵
 簡悅強爵士
 古勝祥先生
 李鵬飛議員

紐璧堅議員
 雷勵祖先生
 羅 仕先生
 沈 弼議員
 宋常康先生
 唐翔千先生
 丁鶴壽先生
 董建華先生

霍 加先生
 韋 頓先生
 高 登先生
(一九八二年五月去世)
 韋彼得先生 (已故)
(一九八二年五月退任)

主席	馬 登先生	銀行	香港上海滙豐銀行
副主席	唐驥千先生	司庫	羅兵威會計師事務所
執行董事	麥理覺先生	核數師	畢馬威賤曹公司

The Year's Highlights

During 1982, your Chamber

- achieved an all-time high in membership levels, finishing the year with just under 3,000 member companies.
- made direct representation to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher regarding the status of Hong Kong up to and after 1997.
- made representation to Government or other appropriate authorities on a wide variety of matters including communication with Government, various aspects of the Budget and Inland Revenue Ordinance, rates for shipping advertisements in newspapers, harbour mooring charges, the geographical scope of redundancy payments, and the Government's textile quota control system.
- organised six overseas buying and selling missions and participation in the Berlin Fair 'Partners for Progress': nineteen countries were visited and business worth HK\$133 million was secured.
- organised Chamber participation in the Hong Kong Trade Fair, with a Chamber Pavilion in which 50 member companies participated; co-sponsored and supported several other major trade and industrial fairs.
- passed on to members almost 16,000 trade enquiries, a large proportion being processed through our computer system; received 39 incoming trade missions and 18 investment promotion missions; and gave assistance to 22 additional missions in arranging business contacts.
- issued over 160,000 certificates of origin to member and non member companies and 664 ATA carnets to exporters travelling overseas with commercial samples. The number of certificates of origin issued represents over 28 per cent of all such certificates issued in respect of Hong Kong exports.
- organised over 20 luncheon or dinner functions during the year at which V.I.P. speakers including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and His Excellency the Governor Sir Murray MacLehose spoke on important subjects to over 4,000 members and guests.

本年度大事概覽

一九八二年間，香港總商會

- 達致空前最高水平的會員機構數目，去年底時為數接近三千家。
- 就香港現時至一九九七年及其後的狀況，向英國首相戴卓爾夫人直接提交意見書。
- 向港府或其他有關當局提交多份意見書，涉及的範圍包括與政府溝通的方法、有關財政預算案及稅務條例的各方面、於報章上刊登船務廣告的收費率、港口繫泊費、搬廠過海遣散費，以及政府的紡織品配額管制制度。
- 曾籌辦六個海外採購與推銷團，並參加「搵手邁進」柏林商品展會；往訪國家達十九個，取得總值一億三千三百萬港元的生意。
- 曾參與香港交易會，並於會上設立香港總商會展館，共有五十家本會會員機構參展；此外並聯合贊助及支持多個其他大型的商業及工業展覽會。
- 向會員傳達近一萬六千宗貿易諮詢，其中大部份經由本會電腦系統處理；年內曾接待三十九個外來貿易團及十八個投資促進團；另協助二十二個訪問團安排業務接觸。
- 簽發超過十六萬份產地來源證予會員及非會員機構，又為攜帶商品樣本往海外的出口商簽發臨時入口免稅特許證達六六四份。本會簽發的產地來源證佔全港此類簽證的百分之二十八以上。
- 年內曾籌辦二十多個午餐會或晚宴活動，主講嘉賓包括英首相戴卓爾夫人及港督尤德爵士，出席會員及賓客共逾四千人。

Report of the General Committee

for the year ended 31st December, 1982

The General Committee has pleasure in presenting its report together with the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1982.

Principal Activities

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

Accounts

The state of the Chamber's affairs at 31st December, 1982 is as set out in the balance sheet on page 29.

Fixed Assets

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

General Committee Members

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

Interest in Contracts

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

Auditors

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

By Order of the General Committee

J.L. Marden
Chairman

on 21st March, 1983

(Following page) For the past decade, developers have concentrated on Central. In the 'eighties, it is Western District that will feel the pace of change.

香港總商會理事會報告

截至一九八二年十二月卅一日止年度

理事會同寅謹提呈截至一九八二年十二月卅一日止之全年度報告及業經審核之帳目。

主要會務

本會年中之主要會務為促進及維護香港之工商貿易。

帳目

本會於一九八二年十二月卅一日結算之財政狀況，詳見第廿九頁之資產負債表。

固定資產

有關是年內固定資產之變動情況，請參閱帳目附註第三項。

理事會成員

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

合約利益

在本年度年結時或年度內任何時間有效之重要合約，各理事均無任何實質利益。

核數師

本會核數師畢馬域茂曹公司核數完竣依章告退，但仍可受聘復任。

承理事會命

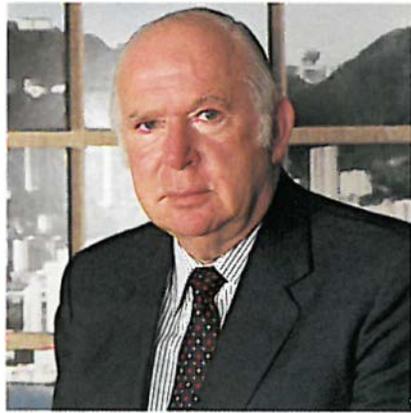
主席馬登

一九八三年三月二十一日





Chairman's Statement



1982 will be remembered as the year when worldwide recession finally caught up with Hong Kong and when the ensuing economic difficulties were compounded by investor uncertainty arising from the opening of formal talks between the Governments of China and Britain over Hong Kong's future. Both events were inevitable but, coming as they did more or less at the same time, it was not surprising that the

Hong Kong currency weakened significantly against the U.S. Dollar and some other major currencies during the second half of the year and that the stock market also fell sharply. At the end of the year the Hong Kong Dollar stood at 80.1 on the trade weighted exchange rate index representing a net depreciation during the year of 6.8 per cent, and the Hang Seng Index had declined by 44 per cent. Some of this trend, however, must be laid at the door of investor uncertainty over the 1997 issue since the basic economic indicators did not warrant such significant declines.

It was encouraging to note that inflation continued to decline, although not by as great a margin as some of us had hoped for.

Such is Hong Kong's economic dependence upon external trade and our ability to sell domestically made products throughout the markets of the world that any consideration of our economic performance and prospects can only be undertaken

against the background of the world economy and world trade. This was consistently underlined throughout 1982 as serious worldwide recession continued to depress market demand and encourage restrictionist tendencies by national Governments.

During the year, the Hong Kong authorities were obliged to adjust downwards their earlier forecast of 8 per cent real economic growth for 1982, and in October the Financial Secretary announced a reduced figure of 4 per cent. In the event, an economic growth of 2.4 per cent was recorded, the lowest since 1975.

This relatively poor economic performance was largely the result of the effect on Hong Kong of continued recession around the world and particularly in our major markets in North America, Western Europe and Asia. A glance at Hong Kong's trading performance for 1982 paints a very clear picture.

主席報告書

世界性經濟衰退終於在一九八二年波及香港，隨後而來的經濟困境，更因中英兩國政府就香港前途問題展開正式談判，導致投資者抱觀望態度，使情況愈趨複雜。此兩宗事情均是無可避免的，不過由於兩者皆在差不多同一時間發生，難怪在下半年間港幣兌美元及若干其他主要貨幣皆顯得極為疲弱，而股市亦大幅下瀉。至年底時，港元的貿易加權滙率指數為80.1，顯示港元實際貶值6.8%，而恆生指數則低跌了44%。這種趨勢的部份原因，追究起來，

乃基於投資者對一九九七問題抱觀望態度，因為基本經濟指標並沒有顯示滙率指數與股市會有如此大幅度下挫的跡象。

令人鼓舞的是，通貨膨脹繼續下降，雖然幅度未如一部份人士所期望的大。

由於香港經濟倚賴對外貿易，而本港製品多行銷世界各地市場，因此要考慮本港的經濟表現與前景，必須配合世界經濟與世界貿易的狀況。在一九八二年內，世界性的嚴重經濟衰退繼續壓抑市場需求，鼓吹了多國政府採取限制措施。

年內，港府將較早前預測八二年實質經濟增長的數字由8%向下調整。財政司於十月宣佈將

數字降為4%。結果，八二年的經濟增長率為2.4%，乃自一九七五年以來的最低紀錄。

這個比較上屬於差勁的經濟表現，主要是由於香港受到世界各地持續經濟衰退的影響，特別以本港在北美、西歐與亞洲的主要市場為然。只要一覽香港在八二年的貿易表現，即可以得悉個中情況：出口總值增長為3%，而近年極為蓬勃的轉口總值增長為6%。如將通脹率計算在內，則八二年的實質出口增長比八一年下降了2.7%，而實質轉口增長則維持穩定。本港

Exports increased by 3 per cent in value and re-exports, buoyant in recent years, by 6 per cent. When these figures are adjusted for inflation, real growth of exports actually fell by 2.7 per cent over 1981 and re-exports were static. Exports to the United States, Hong Kong's principal market, rose by 7 per cent (real 1 per cent) and performance in other major markets was similarly unimpressive with Britain and West Germany registering a decrease in current values and Japan and Australia only marginal increases. Only China, among our largest markets, could provide encouraging figures, up 30 per cent (real 19 per cent) and this perhaps reflects once more the gathering importance of China to Hong Kong and vice versa, particularly when imports and re-exports are taken into account, even although the latter showed a marginal decline in current values.

More detailed trade statistics are shown elsewhere in this report.

Hong Kong's economic success during the last three decades and consistently substantial annual economic and trade growth have tended to encourage high expectations every year. Although this is understandable, particularly given the proven ability of Hong Kong businessmen to overcome sometimes formidable problems with great resilience and adaptability, it is hardly surprising that, at last, Hong Kong's economic and trade performance has been influenced by recession.

Even so, it is true to say that Hong Kong has still been able to record a better rate of economic growth than many other trading countries around the world. Labour productivity grew by about two per cent; investment in new plant and equipment has continued throughout our manufacturing industry, albeit at a prudent

rate; the training and education of young people who will provide the workforce of the future has expanded and broadened; and the Government and private sector have continued with the massive programme to expand Hong Kong's social and economic infrastructure.

Despite a substantial downturn in property prices and rentals with a similar trend in land prices, the construction industry was very productive during the year. Up to September, a total of 35,694 housing units were completed for the Government and a further 50,944 by the private sector. A number of new commercial buildings were completed providing much needed and welcome additional accommodation for Hong Kong's burgeoning business and financial sectors. I am sure that many members will agree with me when I suggest that Hong Kong's

對最大市場美國的出口增加了7%（實質增長為1%），在其他主要市場的貿易表現亦同樣欠佳，英國與西德市場的現值下降，而日本與澳洲市場只有邊際增長。在本港各個最大市場之中，只有中國市場能提供令人鼓舞的數字，現值上升了30%（實質增長為19%），再次反映出中國對香港、以及香港對中國的重要性日益加強，特別以進口及轉口貿易為然，雖則轉口貿易的現值出現邊際下降。此年報內的其他篇幅刊有更詳盡的貿易統計數字。

香港在過去三十年間的經濟成果，以及每年不斷取得的經濟與貿易大量增長，造成港人每年對貿易表現皆抱著高度期望。這種心態不難理解，因為香港商人經證實能以莫大的彈性與適應力克服一些難以應付的問題。不過，香港的經濟與貿易表現終於受到經濟衰退影響而較以往遜色。

即使如此，香港的經濟增長仍然高出世界上很多其他貿易國。勞工生產約有2%的增長；製造業方面陸續有新廠房及新機器的投資，雖則增長率維持審慎；年青人接受訓練與教育的機會擴大了，為未來的勞動力提供生力軍，而公私營

部門仍然推行擴展香港的社會與經濟基建的龐大計劃。

雖然土地價格、物業價格與租金均大幅下跌，年內落成樓宇卻相當多。至九月為止，政府方面共有35,694個住宅單位落成，而私人地產商建成的住宅單位則有50,944個。另有多座新建成的商業大廈，為香港日趨蓬勃的商業與金融業提供需求極殷及廣受歡迎的更多商用單位。本人深信不少會員均同意本人的說法，就是香港的商業區，包括港島的中環、灣仔、北角與銅鑼灣

business oriented districts including Central, Wanchai, North Point and Causeway Bay on Hong Kong Island and the whole of Tsimshatsui in Kowloon have been so extensively developed in recent years that the location of business activities is no longer as important as it once was when Central was the hub of commerce. This can only be good for Hong Kong's future business development.

