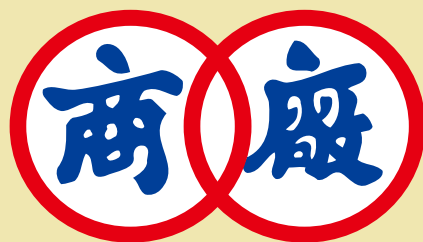


香港中華廠商聯合會
The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong



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**The Chinese Manufacturers'
Association of Hong Kong**

中華人民共和國成立75周年 商廠 香港中華廠商聯合會90周年誌慶

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PRC AND THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CMA



前言 Preface

「流金韶華」——這四個字蘊含了時光的珍貴與歲月的輝煌。我們選擇它作為本紀念冊的主題，旨在捕捉香港中華廠商聯合會（廠商會）90載歷程中閃耀的瞬間與珍貴的成就。在這段歲月裡，我們始終秉持「工業救國、實業報國、科技興國」的精神，推動業界為國家和社會作出貢獻。

想像一下，廠商會的歷史如同金子在陽光下流淌，閃爍着堅毅與創新的光芒。韶華，不僅指美好的時光，更象徵着我們在這段歲月中所積累的智慧與經驗，成就了我們的使命。

本紀念冊旨在勾勒出一幅立體的畫卷，展現廠商會與香港共同成長的軌跡。透過文字與圖片，我們希望喚起讀者對過往的追憶，激發對未來的無限展望。

這不僅是一本回顧歷史的典籍，更是一份傳承精神的見證。適逢中華人民共和國成立75周年，願這本紀念冊能夠啟發後人，延續我們愛國的情懷，以「科技興國」在新時代中譜寫更輝煌的篇章。

Golden Moments to Remember (流金韶華) encapsulates the preciousness and grandeur of time as an ingredient of growth and progress. We have chosen this theme for our commemorative book to capture the radiant moments and invaluable achievements of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong (the CMA) over the past 90 years. Throughout these decades, we have steadfastly upheld the spirit of **empowering our country with industrial power, entrepreneurship, and technology**, uniting industries to contribute to our nation and society.

Like brilliant rays of sunshine, the CMA's history shines with perseverance and innovation, reflecting the wisdom and experience that we have cultivated through the decades.

This commemorative publication is a testament to the parallel growth of the CMA and Hong Kong. Through a tapestry of historical images and narratives, we invite our readers to fondly revisit the past while drawing inspiration for the future.

More than just a historical record, this book stands as a living legacy of the CMA's enduring contributions. As we commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, it is our fervent hope that these pages will inspire future generations to continue our ideals, especially under the vision of supporting our country through technology, as they author their own remarkable chapters in the exciting eras that lie ahead.

As we turn these pages together, let us celebrate our shared journey, honour our collective achievements, and look forward to the golden moments yet to come.

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President's Message



光陰似箭，歲月如梭。香港中華廠商聯合會（廠商會）自1934年成立以來，已走過了90個春秋。「流金韶華」，正是對這段珍貴時光最貼切的描述。在這近一個世紀的歲月裡，我們始終秉持「工業救國、實業報國、科技興國」的精神，見證並參與了香港從小漁港到新興工業化地區、以至國際金融中心的蛻變，為國家和香港的繁榮發展譜寫了一曲曲動人的華章。

回首創會之初，一群懷抱「工業救國」理想的愛國工業家，在風雨飄搖的年代凝聚華商力量，共同開拓國際市場。這段艱辛卻充滿希望的歲月，猶如初升的朝陽，預示着香港工業輝煌未來的到來。從最初的11名會員，發展到今天擁有3,000間會員企業，廠商會的成長見證了香港工業的黃金時代。

在這段流金歲月中，香港工業的發展並非一帆風順。我們曾經歷過二戰洗禮、日佔時期、韓戰禁運、西方國家針對性的保護主義等諸多挑戰。然而，憑藉獅子山精神和靈活創新的思維，香港廠商不僅成功跨越這些障礙，更在1970年代成為全球供應鏈的重要一環，創造了令人讚嘆的經濟奇跡。「香港製造」的金漆招牌在國際舞台上熠熠生輝，成為了這個時期最璀璨的篇章。

1978年，國家實施「改革開放」政策，為香港工業發展掀開了嶄新的一頁。廠商會率先響應國家號召，踐行「實業報國」的理念，鼓勵會員到內地投資設廠。這段歲月，猶如甘霖澆灌沃土，香港與內地攜手共進，共同譜寫了經濟騰飛的華彩樂章。

站在90周年的里程碑上，我們深感自豪，更滿懷信心。當前，香港正處於全力「拼經濟、拼發展」的重要時刻。「十四五規劃」和國家主席習近平所提出的「新質生產力」戰略賦予了香港新的角色和使命。面對更廣闊的新機遇，廠商會將繼續秉持「科技興國」的理念，推動新型工業化、科技商品化和綠色低碳發展。同時，我們將利用自身在品牌發展及推廣、檢測認證、標準建設等方面的經驗，以及全球網絡，為國家高質量發展和高水平對外開放作出更大貢獻。

去年9月，廠商會組織北京訪問團，承蒙中央港澳工作辦公室主任、國務院港澳事務辦公室主任夏寶龍於百忙中撥冗接見。他建議製作一部紀念冊，紀錄廠商會90年來與香港、與國家風雨同舟、休戚與共的光輝歷程。我們銘記於心並積極落實，最終促成了本紀念冊的誕生。


透過本冊展示的珍貴歷史圖片和文檔，我們希望社會各界能夠重溫這段流金韶華，

感受香港工業的輝煌歲月，以及香港積極為國家發展貢獻的拳拳之心。讓我們共同講好廠商會的故事，講好香港的故事，將這段寶貴的歷史傳承下去。

在這個重要的里程碑上，我們衷心感謝特區政府和社會各界長期以來的鼎力支持。特別是政府在制定工業政策和提供資源方面的努力，為香港工業的發展創造了有利環境。我們也深深感激各界人士的信任和合作，使廠商會能夠在服務會員和推動香港經濟發展方面取得顯著成就。

我們亦非常榮幸地收到了眾多中央和特區政府官員的祝福。這些肯定和鼓勵，更加堅定了我們為香港工業發展努力奮鬥的決心。我們將繼續發揮橋樑作用，團結會員，服務社會，為香港和國家的繁榮發展貢獻力量。

讓我們攜手並進，在這片沃土上再創輝煌，讓香港工業流金韶華的光芒永續閃耀！



盧金榮博士 BBS JP
香港中華廠商聯合會第43屆會長

How time flies! As we celebrate the 90th anniversary of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong (the CMA), founded in 1934, we would like to take this occasion to recall the many golden moments to remember that inspired our creation. For almost a century, we have proudly upheld the spirit of empowering our country with industrial power, entrepreneurship, and technology. We have not only witnessed but also actively participated in Hong Kong's transformation from a humble fishing village to a newly-industrialised economy and now a well-recognised international financial centre. It has been an honour to be part of this remarkable chapter in the prosperity of both our nation and Hong Kong.

Our journey began with a few farsighted patriotic industrialists who had this noble idea of saving the country through industrial power. They managed to rally the Chinese business community during chaotic years and opened doors to international markets for them. Those stormy yet full-of-promise years were the first gleams of sunlight as the glorious future of Hong Kong industry was about to unfold. From an 11-member humble group, we have grown to encompass 3,000 member companies today—a testament to the golden age of Hong Kong industry.

Hong Kong's industrial development has faced many tribulations: World War II, the Japanese invasion, the Korean War embargo, and then targeted protectionism from certain Western countries. Nevertheless, equipped with the indestructible "Lion Rock spirit" and innovative thinking, Hong Kong manufacturers overcame these difficulties and emerged in the 1970s as one of the important players in the global supply chain, creating incredible economic miracles. The global brand of Made in Hong Kong is a shining testament to this remarkable journey.

Our country's policy of Reform and Opening-up was a fresh start for Hong Kong's industrial development. The CMA, embracing the ethos of serving the country through industrial power, encouraged members to invest in and establish factories in the Mainland. This period saw Hong Kong and the Mainland marching shoulder-to-shoulder, working hand-in-hand to create an unprecedented economic boom.

We will all remember the pride and self-confidence as we look into the future and mark our 90th anniversary. Hong Kong now stands at an important crossroads, with President Xi Jinping mapping out for us a new role and mission in the 14th Five-Year Plan and the new quality productive forces strategy. Facing broader opportunities, the CMA remains committed to facilitating national development through technology. We will champion new industrialisation, technology commercialisation, and green and low-carbon development. In an effort to reinforce the high-quality development of our nation and high-level opening up to the rest of the world, we will be driven by expertise in branding, marketing, testing, certification, standard setting, and global networking.

It was an honour to lead a delegation to Beijing in September 2023 and be warmly hosted by Mr Xia Baolong, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council. His suggestion to publish a commemorative book chronicling the remarkable 90-year journey of the CMA alongside Hong Kong and our nation finds reality in these pages.

Through this collection of precious historical pictures and documents, we invite you to revisit our shared history and to experience the golden years of Hong Kong industry and its dedication to contributing to national development. Join us to pass on these precious stories and glorious legacies of the CMA and Hong Kong to future generations.

At this historical moment, we are deeply grateful for the staunch support of the government and society towards the CMA. We are greatly thankful to the government for its efforts in crafting industrial policies and investments that foster a conducive environment for Hong Kong's industrial development. We are also profoundly grateful to the general public for the trust and cooperation you have given us, enabling the CMA to achieve this remarkable success in serving our members and promoting Hong Kong's economic growth.

We are deeply honoured by the tremendous support received from the Central authorities and Hong Kong government officials. Their encouragement further strengthened our determination to promote Hong Kong's industrial development. We pledge to continue serving as a bridge between the industry and the authorities, uniting our members, serving society, and working for the prosperity and progress of Hong Kong and our nation.

Together, let us ensure that Hong Kong industry continue to shine brightly, illuminating the path to an even more prosperous future!



Dr Wingco Lo, BBS JP
The 43rd President,
The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

獻辭 Congratulatory Messages





我的書架上一直放着一本 1985 年出版、400 頁的精裝書，書名是《香港工業之成長》，作者是莊重文先生。莊先生自 1953 年起加入香港中華廠商聯合會，1968 年起連任三屆會長。書中的文字和圖片，詳細記錄了「香港工業與社會經濟之滄桑巨變」。

八十年代至今，香港工業界繼續掌握中國內地全面深化改革帶來的機遇，不僅在內地擴大生產，更達成大面積轉型和大幅度升級，發展出香港本地從來沒有的新產業，「在香港製造」的產品，發展成為「由香港在內地製造」，這成功模式更不斷在世界各地複製，香港廠家的生產線和產品至今遍布全球，廠商會也隨之壯大發展，會員和會務規模遠超想像。

廠商會成立 90 年來，一直為會員權益，為香港工業的擴張不遺餘力。我衷心祝賀廠商會 90 周年大慶，並希望香港的廠家在廠商會的帶領和統籌下，「苟日新，日日新，又日新」，用好國家進一步全面深化改革的大勢，為香港工業新一輪的轉型升級和壯大，繼續貢獻力量。

全國政協副主席
梁振英



欣逢香港中華廠商聯合會（廠商會）創會九十周年，謹此致賀。

廠商會自一九三四年成立以來，一直出心獻力，推動香港經濟發展，並帶領本地工商界捉緊各種機遇、應對不同挑戰，而且擔當業界與政府的溝通橋樑，協助我們制訂最適合本港企業的措施，實在貢獻良多。

廠商會的工作深得大眾認同。其舉辦的香港工展會是歷史悠久的展銷平台，能有效推廣香港產品及推動香港多個行業的發展，早已成為本地一年一度的盛事，深受市民歡迎。廠商會多年來亦在內地和海外舉辦不同活動，協助香港業界拓展市場，成績有目共睹。

自《香港國安法》和《維護國家安全條例》實行後，香港已迎來由治及興的新時代，我們可全力「拼經濟 謀發展 惠民生添幸福」。

政府會帶領香港發揮「背靠祖國、聯通世界」的獨特優勢，好好把握國家發展戰略帶來的機遇。我們會鞏固和提升香港「八大中心」的地位，在粵港澳大灣區建設和「一帶一路」倡議中盡展所長，並會全力響應國家的戰略重點，加快發展新質生產力。

廠商會向來是政府的重要合作伙伴。我深信該會在香港繁榮發展的道路上，定會繼續擔當重任，助力本地企業更好地融入國家發展大局。

祝願廠商會邁向百年之路更見輝煌，與香港一同再創高峯。

香港特別行政區
行政長官李家超



My warmest congratulations to the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong (the CMA) on its 90th anniversary.

Since its establishment in 1934, the association has made valuable contributions towards promoting Hong Kong's economic development, leading the local industrial and commercial community to grasp opportunities and overcome challenges. It has also served as a bridge between the industry and the Government, helping the administration formulate measures that best suit Hong Kong enterprises.

The CMA's efforts are well recognised by the community. The long-established Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo is an annual mega event popular with the public. It is also an effective platform to promote Hong Kong products and drive the development of Hong Kong industries. Over the years, the CMA has organised various activities in the Mainland and overseas to help local businesses expand, and its achievements are evident to all.

Since the implementation of the Hong Kong National Security Law and the Safeguarding National Security Ordinance, Hong Kong has ushered in a new era, advancing from stability to prosperity. We can now focus fully on building a vibrant economy for a caring community.

The Government will lead Hong Kong to capitalise on our unique advantage of enjoying strong support of the Motherland and being closely connected to the world, and seize the opportunities brought about by the national development strategies. We will reinforce and enhance Hong Kong's "eight centres" positioning in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Belt and Road Initiative. We will also respond in full force to the country's emphasis on the development of new quality productive forces.

The CMA has always been an important partner of the Government and I am confident that it will continue to play a vital role in Hong Kong's journey to prosperity, and help our enterprises better integrate into national development.

I wish the CMA every success on the way to its centennial, and to reach new heights together with Hong Kong.



(John KC LEE)
Chief Executive

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

热烈祝贺

香港中华厂商联合会成立 90 周年

九秩商海领航
同心共创辉煌

中华海外联谊会
2024 年 8 月 26 日

香港中華廠商聯合會九十周年志慶

同心同德九十載
奮楫揚帆新征程

中華全國工商業聯合會敬賀

廠商開新局

子清書 甲辰秋



九秩啟華章



祝賀廠商會



行政會議非官守議員召集人葉劉淑儀議員
大紫荊勳賢 GBS JP
The Hon Mrs Regina Ip Lau Suk-ye
GBM GBS JP
The Convenor of the Non-official Members of
the Executive Council



全國人民代表大會常務委員會委員李慧琼小姐 GBS JP
The Hon Starry Lee Wai-king
GBS JP
Member of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress



財政司司長陳茂波先生
大紫荊勳賢 GBS MH JP
The Hon Paul Chan Mo-po
GBM GBS MH JP
The Financial Secretary



香港特別行政區行政長官李家超先生
大紫荊勳賢 SBS PDSM PMSM
The Hon John Lee Ka-chiu
GBM SBS PDSM PMSM
The Chief Executive, the HKSAR



商務及經濟發展局局長丘應樺先生 JP
The Hon Algernon Yau JP
Secretary for Commerce and
Economic Development



保安局局長鄧炳強先生 GBS PDSM JP
The Hon Tang Ping-keung GBS PDSM JP
Secretary for Security



政制及內地事務局局長曾國衛先生 GBS IDSM JP
The Hon Erick Tsang Kwok-wai GBS IDSM JP
Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs



律政司副司長張國鈞先生 SBS JP
The Hon Cheung Kwok-kwan SBS JP
Deputy Secretary for Justice



政務司副司長卓永興先生 GBS JP
The Hon Cheuk Wing-hing GBS JP
Deputy Chief Secretary for Administration



成立九十周年



政務司司長陳國基先生
GBS IDSM JP
The Hon Chan Kwok-ki
GBS IDSM JP
The Chief Secretary for Administration



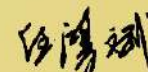
律政司司長林定國先生
SBS SC JP
The Hon Paul Lam Ting-kiwok
SBS SC JP
The Secretary for Justice



立法會主席梁君彥議員
大紫荊勳章 GBS JP
The Hon Andrew Leung Kwan-yuen
GBM GBS JP
The President of the Legislative Council



中國國際貿易促進委員會會長任鴻斌先生
Ren Hongbin
Chairman of the China Council for the
Promotion of International Trade



財政司副司長黃偉綸先生 GBS JP
The Hon Michael Wong Wai-lun GBS JP
Deputy Financial Secretary



文化體育及旅遊局局長楊潤雄先生 GBS JP
The Hon Kevin Yeung Yun-hung GBS JP
Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism



財經事務及庫務局局長許正宇先生 GBS JP
The Hon Christopher Hui Ching-yu GBS JP
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury



環境及生態局局長謝展寰先生 BBS JP
The Hon Tse Chin-wan BBS JP
Secretary for Environment and Ecology



運輸及物流局局長林世雄先生 GBS JP
The Hon Lam Sai-hung GBS JP
Secretary for Transport and Logistics





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The Hon Bernadette Linn Hon-ho JP
Secretary for Development



房屋局局長何永賢女士 JP
The Hon Winnie Ho JP
Secretary for Housing



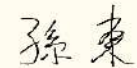
公務員事務局局長楊何蓓茵女士 JP
The Hon Mrs Ingrid Yeung Ho Poi-yan JP
Secretary for the Civil Service



教育局局長蔡若蓮博士 JP
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Secretary for Education



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Prof the Hon Sun Dong JP
Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry



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Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs



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Commissioner of Police



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Mr Woo Ying-ming SBS CSDSM
Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption



審計署署長林智達教授 JP
Prof Nelson Lam JP
Director of Audit



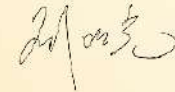
海關關長何珮珊女士 CDSM
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Commissioner of Customs and Excise



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Mr Ivan Lee Kwok-bun JP
Commissioner for Innovation and Technology



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Director-General of Trade and Industry



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大紫荊勳賢 GBS BBS JP
Dr Jonathan Choi Koon-shum GBM GBS BBS JP
Chairman, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce



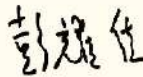
香港貿易發展局主席林建岳博士 大紫荊勳賢 GBS
Dr the Hon Lam Kin-ngok, Peter GBM GBS
Chairman of the Hong Kong
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香港生產力促進局主席陳祖恒議員
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Chairman of the Hong Kong
Productivity Council



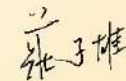
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Dr Pang Yiu-kai GBS JP
Chairman of the
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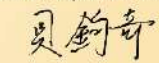
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Chairman, the Hong Kong General
Chamber of Commerce



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Chairman, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries



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SBS BBS MH
Mr Pui Kwan Kay SBS BBS MH
President, the Hong Kong Chinese
Importers' & Exporters' Association



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Dr Dennis Ng W.P. SBS BBS MH
Chairman of Advisory Board,
Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation



香港僱主聯合會主席鄺永銓先生
Mr Wilson Kwong
Chairman, the Employers' Federation of
Hong Kong



香港地產建設商會會長簡基富先生 SBS JP
Mr Keith Kerr SBS JP
President, the Real Estate
Developers Association of Hong Kong



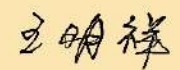
澳門中華總商會會長崔世昌先生
Mr Chui Sai Cheong
President,
the Macao Chamber of Commerce



澳門廠商聯合會會長崔焜林先生
Mr Chui Yuk Lum
President,
the Industrial Association of Macau



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Mr Wang Ming-hsiang
Director, the Taiwan Chamber of
Commerce and Industry



歷屆會長芳名錄

List of Past Presidents

1934 - 1987

屆期 Presidential Term	年份 Year	姓名 Name
第 1 至 6 屆 1st to 6th	1934 - 1946	葉蘭泉 Mr Ip Lan Chuen
第 7 至 10 屆 7th to 10th	1946 - 1954	岑載華 Mr Shum Choy Wah
第 11 屆 11th	1954 - 1956	許岳 Mr Hui Ngok
第 12 屆 12th	1956 - 1958	黃克競 CBE Hon LLD HK Dr Haking Wong, CBE Hon LLD HK
第 13 至 14 屆 13th to 14th	1958 - 1962	朱石麟 Mr Chu Shek Lun
第 15 至 16 屆 15th to 16th	1962 - 1966	黃篤修 Mr Wong Tok Sau
第 17 屆 17th	1966 - 1968	蔡章閣 太平紳士 Mr C K Choi, JP
第 18 至 20 屆 18th to 20th	1968 - 1974	莊重文 LLD LHD Dr C W Chuang, LLD LHD
第 21 屆 21st	1974 - 1976	洪祥佩 太平紳士 Mr Hung Cheung Pui, JP
第 22 屆 22nd	1976 - 1978	黃篤修 Mr Wong Tok Sau
第 23 至 25 屆 23rd to 25th	1979 - 1985	倪少傑 SBS OBE 太平紳士 Mr Ngai Shiu Kit, SBS OBE JP
第 26 屆 26th	1985 - 1987	朱祖涵 Mr C H Chu, Lawrence

