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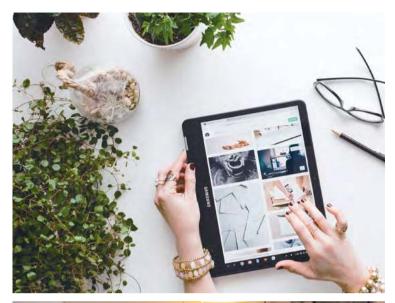
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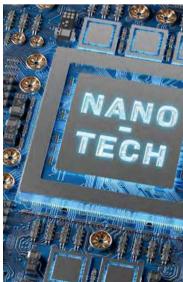
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總辦事處 Head Office

香港中環干諾道中 64-66 號廠商會大廈 CMA Building, 64-66 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong 電 話 Tel: (852) 2545 6166 / (852) 2542 8600

傳 真 Fax: (852) 2541 4541

網址 website: www.cma.org.hk 電郵 Email: info@cma.org.hk

編輯 Editor

廠商會公關委員會 CMA Public Relations Committee 電 話 Tel: (852) 2542 8642

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會長 President

吳宏斌博士 SBS BBS MH

Dr Ng Wang Pun, Dennis, SBS BBS MH

立法會代表 LegCo Representative

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(1)

家主席習近平早前「南下」到 廣東考察,並出席深圳經濟特 區成立40周年的慶祝大典,發表 了 對 深 圳 未 來 發 展 的 期 望 和 指 引 , 更指她是推動大灣區發展的重要引 擎,反映了中央對深圳的高度重 視,另一方面,香港地位不保之說 再次不脛而走。

1980年,國務院宣布將廣東 省包括深圳、珠海、汕頭及福建省 廈門等 4 個地區,改為對外經濟特 區,為國家對外開放掀開第一頁。 由於深圳與香港有一河之隔的便 利,加上香港工業正處於發展樽頸 位,故當年廠商會非常積極探求深 圳的商機,除了舉辦考察團外,亦 經常聯繫當地領導來港向業界講解 投資環境。40年後,深圳不但從

總量去年達 2.6 萬億元人民幣,是 大灣區城市之首;今年10月底中 國社會科學院發布了中國城市競爭 力第18次報告,深圳亦繼去年再 度成為第一,香港及上海分別排第 二和第三。

從漁村一躍成為內地開放程度 最高的創科之都,其驚人的發展成 就跟香港其實有很直接的關係,港 商不單止是見證者,更是建設者和 推動者。今天,深圳的外資其實絕 大多數仍來自香港,而根據廠商會 的數據,單是在深圳的港資製造業 企業已有近6,000間,註冊資本 達 850 億元人民幣;另一方面, 深圳亦有很多企業選擇在香港設立 國際總部或融資,或借助本港的專 業服務希望「走出去」拓展市場。

與其說是取代,港深之間應是 互利互補、相得益彰。

事實上,習主席今次的講話並 非只着眼於深圳的未來,他亦提到 要推動粵港澳經濟運行銜接,充分 顯示彼此的發展其實「你中有我、 我中有你」。

香港最大的優勢仍是「一國兩 制」和與西方接軌的制度,以及傲 視全球的市場效率,是真正的高度 國際化城市。除了金融,香港的航 運、專業服務、基礎科研、國際化 的科研體系、國際交往、知識產權 保障、醫療系統、人文教育等方 面, 亦較為優勝;當然, 香港的發 展亦有「短板」,例如產業結構特 別是中、下游不足,導致科研成果 未能有效商品化、金融科技發展仍 在追落後、土地供應短缺、市場細 小、年輕人向上流動機會不足等問 題。香港可以與深圳「雙劍合璧」, 利用其在創新和創業資源、產業和 工業體系完備、人力資本等優勢補 自身之短;另一邊廂,深圳要成為 全球創新創意之都,也可借助香港 頂級的大學和科研機構之研究成果 的支持。

內地經濟發展模式多年來不斷 轉變,香港和深圳的定位也要調適 配合,才能更好地融入國家的發



展大局; 如今,深圳有了其新的使 命,香港也要做好準備,除了與之 合作尋求互利共贏外,更要鞏固現 有條件,支持和配合國家構建「雙 循環」新發展格局,特別是在粵港 澳大灣區和「一帶一路」建設中發 揮更大作用,這樣香港才能立於不 敗之地。

不經不覺,這已是我最後一次 以會長身份在此欄目發表意見了, 藉此機會,我想感謝會員和廣大讀 者在過去3年來的支持。我希望未 來大家能與廠商會繼續緊密合作, 為香港的穩定繁榮努力!

President Xi visited Guangdong to attend the ceremony celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ). There, he delivered a speech on his expectations for Shenzhen's future, referring to the city as a core engine in the development of the Greater Bay Area (GBA). Xi's words suggest that the central government greatly values Shenzhen's role in national development, sparking discussion about whether it is planning to replace part of Hong Kong's unique role with neighbouring Shenzhen.

In 1980, the State Council announced the establishment of four special economic zones-in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong Province and in Xiamen in Fujian Province. The decision marked a new step in China's opening-up policy. Given the bottlenecked development of Hong Kong's manufacturing industry and the city's geographical convenience to Shenzhen, CMA was eager to explore business opportunities in Shenzhen. In addition to organising various delegations, CMA invited relevant authorities to explain SEZ investment opportunities to our members. 40 years later, Shenzhen not only stands out among the other SEZs but also has surpassed Hong Kong in some economic indicators during the past two to three years. Shenzhen's GDP was RMB 2.6 trillion last year, ranking first among GBA cities. In late October 2020,

the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences released its 18th report on China's urban competitiveness. Shenzhen once again ranked first, with Hong Kong and Shanghai ranking second and third, respectively.

Once a fishing village, Shenzhen has become the Mainland's capital of innovation and technology. Shenzhen's amazing achievements, however, are directly related to Hong Kong, as Hong Kong manufacturers were not only witnesses but also crucial contributors to these achievements. Even up till today, Hong Kong remains a leading investment source for Shenzhen. According to CMA data, there are nearly 6,000 Hong Kongfunded manufacturing companies in Shenzhen with total registered capital of RMB 85 billion. In addition, many Shenzhen companies have established international headquarters in Hong Kong or otherwise leveraged its financing platform. Some companies anticipate Hong Kong's professional services to "go global", expanding the market.

Practically speaking, Hong Kong and Shenzhen have a complementary and mutually beneficial relationship rather than a competitive one. In fact, President Xi's speech focused not only on Shenzhen's future development but also on the need for economic integration among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau. These regions will foster one another's development.

Hong Kong remains a truly international city. Its greatest advantage remains "one country, two systems", a policy that affords it a Westernaligned system with high market efficiency that proudly competes with other major cities worldwide. Beyond financial services, Hong Kong also has advantages in shipping, professional services, basic research, international exchanges, intellectual property protection, medicine and humanities education. Hong Kong does have some shortcomings, however. For example, its industrial structure, especially its

middle- and lower-stream seaments. is insufficient, leading to ineffective commercialisation of scientific research results, lagging development of financial technology, land shortages, and limited opportunities for upward mobility among young people. Hong Kong should cooperate with Shenzhen, sharing innovation and entrepreneurial resources, mature supply chains and human capital to foster mutual economic development. Likewise, if Shenzhen is to become a global capital of innovation and creativity, it should leverage the excellent upstream basic research from Hong Kong's top-notch universities and institutions.

The Mainland's economic development model has continually changed over the years. It is important to adjust the positioning of Hong Kong and Shenzhen to better integrate the country's overall development. With Shenzhen now endowed with a new mission, Hong Kong should be well prepared for this. Aside from working with Shenzhen to achieve win-win results, Hong Kong must utilise and consolidate existing conditions to support the state in building a new "dual circulation" development pattern. Most of all, Hong Kong should aim to play a greater role in constructing the GBA and the Belt and Road Initiative, as this will ensure that its position and status remain strong.

Time flies. It's already my last time as president to share my views in this column. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all members and readers for your trust and support over the last three years. I hope you will continue to support us in our endeavours. By working together, I have no doubt that Hong Kong will continue to flourish.



吳宏斌博士 Dr Dennis W P NG SBS BBS MH 會長 President



樓市全面「撤辣」 更待何時

吳永嘉議員 BBS JP 廠商會立法會代表

主力 筆之時,媒體獨家消息指政府已決定撤銷工商 舖的「辣招」稅徵費,即買方毋須支付雙倍印 花稅(DSD)。消息一出,商界表示歡迎,認為有 助資金套現周轉。但是,政府依然拒絕撤銷針對住 宅物業的各項辣稅,難免令人感到可惜,商界期望 政府可以盡快全面「撤辣」。

所幸的是,在商界人士持續呼籲和共同努力下,政府最終從善如流,率先為工商舖「撤辣」。 本人認為,政府除了應該加快撤銷對住宅物業的「辣招」外,還應該進一步提高工商舖的按揭成數, 建議可參考住宅物業的做法,若以個人名義首次置 業身份入市、非作「出租」用途,即「自用」的買 家,可承造最高8至9成,讓有需要購置物業作營商 用途的企業可以降低成本,以及方便企業出售物業套 現,釋放企業銀根。

凡事豫則立,不豫則廢。全球經濟仍處於動盪不安、前景未明的階段,再加之最近美國總統大選引發的不確定性,無論工不實等到局勢惡化到無以復加的決策問題。如果一定要等到局勢惡化到無以復加的地步,特區政府才考慮樓市全面「撤辣」,恐怕是為時已晚。試問一下,如果現在不是全面「撤辣」的最佳時機,究意何時才是最佳時機呢?





新一年,新希望

楊立門先生 GBS JP 廠商會行政總裁

我 記得3年前加入廠商會時,新一屆會董的選舉程序才剛剛開始,吳宏斌會長在2018年 上任,轉眼間三年任期又快將過去了。回顧我們今 屆面對的挑戰及難題,其嚴峻和棘手的程度恐怕比 歷屆都要高。自從美國總統特朗普向中國挑起貿易 戰,進口美國的關稅一浪接一浪地遞增,本來已面 對國內勞工及環保成本不斷上漲的港資製造業,在 過去幾年簡直是在打一場生死存亡之戰。

年初爆發的新冠疫情肆虐至今,嚴重打擊全球 經濟,對開放型的經濟體如香港,更是雪上加霜。 疫情下,廠商會自己的業務也難倖免,先後取消了 澳門工展會、兩個教育展和美食嘉年華,所以無論 如何,我們也要保住12月中舉行的第55屆工展 會。本會的營運很大程度倚賴來自各個展會的收 入,疫情令今屆工展會部分參展商卻步,我們也感 到十分無奈。儘管如此,我們對工展會抱有很大信 心,因為隨着最近疫情紓緩,市民繼續留港消費, 工展會正好讓他們「發揮」一下累積了一段時間的 消費力。

展望來年雖不是一片光明,卻可看到幾個較為 樂觀的因素;美國的民主黨贏得總統選舉,雖然在 政治和貿易問題上並不會對中國有所放鬆,但起碼 拜登没必要約束於特朗普時代的外交政策,和那些損 人損己的措施,例如對華的高階關稅,亦或許能與中 國展開較文明的對話。他似乎較特朗普更能尊重國際 間的遊戲規則,例如甫當選便說美國會重返世界衞生 組織,所以有理由憧憬他會回到世界貿易組織所倡導 的自由貿易體制。拜登跟特朗普的另一個重大分別, 是他已明言尊重科學,把控制疫情列為首要任務。對 香港和中國內地來說這是好事,因為美國始終是個重 大市場,疫情嚴重打擊美國經濟和市民的消費力,疫 情一天不受控,我們對美國的出口只會繼續萎縮。

另一個正面因素,是中國這個環球疫情下的唯一 亮點,經濟已開始∨型反彈,亦有望在明年持續。這 已反映在香港第三季進出口貿易的增長數字。中國似 乎也在新冠病毒疫苗的研發方面領先全球,若疫苗能 在明年初全面推出,我們的經濟將有望強勁復甦。

不過,香港人不能老是指望別人幫忙,先要做好 本份。在國家倡議的雙循環發展格局中,香港的製造 企業要問自己有沒有做好攻佔內地市場的準備;在疫 情上,我們也要催促政府以更果斷的手法遏制疫情, 排除無理的反對聲音,進行普及檢測,才能說服內地 重新開啟與香港之間的通道,否則重啟經濟將無從談 起。



化繁為簡



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與局長對話 Talk Shop with Bureau Chiefs:

跨越危機 迎接機遇

Overcoming Crises, Embracing Opportunities

對香港而言,2020是驚濤駭浪的一年;一場世界疫症重挫香港經濟,與此同時,中美關係持續緊張,令香港無奈捲入這場大國博弈。雖然如此,國家發展和創新科技卻為香港打開一扇窗,為未來發展帶來無限可能。

在廠商會社交媒體頻道 Hashtag CMA 的節目《Talk Shop》中,行政總裁楊立門分別與商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華和創新及科技局局長薛永恒對談,一同探索香港如何能走出逆境,擁抱機遇。

For Hong Kong, the year 2020 has been a struggle through choppy waters. The global pandemic has dealt a heavy blow to the Hong Kong economy, and tense relations between China and the US have ensnared the city in a game between the two superpowers. Nevertheless, the national strategies and local's innovation and technology development have opened up a window of possibility for future development.