Although the downturn in the property sector has produced cash flow problems in some companies, the current situation will create certain benefits in the long term.

The unhealthy speculative element of the past four or five years has been eliminated; rock bottom industrial land prices are creating new opportunities for the manufacturing sector; the cancellation of a number of major projects and the withdrawal from the market by

Government of some large development sites will reduce the take-up time of existing stock under development; and most property companies are now effecting some much needed good housekeeping measures after the recent euphoria.

One should not, however, forget that apart from the purely speculative sector of the market the majority of the property companies have operated efficiently and profitably during a period of sustained high interest rates while providing through taxation some 40% of the Government's annual revenue. I am equally confident that a general recovery in the world economy and the take up of the general over supply will, as in the past, see our property sector on the move again although this could well take two years or more.

Despite a poor year for exports, unemployment has not increased at anything like the rate experienced in

some developed countries, and in October stood at only four per cent, although it may have increased by the year end. The total numbers at work grew marginally, although there was a decrease of some five per cent in manufacturing employment, and wages for manufacturing workers after a slight improvement in the first part of the year, showed a decline in real terms. In many industries, take home pay fell due to decreased overtime hours. Paradoxically, some industrialists complained that they could not find sufficient workers despite offering good wages. There is also a fairly distinct trend among young people, now better educated than ever before, to prefer white collar to blue collar jobs. Similarly, the entrepreneurial spirit and flair so pronounced among Chinese people ensures that no opportunity for private business is ever disregarded. Thus, whilst factories look for new

主席報告書續

及九龍整個尖沙咀，近年間發展之快，使商業活動的地點不再侷於中區。這對於香港未來的商業發展，只會有好的影響。

雖然物業市道不景令若干公司的現金週轉出現問題，目前的情況在長遠來說卻會帶來若干利益。

過去四、五年間的不健全投機成份已經排除；工業地價已經見底，並為製造業開創新機會；多項大型建築工程的取消，以及政府暫不進行若干龐大屋邨發展計劃，可減少物業市場消化現存樓宇的時間；而經過最近地產市道

興旺期之後，大部份地產公司正進行極之需要的內部調整。

不過，我們不應遺忘，物業市場除了純粹投機性的部份外，大部份地產公司在息率持續高企的時期中曾有效率地經營，利潤頗豐，同時透過課稅佔政府每年稅收的四成。本人同樣深信，待世界經濟普遍復甦，以及一般供應過剩的樓宇為市場所吸納後，本港的地產業將如以往一般再度發展，雖則可能需要兩年或更長時間。

雖然本港今年的出口表現欠佳，不過失業率不及已發展國家上升之高，十月時本港失業率僅為

4%，雖則年底時可能有所增加。就業人士的總數有邊際增長，雖則製造業就業人數約下降5%，而製造業工人的工資於上半年略為提高後，以實質計算卻呈現下降。在很多工業之中，由於加班工作的時間減少，以致實得工資為之下跌。矛盾的是，某些工業家竟埋怨說工人不足，雖則他們提供的工資不俗。同時現今年青人由於所受教育比以前的年青人為多，因而傾於選擇白領行業多於藍領工作。同樣地，中國人的企業家精神與幹勁之充沛，使不少人都

workers, the hawker business is booming with every conceivable product for sale. Therein lies part of the economic and social strength of Hong Kong.

1982 saw the opening and rapid utilisation of the Tsuen Wan extension to the Mass Transit Railway, also the beginning of the construction of the Island line. Carrying 1.8 million passengers a day, the M.T.R. has had a radical effect on mass transport in Hong Kong providing fast, clean and economic services which permit substantially greater movement of the workforce than would otherwise be the case. The advent of the M.T.R. has enabled the other mass transit systems to modernise and extend their services as part of an increasingly coordinated and cohesive transport system. Much has yet to be done in this direction within the urban areas and, of

course, to link up the huge developments now under way in the new towns but a pattern for the future can now be clearly discerned.

I venture to suggest that by the early 1990's, Hong Kong will have one of the finest transport systems in the world.

1982 will also be recorded as a year of great concern to Hong Kong's textile industry. Other industries also felt the effects of market recession and weak demand but, in addition, the textile industry, representing some 40 per cent of Hong Kong's annual domestic exports and 42 per cent of our industrial workforce suffered the added strain of uncertainty over future growth possibilities and flexibility in virtually all its major markets. The renegotiation of the Multifibre Textiles Arrangement (M.F.A.) with importing and exporting countries ranged against each other with severe differences on what the new M.F.A. should permit, dragged on

through periodic negotiations, discussions and disagreements throughout the year. The European Economic Community adopted an extremely hard and often indefensible line from the outset towards the right of exporting countries like Hong Kong, to be granted reasonable access to E.E.C. markets based on earned performance and previously agreed annual quota levels.

It is a sad reflection on the inability of the world's economic and trading systems to work together for the common good that the E.E.C. was able to enforce an arrangement with major suppliers including Hong Kong which effectively reduced the previous quota levels for important categories of textiles by an average 6.25 per cent and at the same time imposing a restriction on growth in these categories of about 0.5 per cent per annum. The alternative was

(Following page) A complete and massive re-shaping of the environment has occurred in Sha Tin. Already the new town is home for some 117,000 residents.

嚮往於自攬生意，而且不放過任何機會。因此，當工廠一方面正在尋求新工人，小販行業卻蓬勃發展起來，所銷售的貨物款式俱備。由此可見香港的經濟與社會力量之強。

一九八二年間，地下鐵路荃灣支綫開始啟用，而且使用人數迅速增加；港島綫工程亦已展開。地鐵每日載客量達180萬人次。這種快捷、清潔而經濟的運輸服務，使大量的勞動人口能作更大範圍的移動，對香港的集體運輸有急劇的影響。地鐵的出現，使其他集體運輸系統尋求

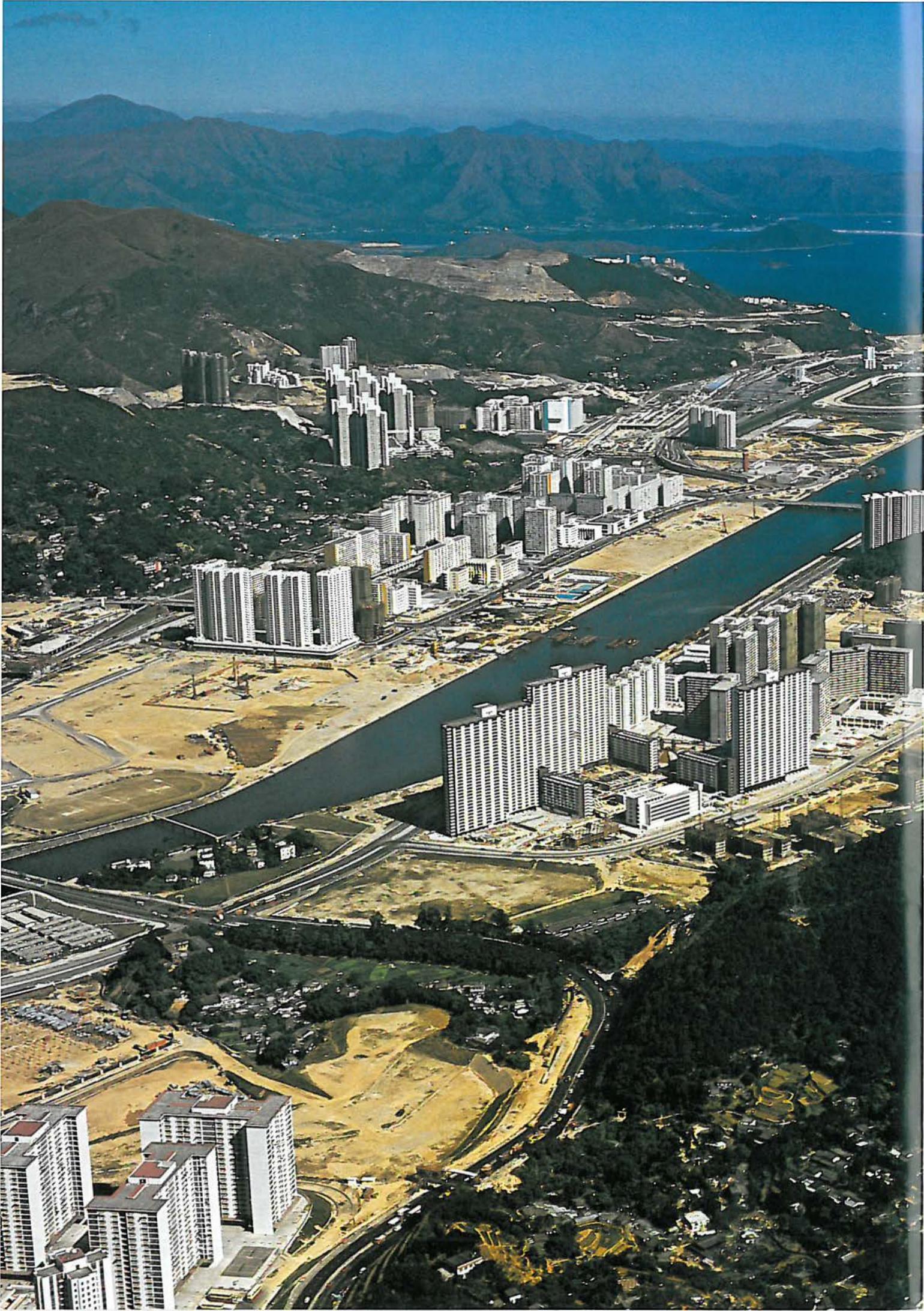
現代化及擴大服務，以配合日趨緊密的整個運輸系統。在這方面市區的交通仍亟待改善，同時，更須連接現時在新市鎮興建的大型建設，不過目前已經可以清楚看到未來發展的藍圖。

本人敢說，至一九九〇年代初期，香港將具備世界上最優良的運輸系統之一。

一九八二年亦是香港紡織業深感關注的一年。其他工業亦感受到市場不景與需求減弱的影響，不過，佔香港每年本地出口約40%而業內人數佔本港工業勞動人口42%的紡織業，更因其在各大市場的增長可能性與彈力並不明朗，以致所受打擊更大。年內，進出口國家之間就多種纖維紡織品協議展開重新談判，因歧見

太大，經過多次間歇性的談判、商討與異議，仍然拖延未果。歐洲共同市場一開始即採取一個極端強硬卻往往是陣腳不穩的立場，企圖剝奪像香港的出口國家或地區進入共同市場的權利。

終於歐洲共市能夠與主要供應國（包括香港）達成一項安排，有效地減低紡織品重要類目先前的配額水平，平均減幅為6.25%；同時更限制這些類目的年增率，每年只准增加約0.5%。若非如此，歐洲共市提出恐嚇，要退出多纖協定，同時單方面施行入口管制，很明顯限制亦將更大。原本的多纖協定已背離了關稅及貿易





Chairman's Statement cont'd

a threatened E.E.C. withdrawal from the M.F.A. III and the application of unilateral import controls which would obviously have been even more restrictive. The original M.F.A. was itself a derogation from the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) and now the new M.F.A. has provided the framework for continued worldwide restrictions on textiles without the need for any country to prove that such restrictions are really necessary or that they must be continued. The M.F.A. is a rather ominous example of illiberality in world trade which I hope will not be duplicated in any other sector.