1987 - 2023

屆期 Presidential Term	年份 Year	姓名 Name
第 27 屆 27th	1987 - 1989	司徒輝 Mr Seto Fai
第 28 屆 28th	1989 - 1991	朱祖涵 Mr C H Chu, Lawrence
第 29 至 32 屆 29th to 32nd	1991 - 1999	梁欽榮 SBS MBE 太平紳士 Mr Herbert Liang, SBS MBE JP
第 33 至 34 屆 33rd to 34th	1999 - 2003	陳永棋 GBM GBS OBE 太平紳士 The Hon Chan Wing Kee, GBM GBS OBE JP
第 35 屆 35th	2004 - 2005	楊孫西 GBM GBS SBS 太平紳士 Dr the Hon Yu Sun Say, Jose, GBM GBS SBS JP
第 36 屆 36th	2006 - 2007	洪克協 Mr Hung H H, Peter
第 37 屆 37th	2008 - 2009	尹德勝 SBS BBS 太平紳士 Mr Yin T S, Paul, SBS BBS JP
第 38 屆 38th	2010 - 2011	黃友嘉 GBS BBS 太平紳士 Dr Wong Y K, David, GBS BBS JP
第 39 屆 39th	2012 - 2014	施榮懷 BBS 太平紳士 Mr Irons Sze, BBS JP
第 40 屆 40th	2015 - 2017	李秀恒 GBS 太平紳士 Dr Li S H, Eddy, GBS JP
第 41 屆 41st	2018 - 2020	吳宏斌 SBS BBS MH Dr Ng Wang Pun, Dennis, SBS BBS MH
第 42 屆 42nd	2021 - 2023	史立德 SBS BBS MH 太平紳士 Dr Shi Lop Tak, Allen, SBS BBS MH JP

第 43 屆會董會

The 43rd General Committee

永遠名譽會長 Permanent Honorary Presidents



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Herbert Liang,
SBS MBE JP



陳永棋 GBM GBS OBE 太平紳士
The Hon Chan Wing Kee,
GBM GBS OBE JP



楊孫西博士 GBM GBS SBS 太平紳士
Dr the Hon Yu Sun Say, Jose,
GBM GBS SBS JP



洪克協
Hung H H, Peter



尹德勝 SBS BBS 太平紳士
Yin T S, Paul,
SBS BBS JP



黃友嘉博士 GBS BBS 太平紳士
Dr Wong Y K, David,
GBS BBS JP



施榮懷 BBS 太平紳士
Irons Sze,
BBS JP



吳宏斌博士 SBS BBS MH
Dr Ng Wang Pun, Dennis,
SBS BBS MH



史立德博士 SBS BBS MH 太平紳士
Dr Shi Lop Tak, Allen,
SBS BBS MH JP

會長 President



盧金榮博士 BBS 太平紳士
Dr Wingco Lo,
BBS JP

立法會代表 Legislative Council Representative



吳永嘉議員 BBS 太平紳士
The Hon Ng Wing Ka, Jimmy,
BBS JP

常務副會長 Executive Vice President



馬介欽博士 BBS
Dr Ma Kai Yum,
BBS

副會長 Vice Presidents



黃家和 BBS 太平紳士
Wong Ka Wo, Simon,
BBS JP



吳國安
Ng Kwok On, Dennis



梁兆賢
Leung Siu Yin, Jackson



陳家偉 MH
Chan K W, Calvin,
MH



駱百強
Lok Pak Keung, Robert



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Ivan Sze,
BBS JP



莊家彬 太平紳士
Chuang Ka Pun, Albert,
JP



黃偉鴻博士
Dr Wong Wai Hung, Ellis

第 43 屆會董會

The 43rd General Committee

名譽會長 Honorary Presidents

包陪慶教授 SBS
Prof Anna Pao Sohmen, SBS

周潤賞
Chow Yun Sheung

羅富昌 太平紳士
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鄭正訓 OBE 太平紳士
Cheng C H, Graham, OBE JP

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黃震博士
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Lin Fai Shat

羅志雄 MH
Lo Chi Hong, Charles, MH

倪錦輝 太平紳士
Ngai Kam Fai, Danny, JP

徐炳光博士
Dr Tsui Ping Kwong, Edward

陳鴻基博士 MBE 太平紳士
Dr Chan H K, Michael, MBE JP

盧文端博士 GBM GBS SBS BBS 太平紳士
Dr the Hon Lo Man Tuen, GBM GBS SBS BBS JP

呂明華博士 Ph.D. SBS 太平紳士
Dr Lui Ming Wah, Ph.D. SBS JP

林大輝博士 GBS SBS BBS 太平紳士
Dr Lam Tai Fai, GBS SBS BBS JP

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Dr Tai Chak Leung, Tony, Ph.D.

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Dr Chiu C B, DBA(Hon) MBE JP

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蔡宏豪
Choi W H, Patrick

顏吳餘英博士 MH 太平紳士
Dr Ngan Ng Yu Ying, Katherine, MH JP

葉志光博士
Dr Yip Chi Kwong

雷振範
Lui Chun Fan

常務會董 Executive Committee Members

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The Hon Ng Wing Ka, Jimmy, BBS JP

楊華勇 太平紳士
Johnny Yu, JP

李世傑
Eric Lee

吳長勝
Ng Cheung Shing

顏明潤
Jaclyn Ngan

劉智穎
Lau Chi Wing

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Hsu Tsun Fai, Marvin, JP

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Ng Ching Wun

楊志雄 MH
Yeung Chi Hung, Johnny, MH

林凱章 太平紳士
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Leung Yat Cheong

梁承傑
Leung Shing Kit, Vincent

劉文煒 BBS 太平紳士
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蔡志婷
Choy Chi Ting, Eva

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Lee Jai Ying, JP

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Tang To, MH

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Sun Yung Liang, Warren

蔡承偉
Tsoi Shing Wai

王象志
Wong Cheung Chi, Thomas

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Li K W, Johnny

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Wu Wing Kui, Shirley

李慧芬
Lee Wai Fun, Stella

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Dr Lau Kin Wah, Kevin, MH JP

羅永邦
Ben Lo

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楊莉瑤
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張呈峰 Cheung Ching Fung	吳懿容 Susanna Ng	鄭文彪 Cheng Man Piu, Francis	陳耀雄 MH Chan Yiu Hung, Jimmy, MH	李惠中 Lee Wai Chung, Charlie
陳偉文 Chan Wai Man, Raymond	周維正 Chow Vee Tsung, Oscar	劉相尚 Liu Siong Song	周紹榮 Joseph Chow	王樂得 太平紳士 Wong Lok Tak, Luther, JP
張壽文 Chang Sau Man, Stephen	吳為棉 Ngo Wai Min	查毅超博士 SBS BBS 太平紳士 Dr Chai Ngai Chiu, Sunny, SBS BBS JP	鄧錦添博士 Dr Tang Kam Tim	洪明基 Marvin Hung
陳長有 (曉暉) 博士 Dr Chan Cheung Yau, Victor	林潑 BBS Lam Lo, BBS	王曼源 Wong Man Yuen	黃詩岸 Caroline Ho Wong	倫達基 Lun Tat Kei, Herbert
賴偉星 Wilson Lai	錢耀棠 Chin Yiu Tong	李國明 Wilfred Li	梁麟博士 BBS MH Dr Leung Lun, BBS MH	何偉權博士 Dr Ho Wai Kuen, Ken
李錦雄 Lee Kam Hung, Arthur	林蘭詩 Lin Nan Sze, Alida	陳偉 Chan Wai, Lawrence	潘慶基 Peter Poon	張永鴻 Cheung Wing Hung, Philip
顏明秀 Ngan Ming Sau, Candy	胡子岐 Wu Tsz Kei, Gary	吳家榮博士 Dr Ng Ka Wing	余瓊峰 Shea King Fung, Kevin	梁湘東 Thomas Leung
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王淑筠 MH Diana Wong MH	黃友輝 Wong Yau Fai	施清咸博士 Dr Shih Ching Hsien, Terence	馬楚力 Ma Cho Lik, Alex	吳碧君 Ng Bik Kwan, Jennifer
黃繼雄 Wong Kai Hung, Kelvin	王偉樑 Wong Wai Leung, Desmond	龐超胎 Pong Chiu Yee, Dario	傅承蔭 Fu Sing Yam, William	陳曦齡醫生 Dr Chan Hei Ling, Helen
莫慕潔博士 Dr Mok Mo Kit, Daisy	柯家洋 Kevin Orr	高麗芳 Ko Lai Fong, Rose	林志強 Lam Chi Keung, Ricky	陳婉華 Eva Chan
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鄧立本 Tang Lap Pun, Harry	雷鴻仁 Lui Hung Yen	呂樂偉 Lui Lok Wai	劉培傑 Lau Pui Kit, Eric	史吳洺 Shi Ho Ming, Kenneth
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第 43 屆會董會

The 43rd General Committee

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Lam Kai Ming, Samuel

彭顯璋
Pang Hin Cheung, Peter

羅永順 MH
Lo Wing Shun, Andrew, MH

徐秀夫
Samuel S F Hsu

黃允昭
Wong, Ignatius Wan Chiu

周偉偉
Chow Wai Wai, John

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Kwok Chun Wah, SBS BBS MH JP

鍾國斌
Chung Kwok Pan, Felix

初維民
Chu Weiman

陳小玲 SBS BBS MH 太平紳士
Cecilia Chen, SBS BBS MH JP

孫啟烈教授 BBS 太平紳士
Prof Sun Kai Lit, Cliff, BBS JP

譚炳立博士 MH
Dr Tam P L, Banny, MH

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Kwan Yat Hong, Cornel

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Lam Shu Chit, GBM GBS

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Vitus Kin Szeto

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Steve H W Lau, SBS BBS JP

黎其方
Ronald Lye

許章榮博士
Dr David Hui

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主席 Chairlady

吳柳詠
Wendy Lau

青年委員會

Youth Committee

主席 Chairman

史昊洛
Shi Ho Ming, Kenneth

行業委員會召集人

Convenors of Industrial Committees

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莊裕坤 曾維
Chong Yue Kwan, Jerry Tsang Wai

進出口貿易及物流相關委員會 Import, Export Trades & Logistics

羅德深
Sam Lo

創科及新經濟產業委員會 Innovation Technology and New Economy

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Lam Hon Yuen

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Cheung Yick Lun, Alan, MH

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郭志成
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李澤民
Lee Chak Man

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Pharmaceuticals & Medical Supplies

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Wong Kam Lun

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Catering Services

楊振年
Yeung Chun Nin

汽車、船隻及載具製造業委員會
Automobiles, Vessels & Vehicles

彭華
Pang Wah

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溫國揚
Wan Kwok Yeung, John

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Fung Kin Fai, Ken

通用機械製造業委員會
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Ko Hiu Chuen, Samson

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William Sun

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Watches & Clocks

林煒曜
Lam Wai Yiu, Jackson

金融及保險業委員會
Financial & Insurance Services

莊芳毅
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Personal Care

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Chan Yu





鑄造工業輝煌 奠基實業興國

Forging Industrial Glory for the Prosperous Nation

實業興邦，科技強國，乃民族復興之道。廠商會在國家建設的征程中從未缺席；90年來，廠商會見證並參與了香港由「工業化」、工業外移、轉型然後又重回「新型工業化」的每個階段，並懷着振興國家的熱忱，與時俱進，因應世界潮流和科技的演變和國家的需要，靈活應對香港產業布局的調整。廠商會不斷創新和擴展服務，矢志不渝地為「香港工業」薪火永續而努力，同時以實際行動為國家夯實實體經濟根基、為建設社會主義現代化貢獻新力量。

The advancement of industry and the enhancement of technology are the cornerstones of national strength and rejuvenation. The CMA, driven by an unwavering patriotic spirit, has never been absent from the journey of national development. For nine decades, the CMA has not merely witnessed but actively shaped Hong Kong's industrial evolution. From the initial wave of industrialisation to the subsequent relocation of industries, through periods of transformation, and now spearheading the new era of advanced industrialisation, the association has always been at the forefront of every critical phase. In response to global trends, technological advancements, national priorities, and the evolving landscape of Hong Kong's industrial sector, the CMA continues to expand its services. This commitment not only supports Hong Kong industry in achieving sustainable success but also strengthens the foundation of the real economy, thereby contributing to the construction of a modern socialist society.

推動華資工業 茁壯成長

Nurturing the Growth of Chinese-capital Industries

早在 20 世紀初，香港憑藉優越的地理位置和自由貿易港優勢，吸引本地和內地華人、海外華僑，以及洋人投資發展工業。當年，廠商會成立的宗旨，是團結華商力量，共同克服內外挑戰、提升產品質素，並開拓銷路，對香港工業騰飛發展起了重要的推動作用，並為香港「實業報國」奠定了基礎。

Since the early 20th century, Hong Kong's unique geographical location and free trade port status have attracted investments from local and Mainland Chinese, overseas Chinese communities, and foreign investors in the pursuit of its industrial development. The establishment of the CMA was driven by the mission to unite Chinese manufacturers, empowering them to collectively overcome internal and external challenges, enhance product quality, and explore markets. This initiative played a pivotal role in Hong Kong's industrial boom and laid the foundation for the city's contribution to the nation through industrial strength.



廠商會創會會長葉蘭泉
Mr Ip Lan Chuen,
the first CMA President

1930 年代，華資工業面對內地提高關稅、白銀供應短缺、世界經濟不景氣等嚴峻考驗，促使一批華人工業家成立廠商會自救。下圖為廠商會創會籌備委員會成員。

In the 1930s, Chinese-capital industries faced various challenges, including increased customs duties in the Mainland, shortage of silver supply, and a global economic downturn. These challenges prompted a group of Chinese industrialists to establish the CMA to protect and promote the business interests of Chinese manufacturers. The picture below shows the members of the founding committee of the CMA.





在推動香港工業戰後復原的路途上，廠商會擔當了重要角色，包括在 1946 年成功爭取中國銀行批出 400 萬港元貸款，協助廠商復產；亦曾致函英國殖民事務部大臣李斯爵士（Rt. Hon. Lord Listowel）尋求援助。

The CMA played an important role in promoting the post-war recovery of Hong Kong industry. These efforts included successfully obtaining a loan of HK\$4 million from the Bank of China in 1946 to assist manufacturers in resuming production. The CMA also wrote a letter to Sir Rt. Hon. Lord Listowel, Minister of State for the Colonial Affairs to seek assistance.



美國在二戰後大力扶植日本工業，對香港產品構成威脅。廠商會於 1948 年帶頭成立「反對日本工業復興運動委員會」，團結海內外華商應對日本貨傾銷。

After the war, the CMA took the lead in establishing the Committee against Japan's Industrial Revival Movement in 1948 as a response to the United States' strong support for Japanese industries, which posed a threat to Hong Kong products. The committee purpose was to unite Chinese businesses across the globe against Japanese product dumping.

戰後香港工業面對中國內銷市場停頓和日貨競爭等挑戰，廠商會於是積極協助業界打開市場，在 1948 年至 1952 年期間，曾率領會員前赴英國、美國、荷蘭、新加坡、印尼和菲律賓等地參加展覽會和考察商機。

Hong Kong's post-war industry faced various challenges, such as the stagnation of the Mainland domestic market and competition from Japanese goods. The CMA actively assisted the industry in opening up new markets. From 1948 to 1952, the CMA led member companies to participate in exhibitions and explore business opportunities in the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

第二次世界大戰期間，廠商會訂立適用於戰爭時期的合約範本供港商採用，以保障業界權益。

During World War II, the CMA established standardised contract templates applicable to the wartime period for Hong Kong businesses to adopt, protecting the industry's rights and interests.



廠商會研究 挽救工業危機

將請當局協助設法打開銷場 擬租放棄權往各處市場觀察



本會為研究工業危機，特設研究小組，由會長及副會長主持，現正積極進行中。該小組之主要任務，在於研究目前工業之現狀，並尋求解決之方法。現已擬定研究計劃，分赴各埠考察，以期能早日解決工業危機。現已擬定研究計劃，分赴各埠考察，以期能早日解決工業危機。現已擬定研究計劃，分赴各埠考察，以期能早日解決工業危機。

新豐石版

2. 香港工業升級增值 貢獻國家所需

Upgrading Hong Kong Industry to Meet National Needs

廠商會不僅透過外訪考察推廣工業產品，還藉此觀摩各地先進的設備和管理方法，以提升香港工業的整體水平。早在 1947 年，廠商會便成立了專門委員會，審定會員出品的質量，又舉辦各類工業產品比賽，鼓勵港商持續創新。至 1970 年代末，廠商會更成立檢定中心，確保香港產品符合國際標準。近年，廠商會已成為「科技商品化」的重要推手，充份利用科技帶動「新型工業化」發展，加快培育「新質生產力」。

The CMA not only promotes Hong Kong's industrial products by organising overseas delegations but also seizes opportunities to learn about advanced equipment and management methods worldwide to raise the level of Hong Kong industry. As early as 1947, the CMA established a committee to review the quality of products produced by member companies and held industrial product competitions to encourage continuous innovation among Hong Kong businesses. In the late 1970s, CMA Testing was established to ensure that Hong Kong products meet international standards. In recent years, the CMA has become an important driver of technology commercialisation, leveraging technology to advance new industrialisation and accelerate the development of new quality productive forces.



1956 年，廠商會組織 47 人的考察團前往日本，學習當地先進的生產技術和購買最新的機器。

In 1956, the CMA organised a delegation of 47 people to Japan to learn about advanced production technology and purchase the latest machinery.



為鼓勵廠商加強產品研發和提升產品質素，由1950年代起，每年工展會都會嘉許優秀的新產品。圖為「第26屆工展會」的得獎產品。

To encourage manufacturers to strengthen product research and development (R&D) and quality, the CMA had recognised excellent new products at the HKBPE every year since the 1950s. The pictures show the winning products at the 26th HKBPE.



在1966年的「第24屆工展會」，震雄機器廠出品的螺旋式直接射膠機獲頒發「新出品獎狀」。At the 24th HKBPE in 1966, the spiral injection moulding machine developed by Chen Hsong Holdings was awarded the New Product Award Certificate.



由1968年起，廠商會與九龍青年商會合辦「香港工業最佳產品獎」。From 1968, the CMA and the Kowloon Junior Chamber of Commerce had jointly organised the Production of the Year competition.





1970 年首度舉辦「包裝星獎」，推動業界提升產品包裝的質素。

In 1970, the CMA held the first Packstar Awards, prompting the industry to improve the quality of product packaging.

在 1970 年首次舉辦「香港新產品比賽」。

In 1970, the CMA organised the first Hong Kong New Product Competition.



1981 年採用的「香港新產品獎」標誌。

The logo of the 1981 Hong Kong New Product Award.



由 1989 年開始，廠商會獲政府委任籌辦「香港工商業獎 — 設備及機械設計」，每年嘉許在新技術和設備應用方面有傑出表現的企業。Since 1989, the CMA has been appointed by the government to organise the Hong Kong Awards for Industries: Equipment and Machinery Design. The award recognises enterprises that demonstrate outstanding performance in product innovation, quality improvement, and technological advancement each year.



廠商會檢定中心先後在 2006 年及 2009 年在上海及深圳成立實驗室和辦事處，把香港檢測及認證業的優勢延展至內地。

CMA Testing set up laboratories and offices in Shanghai and Shenzhen in 2006 and 2009 respectively to extend Hong Kong's strengths in the testing and certification industry to the Mainland.

1979 年成立的檢定中心，協助港商應對國際市場日趨嚴格的产品檢測和認證要求，提高買家的信心。

Established in 1979, CMA Testing assists Hong Kong businesses in meeting the increasingly rigorous requirements for product testing and certification in the international market, which enhances buyers' confidence.





2024年4月，廠商會率先舉辦論壇，匯集業界探討如何發展「新質生產力」。
In April 2024, the CMA took the lead in organising a forum that brought together industry experts to explore ways to develop new quality productive forces.



廠商會於2024年6月20日舉行90周年誌慶暨2024行業聯歡晚宴，與300多名來自各行各業的會員共賀生辰，團結業界。

The CMA invited more than 300 members from various industries to its Industrial Dinner to celebrate its 90th birthday.



2020年，檢定中心在成立40周年之際進行品牌重塑，並在檢測認證的基礎上，發展科技商品化及綠色金融等新業務。

In 2020, on its 40th anniversary, CMA Testing rebranded and developed new services in areas such as technology commercialisation and green finance on the basis of testing and certification.

CMA 檢定中心分別於2021及2023年成立了科技商品化平台CMA+ TC Hub和中試轉化中心CMA+ PMC，提供一條龍服務，協助企業應用創新技術研發新產品。

CMA Testing established the CMA+ TC Hub, a technology commercialisation centre, in 2021 and the CMA+ Pilot Manufacturing Centre in 2023. These centres provide one-stop services to assist corporations in applying innovative technologies to develop new products.



CMA+ TC Hub的科技商品化業務發展迅速，2024年分別在上海及廣西設立據點，為內地產品「走出國門」提供服務。

The CMA+ TC Hub is growing rapidly. In 2024, it set up offices in Shanghai and Guangxi to provide technology commercialisation services for Mainland companies to explore international markets.

釋放創新能力， 以科技自強

Unleashing Innovative Potential

創新是驅動新發展動能的根本要素，企業賴之以榮、國家賴之以盛。

廠商會深知，傳統企業，尤其是中小企業，因資源有限，在實現轉型升級方面常面臨挑戰。因此，廠商會除積極促請政府推動「產、學、研」合作，以促進關鍵技術的突破之外，亦身體力行，其中 CMA 檢定中心於 2021 年成立「科技商品化」中心 CMA+，並於 2023 年進一步建立中試轉化中心 PMC。這些舉措充分利用商會的網絡和資源，以及中心數十年的專業經驗，為傳統企業和創新科技企業提供全方位的支持，涵蓋了研發場地、技術配對、測試、認證、碳審計、綠色金融、試產及市場推廣等服務。

在短短兩年內，中心已吸引多家企業進駐，涉及創新綠色技術、先進材料、健康科技及食品科技等多個領域。

Innovation and technology serve as fundamental drivers of new development momentum, empowering businesses to thrive and contributing to national prosperity.

The CMA acknowledges that traditional enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, often encounter significant challenges in achieving transformation and upgrading due to limited resources. To address this, the association actively advocates for government support while promoting collaboration among industry, academia, and research institutions to facilitate breakthroughs in key technologies. Furthermore, the CMA has taken decisive steps by establishing the Technology Commercialisation Centre CMA+ under CMA Testing in 2021 and subsequently launching the CMA+ TC Hub Pilot Transformation Centre (PMC) in 2023. These initiatives effectively leverage the association's extensive network, resources, and decades of professional expertise to provide comprehensive support to both traditional and innovative technology enterprises. Services offered include R&D facilities, technology matching, testing, certification, carbon auditing, green financing, pilot production, and marketing.

