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The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong



# CMA

# Monthly Bulletin

五月號 May Issue 2017

## 龍舟競渡賀端陽

### Celebrate The Dragon Boat Festival



**賽** 龍舟是中國大陸、香港、臺灣、越南、日本及琉球（沖繩縣）端午節的習俗之一，也是一些東亞地區的地方民俗活動，不是正式體育運動。直至 1976 年，香港於筲箕灣避風塘首次舉辦國際龍舟邀請賽，從而掀開了龍舟活動演化為正規運動的序幕。現時龍舟競賽已發展為一項水上體育運動，在中國以及世界各地一些沿海、沿河地方亦有定期舉行。龍舟競賽除了是中國全國運動會的項目之一外，也於廣州主辦的 2010 年亞洲運動會，首次成為亞運會中的正式比賽項目。

現代競賽使用的龍舟與傳統觀賞類龍舟有所不同，現代競賽龍舟注重輕盈，船身多以柚木（主要由印尼坤甸進口）或玻璃纖維為材料，頭與尾則多用

樟木。一般只用一、兩支旗幟作簡單裝飾。競賽龍舟分有標準龍舟、小龍舟等，但規格因地而異，故以競賽規定為準。一般龍舟設有鼓手、舵手和槳手，發揮不同的功能。

鼓手	鼓手在船首打鼓，槳手依照鼓聲的節奏划船，以求動作一致，使龍舟能快速前進。
舵手	舵手於船尾掌舵，控制船的方向，使之筆直前進，不會划出水道，是整隊的靈魂人物。
槳手	依照船身大小，可容納八至二十四名槳手。划槳姿勢視乎主辦單位而定，有坐姿，跪姿和立姿。

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主席：盧金榮 常務會董  
委員：史立德 副會長  
戴澤良 副會長  
胡詠瑀 常務會董  
蔡志婷 常務會董  
李慧芬 常務會董  
余德明 會董  
符策雄 會董  
顏明潤 會董  
蔡少森 名譽會董



龍舟競賽如今有近 10 個地區在端午節舉辦龍舟賽事，數百隊來自海內外的隊伍在鼓聲濤聲中競技。台灣、中國甚至世界上有華人的地區，也有端午龍舟賽。同時，現在香港的龍舟賽種類越來越多，有長途賽、拔河賽等等，也開設許多入門班、教練班，積極推動龍舟成為香港人的常設運動。

龍舟競賽更已經逐步邁向國際，許多國家都設有龍舟總會，遍及亞洲、歐洲、北美、澳洲、非洲，並成立經過正規訓練的龍舟代表隊，吸引了各地越來越多人參與。

今年端午節，香港這個現代國際龍舟競賽發源地也將舉辦兩項大型龍舟賽事，分別為旅發局的「香港龍舟嘉年華」和「2017 永明金融赤柱國際龍舟錦標賽」。

今年的「香港龍舟嘉年華」於 6 月 2 至 4 日再度一連三天在中環海濱舉行，為炎炎夏日掀開熱情序幕，並且將帶來更精彩的比賽、更熱鬧的派對氣氛！除了觀賞一年一度的「建行（亞洲）香港國際龍舟邀請賽」，為健兒們吶喊打氣，還可以參與嘉年華的其他活動，包括「生力啤酒節」，投身露天派對，欣賞人氣歌手和樂隊的狂熱演出，跟隨音樂勁歌熱舞，大玩互動遊戲。當日更將舉行「香港特別行政區成立 20 周年紀念盃」，與市民大眾共慶回歸 20 周年！

另一大型龍舟賽事「永明金融赤柱國際龍舟錦標賽」亦將於 5 月 30 日（即端午節當天）舉行，這項於赤柱舉辦的龍舟競賽已有 40 年歷史，吸引世界各地不同國籍的人士參賽。此項錦標賽不僅是參賽人數及參賽公司數目持續保持最多的賽事，更是世界上其中一項最大型的龍舟競賽，並於 2002 年被國際龍舟聯合會收錄於全年總表之內。

有興趣的會員，歡迎親臨龍舟競賽現場觀賞賽事，齊來感受節日熱鬧氣氛！

Dragon Boat Racing is the ritual tradition of Dragon Boat Festival in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Vietnam, and Japan's Ryukyu Island's (Okinawa). It is also a local folk activity for some East Asian regions, though not a formal sport. Until 1976, for the first time Hong Kong held the International Dragon Boat Invitational Tournament at Shau Kei Wan in Typhoon Shelter, opening dragon boat activities to modernization and standardization prelude. Currently dragon boat racing has developed into a water sport, in China and around the world along coasts, regularly held along rivers. Dragon boat racing is one of the projects of the National games in China; with 2010 Asian games held in Guangzhou, it became the official game in the Asian games for the first time.

The dragon boats used in modern races differ from the traditional ornamental dragon boats, modern competing dragon boats focus on lightness, the hull is mostly made of teak (mainly from Indonesian Pontianak imports) or glass fiber while camphor wood is used more for the head and tail. Generally having one or two flags as simple decoration. Racing dragon boats are mainly divided into two categories: standard dragon boats and small dragon boats; but the specifications vary from place to place, so the competition requirements shall prevail.

Normally, a general dragon boat crew includes a drummer, a helmsman and paddlers. Drummer is in the bow drum, paddling in accordance with the drums of the rhythm of the boat, in order to act consistently, so that the boat may quickly move forward; Helmsman in the stern of the helm controls the direction of the ship, making it go straight and not out of the waterway which is the soul of the whole team and paddlers, according to the hull, can accommodate eight (8) to twenty four (24) persons. A paddler's position depends on the organizers, whether sitting, kneeling or in standing position.

Hong Kong continues to promote the development of dragon boat racing and the Dragon Boat Festival dragon boat tournament has developed nearly into 10 areas with hundreds of teams from both inside the country and abroad in the drum sound of athletic competition. Taiwan, China and even the world where there are Chinese, there are also Dragon Boat Racings. At the same time, there are more and more types of dragon boat races in Hong Kong, including long distance races, tug of war and so on. They also set up may entry classes and coaching classes to actively promote dragon boat and becoming Hong Kong's regular sport.

Dragon Boat Race has become popular internationally. Many countries, such as Asia, Europe, North America, Australia, and Africa, have set up their own Dragon Boat Association which each has formed a regular training dragon boat team, locally there are more and more people getting involved.

As a continued tradition, there are two dragon boat racing events including "Hong Kong Dragon Boat Carnival" from the Hong Kong Tourism Board and "2017 Hong Kong Financial Stanley International Dragon Boat Championship" to be held in May and June respectively.

This year's "Hong Kong Dragon Boat Carnival" will be held at the Central Harbourfront for 3 days from June 2 to 4 for the hot summer warm prelude opening, bringing in more exciting games and livelier party atmosphere. In addition to watching the annual CCB (Asia) Hong Kong International Dragon Boat Invitational Tournament, spectators can join the "San Miguel BeerFest" to enjoy jugs of refreshing beers and live music performances. In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, representative dragon boat teams will compete for glory in "HKSAR 20th Anniversary Trophy"!