Hong Kong continues to grow as a major financial centre with an increasingly sophisticated range of services. The decision by the Financial Secretary to eliminate the interest withholding tax on foreign currency deposits and reduce the

interest tax on Hong Kong Dollar deposits materially contributed to the expansion of holdings in foreign currency deposits in Hong Kong during the year with substantially increased inward investment. It is clearly the intention of the Government to encourage further development of this important sector of the economy whilst at the same time introducing additional measures to protect its integrity and maintain a high level of public confidence in its operation. The Hong Kong Association of Banks and the Hong Kong Deposit Taking Companies Association have a significant role as the watchdogs for the banking industry and the financial sector.

In 1982 despite reduced world demand for freight and services, cargo tonnage handled through the port was 4 per cent up on the year before, although the increase was provided by cargo discharged, with

the volume of cargo loaded declining slightly. The continued development of port facilities including container handling areas remains a high priority in Hong Kong if we are to remain one of the world's largest and most efficient ports with probably the fastest average turnaround of vessels in the world today.

In this respect, it is also relevant to draw attention to the re-emergence of Hong Kong as a major entrepot with an essential role in the carriage of goods to and from China. Our re-export trade has grown by 117 per cent in real terms during the last five years, much of this the result of China's new outward looking economic policies. Growth of this nature requires enlightened planning of the port infrastructure so that facilities will become available as they are required. It is heartening to note that the Government through

主席報告書續

總協定的原則，而現時新的多纖協定更使世界性限制紡品入口的措施持續下去，任何國家毋須證明這些限制是否真正必需或定必要繼續施行。多纖協定是表現世界貿易偏險的一個不祥例子，本人希望不會在其他行業重現。

香港繼續發展成爲一個大型金融中心，所提供的服務愈趨繁複。財政司決定廢除外幣存款利息稅及減低港元存款利息稅，使八二年間香港的外幣存款數量大增，而內部投資亦有顯著增長。很明顯，政府有意鼓勵這個重要行業的進一步

發展，同時推行更多措施，以保障這個行業的完整性，以及維繫公眾對這個行業的經營方式所抱的高度信心。香港銀行公會及香港接受存款公司公會在監察銀行業及金融業方面，扮演著重要的角色。

在一九八二年內，雖然貨運服務的世界需求有所減少，不過年內經由港口起卸的貨物噸位比八一年增加了4%，主要是卸貨量的增加，裝貨量則略呈縮減。港口設施包括貨櫃起卸區的繼續發展，在香港仍然佔有優先地位。惟有如此本港才可以仍然躋身於世界最大與最具效率的

港口之一，船隻訪港、離港、裝貨、卸貨的平均數字堪稱全球之冠，速度亦最快。

同時值得注意者，是香港又再以主要轉口港的姿態出現，在轉運貨物來往中國方面負起必不可少的職責。本港的轉口貿易在過去五年間實質增長了117%，大部份是由於中國採取對外開放的新經濟政策。因此，港口基建必須有精明的策劃，以便能提供所需的各項設施。政府透過海事處明白有此需要，並已採取行動改善及擴建港口設施。

the Marine Department has recognised the need and is already taking action to improve and expand port facilities.

The subject of freight handling must include the question of airfreight. Here again there is continual expansion and it will not be long before the freight facilities at Hong Kong International Airport are operating at full capacity. The construction of a new airport on Lantau Island may not immediately be feasible, given the present state of the economy, but it is to be hoped that Government will give urgent attention to this as soon as circumstance permit, so that Hong Kong will retain its character as a highly efficient freight handling centre in Asia.

A marked feature of Hong Kong's successful development of trade and industry during the last thirty

years has been the parallel growth of the service industries which support international trade and commerce. Among these, the telecommunications industry has had a special significance both for internal business efficiency and for the establishment of highly effective international communications. No industrialised economy in the world depends more on external trade than Hong Kong and it is interesting to note that out-going international telephone calls, a large proportion of which must have been business oriented, totalled 13 million in 1982 against 10 million in 1981, a growth rate of 30 per cent. The internal telephone system shows the same public orientation towards electronic communication with approximately 37 telephones for every 100 persons and 95 telephones for every 100 residences throughout Hong Kong. The telephone therefore has a significant social value quite apart from information transmission.

I am glad to pay tribute to the far sighted management and direction of the private sector companies which have unfailingly provided Hong Kong with telecommunication services as sophisticated and comprehensive as any in the world.

Hong Kong was pleased and proud to welcome the British Prime Minister the Right Honourable Margaret Thatcher, M.P., following her visits to Japan and China in late September. Since her itinerary became known earlier in the year, it was inevitable that local interest in the 1997 lease issue and generally on Hong Kong's future would be extensively discussed by Hong Kong's people. This was indeed the case and the media played a full part in recording the views of a variety of commentators and organisations. These views were also expressed extensively to the British and Chinese Governments

(Following page) Little more than a decade ago, smart modern housing such as the development at Chi Fu, would have been beyond the means of all but the wealthy

談到貨運裝卸，必須包括空運貨物的問題。這方面亦不斷擴展，不久香港國際機場的空運設施將達到飽和。有鑑於目前的經濟情況，在大嶼山興建新機場也許並不是立刻可行，不過希望政府一俟情況許可，即著手研究興建新機場，以便香港能保留其作為亞洲區高度效率貨物裝卸中心的特質。

過去三十年間香港在工商業方面成功發展的一個顯著特色，是服務行業亦平行發展；而服務行業

是支援國際工商業的重要一環。服務行業之中，以電訊業最具特別重要性，無論在提高內部業務效率，或設立高效率國際通訊設備方面，均有重大貢獻。世界上沒有一個工業國比香港更倚賴外貿，因此由香港打出的國際長途電話相信以業務性質佔大部份。一九八二年香港共打出一千三百萬個國際長途電話，一九八一年的數字為一千萬，增長達三成。至於本港的電話數目亦有增加趨勢，現時每百人之中約有三十七具電話，每百個住戶便有九十五具電話。因此電話除了傳達訊息之外，更有重要的社會價值。

香港的私營電訊公司為本港提供可靠的服務，足以媲美世界上任何先進與完備的電訊服務。對於這些公司的高瞻遠矚管理方法與方針，本人必須加以稱許。

香港於去年九月下旬有幸迎接英國首相戴卓爾夫人繼訪問日本與中國後蒞港。自其行程於去年較早時公佈後，香港人難免對一九九七新界租約到期及香港的一般前途問題感到興趣，而且議論紛紛。同時傳播界對於報導多位評論家與團體的意見，亦不遺餘力。有關方面並曾向英國





and before she left on her historic tour, Mrs. Thatcher was briefed in London by Sir Edward Youde and five members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Among other correspondents, I was pleased to submit a representation to Mrs. Thatcher on behalf of the Chamber. Later, at a luncheon arranged in her honour by the three principal trade and industrial associations in Hong Kong including the Chamber, and subsequently during other engagements, Mrs. Thatcher expressed confidence that arrangements will be worked out between the three parties concerned which will provide Hong Kong with a long term future and with good prospects for continued economic growth. Her assurance was echoed in Beijing and although the opening of these discussions resulted in a sharp drop in investor confidence in Hong Kong

with serious effects on the Hong Kong currency and stock exchange, I have no doubt that confidence will be gradually restored as more information on the talks becomes available. The process of negotiation may take some time but the arrangements that will eventuate from Sino British discussions will be of mutual benefit to all three parties and we can look forward with confidence to the future.

It is customary in these reports for the Chairman to express a view as to the likely economic and trade growth for the following year. This can be a hazardous business and I will only suggest that the effects of recession will be with us through most if not all of 1983, that therefore we cannot expect much real growth in trade and in the economy for the first half of the year but that the second half should be better. The Financial Secretary's forecast of 4 per cent real economic growth

seems about right. It is to be hoped that he may be able to adjust this upwards however during the course of the year.

Finally, I wish to thank my Vice Chairman Jack Tang and the other members of the General Committee and Council for their unfailing support throughout the year and also the many committee members of the Chamber's 23 Committees who give so much of their time and experience to assist the Executive of the Chamber with the extensive workload which has to be undertaken. I am also deeply appreciative of the skill, experience and dedication of Jimmy McGregor, the Director and his staff. They have successfully completed a very varied and difficult programme of work which is explained more fully in the following sections.

J.L. Marden

主席報告書績

及中國政府表達此等意見，而戴卓爾夫人於啟程進行上述歷史性訪問前，更在倫敦聆聽尤德爵士與行政立法兩局五位議員的簡報。本人亦曾代表本會向戴卓爾夫人呈遞意見書。稍後，本港三個主要工商團體包括本會聯合設宴款待戴卓爾夫人。戴氏於席上及隨後的其他場合中，表示有信心中英港三方面會作出安排，使香港能有長遠的前景，並且繼續享有經濟增長。戴氏的肯定語氣亦獲得北京方面的回應，而雖然雙方展開談判之初令投資者對香港的信心銳減，對香港的貨幣與股市均造成嚴重影響，不過本人

相信，待雙方會談的內容有更多透露的時候，信心自會逐漸恢復。談判的過程可能需要若干時日，不過中英會談所達成的最終安排，對於中英港三方面將有裨益，因此我們可以懷著信心瞻望未來。

主席慣例要在年報內發表對來年經濟與貿易增長的意見。此舉大有冒險成份，而本人只能表示，經濟衰退的影響在整個一九八三年或至少大部份時間都會追隨我們左右，因此我們不能期望上半年的貿易會有很大的實質增長，不過下半年的情況應較佳。財政司預測有4%的實質經濟增長似乎相去不遠，但願年中能夠再加以向上調整。

最後，本人謹向副主席唐驥千及理事會其他成員致意，感謝他們一年來所提供的支持。本人亦要感謝本會廿三個委員會的成員，他們貢獻出寶貴時間與經驗，協助本會進行廣泛的工作。

本人對於執行董事姿理覺及其職員的能力、經驗與奉獻精神，更是深表感謝。他們成功地完成了多項性質不同而艱辛的工作，以下各頁將有更詳盡介紹。

馬登

Trade

Hong Kong Overall Merchandise Trade (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1982	Jan.-Dec. 1981	% change over 1981
Imports	142,893	138,375	+ 3.3
Domestic Exports	83,032	80,423	+ 3.2
Re-exports	44,353	41,739	+ 6.3
Total Trade	270,278	260,537	+ 3.7
Balance of Trade	-15,508	-16,213	-4.3
Visible Gap as % of Total Trade	5.7	6.2	

Imports: Major Suppliers (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1982	Jan.-Dec. 1981
China	32,935	29,510
Japan	31,540	32,130
USA	15,459	14,442
Singapore	10,207	10,627
Taiwan	10,198	10,762
UK	6,892	6,283

Imports: Major Items (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1982	Jan.-Dec. 1981
Raw materials, and semi-manufactures	56,444	55,895
Consumer goods	38,614	36,975
Capital goods	19,934	20,257
Foodstuffs	16,785	14,660
Fuels	11,107	10,588

Domestic Exports: Major Markets (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1982	Jan.-Dec. 1981
USA	31,223	29,200
UK	7,187	7,710
Fed. Rep. of Germany	7,031	7,048
China	3,806	2,924
Japan	3,167	2,940
Australia	2,832	2,710