In just two years, CMA+ has successfully attracted a range of enterprises across diverse sectors, including innovative green technology, advanced materials, health technology, and food technology.



CMA+ 與床上用品品牌共同研發具有自潔免洗功能的環保寢具。
CMA+ collaborated with a local bedding brand to develop eco-friendly bedding products featuring self-cleaning and washing-free functions.



CMA 檢定中心協助傳統塑膠片材生產商實現科技商品化，推出透明抗菌口罩等一系列創新防疫產品。
CMA Testing has assisted a traditional plastics manufacturing company to commercialise its R&D outcomes, launching a series of anti-epidemic products.



CMA 檢定中心亦積極參與標準制定，引領區域內行業的未來。2022 年，為「噴灑消毒劑作空氣消毒及相關的流動負壓消毒室的相關行業」制訂了一套具世界級水平和參考性的新行業標準，助企業進軍國際。

CMA Testing also actively participates in the formulation of industry standards. In 2022, it established a set of industry standards for spraying disinfectants for air disinfection and related industries.

3. 捍衛權益 抵抗貿易保護主義

Defending Industry Rights and Combating Trade Protectionism

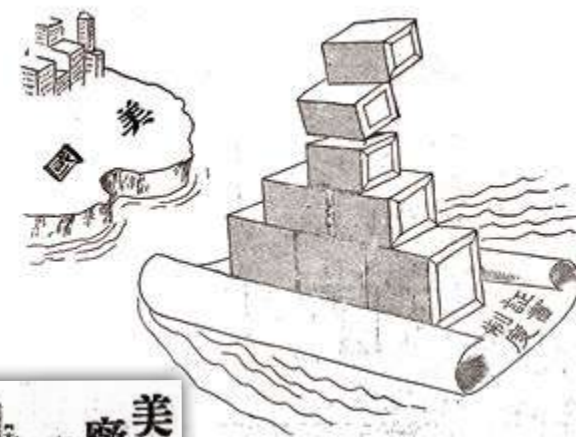
90年來，環球政治及經濟格局經歷了多次巨大變化，這對產品遠銷全球的香港工業及急速崛起的中國帶來很大衝擊。打從1950年代起，貿易保護主義此起彼伏，廠商會始終不遺餘力地捍衛「香港製造」及「中國製造」的權益，並協助業界應對市場環境轉變所帶來的挑戰。

Over the past 90 years, the global political and economic landscape has undergone numerous changes, significantly impacting Hong Kong's export-oriented manufacturing industry and the rise of our country. Since the 1950s, trade protectionism has been rampant. The CMA remains committed to defending the rights of both Made in Hong Kong products and Made in China products while assisting businesses in navigating the challenges posed by changing market dynamics.



1950年韓戰爆發，美國向中國實施「禁運」制裁，大大打擊香港的轉口貿易和工業。廠商會積極向美國交涉，最終美國推出了許可證制度，讓香港產品恢復輸美。

In 1950, the outbreak of the Korean War led to the United States imposing a trade embargo on Mainland China, which greatly affected Hong Kong's entrepot trade and industrial sector. The CMA actively negotiated with US authorities, who eventually introduced a licensing system that allowed Hong Kong companies to resume exports to the United States.





1950年代，港貨價廉物美深受英國消費者歡迎，卻遭當地廠商的無理攻擊，廠商會為此多次致函有關部門交涉。

In the 1950s, affordable and high-quality Hong Kong goods were well received by British consumers but were unjustly attacked by local manufacturers. The CMA submitted multiple written submissions to relevant authorities to address this issue.



英國在1960年代醞釀加入歐盟，業界恐令香港貨品進入英聯邦市場時失去普惠制待遇，廠商會遂派代表赴英請願。

In the 1960s, the industry feared that Hong Kong goods would lose the tariff reduction treatment of the Commonwealth's Generalised System of Preferences as the United Kingdom planned to join the European Union (EU). The CMA sent representatives to the United Kingdom to present this concern and petition on the industry's behalf.



香港紡織業在戰後發展迅速，但從1960年代開始，美國對香港紡織品實施配額制，在廠商會爭取下，配額得以平均分配給廠商和付貨人。The textile industry in Hong Kong experienced rapid development after World War II. However, in the 1960s, the United States started to impose import quotas on Hong Kong garments. With the CMA's efforts, these quotas were evenly distributed to manufacturers and shippers.



1967年，英國聯邦事務部大臣鮑登來港與廠商會等商會商討英國加入歐盟後，香港產品的待遇問題。1973年，英國正式加入歐盟，香港產品依然獲歐盟給予普惠制待遇。

In 1967, Mr Herbert Bowden, the then Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, visited Hong Kong to discuss the treatment of Hong Kong products after the United Kingdom's accession to the EU with local chambers of commerce, including the CMA. When the United Kingdom officially joined the EU in 1973, Hong Kong products continued to enjoy preferential treatment.



香港貨品在 1976 年獲美國給予特惠關稅待遇，美國商務部副領事前來廠商會向業界進行講解。

Hong Kong goods were granted preferential tariff treatment by the United States in 1976, and the Deputy Consul of the US Department of Commerce visited the CMA to explain the details of the agreement.



1991 年，美國首次對中國產品展開「301 調查」；廠商會聯同六大商會多次邀請美國參議員幕僚到香港及華南地區訪問，更到華盛頓進行遊說，甚至致函時任美國總統克林頓，爭取繼續給予中國最惠國待遇。

In 1991, the United States initiated the first "Section 301 investigation" into Chinese products. To secure a successful renewal of China's most-favoured-nation (MFN) status, the CMA, together with six other leading trade and business organisations, invited US congressional staffers to visit Hong Kong and southern China, organised a lobbying mission to Washington, and submitted a written appeal to then US President Bill Clinton.



自 1987 年起，歐盟和美國以撤除不公平貿易為借口，對香港企業提起多次訴訟，廠商會在內的十大工商機構組成反傾銷訴訟委員會，以協助香港中小企應對指控。

From 1987, the European Union and the United States initiated a number of lawsuits against Hong Kong corporations on the pretext of eliminating unfair trade practices. Ten major industrial and commercial organisations, including the CMA, formed the Committee on Anti-Dumping Proceedings to assist Hong Kong SMEs in responding to the allegations.



泰

國



1994年克林頓宣布無條件延長中國最惠國待遇一年。廠商會持續邀請美國國會議員幕僚訪港，以爭取美方一直維持對華待遇。

In 1994, the then US President Bill Clinton announced the unconditional extension of China's MFN status for one year. To seek for the United States' continued fair treatment of China, the CMA continued to invite the US congressional staff to visit Hong Kong.



2018年中美貿易摩擦再度爆發，廠商會密切注視其對香港的影響，並舉辦交流會探討港商應對之道。

Economic conflict between China and the United States resurged in 2018. The CMA, which has been closely monitoring its impact on Hong Kong, organised exchange sessions to explore ways for Hong Kong businesses to cope with Sino-US trade tensions.

2020年，美國要求香港製造的輸美產品更改產地來源標籤，廠商會發聲表示強烈反對，並支持特區政府向世界貿易組織提出仲裁，捍衛公平貿易的精神。

In 2020, the United States required all imported Hong Kong products to change their labels of origin. The CMA voiced strong opposition and supported the government in filing for arbitration with the World Trade Organisation to defend the spirit of fair trade.



4. 弘揚「香港製造」及 「香港品牌」

Promoting the Reputation of Made in Hong Kong and Hong Kong Brands

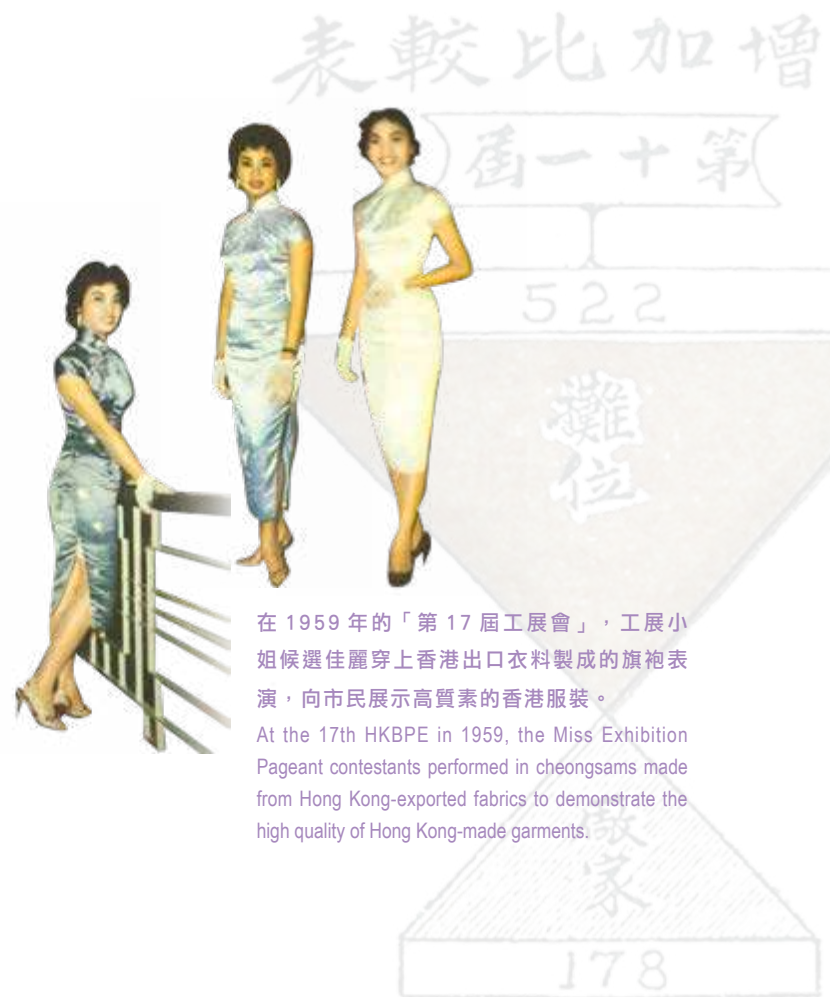
「香港製造」是香港人引以為傲的金漆招牌。廠商會在 1950 年代便發起「香港人用香港貨」運動，以提高港人對「港貨」的支持。踏入 21 世紀，廠商會鼓勵港商從加工貿易中升級，並牽頭成立香港品牌發展局，銳意將「香港品牌」打造成香港工業的新名片，提升香港企業在全球價值鏈中的地位。

Hong Kong people take pride in the shining emblem Made in Hong Kong. In the 1950s, the CMA initiated the Buy Hong Kong Products campaign to enhance local support for Hong Kong products. In the 21st century, the CMA has encouraged Hong Kong businesses to upgrade from the processing trade and took the lead in establishing the Hong Kong Brand Development Council (HKBDC) with the goal of transforming Hong Kong Brands into a symbol for Hong Kong industry, thereby elevating the status of Hong Kong enterprises in the global value chain.

本地貨，一樣辣。 This is the concerted effort Hongkong to promote the Colony's industry and it believes all Hongkong residents to use Hongkong products.
香港貨，一樣得。
香港人，香港貨。 Hongkong products are well-known for their standard of high quality at prices befitting every purse.
如雲錦，兩相依。
靚夾平，真講究。 Importers or exporters can be assured that Hongkong products with accompanying Certificate of origin will be admitted to all friendly countries.
香港貨，遍環球。

廠商會創作了一系列口號，向本地市民宣傳「香港製造」優點，鼓勵他們選用港貨。

The CMA created a series of slogans to promote the advantages of made-in-Hong Kong products to the public and to encourage local consumers to use Hong Kong products.



在 1959 年的「第 17 屆工展會」，工展小姐候選佳麗穿上香港出口衣料製成的旗袍表演，向市民展示高質素的香港服裝。

At the 17th HKBPE in 1959, the Miss Exhibition Pageant contestants performed in cheongsams made from Hong Kong-exported fabrics to demonstrate the high quality of Hong Kong-made garments.



隨着加工型製造業的優勢逐漸減退，廠商會在 1999 年推出「首屆香港十大名牌選舉」鼓勵廠商發展自家品牌。如今，「香港品牌選舉」已成為香港品牌界最具代表性榮譽。

As processing-based manufacturing faded, the CMA held the first Hong Kong Top Ten Brandnames Awards in 1999 to encourage manufacturers to develop their own brands. Nowadays, the Hong Kong Brand Awards has become the most representative honour among awards of the same nature.



2005 年，廠商會牽頭成立香港品牌發展局（品牌局），作為推動香港原創品牌發展的統籌機構。

In 2005, the CMA initiated the establishment of the Hong Kong Brand Development Council (HKBDC) to promote the development of original Hong Kong brands.



在 1970 年擴大「香港人用香港貨」運動的宣傳；創作了「香港人用香港貨」一曲及舉辦歌唱比賽，並與先施、瑞興及永安三大百貨公司達成協議，售賣廠商會會員的產品，以支持港貨本銷。

In 1970, the CMA expanded the Buy Hong Kong Products campaign by creating a theme song and organising a singing competition. The association also reached an agreement with three leading department stores – Sincere, Shui Hing, and Wing On – that the stores would carry the products of member companies.



2007 年，品牌局發表《香港品牌發展策略及行動綱領》，針對香港發展成為「國際品牌中心」提出 10 項建議。

In 2007, the HKBDC published the Hong Kong Brand Development Strategies and Action Agenda, which presented ten proposals for Hong Kong's development as an international branding centre.



5. 優化工業發展環境

Optimising the Industrial Development Environment

作為業界與政府的橋樑，廠商會一直密切注視各項影響經濟、工商及社會發展的政策，並循不同渠道向有關當局反映業界意見，締造有利工商業發展的環境。

As a bridge between industries and the government, the CMA closely monitors policies related to economic, industrial, commercial, and social development. The CMA conveys the industry's views to relevant authorities through various channels. These efforts are intended to create a favourable environment for the industrial and commercial sectors to thrive.



工業融資難一直困擾廠商。1958年，時任廠商會會長朱石麟公開向港督柏立基呼籲成立工業銀行；其後，廠商會協助廠商向匯豐銀行和崇僑銀行申請貸款，5年間近100間廠商受惠。

Difficulty in financing has always been a problem for manufacturers. In 1958, Mr Chu Shek Lun, the then President of the CMA, publicly appealed to Governor Sir Robert Black for the establishment of an industrial bank. Subsequently, the CMA assisted manufacturers in applying for loans from HSBC and Chung Khiaw Bank, successfully aiding nearly 100 manufacturers over five years.



1963年香港大旱，政府實施制水，工廠被迫減產或停產。其後政府租賃船隻從珠江運水來港，經廠商會爭取，政府特別駁喉供水予廠商，且水費維持不變。

When Hong Kong experienced a severe drought in 1963, the government imposed water rationing, forcing factories to reduce or stop production. The government later chartered tankers to extract raw water from the Pearl River for delivery to Hong Kong. Through the CMA's lobbying efforts, manufacturers received a special supply water connection with no extra water charge.



廠商會在1967年成立貿易諮詢處，協助會員與海外買家洽商，促進國際貿易及投資。

The CMA established the Trade Enquiries Section in 1967 to assist Hong Kong manufacturers' in forming trade contacts with overseas counterparts to foster international trade and investment opportunities.

1960年代，香港經歷股災，銀行收緊借貸，廠商會向政府爭取長期貸款措施；政府在1972年成立小型工業貸款計劃，支援廠商購買機器。

In the 1960s, Hong Kong experienced a stock market crash. As banks tightened their lending, the CMA appealed to the government for long-term loan measures. The government launched a scheme in 1972 to provide loans to small-scale industrial enterprises for reequipping.



政府在1972年推出地稅重估政策，加稅幅度巨大，廠商會與時任港督麥理浩及行政、立法兩會非官守議員會面，促請重新訂立地稅估算方法，最終新地稅較原有計算方法大幅減少93%。

The government proposed the Crown Rent Reassessment Policy in 1972, which resulted in a huge tax increase. The CMA met with the then Governor of Hong Kong Sir Murray MacLehose and unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils to push for re-establishing the methodology for estimating government rent. As a result, Crown rent reassessed in accordance with the new formula was 93% less than that assessed using the original method.



由於香港工業用地嚴重不足，1973年時任廠商會會長莊重文向港督爭取在新界興建工業邨。圖為大埔工業邨舊貌。

Due to the severe shortage of industrial land in Hong Kong, Dr CW Chuang, the then President of the CMA, appealed to the Governor of Hong Kong to build an industrial estate in the New Territories in 1973. The picture shows the old Tai Po Industrial Estate.



1970年至1980年代是香港工業發展最蓬勃的時期，然而勞工短缺問題非常嚴重；廠商會自1970年代後期起，積極向政府爭取輸入外勞。

The 1970s and 1980s were the golden period of industrial development in Hong Kong. As Hong Kong suffered a labour shortage, the CMA pressed the Hong Kong government to import labour from the late 1970s.



1998年亞洲金融風暴嚴重打擊中小企，廠商會與時任行政長官董健華會面，爭取成立工商發展銀行。

In 1998, the Asian Financial Crisis dealt a severe blow to SMEs. The CMA met with the then Chief Executive Mr Tung Chee Hwa to appeal for the establishment of the Industrial and Commercial Development Bank.



社會醞釀設立公積金，廠商會於1988年推出「廠商會公積金計劃」，鼓勵會員參與，為其僱員提供公積金福利並用作抵銷法例規定的長期服務金和遣散費。

When the Hong Kong society mooted the establishment of a provident fund, the CMA launched the CMA Provident Fund Scheme in 1988 to encourage member companies to participate. The scheme provided provident fund benefits to employees and was used to offset long service payments and severance payments required by the law.

2004年，廠商會成立「廠商會保險代理有限公司」及「廠商會展覽服務有限公司」，為會員及業界提供優質的保險中介和展覽相關服務。

In 2004, CMA Insurance Agent Limited and CMA Exhibition Services Limited were established to provide professional insurance intermediary services and exhibition-related services to members.



香港中華廠商聯合會
保險代理有限公司
CMA Insurance Agent Limited



2018年發表《有關修訂稅務條例第39E及16EC條的建議報告》，希望特區政府允許廠商為境外使用的機器和知識產權申領免稅額，以更好協助他們把握「一帶一路」和「粵港澳大灣區」發展的歷史性機遇。

The CMA published the Suggestions to Amend Sections 39E and 16EC of the Inland Revenue Ordinance in 2018, hoping that the government would allow manufacturers to claim tax allowances related to machinery, equipment, and intellectual property rights used in production procedures located outside Hong Kong. This allowance would encourage manufacturers to seize the historic opportunities of the Belt and Road Initiative and the Greater Bay Area development.



廠商會每年會就《施政報告》及《財政預算案》向特區政府提交建議，爭取有利營商及工業發展的政策。

The CMA submits proposals on the Policy Address and the Budget to the government every year to appeal for policies that are favourable to business and industrial development.

6.

香港工業永續發展

Driving Sustainable Industrial Development in Hong Kong

廠商會是推動香港工業可持續發展的先驅者，多年來一直提倡綠色生產、職業安全，以及宣揚防貪的重要性；近年更推出多個 ESG 項目，鼓勵企業為社會創造更大價值。

The CMA is the leader in promoting sustainable industrial development in Hong Kong. Over the years, the CMA has been advocating the importance of green production, occupational health and safety, and corruption prevention. In recent years, the CMA has launched a number of ESG initiatives to encourage enterprises to create greater value for the community.



1970年代廠商會展開大規模的工業安全運動，包括與勞工處合辦安全訓練班，以及舉辦問答比賽，以減少工業意外。

In the 1970s, the CMA organised a number of large-scale industrial health and safety campaigns, including safety training courses co-organised with the Labour Department and quiz competitions to reduce industrial accidents.



在 1975 年舉行工業安全考察團，前往日本了解最新的工業衛生及安全技術。

In 1975, the CMA arranged an industrial safety study mission to Japan to learn about the latest trends and techniques on industrial health and safety.

1985 年，廠商會製作了一本漫畫小冊子，教育公眾關於工業健康和安全性的重要性。

In 1985, the CMA produced a booklet using cartoons to educate the public about the importance of industrial health and safety.



1995 年，廉政公署在廠商會等主要商會的支持下，成立香港道德發展中心（現稱香港商業道德發展中心），以提升商界抵禦貪污舞弊的能力。

In 1995, the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) established the Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre (now known as the Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre) with the support of major chambers of commerce, including the CMA, to enhance the business sector's ability to resist corruption and malpractice.



2013年，廠商會與英國 Carbon Trust 簽署合作備忘，建立「產品碳足跡聯合標籤」計劃，CMA 檢定中心亦相繼推出各類「碳審計」服務。

In 2013, the CMA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Carbon Trust of the United Kingdom to establish a joint labelling scheme called Product Carbon Footprint Co-label. In recent years, CMA Testing has also launched various carbon audit services.



2023年，廠商會成為廉政公署《誠信營商約章》首個合作夥伴，共同在業界推廣誠信管理制度。

In 2023, the CMA became the first partner of the ICAC in promoting the Business Sector Integrity Charter to enhance enterprises' anti-corruption awareness and governance capacity.



廠商會定期舉辦環保科技考察團，協助會員了解最新的綠色生產技術。

The CMA organises regular environmental technology study missions to help member companies understand the latest green production technologies.



2022年推出「ESG約章」行動，鼓勵企業訂立ESG行動承諾，並協助他們一步步實踐；2023年起更舉辦「香港ESG獎」，表揚相關優秀企業。

The CMA launched the ESG Pledge Scheme in 2022 to encourage and help corporations to enact their intentions to practice ESG. In 2023, the CMA took its efforts a step further by launching the Hong Kong ESG Awards.



7.

