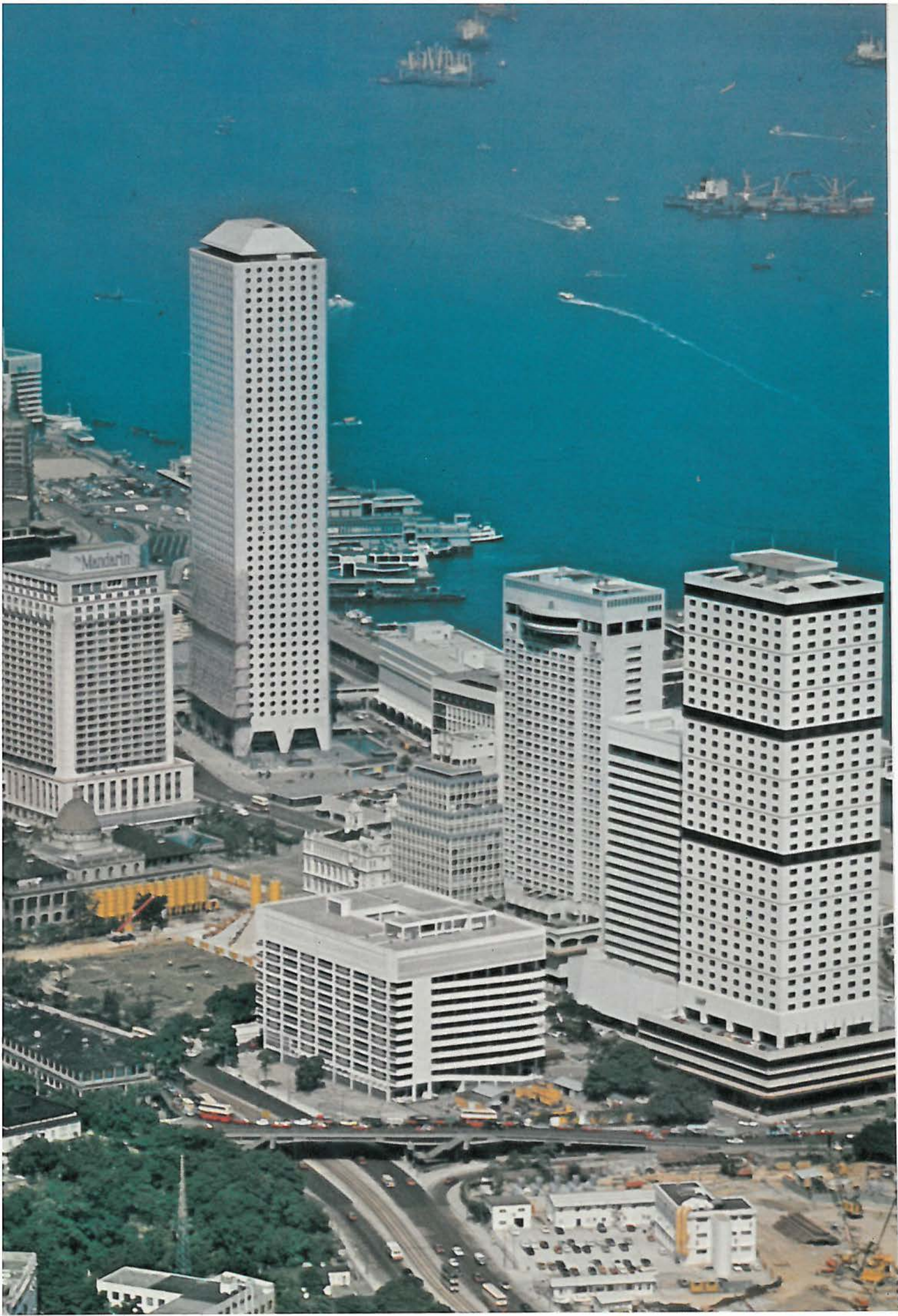


# The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce Annual Report 1976

香港總商會一九七六年度年報





# Contents

# The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce Annual Report and Accounts for 1976

General Committee	2	<i>Chairman</i>	L.W. Gordon
Chamber Council	2	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	N.A. Rigg
Chairman's Statement	5	<i>Director</i>	J.D. McGregor, OBE, ISO
Chamber Review	12	<i>Bankers</i>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Income and Expenditure Account	24	<i>Treasurers</i>	Lowe, Bingham & Matthews
Balance Sheet	26		
Auditors' Report	28		
Committees	31		

## *Progress through Development*

The theme of our Report for 1976 seems appropriate to the remarkable recovery from the 1974/75 recession. Hong Kong is moving forward confidently towards the 1980's, planning and building for our resource of tomorrow — our youth of today.

Covers: (*Front*) Hong Kong's central business district, looking west. (*Back*) New satellite industrial town, Tuen Mun, under development in the New Territories.

## 目 錄

## 香港總商會 一九七六年度年報及賬務報告

理事會	2	主席	高 登先生
諮議會	2	副主席	雷勵祖先生
理事會主席報告書	5	執行董事	麥理覺先生
香港總商會業務報告書	12	銀行	香港上海滙豐銀行
收支結算表	24	司庫	羅兵威會計師事務所
資產負債表	26		
核數師報告書	28		
各委員會	31		

## 發展中進步

本會一九七六年度年報之主題符合香港自一九七四至七五年經濟衰退中迅速復元之輝煌業績。香港正滿懷信心向八十年代邁進，正在為今日之青年——明日之資源——計劃及建設。

(封面) 香港中環商業區鳥瞰。(封底) 新界新興工業市鎮屯門正在迅速發展。

## General Committee

## Chamber Council

L.W. Gordon (Chairman)  
N.A. Rigg (Vice Chairman)  
Hon. T.K. Ann, CBE  
Hon. J.H. Bremridge, OBE  
Hon. Sir Douglas Clague, CBE, MC  
resigned May 1976  
H.P. Foxon, OBE  
A.G. Hutchinson  
Sir Lawrence Kadoorie, CBE,  
Off. Leg. d'Honneur  
J.M. Lawrence  
J.L. Marden, CBE, MA  
D.K. Newbigging  
H.W.L. Paul  
resigned September 1976  
G.R. Ross, CBE  
Hon. G.M. Sayer  
S.H. Sung  
Dennis H.S. Ting  
Hon. P.G. Williams, OBE  
Hon. James M.H. Wu, OBE

L.W. Gordon (Chairman)  
N.A. Rigg (Vice Chairman)  
Hon. T.K. Ann, CBE  
Hon. J.H. Bremridge, OBE  
Hon. Sir Sik-nin Chau, CBE  
Dr. the Hon. S.Y. Chung, CBE  
Hon. Sir Douglas Clague, CBE, MC  
H. M. G. Forsgate, OBE  
H.P. Foxon, OBE  
Hon. Sir Sidney Gordon, CBE  
A.G. Hutchinson  
M. Jebson  
Sir Lawrence Kadoorie, CBE,  
Off. Leg. d'Honneur  
J.M. Lawrence  
K.S. Lo, OBE  
J. MacKenzie

J.L. Marden, CBE, MA  
D.K. Newbigging  
H.W.L. Paul-resigned September, 1976  
G.R. Ross, CBE  
A. de O. Sales, CBE  
Hon. G.M. Sayer  
S.H. Sung  
Dennis H.S. Ting  
Hon. P.G. Williams, OBE  
J. Wolf  
T.Y. Wong  
Hon. James M.H. Wu, OBE

Economic development: Hong Kong actively encourages new industry by making land available, much of it reclaimed from the sea. (*Top left*) The Outboard Marine engine plant and the Dow Chemical Polystyrene plant, Tsing Yi Island. (*Bottom*) Esso Pier and tank farm with China Light and Power Station at left, Tsing Yi Island. (*Top right*) Container terminal complex with the Tsing Yi Island bridge in foreground.

## 理事會

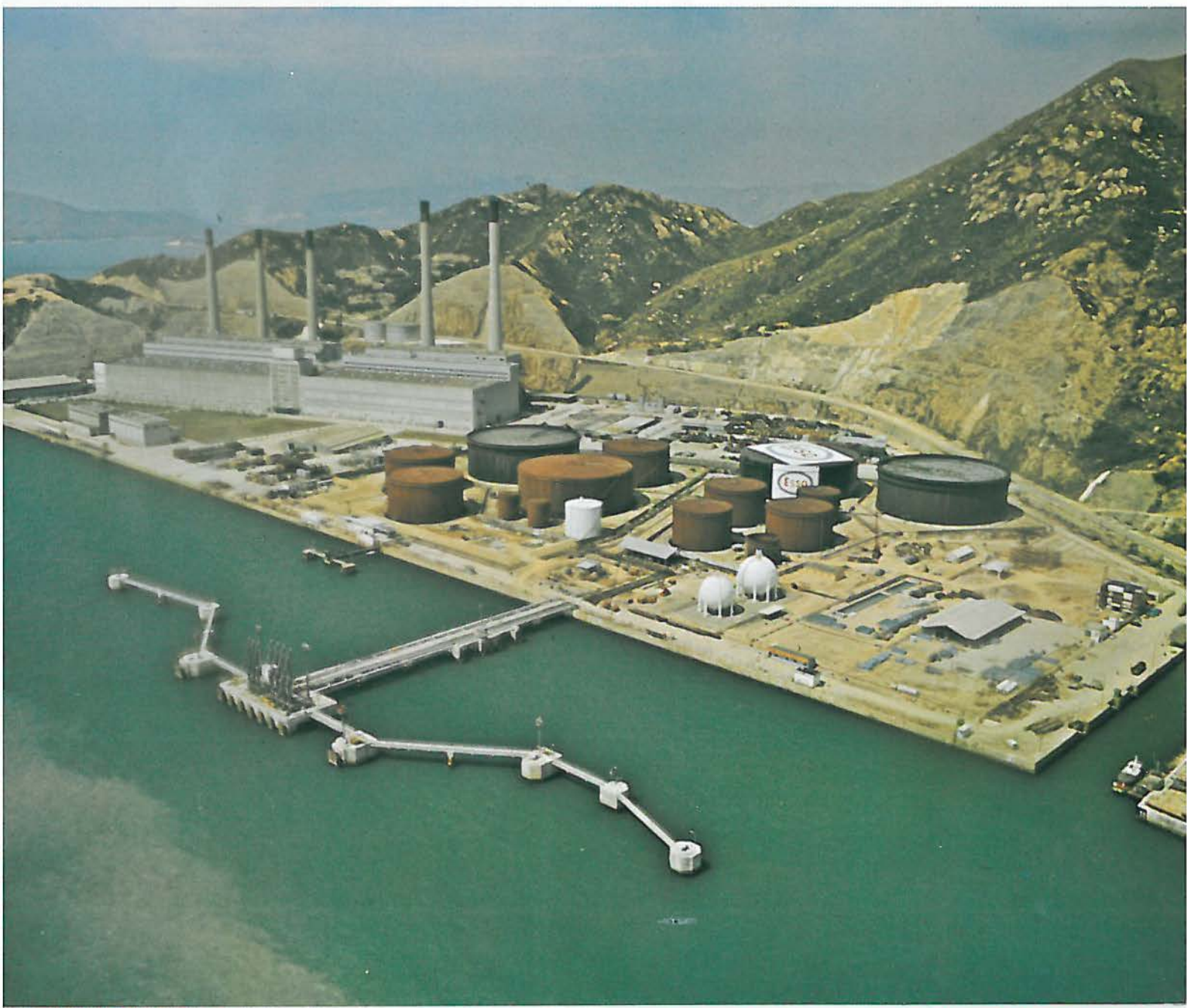
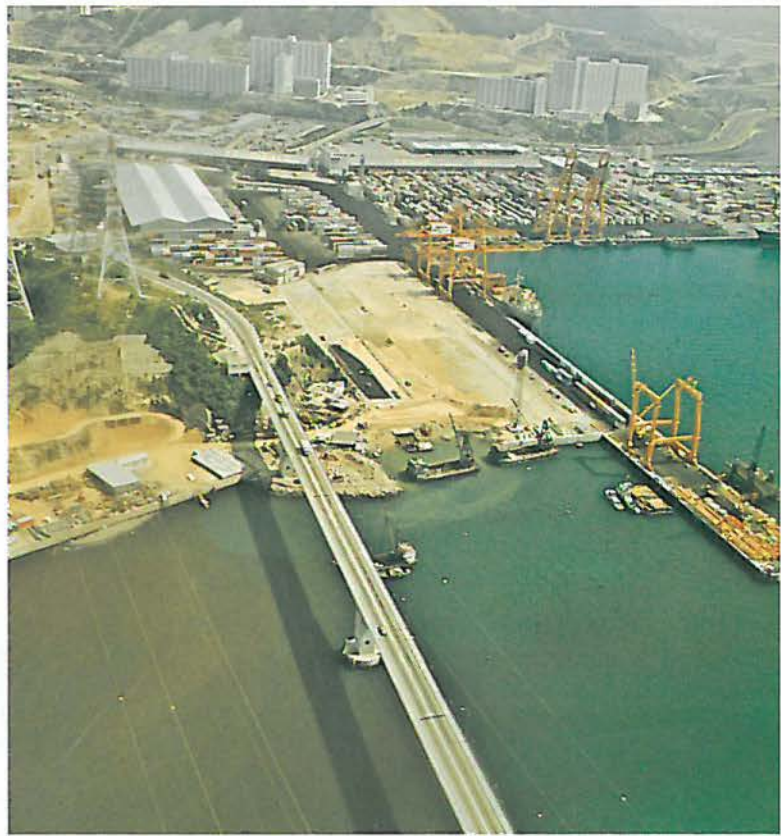
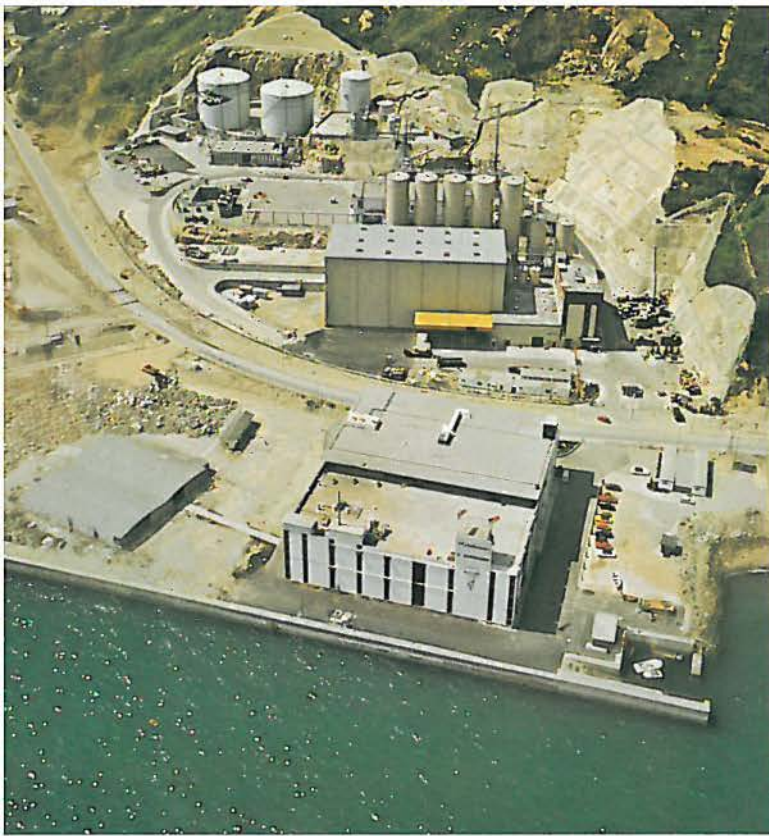
高登先生(主席)  
雷勵祖先生(副主席)  
安子介議員  
畢力治議員  
祈德尊爵士(一九七六年五月退任)  
霍沛德先生  
夏志信先生  
嘉道理爵士  
羅倫士先生  
馬登先生  
紐璧堅先生  
包華利先生(一九七六年九月退任)  
羅仕先生  
沙雅議員  
宋常康先生  
丁鶴壽先生  
韋彼得議員  
胡文瀚議員