Another major event is the "Sun Life Stanley International Dragon Boat Championships" which will be held in Stanley on 30 May (the day of Dragon Boat Festival). The race has a history of 40 years with participants from all over the world. The tournament is not only the number of entries and the number of participating companies participating in the tournament; it is one of the world's largest dragon boat races. "Sun Life Stanley International Dragon Boat Championships" has become an internationally renowned event and it is accredited by the International Dragon Boat Federation (IDBF) which the race is now included in the annual table.

For members who wish to explore more about this ancient Chinese festival as well as the popular paddling sports, do not miss the annual events in Hong Kong and enjoy the joyous ambience!



部份資料及圖片提供：香港旅遊發展局  
Partly info and photos provided by : Hong Kong Tourism Board

# 共同設立大灣區稅務協調機制

## Joint tax coordination mechanism for the Bay Area



目前，粵港澳大灣區（簡稱：大灣區）的合作倡議炙手可熱，然則在學術上並非新鮮事物。因為無論從經濟全球化、新自由主義，還是從區域一體化理論、地緣經濟學等領域，我們都可以找到合理的闡釋。說到底，大灣區將粵港澳三地的地理空間與經濟發展聯繫起來，透過緊密的區域合作，達至國家所設定的戰略目標。

眾所周知，粵港澳要共同促進大灣區合作，當務之急必須舒通經絡、突破壁壘，令三地在人流、物流、資金流和訊息流四方面加強流動。現在的問題是，大灣區涉及三個獨立財政稅務區域，三地利益分配也是一大難題。簡而言之，大家共同將經濟的餅做大，又如何分配這塊大餅呢？

鑒於「一國兩制」的制度安排，粵港、粵澳都在回歸後正式設立合作聯席會議，定期協商涉及兩地的合作議題，取得許多實質成果。但是大灣區的合作模式，將從兩地合作進一步擴大至三地合作，這不僅增加了合作的廣度和深度，也無可避免令合作的難度大大增加。在總結粵港、粵澳合作成果的基礎上，如何藉此大灣區建設機遇，建立三地合作的長效機制，變得至關重要。

以大灣區的稅務為例，一方面，港商一直希望內地稅制方面，讓港商享有「國民待遇」。

因為按現時的規定，港商在內地工作停留或累計超過一百八十三日，亦根據法例需要繳付個人所得稅；另一方面，為更好推動港商參與大灣區建設，業界建議香港特區政府提供各種政策性支持，包括稅務支援，減輕企業負擔。

與美國紐約、洛杉磯等大灣區相比，粵港澳大灣區要突破「一國兩制」的制度瓶頸，還需要在國家層面協調和更多政策支持。在稅收問題上，必然由國家稅務總局負責，現在大灣區規劃工作由發改委負責，相信可順理成章由發改委協調全國各部門，以配合中央的政策。

站在港方的角度，大灣區建設「中國硅谷」，而港深創新及科技園正是其重要組成部分。然而，初創企業對稅收最敏感，因為投資回報期短則幾年，長則十年。如果未開始賺錢，就要交稅，對初創企業的發展尤為不利。很多地方對初創企業的支援稱之為「孵化」，道理也在於此。故此，特區政府應該以稅務優惠和其他支援措施針對性地吸引投資者，促進創新及科技產業的發展，並推動「再工業化」。

平台革命，堪稱一項席卷全球的商業模式創新。在大灣區三地合作的問題上，粵港澳共同設立大灣區稅務協調機制，也應是一個創新平台嘗試。

Cooperation initiative in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area (hereinafter referred to as: Bay Area) has been extensively discussed recently. In fact, the Bay Area serves to attain the strategic objectives of our Country by linking up the geographic, spatial and economic developments of the three regions through close regional cooperation. It is actually nothing new in the academia as there are already many reasonable explanations in economic globalization, neo-liberalism, regional integration, geo-economics etc.

As for the promotion of cooperation in the Bay Area, it urges to dredge the channels between the regions, to clear the hurdles and obstacles, as well as to enhance the flow of people, goods, capital and information among the three regions. But the problem now is that the Bay Area involved three independent systems and the profit sharing arrangement between them, so how could we enlarge the economic pie? And how should the pie be allocated?

Under the regime of 'one country two system', Hong Kong and Macao has set up joint cooperation conference with Guangdong respectively and meet regularly after the reunification. These meetings have attained various substantive results. However, the model of cooperation of the Bay Area has been expanded from two-party mode to three-party mode, it not only increases the breadth and

depth of the cooperation, but also poses inevitably much greater difficulties. Seizing the development opportunity for the Bay Area and working out a long term effective mechanism for cooperation would be vital to the successful leverage between them.

Let us take the tax system in the Bay Area as an example. Hong Kong businesses had always been hoping to receive the same treatment as that of mainland companies in Mainland. Under the existing provisions, Hong Kong businesses have to pay individual income tax if they stay and work in the Mainland for more than 183 days consecutively or accumulatively. In the meantime, the business sector has been suggesting that the Hong Kong S.A.R government should provide policy-based support, such as tax support to ease the burden for the companies and to attract more Hong Kong businesses to participate in the development of the Bay Area. This could be taken care of by the Taxation Authority of the PRC.

Compared to other bay areas such as New York and Los Angeles in the United States, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Areas have got to think out of the box by pushing the limit of 'one country two system' further as well as to gain more policy support and better coordination at the country level. The PRC National Development and Reform Commission is in charge of the planning of the Bay Area, it is therefore expected that the commission would coordinate with various departments in our country to support these central policies.

From the perspective of Hong Kong, the Bay Area strives to develop into the 'China Silicone Valley', yet the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Innovation & Technology Park will become the major component of the Valley. In that case, tax issue will be one of the most sensitive topics to the new enterprises, which might take several or even 10 years for them to gain their investment return after the start-up period. It is thus not doing any good to those new enterprises, especially when they are not making any profit. This explains why many places called the support for new enterprises as "incubator". Hong Kong SAR government should attract potential investors, encourage the development in the Innovation and Technology industries as well as promote the reindustrialization, by focusing on tax concession and other supportive measures.

Platform revolution is kind of a new business mode sweeping through the entire world. The tax coordination mechanism between these three regions in the Bay Area would also be an attempt to demonstrate a new and innovative platform.

文稿提供：立法會（工業界（二））議員 吳永嘉先生，  
太平紳士

Article provided by: The Hon Ng Wing Ka, Jimmy, JP  
Legislative Council Member (Industrial-Second), HKSAR



# 廠商會委任楊立門先生為行政總裁

## Raymond Young appointed CMA Chief Executive Officer



廠商會於4月下旬宣佈委任楊立門先生為新任行政總裁，任期由2017年5月8日起。

楊氏畢業於香港大學，於1982年加入香港政府，先後在不同決策局及部門出任要職，包括工商及科技局副秘書長、工業貿易署署長、慶典統籌辦公室主任、發展局常任秘書長（規劃及地政），以及民政事務局常任秘書長等。楊氏一直熱心公益事務，並於2014年獲特區政府頒授金紫荊星章，在離開政務職系後，他仍繼續積極參與社會服務及慈善工作。

李秀恒會長熱烈歡迎楊立門先生出掌行政總裁之職，他說：「工商界正面臨愈來愈複雜的營商環境，作為廠商會行政總裁，除專注提昇會務的執行效率外，

亦需與各界持份者保持良好的溝通和合作關係。楊立門先生擁有超過三十年公共行政履歷，憑藉他豐富的經驗和學識，必能帶領秘書處繼續發揚廠商會的使命，開拓新的領域。」

楊氏對獲委任為行政總裁表示榮幸，並期待和廠商會一起迎接挑戰，為工商界以至社會的發展而努力。

CMA is pleased to announce that Mr. Raymond Young Lap-moon has been appointed as its new Chief Executive Officer, effective 8 May 2017.