Domestic Exports: Major Products (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1982	Jan.-Dec. 1981
Clothing	28,824	28,288
Toys, dolls and games	9,111	7,313
Watches	5,529	5,709
Textiles	5,052	5,302
Radios	3,493	3,834

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1982	Jan.-Dec. 1981
China	7,992	8,044
USA	5,615	4,785
Indonesia	4,615	4,272
Singapore	3,648	3,243
Taiwan	2,662	2,420
Japan	2,566	2,792

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1982	Jan.-Dec. 1981
Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	6,431	6,981
Chemicals and related products	3,909	3,581
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and electrical parts	3,420	3,069
Photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	3,218	3,393
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3,002	3,249
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,565	2,708

Manufacturing Industry

Employment

	Sept. 82	June 82	Mar. 82
Overall	856,137	903,012	886,064
Clothing	251,367	260,910	260,745
Textiles	111,588	117,571	117,704
Electronics	85,946	88,283	81,542
Plastic products	83,043	94,252	87,108

Nominal Wage Index (Mar. 1982 = 100)

	Sept. 82	June 82	Mar. 82
Overall	103	102	100
Knitting	104	104	100
Garment	103	102	100
Electronic	103	101	100
Plastic products	102	102	100

Establishments

	Sept. 82	June 82	Mar. 82
Overall	47,089	47,926	48,198
Clothing	9,128	9,526	10,031
Textiles	4,991	4,918	4,911
Electronics	1,305	1,236	1,206
Plastic products	5,104	5,567	5,307

Finance

Banking (at year end)

	1982	1981	1980
No. of licensed banks	128	121	113
No. of branches	1,346	1,181	1,033
Deposits (HK\$M)	190,259	109,227	88,490
Loans & advances (HK\$M)	208,702	161,790	124,403
(Hong Kong)	(139,348)	(128,204)	(94,970)
(Abroad)	(69,354)	(33,586)	(29,433)
Average liquidity (%)	47.2	55.5	48.4
Money supply M1 (HK\$M)	27,527	25,060	24,124
Money supply M2 (HK\$M)	206,730	119,061	96,882
Money supply M3 (HK\$M)	251,589	179,540	139,578

Government Revenue & Expenditure (HK\$M)

	Revenue	Expenditure
1979-1980	16,796	13,821
1980-1981	30,187	19,675
1981-1982	33,494	26,795
1982-1983 (Est.)	30,818	34,753
1983-1984 (Est.)	32,270	35,437

Stock Exchange performance

	Dec. 82	June 82	Jan. 82	Monthly Average for 1982
at month end				
Hang Seng Index (31.7.64 = 100)	783.82	1,278.56	1,417.42	1,105.79
Far East Index (1.4.71 = 1,000)	3,816.11	6,193.80	6,981.94	5,409.30
Kam Ngan Index (2.1.73 = 100)	661.64	1,097.91	1,229.19	951.31
Total Turnover During Month (HK\$M)	2,547.92	3,195.76	2,885.95	

Companies

	1982	1981	1980
Total number of firms	110,001	97,808	82,604
No. overseas owned	1,699	1,547	1,398

Standard of Living

Per Capita GDP At current prices (HK\$)

1982	1981	1980	1979
30,060 (Est.)	26,654 (Est.)	22,424	18,340

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

1982	1981	1980	1979
157,302 (Est.)	137,377 (Est.)	112,981	89,473

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

Household expenditure of	\$1,000-	\$3,500-	\$ 6,500-
	\$3,499	\$6,499	\$19,999
Index for Dec. 1982	135	135	136

Labour Force

	Sept. 82	June 82	Mar. 82
Total labour force ('000)	2,512	2,482	2,477
Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.4%	3.5%

Tourism

Incoming Visitors

	Jan.-Dec. 1982	% change 82/81
Total	2,609,100	+ 2.9
South East Asia	594,669	+ 6.7
Japan	515,697	+ 1.5
USA and Canada	439,266	+ 0.6
West Europe	389,113	—4.8
Australia & New Zealand	239,290	+ 4.7
Average length of Stay (nights)	3.57	—0.6

Visitor Expenditure (HK\$M)

	Jan.-Dec. 1982	% change 82/81
Total	8,770.29	+ 7.7
South East Asia	1,743.88	+ 17.7
Japan	1,428.30	—8.3
USA and Canada	1,455.01	—6.3
West Europe	1,199.32	+ 0.6
Australia & New Zealand	966.92	+ 6.5

Other Indicators

Electricity consumption

	1982	1981
Terajoule	45,747.68	42,470.69

Gas Consumption

	1982	1981
Terajoule	4,857.80	4,033.87

Buildings completed (ready for occupation)

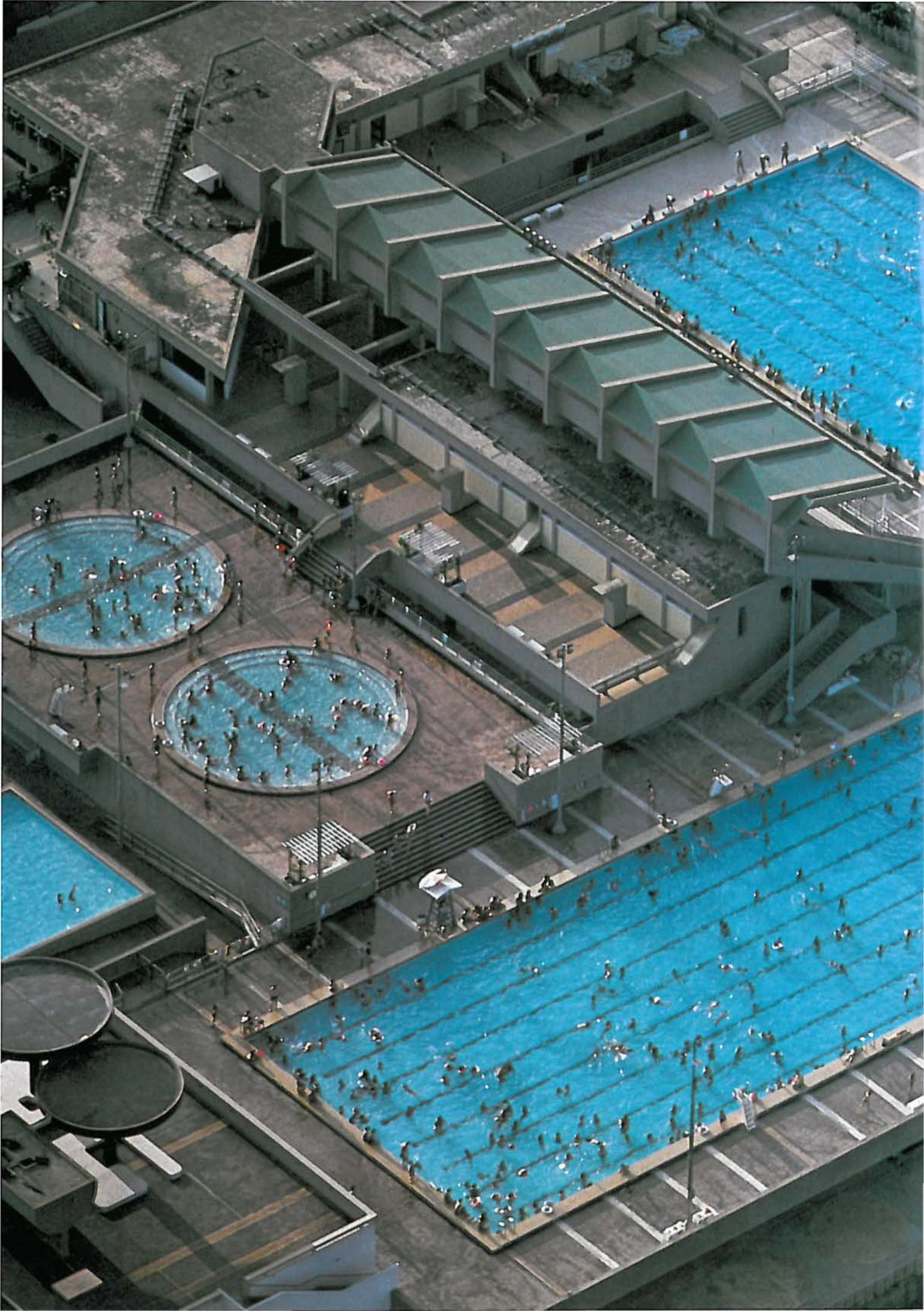
	1982	1981
Residential	512	865
Industrial/Commercial	220	192
Total Usable floor area ('000 m ²)	3,221	3,192

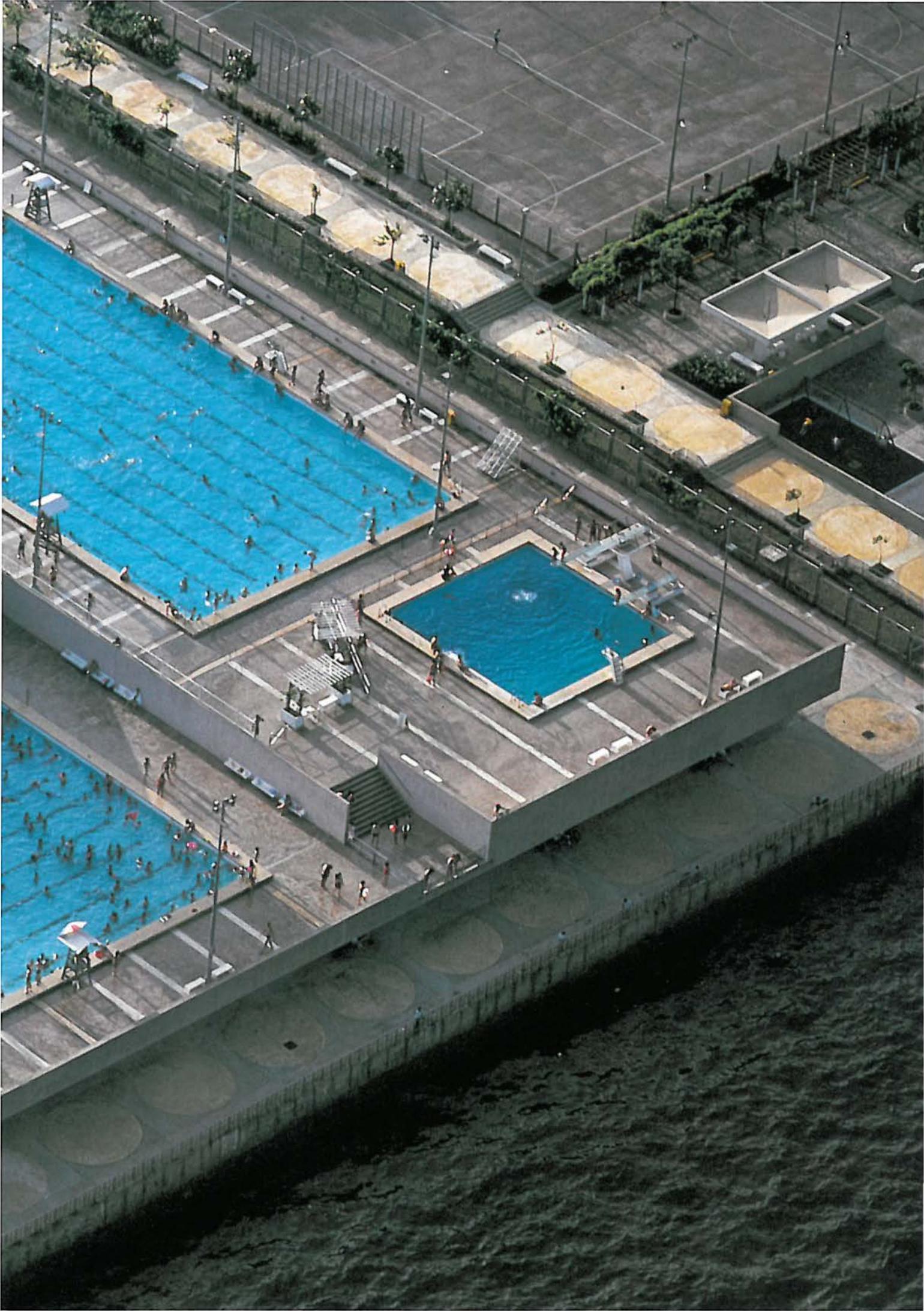
Commercial Cargo

	1982	1981
Sea Cargo ('000 tonnes)		
Cargo discharged	28,019	26,448
Cargo loaded	9,077	9,171
Air Freight (tonnes)		
Imports	133,148	121,405
Exports	172,609	168,900

(Following page) The pace of change affects young lifestyles too. Swimming pools such as this would have been virtually unknown to today's adults when they were youngsters. There are now 14 such complexes throughout the territory and more under construction.