維護和諧安定的 營商環境

Maintaining a Harmonious and Stable Business Environment

和諧、安定的社會環境對企業營運至關重要。為了更好地堅守一國之本、發揮兩制之利，廠商會在政治參與方面日趨積極，致力於促進香港的政制發展和社會和諧。

A harmonious and stable social environment is essential for business operations. To uphold the principle of One Country and leverage the advantages of Two Systems, the CMA has become increasingly politically active, contributing to Hong Kong's constitutional development and fostering social harmony.



1982年，時任會長倪少傑與訪港的英國首相戴卓爾夫人會面，就香港前途問題交流意見。

In 1982, Mr Ngai Shiu Kit, the then President of the CMA, met with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, to exchange views on Hong Kong's future.



朱祖涵會長與基本法起草委員會副秘書長魯平會面，反映工業界對草擬基本法的意見。

Mr Lawrence Chu, the then President of the CMA, met with Mr Lu Ping, Deputy Secretary-General of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, to convey the industrial sector's views regarding the Basic Law.



廠商會多名首長，包括倪少傑、梁欽榮、陳永棋和楊孫西等被中央政府委任為香港事務顧問，推動香港平穩過渡。

Multiple CMA leaders, including Mr Ngai Shiu Kit, Mr Herbert Liang, Mr Chan Wing Kee, and Dr Jose Yu, were appointed by the Central Government as Hong Kong Affairs Advisors to promote the smooth handover of Hong Kong.

廠商會在 1992 年宴請新華社社長周南，就國家改革開放成果和香港回歸等議題交流意見，鞏固工商界對香港前途的信心。

In 1992, the CMA hosted a dinner with Mr Zhou Nan, Director of Xinhua News Agency (Hong Kong Branch), to exchange views on the achievements of national economic reforms and the return of Hong Kong to the motherland, encouraging the business community's confidence in Hong Kong's future.



2015 年，廠商會在內的八大商會舉辦「香港工商界政制發展諮詢論壇」，廠商會亦向特區政府提交行政長官普選辦法意見書。

In 2015, eight major chambers of commerce, including the CMA, organised the Business Community Forum on Constitutional Development. The CMA also submitted a written appeal to the government about the method for selecting the Chief Executive by universal suffrage.



《國安法》及《維護國家安全條例》推出後，廠商會舉辦和參與解說活動，向工商界推廣有關條例對維護營商優勢的重要性。After the implementation of the National Security Law and the Safeguarding National Security Ordinance, the CMA organised explanatory activities to promote the importance of such regulations in safeguarding business advantages.



1962 年廠商會大廈第一次擴建的奠基儀式。

In 1962, a groundbreaking ceremony was held for the first rebuilding of the CMA Building.



第一次擴建後的會員新產品陳列室。

The display centre of Hong Kong products in the CMA Building after the first rebuilding.



1964 年廠商會大廈重建後的秘書處辦公室。

The office after the first rebuilding in 1964.



1981 年時任會長倪少傑主持第二次擴建的奠基儀式。

In 1981, Mr Ngai Shui Kit, then CMA President hosted the groundbreaking ceremony for the second rebuilding of the CMA Building.



1984 年廠商會大廈正式啟用。

In 1984, the second rebuilt CMA Building officially went into operation.

廠商會大廈今與昔

CMA Building – Then and Now



廠商會成立初期，一直租用商廈作為會址。直至 1953 年，一班廠商會先賢眼見廠商會根基日厚，遂決定購入位於香港中環干諾道中的自有物業，成為其永久總部。

1959 年，隨着會務日益拓展和會員持續增多，原有的四層辦公大樓已無法滿足需求，加上香港工業正積極拓展市場，需要擴大產品陳列中心，以吸引海內外買家和遊客，推廣貿易。於是，廠商會成立籌建大廈委員會，由時任會長朱石麟擔任主席。在上下同心協力下，最終樓高 12 層的新大樓在 1964 年正式啟用。

60 至 80 年代，廠商會的服務愈趨多元化，1980 年代會董會決定再次擴建大廈至 28 層，並於 1984 年落成啟用。

數十年來，廠商會大廈與香港共同發展，成為廠商會最重要的標誌。現時，除了秘書處、會議和接待等主要職能在此進行外，多個關聯機構及服務包括簽證及報關等商業服務、廠商會保險代理有限公司、廠商會公司秘書服務、香港品牌發展局、展覽服務有限公司，以及廠商會培訓中心等的辦事處皆設於大廈內，方便為會員及業界提供全方位服務。

In the early days, the CMA rented commercial buildings as its headquarters. Until 1953, under the leadership of the association's pioneers, the CMA's foundation grew increasingly solid. The association then decided to purchase its own property located on Connaught Road Central in Central, Hong Kong, which became its permanent headquarters and has been used ever since.

As the association's services expanded and membership grew continuously, the original four-storey office building soon proved insufficient by 1959. Additionally, Hong Kong's industries were actively expanding their markets, and there was a need to enlarge the product display center to attract domestic and foreign buyers and promote trade. Therefore, the CMA established a building construction committee, chaired by the then President Chu Shek Lun. Through the joint efforts of all, a new 12-storey building was finally put into use in 1964.

Throughout the 1960s to 1980s, the CMA's services became increasingly diverse. The General Committee decided to further expand the CMA Building, raising it to 28 storeys, which was completed and opened in 1984.

Over the decades, the CMA Building has developed alongside Hong Kong, becoming the most important landmark of the association. In addition to the secretariat, meeting, and reception functions carried out in the building, various affiliated organisations and services, including business services such as certificates of origin issuance, CMA Insurance Agent Limited, CMA Secretarial Services Limited, the Hong Kong Brand Development Council, CMA Exhibition Services Limited, and CMA Training Centre, have also set up their offices in the building, facilitating the provision of comprehensive services to members and the industry.





中華廠商之歌

The Song of Chinese Manufacturers

掃描二維碼收聽中華廠商之歌
Scan the QR code to listen to the
Song of Chinese Manufacturers



歌曲能凝聚民心、鼓舞士氣，廠商會亦有自家會歌。1971年廠商會會董林堃提議在工展會加強宣傳香港產品，會董會遂決定編撰「中華廠商歌譜」，包括《中華廠商之歌》、《工展之歌》、《香港人用香港貨之歌》等，作為宣傳香港工業貢獻的前鋒。

其中，《中華廠商之歌》由時任會董、有「詩人工業家」之稱的甄文亮作詞，歌詞雖平易近人但雄壯動人，成為了廠商會會歌。早期廠商會在舉行每月會董會會議前，所有成員均要起立一同奏唱會歌，以示團結。

2008年，廠商會為慶祝75周年，邀請了著名音樂家及小提琴家梁建楓率領「香港純弦」樂團，以弦樂五部加上豎琴演繹了《中華廠商之歌》，並收錄在一隻名為「驚喜！生日快樂！」的光碟內，以紀念這個重要的里程碑。

10年後，廠商會永遠名譽會長梁欽榮的兒子兼時任會董梁啟洲，為廠商會85周年創作了《廠商會之歌2018》，並在當年的新春團拜活動首次公開發表。

Music has the power to unite hearts and uplift spirits, and the CMA embraces this through its own anthem. In 1971, CMA General Committee member Lam Kwan proposed to promote Hong Kong products at the HKBPE. Responding to this initiative, the General Committee commissioned one of its members, Yan Man Leung, also known as The Poetic Industrialist, to develop the Chinese Manufacturers' Songbook.

This collection, featuring The Song of Chinese Manufacturers, which became the association's anthem, The Song of the Hong Kong Products Exhibition, and The Song of Hong Kong People Using Hong Kong Products, became a pioneering force in celebrating the achievements of Hong Kong's industrial sector.

In its early years, the CMA cultivated a strong sense of unity by having all members stand and sing their anthem together before each monthly General Committee meeting.

To mark its 75th anniversary in 2008, the CMA embarked on a special musical project. It invited acclaimed musician and violinist Patrick Leung to lead the Hong Kong Pure Strings orchestra in a unique rendition of The Song of Chinese Manufacturers. This elegant arrangement, featuring five string sections and a harp, was immortalised in a commemorative CD titled "Surprise! Happy Birthday!" - a fitting tribute to the CMA's significant milestone.

A decade later, the CMA's musical legacy continued to evolve. Michael Liang, son of the CMA Permanent Honorary President Herbert Liang and a General Committee member himself, composed The CMA Song 2018 for the association's 85th anniversary. This new anthem made its public debut at the CMA's spring reception that year.





拓展 商脈

Expanding the Business Network

「延外發展」一直是香港工業的重要特質，其業務版圖持續擴展至全球各地。作為促進香港與世界各國經貿合作的重要橋樑，廠商會不懈努力，廣結商脈，協助業界捕捉新市場商機，助力香港以貿易中心的英姿屹立於世界大舞台。今天，廠商會進一步善用其國際網絡與經驗，協助內地優質產業和品牌提升增值，並利用香港的優勢「走出去」。

Outward expansion is the hallmark of Hong Kong industry, which continually extend their business territories. In an ever-changing world, the CMA serves as a critical bridge, promoting economic and trade cooperation between Hong Kong and the rest of the globe. By actively building its international connections, the CMA helps capture new market opportunities, ensuring Hong Kong stands out on the world stage as a premier trading hub. Today, the CMA is leveraging its extensive international network and expertise to enhance the value of Mainland industries and brands, while supporting them in their going out efforts.

1. 開疆拓土 「港貨」嶄露頭角

Expanding Business Territory and Promoting Hong Kong Products

自 1930 年代開始，香港製造業產品享有進入英聯邦國家和地區的優惠關稅待遇。與此同時，南洋華僑眾多，與香港在文化和語言上有着深厚淵源，加上二戰後當地對工業製品需求激增，所以早期廠商會便把重點放在這些市場進行推廣，使「港貨」逐漸走進國際消費者的視線。

From the 1930s, products exported from Hong Kong to British Commonwealth countries and regions enjoyed preferential tax rates. At the same time, many overseas Chinese in Nanyang, familiar with Hong Kong culture and language, saw their demand for industrial products surge rapidly after World War II. The CMA, therefore, initially focused on exploring these markets, bringing Hong Kong products to the international stage.



廠商會在 1948 年參加英國工業展覽會，英皇佐治六世及皇后特意參觀廠商會代表團的攤位，並對香港工業產品大加讚賞。

The CMA participated in the British Industries Fair in 1948. King George VI and the queen visited the CMA delegation's booth and praised Hong Kong's industrial products.

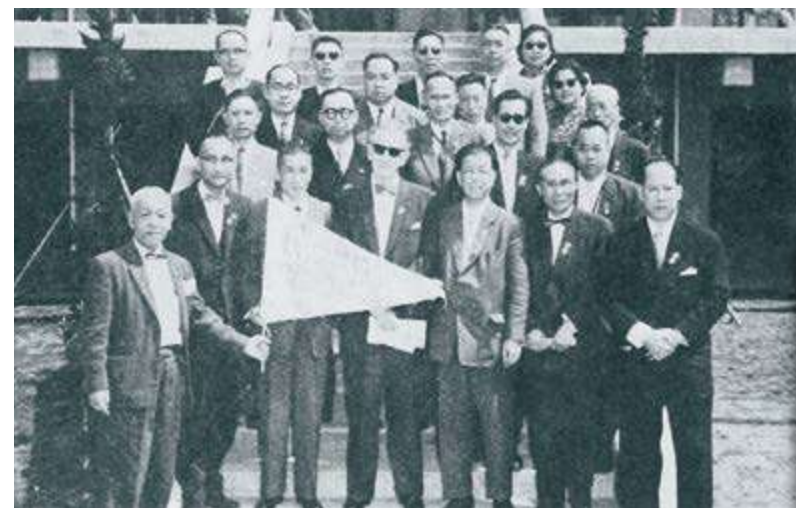
2.

在全球舞台競逐

Competing in the Global Arena

及至 1950 年代後期，香港工業飛速發展，但同時東南亞國家也開始實施保護主義政策以發展本土工業。廠商會一方面繼續保持與東南亞的溝通，為港商爭取貿易便利安排，另一方面也引領業界積極拓展新市場，足跡遍及東亞、美洲、歐洲，乃至中東地區。

Hong Kong's manufacturing industry boomed in the late 1950s. However, Southeast Asian countries began adopting protectionism policies to develop their own industries. While the CMA continued to negotiate trade facilitation arrangements with these countries for Hong Kong businesses, it also led the industry to actively expand into new markets in East Asia, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East.



廠商會於 1959 年赴日本參加東京國際商品展覽會，促進兩地技術及貿易交流。

The CMA participated in the Tokyo International Commodity Exhibition in 1959 to promote bilateral technological and trade exchanges.



廠商會在 1961 年組織貿易促進團往澳洲尋找工業原料，希望將原料在香港製成商品後再運回澳洲出售，促進兩地貿易。

In 1961, the CMA organised a trade promotion mission to search for industrial raw materials in Australia, hoping the materials could be transformed into commodities in Hong Kong and shipped back to Australia for sale to promote trade.



1963 年，廠商會到菲律賓考察，並向當地官員爭取簡化港貨進口菲律賓的流程。

In 1963, the CMA visited the Philippines to discuss simplifying the importation of Hong Kong goods into the Philippines with local authorities.



1963年，廠商會派代表前往西德及中東多國考察商機，以應對英國加入歐盟對香港工業帶來的潛在衝擊。

In 1963, the CMA sent representatives to West Germany and the Middle East to explore business opportunities in response to the potential impact of Britain's accession to the European Union on Hong Kong industries.



1964年考察新加坡期間，前會長莊重文拜訪時任新加坡總理李光耀，商討外資在當地投資設廠，以及海外投資者和員工的居留權等問題。

During a visit to Singapore in 1964, Dr CW Chuang, former CMA President, met with the then Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew to discuss foreign investment and factory establishment in the area, as well as residency rights for overseas investors and employees.



在1965年前往美國三藩市參加世界貿易商品展覽會宣傳香港產品。

In 1965, the CMA attended a products exhibition in San Francisco, United States, to promote Hong Kong products.



1965 年，廠商會組織工商業考察團赴東南亞。

In 1965, the CMA organised a business delegation to Southeast Asia.



印尼政變結束後，廠商會在 1969 年再赴當地考察，獲得總值近 300 萬元出口訂單；同年廠商會接待了訪港的時任印尼經濟部長布雲勞，推動兩地貿易復常。

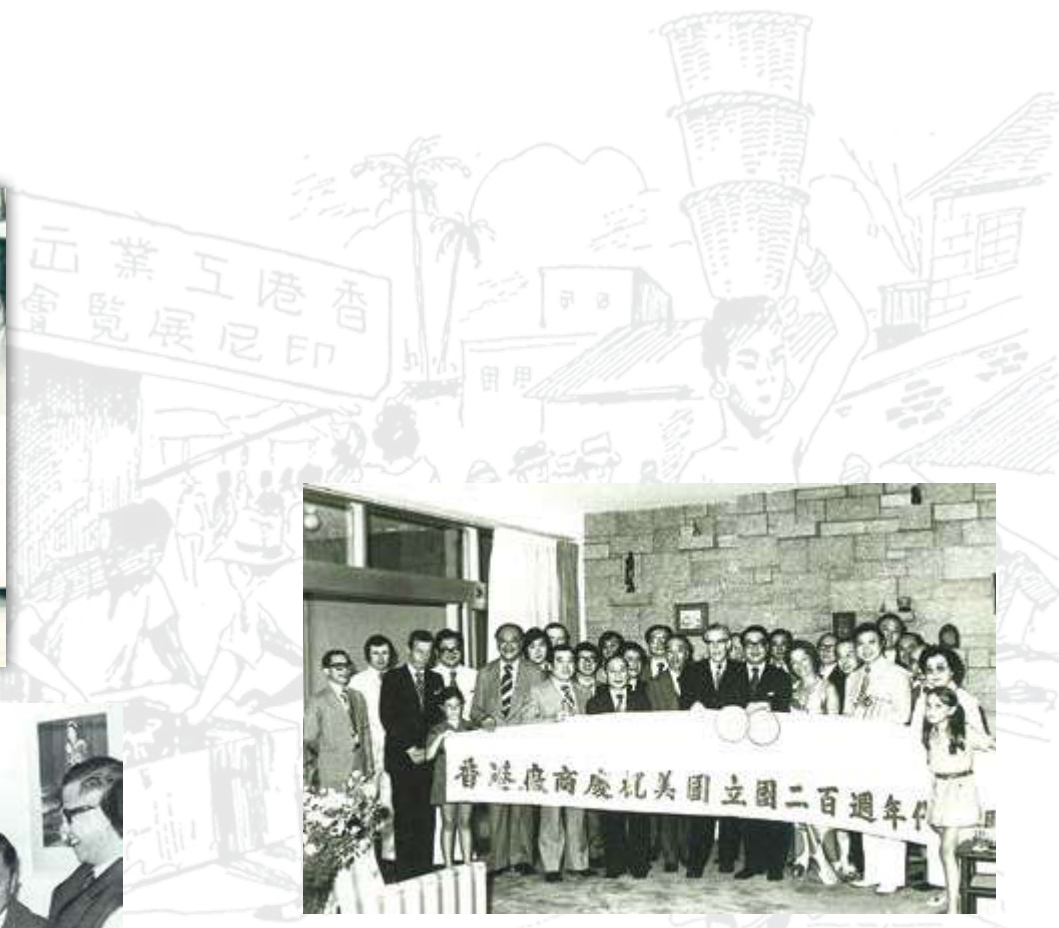
After the Indonesian coup d'état, the CMA visited Indonesia in 1969 and obtained export orders worth nearly HK\$3 million. In the same year, the CMA hosted Mr Hamengkubuwono IX, the then Chief Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs, during his visit to Hong Kong to promote the resumption of trade between the two regions.





1970年，廠商會率團參加日本萬國博覽會，考察當地貿易市場及學習最新的工業技術。

In 1970, the CMA led a delegation to the Japan World Exposition to explore the local trade market and learn about the latest industrial technologies.



1976年，廠商會趁美國立國200周年組織代表團訪美，推動港美雙邊貿易。

In 1976, the CMA organised a delegation to the United States to promote bilateral trade with Hong Kong on the 200th anniversary of the founding of the United States.



2000 年以後，朝鮮經濟漸趨開放，對外貿易也開始增長。2008 年，廠商會首次率團到朝鮮民主主義人民共和國考察。After the 2000s, the North Korean economy gradually opened up, and foreign trade began to grow. In 2008, the CMA led its first delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2011 年 2 月，時任會長黃友嘉認為中東資金充裕，商機無限，故率團前赴科威特、沙地阿拉伯及阿聯酋考察。

In February 2011, Dr David Wong, the then CMA President, led a delegation to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, believing that the Middle East provides unlimited business opportunities and a great source of funds.



3. 開拓「一帶一路」 新興市場

Exploring Emerging Markets under the Belt and Road Initiative

近年來，地緣政治因素日趨複雜，保護主義盛行，多邊貿易機制逐步被弱化；2013年，中國提出了「一帶一路」倡議，促進沿線各國在政策、基礎設施、貿易、資金和民心等方面的聯通。這為港商開拓新興市場帶來良機，也使擔任「超級聯繫人」角色的香港得以充分發揮其優勢。廠商會是最早組織「一帶一路」考察團的商會之一，幫助香港工商界率先了解沿線各地的營商及投資環境，並藉此對外宣傳香港的優勢，說好「香港故事」。

In recent years, the multilateral trade system has weakened as geopolitical factors become increasingly complicated and protectionism prevails across the globe. In 2013, China proposed the Belt and Road Initiative to promote policy coordination and facilitate connectivity, trade, financial integration, and build people-to-people bond among the concerned countries. This initiative has created historic opportunities for Hong Kong businesses to explore emerging markets and allowed Hong Kong to serve as a super connector. The CMA was one of the earliest chambers of commerce to organise a Belt and Road delegation, helping the Hong Kong business community take the lead in exploring the business and investment environment of countries along the Belt and Road routes, publicising Hong Kong's advantages, and telling the Hong Kong story.



2016年，時任會長李秀恒率團前往哈薩克斯坦、烏茲別克斯坦及吉爾吉斯斯坦等中亞三國考察。圖為訪問團與時任吉爾吉斯斯坦經濟部部長科若舍夫會面。

In 2016, Dr Eddy Li, the then CMA President, led a delegation to three Central Asian countries – Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan. The delegation met with then Minister of Economy of Kyrgyzstan Mr Kozhoshev.



2018年，時任會長吳宏斌組團考察非洲埃塞俄比亞，拜訪了工業部副部長 Mr Ato Yohannes Dinkayehu，並參觀當地的港資鞋廠。

In 2018, Dr Dennis Ng, the then CMA President, organised a delegation to Ethiopia that met with Mr Ato Yohannes Dinkayehu, Deputy Minister of Industry, and visited a Hong Kong shoe factory there.



廠商會與品牌局於2018年合辦酒會，與「一帶一路」沿線國家駐港領事加強聯繫。

The CMA and the HKBDC co-organised a cocktail reception in 2018 to strengthen connections with the consuls general of countries along the Belt and Road in Hong Kong.





廠商會與柬埔寨香港商會於 2018 年簽署《關於醫藥領域合作的諒解備忘錄》，冀利用香港在醫藥領域的優勢助力柬埔寨的發展。
The CMA and the Hong Kong Business Association of Cambodia signed a Memorandum of Understanding on enhanced cooperation in the health and medicine sector in 2018. The memorandum was intended to leverage Hong Kong's strengths in medicine to promote Cambodia's development.



廠商會贊助特區政府的「一帶一路獎學金」，資助印尼及馬來西亞的優秀學生來港修讀學士學位，促進民心相通。

The CMA sponsored the government's Belt and Road Scholarship, which provides financial support to outstanding students from Indonesia and Malaysia to pursue their bachelor's degrees in Hong Kong and build people-to-people bond.



在 2019 年考察孟加拉期間，獲時任外交部長 Dr AK Abdul Momen 親自接待。

During the visit to Bangladesh in 2019, the CMA's delegation was honourably received by Dr AK Abdul Momen, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs.