Mr. Young joined the Hong Kong Government in 1982 after graduation from the University of Hong Kong. He served in various policy bureaux and departments, and had held the senior positions of Deputy Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Director-General of Trade and Industry, Director of the Celebrations Preparatory Office, Permanent Secretary for Development (Planning and Lands) and the Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs. Mr. Young was awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star medal by the HKSAR Government in 2014 in recognition of his long and

distinguished public and community service. He continues to be actively involved in charity work after leaving the Administrative Service.

Commenting on Mr. Young's appointment, CMA President Dr. Eddy Li said, "The industry is facing an increasingly complex operating environment. As the head of CMA Secretariat, the role of Chief Executive Officer is important not only in managing the operational effectiveness, but also in building engagement with diverse stakeholders. Mr Young has more than three decades of public administration experience and his policy portfolio covers a wide range of areas. Armed with this extensive experience and outstanding ability, I believe that Mr. Young can steer the Secretariat to build on the excellent foundations and take CMA to new heights."

"I am honoured to take on this important role," Mr. Young said. "I look forward to working closely with the staff team and our partners from all walks of life as together we seek to make an even greater contribution to our businesses and wider community."

## 本會活動速遞 CMA Focus

5月份活動 May Event	會員火鍋樂聚 CMA Hot Pot Night	參觀廠商會檢定中心 TCL Visit	會董晚宴 GC Dinner
日期 Date	11/5/2017	19/5/2017	25/5/2017
查詢電話 Enquiry Hotline	2851 1555	2851 1555	2851 1555
6月份活動 June Event	會員樂 Bar CMA Bar Time	會董晚宴 GC Dinner	廠商會非凡金鑽系列—奧迪 (Audi) 試駕日 CMA Test Drive Event (Audi)
日期 Date	8/6/2017	29/6/2017	16/6/2017
查詢電話 Enquiry Hotline	2851 1555	2851 1555	2851 1555

歡迎推薦工商友好加入廠商會大家庭



# 弘揚中藥保健養生文化 保健品業委員會溫國揚主席

*Promoting the culture to maintain health with Chinese medicine*

*Mr Wan Kwok Yeung, John - Chairman of Health Products Industrial Committee*



近年香港人對健康日益關注，以至對中藥滋補品及保健品的需求也不斷上升，大小型中藥店也開得成行成市。本會保健品業委員會溫國揚主席，年輕時由藥房雜工做起，憑著堅毅和拼勁，於二十多年前成立了「啟泰藥業」，銷售優質的中藥藥材和滋補保健品，短短數年間由一間零售店發展至連鎖經營，現分店已遍佈香港、中國大陸、澳門及台灣，數目達 200 間。

溫國揚主席談起其創業過程，表示過往普遍人也認為中藥主要用於治病，忽略了其預防疾病及養生的功效，故此，溫主席與多位熟悉中醫藥的合夥人一同成立了「啟泰藥業」，致力於推廣中藥保健及養生，為了便利繁忙的香港人，集團除了經營西藏冬蟲夏草及美國花旗參等藥材外，也推出大眾化的中式湯包及即食保健品，以迎合市場的需要。

「啟泰藥業」以香港為基地，廠房則設於內地，於中山及武漢建有兩家面積各超過 10 萬呎的 GMP 生產廠房。溫主席表示集團主要將盈利用於拓展廠房，堅持自設廠房進行加工生產，以確保貨品質素；除了堅持品質，集團由採購、檢測、品牌、銷售以至對醫師的管理也同樣一絲不

苟，希望能為市民大眾提供優質產品及專業的服務。除了傳統的零售店，集團早於多年前已於各大社交平台進行宣傳及內地著名購物網站「天貓」等設立網上商店，成功開拓網上銷售渠道。

溫主席憶述「啟泰藥業」創立以來，曾經歷 1997 年金融風暴及 2003 年「沙士」的重大挑戰，惟最後均能化危為機，這全賴集團多年來的經營和努力，以及客戶和員工的支持。談到員工管理，他認為企業需要為員工提供充足的培訓，包括客戶服務、產品知識以及商業道德意識，確保員工為客戶提供優質的服務；此外，管理層需建立一套完善的管理制度，讓員工清晰了解不同崗位的責任。溫主席尤其珍惜為集團服務多年的資深員工，認為員工是企業十分重要的資產，為了讓員工有更多的時間照顧家庭，多年前更大膽改革，把每天 12 個小時的工時縮短至 10 個半小時；現時公司仍保留傳統過年做節的習俗，總公司更為員工提供伙食及湯水，讓員工感受到滿滿的人情味。

對於未來行業的發展，溫主席表示充滿信心，隨著社會經濟的進步，人口逐漸老齡化，將會有越來越多人關注養生。作為本會保健品業委

員會主席，溫主席希望能為會員、業界及政府之間擔起溝通的作用，例如向政府反映業界對中藥有關重金屬標準規管的意見，以及推動政府就中成藥商品廣告條例給予清晰指引等。

溫主席日常工作十分忙碌，於餘閒時喜愛寫詩及閱讀，並會到各地旅遊，舒展身心。

Health is a growing concern of Hong Kong people in recent years. This has pushed up the demand for Chinese herbal tonic and health products, giving rise to mushrooming of Chinese medicine stores of all sizes. Mr Wan Kwok Yeung, John, the Chairman of Health Products Industrial Committee started his career in a drug store dealing with menial jobs, but with fortitude and no letup, he founded the "Kai Tai Chinese Medicine" more than twenty years ago. The seller of premium Chinese medicine and tonic health products has developed from a retail outlet into a chain store within several years only. Today, it has 200 branches distributed in all parts of Hong Kong, Mainland China, Macau and Taiwan.

Wan shares his venture and recognizes that in the past, most people used to consider Chinese medicine a therapy. In response to



people's unawareness of the Chinese medicine's effectiveness in preventing diseases and maintaining health, Chairman Wan established the "Kai Tai Chinese Medicine" jointly with several Chinese traditional medicine practitioners to promote these neglected functions. To provide convenience to the busy Hong Kong people, the Group sells affordable Chinese packet soup and instant health products besides conventional medicines such as Tibetan caterpillar fungus and American ginseng to meet market demand.

The Hong Kong-based "Kai Tai Chinese Medicine" produces with plants in the Mainland. The Group has two GMP plants in Zhongshan and Wuhan with both more than 100,000 square feet. Wan said most of the Group's profits are spent on developing the plants because he insists on processing and producing in his own plants to ensure product quality. The Group is similarly strict with the procurement, inspection, branding, sale and TCM practitioner management, so that premium products and professional services are provided to the general public. Besides the conventional retail outlets, the Group has started promotion on major social platforms years ago. Online sales channels were also developed by setting up online shops on well-known websites including the Tmall.

