



CMA Bulletin

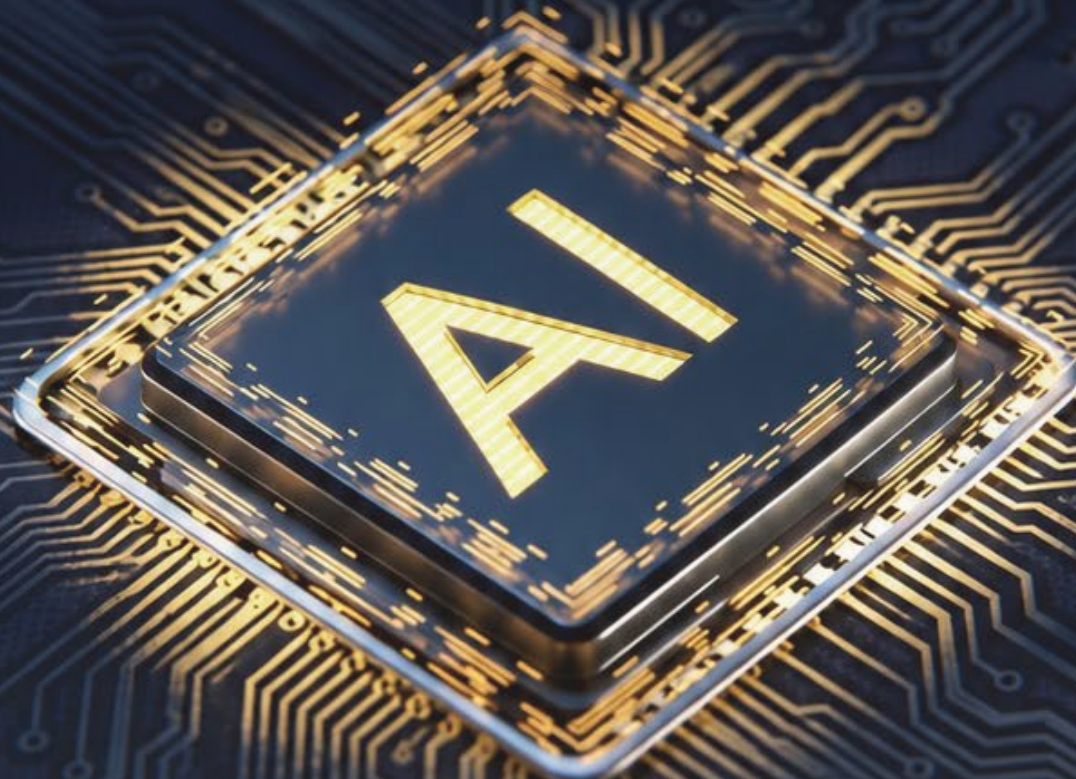
香港工業再展翅 · 締造輝煌新一頁

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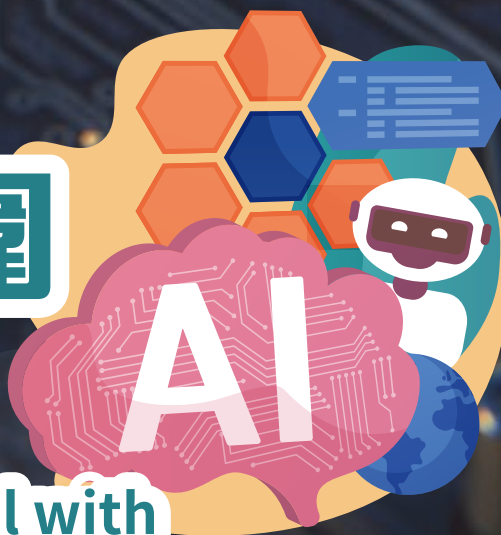
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Elevating Vocational Education: Embracing New AI Challenges