2023 年，時任會長史立德率團到新加坡、馬來西亞及印尼考察，了解東盟在疫後的最新商機。

In 2023, Dr Allen Shi, the then CMA President, led a delegation to Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia to learn about the latest business opportunities in ASEAN countries in the post-COVID era.



廠商會經常邀請各國駐港領事館人員到工展會參觀，介紹香港的产品。特區政府財政司司長陳茂波於 2022 年 12 月亦聯同東盟 5 個成員國的駐港總領事到場。

The CMA often invites members of consulates in Hong Kong to visit the HKBPE, presenting Hong Kong's products. In December 2022, Mr Paul Chan, Financial Secretary, accompanied the consuls general of five ASEAN member states to visit the HKBPE.

行政長官李家超在 2024 年率代表團訪問老撾、柬埔寨和越南三個東盟成員國，以推動經貿往來及推進人民交流；廠商會會長盧金榮亦有隨團，並在考察期間與中國駐柬埔寨特命全權大使汪文斌會面。

Mr John Lee, the Chief Executive of the HKSAR, led a delegation to Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam in 2024 to strengthen bilateral trade and people-to-people bonding. Dr Wingco Lo, the CMA President, also joined the delegation and met with Mr Wang wenbin, the Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia.



4. 鞏固 國際貿易中心地位

Consolidating Hong Kong as an International Trade Centre

隨着香港逐步蛻變成國際貿易中心，來自世界各地的商貿考察團紛至沓來，希望借助香港的優勢「走進內地」和「走向國際」。廠商會每年接待超過 100 個訪問團，並積極參與它們在港舉辦的投資推廣活動，加強彼此的經貿交流，促成各地來港經貿團與會員企業之間的對接，締造更多合作機會。

With Hong Kong's gradual transformation into an international trade centre, business delegations across the world are flocking to the city, hoping to leverage its advantages to enter the Mainland market and go global. The CMA receives over 100 delegations annually and actively participates in their investment promotion activities in Hong Kong. These interactions strengthen economic and trade exchanges and facilitate connections between delegations from various regions and member companies for future cooperation.



1962 年，時任副會長尹致中與日本訪問團團長加藤辰五郎握手。
In 1962, Mr Yin Chi Chung, the then CMA Vice President, shook hands with Mr Tatsugoro Kato, the head of the Japanese delegation.



1967年，三藩市總商會太平洋貿易考察團訪問廠商會。
In 1967, the Pacific Trade Delegation of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce visited the CMA.



1967年，接待菲律賓的菲華商聯總會。
In 1967, the CMA received the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry.



1967年，非洲桑比亞經濟考察團來廠商會訪問。
In 1967, an economic mission from Zambia visited the CMA.



1967年，倫敦及伯明翰商會代表團參觀本會的產品陳列中心。

In 1967, a delegation from the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce visited the product display centre at the CMA.



1971年，亞洲發展銀行代表訪問本會。

In 1971, the representatives of the Asian Development Bank visited the CMA.



1974年，馬來西亞廠商聯合會代表團與本會就港馬雙邊貿易問題交換意見。

In 1974, the delegation of the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers exchanged views with the CMA on bilateral trade relationships between Hong Kong and Malaysia.

1979年，印度孟買棉紡織界代表團到訪廠商會，商討兩地棉紡織品市場的互通合作。

In 1979, a delegation from the cotton textile industry of Mumbai, India, visited the CMA to discuss cooperation between the regions' cotton textile markets.



1981年，廠商會代表與墨西哥貿易團會晤。

In 1981, the CMA representatives met with Mexican delegation members.



1991年，廠商會與澳洲廠商會簽訂合作備忘錄。

In 1991, the CMA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Australian Chamber of Manufactures.

1993年，廠商會與菲律賓工商業總會簽訂合作備忘錄。

In 1993, the CMA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

過去10年土耳其與香港的貿易額升逾6成。2020年，土耳其駐香港總領事Mr Peyami Kalyoncu蒞會訪問。

In the past ten years, bilateral trade between Hong Kong and Turkey has increased by more than 60%. Mr Peyami Kalyoncu, Consul General of Turkey in Hong Kong, visited the CMA in 2020.





2023年，越南投資推廣部門來港與廠商會代表會面，介紹越南的營商環境。

In 2023, the Vietnam Investment Promotion Department visited Hong Kong and met with the CMA representatives to present Vietnam's business environment.



CMA 檢定中心近年積極支援內地產品和
品牌「揚帆出海」、拓展國際市場。於
2024年成立了「香港培豐未來科貿有
限公司」，助力廣西食品及農產品在香
港及海外打響名堂。

CMA Testing is actively supporting
Mainland products and brands in
developing international market. In 2024,
it established a company specialising in
promoting Guangxi food and agricultural
products to gain recognition in Hong
Kong and overseas.



孟加拉駐港領事館總領事 Ms Israt
Ara 於 2024 年蒞會訪問。

In 2024, Ms Israt Ara, Consul
General of Bangladesh in Hong
Kong, visited the CMA.



廠商會於 2024 年 8 月 20 日舉行領事酒會，邀請近 50 位駐港領事及外國商會
代表蒞臨，旨在加強國際友好關係和深化合作領域。

A cocktail reception for consular corps was held on 20 August 2024 and nearly
50 Hong Kong-based consuls-general and their representatives, as well as
representatives of foreign chambers were invited.





擁抱國家 發展機遇

Embracing National Development Opportunities

1978年，國家開始進行改革開放，為面臨發展瓶頸的香港工業注入了全新動力。廠商會懷着「實業報國」的抱負，響應號召，鼓勵香港工業家積極把握機遇，率先前往內地設廠，逐步擴大經營規模，成為國家邁向世界工業強國的重要推手。為了協助業界融入國家發展大局，廠商會一直與內地保持緊密聯繫，一方面為港商提供最新資訊和支援，另一方面也積極促進國家招商引資。

The national reform and opening-up policy initiated in 1978 revitalised Hong Kong industry, which had been grappling with development bottlenecks. Motivated by the mission of supporting the nation through industry, the CMA urged local industrialists to seize opportunities by establishing factories in the Mainland. This proactive approach enabled them to expand their operations and play a significant role in the nation's rapid development as it seeks to emerge as a global industrial leader. To facilitate the integration of industries into the country's overall development strategy, the CMA has consistently collaborated with Mainland authorities, providing timely information and support to Hong Kong businesses while also actively promoting overseas investments to bolster national growth.

報效祖國 創造世界經濟奇蹟

Serving the Motherland to
Create a World Economic Miracle

香港工商界在國家改革開放的壯闊洪流中，一直扮演着至關重要的角色。自 1980 年代以來，廠商會主動配合國家發展，通過組織港企考察各省市，並擴展服務至內地，協助會員在內地投資，助力國家邁向經濟強國。自香港回歸祖國以來，每屆會董會任期內均會安排高層代表團前往北京，向中央政府報告廠商會的最新發展，並探討雙方共同關注的議題。

The Hong Kong business community has played a crucial role in the significant wave of national Reform and Opening-up. Since the 1980s, the CMA has proactively supported its members in investing and establishing factories in the Mainland, organised delegations to explore various Chinese provinces and cities, and expanded its services to foster investments in the Mainland, thereby contributing to the country's transformation into an economic powerhouse. Following Hong Kong's return to the motherland, each term of the General Committee has arranged for a high-level delegation to visit Beijing to report on the CMA's latest initiatives and discuss shared concerns with the Central Government.



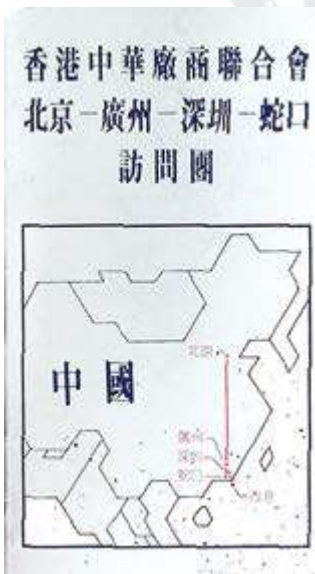
自 1950 年代起，廠商會等商會已自發慶祝 10.1 國慶，並呼籲業界響應。

Since the 1950s, the CMA and other chambers of commerce have celebrated the founding of the People's Republic of China annually on 1 October and called on industries to respond.



1982年廠商會組團訪問北京、廣州、深圳及蛇口，了解改革開放後，內地貿易與工業發展情況。

In 1982, the CMA organised a delegation to Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Shekou to learn about the latest trade and industrial development in the Mainland.



1991年，廠商會應中華全國工商業聯合會邀請，組織考察團赴北京訪問，時任會長梁欽榮與時任總理李鵬及聯會前主席榮毅仁等會面。

In 1991, the CMA led a delegation to Beijing at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce (ACFIC). Mr Herbert Liang, the then President of the CMA, met with Mr Li Peng, the then Chinese Premier and Mr Rong Yiren, former Chairman of the ACFIC.

1990年代，廠商會成立港深事務協調委員會（現稱內地事務委員會），協助會員解決在內地投資遇到的問題；例如，在1993年，廠商會向香港和深圳政府爭取實施港深邊境全日通關。

In the 1990s, the CMA established the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Affairs Liaison Committee (now known as the Mainland Affairs Committee) to assist members in resolving investment issues in the Mainland. In 1993, for example, the CMA urged the Hong Kong and Shenzhen governments to implement 24-hour clearance on the Hong Kong-Shenzhen boundary.





1992年，廠商會訪問湖北及上海，了解當地經濟改革及發展的最新情況。

In 1992, the CMA visited Hubei and Shanghai to learn about the latest economic developments.



在1993年組團訪問浙江省杭州市，開拓兩地經貿合作機會。
The CMA organised a delegation to Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province in 1993 to explore bilateral economic and trade opportunities.



在1993年廠商會出訪山東省，探索北方省份的業務機會。

In 1993, the CMA visited Shandong Province to explore business opportunities in the northern provinces.



1993年組團訪問福建省，促進閩港兩地合作。

In 1993, a CMA delegation visited Fujian Province to promote cooperation between Fujian and Hong Kong.



為慶祝創會 60 周年，廠商會在 1994 年組織 80 人高層代表團訪問北京，獲時任國家主席江澤民接見；自此每一屆會董會均透過「訪京」向國家領導人報告會務的最新發展。

To celebrate the CMA's 60th anniversary in 1994, an 80-person delegation went to Beijing and met with Mr Jiang Zemin, the then Chinese President. Since then, every term of the General Committee has visited Beijing to report to national leaders on the CMA's latest developments.





在 1994 年與中華全國工商業聯合會在北京合辦「工商企業管理培訓班」，促進兩地交流並鼓勵港商在內地投資。

In 1994, the CMA jointly organised a Business Management Training Course with the ACFIC in Beijing to promote exchange between Hong Kong and Beijing and encourage Hong Kong businesses to invest in the Mainland.



1995 年，廠商會與中華全國工商業聯合會及台灣工商企業聯合會在北京舉辦首屆「促進海峽兩岸與香港地區經貿合作研討會」，隨後澳門中華總商會於 2002 年加入，自此成為促進兩岸四地工商界交流合作的重要平台。

In 1995, the CMA, together with the ACFIC and the Taiwan's Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, held the first Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong's Trade and Economic Forum in Beijing. The Macao Chamber of Commerce joined the Forum in 2002, making it an important platform for promoting exchange and cooperation among the business communities of the cross-strait four regions.

在 1994 年成立北京辦事處，加強京港兩地經貿合作，並為當地港商提供貿易諮詢服務。
In 1994, the CMA established a representative office in Beijing to strengthen economic and trade cooperation between Beijing and Hong Kong and provided trade consulting services to Hong Kong businesses in the area.





2001年，廠商會與中國國際貿易促進委員會、香港總商會、香港中華總商會及香港工業總會成立「香港—內地商會聯席會」，定期探討香港工商界在內地營商所關注的問題。

In 2001, the CMA, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and Federation of Hong Kong Industries established the Hong Kong-Mainland Joint Business Liaison Committee. This platform aims to regularly discuss issues concerning the Hong Kong business community related to operating businesses in the Mainland.



2001年，中央政府提出實施「西部大開發」；其實早在1995年，廠商會已前赴甘肅省考察，其後又到過內蒙古、西藏、河北、江西、四川、重慶等中西部省市，率先發掘商機。

In 2001, the Central Government launched the strategic development of Western China. As early as 1995, the CMA visited Gansu Province, Inner Mongolia, Xizang, Hebei, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Chongqing, and other central and western provinces and cities to explore business opportunities.



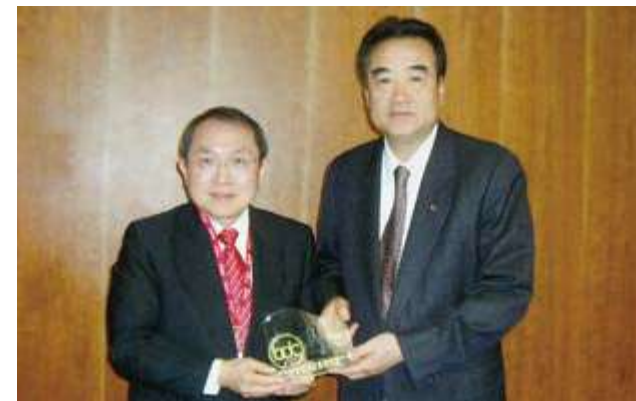
雲南省政府代表團於2002年蒞臨訪問。
The Yunnan Provincial Government
delegation visited the CMA in 2002.



2005年，廠商會協辦浙江省政府在港舉辦的「浙江周」，與時任浙江省省委書記習近平會面。

In 2005, the Zhejiang Provincial Government and the CMA organised Zhejiang Week in Hong Kong. The CMA leaders met with Mr Xi Jinping, the then Secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee.

2006年時任香港品牌發展局主席尹德勝赴北京訪問，冀協助「香港品牌」在內地打響知名度。
In 2006, Mr Paul Yin, the then Chairman of the HKBDC, visited Beijing to help Hong Kong brands gain recognition in the Mainland.



廠商會幾乎每年會派代表團出席「中國進出口商品交易會」。圖為2008年，時任會長尹德勝與時任商務部部長高虎城一同主持開幕式。
The CMA sends a delegation to the China Import and Export Fair almost every year. The picture shows Mr Paul Yin, the then CMA President, and Mr Gao Hucheng, the then Minister of Commerce of China, hosting the opening ceremony in 2008.



自 2008 年起定期向珠三角會員進行問卷調查，以了解他們的營商狀況及策略。

The CMA has conducted regular surveys with our members in the Pearl River Delta since 2008 to understand their business situation and strategies.



2010 年，廠商會代表團赴北京訪問，拜會時任全國政協主席賈慶林等國家領導人。

In 2010, the CMA led a delegation to Beijing to meet with Mr Jia Qinglin, the then Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and other national leaders.

表較比加增位攤會覽展

屆一十第

屆十第

522

422

攤位

廠家

156



2010年，上海首次舉辦世博會，廠商會組團參觀及支持。

In 2010, the CMA organised a delegation to Shanghai to visit and support the first World Expo in China.



2014年，廠商會一行47人高層代表團訪問北京，獲時任國家副主席李源潮接見。

In 2014, the CMA organised a 47-member high-level delegation to Beijing, which was received by Mr Li Yuanchao, the then Vice President.



2013年，時任全國政協副主席、全國工商聯主席王欽敏率領代表團蒞臨廠商會作交流。

In 2013, Mr Wang Qinmin, the then Vice Chairman of the CPPCC and Chairman of the ACFIC, led a delegation to visit the CMA.



2018 年是國家改革開放 40 周年，廠商會響應全國政協副主席梁振英的建議，出版了《中國改革開放的拓荒者》一書，回顧香港工業在過程中的貢獻，並前瞻未來的發展。

As 2018 marked the 40th anniversary of China's Reform and Opening-up, the CMA responded to the suggestion of Mr CY Leung, Vice-Chairman of the CPPCC, by publishing a book titled Pioneers of China's Reform and Opening-Up. The book reviewed the contributions of Hong Kong industrialists throughout the country's economic reform and provided insights into future development.

廠商會代表團於 2023 年訪京，獲中央港澳工作辦公室主任、國務院港澳事務辦公室主任夏寶龍接見。

The CMA delegation visited Beijing in 2023 and met with Mr Xia Baolong, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council.



2. 積極參與 大灣區建設

Proactive Integration into the Greater Bay Area Development

粵港澳地區一直是中國經濟增長的核心引擎，發展「粵港澳大灣區」更是國家重要的戰略規劃。廠商會積極參與其建設，一方面強化與區內其他城市的經貿及技術交流，另一方面就「灣區標準」的制定提供專業意見，推動區域融合發展、優勢互補。

The Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao region has long been the core engine of China's economic growth, and the Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) stands as a significant economic development strategy for the country. The CMA actively participates in the development of the GBA, strengthening economic, trade, and technological exchange with other GBA cities, while also providing professional recommendations on the formulation of GBA standards. These efforts are intended to promote integrated development and leverage complementary advantages, driving the region's industries and economy to a new stage of development.



2018年，廠商會組團赴廣州番禺區及佛山順德區考察，探討粵港澳大灣區合作新機遇。

In 2018, the CMA led a delegation to Panyu in Guangzhou and Shunde in Foshan to explore new opportunities for cooperation in the GBA.



2018年，廠商會赴珠海考察高科技產業。

In 2018, the CMA led a delegation to Zhuhai to learn about the area's innovation and technology development.



2019年，廠商會一行300人的訪問團到潮州和汕頭，考察粵東在大灣區發展下的商機。

In 2019, the CMA led a 300-person delegation to Chaozhou and Shantou to explore business opportunities in eastern Guangdong under the GBA development strategy.

疫情後，廠商會積極帶領會員到大灣區各市考察。圖為近40人代表團前往肇慶，了解當地各重點產業。

The CMA organised numerous delegations to the Greater Bay Area cities after the pandemic. Pictured is a delegation of nearly 40 CMA members who visited Zhaoqing to learn more about the development of its high-tech industries.





2019年，廠商會舉辦大灣區七人足球邀請賽，邀請200多位來自9+2城市的商界健兒來港比賽，促進友誼。

In 2019, the CMA held the Invitational Seven-A-Side Soccer Tournament, inviting over 200 players from business communities in the 9+2 GBA cities to Hong Kong to compete, strengthening bilateral communication.



廠商會與嶺南大學於2020年發表「大灣區港資製造業研究報告」，就港資製造業轉型升級提出發展策略和政策建議。

The CMA and Lingnan University published a research report on Hong Kong-funded manufacturing industries in the GBA in 2020, proposing development strategies and policy recommendations for the transformation and upgrading of Hong Kong industry.

自《南沙方案》發布後，南沙不斷拓展與香港合作的深度和廣度；2023年11月，廠商會率團赴廣州南沙考察，探索當地高新技術產業機遇。

Since the release of the Nansha Masterplan, Nansha has continuously strengthened the depth and breadth of its cooperation with Hong Kong. In November 2023, the CMA led a delegation to Nansha to explore opportunities in the local high-tech industries.





自港珠澳大橋開通後，港澳的經貿聯繫更緊密；廠商會除了每年到澳門舉辦工展會外，更組團拜會當地的政商組織。圖為 2024 年 4 月，廠商會成員與澳門行政長官賀一誠會面。

Since the opening of the Hong Kong–Zhuhai–Macao Bridge, the economic and trade ties between Hong Kong and Macao have strengthened. In addition to holding the annual HKBPE • Macao, the CMA organises delegations to visit local political and business organisations. The picture shows a meeting between the CMA leaders and Mr Ho Iat Seng, Chief Executive of Macao, in April 2024.



廠商會每年均舉辦全國兩會精神分享會，推動會員積極融入國家發展大局。

The CMA holds sharing session on spirit of two sessions every year to encourage its members actively integrate into the nation's overall development.

廣東省人民政府省長王偉中於 2024 年 3 月來港訪問，並到廠商會就港商在粵的經營情況和機遇進行交流；由會長盧金榮親自迎接。

Mr Wang Weizhong, Governor of Guangdong Province, visited Hong Kong in March 2024 and received by Dr Wingco Lo, President of the CMA. They discussed the business situation of and opportunities for Hong Kong businesses in Guangdong.



3.

進軍內銷市場

Entering the Mainland Domestic Sales Market

中國是拉動世界經濟增長的重要引擎。隨着中美關係變得更加緊張，香港企業將目光進一步轉向國內龐大的內銷市場。廠商會多年來致力為港商和香港產品在內地市場爭取更好的條件，包括優化 CEPA、提升知識產權保障等，並開展各種市場推廣活動，提升香港品牌知名度。

China is an important engine driving global economic growth. As the relationship between China and the United States has become increasingly tense in recent years, Hong Kong businesses have shifted their attention to the domestic market. For many years, the CMA has been committed to striving for better market access conditions for Hong Kong merchants and products to the Mainland. The association has sought to optimise the CEPA, enhance intellectual property protection, and initiate various market promotion activities to enhance the Mainland's awareness of Hong Kong brands.



2012年起，品牌局推出「香港品牌節」，帶領香港品牌在內地各市進行展覽，讓內地消費者感受「香港品牌」獨有魅力。

The HKBDC launched the Hong Kong Brand Festival in 2012, showcasing Hong Kong brands in exhibitions across various Mainland cities and allowing consumers to experience their unique charm.



品牌局 2021 起推出「香港·進·品牌大灣區」系列活動，包括市場研究、產品展示、研討會等，裝備香港企業以大灣區為「橋頭堡」進軍內銷市場。

In 2021, the HKBDC launched the Hong Kong · IN · Brand Greater Bay Serial Activities, which included market research, product displays, and seminars that prepared Hong Kong enterprises to enter the domestic market through the GBA.

2021 年，廠商會夥拍媒體公司推出「《香港百店》興經濟·創未來」計劃，助港企進入內地電商市場。

In 2021, the CMA partnered with a media company to launch the Hong Kong Brands Go Live programme, helping Hong Kong enterprises enter the Mainland e-commerce market.