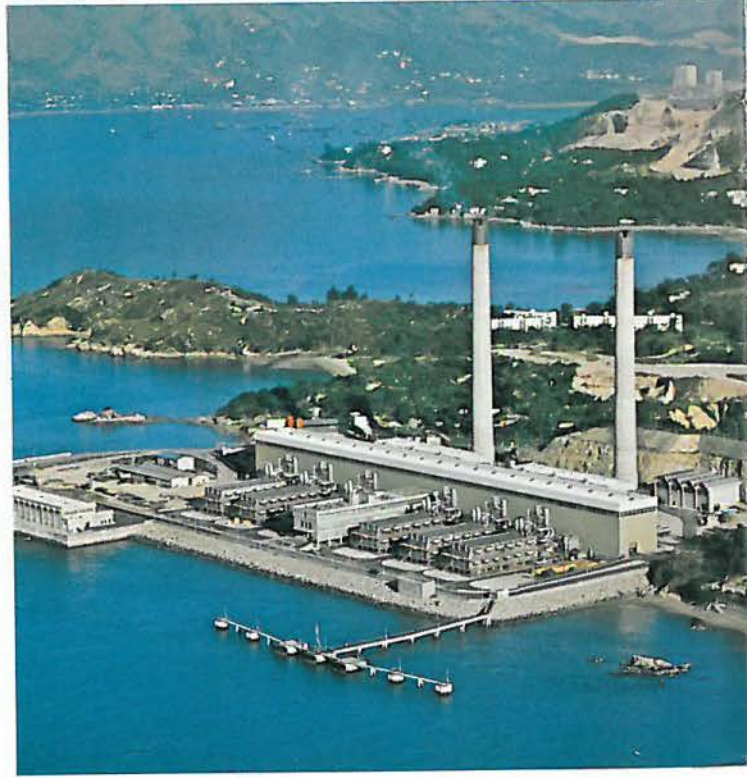
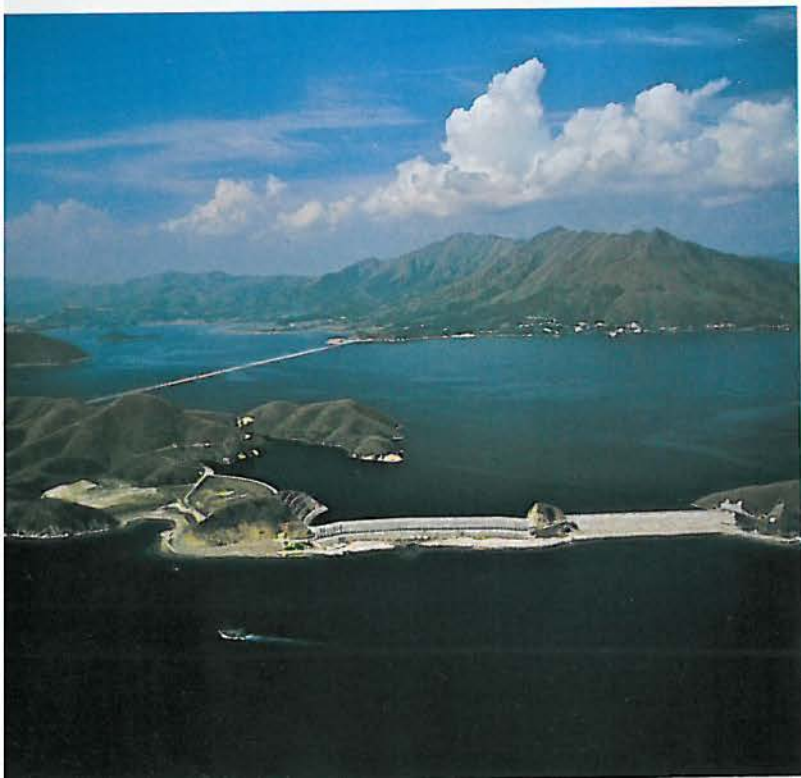
## 諮議會

高登先生(主席)  
雷勵祖先生(副主席)  
安子介議員  
畢力治議員  
周錫年爵士  
鍾士元議員  
祈德尊爵士  
霍士傑先生  
霍沛德先生  
高登爵士  
夏志信先生  
捷成先生  
嘉道理爵士  
羅倫士先生

羅桂祥先生  
麥健士先生  
馬登先生  
紐璧堅先生  
包華利先生(一九七六年九月退任)  
羅仕先生  
沙利士先生  
沙雅議員  
宋常康先生  
丁鶴壽先生  
韋彼得議員  
華孚先生  
王統元先生  
胡文瀚議員

經濟發展：香港正在大力填海造地，為發展新工業提供土地。(左上)位於青衣島之船外輪機製造公司及陶氏化學公司。(下)青衣島上之東方標準石油公司碼頭及貯油庫，左面是中華電力公司發電廠。(右上)葵涌貨櫃碼頭，前景是青衣大橋。





# Chairman's Statement



## The World Economy

If 1975 experienced the nadir of the worldwide recession which began in late 1973, 1976 was certainly a year of substantial recovery for most countries. A year ago, my predecessor Peter Foxon predicted that 1976 would be a good year for world trade, a year of expansion and growth but also a year of much uncertainty. So it has proved. Led by the United States

the world economy has recovered from the worst effects of the recession except in the area of employment.

Inflation has been brought under an uneasy control and in many developed countries, with certain notable exceptions, the annual inflation rate has dropped below two figures. Unfortunately, the critical need to reduce inflation has had the effect of keeping unemployment uncomfortably high in most of the developed countries as Governments struggled to reduce public and private spending and bring price and wage movements into acceptable relationship.

Towards the end of the year, it was clear that the optimistic growth and recovery statistics freely bandied about in the US and Europe during the earlier part of the year were going to have to be adjusted downwards. The uncertainties of a US election year, the concern over further substantial OPEC oil price rises and the continuation of anxiety over the

political troubles of the Middle East all contributed to a general feeling of economic uneasiness by the end of 1976. Whilst the euphoria of the early months of the year was considerably muted later, there is no doubt that the economic recovery continued throughout 1976 and that it was both solidly and broadly based.

The strength and resilience of the US economy was demonstrated in many ways but particularly in a surge of consumer demand which was maintained, albeit somewhat unevenly, throughout the year. Inventories were replenished, major industries reported a good year and industrial re-investment rose. Home building was up on 1975 and the unemployment situation had begun to

Hong Kong's territorially limited water catchment capacity has necessitated bold measures. In addition to a pipeline supply from China and conventional reservoirs, Hong Kong's water is supplied from huge new reservoirs reclaimed from the sea — High Island (*top*), Plover Cove (*bottom left*), and from the Lok On Pai Desalting Plant (*bottom right*).

## 理事會主席報告書

### 世界經濟

一九七三年底肇始之世界性經濟衰退於一九七五年降至最低點，而一九七六年度對大多數國家而言顯然是經濟迅速復甦之一年。一年之前，本會前任主席霍沛德先生預測一九七六年度世界貿易好轉，經濟擴展增長，但却頗不穩定。事實證明確是如此。美國領先使世界經濟擺脫衰退之嚴重影響而逐步恢復，但失業問題仍未解決。

通貨膨脹已受控制，實屬難能可貴；許多已發展國家之年通脹率已降至百分之十以下，唯有

某些國家顯屬例外。然而，各國政府出於降低通脹之迫切需求，竭力減少公共及私人開支，設法將物價及工資納入常軌，結果却使大多數已發展國家仍然存在龐大之失業人口。

一九七六年上半年，歐美各國經濟復元增長之捷報頻傳；但至本年底，經濟增長顯然須要調整放緩。一九七六年底，美國大選尚未揭曉，石油輸出國組織醞釀再度大幅提高油價，中東政局繼續動盪不安，種種因素使世人咸感經濟頗不穩定。雖然上半年度之樂觀情緒至下半年度已大為遜色，

但經濟恢復無疑持續全年，且已有廣泛而堅實之基礎。

美國經濟多方面顯示出其復元實力，尤其是消費需求不斷回昇，雖然不甚平均，但却持續全年。各業紛紛補充存貨，主要工業業績良好，工業再投資亦告增加。住宅建造超過一九七五年，失業狀況在本年度下半年亦開始改善。鑒於美國經濟領導世界各國，所以吾人應該從美國

## Chairman's Statement cont'd

improve during the second half of the year. The US economy leads the world and it is therefore to the US economy we must look for the pointers to the immediate future. I should say it is also to the US that we must look for leadership in the international conduct of trade and the continued operation of liberal and non-discriminatory trade policies and practices.

The picture in Europe during 1976 was not nearly as predictable as that in the US. The enormous economic problems faced by Britain and Italy and to some lesser extent by France must have placed great strain on the ability of the nine countries of the European Economic Community to work in harmony with themselves and with the rest of the world. The imbalances in the EEC created continual uncertainty over trade policies and this was particularly so in Britain where a Labour Government with a knife edge majority had to cope

with the most daunting economic problems. Inflation, unemployment, a lack of cohesion between labour and capital and finally an international lack of confidence in sterling and in Britain's ability to pull itself together led to a further serious fall in sterling without a corresponding increase in exports. There was increasing talk of selective import curbs and some pointed references by British Ministers to the elimination of sterling as a world trading and reserve currency. This is not perhaps to be taken as an imminent possibility but is an indicator of the basic thinking that is going on in Britain and elsewhere on the changes needed in the world's monetary system.

Japan must also be mentioned in any reference to the world economy and world trade. It was expected in early 1976 that the recovery in Japan would probably be quite rapid given the discipline and coherence of Japanese business and industry and the high quality of Japanese export products. The recovery, in fact, was slow and by the end of the year, a sizeable

proportion of Japanese production capacity was still not utilised. Inflation was higher than forecast and unemployment also.

Industrial re-investment was also slow and the Japanese Government was under pressure from the US and Europe to import more and help to reduce those countries' chronic imbalances in trade with Japan. There was a clear threat of restrictive action if Japan did not comply. Increased imports will tend to reduce domestic consumption of Japanese products and place further strain on the Japanese production system and economy.

The problems which beset the world economy did not change greatly throughout 1976. We left the year with the same package of problems with which we began it. Inflation, unemployment, fluctuating exchange rates, the uncertainty of oil

## 理事會主席報告書續

經濟中探求今後發展之趨勢。本人且認為吾人在國際貿易及繼續實行自由平等貿易政策方面亦應尋求美國之領導。

歐洲在一九七六年之情況却不如美國樂觀。英國及意大利面臨巨大經濟困難，法國亦有問題，使歐洲共同市場九國相互合作及與世界各國合作之能力大受影響。共市各國之不平衡，造成貿易政策搖擺不定。此種情勢尤以英國為然，略佔多數之工黨政府必須應付極其嚴重之經濟困境。通貨膨脹，失業加劇，勞資失調，國內外對英鎊及

英國之復興喪失信心，結果使英鎊再次大幅貶值，而出口貿易却並未因此增加。關於實行選擇性入口限制之傳聞日益頻仍，甚至指名引述英國部長稱欲放棄英鎊作為世界貿易及儲備貨幣之地位。此種傳聞也許不可能立即成為事實，但也足以反映英國內外認為世界貨幣制度極需改革之基本想法。

論述世界經濟及世界貿易亦必須提及日本。鑒於日本工商業功效卓著且日本出口產品質素優良，一九七六年初預料日本經濟可能會迅速復甦。

但事實上，日本經濟恢復相當緩慢，至本年底仍

未能充份利用其生產能力。通貨膨脹及失業率均比預料為高。工業再投資亦進展緩慢。歐美各國敦促日本政府增加入口以減少該等國家與日本貿易之赤字，顯然表明如日本不合作則要採取限制性行動。增加入口會減少國內對日本製品之消費，結果將對日本生產制度及經濟造成更大之影響。

世界經濟所面臨之問題，在一九七六年期間並無重大改變。通貨膨脹，失業嚴重，匯率不穩，油價上漲，貧富懸殊，各國貿易政策及國際貿易商



prices and the effect of this on world demand, the increasing gap between the wealthy and the impoverished and finally the protectionism which increasingly permeates national trade policies and attitudes and impinges on international trade discussion and negotiation; these were, and remain, some of the major problems for the international comity of nations and for the world economy.

There is also, in my view, an increasing factionalism in world affairs which is having an adverse influence on the ways in which international problems are being tackled. The divisions between developed and developing countries - with all the variations and gradations inherent in each of these arbitrary classifications - the so-called North South dialogue, the GATT and UNCTAD differences between developed and developing countries' interests and the conflict of interest

between the oil producers and users pose serious problems for future political and economic cooperation between countries. Much goodwill and commonsense will be needed if any real impression is to be made on these deep divisions of opinion and attitude.

The developed countries, with their disproportionately large share of the world's resources and wealth have a major responsibility for initiatives in international diplomacy and international economic cooperation. On their skill and perseverance rests the fortunes of most of the rest of the world.

The end of 1976 particularly saw some of the worst shocks and these engendered a sense of general uncertainty at the turn of the year. The substantial Australian devaluation and subsequent revaluations followed by New Zealand's devaluation and the unprecedented Canadian action to unilaterally opt out of negotiated textile

restraints all underlined the fragility of the world's financial and trade structure.