Wan told from memories that "Kai Tai Chinese Medicine" had experienced major challenges, including the 1997 Asian financial crisis and SARS outbreak in 2003, since it was founded. Thanks to the solid footing gained from years of operation as well as the efforts and supports from customers and employees, the Group successfully turned

these crises into opportunities. For employee management, he believes that sufficient training in customer services, product knowledge and awareness of business ethics should be provided as a way to ensure quality customer experiences. The management should also formulate a sound management system to help employees understand the responsibilities of different roles. Wan considers employees to be important assets to the company, experienced employees with long years of service are especially important. In order to give employees more time to take care of their families, Chairman Wan shortens employees' working hours from 12 to 10.5. Despite changes and reforms, the company still keeps the custom of celebrating the winter solstice. The employees of head office are supplied meal and soup which give them feel of human kindness.

For future development of the sector, Wan is confident in its prospect because he believes that more and more people will pursue health as socio-economic development progresses and the population ages. As Chairman of the Health Products Industrial Committee, he would like to serve as the bridge of communication between committee members, the sector and the government. He would do so by reflecting to the government the sector's views about regulatory standard of heavy metal in Chinese medicine, and seeking clear government guidance on the laws regarding advertisements of proprietary Chinese medicines.

During leisure time, Wan loves writing poems and reading. He also loves travelling overseas - a good way to relax physically and mentally.



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**廠商會接待來訪機構及活動**

搜尋人物、地點和事物

**圖 1 八鄉營地試用日**

由香港警務處主辦，本會捐款二千萬元為獨家贊助機構的「八鄉少年警訊永久活動中心」的試用日於已於 4 月 2 日假八鄉少年警訊永久活動中心舉行。本會會長李秀恒博士（右二）、副會長吳宏斌博士（右一）、戴澤良博士（左二）代表本會出席，並與接受由香港警務處周國良副處長（管理）（中）致送的紀念品。

**圖 2 海南（香港）綜合招商推介會**

「海南（香港）綜合招商推介會」於 3 月 31 日假港島香格里拉酒店舉行，本會戴澤良副會長（右一）出席，並與海南省毛超峰常務副省長（中）會面。

**圖 3 海南省外促會代表團訪會**

海南省外促會陳慎治常務副會長兼法定代表人（左三）率領一行 3 人代表團於 3 月 31 日蒞會訪問，由本會戴澤良副會長（中）主持接待。

**圖 4 海南省貿促會代表團訪會**

海南省貿促會陳鴻亮副會長（左三）率領一行 2 人代表團於 3 月 31 日蒞會訪問，由本會戴澤良副會長（右三）主持接待。

**圖 5 武漢市經濟和信息化委員會代表團訪會**

武漢市經濟和信息化委員會金偉成主任（中）率領一行 7 人代表團於 3 月 28 日蒞會訪問，由本會符榮雄會董（右六）主持接待。

**圖 6 廣東省 2017 年春茗**

「廣東省 2017 年春茗」於 3 月 23 日假香港會議展覽中心舉行，本會徐炳光副會長（左一）、史立德副會長、戴澤良副會長及常董會董等出席。徐炳光副會長（左一）出席為主禮嘉賓之一，並代表本會接受感謝獎牌。

**圖 7 青島市委統戰部代表團訪會**

青島市委統戰部王吉春副部長（左五）率領一行 3 人代表團於 3 月 23 日蒞會訪問，由本會尹德勝永遠名譽會長（右五）主持接待。

**圖 8 香港中華廠商聯合會電腦中心命名典禮**

（圖一）本會會長李秀恒（圖一，右五）、副會長徐炳光（圖一，右四）、楊志雄（圖一，右三）、吳清煥（圖一，右二）、吳宏斌（圖一，右一）、史立德（圖一，左四）、戴澤良（圖一，左三）聯同香港大學專業進修學院院長李經文（圖一，左五）、香港大學附屬學院校長陳龍生（圖一，左二）及香港大學專業進修學院基金委員會主席梁永祥（圖一，左一）為香港中華廠商聯合會電腦中心命名典禮主持揭幕儀式。



（圖二）本會會長李秀恒（圖二，右）頒贈支票予香港大學專業進修學院，並由香港大學專業進修學院院長李經文教授（圖二，左）接受。

**圖 9 2017 蓬江區（香港）投資環境推介會**

「2017 蓬江區（香港）投資環境推介會」於 3 月 16 日假 The Mira Hong Kong 酒店舉行，本會戴澤良副會長（右）代表出席，並與蓬江區溫偉文書記（左）會面。

**圖 10 遼寧省經濟合作局代表團訪會**

遼寧省經濟合作局樂樺副局長（左）率領代表團一行 4 人於 3 月 13 日蒞會訪問，由本會錢耀棠會董（中）主持接待。

**圖 11 遼寧省葫蘆島市人民政府代表團訪會**

遼寧省葫蘆島市人民政府王力威市長（前排左）率領代表團一行 5 人於 3 月 10 日蒞會訪問，由本會史立德副會長（前排右）主持接待並代表本會與王力威市長（前排左）簽署合作協議。

**圖 12 香港無煙領先企業大獎 2016 頒獎典禮**

由香港吸煙與健康委員會主辦，本會支持的「香港無煙領先企業大獎 2016 頒獎典禮」已於 2 月 27 日假香港會議展覽中心舉行。本會吳清煥副會長（右一）代表本會出席，並接受由香港吸煙與健康委員會主席鄭祖盛先生（右四）致送紀念品。

**圖 13 遼寧省僑商聯合會代表團訪會**

遼寧省僑商聯合會金鋒秘書長（左四）率領代表團一行 4 人，於 2 月 21 日蒞會訪問，由本會馬偉武會董（右四）主持接待。



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- 電子及光學製品業
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- 保健品業
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青年委員會青年工商界專題午餐會：港深創科合作的發展機遇





會董晚宴



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## 玩具商應用智能自動化 跨進工業 4.0

### *Toy Manufacturers Make the Leap to "Industry 4.0" with Smart Automation*

在智能科技的推動下，「工業 4.0」成為當前全球產業升級的目標。最近一家港資的玩具代工生產商，在生產力局協助下，將人手包裝工序，改造成智能自動化的包裝生產線，減省人力、提高效率，向「工業 4.0」跨進一步。

該廠商代工生產一套卡通品牌的智能襟章玩具，全套 50 款，每三款一包，每款智能襟章都印有一組條碼，每組條碼代表一個卡通人物。廠商設定了 44 個一組三件的指定襟章組合，三塊襟章須以「2+1」方式放進膠袋包裝，其中兩塊背對背疊起，讓三塊襟章正面都向外。無論襟章組合或包裝方式，都不能出錯。

在包裝線改裝前，必須以大量人手把襟章逐個放進透明膠袋，不但效率低，而且襟章的方向和組合都容易出現人為錯誤，品質難以控制。

生產力局為該廠設計的自動化包裝系統，設有兩條同步的包裝線，利用機械視覺即時檢測襟章的方向。如果襟章的方向出錯，系統會自動將襟章吸起反轉，適當調整襟章方向；同時，如果檢測到襟章組合及品質出現問題，系統會把三塊襟章全部掉落回收箱。

包裝線自動化後，每小時包裝數量比人手操作增加約 8%，可全日不停運作，而且人手大幅減少，估計每年節省工資達 150 萬，包裝效率顯著提升。另外，系統的智能亦有助減少人為錯誤，讓包裝效果一致，品質更有保證。

生產力局的全方位顧問服務，有助企業逐步邁向「工業 4.0」，有興趣了解相關服務的詳情，歡迎與生產力局聯絡。

Driven by smart technologies, "Industry 4.0" has become the development target of industrial upgrading globally. Recently, the Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC) helped a Hong Kong toy original equipment manufacturer (OEM) to transform its manual packing process into a smart automated packaging line, making a key step towards "Industry 4.0".