內地AI模型突圍 香港助攻出海

Chinese Mainland AI Goes Global with
Hong Kong as a Bridge



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人工智能（AI）模型在過去數年間快速演進，以中美為首的AI競賽進入新階段，從以往單純比拼模型的性能，轉為比拼誰能以更低成本、更高效率完成更多任務。內地AI模型正嘗試以高性價比和開源優勢更快追趕，香港可在這一過程中扮演關鍵角色，協助國家AI產業拓展全球布局。

As artificial intelligence (AI) models evolve rapidly, the AI race, led by China and the United States, is shifting from a contest over raw performance to one over efficiency at lower costs. Chinese Mainland AI models are seeking to narrow the gap by capitalising on their cost-effectiveness and open-source advantages. Hong Kong can play a key role in this process by helping the nation's AI industry to expand its international reach.

目前，全球領先的AI模型主要來自中美兩國。根據多個研究報告，以Anthropic的Claude、Open Ai的ChatGPT及xAI的Grok為首的美國閉源模型，綜合實力與能力上限仍然領先。然而，中國的模型，包括月之暗面的Kimi、Deepseek、阿里巴巴的QWen以及智譜AI等，正快速縮短與美國頂尖模型的實力差距。史丹福大學發布的《2026 AI Index》顯示，截至今年3月，中美頂尖模型在相關排行榜上的性能差距已大幅縮至2.7%，在部分特定領域的榜單上甚至出現互有領先的局面。

實力差距縮短 中國模型具性價比優勢

據Artificial Analysis最新數據，今年7月「月之暗面」發布的「Kimi K3」模型，以及8月智譜推出的「GLM-5.3」，於評估綜合能力的智能指數（Intelligence Index）取得60分，與Anthropic的Claude Opus 及 Claude Fable5的61至63分已極為接近。

在實際使用成本上，中國模型更展現出極大優勢。從每項智能指數任務的成本計算，GLM-5.3及Kimi K3平均成本，分別約0.68及0.84美元，遠低於Claude Opus的2.34美元，獲得53分的Deepseek V4 Pro更僅需0.27美元。此外，開源模式是中國模型的另一優勢；有別於美國的封閉生態，中國模型普遍允許二次開發，大幅降低客製化成本。

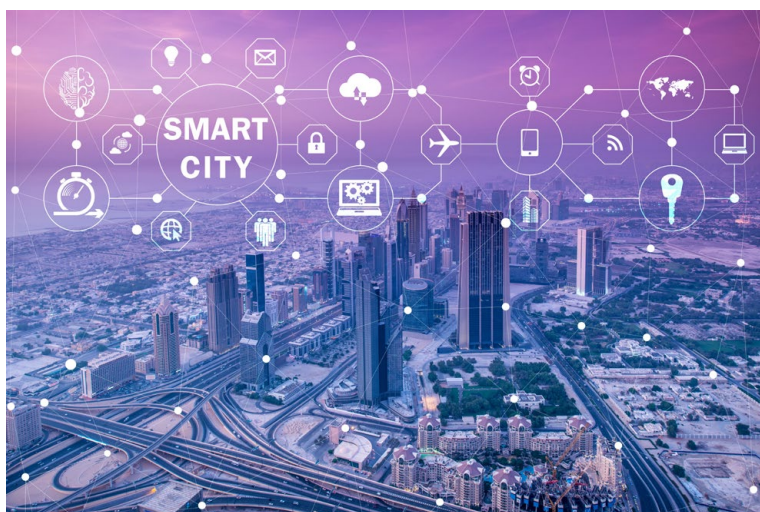
香港具備「試驗場」與「跳板」雙重優勢

有評論指出，AI模型的競爭已從單純的「參數規模較量」，全面升級為實戰能力、成本結構與基礎設施的綜合比拼。在這一全新格局下，香港絕對有條件發揮超級聯繫人與試驗場的作用，助力國家搶佔全球AI市場。