It is customary in a report of this kind to predict the broad course of the world economy during the next year. This is, as always, difficult and 1977 has the usual crop of uncertainties and potential major problems. These are both political and economic and collectively they pose a daunting challenge to international regulatory bodies such as the United Nations, the GATT and the IMF. Provided that military confrontations and conflicts can be generally avoided however, there is good reason to believe that 1977 will witness a continuation of the economic recovery of 1976 albeit at a generally slower pace and with many exceptions. Much will depend upon the ability of the United States, the

談日益趨向保護主義等，仍然是國際諒解及世界經濟之主要問題。

本人認為，世界事務中之派別主義日益明顯，對於處理國際問題正在產生不利影響。已發展國家與發展中國家之區分，所謂之南北對話，產油國與用油國之利益衝突，諸如此類之主觀分類，將對世界各國今後之政治及經濟合作造成嚴重問題。真正解決上述立場觀點之嚴重分歧，還需要

各國和衷共濟，求同存異。

已發展國家擁有全世界大部份資源及財富，理應在促進國際交往及經濟合作方面負起主要責任。世界其他各國之命運有賴於已發展國家之努力。一九七六年底，若干嚴重事件引起世界各國普遍不安。澳洲及紐西蘭相繼發生貨幣大幅貶值及調整之事件，加拿大又開單方面撕毀紡織品限制協定之先例，均顯示世界金融制度及貿易制度極其脆弱不固。

商會年報依例要預測下一年度世界經濟之發展概況，此種預測總是相當困難。一九七七年度在政治及經濟兩方面，仍會有各種不穩定因素及主要潛在問題，將是對聯合國、關稅及貿易總協定機構及國際貨幣基金會等國際組織之嚴峻考驗。但若能基本上避免軍事對抗及衝突，就有充份理由確信一九七七年經濟將繼續增長，不過速度則會

# Chairman's Statement cont'd

EEC countries and Japan to keep inflation under control whilst maintaining a reasonable degree of economic growth.

## Hong Kong Economy

In an export-oriented free enterprise economy like Hong Kong's, it would have been surprising if we had not done well in the general recovery of world trade. What was perhaps surprising was the tremendously rapid and sustained growth in exports experienced throughout 1976. The surge started in late 1975 but few expected the kind of growth statistics in trade and employment which characterised the first six months of 1976 and continued at a somewhat slower growth rate for the second half of the year.

Bald statistics tell part of the tale only. January/June exports up 51 per cent on the same period in 1976. Full year exports up over 42 per cent on 1975. Imports increased by 29 per cent and

re-exports by 28 per cent. Despite the relatively poor year for exports in 1975 (no increase in value over 1974 and a reduction in quantity) there can be no doubt that the 1976 figures represent an outstanding effort by Hong Kong's manufacturers and exporters backed up by the financial sector and the trade and industrial associations.

Major credit must be given to Hong Kong's incomparable workforce and to the flexibility of the economic and industrial system in Hong Kong which permits extremely rapid response to opportunity. This magnificent performance by the entire community was achieved without any significant increase in the inflation rate which was about four per cent for the year. In making these observations, I feel I must again pay tribute to the trade policies of the People's Republic of China. These have materially assisted Hong Kong to maintain a low inflation rate and stability in food supply. There is also a welcome continuation of China's interest in participating directly in our

development with the expansion of oil storage and distribution systems and support for other major industrial ventures.

Hong Kong continues to depend upon a relatively few markets for the bulk of our export performance. The United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Japan represented about 61 per cent of our total domestic exports. It was pleasing to note however that we did well in some of the smaller markets. Kuwait (where our exporters have made special efforts) up 120 per cent on 1975, Italy (despite her very real economic problems) up 88 per cent and France (where great credit must be given to the Trade Development Council for its perseverance in promotion) up 82 per cent.

## 理事會主席報告書續

較一九七六年普遍放緩，且有許多國家屬於例外。而關鍵則在於美國、歐洲共市各國及日本能否維持適當經濟增長且繼續控制通貨膨脹。

### 香港經濟

香港經濟是以出口貿易為主之自由企業經濟，因此在世界貿易普遍復甦期間獲致良好業績，原本不足為奇。但一九七六年全年香港出口貿易之持續巨幅增長，確實令人驚奇。經濟回昇開始於一九七五年第四季，但一九七六年貿易及就業之大幅增長數字却超出預料，尤以上半年度更為驚人，下半年度繼續增長，而速度則略為放緩。

統計數字可以說明一部份情況。一九七六年上半年香港出口貿易比一九七五年同期增長百分之五

十一，而全年出口貿易則增長百分之四十三。全年入口貿易增長百分之二十九，轉口貿易增長百分之二十八。儘管此種增長是與一九七五年之衰退（一九七五年與一九七四年相比，出口貿易總值沒有增加，而數量反而減少）比較而言，但一九七六年之成績毫無疑問反映了香港製造商及出口商之卓越努力，以及財務部門及工商組織之積極支持。

此種成績主要應歸功於香港工人之優秀質素，並歸功於香港經濟及工業制度隨機應變之極高彈性。香港獲得此種輝煌成績，並未導致通脹率增加。本年度通脹率僅約百分之四。在此一方面，本人必須再次稱讚中華人民共和國之貿易政策確實有助於香港維持較低之通脹率及穩定之食物供應。本會並歡迎中國繼續直接參加在港投資，

擴展貯油庫及加油站網，以及支持其他主要工業投資。

香港大部份出口貿易仍然依賴少數市場。美國、西德、英國及日本四大市場共佔本港出口總值百分之六十一。但香港在某些較小市場也有令人欣悅之成績。與一九七五年比較，科威特（香港出口商大力拓展之市場）增加百分之一百二十，意大利（儘管確有經濟問題）增加百分之八十八，法國（應歸功於貿易發展局之積極拓展）增加百分之八十二。

香港之入口貿易亦有類似情況。中國及日本二大供應國共佔本港入口貿易總值百分之四十。香港

The picture for imports also has a familiar look. China and Japan between them provided 40 per cent of our total imports. Hong Kong was China's largest market in 1976 and a major market for Japan; not bad for a territory of only 4.5 million people. Sixteen per cent of our total imports consisted of foodstuffs and 44 per cent were raw materials. The import market was highly competitive and this helped to keep prices stable.

If concentration of our main exports to a few markets raises fears of vulnerability, there is also cause for concern in the fact that the composition of 1976 exports shows a continued heavy reliance on a few industries only. Textiles continued to play the major role despite substantial negotiated restrictions and the ever present threat of further restrictions

from anxious importing countries. Textiles, plastic goods and electronic products accounted for 71 per cent of our 1976 exports. We must continue to hope that the industrial structure of Hong Kong will experience further diversification of product lines and that this will in turn lead to new markets for some of our products.

### Trade Problems

Hong Kong was not short of problems in the conduct of trade during 1976. Most of these, as usual, were brought about by external factors beyond our control. Among them were repeated negotiations on the continuation of textile restraints of a bewildering variety and a comprehensive nature. A substantial part of the resources of the Commerce and Industry Department must be perpetually engaged on negotiation and implementation of these complicated controls which affect over 30 per cent of our total domestic exports.

The problem for exporters of protecting themselves against rapidly changing exchange rates also caused many headaches in Hong Kong. Forward cover can be costly and smaller shippers tended to suffer. There is no immediate solution to this problem and exchange rates will continue to reflect the fluctuations in the economies of many countries.

The agreement by the EEC to include some Hong Kong textiles in their GSP Scheme was most welcome. Some discrimination remains however and several other countries also discriminate against Hong Kong in their schemes. I am also sorry to record that the Chamber has not as yet succeeded in securing approval from the EEC and the US authorities

雖然是僅有四百五十萬人口之彈丸小島，却於一九七六年度榮居中國最大之出口市場及日本之重要出口市場，實屬難能可貴。香港入口貨物中，百分之十六是食品，百分之四十四是原料。本港入口市場競爭劇烈，亦有助於穩定物價。

香港主要出口貿易過份集中於少數市場，令人頗感憂慮；一九七六年香港出口商品組成仍然大量依賴少數工業，亦令人深表關注。儘管各入口國家之限制重重，且進一步限制之威脅已日益嚴重，紡織品仍是本港主要出口商品。紡織品、塑膠製品及電子產品共佔本港一九七六年出口總值

百分之七十一。本會仍然期望，香港工業結構將進一步實現多元化，以製造新產品及拓展新市場。

### 貿易問題

一九七六年，香港在貿易事務方面亦有不少問題。大多數問題仍然產生於香港無法控制之外在因素。其中包括翻覆談判繼續實行種類繁多且性質廣泛之紡織品入口限制，影響廣及香港全部出口貿易百分之三十。工商署必須長期運用大量人力物力以參與談判及實行控制。

香港出口商必須保障自己免受匯價急劇變動之損失，亦引起許多棘手問題。預付匯兌損失保證

金開銷甚大，中小付貨人往往蒙受損失。此一問題無法立即解決，匯率仍將繼續隨各國經濟之變動而波動。

歐洲共同市場批准將香港部份紡織品納入其普及特惠制，確實大受歡迎。但某種差別仍舊存在，另有數國之普及特惠制亦歧視香港。本會雖然努力爭取，但仍未獲得歐洲共同市場及美國當局批准授權本會簽發運往該等國家貨物之普及特惠證表格A，本人對此亦深表遺憾。本會已籲請港府將本會及其他有關工商機構列為普及特惠制產地

for the Chamber to issue GSP Forms A for exports to these territories. Despite our best endeavours the essential approval remains out of reach. We have asked the Government to consider designating the Chamber and other competent bodies as official agencies for the purposes of GSP certificates. We shall continue to press for this important concession.

The world's trading nations continue slowly to negotiate on tariff reductions and other trade liberalisation measures. These multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) began in 1973 under the auspices of the GATT but are not now likely to be completed before 1978. Rather more immediate are the negotiations on the GATT Multi-Fibre (Textile) Arrangement (MFA) due to expire at the end of 1977. Hard bargaining will be the order of the day as importing countries harden their attitudes in the face of economic and social pressures.

Hong Kong has little leverage in these negotiations but a very wide experience and this will certainly be used to good account. The successful re-negotiation of the MFA is crucial to our trade and industry and to the economy as a whole. It is however a sad commentary on attitudes to liberal trade policies when we have to speak of the need to maintain a trade restrictive instrument.

**Promotion of Trade and Industry**  
There will be no argument, I am sure, with the statement that our exports must continue to be vigorously promoted. We live in an increasingly competitive world. We have no domestic market to protect, even if that were possible, and we must sell our products to the markets of the world on the basis of their quality, variety and price. Promotion is an essential element of sales and every exporter in Hong Kong is aware of this. The Trade Development Council is the main export promotion institution of course and during 1976 the Council mounted an impressive

programme of promotions. But other organisations are also very active in this general field. The Chamber's Trade Division organised successfully a number of external promotions as did the Chinese Manufacturers' Association and others. Coordination in these efforts is essential to prevent overlap and obtain the optimum overall benefit.

Trade promotion requires good products to promote and that is the task of our industry. But industrial development and diversification also require promotion and particularly so in the field of investment by foreign companies. This is an essential element in the upgrading of our products and the provision of skilled support and supply industries. I believe that much more effort is

## 理事會主席報告書續

來源證之正式簽證機構。本會將繼續敦促港府作出此一重大讓步。

世界各貿易國家繼續談判減少關稅及實行其他貿易自由化措施，但進展緩慢。關稅及貿易總協定提倡該等多邊貿易談判，開始於一九七三年，看來在一九七八年以前還不能完成。但關稅及貿易總協定屬下之多邊纖維（紡織品）協定則將在一九七七年底期滿。鑒於各入口國家面臨經濟及社會壓力而要加强限制措施，艱巨之談判將成爲當務之急。香港在該等談判中雖無左右大局之

地位，但却已有極爲豐富之經驗，當然也會善加運用。多邊纖維協定重新談判之成功與否，對於本港貿易、工業以至整個經濟均有重大之關係。然而，論述自由貿易政策時，總須提及貿易限制措施，實屬令人遺憾之事。

### 貿易拓展及工業促進

香港必須繼續大力促進出口貿易，對此無人會有異議。香港人生活於一競爭日烈之世界，又沒有值得保護之本港市場，所以必須將本港產品運銷世界市場，因而也就要使香港產品質素優良、品種繁多、價格廉宜。香港出口商全都瞭解，推銷

商品必須拓展市場。貿易發展局當然是促進出口貿易之主要機構，該局一九七六年之拓展活動已獲致巨大成果。而其他組織在此一方面亦非常積極。本會貿易部、中華廠商聯合會及其他機構均曾組織多項海外拓展活動，且大爲成功。此類促進活動必須統籌協調，以免重複，以求最大之整體利益。

貿易拓展活動必須推銷優良產品，而後者就是香港工業之任務。但工業發展及其多元化，尤其

needed in order to provide this important input and the responsibility for organisation and financing of external industrial investment promotion must rest with the Government. The DC & I, the TDC and the Chamber are already active in this field but I believe that there must be a substantial expansion of effort if we are to attract the industrial standards, processes and skills we need for accelerated growth. The provision of permanent overseas offices for this purpose seems desirable.

The advent of industrial estates will add a much needed element to the package of inducements held out to the industrial investor, both local and foreign. I hope we shall see new industries and higher technology located on the first few sites sold in 1977 on the Taipo estate.

All in all, then, we had a good year in 1976 and we can expect another in 1977. But nothing comes easily in trade and industry and we must expect to continue to work hard to earn our way in the world. Hong Kong has never been found wanting in this respect.

As members will see from the review of the Chamber's work in this report, it has been a busy year for the Director and his staff. The programme of trade and industrial promotion and the work done in the broad interests of members and of commerce and industry represented a formidable workload for all three divisions of the Chamber. The new organisation is working well and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to Chamber staff for the quality and productivity of their efforts. I am also happy to acknowledge the vital work done by so many of our businessmen and industrialists on the various

committees of the Chamber. Finally, I wish to thank the Consular Corps, the Hong Kong Government and the other trade and industrial organisations for their assistance, advice and cooperation during a very busy and worthwhile year for the Chamber.