On the talk show series Talk Shop, which is available on CMA's new social media channel Hashtag CMA, the association's Chief Executive Officer Raymond Young Lap Moon spoke with Edward Yau Tang Wah, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development, and Alfred Sit Wing Hang, Secretary for Innovation and Technology, to explore ways for Hong Kong to overcome current adversities and embrace new opportunities.

楊:楊立門 Young: Raymond Young 邱:邱騰華 Yau: Edward Yau

薛:薛永恒 Sit: Alfred Sit

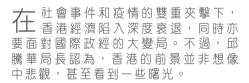




|倘若疫情不受控,我們沒有條件談經濟復甦。當疫情好轉 時,我們就更應該加把勁推動經濟復甦。

If the pandemic remains untamed, we will not be in a position to talk about economic recovery. When the pandemic shows signs of easing, we must go

the extra mile and drive economic recovery.



楊:大家最關心的是疫情和經濟嚴峻的情況,早前廠商會對經濟前景做了預測,估計今年全年的本地生產總值(GDP)將會下跌7%。你對香港經濟有何預測?我們該如何是好?

這趨勢亦與香港的疫情發展相配合,因為在8至10月,香港的第三波疫情已逐步穩定。倘若疫情不受控,我們沒有條件談經濟復甦。

楊:在疫情下,廠家最關心的就是香港何時能與內地 恢復通關,你認為,最樂觀的預測是何時?

邱:相信大家明白、香港亦經歷過,如果疫情未達到一個我們滿意的水平而強行開放,所帶來的損失將會更大。所以在內地的角度,他們對恢復通關的防疫標準雖然高,亦是合理的。如果沒有一套彼此都認為安心、在醫學上風險可控的方法和機制,無論是商討與內地恢復通關,抑或旅遊氣泡,都有一定難度。

所以政府正在推動社區檢測,為特定行業和群組給予恆常檢測,我相信這將是新常態。另外,如果要恢復往來,亦需要一套審慎的防疫措施,以確保旅客到來時已做好檢測。

楊:提起疫後重啟經濟,大家都很關注「粵港澳大灣區」和「十四五規劃」,早前國家主席習近平南巡,高度讚揚深圳的發展,並指會賦予深圳在重要領域和關鍵環節改革上更多自主權。你覺得香港是否喪失優勢?我們應如何自處?

邱:在大灣區 9 個內地城市和港澳特區中,香港的獨特地位是顯而易見,很難在一夜之間被取代。與此同時,我們與大灣區其他城市之間的關係,沒有你我之分,縱然在制度上有分別,我們需思考如何協同合作,達致「1+1 大於 2」。

在分工上,大灣區內地城市在某些範疇,例如專業服務、金融發展等,仍然倚重香港。我亦留意到,外國投資者甚至比香港更加重視大灣區,他們看重的是,整個大灣區的中產市場、科技和創新領域的群眾效應,以及香港和其他大灣區城市之間的協同效應。我認為,香港無需氣餒,不應因為一個政策或一句說話,而把我們捧到天上,或放在地面。

楊:除了疫情,香港亦不幸因成為中美角力的磨心而令經濟受挫。早前美國要求出口到當地的香港產品東改標籤為「中國製造」,而港府亦認為成功機會自己的爭買易組織的爭端解決機制。你認為成功機會有多大?美國對世貿可說是置之不理,我們還有甚麼多大?美國對世貿可說是國盟友會跟隨做法,令貿易法應對?會否擔心其他美國盟友會跟隨做法,令貿易形勢更嚴峻?

邱:無論我們面對的對手有多强大,只要同為世貿成員,大家的地位都是對等的。世貿對國際之間的貿易、尤其是產地來源有一套嚴格制度,放諸 164 個成員都適用。我看不到有任何理據,讓世貿支持美國的做法。現時我們已啟動了爭端解決機制,據理力爭。

的確,美國正在扯世貿的後腿,阻礙委任負責世貿上訴機制的成員。但我並不是如此悲觀,因為美國本身也有利用爭端解決機制提出上訴,如果她「輸打贏要」,將難以面對其他貿易夥伴。

我認為貿易保護主義往往是一些很短視的政治考慮,全球供應鏈並不限於貨物,服務業也有,彼此你中有我,我中有你。長遠而言,保護主義只會有損自己的利益,更何況現時全球經濟衰退,各國大都只會從自身利益出發。



商界一直爭取,希望可盡快與內地恢復通關 The business sector has been fighting for the resumption of border crossings as early as possible

楊:現時國際政經局勢和地緣政治很凶險,有意見認為,《香港國安法》實施後,會引起撤資、令外國企業撤出香港,對此你有何看法?這些情況是否真的正在發生?

邱:的確,在國安法落實初期外國商會有很多顧慮,這是自然的,因為在以往的營商環境裡,他們不需要考慮香港有關國家安全的因素。但直到現在,我們或無聽說過有商會、大企業或行業表示會因為《香港國安法》而離開香港,反而有領事官員說笑,認為香港現在比自己的國家更加安全。

由擔心轉為安心是需要一個過程,要增强投資者信心,除了要做好自身經濟發展,解說工作亦很重要,無論是評級機構、國際商會、外國政府駐香港的代表、智庫和學術組織等都是我們日常接觸的對象。香港一向都是高透明度,樂意解說和自由進出,最終的商業決定是在商人的心裡、手裡。

另外,我們亦正努力跟其他貿易伙伴例如中、南美等新興市場商談自貿協定。在貿易保護主義和地緣政治不穩的情況下,貿易協議更能為雙方開拓機遇,營造穩定的市場環境。

Hit by the double whammy of social unrest and the pandemic, as well as significant political and economic changes in the international arena, Hong Kong has been plunged into a deep recession. Nevertheless, Edward Yau believes that it may not be entirely gloomy on the economic front and that a silver lining may be glimpsed on the horizon.

Young: People are extremely concerned about the pandemic and the dire economic situation. Earlier, CMA conducted an economic forecast and predicted that Hong Kong's real GDP in 2020 would slide by 7%. What is your forecast for the local economy? And what should we do?

Yau: We have never before experienced the overwhelming economic disturbances and lengthy countercyclical periods that we have witnessed over the last few decades. However, we must question whether the outlook for Hong Kong's economy is really that gloomy. Looking at the latest economic data, I believe there is a silver lining. Hit hard by the social unrest and the pandemic, Hong Kong's GDP has recorded negative growth for four consecutive quarters on a year-on-year basis. However, in the third quarter, GDP grew slightly for the first time, with a rise of more than 3% compared to the previous quarter. The year-on-year rate of decline in GDP also decreased. This tells us that the economic decline is slowing down or, better yet, that our economy may be bouncing back, albeit moderately.

This trend is in line with the course of the pandemic in Hong Kong. From June to October, the third wave of the COVID-19 epidemic in the city was gradually abating. If the pandemic remains untamed, we will not be in a position to talk about economic recovery.

Young: In the midst of the pandemic, manufacturers are most concerned about the timing of the resumption of border crossings between Hong Kong and the Mainland. What do you think is the most optimistic forecast?

Yau: We all understand that Hong Kong has been through a lot and that opening up the borders hastily would impose greater losses if the pandemic does not ease to a satisfactory level. Therefore, from the Mainland's perspective, the pandemic control standards for resuming border crossings, while high, are reasonable. It would be difficult to discuss reopening the Hong Kong-Mainland border or travel bubbles without a set of mutually satisfactory medical risk control methods and mechanisms.

Therefore, the government will continue to implement the Targeted Group Testing Scheme, under which regular testing is provided to targeted sectors and social groups. This, I believe, will become the new normal. Cautious pandemic control measures to ensure that inbound visitors have taken a test will be indispensable for resuming border crossings.



邱騰華局長(左)與行政總裁楊立門(右)對談時指,看不到外國企業因為《香港國安法》而離開香港 Edward Yau (left) spoke with Raymond Young (right) and indicated that he did not see foreign corporations turning their backs on Hong Kong because of the Hong Kong National Security Law

Young: Further to the post-pandemic economic reboot, we all home in on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) and the 14th Five-Year Plan. During his southern tour in October, President Xi Jinping highly praised the development of Shenzhen, which he said would be granted a greater autonomy in reforms in important areas and key links. Has Hong Kong lost its edge? And what should we do?

Yau: Hong Kong's unique position among the nine GBA cities and the Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions is clear, and it will not be replaced overnight. At the same time, we are in an inseparable relationship with the other GBA cities. Despite differences in our systems, we must think of how to collaborate to make one plus one equal more than two.

Regarding the division of work, the Mainland GBA cities still rely heavily on Hong Kong in certain areas, such as professional services and financial development. I have noticed that foreign investors place greater importance on the GBA than Hong Kong does. These investors have a keen eye on the middle-class market across the entire GBA, critical mass in innovation and technology, and the synergy between Hong Kong and the other GBA cities. I believe that Hong Kong should not be discouraged or disheartened, nor should we feel over the moon about a single policy or comment.

Young: Aside from the pandemic, the Hong Kong economy has suffered from being caught in the middle of the China-US spat. In August, the US demanded that Hong Kong products exported to the country carry a "Made in China" label. The Hong Kong government has formally launched procedures opposing this requirement in accordance with the World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement mechanism. What are the odds? The US seems to be paying no heed to the WTO. What else could we do? Are you worried that other US allies might follow suit and make the trade situation more challenging?

Yau: Regardless of the strength of the opponent, the playing field is equal as long as we are all WTO members. The WTO has in place a set of stringent rules on international trade, especially regarding country of origin. Such rules are applicable to all its 164 members. I do not see any reasons for the WTO to support this demand by the US. We have initiated the dispute settlement mechanism and will hold our ground.

In fact, the US is holding the WTO back by blocking the appointment of WTO appeals judges. I am not particularly pessimistic since the US has also lodged an appeal through the dispute settlement mechanism. If it insists on playing the "heads I win, tails you lose" trick, the US will make relations awkward with its other trade partners.

美國要求香港產品更改產地來源標籤,特區政府正式向世貿申訴 Hong Kong has launched a WTO trade dispute opposing the new rule on origin marking of products made in Hong Kong introduced by the US





I believe protectionism has always been a short-sighted political tactic. The global supply chain is a two-way street, which encompasses not only goods but also services. In the long run, protectionism only hurts one's own interests. This is particularly true now that the global economy has been plunged into recession as, by and large, every is seeking to defend its own turf.

Young: The current international political and economic situations and geopolitical tensions are unforgiving. Some believe that the implementation of the Hong Kong National Security Law will trigger a capital exodus and the departure of foreign corporations. What are your views? Are such scenarios becoming a reality?

Yau: Indeed, foreign chambers of commerce might have a multitude of concerns regarding the implementation of the Hong Kong National Security Law. This is nothing out of the ordinary. In the business environment to which they become accustomed, they have not had to take into account factors relating to national security in Hong Kong. So far, however, we have not heard any suggestions that chambers of commerce

or large corporations or businesses plan to leave Hong Kong simply because of the Hong Kong National Security Law. On the contrary, I have heard consular officer jokes that Hong Kong is much safer than their own countries.

