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"You never visit the same city twice": many visitors to Hong Kong make the comment. With each succeeding year, the pace of development over many fronts seems to accelerate. Hong Kong's Central District sky line (*front cover*) now shows a distinct resemblance to Manhattan; yet many areas of picturesque tranquillity remain, such as the almost "Mediterranean" water front at Cheung Chau (*back cover*).

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## General Committee

Hon. D.K. Newbigging, JP  
J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP  
T. Clydesdale  
J.F. Holmes  
Sir Lawrence Kadoorie, CBE,  
Off. Leg. d'Honneur, JP  
Sir Y.K. Kan, GBE, JP  
Daniel Koo  
Hon. Allen Lee, JP  
S.J. Osmond  
N.A. Rigg, JP  
G.R. Ross, CBE, JP  
Hon. M.G.R. Sandberg, OBE, JP  
S.H. Sung  
Jack C. Tang, OBE  
Dennis H.S. Ting, JP  
C.H. Tung  
F.L. Walker, JP  
J.M. Weedon, OBE, JP  
James M.H. Wu, OBE, JP  
T.K. Ann, CBE, JP  
L.W. Gordon, OBE, JP  
A.G. Hutchinson, JP  
P.G. Williams, OBE, JP  
J.H. Bremridge, OBE, JP  
resigned December 1980

} resigned April 1980

## Chamber Council

Hon. D.K. Newbigging, JP  
J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP  
T.K. Ann, CBE, JP  
Hon. Sir Douglas Clague, CBE, MC,  
OPM, CPM, TD, JP  
T. Clydesdale  
H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP  
L.W. Gordon, OBE, JP  
Sir Sidney Gordon, CBE, JP  
J.F. Holmes  
A.G. Hutchinson, JP  
M. Jebson  
Sir Lawrence Kadoorie, CBE,  
Off. Leg. d'Honneur, JP  
Sir Y.K. Kan, GBE, JP  
Daniel Koo  
Hon. Allen Lee, JP

S.J. Osmond  
N.A. Rigg, JP  
G.R. Ross, CBE, JP  
A. de O. Sales, CBE, JP  
Hon. M.G.R. Sandberg, OBE, JP  
S.H. Sung  
Jack C. Tang, OBE  
Dennis H.S. Ting, JP  
C.H. Tung  
F.L. Walker, JP  
J.M. Weedon, OBE, JP  
P.G. Williams, OBE, JP  
James M.H. Wu, OBE, JP  
J.H. Bremridge, OBE, JP  
resigned December 1980

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

## 理事會

紐璧堅議員 (主席)	董建華先生
馬登先生 (副主席)	霍加先生
格士德先生	韋頓先生
賀明思先生	胡文翰先生
嘉道理爵士	安子介先生
簡悅強爵士	(一九八〇年四月退任)
古勝祥先生	高登先生
李鵬飛議員	(一九八〇年四月退任)
柯兆文先生	夏志信先生
雷勵祖先生	(一九八〇年四月退任)
羅仕先生	韋彼得先生
沈弼議員	(一九八〇年四月退任)
宋常康先生	畢力治先生
唐驥千先生	(一九八〇年十二月退任)
丁鶴壽先生	

## 諮議會

紐璧堅議員 (主席)	賀明思先生
馬登先生 (副主席)	夏志信先生
安子介先生	捷成先生
祈德尊爵士	嘉道理爵士
格士德先生	簡悅強爵士
霍士傑先生	古勝祥先生
高登先生	李鵬飛議員
高登爵士	柯兆文先生

雷勵祖先生	董建華先生
羅仕先生	霍加先生
沙理士先生	韋頓先生
沈弼議員	韋彼得先生
宋常康先生	胡文翰先生
唐驥千先生	畢力治先生
丁鶴壽先生	(一九八〇年十二月退任)

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

# The Year's Highlights

During 1980, your Chamber

- sent a high level mission led by the Chairman to the U.K., which successfully explained recent developments and future potential in Hong Kong to senior British businessmen and Government officials.
- sent seven buying/selling missions overseas to a total of 21 countries. Firm orders for Hong Kong products worth a total of HK\$85 million were obtained, with follow-up orders assessed at HK\$91.6 million.
- made representations to Government and other appropriate authorities on a wide variety of subjects, including the Textiles Quota Control System; the Trade Descriptions Bill; the Companies Ordinance; the Prevention of Bribery and ICAC Ordinances; and the White Paper on Administration.
- met with the Rent Review Committee and put forward positive recommendations designed to ease the accommodation shortage.
- received and assisted over 50 incoming groups and several hundred personal visitors.
- processed 16,000 overseas trade enquiries and carried out feedback investigations which suggested that over 50 per cent of these enquiries met with a positive response.
- assisted over 4,000 local and overseas enquirers to make contact with industrial or commercial bodies in China; and established a register of official Chinese organizations and individuals in order to facilitate contact.
- via representation on the Japan/Hong Kong Business Cooperation Committee worked towards greater acceptance of Hong Kong products in the Japanese market, and participated in two major industrial and economic conferences.
- through personal appointments of the Director, arranged Hong Kong liaison with the Confederation of British Industry, the Pacific Basin Economic Council and the Hong Kong Association.

## 本年度大事便覽

一九八〇年間，香港總商會

- 曾派遣一個由主席率領之高層代表團訪問英國，向英國官商界權威人士闡述香港的近期發展，並介紹前來香港拓展市場之機會。
- 曾遣派七個採購／推銷團分訪世界廿一個國家，接獲訂單總值八千五百萬港元，續單交易額估計達九千一百六十萬港元。
- 向港府及其他有關當局提交了多份意見書，涉及的範圍包括紡織品配額管制制度；商品說明法案；公司法例；防止賄賂與廉政公署條例；及香港地方行政模式白皮書等。
- 曾會晤租務檢討委員會，提出有關緩和房屋短缺問題的積極建議。
- 曾接待及協助五十多個訪港代表團及數百位個別訪港人士。
- 處理海外貿易諮詢數量達一萬六千宗；展開諮詢反應調查，結果顯示百分之五十以上的諮詢獲得積極反應。
- 曾協助四千多位港外諮詢人士，與國內工商機構取得聯繫；編訂中國官方機構及負責人目錄，以促進聯絡。
- 通過出席港日貿易合作委員會，致力改善港貨在日本市場之銷路；並參加了鹿兒島／香港經濟交流會議及橫濱／香港工業會議。
- 因執行董事之私人任命，與英國工業聯會、太平洋地區經濟理事會及香港工商協會保持了聯繫。

# Report of the General Committee

for the year ended 31st December, 1980

The General Committee has pleasure in presenting its Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980.

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

The state of the Chamber's affairs at 31st December, 1980 is set out in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in fixed assets during the year are given in the Accounts.

The General Committee Members who held office during the year are set out on page 2. No member of the General Committee, or any other members of the Chamber, received any form of remuneration in return for their services, other than normal professional or similar fees paid for services or supplies rendered to the Chamber, and no portion of the income or property of the Chamber

was paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise to members of the Chamber.

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

The Chamber's auditors, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

By Order of the General Committee

J.D. McGregor  
Director

6th March, 1981

## 香港總商會理事會報告

截至一九八〇年十二月卅一日止年度

理事會同寅謹提呈截至一九八〇年十二月卅一日止之全年度報告及業經審核之賬目。

本會年中之主要業務為促進及維護香港之工商貿易。本會於一九八〇年十二月卅一日結算之財政狀況，詳見資產負債表。

有關是年內固定資產之變動情況，請參閱賬目附註。本年度之理事會成員名單，刊於第二頁。

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

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。

本會核數師畢馬威釐曹公司核數完竣依章告退，但仍可受聘復任。

承理事會命  
執行董事麥理覺

一九八一年三月六日

# Chairman's Statement



In a troubled year for world trade and the world economy, Hong Kong's economic and trade performance in 1980 must be considered highly satisfactory. Few industrialised countries experienced real economic and trade growth in 1980 of more than a few percentage points although some at least had the advantage of substantial and sometimes tariff-protected domestic markets for their industries.

Hong Kong's trade and industry, operating in a free enterprise environment had no such advantage and had to face a wide array of formidable problems in competing for its share of world markets. Exchange fluctuations, disruptive inflationary pressures, an increasing trend towards trade protectionism in many major markets and political upheavals in several key areas of the world combined to make 1980 more than usually difficult for our manufacturers and exporters reliant on external trade.

Hong Kong's well known adaptability and business flexibility were equal to the task. Exports in 1980 increased 22% in value over those in 1979 and by approximately 11% in real terms. Re-exports expanded by 50% (36% in real terms) and imports by 30% (18% in real terms). Hong Kong's robust export performance contributed to a real economic growth of 9% during 1980.

However the effects of the gathering recession in our main markets became progressively apparent in

Hong Kong during the year and a fairly significant slowdown was evident towards the year end. By the fourth quarter the rate of real export growth was down to 4% compared to 11% in the same quarter of 1979, and figures for the first three quarters of 1980 of 18%, 18% and 7% respectively.

Hong Kong's exporters met this challenge by stepping up their promotional efforts and many paid particular attention to smaller and secondary markets with good results. Clothing, toys, dolls and games, watches and textiles showed export growth of 16%, 15%, 48% and 12% respectively whilst exports to USA, Fed. Rep. of Germany and UK were at their highest ever levels. A weaker Hong Kong dollar in the closing months of 1980 against both the US dollar and the pound sterling helped our exporters, although it is to be hoped that the weakening trend of our currency will soon stabilise.

Whilst substantial imports of raw materials, semi-manufactures and

## 主席報告書

在世界貿易與經濟普遍不景下，香港一九八〇年的經濟貿易業績堪稱良佳。儘管有些國家享有龐大國內市場及關稅保護的優勢，但年內實質經濟貿易增長能逾幾個百分點的工業國為數極少。

香港工商業在自由企業環境下，並未享有此利益，且還需在世界市場競爭中面臨一系列的難題。貨幣動盪、通貨膨脹壓力、主要市場訴諸貿易保護措施趨勢益增、世界若干主要地區政治動亂等因素，使一向依賴對外貿易的本港製造及出口商，經營更加困難。

香港著名的經濟適應力及貿易靈活性是經得起考驗的。以價值計，一九八〇年的出口貿易較七九年增加百分之廿二；以實質計算之增長率約為百分之十一。轉口貿易增加百分之五十（實質增長百分之三十六），入口貿易增加百分之三十（實質增長百分之十八）。本港的堅穩出口業績使八〇年間的實質經濟增長達百分之九。

然而，由於主要市場的衰退影響漸增，本港八〇年後期的經濟頗有放緩跡象。末季的實質出口增長率下降至百分之四，七九年同期為百分之十一。而八〇年首三季的實質出口增長則分別為百分之十八、百分之十八及百分之七。

香港出口商為應付這個挑戰，正在積極加強促進活動；其中不少尤着意拓展較小及次要市場，成績卓越。成衣、玩具、洋娃娃、遊戲機、手錶及紡織品的出口分別增長百分之十六、百分之十五、百分之四十八及百分之十二；而本港對美國、西德及英國的出口總值更創下歷年最高紀錄。雖則一般期望港元弱勢不久會回穩，但八〇年末期港元兌換美元及英鎊匯率偏軟，確有助於促進進出口業務。