**Leslie Gordon**

是吸引外國工業來港投資，亦需要展開促進活動。促進外國工業來港投資，是提高本港產品水準及建立高級技術工業之必要條件。本人認為，香港必須作出更大努力才能達到此一重大目標，而港府必須承擔組織及資助海外工業投資促進活動之責任。在此一方面，工商署、貿易發展局及本會雖已積極工作，但香港必須作出空前巨大之努力，才能吸引本港所需之外國工業部門、標準、工序及技術，來加速香港工業之發展。為此目的，似有必要設立永久性之海外辦事處。

工業邨之興建極為必要，將為香港增添吸引本港及外國工業投資之優越性。本人希望，大埔工業邨首批地盤今年出售後，將會出現新興工業及高級技術。

總而言之，香港經濟在一九七六年確已好景，預料一九七七年也將好景。但貿易及工業並非輕而易舉之事，港人必須繼續努力奮鬥，以求在世界上競爭成功。在此一方面，香港從未令人失望。

正如全體會員可從本年報本會業務報告書中閱悉，本會執行董事及全體職員在一九七六年中均十分忙碌。本會貿易及工業促進活動以及為全體會

員及全港工商業所做之工作，足以反映本會三大部門所承擔之巨大職責及負荷。本會之新組織功效卓著。本人藉此機會，對本會全體職員之努力工作及良好成績表示感謝。同時，本人要對本會各委員會之眾多工商精英所作之重大貢獻衷心鳴謝。最後，本人願對各國駐港領事館、香港政府及其他工商組織在繁忙的一年中對本會之協助、指導及合作謹表謝意。

**高登**

# Chamber Review

## Council

Meeting quarterly, the Chamber Council held discussions and gave advice and guidance on many issues of importance to Chamber members. The twenty five members of the Council, including sixteen members of the General Committee, between them represent a wide spectrum of business and industrial experience at the most senior levels.

At several of the Council meetings, members had the opportunity of discussing specialist issues with prominent Government and commercial leaders. These included fiscal policy and taxation (the Financial Secretary), New Territories Development (Secretary for the New Territories) and industrial estates (Mr. M.G.R. Sandberg and Mr. V.W. Miller).

## General Committee

The sixteen-member Committee is responsible for determining the policies the Chamber Executive shall follow in trade and industrial matters and also for ensuring that the interests of Chamber members are adequately

pursued. This requires a continual contact with the Executive, the consideration of policy papers on a regular basis and detailed discussion on the issues of the day at periodic meetings.

The Committee met six times during 1976. Among the subjects discussed were revision of the Chamber's Articles of Association, the operation of the Industrial Development Fund, the Post Office Bill and other legislation, the proposed Institutional Building, taxation and the Chamber's programme of trade and industrial promotion.

## Committees

Once again tribute must be paid to the work done by the Chamber's many committees. This forms the basis for all the Chamber's work, both functional and advisory. The three senior committees i.e. International Trade, Industrial Affairs and Home Affairs were all active throughout the year and the many subsidiary and specialist committees considering trade, industrial, shipping, taxation and other matters also contributed substantially to the work of the

Chamber. The committee system is particularly useful in developing the framework of trade and industrial policies to be followed by the Chamber. Important subjects are thoroughly discussed in the specialist committees, subsequently considered in one or all of the three senior committees and finally by the General Committee. In that way also advice and recommendations forwarded to the Government or other organisations are likely to be broadly representative of the views of Chamber members.

The Chamber has a number of nominated representatives on various Boards, Councils and Committees established to assist the operation of a diverse range of Government and private sector activities. Great care is taken in making nominations of this kind due to the importance of many of these representative bodies to the development of the Hong Kong economy. The most recent appointment of a Chamber nominee was that of Mr. R.E. Belcher,

Hong Kong's industrial progress depends on a highly developed internal and external communications system — the Kai Tak Airport runway juts 2 miles into the harbour ...

## 香港總商會業務報告書

### 諮議會

本會諮議會每季集會一次，研討與本會會員關係重大之許多問題，並提供指導意見。諮議會共有二十五位諮議委員，其中包括理事會十六位理事，均是工商各界領袖，經驗宏豐，確具代表性。

諮議會有幸數度與政府及商界首長會同舉行專題討論，包括財政與稅制（財政司）、新界發展（新界政務司）及工業邨（沈弼先生及梅立賢先生）。

### 理事會

本會理事會由十六位理事組成，負責決定本會對貿易及工業事務之政策，並確保充份維護本會會員

之利益，以使本會執行人員遵循。理事會須要不斷接觸執行人員，經常考慮決策事宜，以及定期開會詳細研討各項重大問題。

理事會於一九七六年集會六次。所商討之議題包括修改本會章程、工業發展基金運用情況、郵政局提案及其他法例、籌建工商機構聯合辦公大樓建議、稅務、本會促進貿易及工業之計劃等。

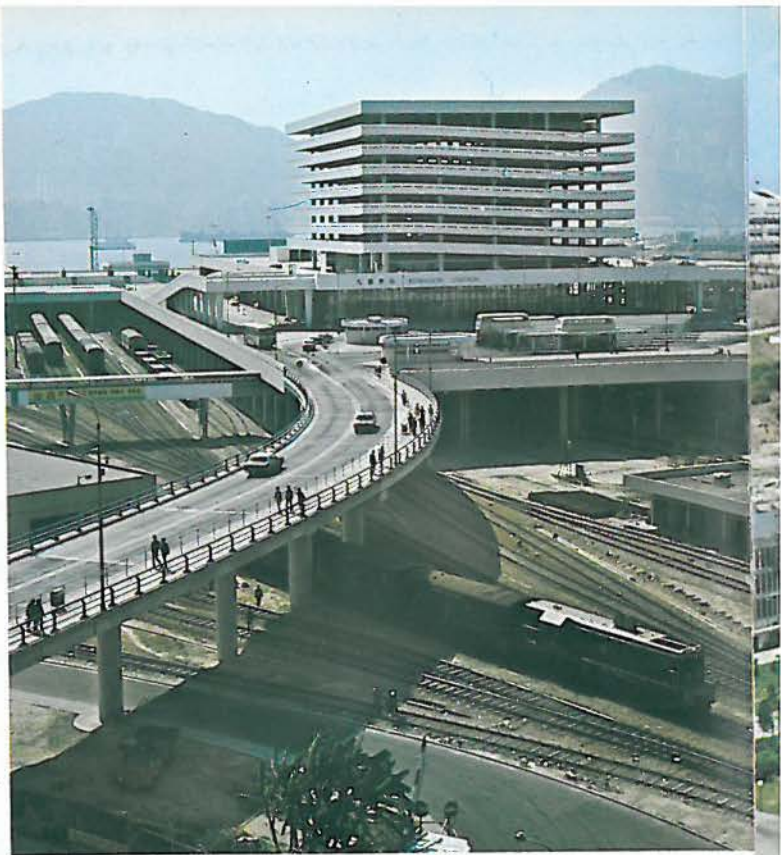
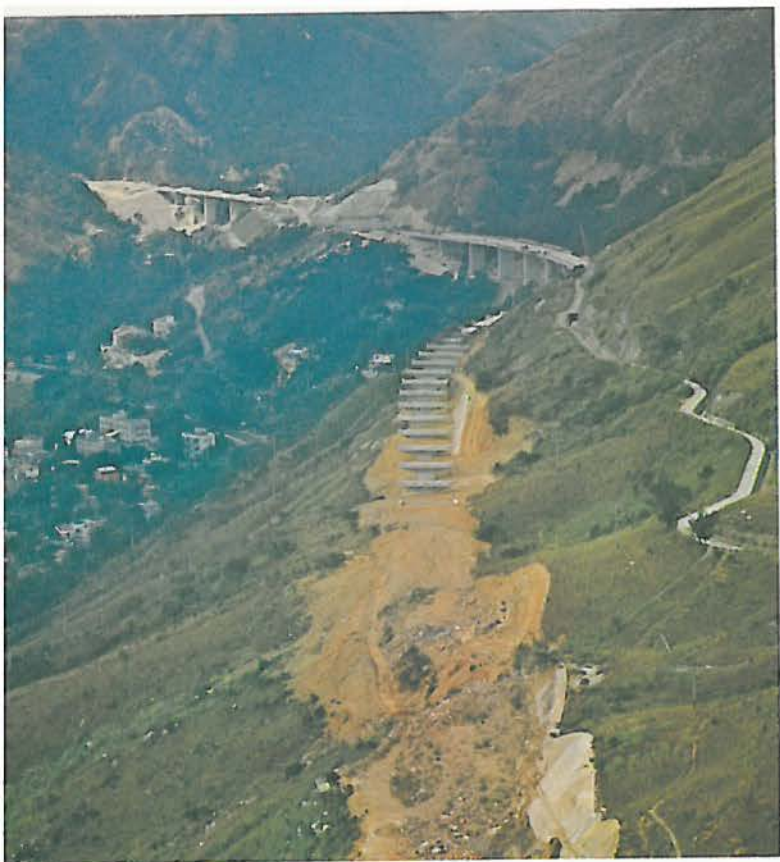
### 各委員會

本會各委員會之工作值得再次稱讚，在功能及諮詢兩方面奠定本會全部工作之基礎。國際貿易、工業事務及民政三大委員會本年度均積極工作，負責貿易、工業、船務、稅務及其他事務之衆多附屬委員會及專門委員會也對本會貢獻甚鉅。委員

會制度對於擬訂本會貿易及工業政策特別有用。重大問題均先由專門委員會詳加研討，再交由三大委員會或其中之一考慮，最後呈交理事會決定。本會向港府或其他機構提呈之意見及建議也逕由此種程序，因此能代表本會廣大會員之觀點。

本會委任若干代表參加香港各種委員會、管理局及理事會，協助政府及工商界開展各種有關活動。鑒於許多此類代表機構對香港經濟之發展至為重要，本會在確定其代表人選時十分審慎。







Managing Director of Fairchild Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Ltd. to the Labour Advisory Board.

Mention will be made elsewhere in this Review of the specific work of the committees which contribute to functional divisions of the Chamber. Several committees however have a Chamber-wide responsibility. The Taxation Committee under its Chairman, Mr. Brian Osborne, completed a report which was forwarded to the Government's Third Inland Revenue Taxation Review Committee.

The broad thrust of the report was a recommendation to maintain a relatively simple tax structure including the present territorial ambit and the Committee (and the Chamber) remained opposed to the introduction of a dividend withholding tax.

Two cases of trade arbitration were resolved and the Chamber's Articles and Bye-Laws concerning arbitration procedures were amended during the year following study and

recommendations by the Arbitration Committee under its Chairman, the Hon. Peter Williams.

## Special Events

The Chamber cooperated with the American Chamber of Commerce in jointly organising several luncheon meetings for members to hear talks by foreign business and economic experts. These were well attended.

The Annual Dinner for committee members was held during January. The principal guest was the Acting Governor Sir Denys Roberts who spoke on the relationship between Britain and Hong Kong.

A lunch was held in March for the Consular Corps and was also well attended. At another lunch in the Chamber Boardroom in December, the Chairman thanked his counterpart in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Mr. Tong Ping-tat and members of his General Committee and staff for the magnificent gift of a tapestry depicting the Great Wall of China. This now has a place of honour in the Boardroom.

The Chamber continued to support the efforts of the Police to reduce crime, particularly violent crime, in Hong Kong. During the year, nine presentations were organised with the Police to present cash awards under the Good Citizen Award Scheme. One hundred and one local citizens received \$166,000, this being the highest annual total since the Scheme began in 1973. The Commissioner of Police has acknowledged the public impact of this Scheme and there is little doubt that it is contributing in a worthwhile way to the campaign against crime.

Many important visitors were received in the Chamber during the year by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Director and sometimes by senior committee members.

## Finance

The reorganisation of the Chamber's administration and functional operations begun in 1975 was continued during the early months of 1976. As a result, some office space

... while new highways, road interchange systems and a new rail terminus keep Hong Kong's supply lines and export products flowing smoothly.

## 香港總商會業務報告書續

本會最近委任快捷半導體（香港）有限公司執行董事戴寶麒先生出席勞工顧問委員會。

各委員會對本會各部門功能之具體貢獻將在本報告書其他章節論述。若干工作則與本會整體職責有關。稅務委員會在其主席柯士邦先生主持下，完成了一份意見書，提交港府第三屆稅務條例檢討委員會。該意見書大力建議維持簡單稅制及目前稅率，並繼續反對徵收股息稅。

仲裁委員會在其主席韋彼得議員主持下，進行研究並提出建議，結果修改了本會章程及附則中有關貿易仲裁之條文。本年度曾解決二宗貿易仲裁案件。

## 特別大事

本會於一月舉行全體理事及委員週年晚餐會。護理總督羅弼時爵士應邀光臨，演講香港與英國之關係。

本會於三月為各國駐港領事舉行午餐會，出席甚眾，效果頗佳。

本會與美國商會聯合組織多次會員午餐會，聆聽外國知名商人及經濟專家演講，出席甚眾。

本會於十二月舉行午餐會，本會主席感謝中華總商會主席湯秉達先生暨數位副主席及行政人員惠贈本會一幅中國萬里長城精美織錦畫。該幅畫現在懸掛於本會會議室。

本會繼續支持警方大力撲滅罪行，尤其是暴力罪行。本會好市民獎計劃本年度與警方聯合舉辦

九次頒獎典禮，共向一百零一位好市民頒贈十六萬六千港元獎金，創該計劃一九七三年設立以來之最高紀錄。警務處長感謝該計劃對公眾之巨大鼓舞，及對撲滅罪行運動之卓越貢獻。

本會主席、副主席、執行董事間或主要委員於本年度接待了許多來訪貴賓及要人。

## 財務概況

本會於一九七五年開始之行政職責改組工作，至一九七六年初繼續進行。結果既節省辦公地方

was given up and the internal layout changed. This, together with a number of staff changes, including retirements, and an improved membership, resulted in a healthy surplus for the year of about \$428,000. Certification revenue continued to be rather worrying, however, as Government-issued GSP certificates gradually replaced standard certificates of origin issued by the Chamber for some markets.

The offices throughout the Chamber, including the Boardroom, were refurbished during the year and carpeted throughout. This was achieved at modest cost. The Chamber purchased a flat at Villa Monte Rosa to house a senior staff member and in order to reduce future liability for rent increases. The financial aspects are shown elsewhere in this Report.

## Organisation and Staff

The Trade, Industry, and Administration Divisions were all kept very busy throughout the year. The relatively new Industry Division performed well and by the end of the

year was contributing greatly to the task of representing industry and industrial members' interests.

The Trade Division, with a reduced staff, handled an increased workload successfully and the work of the Administration Division also expanded. By the end of the year, the various changes in administration and organisation were being consolidated.

Several staff members were promoted during the year. Cecilia Fung was appointed Senior Manager following a recruitment exercise carried out by the Hong Kong Productivity Centre on behalf of the Chamber. Ernest Leong was appointed as Manager during the same exercise and Sidney Fung was earlier appointed as Executive Assistant, initially allocated to the membership section. William K.F. Wang, W.S. Chan, Philip Choy and F.M. Castro were all reclassified as Managers and some other executive staff were also reclassified. Alan Stewart and S.L. Chung, both of whom had served over 20 years with the Chamber, retired and Clement Tsang left on resignation. A number of minor staff changes also

took place and at the end of the year the total Chamber staff was 64 compared to 66 in 1975.