Turning concerns into trust is a process. To boost investor confidence, we must manage our own economic development well. Explanations are also instrumental. To this end, we are in constant contact with rating agencies, international chambers of commerce, representatives of foreign governments in Hong Kong, think tanks and academia. Hong Kong is known for its high level of transparency, willingness to explain and freedom of movement. At the end of the day, business decisions rest in the hearts and hands of the individuals conducting business.

We are also working on sealing free trade agreements with trade partners from emerging markets such as Central and South America. In the face of protectionism and unstable geopolitical situations, free trade agreements can open up opportunities for both parties of the partnership and create a stable market environment.



任何轉變都會帶來衝擊,但透過這 些衝擊,我們也會找到新機遇。而 這個機遇就是國家的內循環、「一 带一路」戰略和東盟國家市場。

Any form of change can have impacts through which we can discover new opportunities. The nation's 'inner circulation' strategy, the Belt and Road Initiative and the ASEAN markets may be just such opportunities.



冷 情肆虐期間,港產科研和工業發揮重要作用,協助香港抗疫。薛永恒局長認為,香港未來要繼續 加強創新科技和「再工業化」發展,讓經濟重拾動力。 雖然目前的國際形勢為香港發展帶來不確定性,但薛 局長深信,國家的內循環和大灣區發展可以為香港提 供新機遇,克服挑戰。

楊:港府和業界一直提倡「再工業化」,但坦白說, 近年回流香港的工業並不多。你覺得現在香港「再工 業化」的進程如何?你們期望甚麼類型的工業能回流

薛: 香港地少人多, 並不是所有工業設施都適合搬來 香港,所以我們要有取捨,選擇一些高增值、智慧化 的生產線回流香港。現時,特區政府已投資了1,000 億港元來推動科技創新,當中包括「再工業化」,而 我們的政策是有主導性的。以「再工業化資助計劃」 為例,政府以配對形式資助廠商在港設生產線,只要 工業家有抱負在香港發展智能生產線,我們都歡迎他 們參與這個計劃。

楊:發展科技不單純為了推動產業發展,亦是為了利 用科技來推出新產品改善生活和應對挑戰,而在今次 疫情中,政府就運用了不少港產科研。你覺得未來應 如何推動,讓更多科技成果商品化?

薛:科研往往需要契機才能開花結果,而這個契機就 是轉變;例如我們用作抗疫的電子手環、銅心口罩和 抗疫塗層,這些科技在好幾年前已研發成功,但如非 有疫情這契機,相信不會在一瞬間就能普及應用。

所以我們必須把握好眼前每個轉變、每個機遇,例如 我們剛與泰國、印尼等東南亞國家進行線上科技推介, 推廣我們的抗疫產品之餘,亦能協助其他經濟體做好 抗疫工作,達致雙贏。

楊:要推動科技創新和「再工業化」,離不開人才培 育。但香港尖子的主流選擇都是讀醫科、專業學科或 做金融,要吸引年青人加入科研界似乎並不容易。

薛:的確,以往工程學科的畢業生十居其九是希望到 大企業工作。但我留意到,近年年青人的選擇已起了 變化:現在大概有10%至20%年青人,會考慮投身 創新科技,這是因為市場給予機會、有土壤幫助年青 人。

其實年青人要創業、尤其是科技創新領域,所面對的 風險並不低,必須克服過程中的「死亡之谷」。 現時 科技園和數碼港已有一套支援系統,幫助年青人跨越 這些挑戰。我們很高興在短短數年間,香港創科公司 有 3 倍增長、聘用人數亦由 2,000 多人增加到萬多 人。 而香港吸引到的天使基金和創投基金投資, 更是 由 2014 年的 12.4 億元,增加至 2018 年的 163 億 元。

楊:除了人才,還需要土地和配套,才能讓香港的科技創新和「再工業化」開花結果,但現時香港科學園和工業邨都幾乎飽和,我們應如何解決土地不足的問題?

薛:特區政府正多管齊下,善用土地資源,例如科學園的重建計劃、數碼港的新大樓建設,以及河套區的發展規劃。但同時,我們亦要放眼大灣區;在一河之隔的深圳,科技創新發展得很好,而且大灣區市場龐大,科研成果轉化為商品的能力較香港強,更不用說東莞、廣州亦有很好的生產能力。

我們早前與深圳市政府傾談,福田區有一些科技園,很希望吸引到香港創業家使用,然而企業搬到當地園業可能要重新適應。但如果這些設施交由香港科技園園,以港企熟悉的模式來管理,便能吸引場內落戶福田。過程中,我們可以將香港的管理經驗與大灣區其他城市分享,港企亦可善用當地的科技優惠政策,將產品更好地推銷到大灣區市場。

其實在科技創新的路上,香港和其他大灣區城市的關係,就好像參加接力賽;香港的基礎科研做得好,於 是我們跑第一棒,接着深圳和其他城市在應用科研、 成果轉化和生產方面做得好,就由他們跑2、3、4棒, 當到了宣傳、市場推廣、專業服務、上市融資,這些 香港較有優勢,便由我們重新接棒。

楊:美國說要禁止高科技出口來香港,而《香港國安法》通過後,一些評論擔心美資企業可能會撤出香港,國際科技公司未必會來香港設亞洲總部或辦事處。你覺得香港是否有這樣的危機?會不會影響香港科技創新的發展?

薛:顯然美國希望用不同的、甚至是極端的手法來拖慢中國發展,當中香港受到影響亦是可以預期的。香港工業家和企業家早在幾年前,已意識到不能依賴單一的歐美市場,一些需要由美國入□高科技產品的企業亦早有預備,在歐洲、日本和國內物色同類產品。

毫無疑問,中美矛盾會為我們帶來不確定性和壓力,但我認為,世界經濟發展,正慢慢由西向東移,尤其是大灣區、東盟國家的發展十分迅速,所以我們有危亦有機。而香港的工業家和企業家,向來懂靈活變通,既然如今挑戰到來,我希望業界能將挑戰視為推動力,並把握好國家的內循環、「一帶一路」和東盟市場等發展新機遇,以開拓新的市場。



薛永恒局長表示有了市場支持,近年考慮投身創科的年青人增加 Alfred Sit said that an increasing number of young people are contemplating moving into technology and innovation thanks to increased support from the market

Home-grown R&D achievements and the local manufacturing industry have played a pivotal role in Hong Kong's fight against the pandemic. Alfred Sit believes that Hong Kong will continue to beef up its innovation and technology capacities, as well as its "re-industrialisation" development, which will help the economy regain its impetus. While the current international situation may bring uncertainty for Hong Kong's development, Sit is convinced that the motherland's "inner circulation" and development of the GBA will provide new opportunities for Hong Kong to overcome these challenges.

Young: Although the Hong Kong government and the business sector have been promoting "re-industrialisation", only a handful of industries have returned to Hong Kong in recent years. What do you think of Hong Kong's progress in terms of "re-industrialisation"? What types of industry do you expect will relocate their operations back to Hong Kong?

Sit: Hong Kong is highly populated but small, so it may not be a suitable home for all industrial facilities. Therefore, we need to compromise and be selective in inviting high valueadded, smart production lines back to Hong Kong. The

government has invested HK\$100 billion in innovation and technology, which includes "re-industrialisation". We have adopted a government-led approach. The "Re-industrialisation Funding Scheme" is a case in point. The government matches subsidies with manufacturers looking to set up production lines in Hong Kong. We encourage industrialists to sign up for the scheme as long as they demonstrate an aspiration to develop smart production lines in Hong Kong.

Young: Technology development is not merely a means of driving industrial development; it is also aimed at using technology for the production of new products that can help us to improve lives and embrace challenges. During the current pandemic, the government has utilised a significant number of local R&D outcomes. In your opinion, how should Hong Kong drive technology commercialisation?

Sit: More often than not, technological innovation needs an opportunity to bear fruit. Change presents such opportunities. Quarantine wristbands, CuMask+™ and anti-bacterial coating are some examples of innovative products that, in fact, emerged a few years ago. Without the opportunity brought by the pandemic, they would not have become popular or relevant.

In the same vein, we must capitalise on every change and every opportunity in front of us. For instance, we have just conducted an online session on technology recommendations with Southeast Asian countries such as Thailand and Indonesia to promote our anti-epidemic products. In so doing, we are also helping other economies to fight the pandemic and creating win-win situations.

Young: Talent development is a key ingredient in driving technology, innovation and "re-industrialisation". However, Hong Kong's elite students tend to opt for medical studies or other professional disciplines as well as finance. Attracting young people to the technology sector seems easier said than done.

Sit: In the past, the majority of engineering graduates looked to join sizeable corporations. However, I have noticed lately that the aspirations of young people have changed. Today, about 10 to 20% of Hong Kong's youth would consider a career in technology and innovation. This is because the market provides opportunities and space to help our youth.



深圳科技創新水平高,可與香港互補長短 Shenzhen, which boasts a high level of technological innovation, and Hong Kong can complement each other



政府近年提倡工業回流,鼓勵工業家在香港設置智能生產線 In a move to promote "re-industrialisation", the government, in recent years, has encouraged industrialists to set up smart production lines in Hona Kona

The risk facing young people who aspire to entrepreneurship, especially in technology and innovation, is rather high. During the process, they must survive the "valley of death". Today, Cyberport and the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation (HKSTP) have in place a support system that helps young people overcome such challenges. We are happy that in a short span of just a few years, the number of technology and innovation companies has trebled, along with a staff complement increase from 2,000 to more than 10,000. The total amount of venture capital investment in Hong Kong has also increased from HK\$1.24 billion in 2014 to HK\$16.3 billion in 2018.

Young: Aside from talent, the success of Hong Kong's technology, innovation and "re-industrialisation" measures also depends on the availability of land and facilities. Currently, however, Science Park and the city's industrial estates are nearly saturated. How should we tackle the issue of land supply?

Sit: The government adopts a multi-pronged approach to the effective use of land resources. For instance, it has combined the Science Park revitalisation plan with the development of the fifth phase of Cyberport and a development plan for the Loop. In the meantime, we also need to look further afield to the GBA. Shenzhen, just a river away from Hong Kong, reigns supreme in terms of technological development and innovation. The GBA market is huge. Shenzhen's capacity to commercialise the outcomes of R&D is superior to that of Hong Kong, let alone Dongguan and Guangzhou, both of which boast superlative productivity.

We held a talk with the Shenzhen municipal government earlier. The Futian District has a number of science parks and is looking to attract Hong Kong entrepreneurs. However, corporations contemplating a move to the Mainland would need to readapt. Hong Kong corporations would surely be more willing to set foot in Futian if the facilities were handled by HKSTP acting as a "sub-lessor" and managed in a way that



was familiar to them. During this process, Hong Kong could share its management experience with the other GBA cities. Hong Kong corporations could also take advantage of local technology policies to better promote their products to the GBA markets.

In terms of technology and innovation, the relationships between Hong Kong and its GBA counterparts are similar to those between members of a relay team. Hong Kong, which has a solid foundation in technological research, should run the first leg and let Shenzhen and the other cities go second, third and fourth as they have done well in technology application, transformation and production. Then, when it comes to promotion, marketing, professional services and IPO, Hong Kong should take the baton again as it has the upper hand in these sectors.

Young: The US has threatened to ban high-tech exports to Hong Kong. Following the passing of the Hong Kong National Security Law, critics have expressed concerns about the possibility of US-funded companies moving out of Hong Kong and international tech firms turning their backs on Hong Kong as an Asian headquarters or office option. Do you think that Hong Kong is facing such a crisis? And will it dampen technological development and innovation in Hong Kong?

Sit: Obviously, the US is exploring various tactics to slow China's development, some of which are extreme, and it was expected that Hong Kong would be implicated in these. A

few years ago, industrialists and entrepreneurs in Hong Kong realised that they could not rely solely on the European or US markets. Some corporations that import high-tech products from the US have prepared well and have been sourcing similar products from Europe, Japan and the Mainland.

Without a doubt, the China-US spat will bring further uncertainty and pressure, but I believe that the development of the global economy is steadily shifting from west to east. The pace of development of the GBA and ASEAN countries, in particular, has been phenomenal. Crisis does bring opportunities. Hong Kong's industrialists and entrepreneurs have always been known for their flexibility and adaptability. Faced with a clear and present challenge, we look forward to seeing the industry turn this challenge into a driving force and open up new markets by seizing new development opportunities, such as the Mainland's "inner circulation" strategy, the Belt and Road Initiative and the ASEAN markets.