「香港·進·品牌大灣區」項目（第二期）之廣州站活動在 2024 年 8 月 23 日開幕，同日並舉行午餐研討會，邀請了粵港兩地企業參與，助力香港品牌在大灣區發展。The Hong Kong · IN · Brand Greater Bay Project (Phase Two) - Guangzhou Brandfest was opened on 23 August 2024. A luncheon was held on the same day and many enterprises from Guangdong and Hong Kong were invited, helping Hong Kong brands to develop in the GBA.



2021 年，廣東廣播電視台與廠商會及品牌局聯手推出「『港甄選』一買遍大灣區公益直播活動」，助港企進軍大灣區市場。

In 2021, the CMA, HKBDC, and Guangdong Radio and Television launched the Hong Kong Selects Livestreaming Marketing Campaign, encouraging Hong Kong enterprises to enter the GBA market.







工展會

Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo

作為香港歷史最悠久、規模最大的展會，工展會肩負着宏揚香港工業的重要使命，是最早說好「中國故事」和「香港故事」的平台。今天，工展會已蛻變為推廣香港品牌和產品的年度盛事，承載着香港珍貴的集體回憶，與廠商會其他展會共同為香港的經貿發展作出貢獻。

As the biggest exhibition with the longest history in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo (HKBPE) shoulders the important mission of promoting Hong Kong industry and sharing the successes of the Mainland and Hong Kong. Today, the HKBPE is an annual mega-event that promotes Hong Kong brands and products and carries Hong Kong's collective memories. Along with other exhibitions organised by the CMA, the HKBPE contributes to the city's economic and trade development.

提升「國貨」和 「港貨」知名度

Elevating the Status of Chinese Products and Hong Kong Products

上世紀 30 年代，本港工業正值萌芽階段，為了將華資工業產品拓展至世界市場，廠商會在 1935 年派代表參加新加坡的第一屆「香港廠商出品星洲展覽會」。香港產品在海外首度亮相便大受歡迎，接獲大批訂單，啟發廠商會日後在香港舉辦工業展覽，工展會由此誕生。

In the 1930s, Hong Kong industry was in its infancy. To promote Chinese products to the world, the CMA participated in the first Exhibition of Hong Kong Products in Singapore in 1935. Hong Kong products made their international debut and were well-received by overseas consumers, who placed a large number of orders. This success inspired the CMA to organise industrial product exhibitions in Hong Kong and led to the birth of the HKBPE.



新加坡第一屆「香港廠商出品星洲展覽會」。

The first Exhibition of Hong Kong Products in Singapore.



1938年，廠商會與香港基督教女青年會於中環聖保羅書院合辦國貨展覽會，有40家參展商參與，產品包括國畫、紡織品和陶瓷等。這個展會亦被視為工展會前身。

In 1938, the CMA and the Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association co-organised the first Exhibition of Chinese Products at St Paul's College in Central. 40 manufacturers showcased various products, including Chinese paintings, textiles, and ceramics. This exhibition was regarded as the beginning of the HKBPE.

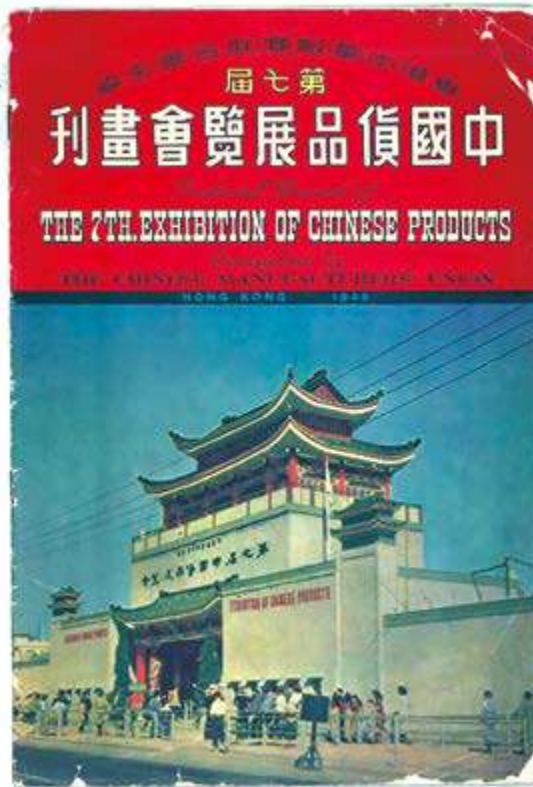
翌年廠商會開始單獨舉辦第二屆中國貨品展覽會，參展商號增至75家，入場人數突破5萬人。The following year, the CMA solely organised the 2nd Exhibition of Chinese Products. The number of exhibitors increased to 75, and visitors numbered over 50,000.





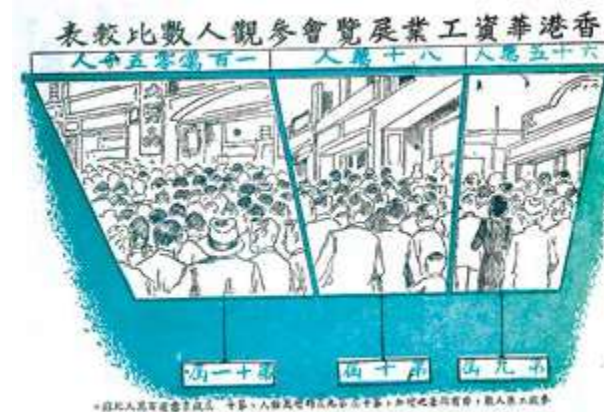
1941年，已舉辦3年的國貨展覽會因日軍佔領香港而停辦，直至1948年才在尖沙咀復辦，引起極大迴響。翌年參展的廠商突破200家，吸引75萬人入場，銷售額達350萬港元。

In 1941, the Exhibition of Chinese Products, which had been held for three years, was suspended due to the Japanese occupation in World War II. The exhibition resumed in 1948 at Tsim Sha Tsui, attracting strong public attention. In the following year, the exhibition attracted more than 200 manufacturers and 750,000 visitors participated, generating a sales volume of HK\$3.5 million.



廠商會通過出版畫冊記錄當屆工展會資訊和香港工業發展情況，方便海外買家採購。圖為1949年第7屆展會畫冊。

To encourage overseas buyers, the CMA published an exhibition pictorial record to document the details of the exhibition and showcase Hong Kong's industrial development. The picture shows the pictorial record of the 7th Exhibition of Chinese Products in 1949.



香港工業產品質量不斷提升，吸引不少海外買家到工展會採購；「第11屆工展會」的入場人數突破100萬。

The improving quality of Hong Kong's industrial products drew many overseas buyers to attend the HKBPE. The number of visitors to the 11th exhibition exceeded one million.



由第 9 屆起，香港中國貨品展覽會易名為「香港華資工業出品展覽會」，獲政府大力支持並協助宣傳。

Starting from the 9th exhibition, the Exhibition of Chinese Products was renamed the Exhibition of Hong Kong Products and received significant support from the government to promote the exhibition.

工資華港
屆九第



1954 年，「第 12 屆工展會」獲香港政府撥出中環皇后碼頭附近的新填地舉行，會場面積得以擴大，攤位數目亦增至超過 650 個，還新增新出品陳列室，邀請了印尼、菲律賓、韓國、北婆羅洲等地的考察團參觀。

In 1954, the 12th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products was held on a new reclaimed site allocated by the Hong Kong government near Queen's Pier in Central. With the expansion of the venue, the number of booths increased to more than 650. The CMA introduced a new product showroom and invited delegations from Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, and North Borneo to visit the exhibition.



1954年，聯合國亞洲遠東區經濟委員會貿易組首次在香港舉行會議，廠商會宴請各國代表，並帶領他們參觀工展會。

In 1954, the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) Subcommittee on Trade held their conference in Hong Kong for the first time. The CMA hosted a banquet for representatives from various nations and guided them through the exhibition.



工展會設有陳列室攤位，讓海內外買家認識香港工業最新製品。圖為「第16屆工展會」的陳列櫥窗，吸引了85個行業參展。

The exhibition established a product display booth to present the latest Hong Kong industrial products to domestic and overseas buyers. The pictures show the display window of the 16th exhibition, in which 85 industries participated.





1967年，工展會踏入25周年，故取名銀禧工展會，於紅磡新填地廣場（今紅磡車站）舉行。大會新增多個主題展覽館，包括香港政府文物館、工業出口製品，以及國際機器原料等。

1967 marked the 25th anniversary of the exhibition, which was named Silver Jubilee Exhibition of Hong Kong Products. It was held at a newly reclaimed site in Hung Hom (the current site of Hung Hom Station). The exhibition featured themed exhibition halls, including the Hong Kong Government Heritage Museum, industrial products for export, and international machinery and raw materials.

廠商會參與1967年的香港週花車巡遊，慶祝工展會25周年，並以「香港人用香港貨」為花車主題，大力宣揚港貨。

The CMA participated in the Hong Kong Week Parade in 1967 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the exhibition with the theme "Hong Kong People Use Hong Kong Goods" to promote Hong Kong industrial products.



為向海外工商界人士介紹香港製造的機械和機器，廠商會在1973年的「第31屆工展會」內舉辦了製作機械展覽，有12家廠號參加，展出各類型高級直射塑膠機、輸送帶、冷氣機，和印刷機等，吸引過百萬人參觀。

To introduce machinery and equipment made in Hong Kong to overseas businesses, the CMA held a manufacturing machinery exhibition at the 31st exhibition in 1973. 12 manufacturers presented various high-end direct-injection plastic machines, conveyor belts, air conditioners, and printing presses, attracting over one million of visitors.



1970年代，香港工業發展蓬勃，躍升成國際知名的工業城市，而工展會成為了宣揚香港工業和促進與世界各國貿易的重要渠道，吸引各地領導及商會領袖到訪，例如「第27屆工展會」期間，菲律賓副總統羅庇士伉儷曾入場參觀，了解香港工業製品的成就。

In the 1970s, Hong Kong entered the golden industrial era and became an internationally renowned industrial city. The HKBPE served as an important channel to promote the development of Hong Kong industry and facilitate trade with countries worldwide, attracting overseas business leaders and chambers of commerce. For example, the Vice President of the Philippines Mr Fernando Lopez and his wife visited the 27th exhibition to learn about Hong Kong's industrial achievements.



在香港回歸祖國前，歷任香港總督均出席工展會開幕儀式，以示對香港工業發展的重視，當中前港督葛量洪爵士合共參與了10屆工展會，為歷任港督之冠。香港特區政府成立後，每年行政長官、各級官員及中央政府駐港機構的代表均會出席工展會的開幕禮。

Before Hong Kong's return to the motherland, multiple governors of Hong Kong attended HKBPE opening ceremonies to show their support for Hong Kong's industrial development. Governor Sir Alexander Grantham participated in ten years of the exhibition, the most among all governors. Since the establishment of the HKSAR government, the Chief Executive of the HKSAR, principal officials, and representatives of various offices of the Central People's Government in Hong Kong have attended the HKBPE opening ceremony every year.



1994年，廠商會為慶祝成立60周年，假香港會議展覽中心舉辦「第32屆香港國際工業出口展銷會」，以配合香港銳變成為國際貿易中心的角色，標誌着這一歷史性展會在20年後復辦。這次展會為期4天，共吸引26萬人入場。

In celebration of the 60th anniversary of the CMA, the association held the 32nd Hong Kong International Industrial Products Exhibition at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre in 1994. This event coincided with Hong Kong's rapid transformation into an international trade centre and marked the reopening of this historic exhibition after 20 years. The four-day exhibition attracted 260,000 visitors.



時至今日，工展會仍是香港最大型的露天展覽會之一，更是每年不容錯過的城中盛事，深受本港市民及海內外旅客歡迎，營業額屢創新高。To date, the HKBPE is one of the largest outdoor exhibitions in Hong Kong and a major event in the city every year. The HKBPE is warmly welcomed by citizens and visitors from across the globe, with sales volumes reaching new heights with each iteration.



香港與東盟和「一帶一路」沿線國家的關係愈來愈密切，廠商會不時邀請各地駐港總領事館人員到工展會參觀。Due to Hong Kong's increasingly close relationship with ASEAN and Belt and Road countries, the CMA frequently invites foreign consulate staff in Hong Kong to visit the HKBPE.

2.

精彩多元 凝聚社會

Encouraging Diversity to Unite the Community

為了吸引更多市民入場參觀工展會，以及凝聚社會力量支持香港工業，工展會不斷推陳出新，內容、形式和規模愈趨豐富多元。除了舉辦具有代表性的「工展小姐選舉」之外，還設置富有特色的牌樓、精心設計的攤位、精彩的文化表演和各類比賽等，讓工展會持續充滿活力和新鮮感。

To attract more people to visit the exhibition and unite the community to support Hong Kong industry, the HKBPE continually introduces innovative elements to its content, format, and scale. In addition to organising its popular Miss Exhibition Pageant, the HKBPE features distinctive entrance gateways, well-designed booths, attractive cultural performances, and various competitions, which maintain the vitality and freshness of the exhibition.



牌樓是工展會的標誌性元素，每屆都巧盡心思設計，以吸引市民和買家進場。以 1941 及 1949 年的工展會為例，大會在尖沙咀搭建了一座富有中國特色的城樓大門，以配合當年的「推廣國貨」主題。

The entrance gateway is an iconic element of the HKBPE. The CMA strives to design gateways that will attract visitors and buyers and communicate the annual theme. In the 1941 and 1949 exhibitions held at Tsim Sha Tsui, for example, archways were built with strong Chinese characteristics, aligned with the theme Promoting Chinese Goods.



攤位設計比賽是工展會的特色之一，旨在表彰創意豐富、用心設計的攤位。圖為「第 11 屆工展會」冠軍攤位—德釀酒莊（右）及「第 15 屆工展會」冠軍攤位—香港金錢牌熱水瓶廠（上），兩者都融合了中國元素。

The Best Stall Display Competition, another unique feature of the HKBPE, celebrates creatively designed booths. The pictures show the winners of the 11th exhibition and 15th exhibition, respectively – Tak Chuen Wine Store (right) and Freezinhot Bottle (above) – both of which incorporated Chinese elements.



除了工業企業，工展會也邀請其他領域的機構參展，以增添新鮮感。1968 年，多家大型銀行聯合參加「第 26 屆工展會」，設立了外型壯觀的銀行館，展示各地貨幣，令人大開眼界。

In addition to industrial enterprises, the HKBPE invites institutions from other fields to participate in the exhibition, adding a sense of freshness. In the 26th exhibition in 1968, multiple banks created a spectacular pavilion to display banknotes from around the world.

「第 36 屆工展會」設有「名牌廣場」，雲集 120 多個歷史悠久的老字號品牌攤位，中央還放置一個逾十米高的巨型摩天輪，成為該屆工展會的焦點。

The Hong Kong Brandname Square of the 36th HKBPE featured more than 120 booths of renowned local brands. The CMA installed a giant ten-metre-high ferris wheel in the centre, which became the highlight of the exhibition.



「第 37 屆工展會」期間增設「人氣卡通館」展區，展示當時韓國最流行的卡通人物遊戲攤位，迎合年輕市民的喜好。

At the 37th HKBPE, the CMA appealed to young citizens by establishing a “Super Cartoon FunLand” that focused on the most popular cartoon characters in Korea at the time.



為響應行政長官以創新科技推動本港經濟的倡議，「第 33 屆工展會」特別設立科技館，佔地 1 萬平方呎，展示香港工業邁向高科技的新面貌。

In response to the Chief Executive's initiative to promote Hong Kong's economy through innovation and technology, the 33rd HKBPE set up a Technology Zone, covering an area of 10,000 square feet. This zone was intended to display the new face of Hong Kong industry, highlighting its shift towards high-tech development.

「第 41 屆工展會」特設創新科技館，展示近百件本港最新工業發明、研究成果及設計產品等，供市民近距離欣賞和體驗。

At the 41st HKBPE, the CMA set up an Innovation Gallery to showcase nearly 100 Hong Kong industrial inventions, research achievements, and designs, allowing the public to explore industrial achievements.



工展小姐選舉

Miss Exhibition Pageant

工展小姐選舉早於 50 年代已經開始舉辦，是工展會的招牌節目，也是本地歷史最悠久的選美活動之一。多年來，工展小姐擔任本港工業界的親善大使，由最初旨在宣揚婦女對本港工業發展的貢獻，逐漸演變成協助廠商會推廣及宣傳本港的工業發展。除了工展小姐選舉，工展會亦曾舉辦「香港玉女」選舉及「香港之鸞」選舉等選美活動。

Miss Exhibition Pageant, a signature event of the HKBPE and one of the longest-standing local beauty pageants has been held since the 1950s. Over the years, the winners of Miss Exhibition Pageant have served as a goodwill ambassador for Hong Kong's industrial sector. It was initially intended to promote women's contributions to local industrial development and has gradually evolved to assist the CMA in promoting industrial development. In addition to the Miss Exhibition Pageant, the HKBPE also held beauty pageants such as the Miss Teen Hong Kong and Miss Hong Kong Phoenix.



首屆工展小姐選舉於 1952 年的「第 10 屆工展會」舉行，圖為季軍馮亦薇。

The first Miss Exhibition Pageant was held in 1952 at the 10th exhibition. The second runner-up was Fung Yik Mei (pictured).

1958 年「第 16 屆工展小姐」加冕儀式，與時任廠商會會長合照。

At the coronation ceremony of the 16th Miss Exhibition Pageant in 1958, the winners took a picture with the CMA leaders.



「第 32 屆工展會」的一眾工展小姐候選佳麗，身穿旗袍亮相。

The contestants of the 32nd HKBPE Miss Exhibition Pageant appeared in qipao.



「第 57 屆工展小姐選舉」三甲佳麗。

The top three contestants of the 57th Miss Exhibition Pageant.





製衣曾是香港重點工業。1963年的「第21屆工展會」曾舉辦服裝表演，展示當時本港廠商的最新服裝出品。
The garment industry was a key sector in Hong Kong. In 1963, a fashion show was held at the 21st exhibition to showcase the latest clothing designs by Hong Kong manufacturers.



工展會的展期通常橫跨聖誕節及新年，為了增添節日氣氛，大會經常加入慶祝元素；1972年，在「第30屆工展會」期間，廠商會一眾首長扮演聖誕老人派禮物。

The HKBPE usually spans the period between Christmas and New Year. To create a festive atmosphere, the HKBPE often organises celebration activities. At the 30th exhibition in 1972, the CMA leaders dressed up as Santa Claus to distribute Christmas gifts.

不少當紅影視明星曾經出席支持工展會。在「第21屆工展會」期間，邵氏電影《七仙女》中的7位女主角，穿上戲服參觀工展會。

Many pop stars attended the HKBPE to show their support. During the 21st exhibition, seven starring actresses from the Shaw brothers' movie A Maid from Heaven put on costumes and visited the exhibition.

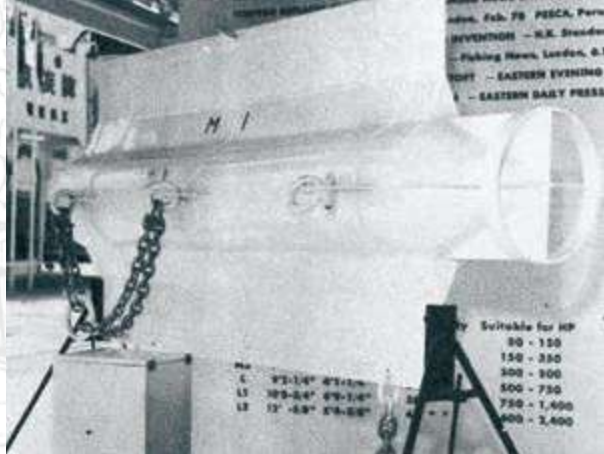




著名歌手鄧麗君出席「第 25 屆工展會」，市民紛紛與其合照留念。
Renowned singer Teresa Teng attended the 25th HKBPE and took photos with visitors.



包裝星獎
The Packstar Awards



新產品比賽冠軍
The winning product of the New Product Competition

為了激勵香港廠商持續提升產品質素，由 1960 年代起，工展會便創辦各項比賽，例如新產品比賽、包裝星獎、產品裝潢比賽、新品改良品比賽，甚至塑膠花插花比賽等，以提升香港工業出品的競爭力。
To encourage Hong Kong manufacturers to continuously improve product quality, the HKBPE has organised various competitions since the 1960s. These include New Product Competition, the Packstar Awards, Enhanced Product Competition, and Plastic Flower Arrangement Competition. These initiatives are intended to enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong's industrial products.

3.

工展會品牌
延伸各地

Expanding the HKBPE to Other Countries and Regions

廠商會早在 1950 年代已開始在外地舉辦展會，積極推廣華資產品，實踐「走出去」的策略。香港回歸祖國後，與內地經貿交流頻繁，工展會的足跡遍及 10 多個內地城市，協助企業開拓內地市場。承接內地工展會的成功，廠商會亦把工展會帶到中國台灣和澳門。隨着粵港澳大灣區的快速發展，工展會計劃進駐更多大灣區城市，把握區域急速發展的機遇。

As early as the 1950s, the CMA held exhibitions in other countries to promote Chinese products and implemented the strategy of going global. After Hong Kong returned to the motherland, economic and trade exchanges with the Mainland have become more frequent. The HKBPE has, therefore, extended to more than ten Mainland cities to help Hong Kong businesses explore the Mainland market. Following HKBPE successes in the Mainland, the CMA took the HKBPE to Taiwan and Macao. With the rapid development of the Greater Bay Area (GBA), the HKBPE will expand to more GBA cities and seize the opportunities of rapid regional developments.



1959 年，受聯合國禁運政策及日貨競銷的影響，香港工商業備受打擊，廠商會於是在新加坡舉辦「香港華資工業出品星洲展覽會」，協助廠商開拓東南亞市場，當時接獲的訂單達 3,000 萬港元。

In 1959, Hong Kong's industry and commerce were affected by the United Nations embargo and competition from Japanese goods. The CMA organised the Exhibition of Hong Kong Products in Singapore to help Hong Kong manufacturers explore the Southeast Asian market, receiving orders amounting to HK\$30 million.