(下頁圖片說明) 改變的步伐亦影響年青人的生活方式。像圖中的游泳池是今日的成年人小時候所不多見者。現時全港共有十四個類似的體育綜合中心，並有更多尚在興建中。





Chamber Review

The Chamber finished the year with yet another all-time high in membership. At 31st December, 1982, membership had almost reached the 3 000 level with 2 992 companies in active membership. This represents a 10 per cent increase over 1981, and is largely attributable to successful recruitment among companies using the Chamber's certification of origin services. Towards the end of the year, an exercise was begun to expand the computerised records of these companies, thus allowing the Chamber to improve its access to them.

Despite this healthy intake of new members, the Chamber nonetheless finished the year with only a small surplus, as shown in the attached financial statements. Although inflation has moderated over the

past 12 months, it still remains a threat and the General Committee felt it prudent to make a 10 per cent increase in membership fees for 1983.

The event which has dominated Hong Kong during 1982 is the establishment of the talks between British and Chinese Governments following the visit of the Prime Minister to Beijing in September. At General Committee level and elsewhere in the Chamber considerable attention was of course paid to the P.M.'s visit and its outcome, and it was opportune that the Chamber was major host at a luncheon in Mrs. Thatcher's honour, and heard at first hand of her visit to Beijing. It was the first time the Chamber has ever received a governing politician of so senior a status. Prior to Mrs. Thatcher's visit, the Chairman wrote to her on behalf of the Chamber stressing the need to maintain

prosperity and stability up to and after 1997.

Apart from the Prime Minister, the Chamber has received a number of other exceptionally distinguished visitors during the year, including T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Kent. The Governor, Sir Edward Youde, joined General Committee members at an informal luncheon towards the end of the year, while the departing Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, was as usual the principal speaker at the Committee Members' Dinner held in January.

Although, in the prevailing economic climate, no major overseas promotions were carried out in 1982 similar to those aimed at the U.K. in 1980 and the U.S.A. in 1981, plans are nonetheless in hand for a major effort in the U.K. in March 1983, when the Chairman will lead a

香港總商會業務報告書

本會年終的會員數目又再一次攀上前所未有的高峯。截至一九八二年十二月卅一日，會員數目幾達三千之數，其中活躍的會員機構共有 2,992家。此數比一九八一年增加了一成，主要歸功於本會向使用本會簽證服務的公司進行成功的招募運動。至年底時，本會開始擴增此等公司的電腦紀錄，增進本會接近此等公司的途徑。

雖然新會員有穩健增長，是年度本會只有少量盈餘，可見於附錄的財政報告。通貨膨脹在過去

十二個月內雖已緩和，惟仍然是一種威脅，因此理事會認為八三年度的會費增加一成，實是審慎之舉。

在一九八二年間對香港具有壓倒性影响的大事，就是英國首相於九月訪問北京後，中英兩國政府開始進行的談判。本會理事會及其他委員會，對於英國首相的訪問與結果，自然甚感關注，而本會有幸以主要東道身份，設宴款待戴卓爾夫人，實在是欣逢其會，同時更在席上聆聽得首相往北京之行的第一手資料。此乃本會首次接待如此高位之執政者。在戴卓爾

夫人啟程東來之前，本會主席曾致函強調維繫香港至一九九七年及以後的繁榮與穩定的必要。

除英國首相外，本會於年內更接待了多位特別重要之訪客，包括根德公府與夫人。港督尤德爵士曾於年底與理事會成員共進午餐，而去屆港督亦曾出席本會於一月舉行的理事會週年晚宴。

雖然在現時的經濟氣候下，八二年內本會並沒有推行類似八〇年訪英國及八一年訪美國的海外促進活動，惟本會已有計劃於八三年三月

mission to ensure that British trade and industry gets the message that Hong Kong is well placed to take advantage of the economic upswing when it comes.

The Chamber also expects during 1983 to see an increased number of missions to China. A small budget has been established for this purpose and the China Committee is already actively organising a mission to take place in March/April 1983.

One of our main promotional thrusts this year was devoted to Hong Kong itself, when the Chamber coordinated a joint participation by nearly 50 member companies at the first Hong Kong Trade Fair for consumer goods in October. The success of this event is already clear as no less than 40 participants have booked space with the Chamber for the next Fair.

As always, the Chamber has also promoted the interests of industrial members throughout the year, and in March, an investment promotion seminar was held jointly with the Industry Department and the Hong Kong Industrial Estates Corporation which attracted over 50 representatives from member companies.

The General Committee met five times during the year, and Council members joined the General Committee for one of these meetings, held in September, when members were updated on the work of the I.C.A.C. by Mr. P.B. Williams, Commissioner, and members of his staff.

Following the Annual General Meeting in April, Mr. G.R. Ross, a past Chairman of the Chamber who had been a member of the General Committee with 25 years of continuous service, stepped down from the General Committee,

although remaining a member of the Chamber's Council. It is with regret that we also have to record the death during the year of two Chamber Council members, Mr. L.W. Gordon and Mr. P.G. Williams, both of whom were past Chairmen of the Chamber.

A full programme of work was accomplished by the Chamber's four senior committees. The Home Affairs Committee met four times during the year, and considered a variety of proposed or impending legislation ranging from the Road Traffic Bill to the proposal to change the laws affecting homosexuality. They were assisted in their deliberations by senior Government officers, and towards the end of the year held a meeting with the

大力推行一套訪英活動，由主席率領訪問團向英國工商界宣傳香港，令他們知道當經濟好轉時，香港即處於有利地位。

本會亦預期八三年間會派遣更多訪問團往中國。本會更特別為此撥出一小部份財政預算，而本會轄下之中國委員會現正積極組織一個訪問團於八三年三、四月間往中國。

本會年內主要的推廣活動之一，是在香港本地進行。這便是十月舉行的第一屆香港交易會

(消費品週)，由本會聯合協辦，參展之本會會員機構接近五十家。是次交易會的成績相當美滿，向本會留訂下屆交易會展覽攤位的參展商不下於四十家。

本會秉承一貫做法，年內亦曾促進本會工業會員的利益。三月，本會與工業署及香港工業邨公司合辦投資促進講座，共吸引超過五十多位會員機構代表出席。

理事會年內集會五次，諮議會成員亦出席理事會於九月舉行的一次集會。該次集會請得廉政專員衛理敏先生及廉署職員於會上致詞，談及廉署近期的工作。

隨著四月舉行的週年會員大會後，曾任本會主席及歷任本會理事達二十五載的羅仕先生即退出理事會，惟仍留任諮議會。年內兩位諮議會成員高登先生及韋彼得先生先後去世，兩人皆曾出任本會主席，本會為此深表哀悼。

本會四個高級委員會曾完成多項工作。年內民政事務委員會集會四次，研審多項建議中或即將施行的法例，由道路交通法案以至改革有關同性戀法例的建議均在研究之列。委員會的審議得到高級政府官員協助，而屆年底時，委員會與兩局非官守議員辦事處秘書長舉行

Chamber Review cont'd

Secretary General of Umelco to discuss in general terms Chamber representation on points of major concern to Government. Following this, a number of proposals were put to Umelco.

During the year, the Shipping Committee met eight times. In conjunction with the Hong Kong Shipowners' Association, the Committee co-sponsored such maritime events as the Expoship '82 and the I.C.C. Seminar on Maritime Fraud. The Committee also joined hands with the Hong Kong Liner Shipping Association in the fight for a lower rate for shipping advertisement in newspapers, and for a more moderate increase in mooring and unmooring charges. It also carried out the annual revision of tramp agency fees.

The China Committee met six times, and held meetings with five major P.R.C. agencies regarding improved trade, investment and communications between Hong Kong and China. Following the successful organisation of the reception held in 1981 for P.R.C. agencies based in Hong Kong, a similar reception was held in September at which 170 guests from Chinese agencies were present. Delegations from China visited the Chamber for briefing and discussions. These included several study groups such as those organized by the Guangdong Foreign Trade Bureau, Shenzhen Municipal Industrial Development Corporation, and the Commission for External Economics, Guangzhou.

The Industrial Affairs Committee met to consider, among other issues, the extension of geographical scope for redundancy payments. Subsequently,

a submission was made to the Commissioner for Labour expressing members' concern.

The majority of the more specialised committees of the Chamber also carried out full programmes, including the organisation of our regular overseas missions by appropriate area trade committees.

The Textiles Committee met several times to consider the regulations affecting international trade in textiles and the positions taken by Hong Kong's trading partners, with the renegotiation of the Multi Fibre Arrangement and the subsequent bilateral textile quota negotiations in mind.

During the course of the year, the status of several committees was reviewed. It was decided to disband three committees — the Accommo-

香港總商會業務報告書續

會議，商討有關本會就政府所特別關注的事情上提供意見的一般情形。隨後本會並向兩局議員辦事處提交數項建議。

年內船務委員會集會八次，並與香港船東協會聯合贊助八二年遠東航運展覽及探究海事欺詐行為的國際商會研討會。委員會又與香港航運協會聯袂爭取以較低費用在報章上刊登船務廣告，以及爭取帶解纜費的適度增幅。委員會並就不定期船務代理公司收費進行一年一度的調整。

中國委員會年內集會六次，並與五個主要中國機構舉行會議，商討有關促進香港與中國之間貿易、投資與通訊等事宜。繼一九八一年本會為款待中國駐港代理機構舉辦一次成功酒會後，於八二年九月又再舉辦一次同類性質的酒會，共有來自中國駐港代理機構的一百七十位嘉賓出席。中國亦有多個代表團到訪本會，此中包括由廣東省對外貿易局、深圳市工業發展服務公司及廣州市對外經濟工作委員會所組辦的多個考察團。

工業事務委員會曾集會研審多項問題，包括擴大因遷移僱傭地點而發給僱員遣散費的範圍。結果，委員會向勞工署署長提交意見書，表達會員對問題的關注。

本會大部份較專門的委員會於年內亦推行詳盡計劃，包括各分區委員會所籌辦的定期赴海外貿易團。

紡織業委員會曾集會多次，根據多種纖維協定的重新談判及隨後的雙邊紡織品配額談判，進行研審影响國際紡織貿易的條例，以及香港貿易夥伴所採取的立場。

年內，多個委員會的狀況受到檢討，終決定將三個委員會解組——住屋常務委員會、簽證

dation Committee, the Certification Committee, and the East Europe Area Committee. Two committees that hitherto have been ad hoc committees, the Committee for liaison with the Civil Service Commission and the Trading Standards Committee were re-established as standing committees. Opportunity was also taken to revise the role of the Arbitration Committee, which is undertaking a review of the Chamber's Arbitration Bye-Laws, in order to bring them into line with the revised Arbitration Ordinance. Mr. John Wimbush took over the chairmanship of the Committee in succession to the late Mr. P.G. Williams.