## Trade Division

Restructuring of the area committees, i.e. from twelve to nine, at the beginning of the year brought about economies in both members' and Chamber staff time. With committees' assistance, five business groups were organised and successfully visited South Africa and Australia, South Korea, Berlin, West Europe and Central and South America (the last being a particularly large group). In addition, a number of committee chairmen and members individually visited overseas countries, including East European countries. The China Area Committee assisted members wishing to visit the Kwangchow Fairs and several Chamber staff also participated to improve their knowledge of Chinese products.

The improved trade position worldwide undoubtedly resulted in increased Hong Kong interest in the

## 香港總商會業務報告書續

又改進內部佈置，連同退休等人事更動及會員總數增加，使本年度收入多於支出，盈餘共計四十六萬九千港元。因為香港運往某些國家之貨物已由政府簽發之普及特惠制產地來源證逐漸取代本會簽發之標準產地來源證，本會之簽證收入仍然令人頗為憂慮。

本會各辦事處及會議室本年度重新油漆並鋪上地毯，但所費甚微。本會為了抵銷今後租金上漲，已購入玫瑰新邨一住宅單位，供高級行政人員居住。賬務報告請閱本年報後頁。

## 組織及職員

貿易、工業及行政三大部門本年度均甚繁忙。新設立之工業部成績斐然，至本年底已代表工

業及工業委員之利益而履行職責，貢獻甚鉅。

貿易部人員雖然減少，但工作量反告增加，功效卓著。行政部之工作亦獲進展。管理及組織方面之各項改革至本年底均告完成。

本年度若干職員獲得晉昇。香港生產力促進中心曾代本會招聘，結果馮若婷昇任為高級經理，梁紹輝獲聘為經理。前此，馮煥澤獲聘為行政助理，負責會員事務科。陳煥榮、蔡昭明及賈仕道均昇任為經理，其他若干行政人員亦獲提昇。鍾士良及史釗域為本會服務二十多年之後已告榮休，曾錫權則已辭職。還有若干次要人事更動。本會職員總數在一九七六年底為六十四人，比一九七五年底減少二人。

## 貿易部

本會貿易分區委員會於本年度初從十二個改組為九個，結果為委員及本會職員節省了時間。在各委員會之協助下，本會組織五個貿易團，訪問了南非及澳洲、韓國、柏林展覽會、西歐及中南美洲（最後一個是大型貿易團）。此外，各貿易分區委員會主席及委員還個別訪問了海外各國，其中包括東歐國家。中國貿易委員會協助會員參加廣州交易會。本會數位行政人員亦前往參加，增進對中國出口商品之瞭解。

世界貿易之好轉，無疑促使香港工商界對本會籌組之海外訪問團興趣大增。本會十分感謝香港

various overseas functions organised by the Division. The Chamber much appreciated the ready assistance given by the HK Trade Development Council, the HK Tourist Association, local Consulates and Trade Commissions.

The Trade Division dealt with over 14,000 trade enquiries during 1976, 60 per cent more than in 1975, and the system for distributing this important information was modified to provide greater productivity.

The Division made arrangements for members to meet 14 incoming trade missions from other countries, many study groups and a large number of individual enquirers and visiting businessmen. Letters of introduction were issued for members going abroad. The Division services the International Trade Committee, nine Area Committees and the Shipping Committee. These committees met regularly to consider a wide variety of trade and shipping problems, providing advice for the Chamber and to the Government. Trade

Facilitation matters are important to Hong Kong especially in the fields of documentation and commercial practices. The Hong Kong Trade Facilitation Committee has for some years been responsible for coordinating the complicated policy and procedural work in these fields. The Chamber provides the Deputy Chairman to this Committee (R.T. Griffiths) and also does a good deal of functional work on behalf of the TFC. During 1976, Mr. Griffiths attended several overseas conferences on trade facilitation issues.

Three hundred and one trade complaints against members were handled by the Trade Division during the year with reasonable success.

### Industry Division

The Division was set up in 1975 to carry out a programme of positive industrial investment promotion here and overseas and to consider, on behalf of the Chamber's 550 industrial members, the many aspects of industrial development requiring institutional attention.

During most of 1976 the work of the Division was supervised personally by

the Director. This changed somewhat at the end of the year when Cecilia Fung was promoted as Senior Manager and Ernest Leong was appointed as Manager to the Industrial Promotion Branch of the Division. The Certification Branch, also a part of the Industry Division, experienced a number of staff changes following the retirement of its Manager Alan Stewart in mid-year. William Wang was subsequently promoted to fill this vacancy.

Working within a Government directed programme, the Director led three industrial promotion missions to Australia, the United States (North East area) and Japan. These resulted in a substantial amount of follow-up work for the Division. The Division also dealt with many individual enquiries from foreign companies. The effectiveness of this promotional work can only be measured over a period of time, however.

By the end of the year, approximately

貿易發展局、香港旅遊協會、各國駐港領事館及商務專署之協助。

本會貿易部在一九七六年處理了一萬四千多項貿易諮詢，比一九七五年增加百分之六十。此種分發重要貿易資料之制度，經過改良，功效更佳。

貿易部本年度安排有關會員請行會晤來自世界各國之十四個訪港貿易團、許多考察團以及大量個別商人及來賓。貿易部也為訪問外國之會員簽發介紹信。

貿易部為國際貿易委員會、九個貿易分區委員會及船務委員會服務。該等委員會定期開會商討各種貿易及船務問題，為本會及港府提供意見。

貿易簡化事宜對香港也至為重要，尤以對貿易文件及商業實務為然。香港貿易文件程序簡化委員會數年來負責統籌及簡化紛繁複雜之貿易政策、文件及程序。本會委派副執行董事戈銳非斯參加該委員會，並代表該委員會履行大量職責。戈銳非斯於一九七六年曾數度赴海外出席有關貿易簡化工作之會議。

貿易部本年度處理了三百零一宗貿易投訴，調停成功之比例相當高。

### 工業部

本會工業部成立於一九七五年，旨在推行促進本港及海外工業投資之計劃，並代表本會五百五十間工業會員廠商研究許多需要有關當局注意之工業發展事務。工業部於一九七六年大部份時間由執行

董事親自主理，年底則改由馮若婷昇任工業部高級經理，並由梁紹輝獲任為工業部工業促進科經理。隸屬工業部之簽證處，其經理史釗域於年中退休後，由王恭甫昇任經理，因而也有若干人事調動。

根據港府統籌計劃，執行董事率領三個工業投資促進團，先後訪問澳洲、美國（東北部）及日本。結果使工業部要從事大量事後工作。工業部還處理了來自外國公司之許多工業諮詢。但此種促進工作之效果，則須在相當時日之後才能加以判斷。

\$160,000 of the \$637,307 contributed in 1975 to the Chamber's Industrial Development Fund had been used for external promotion purposes. The Management Committee for the Fund on which the major contributors are represented agreed that an assessment should be carried out to determine the effectiveness of the Division's promotional techniques and expenditure. This survey was being prepared at the end of the year.

Since the Hong Kong programme for industrial investment promotion is coordinated by the Government, the participating organisations are represented on committees which determine both the overall policy and the functional programmes. The Chairman, Leslie Gordon, represents the Chamber on the Industrial Investment Promotion Coordinating Committee and the Director on the Programme Sub-committee. This has resulted in a good degree of cooperation with the Department of

## Commerce & Industry and the Trade Development Council.

The Industry Division regularly issues industrially-oriented Newsletters to members providing information on various industrial opportunities coming to the notice of the Division. These have provided many contacts for members and at the end of the year at least 60 member companies were in correspondence with overseas potential industrial investors.

The Industrial Development Branch of the Division was heavily involved throughout the year with the examination of proposed legislation relating to industry. The Industrial Affairs Committee and its subsidiary Electronics and Textiles Committees had the task of advising on this legislation. As a result, opposition was expressed to certain provisions of the proposed legislation to control the storage of plastic materials and by the end of the year, the Dangerous Goods Standing Committee was considering these and other objections.

Labour legislation occupied much of the time of the Branch. Some of the

legislation was quickly supported and the Government advised to this effect; but other legislation was considered potentially damaging to business and industrial development. A good deal of correspondence with the Commissioner for Labour resulted. At the end of the year, the industrial committees of the Chamber had agreed in principle with the proposal for seven days annual paid leave for all employees but had proposed changes in the procedural provisions of the draft legislation. Discussion continues. The Industrial Affairs Committee also considered proposals for a practical training scheme for engineering graduates and forwarded recommendations to the Hong Kong Training Council.

The Industrial Development Branch provided the administrative support for the selection of suitable nominees

Academic and technical education plays an important role in Hong Kong's increasingly sophisticated economy. The old-established Hong Kong University (*top right*), the Chinese University (*top left*), and the Polytechnic (*bottom*), all contribute substantially to social and economic development.

## 香港總商會業務報告書續

本會工業發展基金於一九七五年由工商界贊助創設，共籌集六十三萬七千三百零七港元，至本年底已將其中約十六萬港元用於海外促進活動。由主要贊助商行代表組成之基金管理委員會認為，應當展開調查以確定工業部促進技術及支出之效果。此項調查於本年底進行。

香港促進工業投資之計劃由政府統籌協調，各參與機構均有代表參加決定總體政策及活動計劃之委員會。高登主席代表本會參加工業投資促進統籌委員會，執行董事則出席策劃委員會。結果使本會與工商署及貿易發展局達成高度合作。

工業部定期向會員寄發工業投資長機等各種資料簡訊。結果為會員提供許多海外關係，在本年底至少已有六十間會員公司已與有興趣來港投資之外國工業廠商建立起通訊聯繫。

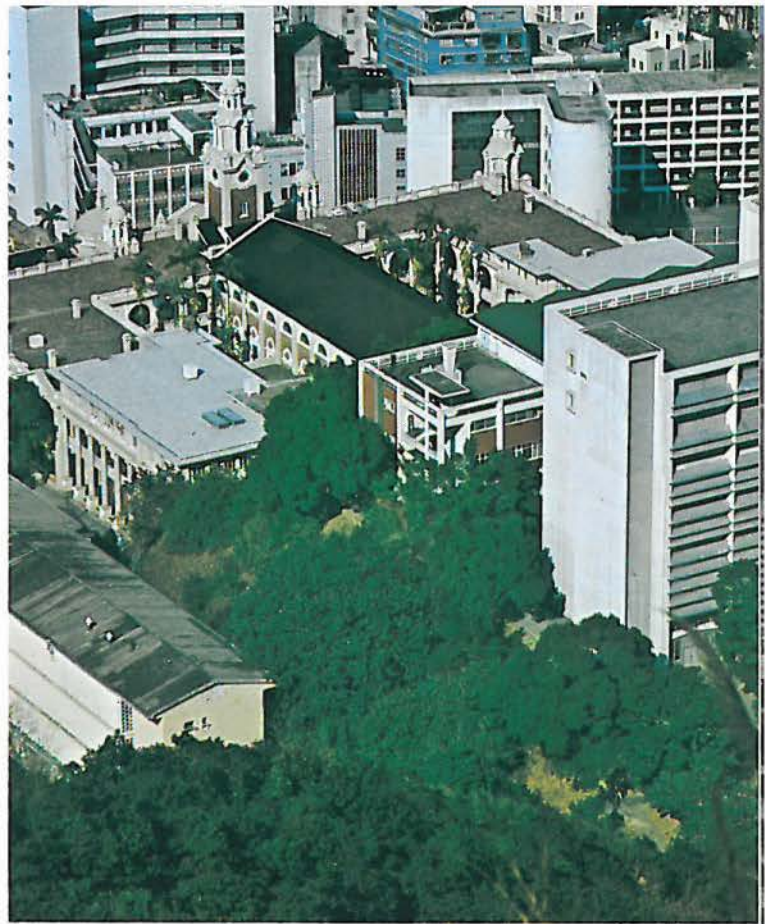
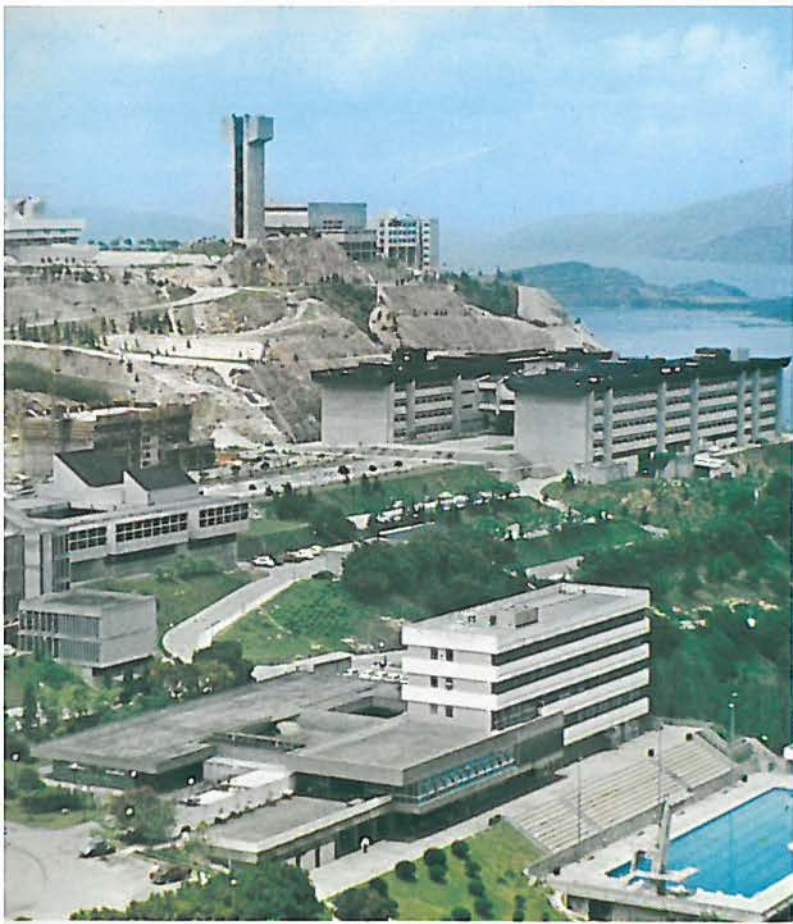
工業部工業發展科本年度忙於檢討建議中之各種工業法例。工業事務委員會及其附屬之紡織業及電子業委員會負責對該等法例提出意見。結果，本會對建議中之塑膠原料貯存控制法例某些條款提出反對意見，而港府危險品常務委員會至本年底已在考慮本會之反對意見。

工業發展科用大量時間檢討勞工法例。本會迅速向政府表示支持某些勞工法例；但却認為其他法

例可能會損害工商業之發展。此後曾與勞工處長進行了大量函商。至本年底，本會各工業委員會原則上同意所有僱員均應享有七日有薪年假之

建議，但提議修改法例草案之程序條款。討論仍在繼續。工業事務委員會還考慮了工科畢業生實習訓練計劃，並將建議書送交香港訓練局。

工業發展科還為英國工業聯合獎學金選擇適當人選。遴選委員會主席是英國工業聯合會現任香港代





for Confederation of British Industries scholarships. The Selection Committee was chaired by the Director who is concurrently the CBI Representative in Hong Kong. CBI Scholarships have been awarded to Hong Kong graduates for many years and have provided very useful training. During 1976, the Industry Division began to compile records appropriate to industry e.g. wages, industrial premises and sites, rental information, development plans and maps and so on. These are essential to the provision of advice to individuals, companies and committees.