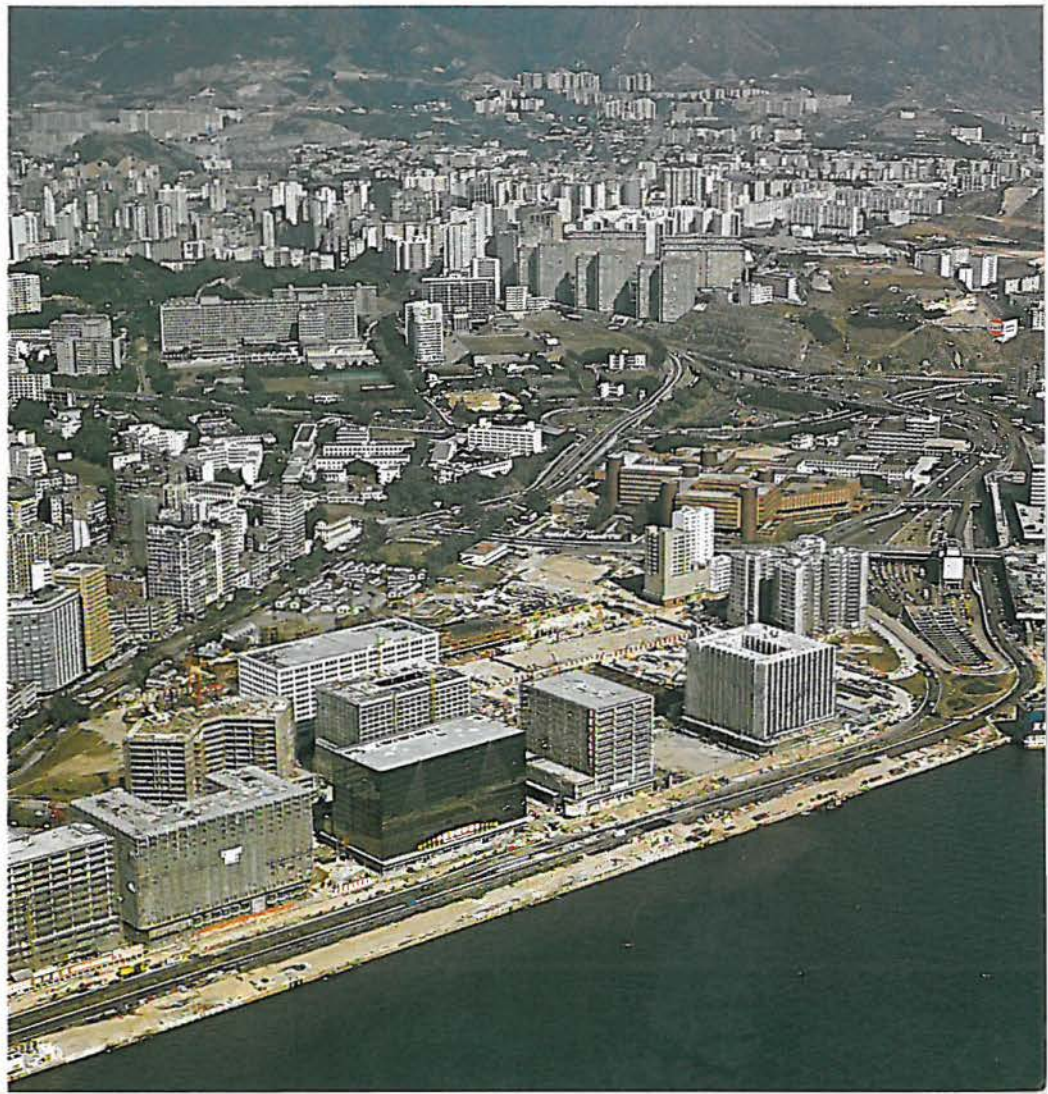
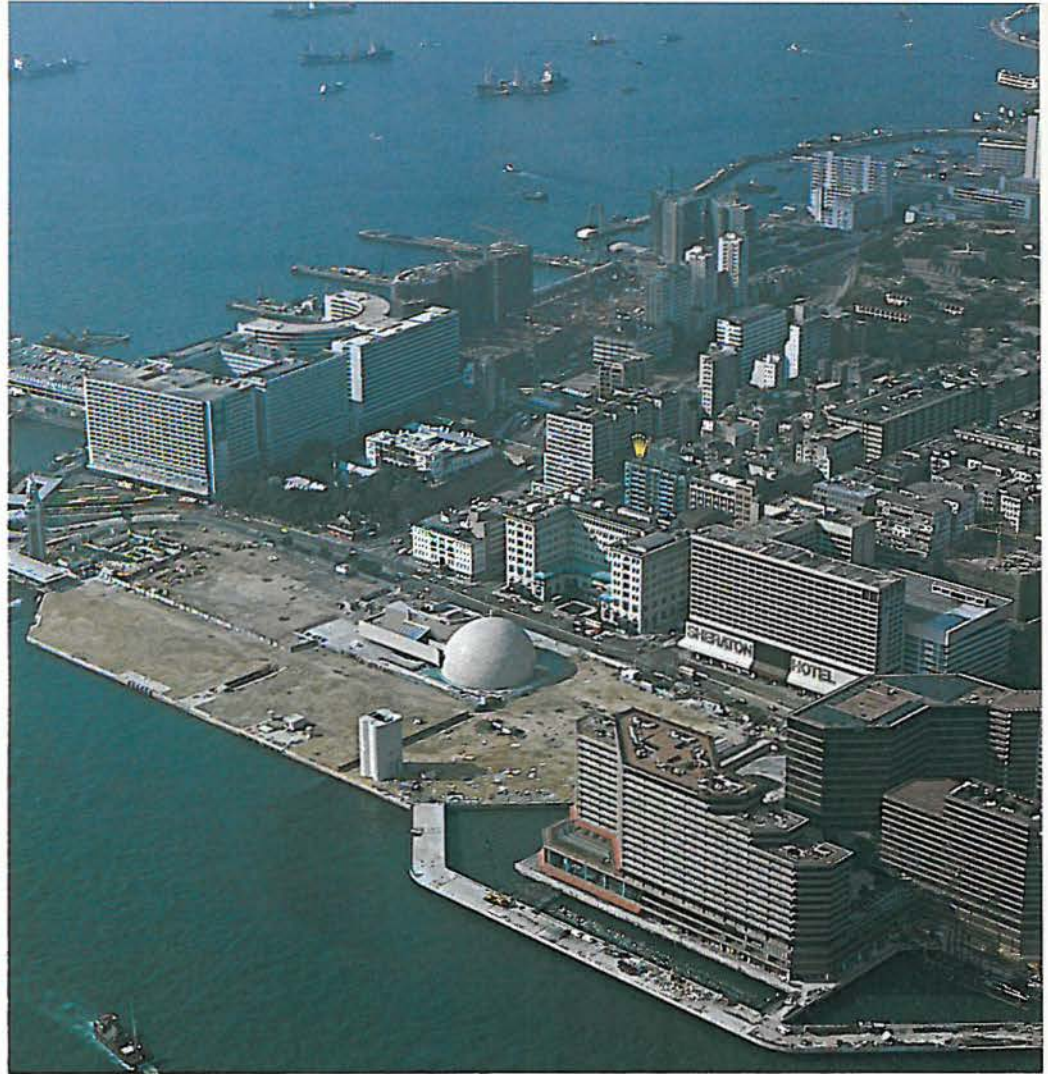
儘管原料、半製成品及儀器的大量進口，繼續反映創重出口的製造業對香港經濟的

Overleaf, left: new angles on the Admiralty and United Centres. Right: another Golden Mile takes shape, stretching from the Tsimshatsui Star Ferry Pier (upper right) to Hunghom (lower right).

下頁左圖：海富及統一中心新角度。右圖：另一條由尖沙咀天星碼頭（右上）伸展至紅磡（右下）的金輝大道正在形成中。







machine equipment continued to reflect the importance of export-oriented manufacturing industry to Hong Kong's economy, the adverse visible trade gap was a cause of some concern during the year. However, those statistics which are available on invisible earnings suggest that Hong Kong's overall external account is more or less in balance. For this to be measured more accurately, however, an improvement in the Government's statistical information on invisibles will be necessary.

Re-exports, particularly relating to the People's Republic of China, continued to expand at a very rapid rate with an annual growth in 1980 over 1979 of 50% (36% in real terms). Hong Kong's traditional role as an entrepôt, although always significant, has been given added emphasis since China began its drive towards the 'Four Modernisations' in late 1977. In 1980 Hong Kong's exports and re-exports to China increased by 166% and 253% respectively, reflecting both the expansion of Hong Kong's trade

and industrial cooperation with China and also the development of international services in Hong Kong.

With no natural resources of its own Hong Kong cannot avoid importing inflation from the rest of the world. In recent years, as with most other oil importing countries, the escalation of oil prices has caused much concern here, particularly since Hong Kong's industrial energy is at present derived wholly from imported oil: this is also the case with most of our industrial raw materials, such as plastics. The conflict between Iran and Iraq added a new dimension to Hong Kong's concern over oil supplies and prices, and the Hong Kong Government reactivated its Oil Policy Committee to coordinate action on oil imports, storage and distribution in the event of a real emergency. Slackening worldwide demand for oil provided some assurance of supply but high prices continued to contribute to Hong Kong's imported inflation with no real relief in sight.

In December, the Oil Policy Committee was upgraded to become

the Hong Kong Energy Committee on which the Chamber is represented. This body has a wide responsibility for ensuring that Hong Kong continues to enjoy an uninterrupted supply of all the energy sources it requires.

In the circumstances, it was perhaps not surprising that Hong Kong experienced an inflation rate for 1980 of approximately 15%. In a free economy such as ours with no exchange controls and an almost complete reliance on external trade, there is little that the Government can do to reduce the effect of imported inflation. The Hong Kong authorities wisely leave it to market forces to bring about the necessary adjustments which will keep Hong Kong's inflation rate in reasonable relation to that of the countries with which we are economically associated. However, when necessary it is possible to exert downward pressure on the growth of domestic expenditure and of the money supply by judicious use of the interest rate mechanism, although interest rates must ensure that Hong

## 主席報告書續

重要性；但有形貿易赤字的問題仍引起了若干的關注。然而，可供參考的無形收益統計顯示：香港的整體對外貿易賬目大致平衡。如要更準確衡量，當局將需改善有關無形賬目方面的統計資料。

八〇年間，本港的轉口貿易（尤其與中國的轉口貿易）繼續急劇增長，比七九年增加百分之五十。（以實質計算，增長率為百分之三十六）。自一九七七年底中國推行四個現代化以來，香港作為轉口港的傳統重要角色日益提高。在一九八〇年，本港對中國之出口及轉口貿易分別增加百分之一百六十六及百分之二百

五十三，足以反映中港之經濟合作加強，及本港國際性服務的發展。

由於缺乏天然資源，香港無法避免外地輸入的通貨膨脹。近年來，正如一般石油進口國一樣，油價高漲引起了港人頗大的關注；尤其因為目前本港的工業能源全賴進口石油，且大多數工業原料如塑膠亦同樣需用石油製煉。兩伊衝突使本港對石油供應及價格問題更添一重顧慮。港府石油政策委員會重新審劃有關石油進口、儲備及緊急時期分配等各方面的行動措施。全球性石油需求放緩雖為供應提供了若干保證，但油價高漲卻使本港續受輸入的通脹打擊，短期內情況難望好轉。

十二月間，石油政策委員會升級成為香港能源委員會，本會委有代表出席。該委員會的工作，是負責確保本港不斷擁有所需的各種能源供應。

在此情況下，香港一九八〇年的通貨膨脹率約為百分之十五，並不足為奇。鑒於本港的自由經濟既無外匯管制，且幾乎全賴對外貿易；對減低輸入通脹的影響，港府實在無能為力。當局視市場力量帶來必要調整的明智做法，使本港的通脹率與有關經濟國家保持着合理關係。然而，在必要之時，當局亦可能對內部消費及貨幣供應增長採取抑制措施——如通過利率

Kong can continue to attract foreign funds. Throughout 1980, the Exchange Banks Association, in consultation with the Government, adjusted interest rates in line with international developments. Towards the end of the year interest rates were raised to their highest level for 1980, reflecting the very high US rates. Hong Kong trade and industry, whilst recognising the impact of US rates, anxiously hope for a reduction in the cost of borrowing in early 1981; without this investment in new plant and equipment — all important in terms of continued productivity growth and industrial diversification — could be affected.