特區政府近年積極推動「AI產業化、產業AI化」雙線發展，其中一項核心部署便是擴充算力基建。預計至2032年，可提供每秒18京次浮點運算的算力，相當於目前香港算力的36倍，這將為大型模型的訓練與應用落地提供強大支撐。

此外，香港擁有頂尖的大學、科研機構、創科園區及密集的國際企業，極易形成完善的「產學研」合作生態，非常有利於AI模型的測試、微調與商業化。

另一方面，香港具備多元的人口結構，能有效幫助內地AI模型測試在不同語境、用戶習慣及國際化應用場景下的實際表現。



助推國產AI走向世界

在數據與法規層面，相較於內地，香港擁有數據自由流動及直連國際互聯網的優勢。內地模型在出海前，可率先借助香港國際化的法律體系進行合規訓練，直接對標歐盟《人工智能法案》（AI Act）等嚴格的國際法規與私隱標準，從而大幅降低未來在海外落地的合規風險。

此外，香港的國際金融中心優勢，能為內地AI企業提供強大的融資平台。以傳聞擬赴港上市的「月之暗面」為例，企業若善用香港的資本與專業服務，將能加速技術迭代，讓產品更快走向全球。

為抓緊機遇，香港應進一步主動招攬內地及海外頂尖AI人才與企業落戶，並持續完善算力網絡與跨境數據流動機制。同時，香港應強化與國際AI標準及治理框架的接軌，打造具公信力的AI測試與認證中心。透過發揮「背靠祖國、聯通世界」的獨特優勢，香港不僅能成為國家AI技術出海的最佳引擎，更能在此波全球AI浪潮中，鞏固並提升自身作為國際創科中心的戰略地位。



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Most of the world's leading AI models are currently originated in China and the United States. According to multiple research reports, US closed-source models, such as Anthropic's Claude, OpenAI's ChatGPT, and xAI's Grok, continue to lead overall in model capabilities and peak performance. However, Chinese models, including Moonshot AI's Kimi, DeepSeek, Alibaba's Qwen, and Zhipu AI, are rapidly closing in on their leading US counterparts. Stanford University's 2026 AI Index shows that, by March 2026, the performance gap between the leading Chinese and US AI models had narrowed to 2.7%, putting models from the two nations close to parity.

Performance gap narrows as Chinese models gain a cost-effectiveness edge

Moonshot AI's Kimi K3, released in July this year, and Zhipu AI's GLM-5.3, launched in August, both scored 60 on the Intelligence Index, a measure of overall model capability, according to the latest data from Artificial Analysis. Their scores were close to the 61–63 range recorded by Anthropic's Claude Opus and Claude Fable 5.

Chinese models demonstrate an even stronger advantage when it comes to real-world cost performance. Based on the average price of completing an Intelligence Index task, GLM-5.3 and Kimi K3 cost approximately US\$0.68 and US\$0.84, respectively, far lower than Claude Opus at US\$2.34. DeepSeek V4 Pro, with an Intelligence Index score of 53, costs only US\$0.27. The open-source availability gives Chinese AI models another significant advantage. Unlike the closed ecosystems commonly adopted in the United States, Chinese models generally allow developers to build on and adapt the underlying technology, significantly lowering customisation costs.

Hong Kong as a “testing ground” and “springboard” for AI models

Within the new competitive landscape of real-world capabilities, cost structures, and infrastructure, Hong Kong is well positioned to serve as a super-connector and a testing ground, helping the nation to establish a strong foothold in the global AI market.

The Hong Kong Government's dual-track strategy of “industries for AI” and “AI for industries” places the expansion of computing infrastructure at its core. By 2032, Hong Kong is expected to deliver computing power of 180,000 quadrillion floating-point operations per second, equivalent to 36 times its present capacity. This increase will support the training and real-world deployment of large-scale models.