Certification continued to present problems with the expansion of Government issues of GSP Forms A for the US and the EEC countries. The US Scheme came into effect on January 1, 1976 and by the end of the year, Chamber issues of certificates of origin for the US market had fallen from 15,781 in 1975 to 10,384.

Overall issues rose slightly from 123,216 to 129,613. Certification

provides an important service to members and is a source of revenue to the Chamber; hence the concern. Approval by the Government as an official agency for the issue of US and EEC GSP Forms A seems to be the only feasible solution to this particular problem.

The Branch issued 135 ATA Carnets in 1976, up from 51 in 1975. A high rate of physical inspection of consignments under application for certification was maintained.

The Kowloon Office of the Chamber, under the supervision of Assistant Manager, Hari Cheng, was reduced in size during the year with some saving in rent. That office issued 18,032 certificates, down 520 on 1975.

### Administration Division

At the end of 1976 the Chamber's membership stood at 2036 companies, representing an increase, after resignations at end-1975, of 228 members. This satisfactory position is partly the result of the work of the membership section but is also an endorsement of the Chamber's attempts to introduce new policies

and services to meet the ever-evolving needs of the commercial and industrial communities. It is significant that a considerable number of newly joining members are from the manufacturing sector, and at the year-end this group comprised 556 companies or approximately 27 per cent of total membership.

The organisation structure of the Administration Division, established in 1975, has stood the test of a heavy work schedule very well and at the end of 1976 was virtually unchanged. The Division includes four sections:- Membership, Publications, Publicity, and General Administration. The Division serviced the ad-hoc sub committee set up to study and amend the Chamber's Memorandum and Articles of Association. As well as a certain amount of 'tidying-up', two main changes were proposed by the Committee. These involved deletion of the clause in the Memorandum that

New town development provides industry with land, services and an adjacent workforce in self-contained communities. (Top left) part of the Tuen Mun development. (Top right) land reclamation in Shatin with residential blocks. (Bottom) the Kwai Chung area already houses a large workforce and a wide variety of light industrial undertakings.

## 香港總商會業務報告書續

表麥理覺先生。英國工業聯合會獎學金多年來向香港畢業生頒發並提供切實有用之訓練。

工業部於一九七六年開始編纂工資、工業樓宇及地盤、廠房租金、發展計劃及地圖等等工業資料，作為向商人、公司及委員會提供意見之必要依據。

由於政府簽發之普及特惠制表格A擴展至運往美國及歐洲共市各國之貨物，本會簽證隨之繼續減少，頗成問題。美國普及特惠制於一九七六年一月一日起實行，而本會簽發運往美國貨物之產地來源證於一九七五年為一萬五千七百八十一份，至一九七六年已減少至一萬零三百八十四份。

全部簽證由十二萬三千二百十六份略增至十二萬九千六百十三份。簽證是對會員之重要服務，

也是本會一項收入來源，所以本會極表關注。解決此一問題之唯一可行辦法，是由政府授權本會簽發美國及歐洲共市普及特惠制表格A。

簽證處於一九七六年簽發了一百三十五份臨時入口免稅特許證，比一九七五年之五十一份大為增加。簽證處對申請簽證之貨物繼續保持高比例之檢查工作。

本會九龍簽證辦事處由副經理鄭慶波主管，於本年度因縮小地方而節省租金。九龍簽證處共簽證一萬八千零三十二份，比一九七五年減少五百二十份。

### 行政部

截至一九七六年底，本會會員已達二千零三十六間公司，自一九七五年底二百二十八個會員退出

以來已大為增加，令人滿意。此項成績既應部份歸功於會員事務科之工作，也足以表明工商界讚同本會努力推行新政策及新服務以迎合其日益發展之需求。值得指出，大量新會員來自製造工業，至本年底本會工業會員已達五百五十六間廠商，佔會員總數約百分之二十七。

行政部自一九七五年組成以來，已承擔大量工作，功效卓著。行政部至一九七六年底仍由四個科組成：會員事務科、出版科、宣傳科及總務科。行政部協助特別委員會檢討及修訂本會章程。該委員會除校正若干名稱及文字外，還建議兩項重

had hitherto restricted membership of the General Committee to those of British nationality, and a transfer from the Annual General Meeting to the General Committee of the power to set the level of subscriptions. These amendments were approved by Chamber members at an Extraordinary General Meeting in November. The Sub-committee was greatly assisted in its work by Mr. P.A.L. Vine.

At last year's AGM, the out-going Chairman referred to the Chamber's attempts to investigate whether sufficient common ground existed among local trade and industrial associations to develop a building to act as their mutual headquarters. A committee of staff representatives from nine of the leading institutions under the Chairmanship of Harry Garlick, Assistant Director, Administration, met frequently during the early part of the year in order to consider and put forward a case for such a building. In the event, Government support was not

forthcoming, and the associations reluctantly decided not to press forward with this project.

In more specialised activities, the Chamber's Information Section, including the library and trade statistics service, remained active. A considerable pruning and up-dating of the library took place during the early part of the year and various changes were implemented in the trade statistics service. Apart from the regular publication and circulation of trade figures to 525 Chamber members, consulates and others who rely on this service, specific detailed requests for information were supplied to a total of 605 members. This section also produced, with the assistance of the publications section, one new venture, *Hong Kong Progress*. This is a quarterly summary covering movements in key indices in the HK economy, which is sent to all members in order to provide them with a convenient at-a-glance summing up of changes in HK's progress as they occur. The fact sheet is also mailed to the Chamber's list of overseas contacts along with

*Hong Kong News*, the Chairman's quarterly newsletter. Also in the field of information, the business confidence survey, introduced in 1973, but allowed to lapse during the 1974/5 recession, was revived. Two surveys were carried out, one in May and the other at the year-end, and their results published in *The Bulletin* and released to the media. *The Bulletin* itself also came in for some internal scrutiny and as a result it was decided to alter the format of the magazine, to introduce a greater amount of colour and photography, and to allow for circulation outside of the Chamber's membership. The first new look *Bulletin* was published in January 1977, and owed much to the work of Glynis Esmail and Michael Parker.

In the work of the Press and Publicity Section, the most noteworthy event was the increased degree of liaison with the Chinese language media and

## 香港總商會業務報告書續

大修正。一項是刪除關於這將理事會理事限於英國籍公民之條款，另一項是將會員費釐定權由週年大會移交理事會。上述修改已經十一月本會會員特別大會批准。范培德先生曾大力協助該特別委員會之工作。

去年週年大會上，卸任主席曾提及本會準備調查本港各大工商機構有無發展聯合辦公大樓之共同基礎。九大工商組織派員組成一個委員會，由本會助理執行董事葛立科出任主席，在本年度上半年多次集會，商討並提出該大樓之方案。結果，

港府對此却不擬支持，所以有關組織只得決定擱置此項計劃。

在專門性業務方面，本會資料科，包括圖書室及貿易統計服務，仍然積極工作。圖書室在本年度上半年對藏書進行了大量清理工作，編製了最新目錄。貿易統計資料服務也實行了各種改進措施，除了向依賴此項服務之三百二十五個本會會員、各國駐港領事館及其他機構印發貿易統計資料外，還向會員共計六百零五人次提供了詳細資料。資料科在出版科之協助下，還每季編印一份新簡報「香港進展」，登載香港經濟之各種基本指數，寄送全體會員，可對香港進展之最新概況一目了然。「香港進展」並連同本會主席季訊「香港

新聞」寄送本會各海外關係。資料科還恢復了於一九七三年試行而在一九七四年至七五年衰退期間暫停之經濟信心調查，於本年度五月及年底展開了兩項調查，其結果登載於本會會刊並向傳播媒介發表。本會會刊「工商月刊」經內部檢討後決定改用新版印行，力求圖文並茂，並首次向非會員讀者銷售。新版會刊第一期已於一九七七年一月出版，此項工作大都應歸功於鄭美蓮及白克強。

新聞宣傳科業務方面，最顯著之進展是本會與中文傳播界之聯絡日益加強，且本會出版物也逐步



the gradual move towards complete bi-linguality in Chamber publications. Much of the credit for this must go to Jonathan Chang Wei-chieh, who was recruited at the beginning of the year in order to set up a Chinese language section as part of the Chamber's publicity and PR effort.

In the publications field, the *Hong Kong Diary* was again published and demand for the publication grew substantially this year, leading to an increase in sales of some 50 per cent.

An equally popular move was the inauguration last year of a New Year subscription dinner for member companies. The event was attended by more than 700 staff of member companies. In view of this success, it is planned to make the event an annual occurrence.

Regular events handled by the Administration Division during the year included the successful *HK for New Arrivals* courses, which are held

twice yearly, in the late Spring and Autumn, and continue to attract a degree of demand that the Chamber is unfortunately not able to accommodate fully.

Another aspect of the Chamber's involvement in the community, which rarely receives the spotlight of publicity, is its continued donation of scholarships to both universities, the Polytechnic and technical institutes. A review of scholarships and bursaries was undertaken during the year and as a result the number of awards made was increased.

In general administration, much work was done in budgeting and control of finance. Considerable restraint in expenditure was exercised during the early part of 1976 and this helped to establish the healthy year-end result.

Staff policies at both senior and junior levels were also subject to considerable scrutiny and various improvements and rationalisations made in conditions such as leave

entitlements and medical benefits as well the most fundamental incentive of all — salary levels.

### Summary

The Chamber has settled down well into the new organisation established in 1975 and the overall productivity increased substantially throughout the year. The work programme proposed for 1977 is even heavier than in 1976 and Chamber staff will have to work hard to improve efficiency and service to members.

趨於全部中英對照。此項成績大都應歸功於張偉傑。張偉傑於本年初獲聘設立中文科，作為本會新聞宣傳及公共關係業務之組成部份。

出版業務方面，「香港日誌」本年度再次出版，需求量大幅上升，結果銷售額激增百分之五十。

本會另一項大受歡迎之進展是去年首次舉辦會員公司自資春燕酒會，結果共有七百多位會員公司職員同賓共聚一堂，極為成功。本會計劃今後每年舉辦會員春燕酒會。

行政部本年度從事之定期活動還包括「新來港外籍人士瞭解香港」課程。該課程每年春秋，舉辦兩屆，極為成功，供不應求。

本會對社會之另一項貢獻，較少宣傳報導，就是繼續頒贈獎學金予本港兩所大學、理工學院及工業學院。本年度檢討了本會獎學金及助學金，結果獎金項目已告增加。

總務方面，預算及財務控制大有改進。一九七六年上半年限制支出較嚴，有助於獲得年終盈餘。各級職員待遇也經過詳細檢討，作出各項改善，包括有新假期、醫療福利及薪酬標準。

### 結語

本會業已充份鞏固一九七五年改革後之新組織，而整體效率也在本年度大為提高。一九七七年度之工作計劃比一九七六年度更為繁重，本會全體職員可冀將努力工作，提高功效，為全體會員提供更佳服務。

# Income and Expenditure Account

For the year ended 31st December, 1976

# 收支結算表

截至一九七六年十二月三十一日止年度

1975	支出	Expenditure	HKS
\$1,771,638	<b>職員</b>	<b>Staff</b>	
211,255	薪金及年終獎金	Salaries and Bonuses	\$2,001,526.79
272,781	捐助職	Contribution to Staff Provident Fund	189,988.77
45,471	員公積金	Staff Quarters' Rental/ Expenses	303,341.78
117,223	職員房屋租金及費用	Medical Expenses	43,457.25
3,843	醫療費	Leave Passages	178,647.96
	回國渡假旅費	Training and Recruiting	13,957.28
	訓練及徵聘		
<u>\$2,422,211</u>			<u>\$2,730,919.83</u>
	<b>辦事處</b>	<b>Office</b>	
\$ 627,338	租金、電費及電話費	Rent, Light and Telephone	\$ 659,680.85
148,727	印刷及文具	Printing and Stationery	168,227.98
54,543	郵費	Postages	62,250.79
8,188	電報及專用電報費	Telegrams and Telex	11,477.45
17,571	雜費	Sundry Expenses	20,785.36
36,205	維修及清潔費	Maintenance, Repairs and Cleaning	41,006.62
5,453	改建及裝修費	Structural Alterations	114,959.00
15,860	書報費	Books and Newspapers	15,522.59
9,829	本港車舟費	Local Travelling	10,300.60
3,658	汽車費用	Motor Car Expenses	12,105.00
<u>\$ 927,372</u>			<u>1,116,316.24</u>
<u>\$ 7,495</u>	<b>保險費</b>	<b>Insurance</b>	<u>5,334.70</u>
	<b>服務費用</b>	<b>Services</b>	
\$ 3,000	核數師費	Audit Fee	\$ 4,000.00
24,000	司庫費	Treasurers' Fee	24,000.00
6,600	法律費用	Legal Fees	17,039.00
<u>\$ 33,600</u>			<u>45,039.00</u>
<u>\$ 56,464</u>	<b>物業、汽車及傢俬裝置之折舊</b>	<b>Depreciation on Property, Motor Car and Furniture and Fittings</b>	<u>51,890.40</u>
	<b>贊助會員費及教育捐款</b>	<b>Subscriptions and Educational Donations</b>	
\$ 22,647	付予各工商組織之贊助或會員費	Subscriptions to Trade Associations	\$ 18,874.72
14,100	獎學金及其他捐款	Scholarships and Other Donations	17,114.00
<u>\$ 36,747</u>			<u>35,988.72</u>
\$ 30,231	出版費	Publications	\$ 31,991.02
15,627	廣告費	Advertising	18,199.38
137,074	貿易促進活動經費	Trade Promotion Expenses	112,287.64
533	分期付款利息	Hire Purchase Interest	800.04
(20,508)	匯兌損失	Exchange Loss	42,486.56
<u>\$ 162,957</u>			<u>205,764.64</u>
	<b>劃銷：—</b>	<b>Amounts Written Off:-</b>	
\$ 5,436	加列山道七十三號已折舊之傢俬裝置	Depreciated Value of Furniture & Fittings — 73 Mt. Kellett Road	\$ —
3,252	貿易資料小冊存貨	Stock of Trade Information Pamphlets	—
—	壞賬	Bad Debts	1,190.00
<u>\$ 8,688</u>			<u>1,190.00</u>
\$ 7,710	備付利息溢利稅	Provision for Profits Tax (Note 4)	\$ 17,750.00
(4,876)	減：一九七六至七七年度可收回利息稅	Less: Interest Tax Recoverable 1976/77	\$11,118.26
(4,702)	一九七四至七五年度備付利息溢利稅不再需要	Provision for Profits Tax for 1974/75 no longer required	—
<u>\$ (1,868)</u>			<u>11,118.26</u>
<u>\$ 385,484</u>	<b>本年度收支結餘</b>	<b>Balance — Excess of Income Over Expenditure for the year</b>	<u>6,631.74</u>
			<u>434,070.65</u>
<u>\$4,039,150</u>			<u>\$4,633,145.92</u>