Hong Kong, for most of 1980, faced a massive problem of illegal immigration from China's Guangdong Province. This is estimated to have been not less than 34,978 in the first 6 months of the year and added further to the burden of looking after over 38,700 Vietnamese refugees who were awaiting resettlement in other countries. This problem strained Hong Kong's traditionally hospitable

policy to breaking point. It was with a general sigh of relief that we welcomed the series of measures that were announced in October 1980 following discussions between the Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments. These had the effect of making it much more difficult for would-be illegal immigrants to reach and penetrate Hong Kong's border and of denying sanctuary to those who actually manage to get through to our urban areas. By the end of the year, what had been a flood of illegal immigrants estimated at more than 449 a day at one stage had fallen to around 33 a day. Nevertheless, the problem remains potentially difficult for Hong Kong and it would be foolish to be complacent.

Another source of relief was that the anticipated rush of Vietnamese refugees towards our shores during the summer months did not materialise and the steady resettlement of Vietnamese refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reduced their number in Hong Kong to 24,045 by the year end. However this also

remains a potential threat of considerable magnitude to Hong Kong's hard pressed social services and it is to be hoped that international action will continue to restrain the Vietnamese authorities from stimulating a further massive migration of ethnic Chinese from that country.

The continuing expansion and improvement of Hong Kong's already strong economic and cultural links with the People's Republic of China was another positive development during 1980. Throughout the year, new joint venture agreements were entered into between Hong Kong companies and counterpart organisations in China covering a wide spectrum of industrial and commercial activity — hotel construction, financial services, the manufacture of industrial and consumer products to mention but a few of the categories concerned. Neither the investment involved nor the potential value of the resulting goods and services can be quantified

變動，雖然利率必須確保香港有吸引外資能力。八〇年間，外匯銀行公會與港府商議，跟隨國際市場走勢調整利率高低。近年底時，本港利率調升至全年最高水平，反映出美國利率極高。體會到美國利率走勢對本港的影響，港工商界極盼八一年初的貸款成本會下降，否則新廠房及儀器的投資——對生產力的持續增長及工業多元化極為重要——必將受到影響。年內，香港面臨粵省人民湧港的嚴重移民問題。八〇年首六個月內，非法入境的中國移民人數估計超過三萬四千九百七十八名。因此，除需要

照顧三萬八千七百名等待外國安置的越南難民外，本港還備受中國移民的壓力。這個問題使香港歡迎國內親友的傳統政策，達到非改不可的地步。港府於十月間公佈一系列新措施對付非法入境者問題。這些受到廣大市民歡迎和支持的措施，對阻難非法移民抵港或潛入邊境甚為有效；同時，亦對成功進入市區的非法移民拒絕給予庇護。年底時，非法移民湧港的人數已由每日四百四十九名減至三十三名。然而，移民問題仍是本港一個難於對付的問題，因此，我們不應對現時的改善情況感到自滿。

另一使人欣慰的，是預期於夏季乘船偷渡來港的越南難民潮並沒有湧現，和聯合國難民專員公署陸續安置滯港越南難民。這使年底時的留港越南

難民人數減至二萬四千〇四十五名。但難民問題對本港的迫切社會服務需求仍有重大威脅；因此，希望國際行動能繼續壓抑越南政府，使該地的華裔人士逃亡潮不致再次出現。

中港的經濟文化關係更趨密切是八〇年另一項積極的發展。年內，港商與國內機構達成的新聯營企業協議包括各工商行業——例如酒店建設、金融服務、工業及消費產品的製造等，就是其中的合作範圍。雖然，投資額及製成品與服務總值在現時階段尚未可衡量，但上文已提及過的中港有形貿易增長卻為未來發展動向

# Chairman's Statement cont'd

at this stage. However the expanded visible trade between Hong Kong and China to which I have already referred provides some indication of the potential for the future. Perhaps even more important than the value of these agreements in financial terms is the high level of confidence in Hong Kong's future that they have engendered. Taken together with the effects of increasingly close and mutually helpful contact between senior Chinese and Hong Kong officials, which have resulted in a number of assurances being given by Chinese leaders on Hong Kong's importance to China, international and domestic confidence in Hong Kong has never been higher. This in turn has fuelled a boom affecting virtually every sector of Hong Kong's internal infrastructure. Construction in both the public and private sectors was at an all time high during 1980 yet output of housing and commercial premises was insufficient to meet the demand. Inevitably, rentals and sale prices rose sharply throughout the year creating problems for many

businesses. At the year end, however, some relief was in sight with a substantially increased supply of new stock scheduled to come onto the market during 1981, particularly in the commercial sector.

In this context, the legislation at the beginning of 1980 extending rent controls to cover virtually all residential premises in general achieved the desired short term result. However whether this measure will aggravate the basic problem over the longer term by inhibiting private sector construction of domestic accommodation remains an open question.

Employment in Hong Kong during 1980 was satisfactory even allowing for the effect of a greatly increased rate of illegal immigration during most of the year. Strong demand for Hong Kong products in world markets, the very substantial public and private sector building programme, the continuing expansion of Hong Kong's financial sector and the growth of our business with China all helped to keep demand for Hong Kong labour at a high level. Employment in the

manufacturing sector improved throughout the year until the final quarter when weaker international markets began to have their effect on industrial production. Even so, the industrial workforce was higher at the end of the year than at the end of 1979 and it is likely that manufacturing industry will employ one million workers within the next few years. The fact that Hong Kong industry is currently improving its productivity at rates substantially faster than Japan, the United States and West Germany, and that Hong Kong has for some years been ranked among the world's top twenty exporters provides a sound basis for confidence in our long term prospects for employment.

Regarding 1981 most economists appear to believe that world trade will continue to suffer from the widespread recession, with possibly a very slow recovery in the United States but an almost static economic situation in other developed countries and a decline in a few. Overall the world economy is not expected to

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提供了一些顯示。或者，比這些合約資金總值更重要的，是他們對香港前途抱有強大的信心。中港高級官員的互助密切聯繫，及中國領導人一再提出香港對中國重要性的保證，使本地及國際間對香港的信心大為加強，繁榮影響遍及整個內部基礎結構。八〇年間，公私營部門傾力施工興建，工程項目創歷年最高紀錄；然而，落成的商業及住宅樓宇仍未足應付需求，租金及物價劇升在所難免，使一般廠商經營頗感困難。幸而，預期八一年間會有大量新樓宇單位（尤其商業樓宇）增加推出，供不應求情況應可緩和。

在這方面，八〇年初實行擴大住宅樓宇租金管制的法例，大致上已收到理想的短期效果。但長期而言，此項措施會否促使基本問題加深，抑制私人地產商興建住宅樓宇，則仍是個容許爭論的問題。

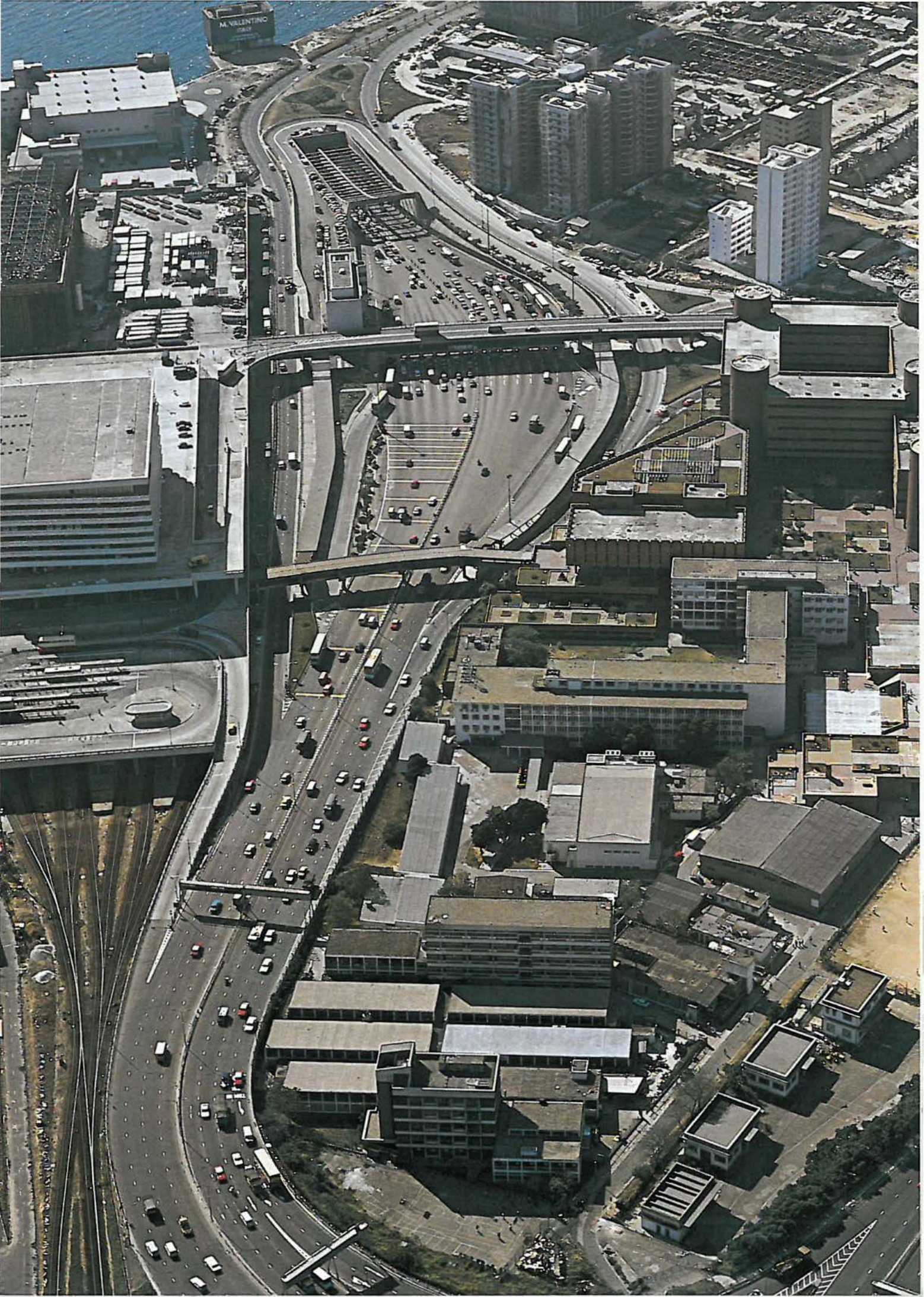
儘管年內非法移民充斥勞工市場，但八〇年的本港就業情況仍令人滿意。世界市場對港貨需求堅穩，公私營部門的龐大興建計劃，本港金融業的持續增長及中港的貿易發展，皆促使本港勞工需求保持於高水平。年內，製造業的就業情況普遍改善；直至末季，國際市場需求疲弱開始對工業生產造成影響時，勞工需求才略告放緩。雖則如此，年底時之工業勞動力仍