The manufacturer produces smart pins for a cartoon brand. With 50 pins for the full set, there are three pins in a pack and each pin carries a barcode that represents a cartoon character. The manufacturer has drawn up 44 pin pack combinations. In packing, two of the pins are stacked back-to-back to ensure the front of all pins are outward facing. No errors are allowed in the pin combination or packaging.

Before the revamp, substantial manpower is required to put the pins into the transparent plastic bag one by one. This process is inefficient and prone to human errors, in both pin position and combination, making quality control difficult.

Comprising two packaging lines that work in sync, the HKPC-developed system uses machine vision to instantly verify the position of the source pins. If they are wrongly placed, the system will automatically pick up the pins and flip them over correctly. Also, if the system detects any problems with the combination or quality of the pins, it will put the whole set into the recovery bin.

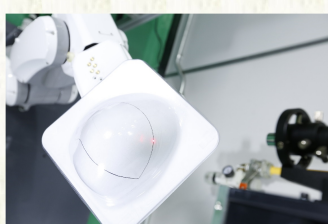
With automated packaging, the packing quantity each hour is 8% more than by hand. It can also operate whole day non-stop with fewer operational staff, with expected saving of about \$1.5 million on the payroll each year, and improved efficiency. In addition, the intelligent system can help reduce human errors and achieve uniform packaging to ensure product quality.

Enterprises can make their step-by-step migration to "Industry 4.0" with HKPC's all-round consultancy services. For more information, please contact HKPC.

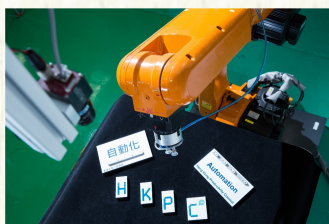
### 智能自動化顧問服務 Smart Automation Consultancy Services



手錶外殼拋光  
Watch case grinding and polishing



胸杯膠殼激光切割  
Bra cup laser cutting



智能裝配  
Intelligent vision guided assembly



高速分揀零部件  
High speed tool bit sorting

智能自動化系統除了適用於包裝工序，亦可以應用在多個行業的不同工序。生產力局轄下的「智能機器人中心」，設有多種智能機器人應用示範，例如在三維打磨拋光和激光切割的實際運作，以及電腦視覺和人工智能在自動化生產的應用，加強本港工業對這種先進技術的認識。

Besides packaging process, smart automation can also be applied in various processes of different industry sectors. The Hong Kong Productivity Council has established a one-stop robotics supporting centre, "RoboticsOne". Featuring advanced industrial robots applications, such as 3D grinding and polishing, 3D laser cutting, intelligent vision and artificial intelligence, the centre sets to help local industry grasp the latest knowledge of automated production.

## 在粵港商精讀 CMA Makers Quick Notes of GD Province

# 海關失信企業將受懲戒

## *Penalties for customs default companies*



繼去年 10 月實施《關於對海關高級認證企業實施聯合激勵的備忘錄》之後，國家發改委、人民銀行、海關總署等 33 個部門於 2017 年 3 月 14 日聯合簽署了《關於對海關失信企業實施聯合懲戒的合作備忘錄》（以下簡稱《合作備忘錄》），標志著海關進出口信用體系建設邁入新的階段。

《合作備忘錄》針對失信企業的特點，從執法管理、市場准入、行業規範、社會認同等不同角度細化、量化出 39 條懲戒清單，涵蓋工商、稅務、質檢、金融、環保、司法等多個重點領域。

海關認定的失信企業主要有以下八方面的情形：

- 1、有走私罪或者走私行為的企業。走私罪或者走私行為是逃避海關監管，運輸、攜帶、郵寄國家禁止限制類的貨物，也就是有主觀故意。其中達到一定數額的構成犯罪；
- 2、一年內違反海關監管規定的行為，構成了多次或者是非常頻密的。海關有一個數額，或者是涉案金額的標準；
- 3、拖欠應繳稅款和應繳罰沒款項的；
- 4、企業注冊登記信息失實，並且無法與企業取得聯繫的。就是企業用虛假的信息進行注冊登記，搞“空殼企業”；
- 5、被海關依法暫停從事報關業務的；
- 6、涉嫌走私違反海關監管規定，並且拒不配合海關進行調查的；
- 7、假借海關或者其他企業名義謀取不正當利益的；以及
- 8、弄虛作假，偽造企業信用信息的。

根據《合作備忘錄》的相關內容，針對失信企業的聯合懲戒措施包含五大類，包括黑名單措施、影響信用評定類措施、加強審核、檢查類措施、限制性管理類措施以及懲戒參考類措施：納入黑名單（比如工商部門將有走私罪的失信企業列入黑名單）、降低信用評定（比如外匯管理部門的不予適用 A 類企業管理，或者直接列為 C 類企業管理）、加強審核檢查（比如海關、質檢、環保等部門對失信企業提高查驗率或監管頻次）、限制性管理（比如公安部門阻止失信企業法定代表人、負責人出境）、懲戒參考（比如外匯管理部門的外匯額度核准）等。

此外，實施懲戒的對象不僅包括了失信企業本身，同時拓展到企業的法定代表人（負責人）、董事、監事、高級管理人員。通過增加對相關人員的懲戒，可以最大限度防止失信企業“改頭換面”，逃避懲罰，有助於加大企業失信成本，實現從源頭上治理失信活動的目的。

《合作備忘錄》構建起了長效的協同共管機制，進出口企業一旦被海關認定失信企業的，則在全國海關乃至整個國家社會信用體系中都會被貼上標籤，受到高度的限制和約束。

Further to the implementation of the Memorandum on the Joint Incentives for Senior Authorized Enterprises last October, the Memorandum on Cooperation in Joint Penalties for Customs Default Companies (hereafter referred to as Memorandum on Cooperation) was signed by 33 departments including the National Development and Reform Commission, People's Bank of China and General Administration of Customs on 14 March 2017. This marks the commencement of the new phase for development of the customs import/export credit system.

Based on the characteristics of customs default companies, the Memorandum on Cooperation fine-tunes from various perspectives, which include management pursuant to the law, market entry, industrial norms and social recognition. They are quantified into a list of 39 penalties, including various key areas, namely industrial and commercial, taxation, quality inspection, finance, environmental protection and judiciary.