1975	收入	Income	HK\$
\$1,797,250	會員費	Members' Subscriptions	\$1,959,000.00
2,147,520	簽證費等	Fees	2,521,704.50
		Interest	
	利息	Quoted Investment	\$ 4,667.36
94,380		Others	<u>137,455.51</u>
			142,122.87
—	預付投資貶值還原	Provision for Diminution in Value of Investment written back	3,140.00
	調整近年收費	Adjustment in respect of previous years charges	7,178.55

\$4,039,150

\$4,633,145.92

# Balance Sheet 資產負債表

As at 31st December, 1976 一九七六年十二月三十一日

1975		HK\$
\$1,105,559	<b>普通基金</b> 一九七五年十二月三十一日結算	<b>General Fund</b> As at 31st December, 1975
385,484	加：本年度收支結餘 出售加列山道七十三號物業 收入減去購入栢架山道 廿三號A 4座物業支出之 淨收益	<i>Add:</i> Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year Net Gain on Sale of Property — R.B.L. No.528 after charging the purchase of "Cragside"
644,527		
<u>\$2,135,570</u>		<u>\$2,135,569.68</u>
\$ 200,000	<b>儲備金</b> 貿易促進	<b>Reserves</b> Trade Promotion
45,000	職員住院手術費	Staff Hospital and Surgical Expenses
<u>\$ 245,000</u>		<u>\$ 200,000.00</u>
\$ 34,435	<b>職員退休儲備金</b>	<b>Provision for Staff Superannuation</b>
	<b>流動負債、備付款項及預收款項</b>	<b>Current Liabilities, Provisions and Receipts in Advance</b>
\$ 28,350	回國渡假旅費及行李費	Leave Passages and Baggage Allowance
830,000	預收一九七七年度會員費	Subscriptions for 1977 received in advance
112,290	債權人	Creditors
<u>\$ 970,640</u>		<u>\$ 16,740.67</u>
		<u>919,000.00</u>
		<u>220,879.81</u>
		<b>1,156,620.48</b>

**附註：**

- 一、本表並不包括本會所託管之職員公積金之資產及負債。
- 二、本表所用美元兌率為：  
1 美元=4.65 港元  
(一九七五年兌率為：1 美元=5.01 港元)。
- 三、購入香港司徒拔道玫瑰新邨 C-2 座六樓，除已付定金 HK \$146,000.00 外，尚須依約付清樓價餘額 HK \$584,000.00
- 四、本會在會員費及簽證費等外如有盈利，可能要繳付溢利稅。溢利稅目前稅率為百分之十七（一九七五年時為百分之十六點五）。

**Notes:**

1. These Accounts do not include the Assets and Liabilities of the Staff Provident Fund for which the Chamber acts as Trustee.
2. U.S. Dollar balances have been converted at the following rate of exchange in the annexed Balance Sheet; US\$1 = HK\$4.65 (1975 US\$1 = HK\$5.01).
3. In addition to the deposit of HK\$146,000.00 there is a contractual commitment to pay HK\$584,000.00 on completion of the purchase of the property.
4. The Chamber is liable to Profits Tax on surpluses earned other than those arising from subscription and fee income. Profits Tax has been provided at the current rate applicable of 17% (1975 at 16½%).

主席：高登  
副主席：雷勵祖  
執行董事：麥理覺

L.W. Gordon Chairman  
N.A. Rigg Vice Chairman  
J.D. McGregor Director

司庫：羅兵咸會計師事務所  
特許會計師  
執業會計師

Lowe Bingham & Matthews  
Chartered Accountants  
Certified Public Accountants  
Treasurers

\$3,385,645

\$3,993,571.75

1975		HK\$
	<b>固定資產</b>	<b>Fixed Assets</b>
	物業——香港栢架山道 廿三號A 4座 (長期契約)原值	Property — At cost, Long Lease, A4 Cragside Mansion, 23 Barker Road, Hong Kong.
\$ 1	減：劃銷	\$1,314,568.00 Less: Amount written off <u>1,314,567.00</u>
	購置物業已付定金	Deposit Paid for Purchase of Property
\$ 30,560	香港司徒拔道玫瑰新邨C-2座 六樓(附註三)	— C-2, 5th Floor, Villa Monte Rosa, Stubbs Road, Hong Kong (Note 3)
7,639	汽車——原值	Motor Car — At cost
22,921	減：累計折舊	\$ 30,560.00 Less: Aggregate Depreciation <u>13,370.00</u>
	傢俬及裝置——原值減除 劃銷	Furniture and Fittings — At cost less amount written off
		<b>Office</b> <b>辦事處</b>
\$ 150,098	一九七五年十二月三十一日結算	\$153,036.00
94,637	本年度添置	40,377.30
\$ 244,735		\$193,413.30
9,796	減：出售收入	Less: Sale Proceeds 1,690.00
\$ 234,939		\$191,723.30
48,370	減：累計折舊	Less: Aggregate Depreciation 62,830.30
\$ 186,569		\$128,893.00
\$ 209,491		<u>55,746.00</u>
		<b>Staff</b> <b>Quarters</b> <b>職員住宅</b>
		\$ 80,175.24
		5,597.10
		\$ 85,772.34
		85,717.34
		29,971.34
		\$ 55,746.00
		<u>184,639.00</u>
		<u>\$ 347,830.00</u>
	<b>投資</b>	<b>Investment — Quoted</b>
\$ 141,180	香港政府一九七三至七八年 三厘半息債券\$157,000原值	\$157,000 Hong Kong Government 3½% Rehabilitation Loan 1973/78 at cost
7,730	減：備付貶值款項	Less: Provision for Diminution in value
\$ 133,450	(一九七六年十二月三十一日 市值為\$136,590)	(Market Value at 31st December, 1976 — \$136,590; 1975 — \$133,450)
		\$ 141,180.22
		<u>4,590.00</u>
		<u>136,590.22</u>
	<b>流動資產</b>	<b>Current Assets</b>
\$ 29,226	執行董事證明之文具	Stock on Hand — Stationery and Supplies as certified by the Director
201,090	用品存貨	\$ 24,407.30
1,000,000	債務人及預付款項 存於財務公司 之定期存款	Debtors and Prepayments Fixed Deposit with Financial Institution
1,749,124	銀行及現金結存	1,000,000.00
56,255	存款	Bank and Cash Balances
7,009	往來存款	Deposits
\$3,042,704	庫存現金	2,308,220.77
		Current Account
		51,447.36
		Cash on Hand
		<u>6,102.50</u>
		<u>3,509,151.53</u>
<u>\$3,385,645</u>		<u>\$3,993,571.75</u>

# Auditors' Report

In our opinion, the annexed Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account, read in conjunction with the notes thereto, comply with the Companies Ordinance, Chapter 32 and give respectively a true and fair view of the state of the Chamber's affairs at 31st December, 1976 and of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

Signed **Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company**  
Chartered Accountants  
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 3rd March, 1977

Hong Kong is planning well into the future. With work on the first stage of the Mass Transit system already well advanced, this capital project will stretch into the 1980's with further links to developing industrial areas.