演义

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温馨提剂

吳宏斌 Dr Dennis Ng

風雨中的掌舵人

A Helmsman During a Raging Storm

過去兩年,香港可謂經歷了驚濤駭浪,接踵而來的挑戰令港商幾乎喘不過氣來。在這「危機時代」擔崗重任的廠商會會長吳宏斌,與業界共同跨過一個又一個的困境,更帶領廠商會成為了中小企在逆境中最強的後盾。卸任在即,他寄望業界能夠在把握國家發展機遇的同時,加快實現升級轉型,提升自身在「後疫情時代」的競爭力。

Over the past two years, Hong Kong has experienced a period of dramatic storms and upheavals. In this "crisis era", Dr Dennis Ng, the president of CMA, has worked with the manufacturing industry to overcome countless difficulties and make CMA a strong supporter and partner for SMEs facing adversity. As he prepares to leave office, President Ng hopes that the industry can accelerate in its transformation while simultaneously grasping the opportunities brought by the overall development of the country, which will lead to enhanced competitiveness in Hong Kong's post-pandemic era.



助業界尋覓商機

除了經歷種種前所未有的嚴峻考驗,吳會長任內亦見證了多個重要的歷史時刻。適逢2018年是國家改革開放40周年,廠商會在吳會長的帶領下了《歐學中的領袖午餐會外,亦出版了一個極具前瞻性的領袖午餐會外,亦出版特中國改革開放的拓荒者》一書,更透過贊助電視特的製作,讓社會各界加深對香港工業參與國家發展的歷程和貢獻之認識,並藉此促進港商積極融入國家發展大局。

2019是國家建國70周年的大慶,也是廠商會85歲的生辰,吳會長提議了多項新猷以紀念這個具雙

重意義的里程碑,其中包括率領300名會員訪問潮州和汕頭,是廠商會有史以來最大的代表團。而業界期盼已久的《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》亦於同年出台,為配合新國策,吳會長促成了「大灣區工商七人足球邀請賽」的誕生,透過體育活動增進區內工商界的友誼和合作。

至於業界可以怎樣把握大灣區這個難得的機遇? 他表示,過去港商的業務重心多以出口為主,因此對 內銷市場不太熟悉。他寄語業界在進入大灣區市場發展前,必須深入了解區內的消費者喜好,定下清晰的 品牌定位,才能在云云競爭對手中脫穎而出;「「 實業為例,早年內地消費者大多喜愛足金的婚嫁 現在選擇鑽石和翡翠首飾的人愈來愈多了,把握時機 很重要。」

為了協助港商應對中美貿易摩擦和全球保護主義升溫的威脅,吳會長亦先後率領訪問團踏足埃塞俄亞以及孟加拉,鼓勵業界探索「一帶一路」」仍是東京在現時內地經營成本中國家可為傳統製造業提供充分。 而低廉的勞動力,無疑是港商投資建廠、拓展多元市場的新選擇。」吳會長說。





堅守「再工業化」初心

創新科技不但是支持工業升級轉型和提升競爭力的重要一環,亦是促進「再工業化」的重要元素。明言要在上任後致力推動創科以支持「再工業化」的吳會長亦不忘初心,於任內積極實踐協助年青人參與科技創新的承諾。在他推動下,廠商會動用了500萬元注資本地的天使基金,藉以扶植初創企業,默默為本港創科發展出力。

談到現時業界於升級轉型上面對最大的困難, 會長指現時本港科研機構與商界之間的內方之化; 會長指現時本港科研機構與商品化; 等於工業也希望能夠做到升級轉型,但他們含 是不知從何接觸新技術,加上自行級的步過 是品成本不菲,使他們在轉型升級的步過 後。」他期望,特區政府未來可加強推動產研中小企 讓更多科研成果能在本港落地生根,以 轉型升級,朝高增值、高科技方向發展。

今年初新冠疫情爆發後,本港出現「□罩荒」, 吳會長率先呼籲港商生產本地□罩,以緩解市民對 防疫物資的需求。「香港廠家在短短幾個月內便建 立起200條符合國際標準的□罩生產線,由原料 生產到□罩製作,一應俱全,說得上是一次工業奇 迹。」

吳會長認為,從本地口罩工業發展的經驗可見,香港要實現「再工業化」,絕非遙不可及之事,但由於現時業界大多以內地作為主要生產基地,他希望政府可切實考慮為港資廠商在境外進行的製造業活動提供額外的稅務優惠,支援廠商在境外的持續發展,推動香港工業的振興。



廠商會舉行「中美貿易戰應對座談會」,吳會長邀得商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華(左二),向業界講解港府為協助企業應對貿易糾紛所推出的措施

President Ng invited Edward Yau (2nd from the left), the secretary for commerce and economic development, to attend the CMA China-US Trade Dispute Response Strategy Conference to explain the measures that the government had introduced to assist businesses in dealing with trade conflicts



吳會長(右四)於廠商會「國家所需 香港機遇」領袖午餐會上,與一眾嘉賓主持《中國改革開放的拓荒者》一書的發布儀式 President Ng (4th from the right) hosted the launch of the book "Pioneers of China's Reform and Opening-up" with various guests at the High-level Luncheon on the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening-up

遺憾中迎來曙光

作為商會掌舵人,吳會長與很多私營企業的老闆一樣,需要時刻思考如何增強團隊的凝聚力。他上任後,積極成立廠商會修章委員會,透過完善會董會的選舉制度, 讓會董會能維持穩定並順利過渡,促進了會內的和諧和團 結,為會務得以持續發展奠下重要基礎。

回想起任期內的點滴,吳會長說其中最難忘的,要數在慶祝國慶70周年期間,獲邀參與了特區政府組織已意國慶觀禮團。「還記得國慶日當天大會,親眼目睹國家民國家場面的浩大,人民搖旗吶喊的齊心,頓時感受兵人。 「養榮發展的光榮和喜悅,是一生一次難得的機會呢!」吳會長感動莫名道。

在疫情之下,廠商會不少會務計劃,如香港國際教育展、美食嘉年華和北京高層訪問團等均被迫取消。吳會長不諱言會務受阻難免令他覺得有點遺憾,但是他仍然很感恩可以在過去三年,與業界一起走過一個個艱難的時詞。他感謝應屆會董會以及一眾會員的支持和信賴,又坦言能夠當上廠商會會長,是他人生中的一大榮幸。

最後,吳會長以一句諺語總結其會長生涯,「關關難過關關過,處處無路處處路,事事難成事事成,處處隨緣處處緣。」他指,雖然本港正面臨艱巨的挑戰,但憑着港人靈活的應變能力和自強不息的精神,香港定能克服重重難關,在烏雲密佈的天空中迎來絲絲曙光。



























01 在疫情下,吳會長大力推動廠商會和商界履行社會責任, 積極籌備「與『護』同行,齊心抗疫」計劃,向醫護人員 捐贈數以十萬計口罩,並送上營養食品和提供過百項購物 優惠,為前線醫護打氣

During the global pandemic, President Ng promoted CMA and the business community's steps to address their social responsibilities. Under his leadership, CMA donated hundreds of thousands of masks to medical staff and provided nutritious food and hundreds of shopping privileges to cheer on frontline healthcare workers

02 廠商會於吳會長任內首次承辦「香港國際教育展」,為會 務拓展新方向

CMA hosted the first Hong Kong International Education Expoduring President Ng's tenure, exploring new development directions for CMA

03 吳會長率團到孟加拉考察,參觀當地港資製帽廠 President Ng led a delegation to Bangladesh and visited a Hong Kong-owned headwear factory

04 吳會長獲邀出席特區政府組織的國慶觀禮團,與參與北京 天安門廣場閱兵儀式的軍人合照

President Ng was invited to join the National Day delegation organised by the HKSAR government, and took photos with soldiers participating in the military parade at Tiananmen Square

05 吳會長任內提出為廠商會設立數碼歷史資料庫,把廠商會的重要文獻有系統地整理和保存,讓社會各界能以電子方式認識廠商會歷年的工作和貢獻,以及香港工業的發展歷程。

During his tenure, President Ng suggested the establishment of an online historical resource centre for CMA to systematically organise and preserve important documents related to the association. This will allow society to understand the work and contributions of CMA over the years and the development of Hong Kong's industry

06 吳會長向全國政協副主席梁振英(右)介紹《中國改革開放的拓荒者》一書

President Ng introduced the book "Pioneers of China's Reform and Opening-up" to Mr CY Leung (right), the vice chairperson of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

07 吳會長陪同行政長官林鄭月娥(中)於工展會攤位內選購產品

President Ng accompanied Mrs Carrie Lam (centre), the chief executive of the HKSAR government, to visit various stalls at HKBPE

08 吳會長策動「香港檢測・『疫』境『童』行」計劃,由 CMA 檢定中心免費為本港學校提供環境衛生質量檢測以 及新冠病毒環境檢測服務

President Ng initiated the "With You · Against Virus" scheme. CMA Testing provided free Indoor Environment Hygiene Quality (IEHQ) testing and inspection services and COVID-19 infection screening tests for schools in Hong Kong

09 吳會長經常接受傳媒訪問,就不同的工商議題為業界發聲 President Ng is often interviewed by various media seeking industry opinions on a wide range of business issues ooking back with President Ng, he recalled that the past three years have been truly extraordinary, but that the series of challenges he faced never discouraged him. When he first took on the three-year term, he never suspected that he would become embroiled in the China-US trade disputes and social incidents, let alone experienced an unprecedented global pandemic.

"Pressure is always there, but I always tell myself that I will do as much as I can for the industry," he said. "So I bite the bullet and deal with each crisis, one after the other."

Safeguarding SMEs in the storm

Since taking office, President Ng has been confronted with increasing China-US trade friction. He quickly called on representatives from various industries to set up a focus group, suggesting measures that could be taken to help industry to ride through the crisis. President Ng said that the disputes between the two countries involve many political and economic considerations and deep-seated contradictions, and it is difficult to reach consensus.



第54屆工展會於緊張的社會氣氛中順利舉行,獲得展商及市民的

The 54th HKBPE was held successfully despite social turmoil, receiving support from exhibitors and the public

"In the long run, manufacturers need to consider diversifying supply chains, opening up new export markets and accelerating entry into the mainland market to mitigate risk and reduce dependence on the US market."

In the second half of 2019, social turmoil in Hong Kong almost paralysed local economic activities. There was a lot of pressure put on CMA with regards to whether the already scheduled Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo (HKBPE) could go ahead at the end of the year. President Ng remained determined to do so, overcoming a series of issues to successfully host HKBPE during this turbulent time. HKBPE, which has a prestigious 80-year history, went ahead smoothly and won the support of both exhibitors and the public.

"The decision to hold HKBPE as scheduled was made after intense discussions," he said. "When I realised that many companies may be unable to survive the impact of the prolonged social movements, I determined that CMA should step forward to help the industry to boost turnover through our exposition."

When asked whether China-US trade disputes, social incidents or the COVID-19 pandemic has had the greatest impact on the manufacturing industry, President Ng said, without hesitation, the pandemic.

"In the early stages of the pandemic, the production lines for many manufacturers were brought to a halt. Since the global outbreak, overseas customers and orders have been greatly reduced. In addition, many exhibitions have had to be postponed or cancelled. Companies can only sell their products to buyers online, and as such, this has caused a great blow to many SMEs that rely on trade fairs to receive orders."

During the pandemic, President Ng actively urged the authorities to pay attention to the difficulties faced by the manufacturing industry, and encouraged industry to develop e-commerce business using many of the supporting services provided by CMA, with the goal of preparing for the "postpandemic era".



吳會長(左)率領代表團前赴埃塞俄比亞,探索非洲市場商機 President Ng (left) led a delegation to Ethiopia and explored business opportunities in the African market



吳會長於廠商會「大灣區工商七人足球邀請賽」開球禮上致辭 President Ng delivered a speech at the kick-off ceremony for the CMA Greater Bay Area Invitational 7-a-side Soccer Tournament

Helping the industry seize business opportunities

As well as weathering countless unprecedented challenges, President Ng has also witnessed many important millstones during his tenure. For instance, 2018 coincided with the 40th anniversary of state reform and opening-up. Under President Ng's leadership, CMA held a forward-looking leadership luncheon and published the book "Pioneers of China's Reform and Opening-Up". CMA also sponsored the production of a TV programme on the contributions that Hong Kong industries have made to state developments.