The Customs would define any company which satisfies the following eight main criteria a default company:

1. Companies which have committed smuggling or have had acts of smuggling. Smuggling or act of smuggling refers to conveying, carrying and mailing goods which are forbidden or restricted by the nation in manner deliberately devised to evade customs supervision, that is, it is done out of subjective intention. A

considerable volume shall constitute a crime;

2. More than one or very frequent breach of the customs' regulations within one year. The Customs has set a quota or standard for the amount involved;
3. Delayed payment of payable tax or payable fines;
4. Provision of untrue information for company registration, and the company in question cannot be contact. That is, the company registered with false information by way of a "shell company";
5. Customs brokerage suspended by the Customs pursuant to the law;
6. Suspected to have breached the customs' regulations by smuggling and refused to cooperate with the Customs in its investigations;
7. To seek for improper profits by impersonating the Customs or other companies; and
8. To falsify the company's credit information.

According to relevant content of the Memorandum on Cooperation, there are 5 types of joint penalty measures against default companies, namely blacklisting, impact on credit rating, stricter reviews and inspections, restrictive management and punitive reference: blacklisting (e.g. the default companies are blacklisted by the industry and commerce administrations for smuggling), downgrading credit rating (e.g. being excluded from class A management or directly listed under Class C management), stricter reviews and inspections, (e.g. subject to higher inspection rates or frequency of supervision from the customs, quality inspection and environmental protection departments), restrictive management (e.g. the representative or officer-in-charge of the default company is forbidden by the public security department from leaving China), and punitive reference (e.g. foreign currency quota approval from foreign currency administration).

**On the other hand, the target of penalties is extended from the default company to its legal representative (officer-in-charge), directors, supervisors and senior management. Imposition of heavier penalties on relevant officers can prevent to the greatest possible extent the default company from evading penalties in "disguise". This helps increase the company's default cost thus reaching the objective of stopping default activities at source.**

The Memorandum on Cooperation has established a synergic co-management system with lasting effectiveness. An I/E enterprise determined to be a default company by the Customs will be labelled in China's Customs and the entire social credit system, and faces great limits and strong restrictions as a result.

資料整理：香港中華廠商聯合會東莞代表處

備註：本文稿內容以中文版為準

Collation: CMA Dongguan Office

Remark: The Chinese version of this article shall prevail

# 東莞政策速遞

## Review of Dongguan Policies

**【政策速遞】** 東莞市人民政府辦公室關於印發《進一步加快融資租賃業發展工作方案》的通知

**【參考】**

支持港澳台及國際資本投資設立融資租賃公司；支持國內外各類融資租賃機構在東莞市成立總部或開設分支機構；設立外商投資融資租賃公司不設最低注 資本限制，對融資租賃公司設立子公司，不設最低注 資本限制；支持設備製造廠商依托 業背景設立廠商系融資租賃公司，發展特定 業供應鏈融資租賃；支持獨立第三方服務機構投資設立融資租賃公司；支持有實力的融資租賃公司開展兼並收購，實現優勢聯合，培育融資租賃龍頭企業。

**【政策速遞】** 東莞劃出六大片區及 14 個重點發展先行區

**【參考】**

東莞將劃分 六大片區及 14 個重點發展先行區，並以松山湖片區 試點，先行先試。六大片區包括，城區片區、松山湖片區、濱海片區、水鄉新城片區、東部 業園片區和東南臨深片區。其中，松山湖片區以松山湖（生態園）中心，水鄉新城片區以水鄉新城 中心，濱海片區以濱海灣新區 中心，東南臨深片區以塘廈鎮 中心，東部 業園片區以常平鎮 中心。

**【政策速遞】** 東莞排查危化品風險點

**【參考】**

《東莞市危險化學品安全綜合治理實施方案》要求，在

今年 6 月份前，全市將重點排查重大危險源，包括開展危險化學品重大危險源排查，完善危險化學品重大危險源數據庫。

**【Policy Flash】** Notice of the General Office of the Dongguan People's Government on Publishing the Work Plan on Further Accelerating the Development of Financing Lease Sector

**【Reference】**

Support for investment of capitals from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and all countries in the establishment of financing lease companies; support for all kinds of domestic and foreign financing lease institutions to set up Head Offices or branch institutions in Dongguan; no minimum registered capital limit for foreign-invested financing lease companies, and no minimum registered capital limit for subsidiaries of financing lease companies; support for equipment manufacturers to establish financing lease companies under the manufacturer relying on industrial background for development of specific financing lease for industrial supply chain; support for independent third party service providers to invest in the establishment of financing lease companies; support for strong financing lease companies to carry out merging and acquisition for achieving synergic advantage and foster development of leading financing lease companies.

**【Policy Flash】** 6 districts and 14 key forerunning zones to be designated in Dongguan

**【Reference】**

6 districts and 14 key forerunning zones will be designated in Dongguan with Song Shan Hu area as the pilot zone. The 6 areas include Chengqu area, Songshanhu area, Binhai area, Shuixiangxincheng area, Eastern Industrial Park area and Southeast Linshen area. The Songshanhu area is developed with Songshanhu (ecological park) as the center, Shuixiangxincheng area is developed with Shuixiangxincheng as the center, Binhai area is developed with Binhai bay new area as the center, Southeast Linshen area is developed with Tangxia town as the center, and Eastern Industrial Park area is developed with Changping town as the center.

**【Policy Flash】** Investigations into hazardous chemicals risk points in Dongguan

**【Reference】**

As required by the Implementation Plan for Integrated Safety Solution of Hazardous Chemicals in Dongguan City, investigations will be conducted throughout the city for major source of hazards by this June. This shall include investigations into major source of hazards of hazardous chemicals and improvement of the databank on source of hazards of hazardous chemicals.

資料提供：香港中華廠商聯合會東莞代表處  
備註：本文稿內容以中文版為準  
Source: CMA Dongguan Office  
Remark: The Chinese version of this article shall prevail



# 廠商會專業顧問團隊

**本會** 一直致力提升會員服務質素，目標為會員提供更多元化及實質的工商支援，並於 2009 年成立了「廠商會專業顧問團隊」，成員涵蓋各行各業多個範疇，包括法律、財務管理、投資及金融、工商支援乃至室內設計等多重領域，為會員提供更多元化的免費專業諮詢服務及優惠，藉此作為會員強大的後盾。

法律顧問

財務管理·投資顧問

培訓及項目管理

專利申請

工商支援服務顧問

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- ◆ 下載廠商會專業顧問團隊 APP



廠商會會員服務手機應用程式  
CMA Member's Service App

2016  
最新版



# 減少「丙烯酰胺」的「金黃定律」

## Reduce Acrylamide – Go for Gold



食物安全專員 曾耀源 ( 廠商會檢定中心 )  
 Food Safety Specialist YY TSANG  
 (CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories)  
 查詢熱線 Enquiry Hotline: 2256 8882

幾年前當食安中心公佈“薯片”含致癌物「丙烯酰胺」時，曾引起一眾“薯片迷”恐慌。事實上，很多高澱粉類食物（如黑糖、薯條等）經過高溫處理（超過 120°C）如油炸、烤焗或咖啡在烘培時都會產生這種致癌物。