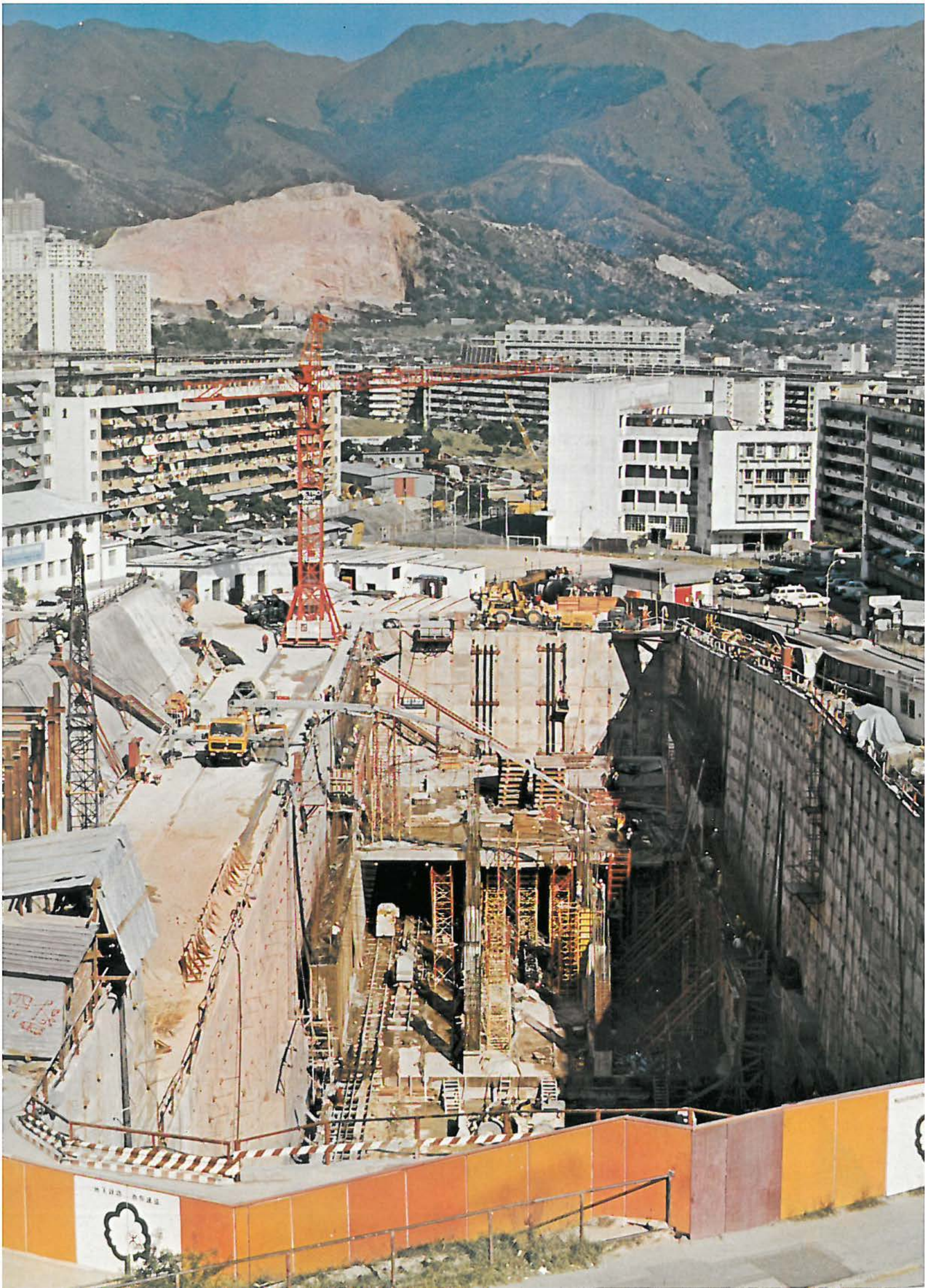
## 核數師報告書

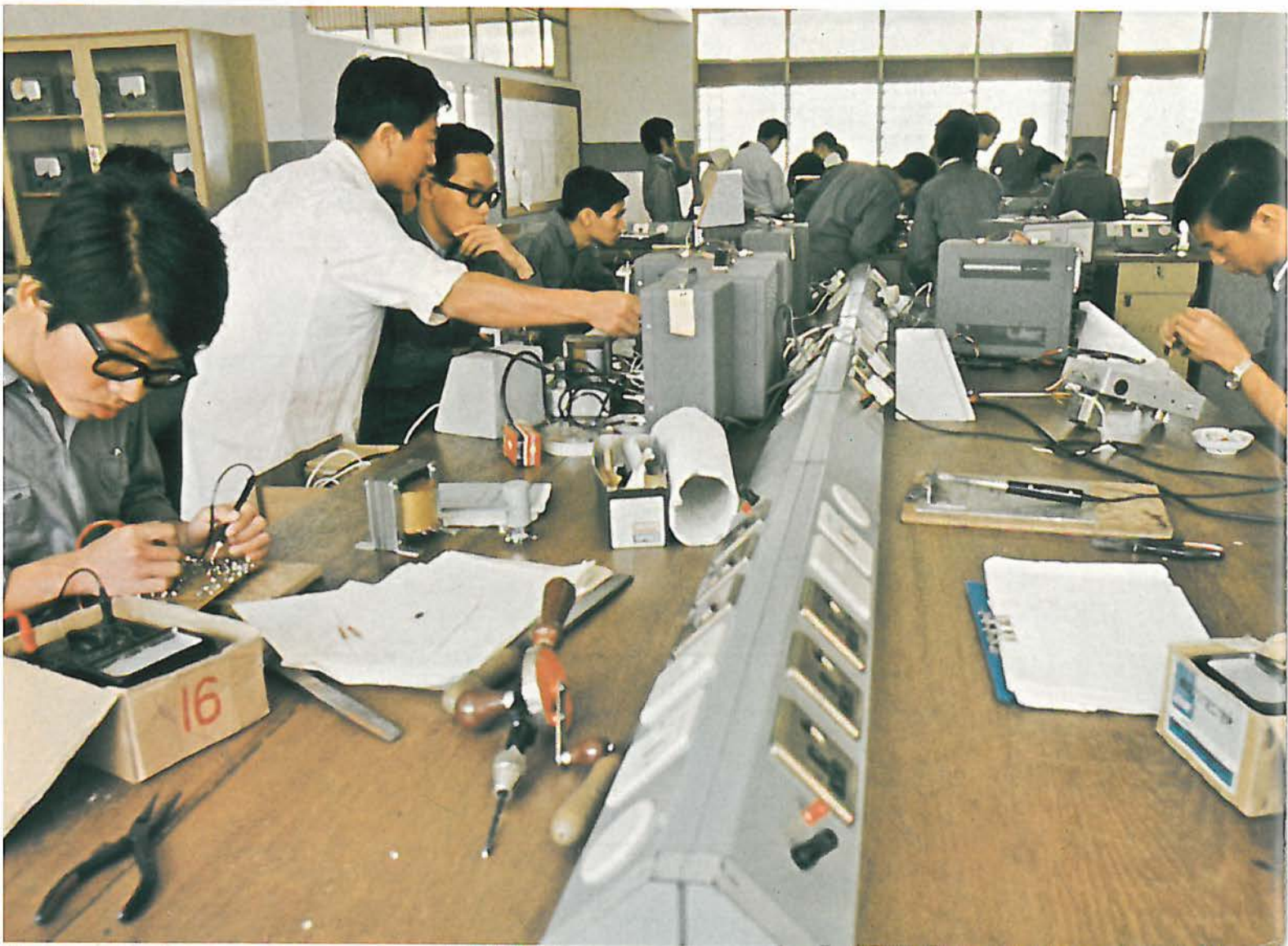
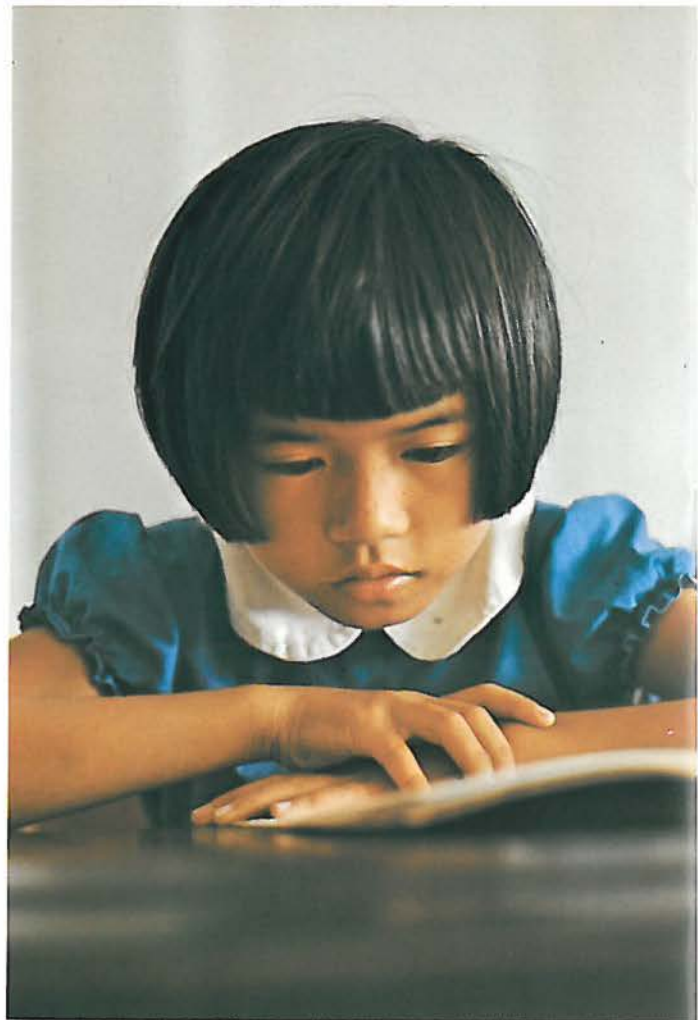
依照本核數師意見，上列資產負債表、收支結算表及賬目註釋，均符合公司法例，並足以顯示香港總商會於一九七六年十二月三十一日之真實公平之財務狀況及截至該日止之財政年度之全年結餘。

**畢馬威會計公司**

特許會計師  
執業會計師

一九七七年三月三日於香港







# Committees

## Local Affairs

### Home Affairs

J.L. Marden, CBE, MA  
H.M.G. Forsgate, OBE  
J. M. Lawrence  
N.A. Rigg  
J.H.W. Salmon  
Dennis H.S. Ting  
H.C. Yung

### Hong Kong For New Arrivals Course

G.P.T. Carpenter  
T.K. Ho  
J. Wolf  
B. Huey  
Major General J. Douglas-  
Withers, CBE, MC  
P.F. Barrett  
J.B. Allen  
M.J. Pridham - res. December 1976  
J.H. Holmes - res. December 1976.

### Legal

P.A.L. Vine, OBE, VRD  
I.R.A. MacCallum  
B.S. McElney  
G.E.S. Stevenson  
J.R. Wimbush

### Public Relations\*

N.A. Rigg  
Shum Choi Sang  
M. Stevenson  
J.M. Lawrence  
R.J. Warren - res. October, 1976

## Taxation

Brian Osborne  
J.C. Hodson  
R.E. Moore  
M.K. Tan  
L. Howson

## Trade

### Arbitration

Hon. P.G. Williams, OBE  
G.H.P. Pritchard  
E.J.S. Tsu

### Shipping

D.K. Newbigging  
Frank Chao  
R.M. Hall  
J.P. Lawson  
Simon Lee  
C.L. Pan  
J.P. Richardson  
H.M. Roos  
W.R. Large - res. June 1976  
G.C.H. Shakerley

### International Trade

N.A. Rigg  
Henry S.H. Fung  
L.A. Heming  
N.J. Sousa  
J. MacKenzie  
A.C.W. Blaauw  
E.J.S. Tsu  
J.F. Holmes  
A.K. Al-Aidaros

C.D. Beale  
Ho Man  
M. Okuzumi  
W.M. Sulke  
A. Gopi  
C.W. Dalrymple - res. October 1976  
H.E. Lee - res. December 1976  
H.W.L. Paul - res. September 1976  
G.H.P. Pritchard - res. December 1976

## Industry

### Certification

Col. I.G. Daniel, MBE, ED  
A.C.W. Blaauw  
O.E. Julebin  
J.R. Wimbush

### Industrial Affairs

Dennis H.S. Ting  
R.E. Belcher  
Yoshiyuki Kobayashi  
R.W. Lundeen  
F.W. Milton  
J. Peacock  
J.L. Soong  
N.J. Sousa  
James S.W. Wong  
H.T. Woo, OBE  
David Z.D. Woo  
Harry Pong - res. October 1976

### Industrial Development Fund Management

L.W. Gordon  
R.E. Belcher  
William Brown

Bernard L. Butcher  
Richard Morrison - res. May 1976  
D.C. le F. Edwards  
T.C. Ho  
Paul Lam - deceased May 1976  
R.W. Lundeen  
Robert Oehler  
F.W. Milton  
Dennis H.S. Ting  
Tom Welsh

### Textiles

N.J. Sousa  
J.W. Ahuis  
David H.K. Chang  
David Chu  
Frank Jen  
Ian Macaulay  
Kayser Sung  
K.C. Tam  
Elmer Tsu  
James Wong  
C.W. Dalrymple - res. August 1976

### Electronics

R.E. Belcher  
H.T. Woo  
Rujo Ann  
Y.C. Cheng  
Clas Gotze  
Edward Jones  
Raymond Koo  
Allen Lee  
Thierry Meyer  
Tommy Zau

\* The Public Relations Committee was amalgamated with the Home Affairs Committee in January 1977

The future depends on the youth of Hong Kong. The development of recreational facilities and higher education opportunities are both important.

## 各委員會

### 本港事務

民政  
馬登  
霍士傑  
羅倫士  
雷勵祖  
沙文  
丁鶴壽  
榮紅慶  
新來港外藉  
人士瞭解  
香港課程  
郭本德  
何子堅  
華孚  
許忠揚  
韋達士

畢烈  
艾倫  
畢迪亨  
(一九七六年  
十二月退任)  
賀明思  
(一九七六年  
十二月退任)  
法律  
范培德  
麥嘉霖  
麥雅理  
史蒂文生  
溫寶樹  
公共關係\*  
雷勵祖  
岑才生  
史允信

羅倫士  
華倫  
(一九七六年  
十月退任)  
稅務  
柯士邦  
霍德生  
穆雅  
陳文姿  
侯迅  
工業  
簽證  
戴寧侯  
包偉能  
朱立本  
溫寶樹

工業事務  
丁鶴壽  
戴寶麒  
小林吉行  
龍定賢  
梅禮敦  
費旭  
宋啓耶  
蘇沙  
王世榮  
何瑞棠  
龐熙  
(一九七六年  
十月退任)  
工業發展  
基金管理  
高登

戴寶麒  
白卓  
畢卓文  
英理遜  
(一九七六年  
五月退任)  
愛德華  
何德微  
林秀傑  
(一九七六年  
五月去世)  
龍定賢  
魏爾來  
梅禮敦  
丁鶴壽  
韋爾舒  
紡織業  
蘇沙

歐韋士  
張浩國  
朱恩餘  
任家祥  
麥高理  
宋凱沙  
譚國始  
朱誠信  
王世榮  
戴齡栢  
(一九七六年  
八月退任)  
電子業  
戴寶麒  
胡孝清  
安如喬  
鄭榮昌  
高致然

艾鍾斯  
古鑫祥  
李鵬飛  
馬祐華  
邵炎忠  
貿易  
仲裁  
章彼得 議員  
皮烈齊  
朱誠信  
船務  
翁壁堅  
趙世彭  
何魯  
羅遜  
李國賢  
潘家鏐

李察遜  
盧漢克  
石其利  
陸其  
(一九七六年  
六月退任)  
國際貿易  
雷勵祖  
馮兆康  
夏明  
蘇沙  
麥健士  
包偉能  
朱誠信  
賀明思  
奧馬  
潘裕良  
何文

奧住道次  
蘇偉澤  
高庇  
皮烈齊  
(一九七六年  
十二月退任)  
李海拔  
(一九七六年  
十二月退任)  
戴齡栢  
(一九七六年  
十月退任)  
包華利  
(一九七六年  
九月退任)

\*公共關係委員會於一九七七年一月併入民政委員會

# Committees cont'd

## Area Committees

### North America

C.D. Beale  
G. Archer  
A.C.W. Blaauw  
Robert Choa  
Col. I.G. Daniel MBE, ED  
Dr. Victor Fung  
J.P. Lawson  
D. Marr  
S.T. Ng  
Y.K. Wong  
R. Montgomery - res. November 1976

### Central & South America

Ho Man  
L.S. Buyers  
H.D.R. Edwards  
Moti Karamchand  
S.T. Ng  
G.B. Mahbubani  
Ch. H. Mathieu  
V.K. Parekh  
D.K. Patel  
H.M. Roos  
C.D.L. Williams  
A.K. Cumming - res. November 1976  
C.W. Dalrymple - res. October 1976

### West Europe

A.C.W. Blaauw  
W.C.L. Brown  
Henry Chan  
S.Y. Choy  
W. Haskamp  
K. Koehler  
L. Kneer  
Daniel S.C. Koo  
Stanley S.K. Kwan  
E.U. Lyen  
N.J. Sousa  
K.C. Tam  
Thomas Szu-Tu  
E.J.S. Tsu  
M. Williams (Mrs.)  
G.H.P. Pritchard - res. December 1976

### East Europe

E.J.S. Tsu  
P.J. Wrangham  
J.V. Doetinchem  
O.E. Julebin  
E.U. Lyen  
M.C. Lo  
S.H. Miller  
M. Milliken  
L.T. Tao  
Alan Wong

### Africa Area

J.F. Holmes  
M.P. Ladharam  
M.J. Eary  
H.H. Mak  
E.U. Lyen  
M.N. Master  
T.A. McCartney  
H.M. Roos  
S.J. Shroff  
S.H. Sung

### Arab Area

Omer A.K. Al-Aidarooos  
S.H. Sung  
P.W.S.C. Brockman  
T. Dayaram  
Aly El-Labban  
Andrew Ko  
H.H. Mak  
M.N. Master  
M.P. Ladharam  
B. Landells - res. December 1976  
H.E. Lee - res. December 1976

### South Asia/Pacific

A. Gopi  
Henry S.H. Fung  
G.M. Aldrich  
Henry Chan  
S. Hartanto  
A.B. Hickman  
Philip Lai

### E.S. Lawrence

D.H. Ritchie  
R.W. Sutliff  
J.C. Swift  
Dora Wu (Miss)  
C.K. Liang - res. November 1976

### China

W.M. Sulke  
J.W.F. Chandler  
J.L. Boyer  
J.J.G. Brown  
E.B. Christensen  
D.W.B. Christie  
Edwin Hsu  
Y.C. Huang  
H. Luehrs  
H.M. Roos  
R.K. Schneidewind

### Japan, Taiwan & Korea

M. Okuzumi  
Wong Po Yan, OBE  
D.W.B. Christie  
A.W. Howe  
K.S. Hyun  
Simon Lee  
R. Sundin  
M. Takahashi

## 各委員會續

### 各貿易分 區委員會

#### 北美洲

潘裕良  
歐策良  
包偉能  
蔡永興  
戴寧侯  
馮國經  
羅遜  
馬德祈  
吳世德  
黃錦基  
龔金利  
(一九七六年  
十一月退任)

#### 中南美洲

何文  
白怡思  
愛德華  
麼地  
吳世德  
馬保班尼  
馬超  
偉其巴力  
佩特爾  
盧漢克  
衛維士  
金明  
(一九七六年  
十一月退任)  
戴齡栢  
(一九七六年  
十月退任)

#### 西歐

包偉能  
白朗  
陳吉立  
蔡兆煥  
夏士錦  
高家誠  
金利來  
古勝祥  
關士光  
黎膺宇  
蘇沙  
譚國始  
司徒越生  
朱誠信  
韋廉士夫人

#### 皮烈齊 (一九七六年 十二月退任)

#### 東歐

朱誠信  
雷興悟  
杜德蔭  
朱立本  
黎膺宇  
羅文燦  
麥禮  
麥禮堅  
道德良  
黃錦輝

#### 非洲

賀明思

#### 賴大倫

依維  
麥猷康  
黎膺宇  
馬仕達  
麥加利  
盧漢克  
羅西  
宋常康  
阿拉伯地區  
奧馬  
宋常康  
白聯文  
丹亞林  
阿拉本  
高安度

#### 麥猷康

馬仕達  
賴大倫  
黎達時  
(一九七六年  
十二月退任)  
李海拔  
(一九七六年  
十二月退任)

#### 南亞太

高庇  
馮兆康  
歐德烈  
陳吉立  
陳中平  
赫文  
雷康侯

#### 羅倫士

利捷  
薛禮富  
史活夫  
伍宗琳小姐  
梁志傑  
一九七六年  
十二月退任)

#### 中國

蘇偉澤  
陳德榮  
包約翰  
布朗  
祈天順  
雷斯帝  
許寶書

#### 黃羽佳

呂雅士  
盧漢克  
史乃榮

#### 日、台、韓

奧住道次  
黃保欣  
雷斯帝  
哈爾  
勿慶燮  
李國賢  
孫德賢  
高橋正德