In 2019, President Ng proposed a number of activities to honour the milestone 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and 85th anniversary of CMA, including leading the largest delegation of 300 CMA members to visit Chaozhou and Shantou. When the "Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" was officially released, President Ng initiated the "CMA Greater Bay Area Invitational 7-a-side Soccer Tournament", designed to strengthen communication and cooperation within the business community in the region.

As for how industry can seize business opportunities in the Greater Bay Area? He indicated that Hong Kong manufacturers have historically relied primarily on exportoriented business, and have not been familiar with the domestic market and that, instead, those in the industry should gain a deeper understanding of consumer preferences in the area before entering the Great Bay region, creating a clear brand positioning that makes them stand out from their competitors.

"Take the jewellery industry as an example. In the early days, most mainland consumers liked gold bridal jewellery, but more and more people are choosing diamond and iade jewellery instead. It is important to seize the opportune moment."

In order to help Hong Kong manufacturers handle the threat of increasing global protectionism, President Ng also led delegations to Ethiopia and Bangladesh to encourage the industry to explore business opportunities in the Belt and Road countries. "With current rising operating costs in the Mainland and the ongoing China-US rivalry, developing

countries can provide sufficient low-cost labour for traditional manufacturing industry, while their growing consumption power is expected to establish a huge domestic demand. Therefore, these countries are undoubtedly a new alternative for production plant investment and diversified markets for Hong Kong manufacturers."

Standing by the aspiration of "re-industrialisation"

Innovation and Technology are not only crucial to supporting industrial upgrades, transformation and enhanced competitiveness. They are also important factors in promoting "re-industrialisation". President Ng, who has worked hard to promote innovation and technology, always returns to his aspirations to assist young people in participating in technological innovation. CMA has allocated HK\$5 million in investment to a local angel fund that provides financial support for local start-ups, contributing to the development of Hong Kong's innovation and technology.

President Ng added that the greatest difficulties faced by industry in terms of upgrades and transformation are a lack of communication mechanisms between research institutions and the business community, which can prevent the successful commercialisation of R&D results.



吳會長率團前赴汕頭,了解當地智慧工廠的運作模式 President Ng led a delegation to Shantou to learn about the operation mode of the local smart factories

"Many traditional industries want to implement upgrades and transformations, but they are not aware of new technologies, not to mention the costs of developing high-tech products on their own." This is why he hopes that government can strengthen the cooperation between industry and the research sector in the future, allowing more scientific research to be used to help Hong Kong SMEs transform and upgrade.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 at the beginning of this year, there has also been a mask shortage in Hong Kong. President Ng took the lead in calling on Hong Kong companies to produce masks locally to alleviate the public demand for pandemic prevention supplies.

"The industry established 200 mask production lines that meet international standards in just a few months. From raw material production to mask production, they have put everything together, which is considered an industrial miracle."

This development of a local mask industry suggests to President Ng that "re-industrialisation" in Hong Kong is not an unattainable dream. Since the majority of industry is now using the mainland as its production base, he hopes that the government can provide additional tax concessions to support Hong Kong-funded manufacturing activities conducted overseas. Because supporting overseas industrial development promotes the revitalisation of Hong Kong's industrial development.

Greeting the dawn with regrets

As CMA's helmsman, President Ng-like many other leaders in the private sector—also thinks about how to enhance team cohesion. After taking office, he set up the CMA Constitution/By-law Committee. By improving its electoral system, the General Committee can maintain stability and ensure a smooth transition, thus promoting harmony and unity for the association. This laid an important foundation for CMA's sustainable development.

Looking back on his tenure, President Ng said that the most unforgettable moment was being invited to participate in the National Day delegation organised by the HKSAR government.

"I still remember being able to attend the grand celebrations honouring the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in Tiananmen Square. I watched the grand military parade, with people flying the flag together. At that moment, I felt the glory and joy of the country's development with great prosperity. It was definitely one of the most memorable moments in my lifetime!"

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, various CMA projects, such as the Hong Kong International Education Expo, Hong Kong Food Carnival, and the high-level delegation to Beijing, were cancelled this year. President Ng said that it was sad to have to forgo such events, but that he was grateful that he had the chance to tackle these difficult times in the industry over the past three years. He expressed his gratitude to the CMA General Committee and all the members for their support and trust, and said that it is the honour of a lifetime to have been elected as president of CMA.

In the end, President Ng summarised his tenure as president using a proverb: "The path seems impossible, with dead-ends at every turn. And yet the impossible becomes possible." Although Hong Kong is facing a daunting time, the flexibility and resilience of its people and the spirit of continuous self-improvement will undoubtedly enable Hong Kong to overcome all its difficulties and usher in the dawn through the darkness.



吳會長與一眾嘉賓於「慶祝中華人民共和國成立 70 周年及廠商會 85 周年午餐酒會」上主持亮燈儀式 President Ng officiated with various guests at the lunch reception celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Founding of the PRC and the 85th anniversary of CMA



AMI 成立於 2006 年,獲政府指定為納米技術和先進材料的研發中心,NAMI 於科學園設有逾三萬平方呎的實驗室,其科研團隊由 200 名具備跨領域研究經驗(包括電子、化工、物理、生物、材料學及機械工程等)的科研人員組成,研發領域涵蓋能源、電子、建築、環保及保健 5 大範疇。



NAMI 位於科學園的實驗室佔地三萬平方呎,配備各類先進設備

研發以市場為主導 增加商品化成功率

NAMI 營運總監姚惠嫻認為,創新科技要蓬勃發展,除了要有雄厚的科研實力,亦需具備市場觸角,才能令科研成果真正「落地」。因此 NAMI不但專注在納米科技及先進材料領域的核心技術

NAMI 已透過企業合作夥伴推出多款技術新產品,有關技術更顯得、消費的百大科技研發獎、消費電子展創新獎以及日內面際發明展等國際獎項。



NAMI營運總監 姚惠嫻



NAMI各項創新技術至今已獲多個國際獎項

借助現成技術 減省企業研發成本

面對國際供應鏈重新洗牌的趨勢,工商界近年積 極推行「再工業化」,但對中小企而言,未必有足夠 資金進行技術研發。針對這個情況,姚惠嫻建議,企 業可善用NAMI的現成技術和資源;「NAMI擁有大 量與材料配方和生產工藝等相關的技術知識和專利, 可減少企業開發新技術的時間及相關投資。」

此外,在研發過程中,NAMI亦會向合作企業提 供各類先進設備,協助他們製造及測試先進材料;「這 些都是企業在產品開發時不可或缺的寶貴資源,不少 企業與NAMI合作過後,都會選擇成為我們的長期合 作夥伴,繼續研發創新技術,改進產品和服務質素。」

姚惠嫻表示,留意到一些本地企業已把科技創新 提升到重要的戰略位置,特別是在營業額提升後,研 發資金也會相應增加,以開發更多創新技術,滿足潛 在客戶需求。她鼓勵更多本地企業投入納米技術及新 材料的研究及應用,把創新思維注入傳統產業,善用 香港優勢,在本地設置生產線,實現「再工業化」。

在創新及科技支援計劃(ITSP)及夥伴研究計劃 (PRP)下的項目,與NAMI合作研發的企業可申請 創新及科技基金(ITF),有關詳情可瀏覽NAMI網 頁(www.nami.org.hk)。



NAMI定期舉行和參與各類型展覽會,向工商業界展示研發成果

納米技術應用廣泛

米技術和先進材料的應用廣泛,在 NAMI和創新及科技基金的支持下, 建築業界積極利用納米技術提升建材的質 素和效能,為樓宇維修和基建提供創新解 決方案:

納米水泥基防水塗層 解決樓宇滲水問題

要解決樓宇滲水問題,慣常做法是在石屎表面 塗上防水塗料。不過香港天氣驟晴驟雨的日子特別 多, 而坊間的防水塗料一般不能塗在潮濕的石屎表 面,加上柔軟度或黏合強度不足,令防水效果大打 折扣。



NAMI 研究發展總監(建築) 沈文龍博士

NAMI 在 2014 年 與 防水塗料生產商高特爾合 作研發「納米水泥基防水 塗層」;NAMI研究發展總 監(建築)沈文龍博士指, 塗料內均匀佈滿納米粒子, 提高黏合強度,可以直接 用於潮濕表面,故在雨季 亦能施工,彈性較大。而 且塗料具有高柔軟度及卓 越的防水效能,既可用於 新落成建築物,亦可用作 樓宇維修,大大延長建築 物的壽命、減少維修期間 對附近環境造成的滋擾和 維修成本。

在 NAMI 的技術協助下,該塗層已在 2016 年 於香港正式投產,產量已經超過50噸。



新回填材料已在不同的路面維修及公用設施安裝工程中試用



納米水泥基防水塗料在 NAMI 的技術下,成功在香港投產



R²M²技術可以在無需搭接新鋼筋的情況下,便可補償鋼筋的

快速修補砂漿 修復鋼筋承載力

香港不少樓宇面對老化、鋼筋鏽蝕的問題。 NAMI聯同香港科技大學和俊和建築工程有限公司合 作,研發出「R²M²快速修補砂漿材料」,沈博士指, R²M²採用特定比例的鋼纖維強化砂漿,恢復鋼筋混凝 土樓板因鋼筋鏽蝕而失去的承載力,過程中無須附加 鋼筋,不但節省施工時間,修補物料及建造成本,亦 有助減少建築廢料,灰塵及噪音。

R²M²技術的施工成本和時間分別較傳統的鋼筋修 補方法少 15% 和 40%, 該技術現正透過創新及科技 基金下的公營機構試用計劃,在政府建築署一些地盤 試用。合作企業亦正計劃量產,將技術應用於私人樓 宇和公共房屋修補項目。

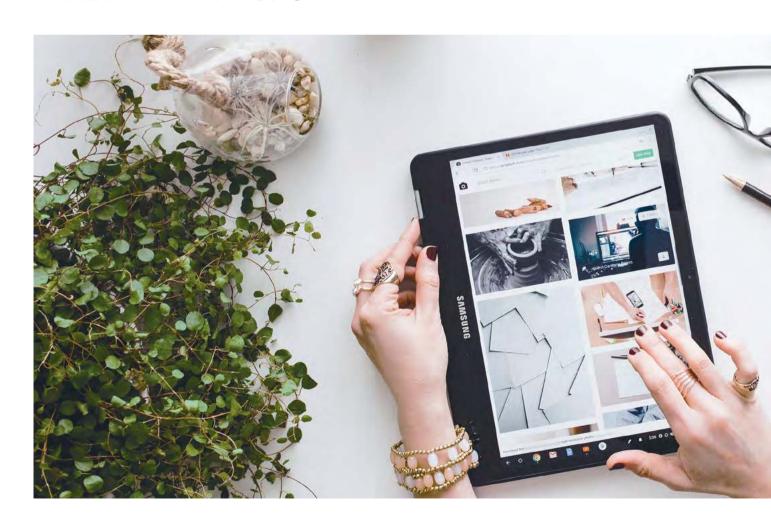
優化路面回填物料 配合基建發展需求

在地下管道和電纜的維修工作中,土壤會被挖出 再回填到溝渠或地基中。但在傳統技術下,要將土壤 回填於管道和導管之間的狹窄空間並不容易,鬆散的 土壤容易被雨水帶走,土壤穩定性下降會導致沉降, 需要後續的修復工作,否則會對道路使用者的安全構 成風險。

在與政府相關部門了解及商討問題後,NAMI研 發出一種創新的無塌陷回填材料。沈博士指,新的回 填材料具有比一般混凝土高 2 倍的流動性,使填料的 表面能夠自流平,凝結時間比一般混凝土快8倍, 導熱系數與土壤相當,抗壓強度降低到一般混凝土的 2.5%。他續指,這種無塌陷的回填材料不僅可以用於 路面維修和公用設施安裝,還可以用於土木工程中的 隧道、地下室和空隙,可滿足香港對基礎設施開發的 需求。)