圖片來源 Image Source : FSA, 2017  
<https://www.food.gov.uk/science/acrylamide-0>

最近，英國食品標準局推動一項名為“Go for Gold”活動，提示消費者家中煮食時如何減少丙烯酰胺的產生：

### 1) 「金黃色」就夠

油炸、烘焙或烤焗澱粉類食物至「金黃色」（或更淺色）便要停，千萬不要燒焦食物（即溫度已過高）。

### 2) 查閱食品包裝指示

嚴格按照包裝指示烹煮澱粉類食物，確保時間不會過長和溫度不會過高。

### 3) 不要存放生馬鈴薯在雪櫃

薯仔在低溫存放下會產生更多「遊離糖」，在高溫處理下可與食物中的胺基酸產生大量的丙烯酰胺。因此，待炸或烤焗的生薯仔應存放在黑暗和陰涼（6°C 以上）的環境。

### 4) 均衡飲食

要完全避免從食物攝入丙烯酰胺不大可能。健康和均衡的進食（包括適量攝取含澱粉的碳水化合物）才能降低及分散膳食中丙烯酰胺可能令人致癌的風險。

### 丙烯酰胺的規管

目前，很多國家和地區包括香港都未有訂定食品中「丙烯酰胺」的限量標準。相反，歐盟早在 2013 年已為不同食品訂出「丙烯酰胺」指標值（行動水平）。近日更有傳歐盟會為即食食物（包括嬰兒食品、薯片、穀類早餐等）訂立更嚴格的丙烯酰胺法例限值。這將進一步驅使食品業界切實執行政府或食品法典委員會製訂的「減低食品中丙烯酰胺的指引」，以及評估和比對企業採取措施的成效。

Few years ago Centre for Food Safety once announced that potato chips contained a carcinogenic substance called “acrylamide”. This scared lots of potato chips fans. Indeed many foods with high starch content (e.g. dark brown sugar, French fries, etc.) under high temperature treatment (over 120°C such as frying, baking or coffee subject to roasting will also form this carcinogenic substance.

Recently, UK Food Standard Agency is launching a campaign to “Go for Gold”. It offers advice to consumers on minimizing the levels of acrylamide in home cooking:

### 1) Go for Gold

Aim for a golden yellow colour (or lighter) when frying, baking, toasting or roasting starchy foods. Avoid

charred foods (which means over-heated).

### 2) Check the Pack

Strictly follow cooking instructions on the pack, to ensure starchy foods are neither cooked for too long nor at temperatures which are too high.

### 3) Don't keep raw potatoes in the fridge



Storing raw potatoes in a fridge will lead to formation of more free sugars, which will react with amino acids in food to form large amount of acrylamide. As such, raw potatoes should be stored in a dark, cool place at temperatures above 6 °C.

圖片來源 Image Source : FSA, 2017  
<https://www.food.gov.uk/science/acrylamide-0>

### 4) Eat a varied and balanced diet

Complete avoidance of acrylamide intake from food is impossible. Eating a healthy, balanced diet (including appropriate amount of starchy carbohydrates) can lower and diversify your cancer risk resulting from dietary intake of acrylamide.

### Regulatory requirements for Acrylamide

To date, many countries and territories including Hong Kong still have not specified an acceptable limit of acrylamide present in food. In contrast, European Union (EU) already established indicative acrylamide values (action levels) for different types of food in 2013. It is recently reported that EU will set more stringent levels for acrylamide in ready-to-eat foods (including baby foods, crisps and breakfast cereals, etc.). This shall further drive the food trade to strictly follow the “guidelines in reducing acrylamide level in food” prepared by the government or Codex, as well as evaluate and benchmark the efficacy of measures adopted.

## 歐盟訂定食品中「丙烯酰胺」指標值

### Indicative Acrylamide Values Recommended by European Union

食品類別 Foodstuff	丙烯酰胺指標值 Indicative Acrylamide Value ( 微克 μg / 公斤 kg )
薯條 ( 即食 ) French fries ready-to-eat	600
薯片 ( 以生馬鈴薯或馬鈴薯泥所製 ) 馬鈴薯製餅乾 Potato crisps from fresh potatoes and from potato dough Potato-based crackers	1000
軟麵包類 Soft bread	
• 小麥製麵包 Wheat based bread	80
• 其他非小麥製麵包 Soft bread other than wheat based bread	150
早餐穀類 ( 不包括：粥 ) Breakfast cereals (excl. porridge)	
• 麩皮產品與全麥穀類、膨發穀類產品 bran products and whole grain cereals, gun puffed grain	400
• 小麥與黑麥原料之產品 ( 非全麥及 / 或含麩皮 ) wheat and rye based products (non-whole grain and/or non-bran)	300
• 玉米、燕麥、斯佩耳特小麥、大麥、米製產品 ( 非全麥及 / 或含麩皮 ) maize, oat, spelt, barley and rice based products (non-whole grain and/or non-bran)	200
餅乾、威化餅乾 Biscuits and wafers	500
非馬鈴薯製餅乾 Crackers with the exception of potato based crackers	500
脆麥餅 Crispbread	450
薑餅 Ginger bread	1000
與餅乾類食品有關的其他產品 Products similar to the other products in this category	500
烘焙咖啡 Roast coffee	450
即溶咖啡 Instant (soluble) coffee	900
咖啡代用品 Coffee substitutes	
• 以穀類為主 coffee substitutes mainly based on cereals	2000
• 其他 other coffee substitutes	4000
嬰兒食品 ( 不包括：加工穀類之食品 ) Baby foods, other than processed cereal foods	
• 不含梅乾 not containing prunes	50
• 含梅乾 containing prunes	80
嬰、幼兒餅乾及麵包乾 Biscuits and rusks for infants and young children	200
加工穀類之嬰、幼兒食品 ( 不包括：餅乾及麵包乾 ) Processed cereal based foods for infants and young children, excl. biscuits and rusks	50

資料來源 Info source :  
 2013/647/EU Commission Recommendation of 8 November 2013 on investigations into the levels of acrylamide in food  
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32013H0647>



# 新會員介紹

## Introduction of New Members

公司：傑成系統有限公司  
Company : KNS System Limited  
代表：董事 孫鴻成先生  
Representative : Director  
Mr Suen Hung Shing  
產品：電腦產品、網路佈線工程、閉路和防盜系統及智能家居工程等  
Product : Computer products, network cabling project, cctv and security system & smart home projects



公司：天生集團(香港)有限公司  
Company : Tien Sung Group Limited  
代表：董事總經理 何承祖先生  
Representative : Managing Director  
Mr Ho Shing Cho, Rex  
產品：運動服裝  
Product : Sportswear



公司：天行動力科技有限公司  
Company : Single Person Transport Design (SPTD)  
代表：首席創制總監 胡競樂先生  
Representative : Chief Innovation Officer  
Mr Wu King Lok  
產品：電動輪椅  
Product : Powered wheelchair



公司 Company : ITS Glass Global Limited  
代表：董事 鄭志傑先生  
Representative : Director  
Cheng Chi Kit LEO  
產品：建材：工藝玻璃  
Product : Building material - feature glass