Home to leading universities, research institutions, innovation and technology parks, and a high concentration of international enterprises, Hong Kong also offers a comprehensive ecosystem highly conducive to testing, fine-tuning, and commercialising AI models that link industry and research.

In addition, Hong Kong's diverse population enables Chinese Mainland AI developers to evaluate their models' performance across different linguistic contexts, user behaviours, and actual performance in international appeal scenarios.

Helping to drive Chinese AI on the global stage

In terms of data and regulation, Hong Kong offers advantages over the Mainland, including the free flow of data and direct access to the global internet. Before expanding overseas, Chinese Mainland AI developers can make use of Hong Kong's internationalised legal system to align their models with compliance requirements and benchmark them directly against stringent international regulations and privacy standards, including the European Union's Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act). This can substantially reduce the compliance risks associated with entering overseas markets.

As an international financial centre, Hong Kong also offers Chinese Mainland AI companies a robust platform for raising capital. Moonshot AI, which is reportedly considering a Hong Kong listing, is one example. By leveraging Hong Kong's capital markets and professional services, companies can accelerate technological development and bring their products to global markets more quickly.

To capitalise on these opportunities, Hong Kong should take further steps to attract leading AI talent and enterprises from Chinese Mainland and overseas, while strengthening its computing infrastructure and mechanisms for cross-border data flows. The city should deepen its alignment with international AI standards and governance frameworks, bolstered by the establishment of credible AI testing and certification centres. By leveraging its unique advantage of being “backed by the motherland and connecting the world”, Hong Kong can become the premier launchpad for the nation's AI technologies destined for global markets. In doing so, it can further consolidate its strategic position as an international AI innovation and technology hub.

完善美容健身業規管 平衡保障與彈性

Striking the Right Balance in Beauty and Fitness Regulation

早前再有連鎖美容店涉嫌以不當手法向消費者施壓，事件再次引起社會對行業不良銷售的關注。為加強保護消費者，政府在6月時就檢討《商品說明條例》進行公眾諮詢，廠商會已提交意見。

原則上，我們支持政府加強規管美容及健身服務行業，認為透過立法為預繳式消費合約設立冷靜期、合約期上限，以及賦予海關額外偵查及執法權力，有助提升消費者信心。然而，在打擊少數不良經營手法的同時，當局亦須兼顧行業實際運作，在保障消費者權益與維持營商彈性之間取得平衡。

以預付合約金額為例，本會支持訂定一個規管門檻，並建議以較高額度作基準，以減少對小額交易的影響。同時，建議美容與健身服務分開考量，因兩個行業的營運模式、單價及合約結構並不相同，當局可參考海關統計中受影響個案的金額分布，分別釐定合適水平。

在退款安排方面，由於美容業以中小微企為主，人手有限，而退款往往涉及多個繁複程序，若只給予14個曆日完成退款，且包括周末及長假，對不少商戶或過於倉促。建議將退款期延長至21個工作日，讓商戶有合理時間處理。

至於已使用服務的扣費安排，政府建議以折扣前單次服務定價作扣費基準，但上限不得多於按比例計算的單次價或實際已使用服務收費的150%。本會理解政府希望防止扣費過高，但考慮到市場上促銷套票普遍以半價或更低折扣推出，若上限過低，或未能反映商戶已提供服務的成本。因此，我們建議將上限提高至200%。

行政費的處理同樣需要更仔細考量。政府建議對非現金一筆過付款及分期付款分別設定2%及5%的上限。然而，實際上不少商戶支付予銀行或第三方支付機構的手續費及服務費並不低，甚至可能接近或超出建議上限。建議政府全面了解業界實際行政開支，再釐定扣除上限。

此外，諮詢文件建議，除三項豁免情況外，商戶不得就相同服務與消費者重複簽訂新合約。這個方向可以理解，但「相同服務」的定義必須更清晰。美容服務涉及療程、產品、部位、儀器及配套等多種組合，同類護理亦可能因技術、次數、範圍及安排不同而屬不同方案。若概念界定過於籠統，或令商戶難以判斷而在無意間誤墮法網。因此，政府宜提供明確指引。