較七九年底之數字為高。展望在未來數年間，製造業將僱用一百萬名工人。香港工業的生產力增長率超逾日本、美國、西德，及本港若干年來已位居世界二十大出口國的事實，為長期就業展望提供了強大的信心基礎。

至於八一年的展望，一般經濟學家似乎相信世界貿易將續受普遍衰退影響，美國復甦的進度可能甚為緩慢，其他先進國的經濟或會處於靜態，而數個國家甚或有放緩可能。整體而言，預料八一年的世界經濟增長不會超過百分之一。八一年上半年的情況似會比下半年更為困難。由於香港出口大部份集中於六個可能經歷低經濟

Hunghom is a centre of communication in a double sense:- the Canton Kowloon Railway, with its soon-to-be-completed double tracking, stands alongside the Kowloon entrance to the Harbour Tunnel (*left of picture*); across the road is the Polytechnic, where tomorrow's technology is communicated to to-day's students.

紅磡作為交通運輸中心具有雙重意義：一廣九鐵路的双軌工程即將完成，在它旁邊的就是海底隧道九龍入口處（圖左面）。在馬路對過的理工學院，將明日科技傳授與學員。





grow by more than 1% in 1981. The first half of 1981 is likely to be more difficult than the second and, since Hong Kong's exports are heavily concentrated on six of the developed countries likely to experience low economic growth rates, it seems likely that we shall continue to see soft markets for our exports at least until mid-1981. Slow growth in our main markets cannot be fully compensated by additional growth in smaller markets particularly since these are also likely to be adversely affected by a faltering world economy.

A matter of considerable interest and some concern will be the renegotiation in 1981 of the GATT Multi-Fibre Agreement on Textiles (M.F.A.). There now seems little doubt that the developed importing countries, which are our main markets for textiles, will press hard for inclusion of further restrictive and potentially damaging clauses in any new M.F.A. There is also no doubt that the developing exporting countries will argue strongly for the

status quo although even that has greatly reduced the rate of expansion of textile production and exports in many developing countries. It is to be hoped, therefore, that reason and good sense will prevail in these highly important negotiations.

Additionally Hong Kong, and no doubt many other exporting countries as well, might experience difficulties in trade arising from short term protectionist measures taken by countries whose industries feel threatened by imports. In these circumstances, exporters will continue to rely on the fair application of the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the only international instrument which can effectively help to govern the rules and conditions of world trade. Here too, the forces of protectionism are at work seeking to modify those rules which prevent the imposition of selective and discriminatory import restrictions. Hong Kong must continue to resist such modifications to the GATT.

Hong Kong has a vulnerable industrial and export market structure. Only

17 industries account for 91% of the industrial workforce and all of these are heavily export oriented. Several, in fact, export almost everything they make. Over 80% of Hong Kong's manufactured goods is exported, and only six markets account for 64% of these exports. Any serious problem in one or two of these markets would adversely affect our overall export performance.

Although there has been encouragement from the Government to diversify our industry and markets, this is taking time and garments and textiles still account for 41% of the manufacturing sector output. However, other industries such as electronics and watches are expanding steadily, and the development of the industrial estates where new industries receive advantageous terms for land has been encouraging.

Against this background, the trading prospects for 1981 give grounds for

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增長的先進國家，因此，至少直至八一年中期，出口市場的需求將續呈疲弱。較小規模市場的額外增長並未足以補償主要市場的放慢增長，尤其因為它們亦可能受到世界經濟不穩定的利淡影响。

一九八一年間重訂關稅貿易總協定下之「多種纖維協議」，是一項關乎重大利益及引人關注的事情。先進入口國——港紡織品的主要市場——在新多纖協議強加進一步限制及破壞性條款的可能性極大。另一方面，雖則該現行協議已使很多發展中國家的紡織生產及出口增長大為縮減；發展中出口國亦必定會力爭維持現狀。

因此，我們希望這些高度重要談判能在理智及良好意識的環境下進行。

再者，香港（其他很多出口國亦然）的貿易亦可能會因那些認為國內工業受到進口威脅的國家所採取的短期保護措施，面臨困難。在此等情況下，出口商將繼續依賴關稅貿易總協定的公平實施——唯一能有效地協助管制世界貿易規則及情況的國際協定。於此，貿易保護主義力量亦企圖修訂有關禁施選擇性及歧視性入口限制的規則。香港必須繼續抗拒關稅總協定作出上述的修訂。

香港的工業及出口市場結構易受打擊，僅十七行工業已佔去工業勞動力百分之九十一，

它們全部都極度依賴出口。本港有超過百分之八十的製成品是去銷外地，而六個主要市場已佔去出口百分之六十四。因此，若然其中一兩個市場出現任何嚴重問題，都必定會對本港的整體出口業造成不利影响。

雖則港府現正鼓吹推行工業及市場多元化，目前紡織品佔製造業總生產仍達百分之四十一。然而，其他工業如電子、手錶業等亦正在穩定發展。此外，為新工業提供廉價工業用地的工業邨發展亦令人鼓舞。

基於環境下，一九八一年的貿易展望應為審慎樂觀，並有跡象顯示下半年的業績會比上半年好。

Housing for the rich and not-so-rich: above: alongside the conventional apartment blocks, a new mode of living appears with individual houses for the truly affluent; while the needs of the newly emergent middle-class are catered for with imaginative developments such as Chi Fu Fa Yuen (below).

豪華及不大豪華的居屋。上圖：在傳統式住宅樓宇的旁邊，建有大富人家的新式獨立洋房。而富想像力的大型屋邨如置富花園（下圖）則為符合中等入息家庭的需求而興建。

# Chairman's Statement cont'd

cautious optimism with indications that the second half year should be better than the first.

There are more grounds for optimism about the prospects for Hong Kong's service industries in the immediate future, and particularly the financial sector. Only part of this sector is directly reliant on trade and, in the wider context of international finance, Hong Kong is making real headway. The recent replacement of the Exchange Banks Association by the Hong Kong Association of Banks is expected to make a significant contribution to this process. In particular the latter body's improved organisational structure should enable more effective consultation and coordination both among authorised banks and also between them and the Government.

Other service industries such as insurance, shipping, air transport and data processing have all benefitted from Hong Kong's increasing role as an international business centre. This in turn is giving rise to further

improvements in the training, systems, and management efficiency guiding the growth of these industries.

Despite the problems of industry and trade, the rate at which Hong Kong's infrastructure is being developed is unlikely to slacken in 1981. If anything an increase in the pace seems desirable. Notwithstanding the remarkable rate at which new flats are now being built — over 60,000 units in 1980 between the public and private sectors — it seems unlikely that we will have caught up with the underlying demand for housing before the mid to late 1980s. Another vital priority is the provision of adequate transport facilities both within Hong Kong and linking it with the outside world so as to enable it to grow and function efficiently without strangling itself. In this context the Government's recent decision in favour of the Island extensions of the Mass Transit Railway is to be particularly welcomed.

Whatever the immediate prospects for Hong Kong's economy I believe

that the energy, initiative and ingenuity of the commercial and industrial sector will again overcome the challenges of worldwide economic and political uncertainty. We have generally good industrial relations and a workforce which is continually upgrading its skills; a vital requirement if Hong Kong is to maintain its position against competitors with lower costs in terms of land, raw materials and labour.

In closing I should acknowledge the hard work and dedication of Jimmy McGregor, the Chamber's Director, and his staff both in administering the Chamber's day-to-day operations and in arranging a series of successful trade and industrial promotions in Hong Kong and overseas in 1980.

Finally, I must pay tribute to my predecessor, Nigel Rigg, for maintaining the Chamber on a steady path of development and service to its members during his two years of Chairmanship.

D.K. Newbigging

## 主席報告書續

香港服務行業的眼前展望有更多樂觀的根據，其中尤以金融業為然。只有部份服務行業需直接依賴貿易。就較廣泛的國際金融業務而言，香港已取得實質進展。最近外匯銀行公會由香港銀行公會取代，預料必可助長這個進展過程。特別是後者組織結構的改善，應使持牌銀行間及其與港府之間達成更佳的諮詢及協調關係。

其他服務行業如保險、船務、空運及電腦數據處理等，皆因香港作為國際商業中心的地位日形重要而獲裨益。這亦間接促使帶領這些行業發展的訓練、制度及管理效率有進一步的改善。

儘管工商業面臨種種困難，本港八一年間的社會基礎結構發展速率似乎不會放緩。如果稍有區別的話，加速發展似較合乎需要。目前興建的樓宇單位數目雖極龐大——公私營部門建成的單位總數超過六萬個，但相信直至八十年代中期及以後，住宅單位數量才能追得上居屋需求。另一個需要優先考慮的事項，是在港內外提供充備的交通運輸設施，確保交通系統得以持續發展和通行暢順。在這方面，港府最近決定在港島敷設地下鐵路，是個尤為可喜的消息。

不論香港經濟的眼前展望如何，本人相信工商界的幹勁、機智及創作精神，必可再次克服世界性經濟及政治不穩的挑戰。本港享有普遍良好的勞資關係及技術日益提高的勞動力。如要與

土地、原料及勞工成本較低的貿易對手保持現有競爭地位，提高本港工人技術乃必要的條件。

在此，本人應對本會執行董事麥理覺及其職員一年來努力推行日常會務，及成功展開一系列港外工商業促進活動，表示衷心感謝。

最後，本人亦必須對上屆主席雷勵祖先生在任兩年間，使本會保持穩定發展及優良會員服務之工作成就，表示讚揚。

紐璧堅



## Trade

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	% change over 1979
Imports	111,651	85,837	+ 30.1
Domestic Exports	68,171	55,912	+ 21.9
Re-exports	30,072	20,022	+ 50.2
Total Trade	209,894	161,771	+ 29.7
Visible Balance of Trade	- 13,408	- 9,903	

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979
Japan	25,644	19,230
China	21,948	15,130
USA	13,210	10,365
Taiwan	7,961	6,035
Singapore	7,384	4,821
UK	5,456	4,350

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979
Raw materials, and semi-manufactures	46,489	37,507
Consumer goods	29,469	21,530
Capital goods	16,055	12,156
Foodstuffs	12,065	9,968
Fuels	7,573	4,676

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979
USA	22,591	18,797
Fed. Rep. of Germany	7,384	6,344
UK	6,791	5,974
Japan	2,321	2,656
Australia	1,941	1,789
Singapore	1,791	1,413

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979
Clothing	23,258	20,131
Toys, dolls and games	5,944	5,156
Watches	5,204	3,516
Textiles	4,535	4,065
Radios	3,888	3,186

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979
China	4,642	1,315
USA	3,085	1,995
Indonesia	2,761	1,684
Singapore	2,510	1,804
Taiwan	2,229	1,730
Japan	2,201	2,477

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

	Jan.-Dec. 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979
Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	4,310	2,772
Chemicals and related products	2,817	2,201
Photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	2,810	1,802
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,388	2,379
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2,373	1,580
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1,418	1,220

*Overleaf:* Hong Kong accepts that life cannot be all work and no play: the Territory has always been a centre for yachtsmen and the popularity of this sport increases as more people find it within their means. For those who prefer a less active approach to leisure, seaside homes are available in Lantau (*upper right*); while the needs of the less fortunate are met by the creation of parks and relaxation spaces, such as this play area in one of the newer estates.