公司：妍匠攝影有限公司  
Company : Sense Production Group Limited  
代表：董事 江錦超先生  
Representative : Director  
Mr Kong Kam Chiu  
產品：攝影服務  
Product : Photo



公司：有機生物科技有限公司  
Company : So Organic Biotech Enterprise Limited  
代表：行政總裁 蘇旖旎女士  
Representative : Managing Director  
Mdm So Yee Nei  
產品：寵物 / 禽牧食用益生菌及有機菌肥及有機殺蟲  
Product : Probiotics for pets & Farm animals, Organic EM Fertilizer & Organic Pesticides



公司：瑞典行有限公司  
Company : Asiaboxx Limited  
代表：董事 霍韋鴻先生  
Representative : Director  
Mr Fok Wai Hung  
產品：食品、雜貨及禮品  
Product : Foodstuff, sundries, gift & premium



公司 Company : Bakery Master Limited  
代表：主席 蔡和平先生  
Representative : Chairman  
Chua Wah Peng Robert  
產品：麵包及糕點  
Product : Bread & pastries



公司：萬士博(亞洲)有限公司  
Company : MaxiPro(Asia)Limited  
代表：總經理 方心如博士  
Representative : General Manager  
April Fong  
產品：寵物用品製造  
Product : Pets Product Manufacturing



公司 Company : Wow Asia Limited  
代表：執行董事 譚凱莉小姐  
Representative : Director  
Ms Tam Hoi Lee  
產品：寵物用品  
Product : Pet products



公司 Company : Matisse Design Limited  
代表：創作總監 李立仁先生  
Representative : Creative Director  
Mr Lei Lap lan  
產品：品牌及平面設計  
Product : Brand & graphic design



公司：必盈有限公司  
Company : Able Surplus Limited  
代表：董事總經理 陳嘉露小姐  
Representative : Managing Director  
Ms Chan Ka Lo  
產品：紫砂廚具家品禮品  
Product : Purple clay kitchenware



公司：潤記號機械設備有限公司  
Company: Yuen Kee Ho Machinery Limited  
代表：董事 陳子龍先生  
Representative: Director  
Mr Chan Tsz Lung Clement  
產品：機械設備  
Product: Equipments tools, precious metals, Semi finished products to toys, watches, glass & Jew. etc

**YUEN KEE HO**  **潤記號**

公司：新記雲石工程有限公司  
Company: Sunny's Marble Construction Company Limited  
代表：董事 顏日新先生  
Representative: Director  
Mr Ngan Yat Sun  
產品：半寶石  
Product: Semi-precious stone



公司：大口榮進口有限公司  
Company: F&B Trading Limited  
代表：董事 劉嘉榮先生  
Representative: Director  
Mr Lau Ka Wing  
產品：湯包製作、代理黑糖產品及代理飲品醋  
Product: Manufacture of soup, agent of black sugar products & agent of vinegar products



公司：新創意精品有限公司  
Company: Sharper Innovations Limited  
代表：設計董事 潘志偉先生  
Representative: Design Director  
Mr Patrick Poon  
產品：電子產品  
Product: Electronic appliance



公司：大中寶石首飾有限公司  
Company: Tai Chung Jewellery Company Limited  
代表：董事 鍾玉雙先生  
Representative: Director  
Mr Chung Yuk Sheung  
產品：半寶石及銀首飾  
Product: Gems stone/925 sliver



公司：輝寶珠寶有限公司  
Company: Fai Po Gem & Jewellery Limited  
代表：董事長 陳榮輝先生  
Representative: Director  
Mr Chan Wing Fai  
產品：首飾鑲嵌  
Product: Jewellery inlay



## 法定最低工資最新修訂

### Statutory Minimum Wage Latest Revision



按勞工處最新公佈，法定最低工資水平由 2017 年 5 月 1 日起調升至每小時 34.5 元。如工資期橫跨 2017 年 5 月 1 日，在計算該工資期的最低工資時，34.5 元的法定最低工資水平只適用於 2017 年 5 月 1 日或之後的工作時數。

就僱主記錄僱員的總工作時數的金額上限，亦由 2017 年 5 月 1 日起修訂為每月 14,100 元。

有關法定最低工資的詳情，請參閱勞工處印備的法定最低工資參考指引。如有查詢，請致電勞工處 24 小時查詢熱線：2717 1771(由「1823」接聽)，或瀏覽勞工處網頁：[www.labour.gov.hk](http://www.labour.gov.hk)。

The Statutory Minimum Wage (SMW) rate will be raised to \$34.5 per hour with effect from 1 May 2017. If 1 May 2017 falls within a wage period, the SMW rate of \$34.5 will only apply to any hour worked on or after 1 May 2017 in calculating minimum wage for that wage period.

The monetary cap on the requirement of employers recording the total number of hours worked by employees will also be revised to \$14,100 per month with effect from 1 May 2017.

For details about SMW, please refer to SMW reference guidelines published by the Labour Department. 24-hour enquiry hotline : 2717 1771 (handled by "1823" Labour Department's homepage : [www.labour.gov.hk](http://www.labour.gov.hk))



香港中華廠商聯合會

The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

# 超值優質的 廣告宣傳平台

廠商會《會員月報》(CMA Monthly Bulletin)自2009年起出版，隨著內容及設計不斷革新，獲得讀者們正面的評價。現時月報除郵寄至全體逾3,700家會員企業外，更進一步擴闊至全港立法會議員、區議會議員、各大專院校，以及逾1,000家友好商會等，將讀者層面及數量作大幅提升。月報設有多款廣告位置，為會員企業提供更多宣傳及推廣業務的有效渠道，而有關廣告收益，將投放於月報的製作上，從而提升月報的質素。



## 《會員月報》CMA Monthly Bulletin 廣告位置及價目詳情

舊客戶可享  
額外10%折扣優惠

廣告位置	每期收費	一次性訂購3個月 (共3期)收費	一次性訂購半年 (共6期)收費	一次性訂購一年 (共12期)收費
封面及封底橫條 (如需本會設計及排版另加HK\$1,000)	HK\$2,000	可享8折優惠 合共HK\$4,800	可享8折優惠 合共HK\$9,600	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$12,000
內頁橫條 (如需本會設計及排版另加HK\$1,000)	HK\$1,500	可享8折優惠 合共HK\$3,600	可享8折優惠 合共HK\$7,200	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$9,000
內頁全版 (如需本會設計及排版另加HK\$2,000)	HK\$6,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$9,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$18,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$36,000
內頁半版 (如需本會設計及排版另加HK\$1,500)	HK\$3,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$4,500	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$9,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$18,000
封底全版 (如需本會設計及排版另加HK\$2,000)	HK\$8,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$12,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$24,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$48,000
專輯廣告(只限內頁全版) (包括專人撰稿、攝影及排版)	HK\$8,000	可享8折優惠 合共HK\$12,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$24,000	可享半價優惠 合共HK\$48,000
其他：附寄服務	HK\$8,000	/	/	/

註：如上述廣告價目有所更改，將不作另行通知，請留意本會最新廣告價目表。  
查詢電話：2542 5764 (Mandy Wong) / 2542 8610 (Austin Chan)。



香港中華廠商聯合會 The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

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