The Trade Division's promotion projects included six buying and selling missions and participation in the Berlin Fair Partners for Progress.

These promotions covered Africa, Western Europe, the Middle East, Australia and Korea. A total of 19 countries were visited and business worth some HK\$133 million of firm orders with considerable follow up business were secured. Political and/or economic instability in Latin America and Nigeria made it necessary for the Chamber to cancel its normal annual visits.

The Chairman led a 16-member delegation to the Third Hong Kong/Kagoshima Conference held in November, at which a programme for further cooperation between the two cities was developed.

The Trade Division also received 39 incoming missions in 1982 and gave assistance to another 22 missions by arranging business contacts.

The Trade Enquiries Branch dealt with 15,948 trade enquiries during

the year. The work of this Branch was computerised which resulted in a substantial improvement in the speed at which trade enquiries are processed. 297 trade complaints and one case of arbitration were dealt with.

A variety of promotion events and participation in joint conferences were handled by the Industry Division. The Division received during the year 18 investment promotion missions and a number of individual visitors from foreign countries including U.K., Japan, India, Jamaica and China. A seminar was organised at which the Vice-Minister of Planning & Economics of Panama spoke on investment opportunities in Panama, and the Assistant Director — Industry attended an economic/labour conference organised in Tokyo by

(Following page) Some traditional elements remain within the changing landscape, such as the boat dwellers of Aberdeen, sandwiched between modern estates and the Ap Li Chau power station. But already the landscape changes shape to make way for more homes for them.

委員會、以及東歐分區委員會。兩個曾是特別委員會的，經重新設立為常務委員會，兩者分別曾與公務員薪俸常委會及貿易標準委員會保持聯絡。仲裁委員會的職責亦經由該委員會成員進行修訂；該委員會現正檢討本會之仲裁細則，以配合經修訂之仲裁條例。溫寶樹先生接替已故的韋彼得先生出任仲裁委員會主席。

貿易部的推廣計劃包括組辦了六個採購及推銷團，並參與柏林的「攜手邁進」交易會。

上述推廣活動遠及非洲、西歐、中東、澳洲與韓國，共訪問了十九個國家，取得價值約1億3,300萬港元的實單，續單交易亦相當可觀。拉丁美洲及尼日利亞的政治及經濟不穩定令本會必須取消每年前往此等國家的貿易團行程。

本會主席於十一月曾率領一個十六人代表團參加第三屆香港與鹿兒島交流會議，於會議席上達成兩地展開進一步合作的計劃。

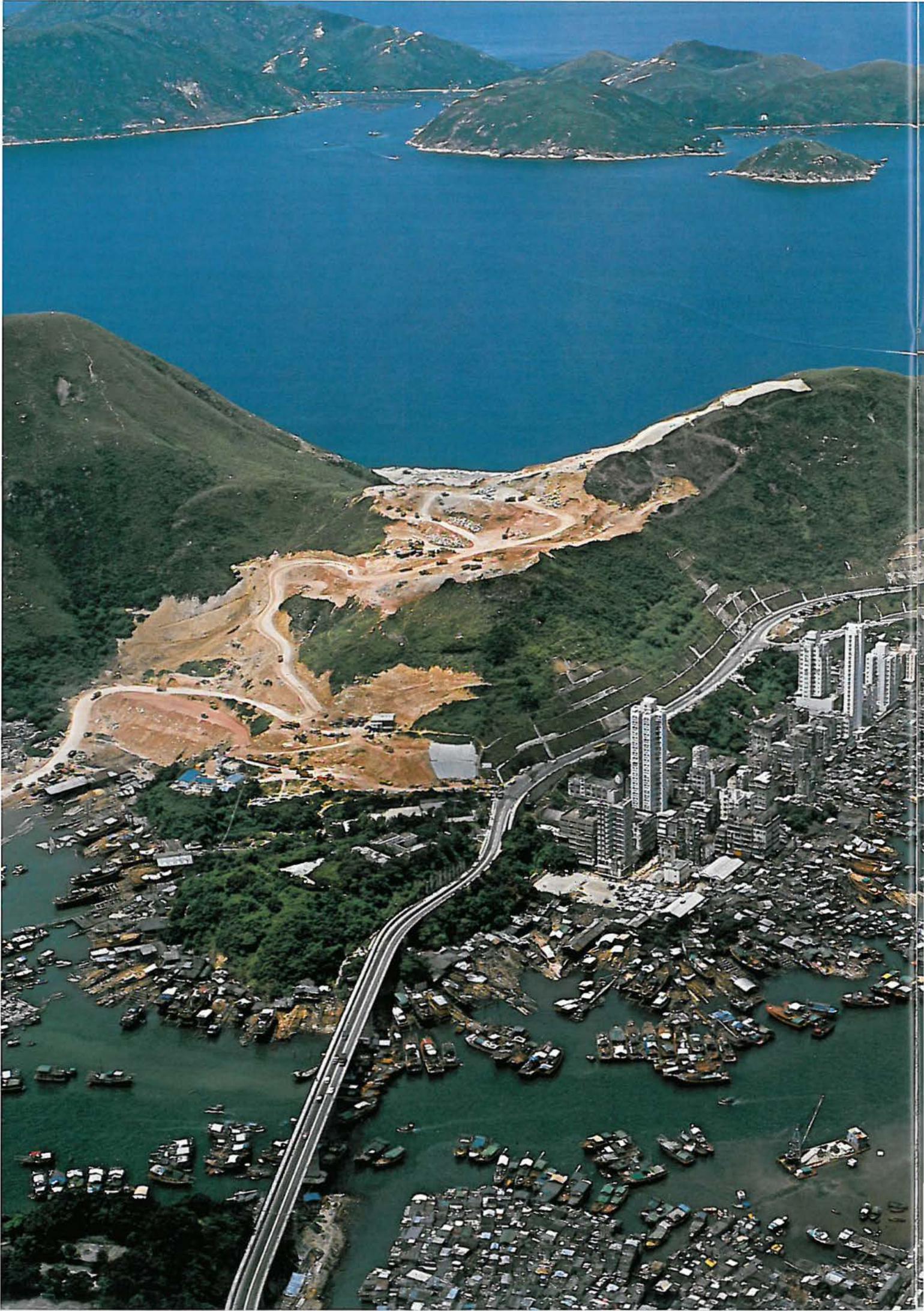
八二年內貿易部並接待了三十九個外來訪問團，另為二十二個訪問團安排業務接觸。

年內貿易諮詢處共處理了15,948宗貿易諮詢。此部門的工作經進行電腦化，使處理貿易諮詢的

速度大為提高。此外並處理了297宗貿易投訴及一宗仲裁事件。

工業部曾進行多種推廣活動及參與多個聯合會議。年內工業部共接待了十八個工業促進團，以及多位來自外國的個別訪客，這些國家包括英國、日本、印度、牙買加與中國。年內工業部為巴拿馬籌辦一個研討會，由巴拿馬計劃及經濟副部長講述在巴拿馬的投資機會，另工業部助理董事曾出席由日本勞動協會在東京舉辦的經濟及勞工會議。此外，工業部助理董事亦接替執行董事代表本會出任工業促進

(下頁圖片說明) 在不斷改變的景緻當中仍保留若干傳統事物，例如香港仔的水上人家，夾雜在新型屋邨與鴨脷洲發電廠的中間。不過這一帶的改變，其實亦為他們提供更多陸上居所。





Chamber Review cont'd

the Japan Institute of Labour. The Assistant Director — Industry also took over from the Director the Chamber's representation on the Industrial Promotion Committee, a standing committee of the Industry Advisory Board. The Chamber's Directorate officers continued to attend regular meetings of the Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee and its working committees held locally and in Japan.

The Certification Branch of the Division issued 160,485 certificates of origin and 664 carnets during the year, representing an increase of about 1.2 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively over 1981.

The programme of Roundtable Luncheons, introduced in 1981 and

held to allow small groups of members to meet specialised speakers, continued throughout the year. A total of nine Roundtable Luncheons were held.

The Chamber's publications programme continues to expand and improve. Publications and related activities now earn for the Chamber well in excess of \$500 000 per year. Several of our publications bring in income in excess of their production, but not overhead costs, and this helps substantially to subsidise the cost of non-income earning publications such as this Report. The Bulletin in particular has had a successful year financially.

Administratively, the Chamber continued to improve its internal services with an increased degree of mechanisation, and a slow but steady move towards the establish-

ment of 'the electronic office'. The benefits of this are reflected in the fact that, by and large, increases in administrative costs have been held at a lower level than the general rate of inflation, and the level of staff manning Chamber posts has remained the same for well over five years.

Towards the end of the year, a small sub-committee under the chairmanship of General Committee member Mr. Nigel Rigg was set up to look into the possibility of purchasing permanent offices for the Chamber, in the light of recent developments in the property market. Its proposals are expected to come before the General Committee during 1983.

31st December, 1982

香港總商會業務報告書續

委員會委員；工業促進委員會是工業諮詢委員會的一個常委會。本會高層人員仍有出席港日經濟合作委員會及其工作委員會在本港及日本舉行的定期集會。

工業部的簽證處於年內共簽發了160,485份產地來源證及664份臨時入口免稅特許證，比一九八一年分別增加約1.2%及3.3%。

本會於一九八一年推行的業務圓桌午餐會於八二年內續有舉行，使部份會員能會晤具備專門學識的講者。年內共舉行了九次圓桌午餐會。

本會的出版計劃續有擴展及改善。出版及有關事務現時為本會賺取超過五十萬元一年。本會多份刊物的收益比製作費用為高（惟高不過經營成本），大大有助於津貼沒有進帳的刊物如這份年報的印製成本。八二年內「工商月刊」在財政方面更獲得特別佳績。

在行政方面，本會繼續改善內部服務，增添了不少器材，以及緩慢卻穩定地趨向設立「電子化

辦公室」。其好處可見於管理成本的增加比一般的通脹率為低，而本會職員人數於五年來均保持不變。

近年底時，本會組織了一個小組委員會，由理事會成員雷勵祖先生出任主席。此小組委員會設立的目的，是有鑑於物業市場的近期發展，從而探討購置本會永久會址的可能性。小組委員會的建議可望於八三年呈交理事會。

一九八二年十二月三十一日

Balance Sheet
As at 31st December, 1982

資產負債表
一九八二年十二月三十一日

		附註 NOTE	1982 \$000's	1981 \$000's
固定資產	FIXED ASSETS	3	3,703	3,763
投資	INVESTMENTS	4	388	557
流動資產	CURRENT ASSETS			
存貨	Stock on hand		—	77
應收及預付款項	Debtors and Prepayments		310	588
定期及通知存款	Fixed and Call Deposits		4,681	4,799
銀行及現金結存	Bank and Cash Balances		745	334
			5,736	5,798
流動負債	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
應付及未付款項	Creditors and accruals		608	1,216
預收會費	Subscriptions received in advance		3,656	3,111
貿易團參加者定金	Deposits received from Mission participants		—	456
稅項	Taxation		11	(8)
			4,275	4,775
			\$5,552	\$5,343
普通基金	GENERAL FUND		5,552	5,343
			\$5,552	\$5,343

附註乃屬帳項之一部份

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

主席：馬登
副主席：唐驥千
執行董事：麥理覺

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

羅兵咸會計師事務所
執業會計師
司庫

Lowe Bingham & Matthews
Certified Public Accountants
Treasurers

Auditors' Report

In our opinion the accounts set out on pages 29 to 32, comply with the Companies Ordinance and give a true and fair view of the state of the Chamber's affairs at 31st December, 1982 and of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