下頁：香港同意「生活不能只是工作不玩耍」的論調：香港一向是玩快艇人士的中心。隨着生活水準提高，此項玩意日趨普遍。那些執意消耗少體力暇餘活動的人士，可往大嶼山的海濱別墅渡假（右上）。至於環境不大好的人士，則可往公園及休憩處舒暢身心，例如這個新屋邨的遊樂場。





## Manufacturing Industry

### Employment

	Sept. 80	June 80	Mar. 80
Overall	892,140	925,358	883,827
Clothing	255,677	269,074	282,558
Textiles	124,573	132,498	101,068
Electronics	88,883	92,620	92,478
Plastic products	86,314	88,450	87,853

### Industrial Wage Index (July 73 - June 74 = 100)

	Sept. 80	Mar. 80	Sept. 79
Overall	215	202	185
Clothing	208	193	182
Textiles	217	205	185
Plastic products	231	228	212
Electronics	226	218	187

### Establishments

	Sept. 80	June 80	Mar. 80
Overall	45,409	44,776	43,457
Clothing	8,991	8,914	9,976
Textiles	5,013	5,091	3,659
Electronics	1,197	1,141	1,129
Plastic products	4,816	4,858	4,733

## Finance

### Banking (at year end)

	1980	1979	1978
No. of licensed banks	113	105	88
No. of branches	1,033	906	790
Deposits (HK\$M)	88,490	67,985	59,929
Loans & advances (HK\$M)	124,403	83,005	62,839
(Hong Kong)	(94,970)	(62,227)	(46,428)
(Abroad)	(29,433)	(20,778)	(16,411)
Average liquidity (%)	48.4	48.0	46.2
Money supply M1 (HK\$M)	24,124	20,851	20,110
Money supply M2 (HK\$M)	96,862	75,270	66,472
Money supply M3 (HK\$M)	139,578	99,765	76,919

### Government Revenue & Expenditure (HK\$M)

	Revenue	Expenditure
1978-1979	12,557	11,090
1979-1980	16,796	13,872
1980-1981 (Est.)	29,000	19,677

### Stock Exchange Performance

	Dec. 80	June 80	Jan. 80	Monthly Average for 1980
at month end				
Hang Seng Index (31.7.64 = 100)	1,473.59	1,066.84	907.50	1,121.17
Far East Index (1.4.71 = 1,000)	7,448.08	5,107.59	4,358.13	5,506.37
Kam Ngan Index (2.1.73 = 100)	1,305.09	898.48	789.06	972.39
Total Turnover During Month (HK\$M)	11,624.19	5,512.19	6,411.68	

## Companies

	1980	1979	1978
Total number of firms	82,604	68,698	59,076
No. overseas owned	1,398	1,269	1,131

## Standard of Living

### Per Capita GDP At current prices (HK\$)

1980	1979	1978	1977
20,933 (Est.)	17,574 (Est.)	15,086	13,207

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

1980	1979	1978	1977
106,088 (Est.)	86,113 (Est.)	69,491	59,615

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

Household expenditure of	\$ 400-	\$1,500-	\$3,000-
	\$1,499	\$2,999	\$9,999
Index for Dec. 1980	168	168	166
Monthly Average for 1980	160.8	160.3	157.4
Monthly Average for 1979	139.2	139.1	137.1

### Labour Force

	Sept. 80	Mar. 80	Sept. 79
Total labour force ('000)	2,371	2,280	2,195
Unemployment rate	4.3%	3.2%	3.4%

## Tourism

### Incoming Visitors

	Jan.-Dec. 1980	% change 80/79
Total	2,301,473	+ 4.0
Japan	472,182	- 7.1
USA and Canada	403,262	+ 14.0
Australia & New Zealand	194,406	+ 15.9
West Europe	342,387	+ 14.3
South East Asia	645,387	- 2.5
Length of Stay (night)	3.60	- 1.6

### Visitor Expenditure (HK\$M)

	Jan.-June 1980	% change 80/79
Total	2,915.84	- 1.4
Japan	649.97	- 20.3
USA and Canada	481.19	+ 22.6
Australia & New Zealand	285.54	+ 11.3
West Europe	434.92	+ 14.2
South East Asia	712.70	- 16.1

## Other Indicators

### Electricity consumption

	1980	1979
(Mn. megajoules)	40,427.19	36,470.32

### Gas Consumption

	1980	1979
(Mn. megajoules)	3,523.60	3,021.25

### Buildings completed

	1980	1979
No. completed	543	557
Usable floor area ('000 sq.m.)	2,607	2,875
Cost of construction (\$M)	4,673	3,268
(cost per sq.m.\$)	1,792	1,130

### Commercial Cargo

	1980	1979
Sea Cargo ('000 tonnes)		
Cargo discharged	24,623	22,599
Cargo loaded	8,940	7,711
Air Freight (tonnes)		
Imports	105,200	107,019
Exports	152,666	150,389

# Chamber Review

1980 was another year of substantial progress for the Chamber, both in the development of routine activities, and in a variety of more specific innovations.

The Chamber's performance is perhaps best summed up in the fact that membership at the end of the year had reached an all-time high of over 2,500 companies. 304 new members joined the Chamber during 1980.

The financial outcome for the year, shown in the attached accounts, reflected the healthy state of membership, together with a continued high level of earnings from the other principal revenue raising activity, certification of export documents. Nonetheless, increasing costs, following the general trend of inflation in Hong Kong, and particularly in rentals, obliged the General Committee to

authorise a 25 percentage increase in subscriptions for 1981. As subscriptions were last raised in 1978, this percentage increase was still below the rate of inflation that had taken place over the past three years.

Highlights of the year included a top level mission to the U.K. led by the Chairman in November; considerable development of support services for members of the Chamber — and others — dealing with the People's Republic of China; continued efforts to improve our economic ties with Japan both via the Hong Kong/ Japan Business Cooperation Committee and at Chamber Directorate level; the organization of trade promotional missions to 20 countries, giving rise to some \$85 million worth of firm export orders; sponsorship and participation in the Expoship 1980 Exhibition; and a particularly heavy year at

committee level for consideration of both current and proposed legislation, ranging from the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance to the operation of the Textiles Export Control System.

## General Committee and Council

The General Committee met six times during the year (excluding a short post AGM meeting at which the Hon. D.K. Newbigging and Mr. John Marden were elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively). Among matters considered were the Report of the Advisory Committee on Diversification; Rent Control of Domestic Premises; Chamber Representation on Government Boards and Committees; Amendments to the ICAC and Prevention of Bribery Ordinances; in addition to a variety of more routine matters. Especially

## 香港總商會業務報告書

一九八〇年是本會另一個業績美滿的年度，例行事務及各項創新服務皆有卓越的發展。

年底時，會員總數超過二千五百名，創下歷年最高紀錄，是本會業績一個最佳總結。年內，共有三百零四間新公司，加入成為香港總商會會員。

本年度財政結算（詳見附錄賬目報告）反映出會員數目續增，及其他主要收入來源——簽證收入——保持良好。然而，由於香港通貨膨脹刺激成本上漲，尤其租金，理事會

不得不批准將一九八一年度會費增加百分之廿五。自七八年調整會費以來，今次加費幅度仍較過去三年的物價漲幅為低。

本年度大事包括主席率領高層代表團訪問英國；積極發展會員輔助服務；及其他——如促進與中國之工商業聯繫；通過港日貿易合作委員會及董事會的參與，持續改善香港與日本之經濟關係；組織貿易促進團分訪世界二十個國家，接獲訂單總值約八千五百萬元；贊助及參加八〇年遠東船務博覽會；各委員會對現行及草擬中法例加以積極考慮，所涉及範圍由

防止賄賂條例至紡織品配額制度之實施問題不等。

## 理事會及諮議會

理事會於一九八〇年集會六次，（紐璧堅議員及馬登先生當選正副主席之週年大會不計在內）。除例行會務外，理事會亦研審了經濟多元化諮詢委員會發表之報告書；住宅樓宇租金管制；本會代表出席港府各有關諮詢委員會事宜；廉政公署及防止賄賂條例修訂等。會務方面，







important among the latter was a detailed consideration of the Chamber's financial position over the coming few years, resulting from a study commissioned from the Chamber's Treasurers.

Opportunity was taken during the year to increase the number of representatives on the General Committee to the permitted maximum of 20. Several long serving members retired at the Annual General Meeting, but remained on the Chamber's Council.

In accordance with the custom established last year, the Council met formally only once and considered its future role and composition. It was confirmed that the Council should continue to have an advisory function and should meet formally only once each year with other meetings being called when circumstances warranted.

Although formal Council meetings are infrequent, individual councillors continue to play an active and important role in many aspects of Chamber work.

### Other Committees

Four ad hoc committees were active during 1980, those considering legislation affecting rentals, the Trade Descriptions Bill, liaison with the Standing Commission on the Civil Service, and in defining contact organisations in the People's Republic of China. All carried out a full programme of work.

The Industrial Affairs Committee met five times during 1980 to discuss, inter alia, industrial training, environmental protection and controls, industrial safety, the oil supply situation and proposed labour legislation.

The Home Affairs Committee met formally four times during the year, as well as considering a number

of matters circulated in papers. Subjects of full meetings included revisions to the Prevention of Bribery and ICAC Ordinances (considered in conjunction with the Legal Committee); the operation of the Prisons Service; the Green Paper on District Administration; and the developing pattern of Hong Kong's transport services.

The China Committee met five times during 1980 to advise the Chamber on important issues affecting trade with China and liaison between the Chamber and PRC organizations.

In view of the satisfactory work being carried out by individual Trade Area Committees, the International Trade Committee was formally disbanded.