善用核心競爭力和科技 搶佔藍海



在渠道新趨勢方面,不少企業把零售門店升級,成為聯動線上線下人流的途徑;另外,輕資產的營運模式亦愈來愈普及,例如有外賣平台推出了共享中央廚房,助缺乏資金的餐廳擴充跨區外送,亦有學校及補習社轉型以雲端平台教學,以減低租金支出。

企業在重組業務和架構時少不免會造成內部震動,陳永健提醒這容易引發公關危機,「建議企業以人性化方式處理,減低對企業形象的負面影響」;此外,以往着重奢華享受的品牌形象和銷售手法在現時可能不合時宜,陳永健舉例說,高級米芝蓮餐廳也開始發展外賣或更大眾化業務,為市場反彈做好準備,亦有企業更重視傳播正能量,以突顯品牌文化。





KOC比 KOL 更有效益 留意「七次法則」

至於營銷策略,陳永健指網購令消費行為有跡可尋,不少平台開放有關數據,企業應好好利用制訂合適的策略;社交媒體也是當今網上營銷的重要平台,企業應緊貼箇中的趨勢,例如除了以KOL(Key Opinion Leader)帶貨外,近年亦開始出現以KOC(Key Opinion Consumer,即素人顧客)甚至企業領袖去推銷產品,此外,以遊戲等較生動的網上營銷方式也愈來愈流行。

另一講者泰美商業科技有限公司營運總監霍文健亦指採用KOC是新趨勢,現時大多數企業會委託「網紅經紀公司」(Multi-channel Network, MCN)安排網紅作推廣,但他認為即使用很紅的「網紅」帶貨也未必一定有效,而且分成很高,動輒收取收益的20%至30%,香港中小企未必能負擔,建議轉用KOC或兩者混合採用較划算和更有效。



另外,他認為在影片比圖字重要的年代,15秒短視頻是最能引起注意的;電商直播也是不容忽視的新趨勢,特別是內地、台灣,以至東南亞均十分流行,而電商直播則大致可分為3個模式,包括電商平台加上直播功能、電商平台加上第三方連接的直播平台台,以及創業新型的直播加電商,企業可因應預算選擇合適的途徑進行網上推廣。

手機營銷成趨勢 傳統媒體效用續下跌

霍文健亦提醒在疫情下,人們變得更倚賴手機搜尋資料,「企業必須確保自己的品牌資訊能輕易讓消費者在手機平台找到,而且不但可透過輸入關鍵字,更可以語音搜尋得到。」

除了電商直播外,網上虛擬展銷會也是以較低成本增加接觸面的一種方法;霍文健亦建議企業與網購平台例如天貓、淘寶,甚至本地開發的「擺檔」等合作,這較自行開發平台快得多而且有效。

數碼化聯盟創會主席兼香港大學經管學院客席助 理教授張天秀,分析了疫情對消費者購買行為、線上 線下的營銷策略、品牌管理等三方面帶來了甚麼變化

疫情下,媒體投放策略也應該改變,張教授分析 了各大營銷推廣平台的效能,指傳統媒體如電視和戶 外廣告的效益已下跌,「以電視為例,雖然市民在家 收看電視的時間確實多了,但不等於他們會留意內容, 此外,不同時段觀眾分布亦跟以往很不同,在非黃金 時間賣廣告可能更具效益」;相反,他認為搜索引擎、 網站展示廣告、社交媒體推廣、電子商務平台,以及 電子郵件營銷等,是現時較有效的渠道,可以接觸更 多消費者和容易引起注意,建議中小企投入更多資源 在相關平台上。

線上或線下視乎業務性質 宜兩條腿走

在品牌管理方面,張教授總結了幾項疫後要注意 的事項,包括提升員工士氣有助推廣品牌、多做對社 會有正面作用的工作、注意原產地效應對品牌的影響、 盡量擴闊銷售渠道,以及透過與其他企業或品牌合作 以提升靈活度和減低推廣成本等。

香港品牌發展局副主席兼僑豐行有限公司行政總 裁黃偉鴻博士則認為在「新常態」下,線上及線下營 銷推廣同樣重要,重點是必須了解自己品牌及產品特 質,他指:「本港兩大超市牛意近期爆升,但主要來 自實體店而非網店,故建議企業線上線下兩條腿走 路」;他亦認為今次疫情將會持續一段時間,世界各 地人員流動限制會維持,「內循環」經濟將會是新常 態,建議港商把握好大灣區市場的商機。



(左起) 香港貿易發展局助理首席經濟師陳永健、香港品牌發展 局副主席兼僑豐行有限公司行政總裁黃偉鴻博士、數碼化聯盟創 會主席兼香港大學經管學院客席助理教授張天秀、泰美商業科技 有限公司營運總監霍文健



品牌「智」勝網絡研討會的主辦機構代表以及講者合照



升級採購平台 開拓環球商機 Upgraded Platform Greater Success



- ▶ 全新B2B「貿發網採購 | 平台正式面世
- ▶ 一站式網上平台 切合買賣雙方需要 造就更佳採購成效
- ▶ 升級科技揉合簡易界面 提升用戶體驗
- ▶ 個人化產品推介及配對建議 配合多元業務需要
- ▶ 專業客戶團隊 全方位支援供應商
- ▶ 全球50個辦事處及貿發局國際展覽 滙聚逾二百萬優質買家
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■有超過14億人□,更是全球數一數二的經濟體系,不少港商均希望打入這個擁龐大購物力內場。然而,要在國內一、二線城市開設商店立立房,先不要說繁瑣的申請程序,僅是在當地成立寫體店的成本已不便宜,並非一般中小企所能承擔。不可多與大學展到線下業務。

打入內地網上零售市場好時機

跨境電商為最佳跳板

盛揚(香港)) 3有限公司創始人吳錦龍在股份品品的內別的 3 有限公司制始 6 有限公司制度 6 有限公司制度 6 有限公司制度 6 有限公司制度 6 有限公司制度 6 有限的 6 有

內地有多個跨境電商平台,如天貓、京東、考拉、小紅書等,這些平台會為海外公司提供不同支援系不同支援系統國際新增設「商家孵化中心」及一系列措施,以協助海外品牌加快拓展中國市場。天貓亦剛化了商家申請流程、提高入駐審批效率,並設立時間以上的內華語入財服務,同時推出自助入駐系統,幫助商家一次完成入駐的申請,達致「30天開店」的目標。

配合宣傳打響名堂

不過吳錦龍亦提醒在開拓內地「新零售」市場時,除了要注意知識產權,退貨問題亦是另一個要留意的潛在問題,因為內地有政策保障買家在指定時間內可以無條件退貨。他舉例指,雖然網站說2019年的「雙11」的退貨率只有6%,但行業估計該年退貨率應有近25%,有個別公司更達50%。



電商融資方法

香港生產力促進局總裁畢堅文指出,除了銀行貸款,想開拓跨境電商平台的港商亦可以申請「BUD專項基金」資助。另外,該局還會提供技術支援和培訓課程,全力協助香港中小企開拓內地市場。



經驗 《消除性傾向歧視僱傭實務守則》 共建無歧視工作問

Adopt the Code of Practice against Discrimination in Employment on the Ground of Sexual Orientation Create a Discrimination-Free Workplace

《守則》由香港特別行政區政府編製,旨在協助僱傭雙方自我 規管,以消除僱傭範疇中的歧視措施和行為,並促進人人無分 性傾向而享有平等的就業機會。

The Code, issued by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, is to facilitate self-regulation on the part of employers and employees in eliminating discriminatory practices in employment. It seeks to promote equal employment opportunities among all persons - irrespective of their sexual orientation.

《守則》的建議包括 Recommendations of the Code include:

- 所有僱員都有權根據他們的能力、職級、年資和經驗而獲得相稱的晉升、調職或培訓等機會
 - All employees are entitled to the opportunities for promotion, posting or training (etc.) commensurate with their ability, rank, seniority and experience
- 確保僱員不會因為本身的性傾向而遭受處分或解僱
 Ensure that employees' sexual orientation is not a ground for disciplinary action or dismissal
- 制訂一套內部申訴程序,以處理機構內有關歧視、騷擾或中 傷的投訴
 - Establish Internal grievance procedures to deal with complaints concerning discrimination, harassment, or vilification within their organisations
- 定期監察平等機會政策的實施情況,確保政策得以切實執行 Monitor policy regularly to ensure that it is working in practice

劃一甄選準則 Consistent selection criteria

- 僱主應該就僱傭範疇內的各個環節,包括招聘、晉升、調職、培訓、解僱、裁員,以及就僱傭條款和條件方面,採用一套劃一甄選準則
 - It is recommended that employers apply consistent selection criteria for all aspects of employment, including recruitment, promotion, transfer, training, dismissal and redundancy as well as terms and conditions of employment
- 劃一甄選準則不應提及性傾向・而只應 與工作有實質關係
 - Such criteria should not make reference to sexual orientation and should be specifically related to the job

《守則》全文可於以下網址下載:

The full text of the Code can be downloaded in the following link:

中文: https://www.cmab.gov.hk/tc/issues/code_of_practice.htm

English: https://www.cmab.gov.hk/en/issues/code of practice.htm



《守則》網頁 Website of the Code

如貴機構希望為促進不同性傾向人士的平等就業機會出一分力,請承諾遵從《守則》所建議的良好常規。有興趣成為支持採納《守則》的機構可致電2810 3205或電郵至 gisou@cmab.gov.hk。

If your organisation wishes to play a role in promoting equal employment opportunities on the ground of sexual orientation, please pledge to follow the good practices recommended in the Code. Organisations interested in becoming a supporting organisation can call 2810 3205 or send an email to gisou@cmab.gov.hk.



現有IPS可靠度低影響體驗

目前的IPS系統存有不少技術問題,包括地圖製作粗陋欠準、牆壁導致的訊號減弱、室內結構反射訊

號產生干擾等等,均令準確度和用户體驗降低。梁仲明指:「即使只是到另一樓層,也會搞亂大多數 IPS 系統對於其所在位置的認知而暫時中斷 1 分鐘之久。此時用戶往往會放棄使用 IPS,索性直接問路去,這就是 IPS 未被廣泛採用的原因。」

集合低功耗藍牙和協同定位的優勢

現時較為普及的IPS技術有三種,包括Wi-Fi、低功耗藍牙和磁場定位。梁仲明認為,低功耗藍牙在成本與效能間取得較佳的平衡:「Wi-Fi網絡的成本最高,但其定位的準確範圍有限,無法涵蓋所有展覽攤位或店舖,亦較易形成保安漏洞。磁場定位系統則成本低,但容易受到附近電流和電子設備的干擾。」





Dolphin 研發的協作定位法,利用信標把定位訊號發送到附近的 智能手機,再讓手機充當信標把訊號轉送開去,從而延伸室內定 位網絡及增強接收效果



梁仲明指,Dolphin 除可提供穩定精確的跨樓層室內導航功能 亦可配合大數據分析,了解用戶的消費喜好和模式

至於便宜的低功耗藍牙信標,由於是單向的發送器,只能廣播訊號而不能接收資料,故不會構成保安威脅。「Dolphin IPS正在申請專利的協同定位技術,能夠利用附近的智能手機於接收定位訊號後充當信標,再把定位訊號通過其他智能手機轉送開去,並能繞過障礙物,於場地內保持強大和穩定。」

準確、穩定的室內定位系統

團隊共花了4年時間,逐一處理可能影響IPS準確度和穩定性的因素,讓 Dolphin 成為市面上最可靠的IPS之一。團隊更利用擴增實境技術提升導航功能,在鏡頭拍攝到的實景中加上箭咀,指示用戶該走的方向,讓他們快捷輕鬆地到達目的地。多個展覽場地和室內空間已安裝了 Dolphin IPS,反應良好。

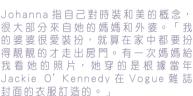
配合大數據分析發揮市場推廣功能

2019年11月,Dolphin室內定位系統於第71屆德國紐倫堡 iENA國際發明展中勇奪金獎殊榮。藍點子為理大微型基金計劃的獲獎項目。

原文刊登於香港理工大學電子刊物《技術前沿》,網址 www.polyu.edu.hk/ife







行 20 多年的 Johanna,大概從沒想過會放棄如 \日中天的時裝王國,結束自家品牌,立志用自己 的影響力,為環境、為下一代踏出第一步,從新思考 可持續發展的可能性。