適逢工展會 60 周年，廠商會於 1998 年假廣州舉行為期 7 天的工展會，這是廠商會首次在內地舉行展覽會。

As 1998 marked the HKBPE's 60th anniversary, the CMA held a seven-day exhibition in Guangzhou, marking the first HKBPE held in the Mainland.



2004 年，廠商會為紀念成立 70 周年，在上海舉行工展會。自此，廠商會便開始頻繁在內地舉辦展會，宣傳香港產品和品牌。

In 2004, the CMA held the HKBPE in Shanghai to commemorate its 70th anniversary. Since then, the CMA has frequently organised exhibitions in the Mainland to promote Hong Kong products and brands.



廠商會與湖北省武漢市政府共同主辦的「2012 湖北武漢香港周」暨「2012 香港時尚產品博覽·武漢工展會」。

In 2012, the CMA and the Wuhan Municipal Government of Hubei Province co-organised the 2012 Hubei Wuhan Hong Kong Week and the 2012 Hong Kong Trendy Products Expo, Wuhan.



2013年，廠商會與廈門政府合辦的「2013 香港時尚產品博覽·福建廈門工展會」，吸引 30 萬人次入場。

In 2013, the 2013 Hong Kong Trendy Products Expo, Fujian Xiamen, jointly organised by the CMA and Xiamen government, attracting 300,000 visitors.



廠商會在重慶舉辦了「2014 重慶·香港工展小姐大賽」，以公開招募的形式，吸引了重慶當地的佳麗參加競選。

The CMA held the Chongqing Hong Kong Miss Exhibition Pageant, inviting local residents to participate through open recruitment.



廠商會舉辦「2014 香港時尚產品博覽·哈爾濱工展會」，設有超過 300 個攤位，超過 180 家香港企業參展，向東北市場的消費者推廣香港產品。The 2014 Hong Kong Trendy Products Expo, Harbin featured more than 300 booths. Over 180 Hong Kong companies participated in promoting Hong Kong products to consumers in the Northeast China market.



2017 年，適逢香港回歸 20 周年，廠商會將工展會帶到了北京，向首都的消費者展示香港品牌和香港工業的成就。

As 2017 marked the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the HKSAR, the CMA took the HKBPE to Beijing to showcase the outstanding achievements of Hong Kong brands and manufacturing industry to Beijing consumers.



為了把握港珠澳大橋所帶來的商機，廠商會於 2016 年首次在澳門漁人碼頭舉辦香港工展會·澳門，吸引了超過 10 萬人次入場參觀。此後，這個展會成為了澳門的常設展會，幾乎每年舉行。

To seize business opportunities brought by the Hong Kong–Zhuhai–Macao Bridge, the CMA held the Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo, Macao for the first time in 2016 at Macau Fisherman's Wharf. The event attracted more than 100,000 visitors. Since then, the exhibition has become a regular expo in Macao and is held almost every year.

2023 年香港工展會·澳門舉行期間，大會舉行「我要做 Model 工展小模特兒」選舉，吸引很多小朋友參加，以搶眼的造型贏得評審和觀眾青睞。

The 2023 Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo, Macao held a To Be a Top Little Model Competition, drawing many children to participate and capture the judges' attention with eye-catching outfits.





1954年，「第12屆工展會」於中環皇后碼頭附近的新填地舉行。

In 1954, the 12th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products was organised at a new reclaimed site near Queen's Pier in Central.



1957年「第15屆工展會」於尖沙咀（現址為香港喜來登酒店）舉行。

The 15th exhibition was organised at Tsim Sha Tsui (the current site of the Sheraton) in 1957.



1969年「第27屆香港工業出品展覽會」，於紅磡新填地舉行。

The 27th exhibition of Hong Kong Products was organised at Hung Hom reclamation area in 1969.



1970年，「第28屆香港工業出品展覽會」首次移師灣仔新填地舉行。

In 1970, the 28th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products was staged at the Wan Chai Reclamation for the first time.

工展會場地

HKBPE Venues

儘管工展會規模愈來愈大，但由於香港土地不斷發展，場地亦歷經變遷，曾在中環新填地、尖沙咀廣場（半島酒店側）、灣仔新填地、紅磡新填地等地舉行，早在1957年，廠商會已呼籲政府劃撥固定場址，惟一直未能實現。1975年起更因缺乏場地而停辦，直至1998年才得以重啟。自2003年起，工展會移師至銅鑼灣維多利亞公園舉行，至今已超過20年。

Due to Hong Kong's continuous land development and the HKBPE's growing scale, the exhibition venue has been relocated multiple times. The exhibition was held at newly reclaimed sites in Central, Tsim Sha Tsui Plaza (next to the Peninsula Hotel), Wan Chai and Hung Hom. As early as 1957, the CMA had frequently appealed to the government to allocate a permanent location for the exhibition, but this request was not realised. In 1975, the exhibition was suspended due to the lack of venue and only resumed in 1998. Since 2003, the HKBPE has been held in Victoria Park in Causeway Bay for over 20 years.

4. 發揚光大 擴增展覽服務

Expanding and Enhancing Exhibition Services

在工展會的成功基礎上，廠商會的展覽服務開始涉獵不同產業和主題，從一般商品、美食，到教育、就業服務，運用自身舉辦大型展會的經驗和網絡，協助相關領域的企業進行推廣、發掘新商機。

Based on the success of the HKBPE, the CMA has extended exhibition services to cover a wide range of industrial sectors and themes, ranging from general commodities and food to education and career services. The CMA has made great use of its extensive experience and network to organise large-scale exhibitions that help enterprises promote their brands and explore new business opportunities.



2009年，廠商會創辦香港美食嘉年華，選址葵涌運動場，搜羅來自世界各地的美食佳餚。該展會於2024年將迎來第11屆。In 2009, the CMA organised the Hong Kong Food Carnival at Kwai Chung Sports Ground, featuring delicacies from around the world. The expo will celebrate its 11th edition in 2024.





2018年起，廠商會為秉承人才培育的理念，承辦歷史悠久的香港國際教育及職業展，為年青人提供全方位的升學、進修及就業資訊。

With a strong commitment to talent cultivation, the CMA has organised the renowned Hong Kong International Education and Careers Expo since 2018. The exhibition's aim is to provide young people with comprehensive information on further education, continuous studies, and employment opportunities.



2021年夏季，儘管新冠疫情仍在持續，但廠商會為了幫助中小企度過難關，並為社會帶來歡樂，首次在亞洲國際博覽館舉辦了工展會購物節，取得熱烈反響，成功開拓了新界西北和港珠澳大橋遊客等新客源，逐步成為廠商會另一個重要展覽。

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the CMA successfully launched the Hong Kong Brands and Products Shopping Festival at the AsiaWorld-Expo in the summer of 2021. This exhibition assisted SMEs in overcoming operational challenges and brought joy to society. It was warmly welcomed by the public and attracted new customers, including residents from the Northwest New Territories and tourists arriving from the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. This expo has now become another significant exhibition organised by the CMA.





CSR



心繫 社會民生

Devoting to
Community Betterment

和諧穩定是經濟繁榮的前提。過去近一個世紀，廠商會在不斷發展的過程中，始終秉持以人為本、以社會整體福祉為依歸的理念，積極實踐社會責任，努力成為業界的楷模，共同弘揚經濟與社會價值並重的商業文化。

Harmony and stability are essential prerequisites for economic prosperity. For nearly a century, the CMA has steadfastly focused on a people-centric approach, with the goal of enhancing community well-being. By actively practising social responsibility, the CMA has aspired to become a role model for the industry, fostering a culture that considers economic growth and social values as equally important.



工業教育的倡導者

Advocates of Industrial Education

人才培育對提升香港工業水平至關重要。二戰後，廠商會積極向政府遊說，爭取發展工業教育，更身體力行去實現「自建工業學院」的願景，先後創辦了兩所職業先修學校，為香港工業教育史寫下重要一頁。

Talent cultivation is crucial to improving Hong Kong's industrial capabilities. After World War II, the CMA actively lobbied the government to promote industrial education. The association realised its vision of building an industrial college by establishing two prevocational schools, writing an important chapter in the history of Hong Kong's industrial education.



早在 1949 年，廠商會便有計劃興建工業學校，不僅成立「籌建工業學校基金」，更在工展會進行義賣籌集建校的經費。

As early as 1949, the CMA planned to establish an industrial school. The CMA set up the Industrial School Construction Fund and held charity sales at the HKBPE to raise funds for the school's construction.



1950年代中期，廠商會向政府合共捐贈100萬港元，支持香港工業專門學院（香港理工大學的前身）擴建紅磡校舍，以設立工藝學院。1956年，時任港督葛量洪主持校舍奠基儀式。

In the mid-1950s, the CMA donated HK\$1 million to the government to support the expansion of the Hung Hom campus of the Hong Kong Technical College (the predecessor of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University) for the establishment of the School of Arts and Crafts. Then Governor of Hong Kong Sir Alexander Grantham officiated at the groundbreaking ceremony of the campus in 1956.



1966年廠商會與教育司署合辦工業講座，講解香港工業的發展前景，吸引1,400名學生參與，哄動一時。

In 1966, the CMA and the Education Department co-organised an industrial seminar on the prospects of Hong Kong's industrial development, which attracted 1,400 students.



1964年廠商會撥款成立工業教育獎學金（現為廠商會獎學金），以嘉許成績優異的工業學校學生。60年來，廠商會從不間斷地每年頒發獎學金，受惠學生不計其數。

In 1964, the CMA established the Industrial Education Scholarship (now known as the CMA & Donors Scholarship) to recognise the outstanding performance of industrial school students. Over the past 60 years, the CMA has continued to award scholarships annually, benefiting countless students.





廠商會在 1968 年決定在深水埗區興建工業學校，並在「第 26 屆工展會」發行獎券籌款建校。In 1968, the CMA decided to build an industrial school in Sham Shui Po and issued raffle tickets at the 26th HKBPE to raise funds for the school's construction.



1975 年，工業學校獲准以「香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校」的名義註冊，並在翌年正式開校。該校現已轉型為文法中學，並改名為「廠商會中學」。

In 1975, the industrial school was approved to be registered under the name of the CMA Prevocational School, and opened officially the following year. The school has now been transformed into a grammar school and renamed CMA Secondary School.



當年的香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修學校舉辦金工、電工及設計等 3 年制學徒課程，為小學畢業後無力升學、又未達法定就業年齡的學童提供職業培訓的出路。

The then CMA Prevocational School held three-year apprenticeship courses in metal work, electrical work, and design. It provided a vocational training pathway for elementary school graduates who were not capable of pursuing further studies and had not yet reached the statutory working age.

香港政府於1982年成立職業訓練局，計劃開設更多職業先修學校，以應對業界對工業人才不斷增加的需求。前會長蔡章閣率先建議廠商會向政府爭取撥地以增辦另一所職業先修學校，位於屯門的「廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學」遂於1985年開幕。其後該校改名為「廠商會蔡章閣中學」，取錄華語及非華裔學生，推廣文化共融。



The Hong Kong government established the Vocational Training Council (VTC) in 1982 and planned to set up more prevocational schools to meet the increasing demand for industrial talent. Mr Choi Cheung Kok, former President of the CMA, took the lead in suggesting that the CMA seek land allocation from the government to open another prevocational school. The CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School, located in Tuen Mun, was opened in 1985. It was later renamed CMA Choi Cheung Kok Secondary School, admitting both Chinese-speaking and non-Chinese students to promote cultural integration.



2019年，廠商會冠名贊助「好歌萬年青楊立門演唱會」，為屬下的教育發展基金籌得100萬港元，支持屬下兩所中學的發展和頒發獎學金。

In 2019, the CMA sponsored Raymond Young's Forever Young Concert and raised HK\$1 million for its education development fund to support the growth of its two secondary schools and the award of scholarships.



2. 培育多元人才

Nurturing Diversity

香港經濟不斷轉型升級，為配合社會發展的需要，廠商會多年來持續捐款以支持本地人才培育，助香港壯大多元人才庫。

Over the years, as Hong Kong's economy continues to transform and upgrade, the CMA has made sustained donations to support local talent cultivation. These donations have helped meet the needs of social development and expand Hong Kong's diversified talent pool.



職業訓練局
Vocational Training Council



香港城市大學
City University of Hong Kong



嶺南大學
Lingnan University



少年警訊永久活動中心暨青少年綜合訓練營
JPC Permanent Activity Centre and Integrated Youth Training Camp



恒生管理學院 (現稱香港恒生大學)
Hang Seng Management College
(Now known as the Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)



香港大學專業進修學院 (HKU SPACE)
The University of Hong Kong School of Professional and Continuing Education



香港公開大學 (現稱香港都會大學)
The Open University of Hong Kong (Now known as the Hong Kong Metropolitan University)



香港浸會大學
Hong Kong Baptist University



香港教育大學
The Education University of Hong Kong



香港中文大學
The Chinese University of Hong Kong



香港理工大學
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University



香港科技大學
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology



港專學院
Hong Kong College of Technology

過去十年，廠商會支持人才培育的總捐款額
CMA's Donations for Talent Development in the Past Ten Years

HK\$85,000,000

3.

關懷社會

Caring for the Community

香港社會在過去 90 年幾經變遷，但廠商會扶助弱勢社群、建設美好社區的初心始終如一。多年來，廠商會積極參與和組織各式各樣的公益慈善活動，以回應社會不同群體的需要，締造和諧平等社會。

Hong Kong has gone through several upheavals over the past 90 years, but the CMA's commitment to helping the underprivileged and building a better community has remained unchanged. Over the years, the CMA has been actively involved in organising a wide range of charity activities in response to the needs of different groups, fostering a harmonious and equal society.



廠商會在 1969 年撥款捐贈予大口環兒童骨科醫院（現稱大口環根德公爵夫人兒童醫院），支援病童。

In 1969, the CMA donated funds to the Sandy Bay Children's Orthopaedic Hospital and Convalescent Home (currently known as The Duchess of Kent Children's Hospital at Sandy Bay) to support sick children.





工展會每年吸引過百萬人次入場，是廠商會宣揚愛心的重要平台。圖為 1970 年「第 28 屆工展會」的義賣活動，為公益金籌款。

The HKBPE attracts more than one million visitors every year and is an important platform for the CMA to advocate social welfare and charity work. The picture shows the charity sale held at the 28th HKBPE in 1970 to raise funds for the Community Chest.



為慶祝成立 80 周年，廠商會於 2014 年 9 月 1 日起一連 3 天向全港市民送免費雪糕，分享喜悅。

The CMA gave away free ice-creams to the public from 1 to 3 September 2014 to share the joy of its 80th anniversary.



2016 年，廠商會贊助了年初二新春煙花匯演，當晚更邀請 1,000 名基層市民到會展與政商界領袖共晉晚宴，並一同欣賞煙花盛景。

The CMA sponsored the 2016 Lunar New Year Fireworks Display. 1,000 underprivileged citizens were invited to the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre to enjoy a banquet and fireworks with political and business leaders.





新冠疫情期間，廠商會舉辦「慈善 360 香江天際漫遊」活動，邀請屬校學生及其家長在香港上空翱翔，藉此舒緩疫情下的鬱結與壓力，並感受香港作為「家」的美好。

During the pandemic, the CMA organised the Sky 360 Charity Tour@Hong Kong, inviting students from two CMA-affiliated schools and their parents to fly over Hong Kong to relieve stress caused by the pandemic and enjoy the beauty of our home city.



廠商會成立義工隊，鼓勵會員和業界積極參與社區服務。

The CMA set up a volunteer team to encourage members and the industry to actively participate in community services.



廠商會屬下的婦女委員會經常舉辦各式各樣的慈善活動，例如表演、探訪、盆菜宴等，惠及長幼及基層市民。

The Ladies' Committee of the CMA organises different forms of charity activities, such as performances, visits, or poon choi banquets, to benefit the elderly, the young, and the underprivileged.





2017年，廠商會贊助拍攝慈善電影「我們的6E班」，推廣多元種族共融。

In 2017, the CMA sponsored the production of the charity movie Our Days in 6E to promote multi-racial inclusion.



廠商會與懲教署合作無間，於2014年曾聯同商界助更生委員會合辦視像招聘會，為更生人士提供就業機會。

The CMA works closely with the Correctional Services Department (CSD). In 2014, they jointly organised a video job fair with the Merchant Support for Rehabilitated Offenders Committee to provide job opportunities for rehabilitated offenders.



廠商會於2019年和2024年兩度與懲教署合辦互動音樂劇場，加強年青人防罪守法的意識。

The CMA co-organised interactive musical dramas with the CSD in 2019 and 2024 to enhance law-abiding awareness among young people.



廠商會在 2011 年成立「工展顯關懷」計劃，邀請長者、殘疾人士及基層兒童等市民參觀工展會，並送上購物現金券，與社會分享工展會成果。該計劃至今累計已捐款逾 3,000 萬元。

In 2011, the CMA established the HKBPE Caring for the Community Programme to invite the elderly, the disabled, and underprivileged children to visit the HKBPE. The association offered free shopping coupons to share the fruits of the HKBPE with society. So far, the programme has donated over \$30 million.



2016 年除夕夜，廠商會邀請了 10,000 名市民在工展會參與倒數。時任行政長官梁振英亦到場與市民打成一片。

On New Year's Eve in 2016, the CMA invited 10,000 citizens to participate in the countdown activity at the HKBPE. The then Chief Executive Mr CY Leung joined this meaningful activity and had fun with the public.



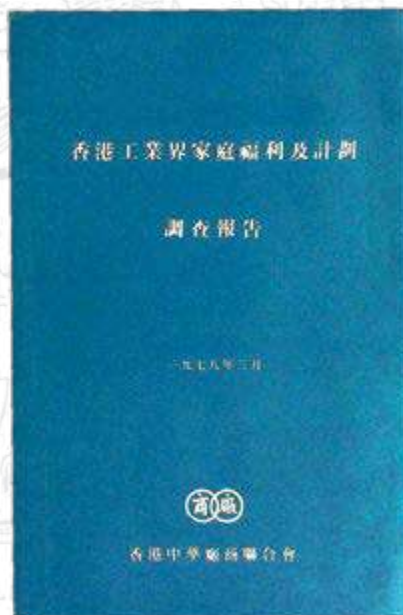
「工展顯關懷」計劃送贈福袋到院舍，將愛心送達至各區。

The HKBPE Caring for the Community Programme distributed gift bags to care homes across different districts to spread love to the communities.



每年工展會均撥出免費攤位，讓社企及社福機構宣傳及籌款。2024年行政長官李家超到攤位參觀。

Every year, the HKBPE provides free booths for social enterprises and welfare organisations to raise funds. In 2024, Chief Executive Mr John Lee visited the booths.



廠商會鼓勵業界建立和諧的勞資關係。1978年，廠商會曾進行一項香港工業界家庭福利及計劃調查，了解僱主和僱員對福利措施的看法。

The CMA encourages the industry to foster harmonious labour relations. In 1978, the CMA conducted a survey among Hong Kong industries to understand employers' and employees' views on welfare measures.

1980年，廠商會推出「香港僱主人口及家庭生活教育計劃」，協助百多間工廠及機構推廣家庭生活教育，將關愛文化延伸至員工的家庭。

In 1980, the CMA launched the Population and Family Life Education Programme of Hong Kong Employers to assist over 100 factories and organisations in promoting family life education, extending a caring culture to employees' families.





廠商會婦女委員會關注婦女權益；1995 年曾進行研究，探討女性在职場和社會的地位，後於 2019 年再發表報告，跟進工商界婦女狀況的轉變，並提出建議，協助女性盡展所長。

The Ladies' Committee focuses on women's rights. In 1995, it conducted a study on the status of women in the workplace and society and released another report in 2019 to follow up on changes related to women in the business world. The report proposed suggestions to help women maximise their potential.

展業工業



廠商會在 1997 年成立青年委員會，培養新一代工商界領袖，並透過他們啟發年青人，例如舉辦攤位創業計劃，支持青年創業。

The CMA established the Youth Committee in 1997 to cultivate a new generation of business leaders and inspire young people. The committee once organised the HKBPE Startup Biz to support youth in starting their own businesses.

廠商會青年委員會每年均參加龍舟競渡大賽，以培養青年企業家的團結精神。The Youth Committee participates in the dragon boat race every year, fostering unity among young entrepreneurs.





廠商會自 2009 年起展開「商校合作計劃」，又推出暑期培訓計劃，協助學生走出課堂，放眼世界。

In 2009, the CMA launched the Business-School Partnership Programme. Since then, it has also offered summer training programmes to help students get out of the classroom and explore the world.



廠商會曾安排香港大專生到北京、天津及大連等地實習及交流，了解國家發展。

The CMA arranged internships and exchanges for Hong Kong tertiary students to the Mainland cities such as Beijing, Tianjin, and Dalian, allowing them to learn about the development of our country.



廠商會 90 周年紀念盃於 2024 年 7 月 1 日舉行，與全港市民一同慶賀建國 75 周年及香港回歸 27 周年。

The CMA 90th Anniversary Cup was held on 1 July 2024, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the 27th anniversary of the HKSAR together with the society.

4. 風雨同舟

Riding Out the Storm Together

香港和國家血脈相連、風雨同舟，每當兩地社會出現危機，廠商會總會挺身而出，團結商界力量，伸出援手，攜手渡過一個又一個難關。

Hong Kong and our country are linked by blood and share weal and woe. Whenever there is a crisis, the CMA steps forward, unites the business sector, and lends a helping hand to overcome difficulties.



1953年石硤尾大火導致5萬多名災民無家可歸，廠商會在工展會組織義賣和物資捐贈活動，職員亦捐薪一天，共籌得逾10萬元善款。

The Shek Kip Mei fire in 1953 left more than 50,000 victims homeless. The CMA organised a charity sale and a donation campaign at the HKBPE. With staff donating a day of their salary, the CMA raised more than \$100,000 for the cause.