Trade Area Committees met regularly throughout the year and, among other work, made a

## 香港總商會業務報告書續

理事會商議的一個特別要項，是據本會司庫研究報告詳細審議本會之未來財政狀況。

年內，理事會之人數規限由十六名增至二十名。週年大會上有數位理事宣告退任，但他們仍保留諮議會之議席。按照去年成立之慣例，諮議會在八〇年間僅集會一次，商討未來職權範圍及委員組成。會後決定諮議會將保持諮詢職務，並應每年正式集會一次，其他會議將於有事商議時召開。正式會議雖不常開，但個別委員在多方面的會務仍擔任着活躍和重要角色。

### 其他委員會

年內，負責研審租務條例、商品說明法案、與公務員常委會保持聯繫及劃定中華人民共和國聯絡機構的四個特別委員會，全面展開工作。

工業事務委員會在八〇年間共集會五次，研審了有關工業訓練、環境保護與管制、工業安全、石油供應情況及草擬中的勞工法案等。

年內，民政事務委員會正式集會四次，並通過文件傳閱考慮了多項事宜。會議討論的項目包括：防止賄賂及廉政公署條例之修訂（與法律委員會聯合審議）；監獄署工作；香港地方行政模式綠皮書及香港交通服務之發展模式等。

中國委員會在八〇年間集會五次，就影響中港貿易事宜及本會與中國機構之聯繫，提供諮詢指導。

鑒於個別貿易分區委員會皆有美滿工作成績，國際貿易委員會已正式宣告解散。

年內，貿易分區委員會定期集會，對本會海外貿易促進團之成就貢獻尤大。

此外，船務、紡織業及法律委員會的工作亦繁忙。其他委員會則在有事商討時才召開會議。

substantial contribution to the success of the Chamber's various overseas missions.

The Shipping Committee, the Textiles Committee and the Legal Committee also had a busy year, and other committees met as and when required.

### Representation on Non Chamber Committees

Altogether some 36 Chamber members, including members of the Directorate, were active on 58 non-Chamber committees, ranging from official Government advisory boards, and their working sub-committees, to projects associated with community development. Following the disbandment of the Trade and Industry Advisory Board, the Chairman, the Hon. D.K. Newbigging was appointed ad personam to the Trade Advisory Board, and the Vice-Chairman, Mr.

John Marden, was appointed as the Chamber representative to the Industry Advisory Board.

### Directorate and Divisions

In general, it was a year of both innovation and consolidation of past services for the Director, J.D. McGregor, and the three Divisions, headed by Harry Garlick, Cecilia Fung and T.L. Tsim, although the latter resigned at the end of the year to take up appointment with a member company.

In accordance with the practice set in recent years, the Directorate continued to maintain close watch over working methods and to introduce improvements wherever scope is available. This was most obvious in an increased degree of mechanization of basic services, including a study of the advantages of computerization, which is planned to be introduced on a limited scale early in 1981.

### Industry Division

In the field of investment promotion the Division assisted many industrial potential investors visiting Hong Kong, or making enquiries from other countries.

Other Industry Division work included examination of legislation having significance for labour and industry generally, representation to the Government where necessary on industrial matters, detailed consideration of the Government's textiles quota control system, support services for those members of the Chamber dealing with the People's Republic of China and the provision of information on industry to local and overseas enquirers. During 1980 senior executives of the Chamber attended several meetings of the Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee

## 香港總商會業務報告書續

### 代表出席外設委員會

本會約有三十六名會員代表(包括董事會成員在內),出席五十八個外設委員會。其中計有港府一系列諮詢委員會與其工作小組委員會,及各項社會發展計劃委員會等。繼工商業諮詢委員會解散後,本會主席紐璧堅獲委以個人身份出任商業諮詢委員會委員,而副主席馬登則獲委任為本會代表出席工業諮詢委員會。

### 董事會及各部門工作

對執行董事麥理覺及由葛立科、馮若婷、詹德隆分別主理的二個部門來說,本年度是諸多進取、創新及服務加強的一年。貿易部助理董事詹德隆於年底辭任,轉往一間會員公司就職。

按照近年釐定的慣例,董事會繼續密切注視行事方法,力求改善工作效率。其中尤為明顯的,是基本服務加強機械化,包括業務電腦化之優點研究。電腦化計劃預定由八一年初開始作有限度推行。

### 工業部

在投資促進方面,工業部協助了多位訪港及從海外諮詢有關本港工業投資情況的外國廠商。該部門其他工作包括:考慮各項與勞工及工業有關之法例;就工業事宜向港府提交意見書;對當局現行之紡織品配額管制制度作詳細研究;為從事中國貿易的會員公司提供輔助服務;及處理港外人士提出之工業諮詢。

in Hong Kong and Japan, and participated in the Kagoshima/Hong Kong Economic Conference and the Yokohama/Hong Kong Industrial Conference.

Incoming groups included those organized by the North of England Development Council, the Lesotho National Development Council, the South Carolina Port Authorities, the Republic of Panama, Baja California Mexico, and a study mission from Singapore.

The Certification Branch of the Division issued 154,701 certificates of origin and 586 carnets during the year, representing an increase of about 5.15 per cent and 24.68 per cent over 1979.

### Trade Division

Aside from firm orders which were generated directly from trade promotional efforts, additional business also accrued from trade

enquiries which came in from all over the world and which have continued to increase year after year. In 1980, over 16,000 trade enquiries were dealt with by the Trade Enquiries Branch of the Trade Division.

The number of trade complaints showed a big increase in 1980, almost double that of the previous year, and the number of arbitration cases maintained its 1979 level. The Chamber's role in commercial arbitration has been brought to the attention of the Law Reform Commission which is looking into the provision for arbitration services in Hong Kong.

Elsewhere, in trade facilitation, the Trade Division continued to give support to these worthwhile causes not only in the form of direct representation on the Trade Facilitation Committee but also through the gathering and dissemination of information.

### Administration Division

Five major Good Citizen Award presentations were held during the year. Since this scheme started as part of the original Fight Violent Crime campaign in 1973, over \$1 million has been distributed to about 1,000 local people for their efforts towards making life difficult for the criminal.

*The Bulletin* continues to hold its established place as a leading local business magazine, and advertising support was sufficient to allow it to cover direct production costs. The publications programme and associated PR and publicity activities were maintained despite a continued high-rate of staff turnover.

31st December, 1980.

年內，本會行政委員出席了數個分別在香港及日本舉行的港日貿易合作委員會會議，並亦參加了鹿兒島／香港經濟交流會議及橫濱／香港工業會議。

在八〇年間訪港的外國工業團計有由北英格蘭發展局、萊索托國家發展局、南卡羅來納州港口局、巴拿馬共和國、墨西哥下加州組織的各個代表團，及新加坡考察團。

工業部屬下簽證處在年內共簽發了十五萬四千七百零一份產地來源証，及五百八十六份商業樣品臨時入口免稅特許証。此數字與七九年比較，分別增加5.15%及24.68%。

### 貿易部

除積極推行貿易促進活動帶來可觀訂單外，來自世界各國之貿易諮詢亦產生了不少額外交易。年內，貿易諮詢科的工作量繼續增加，處理貿易諮詢數量逾一萬六千宗。

在八〇年間，貿易部處理之商業投訴案較七九年增加幾達一倍，而年內聆聽之仲裁案件則維持去年水平。本會在商業仲裁所擔任之角色已引起法律改革委員會的注意，該委員會現正對本港之仲裁服務規則進行探討。

在貿易協進方面，貿易部繼續對此項有價值工作給予大力支持。除正式委有代表出席貿易協進委員會外，本會還協助搜集及宣傳有關資料。

### 行政部

年內，本會共舉辦了五次好市民獎頒獎大會。自一九七三年好市民獎計劃成立以來，迄今已有約一千名協助撲滅罪行的市民榮獲此獎，頒發獎金總額逾一百萬元。

「工商月刊」繼續保持本港著名經濟刊物的美譽。廣告收入已足夠支付直接出版成本。雖然，負責出版及公關工作的人事頗有變動，但本會各刊物均能依期出版。

一九八〇年十二月卅一日

# Balance Sheet

As at 31st December, 1980

# 資產負債表

截至一九八〇年十二月三十一日止

1979 HK\$

<p><b>普通基金</b> 一九七九年十二月三十一日結算</p> <p>加：本年度 收支結餘</p> <p><u>550,607</u></p> <p><b>\$4,619,774</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p><b>\$ 15,389</b></p>	<p><b>General Fund</b> As at 31st December, 1979</p> <p><i>Add:</i> Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year</p> <p><u>659,417.27</u></p>	<p><b>\$4,619,773.54</b></p> <p><b>\$5,279,190.81</b></p>
<p><b>職員退休儲備金</b></p>	<p><b>Provision for Staff Superannuation</b></p>	<p><b>37,070.15</b></p>
<p><b>流動負債、備付款項及 預收款項</b></p> <p>渡假旅費及行李費 預收一九八一年度會員費 收到參加貿易團之定金 債權人</p> <p><b>\$ 153,473</b> <b>1,820,400</b> <b>269,000</b> <b>481,422</b></p> <p><u><b>\$2,724,295</b></u></p>	<p><b>Current Liabilities, Provisions and Receipts in Advance</b></p> <p>Leave Passages and Baggage Allowance Subscriptions for 1981 Received in Advance Deposits received from Mission Participants Creditors</p> <p><b>\$ 153,976.41</b> <b>2,461,500.00</b> <b>326,000.00</b> <b>660,012.72</b></p>	<p><b>\$3,601,489.13</b></p>

附註乃屬賬項之一部份

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

主席：紐璧堅  
副主席：馬登  
執行董事：麥理覺

**D.K. Newbigging** Chairman  
**J.L. Marden** Vice Chairman  
**J.D. McGregor** Director

羅兵咸會計師事務所  
執業會計師  
司庫

**Lowe Bingham & Matthews**  
Certified Public Accountants  
Treasurers

**\$7,359,458**

**HK\$8,917,750.09**

1979

HK\$

<p><b>固定資產</b></p> <p>物業——原值(附註一) 減: 撇銷</p> <p><u>\$2,854,616</u> <u>1,417,765</u></p> <p><u>\$1,436,851</u></p> <hr/> <p>\$ 74,950 <u>20,494</u></p> <p><u>\$ 54,456</u></p> <hr/> <p><b>傢俬及裝修</b> 於一九七九年十二月三十一日 原值或一九七五年之估值 本年度添置、原值</p> <p><u>\$ 439,059</u> <u>142,698</u></p> <p><u>\$ 581,757</u> <u>12,463</u></p> <p><u>\$ 569,294</u> <u>263,530</u></p> <p><u>\$ 305,764</u></p> <p><u>\$1,797,071</u></p> <hr/> <p><b>投資—報價</b> 海外 英國政府一九九六年到期十五厘 二五息率國庫債券, 英鎊52,934.40 (原值英鎊64,090.64) 減: 貶值準備</p> <p><u>\$ 748,579</u> <u>149,407</u></p> <p><u>\$ 599,172</u> <u>—</u></p> <p><u>\$ 599,172</u></p> <hr/> <p>\$ 207,252 <u>—</u></p> <p><u>\$ 207,252</u></p> <hr/> <p><b>流動資產</b> 執行董事證明之文具 用品存貨 債務人及預付款項 定期及活期存款 銀行及現金結存</p> <p><u>\$ 38,150</u> <u>384,334</u> <u>4,026,869</u> <u>306,610</u></p> <p><u>\$4,755,963</u></p> <hr/> <p><u>\$7,359,458</u></p>	<p><b>Fixed Assets</b></p> <p>Properties—At Cost (Note 1) Less: Amount Written Off</p> <p><u>\$2,854,615.50</u> <u>1,456,266.10</u></p> <p><u>\$ 74,950.00</u> <u>34,108.00</u></p> <p><u>\$ 40,842.00</u></p> <hr/> <p><b>Office Staff Quarters</b></p> <p>Furniture and Fittings At Cost or 1975 Valuation as at 31st December, 1979 Additions during year at cost</p> <p><u>\$358,165.26</u> <u>190,690.00</u></p> <p><u>\$548,855.26</u> <u>26,500.00</u></p> <p><u>\$522,355.26</u> <u>219,406.56</u></p> <p><u>\$302,948.70</u></p> <hr/> <p><b>Investments — Quoted</b> Overseas</p> <p>£52,934.40 U.K. Government 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Treasury 1996 Bonds at Cost (£64,090.64)</p> <p><u>\$748,578.68</u></p> <p><u>149,407.00</u></p> <p><u>\$ 599,171.68</u> <u>599,171.68</u></p> <p><u>\$ —</u></p> <hr/> <p><b>Hong Kong</b></p> <p>Shares Quoted, At Cost Less: Disposals</p> <p><u>\$ 207,251.80</u> <u>179,364.80</u></p> <p><u>\$ 27,887.00</u></p> <p><u>\$ 27,887.00</u></p> <hr/> <p><b>Current Assets</b></p> <p>Stock on Hand — Stationery and Supplies as certified by the Director Debtors and Prepayments Fixed and Call Deposits Bank and Cash Balances</p> <p><u>\$ 55,223.50</u> <u>518,910.32</u> <u>6,140,554.18</u> <u>335,620.29</u></p> <p><u>7,050,308.29</u></p> <hr/> <p><u>HK\$8,917,750.09</u></p>
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# Income and Expenditure Account

for the year ended 31st December, 1980.