從無處不在 到結束個人品牌

Johanna 在 1997 年 畢 業 於 英 國 著 名 時 裝 學 府 Central Saint Martins,首個時裝系列便登上倫敦 時裝週,作品隨即進駐紐約名店 Barneys 以及世界各 地 40 多家時尚名店。其後更獲得日本公司青睞,在 當地以她的名字開設 11 間時裝店,選址包括六本木 山等黃金地段。而香港上海匯豐銀行、新鴻基地產、 希慎集團、Pedder Group、海港城及怡中航空等多 間企業的員工制服,也是出自 Johanna 的手筆,作品 足跡彷彿無處不在。

尋找時裝界的平衡

2011年 Johanna 把基地從日本搬回香港,作品 賣到本地連卡佛、英國倫敦的 Selfridges、美國紐約 的Barneys等,成績本來不俗,但最後卻因為「環保」 二字,親手結束了自己的時裝品牌。「其實我決定不 做自家品牌時,都不清楚自己想做甚麼,我只知道時 裝這一行業壓力很大很扭曲,所有事情都是以金錢為 首。」不過她多次強調一道門關上了,就會有一道窗 打開。Johanna 說自己並沒有很大的失落感,反而是 「一身鬆」的感覺,因為她覺得失衡的不只時裝業, 還有整個世界和人類,她覺得很多事都太極端,沒有 了平衡。

雖然 Johanna 屬意向環保方向進發, 但她發覺香 港的市場普遍保守,十分保護自己,不太願意分享經 驗和心得,缺少了一份社區感覺。於是,她決定返回 英國母校尋找不同的老師和舊同學,是討教也是虛心 學習,是分享也是刺激靈感,最後合作舉辦了一個以 環保物料為主題的時裝比賽,為獲獎的西班牙設計組 合配對上連卡佛,為她擬定了下一步的發展方向一開 設一個名為 PHVLO HATCH 的時裝平台。 Johanna 形容「這是一門生意,也是一個體系」。



聘基層婦女 將 fashion帶進社區

去年年中,她選址深水埗一棟三層舊建築物落户, 地面是一間本地咖啡店,樓上就是她的辦公室、舉辦 工作坊和文化項目的展覽場地。這次 Johanna 不再以 個人名義出發,因為她覺得壓力太大亦於心有愧,回 想當初在日本明明是一個團隊的努力,為甚麼最後竟 然只掛她的名字?!

工作坊不時聘請區內的基層婦女及青年,當中更有昔日的製衣女工,讓她們有機會重拾手藝,同時接觸現代的時裝業。

問到主理個人時裝品牌跟現在做的事情有甚麼分別時,Johanna說在時裝界,很多人認為環保只是一種「洗白」行動,亦有些品牌聲稱產品是塑膠回收再造,但這些物料洗一兩次便變形變薄,根本不能長時間穿著,到頭來又是被掉棄,造成更多浪費。

Johanna 坦然,要真正做到持續發展絕對不是採取單一措施便可達致,好像衣服製造過程的碳排放、紙樣和樣板的損耗量,還有賣不完的存貨要如何處理,都是一條龍要思考的問題。「造紙樣是一個很浪費的過程,同時有很多廠一開機便要生產幾百至一千件的衣服,這些都不環保。」

Johanna 的想法都呈現在品牌名稱上。Phvlo 的讀音是「flow」,就是「go with the flow」的意思,用上「Ph」的串法,是因為在化學理論中 pH 是酸鹼程度的衡量標準,Johanna 希望可以在不同範疇上都取得平衡。「其實藝術沒有界限,設計也不只限於時裝,是可以衝破不同人種、膚色、性別,是可以天馬行空,創造連結和火花。」

以身試水 克服難關

不過自她搬進深水埗開始,先是社會運動,接着便是肺炎疫情,挑戰從沒停過。Johanna 說是她的信仰讓她堅持,因為她相信只要做正確的事,一定會有正能量,一道門關上了,就會有一道窗打開。

PHVLO HATCH 由訓練社區婦女做製衣工作到現在為不同品牌做顧問,可算是摸着石頭過河,關關難過關關過。公司的同事流失率高達五成,礙於請人困難,便轉型跟自由工作者合作,Johanna亦希望可以透過新式的師徒制,培養新一代人才。







精明知識產權策略 業務升級增值秘訣

關於計劃

知識產權署推出「知識產權管理人員計劃」,旨在協助香港企業(特別是中小企業)建立知識產權方面的人力資源,以把握知識產權貿易所帶來的機遇。

為了配合企業發展的需要,計劃的「升級版」將提供涵蓋範圍 更廣、內容更深入的多個知識產權培訓課程,讓企業的知識產 權管理人員按本身工作及長遠發展的需要,更有系統地增加專 業知識和技能。

參加計劃

- → 所有在香港註冊的企業均可參加計劃,費用全免
- → 企業須委任一名管理階層的員工擔任內部「知識產權管理人員」,負責監督知識產權資產的規範、管理、使用及商品化情況
- → 免費參加「IP204:知識產權管理人員實務工作坊」及獲贈實務 指南乙本
- → 企業可獲得優先資格和特價優惠讓其員工報讀知識產權培訓課程,以及最新的知識產權資訊
- → 「知識產權管理人員」完成100系列的任何一個課程後,企業 可獲得計劃的參加證書乙張
- → 企業可以特價優惠報名參加「亞洲知識產權營商論壇」
- → 立即登記: www.ip.gov.hk/ipms

參加知識產權培訓課程

- → 參加者完成課程後可獲發該課程的個人修習證書乙張
- ⇒ 課程概覽及報名詳情: www.ip.gov.hk/ipmtp

基本課程100系列

課程編號	課程名稱	課程時間 (天) 2 2 1	
IP 101	知識產權基礎課程		
IP 102	內地的知識產權管理與保護		
IP 103	香港的知識產權註冊及申請程序		

進階課程200系列

課程編號	課程名稱	課程時間(天)	
IP 201	知識資產組合管理課程	1	
IP 202	知識產權商品化管理及策略	2	
IP 203	技術轉移管理及策略	2	
IP 204	知識產權管理人員實務工作坊	0.5	

註: 1.所有報調進階課程200系列的人士,必須先完成P-101知識產權基礎課程。 2.知識產 權署保留更改課程內容及安排的最終決定權。 3.課程內容及安排以網頁公布的資料為準。

免費知識產權諮詢服務

知識產權署在香港律師會的支援下,為香港中小企*提供一對一的免費知識產權諮詢服務,藉此協助他們加深對知識產權的認識和制訂有效的知識產權管理及商品化策略。

香港律師會的執業律師(顧問)會提供30分鐘的諮詢面談服務。諮詢範圍涵蓋:

✓知識產權註冊

✓知識產權管理

✓知識產權授權

✓知識產權盡職調查

網上申請或下載申請表格,請瀏覽 www.ip.gov.hk/ipcs

*凡在香港從事製造業而聘用少於100名僱員,或從事非製造業而聘用少於50名僱員的公司,均被界定為中小企(資料來源:工業貿易署)。只有中小企獲提供是項免費知識產權諮詢服務。凡屬律師事務所及提供知識產權諮詢或其他專業服務的機構所提出的申請,概不接受。





查詢熱線: 2961 6833

港府啟動世貿爭端解決機制。處理對美港貨來源標記投訴



香港第三季經濟有改善

下統計處公布,第三季本地生產總值按年下跌3.4%,跌幅較第二季的9%低。經季節性調整後,第三季本地生產總值較第二季實質上升3%,而私人消費開支則下跌7.7%,跌幅較第二季14.2%改善。

同期本地貨品出口總額上升3.8%,貨品進口亦升1.9%;服務輸出跌34.8%,服務輸入亦跌37.8%。受惠於許多主要市場尤其是內地進民家大恢復,第三季整體貨物出口重拾增長。由於訪港旅遊業仍然停頓,服務輸出繼續急挫;而雖然消費情緒在第三季度後期好轉,令私人消費開支跌幅收窄,但跌勢仍然顯著。

至於零售業銷貨額數字方面,9月的零售業總銷貨價值的臨時估計為261億港元,按年下跌12.9%。今年8月的修訂估計較按年下跌13.1%。與去年同期比較,今年首9個月合計的臨時估計下跌28.7%。

政府預計,內地市場應可在未來數月為香港出口帶來支持,若主要先進經濟體持續復甦,全球需求和貿易往來將進一步改善;除非本地2019冠狀病毒病感染個案再度急升,本地經濟活動在今年餘下時間可望繼續復甦,但在有效疫苗被廣泛應用前,疫情將仍是環球及本地經濟的主要下行風險。

(資料來源:政府新聞網)

香港與新加坡建立「航空旅遊氣泡」

港政府早前宣布,香港已經跟新加坡達成原則性協議,推行雙邊「旅遊氣泡」,兩地旅客的往來目的、抵埗後行程將不設限制,但旅客在出發往返兩地前,要提供72小時內有效的檢測陰性結果證明,檢測費用自付。

商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華透露,當局會視 乎本港與新加坡「航空旅遊氣泡」的效果,再考慮 將有關計劃擴展至其他地區。



New Patent System 新專利制度

Tailoring for Direct Patenting 為直接提交專利申請度身訂造

Effective from 19 Dec 2019, the new patent system in Hong Kong 自2019年12月19日起生效的香港新專利制度

- offers a direct filing route for seeking standard patent protection in Hong Kong
- refines the pre-existing short-term patent system to enhance its integrity
- prohibits use of misleading or confusing titles or descriptions relating to patent practice
- 為在香港尋求標準專利保護而提供 一條直接提交申請的途徑
- 優化既有的短期專利制度以增強其公信力
- 禁止使用與專利從業有關並具混淆 性或誤導性的名銜或描述

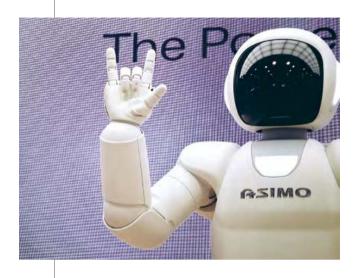




ipd.gov.hk



金管局促進銀行採用合規科技應用



全 融管理局日前制定促進香港銀行業採用合規 科技兩年計劃;相信有助建立蓬勃的生態圈, 將香港打造成合規科技樞紐。

金管局在未來兩年將推出一連串活動及措施,加強銀行業對合規科技潛力的認知。

中共中央公布「十四五」規劃和 2035年遠景目標

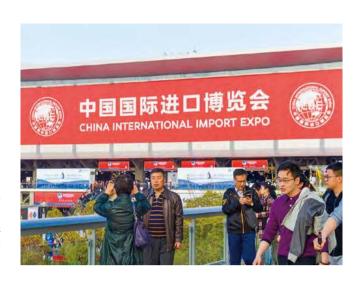
中央日前公布《中共中央關於制定國民經濟和 社會發展第十四個五年規劃和二〇三五年遠 目標的建議》,提出了到2035年基本實現社會主 現代化遠景目標,當中包括展望2035年中國經濟 別代化遠景目標,當中包括展望2035年中國經濟 別代化遠景目標,綜合國力將大幅躍升,經濟總量和城鄉居民人均收入將再邁上新的大台階,關鍵核心打 實現重大突破,進入創新型國家前列;基本實現代的 實現重大突破以,進入創新型國家前列;基本實現代化經濟體系等等。



《建議》亦在多方面提出詳細建議,包括堅持創新驅動發展,全面塑造發展新優勢;加快發展現代產業體系,推動經濟體系優化升級;形成强大國內市場,構建新發展格局;實行高水平對外開放,開拓合作共贏新局面。

《建議》又明確保持香港、澳門長期繁榮穩定。全面準確貫徹「一國兩制」、「港人治港」、「澳人治澳」、高度自治的方針,並支持特別行政區鞏固提升競爭優勢,建設國際創新科技中心,打造「一帶一路」功能平台,實現經濟多元可持續發展。支持香港、澳門更好融入國家發展大局,高質量建設粵港澳大灣區,完善便利港澳居民在內地發展政策措施。