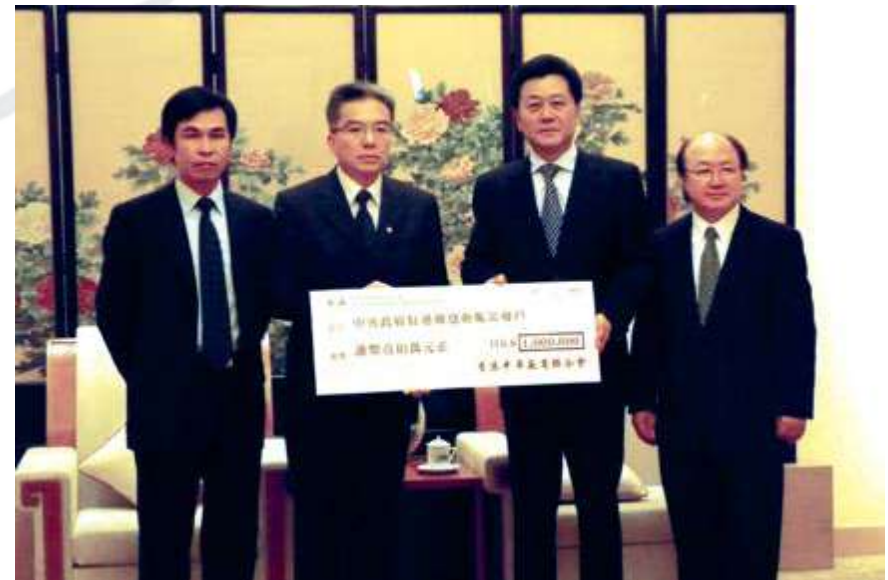
2008年，內地南方遭遇雪災，廠商會呼籲會員企業為工人開放廠房度歲，並發起募捐，共籌得港幣80萬元善款。

When a severe snowstorm struck the southern part of the Mainland in 2008, the CMA appealed to its member enterprises to open their factories as places for workers to spend the Chinese New Year. It also launched a fundraising campaign that raised a total of HK\$800,000 for the cause.



多位粵劇名伶，包括薛覺先、馬師曾、紅線女、鄧碧雲、梁醒波、任劍輝及白雪仙參與義賣，幫助石硤尾大火災民。

Many famous Cantonese opera artists, including Sit Kok Sin, Ma Si Tsang, Hung Sin Nui, Tang Bik Wan, Leung Sing Poh, Yam Kim Fai, and Pak Suet Sin participated in the charity sale to help victims of the Shek Kip Mei fire.



2008年，汶川大地震造成巨大傷亡，廠商會遂捐款100萬港元救災。

In 2008, when the Wenchuan Earthquake caused huge casualties, the CMA donated HK\$1 million to the relief effort.



2008年廠商會向亮睛工程慈善基金捐款100萬港元，以資助該基金在陝西黃陵成立扶貧眼科中心。

In 2008, the CMA donated HK\$1 million to Project Vision to support the establishment of a poverty alleviation eye centre in Huangling, Shaanxi Province.



2010年捐款100萬港元援助受青海地震影響的災民。

The CMA donated HK\$1 million to help victims of the Qinghai earthquake in 2010.



2013年廣西壯族自治區受冰雹侵襲，廠商會捐出100萬港元以援助災民。時任會長施榮懷的公司更捐贈了500萬港元。

When the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region was hit by hailstorms in 2013, the CMA donated HK\$1 million in disaster relief. The company of the then CMA President Mr Irons Sze also donated HK\$5 million.



在 2013 年捐款 200 萬港元，援助受四川地震影響的災民。
The CMA donated HK\$2 million to aid victims affected by the 2013 Sichuan earthquake.



2021 年河南省遭遇罕見特大暴雨，引發嚴重災情。廠商會透過中聯辦賑災專戶捐款 100 萬港元，支援救災及重建工作。
Henan Province experienced a rare torrential downpour that led to a serious disaster in 2021. The CMA donated HK\$1 million through LOCPG to support relief and post-disaster reconstruction.



2003年香港爆發非典型肺炎，廠商會撥款200萬港元成立「廠商會抗炎基金」和動員會員捐款，籌得超過176萬港元，支援醫護人員、患者及死難者家屬。

During the 2003 SARS outbreak in Hong Kong, the CMA allocated HK\$2 million to set up the CMA Anti-SARS Fund and mobilised member companies to donate, raising over HK\$1.76 million to support medical staff, patients, and families of the deceased.

廠商會亦從抗炎基金預留100萬港元，成立「廠商會謝婉雯醫生抗炎紀念獎學金」，紀念在沙士戰役中殉職的香港醫護人員，表彰他們捨己救人的偉大精神。圖為廠商會以該獎學金名義向香港中文大學醫學院學生頒發獎學金，勉勵他們為社會做出貢獻。

The CMA earmarked HK\$1 million from the Anti-SARS Fund to establish the CMA Dr Tse Yuen Man SARS Memorial Scholarship to commemorate Hong Kong's medical workers who died in the battle against SARS and recognise their great spirit of self-sacrifice to save lives. The picture shows that the CMA presented scholarships to students of the Faculty of Medicine of the Chinese University of Hong Kong in the name of the Scholarship, encouraging them to make contributions to the society.



相隔20年，香港再遭新冠疫情衝擊。3年間，廠商會共捐出1,200萬港元禮品和物資，助香港戰勝「疫」境。圖為一眾廠商會首長親身到抗疫醫院，向醫護人員送贈口罩及營養食品等，為他們打氣加油。

Hong Kong was hit by COVID-19 after a 20-year lapse. During the three years of the pandemic, the CMA donated HK\$12 million in gifts and supplies to help battle the epidemic in Hong Kong. As the picture shows, the CMA leaders went to the hospital to encourage medical staff with donations of masks and nutritious food.

廠商會率先倡議透過獎賞鼓勵更多市民接種疫苗，並身體力行，舉行「有種·有賞」大抽獎，兩輪抽獎的頭獎均為100萬港元，更有名車獎品，反應相當熱烈。

The CMA took the lead to encourage more citizens to get vaccinated through rewards by organising the Take Your Shot Lucky Draw. The first prize of both rounds of lucky draws was HK\$1 million, and other prizes included a car. The event attracted an enthusiastic response.



長者是疫情的高危群體，一眾廠商會首長到社區中心呼籲長者及早接種疫苗。

Elderly people are a high-risk group in relation to COVID-19. The CMA leaders visited community centres to call for prompt vaccination of the elderly.



第 5 波疫情爆發期間正值復活節，廠商會捐贈逾 400 萬港元福袋予入住隔離設施的市民，送上祝福。

During the 5th wave of the COVID-19 outbreak, which coincided with Easter, the CMA donated more than HK\$4 million in gift bags to those staying in quarantine facilities.

商廠

1935

帶領華商參加新加坡「香港廠商出品星洲展覽會」，令香港工業開始備受國際注目。
Participated in the first Exhibition of Hong Kong Products in Singapore, gaining international attention.



1934

於9月1日舉行成立大會，由葉蘭泉出任主席。

CMA founding ceremony on 1 September; Mr Yip Lan Chuen was elected Chairman.



廠商會大廈完成重建，並設立陳列中心，展示本港製品。

Rebuilt CMA Building; set up a showroom showcasing Made in Hong Kong products for overseas buyers.



1938

在中環舉辦中國貨品展覽會，為工展會之始。
Organised the Exhibition of Chinese Products in Central, marking the beginning of the Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo (HKBPE).



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Please scan the QR code above to enter the web AR. Then, point your phone at the two illustrations in this section marked with the icon to activate the AR photo frames and start taking photos.

1939

創辦會刊《廠商月刊》。
Launched monthly Manufacturers' Journal.



1964

成立獎學金，培育工業人才。
Established scholarship scheme
for industrial talent development.



1956

向香港工業專門學院（即理大前身）捐獻100萬港元，是首
個支持工業教育的商會。
Donated HK\$1 million to the Hong Kong Technical
College (now the Hong Kong Polytechnic University),
pioneering industrial education support.

香港工業專門學院



第27屆工展會

HONG KONG PRODUCTS EXHIBITION

在九龍紅磡新填地舉行「第27屆工展會」，規模為歷年來最大。
Held the largest scale of the HKBPE at the reclamation
site of Hung Hom.

1969

位於觀塘首個九龍辦事處開幕。
Opened the first Kowloon office in Kwun Tong.



1967

獲政府批准簽發來源證及加工證。
Authorised by the Hong Kong
Government to issue Certificates
of Origin and Processing.



1979

廠商會檢定中心 (CMA檢定中心前身) 成立。
Established CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories (now CMA Testing).



1984

獲政府指定為立法局 (現為立法會) 功能組別代表機構，為業界發聲。
Appointed as Legislative Council functional constituency.



1970

香港新產品比賽

首次舉辦「香港新產品比賽」，提升港貨創新能力。

Launched Hong Kong New Product and Display Competition to enhance product innovation.



1976

「廠商會職業先修學校」(「廠商會中學」前身) 正式開校。

Established CMA Prevocational School (now CMA Secondary School).



怡興鐘表行

YEE HING WATCH CO.

潤滑水

廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學

CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School

1985

創辦「廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學」(「廠商會蔡章閣中學」前身)。

Established CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School (now CMA Choi Cheung Kok Secondary School).



1997

香港回歸祖國。
Hong Kong's return to the motherland.



1998



首個內地工展會在廣州舉行。
Launched the first Mainland HKBPE in Guangzhou.



1994

為慶祝成立60周年，廠商會在香港會議展覽中心復辦已停辦20年的工展會。
On its 60th Anniversary, the CMA revived HKBPE at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre after 20 years.



1999

創辦首屆「香港十大名牌選舉」。
Inaugurated "Hong Kong Top Ten Brandnames Awards".



在廣州等城市設立辦事處，支援業界在內地發展。
Opened offices in Mainland cities like Guangzhou to support Hong Kong businesses.

推出「工展顯關懷」
Launched
HKBPCE Caring for the Community



內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排
Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement

2003

香港與內地簽訂《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(CEPA)。
The Mainland and the Hong Kong SAR governments signed the CEPA agreement.



2005



香港品牌發展局成立典禮

Hong Kong Brand Development Council
Inauguration Ceremony

「香港品牌發展局」成立。
Founded Hong Kong Brand Development Council.

2011

推出「工展顯關懷」計劃，回饋社會。
Initiated Caring for the Community Programme to fulfill corporate social responsibility.



2018

港珠澳大橋開通，為業界帶來商機。
The opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge offers opportunities for industry.

港珠澳大橋



廠商會中亞考察團



香港中華廠商聯合會

2016

舉辦首個「一帶一路」考察團，探索中亞市場商機。
Led a delegation to Central Asia.



贊助新春煙花匯演，並邀請1,000名基層市民與近百名官員共晉晚餐。
Sponsored Lunar New Year Fireworks and invited 1,000 underprivileged to enjoy a banquet with government officials.



2018

改革開放40年，推出《中國改革開放的拓荒者》一書，回顧港商在內地的發展。
Published a book to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of China's Reform and Opening-up.

2019

國家公布《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》。
The State Council of the People's Republic of China unveiled the Outline Development Plan for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.



2021

率先推出「有種·有賞」疫苗獎賞計劃，提高接種率。
Pioneered Take Your Shot Incentive Campaign to boost vaccination rate.

有種有賞

CMA檢定中心進行品牌重塑，開拓新服務。
CMA Testing rebranded and announced to expand its service scope.

2020



廠商會與醫護同行，並肩抗疫。
Supported healthcare workers during the pandemic.





HONG KONG 香港 ESG 獎 AWARDS



舉辦首屆「香港ESG獎」，激勵本港企業加快可持續發展的步伐。
Inaugurated Hong Kong ESG Awards to recognise sustainable development excellence.

CMA+

2022

CMA 檢定中心成立CMA+ TC Hub，支援科技商品化。
CMA Testing established CMA+ TC Hub for technology commercialisation.

2023



CMA檢定中心成立中試轉化中心PMC。
CMA Testing founded CMA+ Pilot Manufacturing Centre.

2024



FOREVER
FORWARD

廠商會踏入90周年，舉辦連串慶祝活動。
Launched a series of celebration activities to commemorate its 90th anniversary.

新質生產力與 香港高質量發展



舉行論壇推動業界發展「新質生產力」。
Hosted a forum on enhancing the new quality productive forces in industry.

掃描二維碼收看廠商會發展歷程影片
Scan the QR code to watch the video of CMA major milestones



廠商會服務

CMA Services

香港中華廠商聯合會（廠商會）創立於1934年，是本港最具代表性的非牟利工商團體之一，多年來秉承愛國愛港的精神，銳意推動香港與內地的經貿發展、積極促進國際間的瞭解與合作，以及履行社會責任。

廠商會設有多個部門及附屬機構，為3,000多家會員企業及業界提供專業和與時俱進的服務，以配合他們日趨多元化的業務及發展需要。

The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong (the CMA) was established in 1934 and is one of the most representative non-profit business organisations in the city. Over the years, it has upheld the spirit of patriotism and dedication to Hong Kong, actively promoting the economic and trade development between Hong Kong and the Mainland, facilitating international understanding and cooperation, as well as fulfilling its social responsibilities.

The CMA has multiple divisions and affiliated organisations, providing professional and up-to-date services to over 3,000 member enterprises and the industry. These services cater to the increasingly diverse business needs and development requirements of its members.

品牌推廣 Brand Promotion

香港品牌發展局是本會在2005年牽頭成立的非牟利機構，透過舉辦香港品牌選舉、認證、推廣、培育、研究、交流及跨境合作等多管齊下的工作，提高香港品牌的知名度和弘揚原創精神。

The Hong Kong Brand Development Council, initiated by the CMA in 2005, is a non-profit organisation. Through multi-pronged efforts in brand accreditation, incubation, promotion, research, exchanges and cross-boundary cooperation, it enhances the collective image of Hong Kong brands and promotes the spirit of originality.



香港品牌發展局
Hong Kong Brand Development Council

展覽服務 Exhibition Services

廠商會展覽服務有限公司承辦各類大型展覽會。家喻戶曉的工展會多年來深受本地市民和中外旅客歡迎。此外，香港美食嘉年華、工展會購物節、香港國際教育及職業展，以及在內地及澳門舉行的展會活動亦相當成功。

CMA Exhibition Services Limited organises various large-scale exhibitions for the CMA. The well-known Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo has been popular with local citizens and international visitors for many years. In addition, the Hong Kong Food Carnival, Hong Kong Brands and Products Shopping Festival, Hong Kong International Education and Careers Expo, and exhibitions in the Mainland and Macao have also been highly successful.



香港中華廠商聯合會
展覽服務有限公司
CMA Exhibition Services Limited

檢測和認證服務 Testing and Certification Services

CMA 檢定中心成立於 1979 年，是一所具規模的第三方品質保證中心，專門從事檢測、驗貨和認證服務。近年，檢定中心逐步在科技商品化、中試轉化、醫療診斷和綠色科技等新興領域建立聲譽，以應對產業發展的新趨勢和需求。

CMA Testing, established in 1979, is a sizable third-party quality assurance centre specialising in testing, inspection, and certification services. In recent years, CMA Testing has gradually built a reputation in emerging fields such as technology commercialisation, pilot manufacturing, medical diagnostics, and green technology, in order to meet the new trends and demands of industrial development.



會員服務 Member Services

會員是廠商會的重要基石。本會除積極向政府反映會員及業界的聲音，亦提供多元化服務，包括研討會、考察、參觀、交流會、商業配對，以及推廣平台等，為會員提供最新的工商資訊，同時構建交流平台、開拓商脈。

Members are the cornerstone of the CMA. In addition to actively reflecting the voices of member businesses to the authorities, the association also provides diverse services, including seminars, visits, exchanges, business matching, and promotion platforms, to provide members with the latest business information, build exchange platforms, and expand business connections.

培訓服務 Training Services

廠商會培訓中心定期舉辦各類工商培訓課程、專題講座、研討會、座談會及工作坊等，提供全面而優質的培訓服務，協助業界提升營商技能和管理水平。培訓中心亦提供度身訂造的企業內部培訓和企業管理顧問服務。

The CMA Training Centre regularly organises various business training courses, seminars, forums, and workshops, providing comprehensive and high-quality training services to help the industry enhance their business skills and management capabilities. The training centre also provides customised in-house training and corporate management consulting services.



來源證及電子商務服務 Certificate and Electronic Data Interchange Services

本會獲香港政府授權簽發各類產地來源證，於中環、旺角和觀塘設有簽證辦事處。本會亦獲政府認可開設電子服務站，推動電子資訊聯通，並提供進出口電子報關手續。

The CMA is authorised by the Hong Kong government to issue various Certificates of Origin, with offices in Central, Mong Kok, and Kwun Tong. The CMA has also set up EDI Trade Declaration Service Centres to assist traders and manufacturers with import and export declaration services.

保險代理服務 General Insurance Agent Services

廠商會保險代理有限公司除了向會員及業界提供一般商業保險服務外，更開通了網上貨運保險平台，為進口商及出口商提供快速便利的一站式貨運保險服務。保險代理公司近年亦推出「本地及出口信用保險」服務，涵蓋全球出口及本地貿易。

In addition to providing general insurance services to members and the industry, CMA Insurance Agent Limited also runs an online cargo insurance platform, offering a one-stop and convenient cargo insurance service for importers and exporters. In recent years, the company has also introduced “local and export credit insurance” services, covering global exports and domestic trade.



香港中華廠商聯合會
保險代理有限公司
CMA Insurance Agent Limited

公司秘書服務 Company Secretarial Services

廠商會秘書服務有限公司致力提供專業和優質的一站式商業服務，包括公司註冊、公司（法定）秘書、註冊地址及代收郵件、虛擬辦公室以及安排會計及核數服務等，協助本地中小企業及內地企業在港開展業務。

CMA Secretarial Services Limited is dedicated to providing professional and high-quality one-stop business services. Its services include business registration, company (statutory) secretarial, registered address and mail handling, virtual office, as well as assistance in opening bank accounts, and arrangement of accounting and audit services, to assist local SMEs and Mainland enterprises in conducting business in Hong Kong.



香港中華廠商聯合會
秘書服務有限公司
CMA Secretarial Service Limited

諮詢及資訊服務 Consultancy and Information Services

本會為會員提供各類商業諮詢和配對服務，並轉達各地投資合作機會；亦也安排本港及海外客商與會員聯繫，推動貿易往來，並為會員提供各類貿易資訊。

The CMA provides members with various business consultation and matching services, and actively conveys cooperation proposals from the Mainland and overseas investors to members. The association also regularly arranges for local and overseas business partners to connect with our members, promoting trade exchanges, and provide members with various trade information.

工商協會秘書處服務 Secretariat Services

廠商會所提供的「秘書處服務」，除了代辦客戶企業的日常行政管理、外部聯絡、組織會議及週年會議等工作外，亦會協助策劃各類型活動和典禮。

The CMA provides professional secretariat services for various kinds of organisations. These include administrative support, liaison, organisation of meetings, and annual meetings, etc. The association also assists in planning various types of events and ceremonies.

ESG 服務 ESG Services

2022 年，廠商會推出「ESG 約章」行動，鼓勵業界簽署約章並訂立行動承諾，以實踐 ESG，提升香港工商界在全球的競爭力，促進企業可持續發展。企業不僅可透過參與約章獲得廠商會提供的培訓、課程、檢測、專項證書及綠色解決方案等支援外，還可以參加廠商會「香港 ESG 獎」，獲得更大嘉許。

In 2022, the CMA launched the ESG Pledge Scheme, encouraging the industry to sign the pledge and commit to ESG action plans. The goal is to enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong's business community globally and promote corporate sustainability. By participating in the scheme, enterprises can receive various forms of support from the CMA, including training, courses, testing, certification services, and green solutions. Companies can also participate in the Hong Kong ESG Awards, which provides greater recognition for their sustainability efforts.



HONG KONG
香港 ESG 獎
AWARDS

後記 Epilogue

我們很榮幸能邀請到著名愛國企業家施子清博士，為特刊題寫毛筆書法：「九秩啟華章 廠商開新局」。這幅作品不僅與 10 年前施博士為我們 80 周年特刊所題的「八十流金」相呼應，更體現了廠商會與時俱進、薪火相傳的精神。

「九秩」代表廠商會走過 90 年的光輝歲月，見證了香港工商業的蓬勃發展；「啟華章」象徵着我們即將開啟新的輝煌篇章，繼續為香港經濟繁榮貢獻力量。

「廠商開新局」則展望未來，廠商會將繼續秉持「工業救國、實業報國、科技興國」的精神，在國家加快建設科技強國的新時代中，引領香港工商界開創嶄新局面，邁向新高峰，作出新貢獻。

We are deeply honoured to have invited Dr Sze Chi-ching, a renowned patriotic entrepreneur, to create a calligraphy piece for our 90th anniversary commemorative book. This masterful work not only echoes Dr Sze's calligraphy "八十流金" (Eighty Years of Golden Flow) from our 80th anniversary edition a decade ago but also beautifully embodies the CMA's enduring spirit of innovation and legacy.

Dr Sze's brush calligraphy reads: "九秩啟華章 廠商開新局". "九秩" (Nine Decades) represents the 90 glorious years the CMA has traversed, bearing witness to the remarkable growth and resilience of Hong Kong's industry and commerce.

"啟華章" signifies the opening of a new, brilliant chapter in our history. It symbolises our commitment to continuing our vital contributions to Hong Kong's economic prosperity as we step into this new era.

"廠商開新局" looks to the future with optimism and determination. It expresses our aspiration for the CMA to uphold its spirit, pioneering new paradigms in this evolving landscape of our nation's journey toward becoming the world's technology leader, guiding Hong Kong's industrial and commercial sectors towards even greater heights of success and innovation.



香港中華廠商聯合會

The Chinese Manufacturers'
Association of Hong Kong