# 收支結算表

截至一九八〇年十二月三十一日止年度

1979				HK\$
\$2,725,200	<b>收入</b>	<b>Income</b>		
3,057,190	會員費	Members' Subscriptions		\$2,927,100.00
	簽證費等	Fees		3,268,667.05
	利息	Interest		
44,016	報價投資	Quoted Investments	\$ 97,790.03	
402,359	其他	Others	595,646.01	
			\$ 693,436.04	
13,660	報價投資股息	Dividends from Quoted Investments	4,900.00	698,336.04
	出售投資除投資貶值準備	Profit on Disposal of Investments net of		
(149,407)	撥回 / ( 劃銷 ) 後純利	Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments		281,168.95
—	物業稅退款	Written Back/(Written Off)		65,762.00
		Property Tax Refund		
\$6,093,018				<b>HK\$7,241,034.04</b>
	<b>支出</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>		
	<b>職員</b>	<b>Staff</b>		
\$2,809,181	薪金及年終獎金	Salaries and Bonus	\$3,376,687.82	
253,631	撥捐職員公積金	Contribution to Staff Provident Fund	358,929.44	
214,299	職員房屋租金及費用	Staff Quarters' Rental and Expenses	139,266.97	
69,685	醫療費	Medical Expenses	83,433.20	
161,537	渡假旅費	Leave Passages	108,821.63	
12,596	訓練及徵聘	Training and Recruiting	47,248.66	
\$3,520,929				<b>\$4,114,387.72</b>
	<b>辦事處</b>	<b>Office</b>		
\$ 801,452	租金、電費及電話費	Rent, Light and Telephone	\$ 863,915.94	
279,433	印刷及文具	Printing and Stationery	306,263.78	
119,984	郵費	Postages	120,182.03	
17,554	電報及專用電報費	Telegrams and Telex	16,961.55	
31,267	雜費	Sundry Expenses	29,381.79	
52,036	維修及清潔費	Maintenance, Repairs and Cleaning	61,391.07	
67,866	改建及裝修費	Structural Alterations	26,500.00	
18,897	書報費	Books and Newspapers	27,614.24	
12,339	本港車舟費	Local Travelling	19,292.80	
17,810	汽車費用	Motor Car Expenses	28,890.55	
\$1,418,638				1,500,393.75
\$ 12,356	<b>保險費</b>	<b>Insurance</b>		8,610.00
	<b>服務費用</b>	<b>Services</b>		
\$ 8,000	核數師費	Audit Fee	\$ 16,000.00	
36,000	司庫費	Treasurers' Fee	44,000.00	
2,650	法律費用	Legal Fee	1,300.00	
—	託管費	Trustees' Fee	15,502.91	
—	公費	Professional Fee	24,500.00	
—	電腦計算費	Computing Fee	85,870.00	
\$ 46,650				187,172.91
\$ 133,094	<b>物業、汽車及傢俬裝修之折舊</b>	<b>Depreciation on Properties, Motor Car and Furniture and Fittings</b>		151,876.90
	<b>贊助會員費及教育捐款</b>	<b>Subscriptions and Educational Donations</b>		
18,822	付予各工商組織之贊助或會員費	Subscriptions to Trade Associations	\$ 21,527.20	
21,710	獎學金及其他捐款	Scholarship and other Donations	24,650.00	
\$ 40,532				46,177.20
\$ 51,110	<b>出版費</b>	<b>Publications</b>	\$ 63,364.38	
24,889	廣告費	Advertising	8,202.54	
322,982	貿易促進活動經費	Trade Promotion Expenses	413,537.46	
(57,015)	匯兌損失 / ( 利潤 )	Exchange Loss/(Profit)	3,864.31	
\$ 341,966				488,968.69
\$ 600	<b>壞賬劃銷</b>	<b>Bad Debts Written Off</b>		250.00
\$ 4,320	出售寫字樓傢俬損失	Loss on Disposal of Office Furniture	\$ 3,683.50	
—	出售職員房屋傢俬損失	Loss on Disposal of Staff Quarter's Furniture	1,733.10	
\$ 4,320				5,416.60
—	轉撥職員退休金	Transfer to Staff Superannuation Fund		50,000.00
\$ 23,326	付稅 ( 附註三 )	Taxation (Note 3)		28,363.00
\$ 550,607	<b>本年度收支結餘</b>	<b>Balance — Excess of Income Over Expenditure for the year carried forward to General Fund</b>		659,417.27
\$6,093,018	撥入普通基金			<b>HK\$7,241,034.04</b>

# Notes to the Accounts 賬項附註

## 一、固定資產—物業，長期契約

### 1. Fixed Assets — Properties, Long Lease

	A4, Cragside Mansion, 23 Barker Road, Hong Kong  香港柏架 山道23號 A4座	C-2, 5th floor Villa Monte Rosa, Stubbs Road, Hong Kong  香港司徒拔道 玫瑰新邨C-2座 六樓	Flat E, 1st floor, Happy View Court, 2-8 Broadwood Rd., Hong Kong  香港樂活道 二至八號 華景閣E座二樓	Flat F, 1st floor, Happy View Court, 2-8 Broadwood Rd., Hong Kong  香港樂活道 二至八號 華景閣F座二樓	Total  合計
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
於至一九七九年 十二月三十一日 原值	Costal 31st Dec., 1979 \$1,314,568.00	\$ 753,727.50	\$ 383,860.00	\$ 402,460.00	\$2,854,615.50
減：累計折舊	Less: Aggregate Depreciation 1,314,567.00	75,372.80	32,788.00	33,538.30	1,456,266.10
	\$ 1.00	\$ 678,354.70	\$ 351,072.00	\$ 368,921.70	\$1,398,349.40

## 二、折舊

1. 栢架道物業已自一九七五年於出售前任幹事住宅之盈餘中劃銷。
2. 其他物業之折舊年期為四十年，自購入日起計。
3. 傢俬及裝修與汽車各按20%與25%折舊率逐年劃銷。

三、本會在會員費及簽證費外如有盈利，則要繳付溢利稅。已納之暫繳溢利稅係按百分之十七稅率課徵。（一九七九年亦是17%）。

四、資產負債表中之外幣已根據接近一九八〇年十二月三十一日之匯兌市價折算成港幣。

折算產生之盈虧已包括於收支結算表內。

### 2. Depreciation Policy

- (a) The property Cragside Mansion was written off in 1975 from the surplus on the sale of a house occupied by the previous director.
  - (b) Other properties are being depreciated over a period of forty years from the date of acquisition.
  - (c) Furniture and Fittings and the Motor Car are being written off at 20% and 25% per annum respectively on a reducing balance basis.
3. The Chamber is liable to Profits Tax on surpluses earned other than those arising from subscription and fee income. Provisional Profits Tax was paid at the rate applicable of 17% (1979 at 17%).
  4. Foreign currency balances included in the annexed balance sheet have been translated into Hong Kong Dollars at approximately the market rate of exchange ruling at 31st December, 1980. Differences on translation have been dealt with in the Income and Expenditure Account.

## Auditor's Report

In our opinion the accounts set out on pages 26 to 29, comply with the Companies Ordinance and give a true and fair view of the state of the Chamber's affairs at 31st December, 1980 and of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

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

Certified Public Accountants

13th March, 1981. Hong Kong.

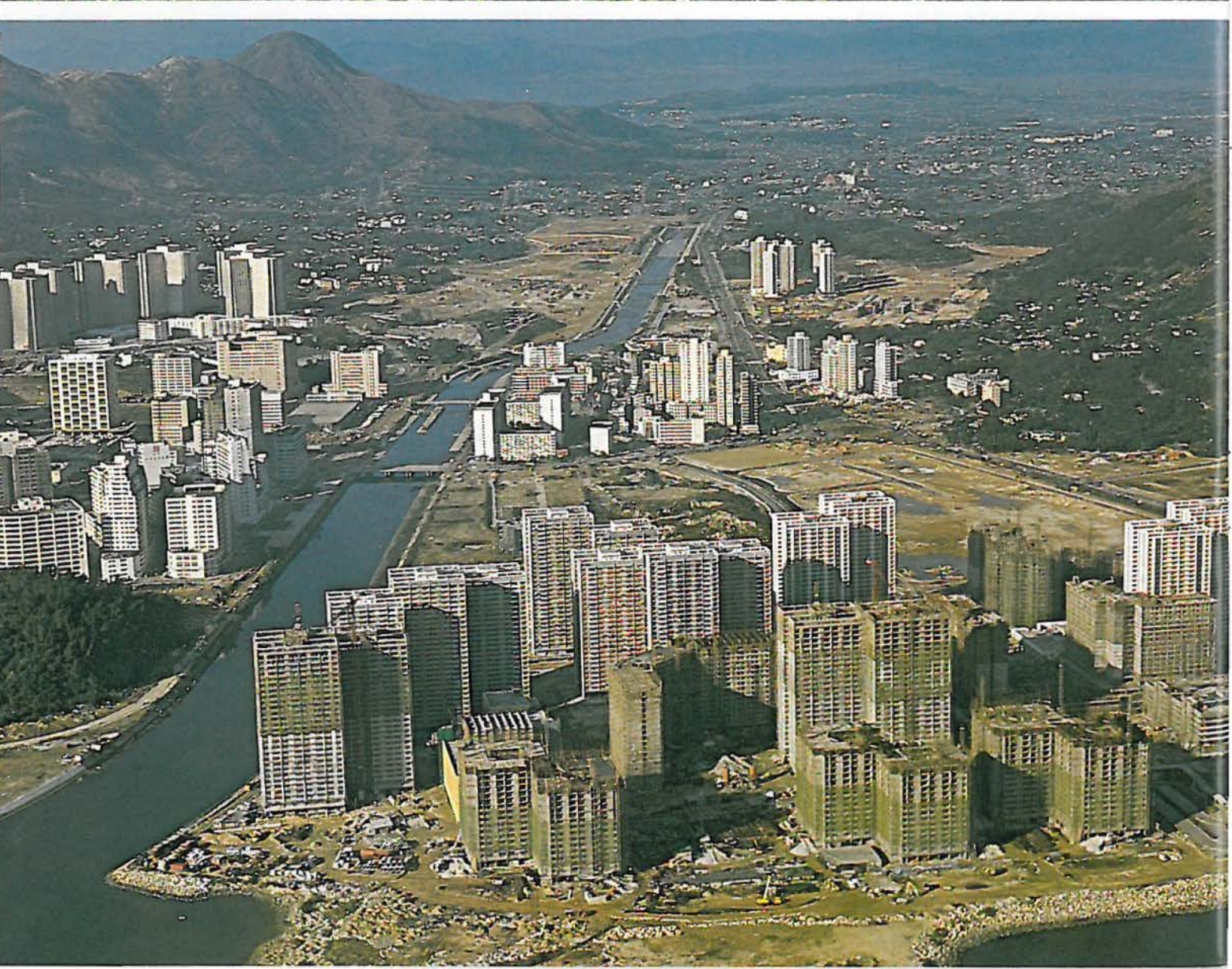
## 核數師報告書

依照本核數師意見，在第二十六至二十九頁所列之賬目均符合公司法例，並足以顯示香港總商會於一九八〇年十二月三十一日之真實公平財務狀況及截至該日止之財政年度之全年結餘。