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

Certified Public Accountants

21st March 1983, Hong Kong

核數師報告書

依照本核數師意見，列載第二十九至三十二頁之帳項均符合公司條例，並足以顯示香港總商會於一九八二年十二月三十一日之真實公平財務狀況及截至該日止財政年度之全年盈餘。

畢馬域隆公司
執業會計師

香港，一九八三年三月二十一日

Income & Expenditure Account

For the year ended 31st December, 1982

收支結算表

截至一九八二年十二月三十一日止年度

		附註 NOTE	1982 \$000's	1981 \$000's
收入	INCOME			
會員費	Members' Subscriptions		5,061	3,903
簽證費	Fees		3,870	3,440
利息及股息	Interest and Dividends	5	578	1,012
匯兌收益	Exchange Gain		—	576
			\$9,509	\$8,931
支出	EXPENDITURE			
職員	Staff	6	5,671	4,809
辦事處	Office	7	2,838	2,476
服務費用	Services	8	381	300
折舊	Depreciation	9	209	162
會費及教育捐款	Subscriptions and Educational Donations		54	78
出版及宣傳	Publications and Promotion	10	(53)	996
投資貶值準備	Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments		169	20
			\$9,269	\$8,841
除稅前盈餘	SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		240	90
減：稅項	LESS: TAX CHARGE	2	31	26
除稅後盈餘	SURPLUS AFTER TAXATION		209	64
普通基金，承前	GENERAL FUND BROUGHT FORWARD		5,343	5,279
普通基金，接後	GENERAL FUND CARRIED FORWARD		\$5,552	\$5,343

附註乃屬帳項之一部份

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

一、重要會計政策

甲、固定資產

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

傢具與裝置	20%
汽車	25%

乙、存貨

由一九八二年一月一日開始，文具及用品於購入日即予撇銷。

丙、投資

長期投資照個別原值減貶值準備後列帳。

二、稅項

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

本會之課稅盈餘，不包括會費及簽證收入在內。

三、固定資產

原值或評值	
於一九八二年一月一日	
添置	
於一九八二年十二月三十一日	
累計折舊	
於一九八二年一月一日	
年內折舊	
於一九八二年十二月三十一日	
帳面淨值	
於一九八二年十二月三十一日	
於一九八一年十二月三十一日	
於一九八二年十二月三十一日照原值或評值	
照一九七五年評值	
照原值	

四、投資

上市股票，原值	
減：貶值準備	
上市股票市值	
全部投資均在香港報價	

五、利息與股息

利息	
股息—上市股票	

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Fixed Assets

With the exception of the property occupied by the Director of the Chamber which has been fully written off against the surplus on disposal of a previous residence, fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Properties are being depreciated over a period of forty years from the date of acquisition. Other fixed assets are depreciated at rates calculated to write off their costs over their estimated useful lives on a reducing balance basis at the following annual rates:

Furniture and Fittings	20%
Motor Car	25%

b. Stock

With effect from 1st January, 1982 stationery and supplies are written off on purchase.

c. Investments

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

2. TAXATION

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

	1982	1981
	\$000's	\$000's
	\$ 31	\$ 26

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

3. FIXED ASSETS

	物業 (香港長期租約) Properties \$000's	傢具與裝置 Fixtures and Fittings \$000's	汽車 Motor Vehicles \$000's	合計 Total \$000's
Cost or valuation				
At 1st January, 1982	\$4,827	\$ 854	\$ 75	\$5,756
Additions	—	149	—	149
At 31st December, 1982	\$4,827	\$1,003	\$ 75	\$5,905
Aggregate Depreciation				
At 1st January, 1982	\$1,511	\$ 438	\$ 44	\$1,993
Charge for the year	88	113	8	209
At 31st December, 1982	\$1,599	\$ 551	\$ 52	\$2,202
Net Book Value at				
31st December, 1982	\$3,228	\$ 452	\$ 23	\$3,703
31st December, 1981	\$3,316	\$ 416	\$ 31	\$3,763
Cost or valuation at 31st December, 1982:				
At 1975 valuation	\$ —	\$ 152	\$ —	\$ 152
At cost	4,827	851	75	5,753
	\$4,827	\$1,003	\$ 75	\$5,905

4. INVESTMENTS

	1982	1981
	\$000's	\$000's
Quoted Shares at cost	\$ 577	\$ 577
Less: Provision for Diminution in value	(189)	(20)
	\$ 388	\$ 557
Market Value of quoted shares	\$ 437	\$ 677
All investments are quoted in Hong Kong.		

5. INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

Interest	\$ 546	\$1,005
Dividends — Quoted	32	7
	\$ 578	\$1,012

		1982 \$000's	1981 \$000's
六、職員	6. STAFF		
薪金及年終獎金	Salaries and Bonus	\$4,773	\$3,958
撥捐職員退休金及養老金	Contribution to Staff Retirement Fund and Pensions	551	434
職員房屋租金及費用	Staff Quarters Rental and Expenses	110	213
醫療費	Medical Expenses	212	96
度假旅費	Leave Passages	18	101
訓練及徵聘	Training and Recruiting	7	7
		<u>\$5,671</u>	<u>\$4,809</u>
七、辦事處	7. OFFICE		
租金	Rent	\$1,752	\$1,661
電費	Light and Power	36	35
電話費	Telephone	41	32
印刷及文具	Printing and Stationery	587	427
郵費	Postages	204	130
電報及專用電報費	Telegrams and Telex	15	15
維修及清潔費	Maintenance, Repairs and Cleaning	84	73
書報費	Books and Newspapers	28	28
本港舟車費	Local Travelling	21	20
汽車費用	Motor Car Expenses	32	25
雜費	Sundry Expenses	38	30
		<u>\$2,838</u>	<u>\$2,476</u>
八、服務費用	8. SERVICES		
核數費	Audit Fee	\$ 43	\$ 43
司庫費	Treasurers' Fee	60	48
法律及專業費	Legal and Professional Fees	13	35
退休金管理費	Retirement Fund Management Fee	20	18
電腦計算費	Computing Fees	220	137
保險費	Insurance	25	19
		<u>\$ 381</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>
九、折舊	9. DEPRECIATION		
物業、汽車及傢具與裝置之折舊	Depreciation on Properties, Motor Car and Furniture and Fittings	\$ 209	\$ 161
出售傢俬損失	Loss on Disposal of Furniture	—	1
		<u>\$ 209</u>	<u>\$ 162</u>
十、出版及宣傳	10. PUBLICATIONS AND PROMOTION		
出版費	Publications	\$ 434	\$ 380
減：收入	Less: Income	540	378
		(106)	2
廣告費	Advertising	14	21
貿易促進活動經費	Trade Promotional Expenses	171	
減：雜項服務收入	Less: Income from Sundry Services	132	
		39	973
		<u>\$ (53)</u>	<u>\$ 996</u>
十一、比較數字	11. COMPARATIVE FIGURES		
若干比較數字經重新分類，以符合現年度之呈報方式。	Certain comparative figures have been re-classified to conform to the current year's presentation.		

Committees

Local Affairs

Home Affairs Committee

J.F. Holmes
H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP
J.H.W. Salmon
M. Stevenson, JP
I.R.A. MacCallum, JP
D.C.H. Liang
P.A.L. Vine, OBE, VRD, JP
Lincoln C.K. Yung
Mrs. Maria H. Cheung
Mrs. Nellie Fong
H.C. Yung, JP
resigned February 1982
S.J. Osmond
resigned November 1982

Hong Kong for New Arrivals Course Planning Committee

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

Legal Committee

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

J.R. Wimbush
Malcolm A. Barnett
(Co-opted member for consideration of the Companies' Ordinance (Amendment) Bill)

Taxation Committee

R.E. Moore, JP
I.W. Harris
Cameron G. Greaves
David Flux
Fong Hup
Patrick Lam

Trading Standards Committee

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

Committee on Terms and Conditions of Employment

M. Stevenson, JP
P.F. Barrett
B. Huey
R.C. Farrell
Chester C.C. Tang
Joseph Yung
A.F. Goddard
P. Carpenter
resigned April 1982

Accommodation Committee

(Disbanded as of December 1982)
M. Stevenson, JP
A.D.A.G. Mosley
Dr. Steven C. Chow
A.E. Gazeley
W.W.Y. Smith
P.A.L. Vine, OBE, VRD, JP

Chamber Premises Committee

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

Industrial Affairs Committee

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

Industrial Development Fund Management Committee

J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP
M.K. Brown
W.W. Ferguson
Clas Gotze
T.C. Ho
David A. Ladensohn
John C. Louie
Robin De Morgan
N.A. Rigg, JP
Dennis Ting, JP
P.J. Wrangham
Jimmy McGregor, OBE, ISO
Cecilia Fung

China Committee

H. Luehrs
A.J.N. Russell
W.K.P. Chan
John Chandler
E.B. Christensen
A.R. Dicks
Y.C. Huang
Hon. Allen Lee, OBE, JP
Thom Mulder
R.S. Sheldon
W.T. Shu
N.J. Sousa, JP
R. Steinwehe
M.K. Tan
J.A.W. Weddepoel
Desmond Wigan

Textiles Committee

J.W. Ahuis
David Chu
Y.T. Chang
Ronald K.Y. Chao
Frank Jen
David Kiang
Ian Macaulay
J. Seaton
N.J. Sousa, JP
Kayser Sung
Benny M.B. Tse

Ad Hoc Committee on Energy

H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP
Hon. S.L. Chen, OBE, JP
Jack C. Tang, OBE

Certification Committee

(Disbanded as of December 1982)
N.J. Sousa, JP
A.C.W. Blaauw
J.R. Wimbush
H.G. Webb-Peploe

(Following page) Some areas change faster than others. Cheung Chau island still retains much of its rural charm. But in another ten years time it will have changed considerably.

各委員會

本港事務

民政
賀明思
霍士傑
沙文
史允信
麥嘉霖
梁仲豪
范培德
榮智權
張黃麗韶
方黃吉雯
榮鴻慶
(一九八二年二月退任)
柯兆文
(一九八二年十一月退任)

新來港外籍人士瞭解香港課程策劃委員會
韓武敦
李雅達

畢烈
鄭棟材
費樂怡
謝樂培
雷照儀小姐
楊俊文

法律
麥嘉霖
麥雅理
史蒂文生
溫寶樹
彭納德
(公司條例(修訂)法案臨時選選委員)

稅務
穆雅
夏理斯
格雷夫斯
傅大偉
方俠
林漢明

貿易標準

麥嘉霖
潘裕良
羅傑斯
史允信

薪俸及就業條件

史允信
畢烈
許忠揚
費樂怡
唐錦章
容錦泉
高達
郭本德
(一九八二年四月退任)