第三屆中國國際進口博覽會 圓滿舉行



今屆進博會首次設置公共衞生防疫專區,為此,貿發局於「香港服務業展區」內展示與疫情防控相關的技術和服務。投資推廣署則重點宣傳香港的獨特營商優勢和作為內地門戶的角色,鼓勵內地企業在「一帶一路」倡議下,充分利用香港的國際營商平台及專業服務,拓展海外市場。

為突顯香港作為粵港澳大灣區旅遊樞紐的定位,香港旅遊發展局以「Open House Hong Kong 再遇 就在香港」為主題,於進博會設立香港旅遊展區,以展現香港獨特的旅遊體驗,提高業界在內地市場的曝光,為香港疫後重振旅遊業做好準備。

使用書面僱傭合約

Using Written Employment Contract



合約條款列清楚

Clear Terms of Employment Contract

僱傭雙方保障多

Protect Both Employers and Employees





有關國家支持出口產品 轉內銷的公告

● 月初,國家市場監管總局發布關於《國務院辦公廳關於支持出口產品轉內銷的實施意見》的公告,從多方面推出一系列支持適銷對路的出口產品開拓國內市場,以貫徹落實國家「雙循環」的發展理念:

- ■加快轉內銷市場准入,開通國內生產銷售審 批快速通道,優化並精簡轉內銷產品的強制 性產品認證、企業辦稅等程序。
- ■支持企業發展「三同」一「同線、同標、同質」產品,即在同一生產線上,按照相同標準及質量要求,生產既能出口又可內銷的產品,幫助企業降低成本、實現內外銷轉型。
- ■加強知識產權保障,支持外貿企業與品牌商協商出口轉內銷產品涉及的知識產權授權, 做好專利申請、商標註冊和著作權登記,加強對知識產權運用的指導和服務。
- 搭建轉內銷平台,鼓勵外貿企業對接電商平台,引導主要步行街組織開展出口產品轉內銷專題活動,組織大型商業企業開展訂單直採。
- ■發揮有效投資帶動作用,重點結合各地新型基礎設施、新型城鎮化和重大工程建設需要,組織對接一批符合條件的出口產品轉內銷。



- ■引導外貿企業精準對接國內市場消費升級需求,研發 適銷對路的內銷產品,創建自有品牌,充分利用網上 銷售、直播帶貨、場景體驗等新業態新模式,促進線 上線下融合發展。
- 提升轉內銷便利化水平,向符合條件可集中辦理內銷 徵稅手續的加工貿易企業調整申報期。
- 做好融資服務和支持,鼓勵各類金融機構對出口產品轉內銷提供金融支持,加強供應鏈金融服務,積極開展應收賬款、存貨、機器設備、倉單、訂單等質押融資,依託大型電商平台加強對中小微外貿企業直貸業務。
- ■加大保險支持力度,支持保險公司加大對出口產品轉 內銷的保障力度,提供多元化的保險服務。
- ■加強資金支持,用足、用好外經貿發展專項資金,支持出□轉內銷相關業務培訓、宣傳推介、信息服務等。



香港文萊自貿投資協定生效

港與東南亞國家聯盟(東盟)訂立的《自由貿易協定》定》及《投資協定》(《協定》),當中涉及文萊的部分已於10月20日起生效。根據《自由貿易協定》條款,文萊將逐步降減多類香港原產貨物的關稅,包括珠寶、服裝、衣服配件、鐘錶和玩具等,直至最終免除所有關稅為止。

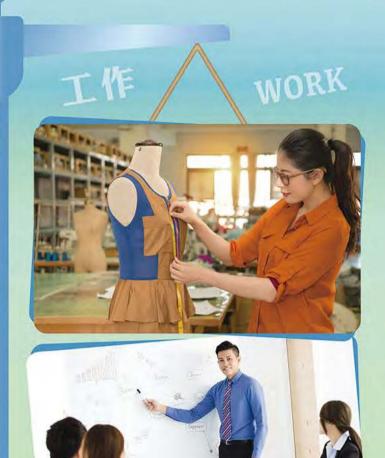
香港貿易商必須符合相關的產地來源規則,以及取得適當的官方認證,方可享受關稅優惠。至於服務貿易,文萊向香港服務企業提供大致上不設限制的市場准入,允許港商在當地從事專業服務、建造/工程、電訊、旅遊、教育以及運輸等多類服務行業。

投資方面,《協定》旨在向香港投資者提供更多法律保障,讓他們在文萊的商業活動享有公平公正的待遇,港商的投資和收益亦可自由轉移。

締造家庭反善工作間

Create a Family-friendly Workplace







訂立靈活的工作安排 Flexible work arrangements



提供生活上的支援 Living support



配合員工家庭需要給予特別假期
Special leaves to meet employees' family needs

實施家庭友善僱傭措施能讓僱員平衡工作和家庭責任,同時為 僱主建立一支積極投入的工作團隊,有助提升企業競爭力。

Implementing family-friendly employment practices can assist employees in balancing their work and family responsibilities. It can also help employers build up a devoted team of staff and enhance the competitiveness of the enterprise.





廠商會推出全新影片頻道 Hashtag CMA



由廠商會行政總裁楊立門主持的「Talk Shop」更邀得商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華及創新及科技局局長薛永恒擔任嘉賓



廠商會邀得一眾企業參與節目拍攝



廠商會副會長吳國安與恆香老餅家行政總裁王偉樑一同為節目「新丁報 到」進行拍攝

Hashtag CMA 涵蓋各類與業界甚至廣大市民息息相關的議題,當中包括:

■《CMA觀點》

由廠商會首長代表會方就各類熱門時事話題發表意見

■《論述縱橫》

邀請業界代表、學者、專家一同參與討論業界關心的議題

■ 《Talk Shop》

由廠商會行政總裁與受訪嘉賓暢談時事熱話

■《雄才誌》

邀請不同企業家分享他們的成功故事

■《廠商會・會創科》

介紹初創或科技企業,協助業界尋找商機

■《1分鐘錦囊》

精簡地介紹跟業界或市民息息相關的新政策和措施

■《「廠」新視覺》

邀請製造業的從業員介紹不同行業的前景

■《專家有話題》

由專家分享營商貼士

■《新丁報到》

介紹廠商會的會員企業



就業展才能計劃

勞工處展能就業科推行「就業展才能計劃」,鼓勵僱主提供職位空缺予殘疾人士,以加深僱主對殘疾人士工作能力的認識,從而協助他們公開就業。

Work Orientation and Placement Scheme

The Selective Placement Division of the Labour Department administers the "Work Orientation and Placement Scheme" (WOPS) which serves to encourage employers to offer job vacancies to the persons with disabilities and to enhance their understanding of the work capabilities of persons with disabilities, thereby facilitating open employment of the latter.

申請受計劃相關條款約束,勞工處保留最終決定權。 Application is subject to relevant scheme conditions. The authority of final decision rests with the Labour Department.

由2020年9月1日起,

「就業展才能計劃」下的僱主津貼額經已提高

With effect from 1 September 2020, amount of allowance payable to employers under the WOPS has been increased



僱主 Employer

長達九個月津貼期內的最高 津貼額提高至共60,000元。 The maximum amount of allowance has been increased to \$60,000 in total with the allowance period up to nine months.



指導員 Mentor

僱主委派的指導員如成功協助僱員在完成首三個月的聘用期後繼續獲聘用,可獲獎勵金1,500元。 Mentors appointed by employer, who have successfully assisted the employee to continue with employment after the first three months, will be granted a Cash Reward of \$1,500.





廠商會 2020 會員大會

方 南會於9月24日在線上舉行2020年 度會員大會,由會長吳宏斌匯報該會過去一年的重點工作,並分享了他對近期營商 環境和香港經濟前景的看法。

在外憂內患夾擊下,吳會長預期 2020 年實質 GDP 增長率將低至負 7% 左右,若疫情受控,2021 年有望重回 2 至 3% 的低增長 區間,但仍難以回復至疫情爆發前的水平。

回顧過去3年任期,吳會長形容在「危機時代」擔當重任絕不輕鬆,會視之為人生中一次寶貴經驗。他期望業界能繼續視廠商會為依靠,善用會內的資源和力量,齊心共渡難關。

廠商會會員大會出席者尚包括永遠名譽會長施榮懷、立法會代表吳永嘉議員、第一副會長史立德、第二副會長徐晉暉、副會長吳清煥、黃家和、陳國民、黃震、盧金榮、吳國安、 馬介欽以及行政總裁楊立門。 ∰



「工業獻愛心」表揚計劃 2020 頒獎典禮

香港工業總會主辦、廠商會支持的「工業獻愛心」表揚計劃 2020 頒獎典禮於 2020 年 9 月 29 日假香港工業總會會議廳舉行,副會長馬介欽(左)代表廠商會出席,接受由香港工業總會主席葉中賢(右)頒發的感謝狀。

「在商『研』商」 商貿配對活動

商會商會事務部聯同 CMA 檢定中心於 10月21日舉行「在商『研』商司, 要排初創企業「科日發展有限公司」以及「Hexon Green Capital」的代表介別 廠商會董及會員進行小組交流,分別別紹 太陽能光伏技術以及香港太陽能發電市場趨 勢,希望達成商貿配對。





「Reconnect: Hong Kong-Malaysia Partnership」 網上研討會

香港商務及經濟發展局和馬來西亞國際貿易及工業部共同主辦,廠商會聯同馬來西亞駐港總領事館、雅加達香港經濟貿易辦事處以及香港貿易發展局協辦的「Reconnect: Hong Kong-Malaysia Partnership」網上研討會於2020年9月24日舉行。本會會長吳宏斌代表出席並擔任討論環節嘉賓,與香港商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華、「一帶一路」專員葉成輝、惠理集團聯席主席兼聯席首席投資總監謝清海、商湯科技香港公司總經理尚海龍和香港貿易發展局副總裁劉會平,一同就加强兩地創新科技及商貿發展交流意見。

吳會長認為,馬來西亞政府近年積極推動製造業轉型升級,為希望分散生產線的港商提供了不少機遇,另外,他建議當地企業多與本港企業合作,利用港企在技術、科研、供應鏈,以及對國內消費市場的熟悉程度,拓展業務。 (1)

網絡工作坊

品牌局動態





圖左為培訓顧問謝寶昇,右為社交媒體行銷專家霍文健

11月 NOVEMBER

「三舊改造/城市更新對 內地港企的影響及對策工 網絡工作坊

11 「銷售談判雙贏技巧」網 絡工作坊

16 「企業應如何保護客戶私 隱資料」網絡工作坊

> 策略性獎酬管理網絡工作 坊-「挽留人才和建立多 勞多得的企業文化」

CMA檢定中心-秋季 採購匯 | 網 | 展 Autumn Sourcing Week | ONLINE

電氣照明、防火保安展覽 會 Build4Asia 2020 (CMA檢定中心-展位 Booth 1D-430)



2020「香港名牌選舉」、 [23] 「香港服務名牌選舉」、 「香港新星品牌選舉」、 「香港新星服務品牌選

舉」初賽

「勞工法例及僱傭實務」 網絡證書課程

26 會董會會議及晚宴

12月 DECEMBER

2019 品牌選舉頒獎典禮 10 暨慶祝晚宴



第55屆工展會 4/1

「香港名牌選舉」及「香 港服務名牌選舉」之「工 展會」公眾投票

18 2020「香港新星品牌選 舉」及「香港新星服務品 牌選舉」決賽

廠商會婦女委員會 一工展 23 親恩同樂日

會董會會議及晚宴 31

1月 JANUARY

2020「香港名牌選舉」 決賽

5 2020「香港服務名牌選 舉」決賽



第 42 屆會董會就職典禮

28 會董會會議及晚宴



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其他國家或地區	視乎地區而定	7折\$2,450 (原價3,500)	視乎地區而定	7折\$2,870 (原價4,100)

• 申請信用報告流程請參閱 www.CMAcredit.com.hk

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Hong Kong Head Office 香港總公司

CMA Industrial Development Foundation Limited 香港中華廠商聯合會工業發展基金有限公司 Room 1302, Yan Hing Ctr., 9-13 Wong Chuk Yeung St., Fo Tan, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong 香港新界沙田火炭黃竹洋街9-13號仁興中心1302室

Tel 電話: (852) 2698 8198 Fax 圖文傳真: (852) 2695 4177 E-mail 電子郵件: info@cmatesting.org

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