畢馬域德雷公司

執業會計師

一九八一年三月十三日於香港





# Committees

1st January, 1980 — 31st December, 1980.

## Local Affairs

### Home Affairs

J.L. Marden, CBE, MA, JP  
H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE, JP  
J.H.W. Salmon  
H.C. Yung, JP  
M. Stevenson, JP  
J.B. Osborne  
I.R.A. MacCallum, JP  
K.M. Campbell  
S.J. Osmond  
D.C.H. Liang

### Hong Kong for New Arrivals Course Planning Committee

P.F. Barrett  
B. Huey  
T.C. Cheng, OBE, JP  
A.R. Hamilton  
A.J. Liardet  
John Liu  
R.C. Farrell  
Rear Admiral J.R.S.  
Gerard-Pearse, CB

### Legal Committee

P.A.L. Vine, OBE, VRD, JP  
I.R.A. MacCallum, JP  
B.S. McElney, JP  
G.E.S. Stevenson, MBE, JP  
J.R. Wimbush  
Malcolm A. Barnett  
(Co-opted pro tem)

## Taxation Committee

J.B. Osborne  
R.E. Moore, JP  
M.K. Tan  
I.W. Harris  
C.G. Greaves  
George Betts  
resigned November 1980

### Ad Hoc Committee to Consider The Trade Descriptions Bill

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

### Ad Hoc Committee on Civil Service Standing Commission

M. Stevenson, JP  
P.F. Barrett  
P. Carpenter  
B. Huey  
R.C. Farrell  
Chester Tang  
Joseph Yung

### Ad Hoc committee on Rents and Accommodation

A.D.A.G. Mosley  
J.W. Ahuis  
Dr. Steven C. Chow

A.E. Gazeley  
Trevor W. Knight

## Industrial Affairs Committee

Dennis Ting, JP  
Hon. S.L. Chen, OBE, JP  
A.E. Gazeley  
ClasGotze  
C.R. Gray  
Trevor Knight  
Hon. Allen Lee  
Eric Lo  
Y. Ola  
David C. Da Silva  
J.L. Soong  
Elmer Tsu, JP  
Dr. James S.W. Wong  
H.T. Woo, OBE  
David Wu

### Industrial Development Fund Management Committee

Hon. D.K. Newbigging, JP  
M.K. Brown  
W.W. Ferguson  
ClasGotze  
T.C. Ho  
Philip Horan  
John C. Louie  
Robin De Morgan  
Henry Richards

N.A. Rigg, JP  
Dennis Ting, JP  
P.J. Wrangham

## China Committee

J.W.F. Chandler  
H. Luehrs  
Patrick Alexander  
W.K.P. Chan  
D.W.B. Christie  
A.R. Dicks  
Y.C. Huang  
J.A.C. Jansen  
Hon. Allen Lee, JP  
A.J.N. Russell  
F.C. Merrill  
M.K. Tan  
Dennis Ting, JP  
E.J.S. Tsu, JP  
Leo Weiss  
Roger Williams  
Ian Forgan  
resigned May 1980  
A.D.A.G. Mosley  
resigned September 1980  
B.B. Henriksen  
resigned December 1980  
W.M. Sulke, OBE, JP  
resigned December 1980

## Textiles Committee

Elmer Tsu, JP  
J.W. Ahuis  
Ronald K.Y. Chao  
Y.T. Chang

David Chu  
Frank Jen  
Ian Macaulay  
J.M. McKenna  
Michael S.T. Chen  
J.C.S. Rankin  
N.J. Sousa, JP  
Kayser Sung  
S.W. Yam  
K.C. Tam  
resigned July 1980  
David Chang  
resigned December 1980

## Electronics Committee

Hon. Allen Lee, JP  
TommyZau  
RujioAnn  
Johnson Cha  
Y.C. Cheng  
Brian H. Christopher  
Clas Gotze  
Raymond Koo  
H.T. Woo  
Thierry Meyer  
resigned June 1980

## Certification Committee

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

## 各委員會

### 本港事務

#### 民政

馬登  
霍士傑  
沙文  
榮鴻慶  
史允信  
柯士邦  
麥嘉霖  
金波  
柯兆文  
梁仲豪

#### 新來港外籍人士瞭解

香港課程  
策劃委員會  
畢烈  
許忠揚  
鄭棟材  
韓武敦  
李雅達  
劉港生  
費樂怡  
謝樂培

#### 法律

范培德  
麥嘉霖  
麥雅理  
史帝文生  
溫寶樹  
彭納德  
(臨時遴選委員)

#### 稅務

柯士邦  
穆雅  
陳文炎  
夏理斯  
格雷夫斯  
貝茨  
(一九八〇年十一月退任)

#### 商品說明

法案特別  
委員會  
麥嘉霖  
潘裕良  
羅傑斯  
史允信  
朱誠信

### 公務員常委會

#### 特別委員會

史允信  
畢烈  
郭本德  
許忠揚  
費樂怡  
唐錦章  
容錦泉

#### 租務特別

委員會  
牟詩禮  
歐韋士  
周志文  
基士利  
黎特華

#### 工業

工業事務  
委員會  
丁鶴壽  
陳壽霖  
基士利  
高致然  
卓利幾  
黎特華

### 李鵬飛議員

羅敏堅  
太田吉彦  
施利華  
宋傲郎  
朱誠信  
王世榮  
胡孝清  
吳中圻

#### 工業發展

基金管理  
羅壁堅議員  
布朗  
傅嘉誠  
高致然  
何德微  
賀麟輝  
雷樹莊  
狄穆勤  
李恒祖  
雷勵祖  
丁鶴壽  
雷興悟

### 中國

陳德樂  
呂雅士  
艾力敦  
陳鏡波  
祈斯帝  
狄克斯  
黃羽佳  
楊有恒  
李鵬飛議員  
羅素  
梅利  
陳文炎  
丁鶴壽  
朱誠信  
韋思豪  
韋雁仕  
霍敏仁  
(一九八〇年五月退任)  
牟詩禮  
(一九八〇年九月退任)  
韓力生  
(一九八〇年十二月退任)  
蘇偉澤  
(一九八〇年十二月退任)

### 紡織業

朱誠信  
歐韋士  
曹其鋼  
張宜振  
朱恩餘  
任家祥  
麥高理  
麥勤蘭  
陳世達  
蘭健  
蘇沙  
宋凱沙  
任兆雲  
譚國始  
(一九八〇年七月退任)  
張浩國  
(一九八〇年十二月退任)

### 電子業

李鵬飛議員  
邵炎忠  
安如荷  
查懋德  
鄭榮昌  
基斯杜化

### 高致然

古鑫祥  
胡孝清  
馬祐華  
(一九八〇年六月退任)

### 簽證

蘇沙  
包偉能  
溫寶樹

### 國際貿易

#### 仲裁

韋彼得  
朱誠信  
溫寶樹

#### 船務

李國賢  
趙世彰  
楊有恒  
李唯勇  
葉高  
麥可朗  
莫斯  
黃沛棠  
白富  
(一九八〇年十月退任)

Above: Yuen Long now rises like the set of a science fiction movie to dominate the surrounding plain.

Below: Tuen Mun is one of the most quickly growing of the New Towns.

上圖：元朗高聳於周圍的平原。下圖：屯門是發展最迅速的一個新市鎮。

# Committees cont'd

**International Trade Arbitration Committee**  
P.G. Williams, OBE, JP  
E.J.S. Tsu, JP  
J.R. Wimbush

**Shipping Committee**  
Simon K.Y. Lee  
Frank Chao  
J.A.C. Jansen  
William W.Y. Lee  
A.J.D. Lygo  
David McLeod  
Ian H. Moyes  
B.P. Wong  
P.B. Barefoot  
resigned October 1980

**Trade Area Committees**  
**North America Area Committee**  
G. Archer  
Philip Lai  
C.D. Beale  
A.C.W. Blaauw  
S.Y. Choy  
Capt. J. Forrest  
Dr. Victor Fung  
Ira D. Kaye  
T.R. Morehouse  
Y.K. Wong  
Peter Parsons  
resigned March 1980

Chan Ka Chuen  
resigned September 1980  
Roy King  
resigned September 1980

**Central & South America Area Committee**  
H.D.R. Edwards  
Moli Karamchand  
N.J. Chantry  
John Lau  
Wilson Leung  
G.B. Mahubani  
E.M. McMillan  
V. Panchapakesan  
V.K. Parekh  
Michael Poon  
Ricardo S. D'Jaen, AIA  
H. Afman  
resigned July 1980  
R.G. Searle  
resigned August 1980  
Ho Man  
deceased November 1980

**Japan, Taiwan & Korea Area Committee**  
D.W.B. Christie  
Simon K.Y. Lee  
J.R.H. Bond  
Lowell Chang  
K.S. Hyun  
Y. Komori  
Leung Siu Kai  
H. Okada

Pan Fu Hung  
Philip Wong  
Hon. Wong Po Yan, OBE  
resigned July 1980  
T. Takemasa  
resigned September 1980

**South Asia/Pacific Area Committee**  
G.M. Aldrich  
Miss Dora Wu  
Bill Adams  
Henry S.H. Fung  
A. Gopi  
Philip Lai  
Dr. Eric T.M. Yeung  
Ian W.T. Smith  
resigned January 1980  
Howard Young  
resigned January 1980  
Robert P. Cutler  
resigned October 1980

**West Europe Area Committee**  
Daniel S.C. Koo  
J.B.M. Litmaath  
A.C.W. Blaauw  
R.V. Friend  
L. Kneer  
K. Koehler  
Frankie Lau  
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D.G. Moir  
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