住屋常務委員會

(一九八二年十二月解組)
史允信
牟詩禮
周志文

基士利

史偉遜
范培德

策劃總會會所

雷勵祖
宋常康
霍加
韋頌
麥理覺

工業

工業事務
李鵬飛議員
王世榮
區致華
基士利
高致然
卓利機
羅攸堅
太田吉彦
施利華

史偉遜

宋啟郎
丁鶴壽

工業發展基金管理

馬登
布朗
傅嘉誠
高致然
何德微
李達信
雷樹莊
狄穆勤
雷勵祖
丁鶴壽
雷興信
麥理覺
馮若婷

中國

呂雅士
羅素

陳銳波

陳德樂
祈天順
狄克斯
李鵬飛議員
湯莫德
施露敏
徐慰增
蘇沙
史丹維
陳文裘
韋達保
韋根

紡織業

歐韋士
朱恩餘
張宜振
曹其輝
任家祥
江天錫
麥高理

薛敦

蘇沙
宋凱沙
謝文彬

能源特別委員會

霍士傑
陳壽霖議員
唐驥千

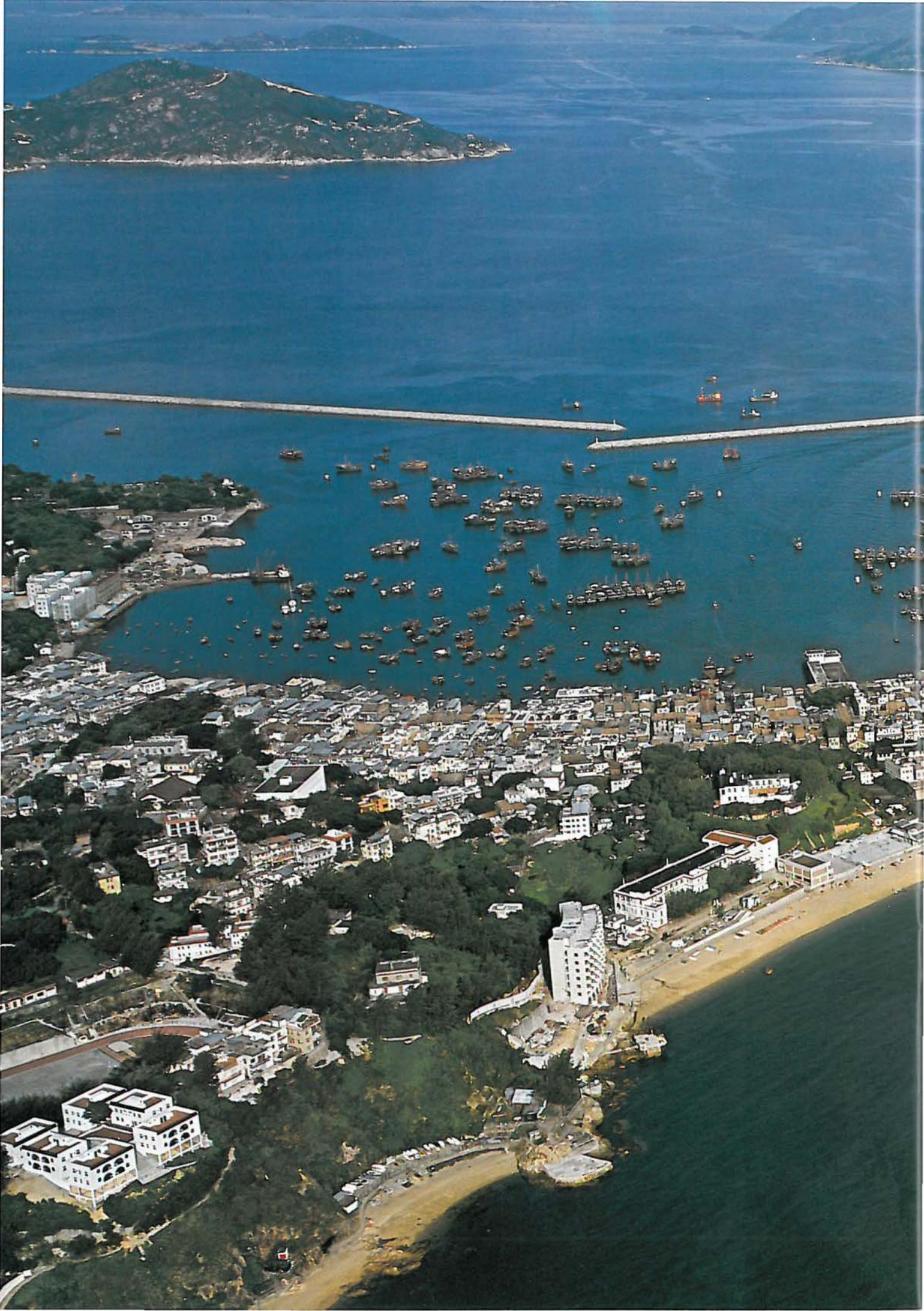
簽證

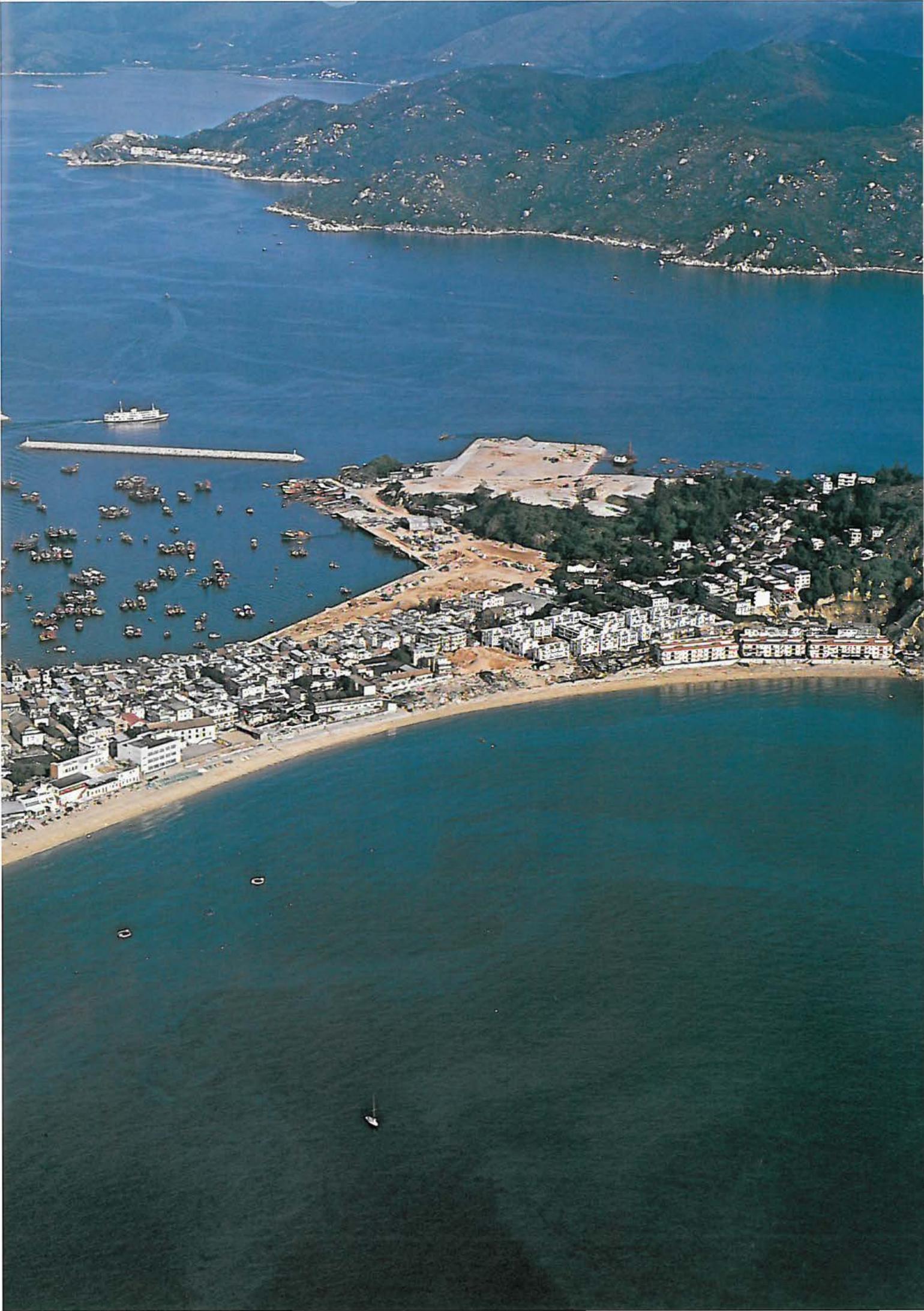
(一九八二年十二月解組)

蘇沙
包偉能
溫寶樹
韋伯樂

仲裁

溫寶樹
蘇沙
麥高理





Committees cont'd

Arbitration Committee

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

Shipping Committee

B.P. Wong
M.H. Liang
Frank Chao
John Christie
D. Dick
C.K. Fong
Per Jorgensen
T. Kotani
David McLeod, JP
J.E. Meredith
Stephen Y.K. Pan

Area Trade Committees

North America Area Committee

Philip Lai
S.Y. Choy
G. Archer
C.D. Beale
A.C.W. Blaauw
E. Brooke Harwood
Ira D. Kaye
Kent de M. Price
Chan Ka Chuen
Martin M. Skaaniid
Alan H. Hann

Central & South America Area Committee

E.M. McMillan
V.K. Parekh
G.D. Mitchell
Ricardo S. D'Jaen
Moti Karamchand
Wilson Leung
G.B. Mahbubani
V. Panchapakesan
Michael Poon
C.L. Kung

Japan, Taiwan & Korea Area Committee

Simon K.Y. Lee
Lowell Chang
D.W.B. Christie
K.S. Hyun
Kazuo Ishikawa
D.A. Marron
Kiyoji Nishida
Philip Wong
F. Bertschinger
G.M. Aldrich

South Asia/Pacific Area Committee

Miss Dora Wu
Dr. Eric T.M. Yeung
G.M. Aldrich
Michael I.S. Bruce
A. Gopi

Philip Lai
Ed Pozon
John C. Getzelman

West Europe Area Committee

J.B.M. Litmaath
R.V. Friend
A.C.W. Blaauw
L. Kneer
Daniel S.C. Koo
Frankie Lau
Cliff Leslie
E.U. Lyen
D. Keith-Welsh
Jesper Norgaard
Fritz Pleitgen
N.J. Sousa, JP
Mrs. M. Williams
M.K. Yeung
Javier Barbeyto
Alvin Chan

Africa Area Committee

Mrs. Madeline Wong
J.M. McKenna
C.L.T. Hodgson
Wilson Leung
E.U. Lyen
M.N. Master
N.L. Sakraney
S.J. Shroff
Martin M. Skaaniid
J.A.W. Weddepohl
Pishu H. Khemaney

Arab Area Committee

Moustapha Sakkaf
Thomas L. Wu
C.L. Hill
R.D. Dowie
Frank W.S. Feng
Albert Kan
Haissan Khudari
Andrew Ko
M.N. Master
Martin M. Skaaniid
Jawed Kalam
Nazir Aboudaoud
Hatim D. Ebrahim

Address:
Swire House, 9th Floor,
Hong Kong
Tel. No:
5-237177 5-252131
Tlx. No:
83535 TRIND HX
Cable:
CHAMBERCOM

各委員會續

船務

黃沛棠
梁敏行
趙世彭
桂思亨
狄克
方強工
左建生
小谷
麥可朗
米德狄
潘裕國

各貿易分區 委員會

北美洲
雷康侯
蔡兆英
歐策良
潘裕良
包偉能

夏活
凱爾
白禮士
陳家全
史剛力
韓雅倫

中南美洲

麥銳衡
偉其巴力
米卓爾
李嘉園
糜地
梁季揚
馬保班尼
班卓栢加臣
潘家宜
魏甲龍

日、台、韓

李國賢
張爾惠
祈斯帶

玄慶燮
石川一男
馬龍
西田喜代次
黃宜弘
柏鎮江
歐德烈

南亞太

伍宗琳小姐
楊俊文
歐德烈
布樂仕
高庇
雷康侯
魏普信
葛傑銘

西歐

李馬
范德禮
包偉能
高家誠

古勝祥
劉敏昆
李斯利
黎啓宇
祈偉譽
樂景達
彼里根
蘇沙
韋廉士夫人
楊文光
包必達
陳大枝

非洲

查美龍女士
麥勁能
賀植生
梁季揚
黎啓宇
馬仕達
錫蘭尼
羅西
史剛力

韋達保
祈萬里

阿拉伯地區

薩嘉夫
吳祖霖
希聯
杜威儀
馮偉信
簡元傑
加達利
高安度
馬仕達
史剛力
卡倫
勒西亞布達活
伊伯謙

地址：香港太古大廈十樓
電話：5-237177 5-252131
電訊：83535 TRIND HX
電報：CHAMBERCOM



