

## 港元 \$20 紙幣的流程 THE LIFE OF A HONG KONG \$20 BANKNOTE

香港印鈔有限公司負責為本港 3 家發鈔銀行印製本港所有紙幣。1996 年 1 月，香港政府從德拉魯公司購入位於大埔的印鈔廠，並將該廠易名為「香港印鈔有限公司」。該廠大股東是香港政府，另由 3 家發鈔銀行與中國印鈔造幣總公司持有少數股份。香港印鈔有限公司每年平均印製約 3 至 3.3 億張紙幣。



Hong Kong Note Printing Limited prints all of the banknotes for Hong Kong's three note-issuing banks. The note printing plant at Tai Po was purchased by the Hong Kong Government from De La Rue in January 1996 and was subsequently renamed "Hong Kong Note Printing Limited". It is majority owned by the Government, with minority shareholdings by the three note-issuing banks and China Banknote Printing and Minting Corporation. The Company prints a total of around 300-330 million banknotes per year.

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附有防偽水印和金屬線的特製紙幣用紙運往香港印鈔有限公司。該紙質料是 100% 棉。

Specially manufactured banknote paper with security watermarks and security threads is delivered to the Hong Kong Note Printing Plant. The paper is made of 100% cotton.

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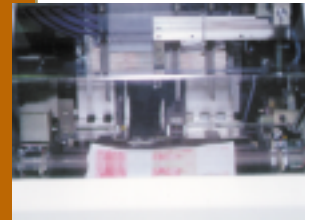
經使用的紙幣運回發鈔銀行儲藏庫後，發鈔銀行以其向政府外匯基金贖回美元。這些已贖回紙幣被視為庫存的未發行紙幣。

On their return to the vaults of the note-issuing banks, used banknotes are redeemed against payment from the Government's Exchange Fund in US dollars. These redeemed banknotes are considered as unissued banknotes held in stock.

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發鈔銀行以篩選機檢出殘破、損毀或受污的紙幣。

Used notes are screened by machines at the note-issuing banks to sort out worn, damaged or soiled notes.



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一般紙幣平均使用期限由 18 至 46 個月不等，視其面值而有所不同。

The typical average lifespan of a banknote ranges from 18 months to 46 months, depending on the denomination.



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在聯繫匯率制度下，3 家發鈔銀行按照 1 美元兌 7.8 港元的指定匯率向政府外匯基金交出美元，換回負債證明書，作為發行紙幣的支持，有關紙幣才屬已發行紙幣。

Banknotes are issued by the three note-issuing banks, against the Government's Exchange Fund in US dollars, at a specified rate of US\$1 to HK\$7.8 under the linked exchanged rate system. Certificates of Indebtedness are issued to the note-issuing banks to this effect.

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印妥紙幣運往發鈔銀行的儲藏庫內儲存。直至現階段為止，這些紙幣仍是未發行的。

Printed notes are delivered to the vaults of note-issuing banks for storage. Up to this stage, the banknotes are not considered as issued.



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平版印刷：製成背景圖案，正反面同時印刷。

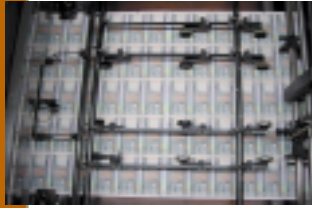
Litho printing: to provide background patterns, with both sides printed simultaneously.



3

凹版印刷：利用極高壓技術，造成紙幣正反面凹凸質感。

Intaglio printing: printing with extremely high pressure provides an embossed impression on the surfaces of banknotes.



4

大張檢查：由局部印製的小張紙幣相連組成的大張印紙必須經過仔細的印刷質量檢查。

Full Sheet examination: sheets of partly printed notes are carefully checked for defects.



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不適合使用的紙幣經粉碎後送往堆填區。

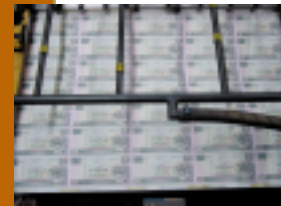
Unfit notes are shredded and sent for landfill.



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在紙幣上逐一編號印字，並加印熒光印記作為進一步的防偽特徵。

Each note is individually numbered and given a fluorescent mark as a further security feature.



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小張檢查：所有小張紙幣經過最後質量檢查，然後捆紮成小疊，再存入紙幣庫，以待發鈔銀行提取。

Single note examination: a final quality check before packing. The packets will be stored in a vault to awaiting collection by the note-issuing banks.



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大張印紙切成小張紙幣。

The printed sheets are then cut into single notes