本會亦同意，若消費者在冷靜期內取消主合約，相關附屬合約應一併失效。不過，政府須清楚界定何謂「附屬合約」。同時，現實中消費者有時會在冷靜期內已使用附屬產品或服務；若其後主合約取消，商戶可能承受已投入成本而未能收回損失。因此，建議政府為附屬合約失效的情況設立針對性的費用扣除機制及金額上限。

長遠而言，單靠規管並不足夠。本會相信，絕大多數商戶一直誠實經營，但近年本地營商環境持續承壓，包括租金高企、消費模式轉變，以及北上消費等因素，導致商戶突然結業，消費者往往成為最受影響一方。政府可考慮借鑒「旅遊業賠償基金」做法，設立保障基金機制，在簽訂合約時徵收合理水平的保險費用，這不僅有助減低市民損失，亦可改善行業的經營環境。



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Aggressive sales practices in the beauty industry have long been a source of public concern. The issue resurfaced recently after allegations emerged that a beauty chain had used inappropriate tactics to pressure consumers. Separately, the Government's public consultation on the review of the Trade Descriptions Ordinance has been concluded, and the CMA has already submitted its views.

In principle, we support stronger regulation of the beauty and fitness services sectors. Introducing a cooling-off period for prepaid contracts, capping contract terms, and granting the Customs and Excise Department additional investigative and enforcement powers would help strengthen consumer confidence. That said, while it is important to curb a small number of bad actors, the regulatory framework must also reflect the realities of day-to-day business operations. The key is to strike the right balance between consumer protection and business flexibility.

Take the proposed threshold for prepaid contract amounts as an example. We support a value-based threshold, and believe a relatively higher level can minimise the impact on small-value transactions. We also suggest that beauty and fitness services should be considered separately, as the two sectors differ significantly in business models, average transaction values and contract structures. The authorities may wish to draw on Customs data on the distribution of affected cases to determine appropriate thresholds for each sector.

As for refunds, the beauty industry is made up largely of small and micro enterprises, many of which operate with limited manpower. Refunds are also rarely straightforward; they often involve multiple administrative steps. In that context, a 14-calendar-day deadline — which includes weekends and public holidays — may be too tight for many businesses. We therefore propose extending the refund period to 21 working days, giving traders sufficient time to process refunds properly.

On deductions for services already used, the Government has proposed using the pre-discount unit price as the basis for calculation, subject to a cap of 150 per cent of the pro-rated unit price or of the actual charge for the services used. While we understand the intention of preventing excessive deductions, this cap may not fully reflect the real cost borne by businesses, especially as promotional packages in the market are often sold at half price or even deeper discounts. We therefore recommend raising the cap to 200 per cent.

The treatment of administrative fees also calls for a more nuanced approach. The Government has proposed caps of 2 per cent for one-off non-cash payments and 5 per cent for instalment payments. However, in practice, the fees traders pay to banks and third-party payment processors may come close to or even exceed the proposed limits. We believe the Government should take a closer look at the actual administrative costs incurred by the industry before setting the final deduction caps.

The consultation paper also proposes that, except in three specified circumstances, traders should not sign consecutive contracts with consumers for the same services. The policy intent is understandable, but the term "same services" must be defined much more clearly. Beauty services can involve a wide range of combinations. Even similar types of care may be structured differently depending on technique, frequency, scope and delivery. If the definition is too broad, businesses may struggle to determine compliance and could inadvertently fall foul of the law. Clear guidance from the Government will therefore be essential.

We also agree that if a consumer cancels a principal contract during the cooling-off period, any related ancillary contract should lapse at the same time. That said, the Government must clearly define what constitutes an "ancillary contract". In practice, consumers may already have used ancillary products or services during the cooling-off period. If the principal contract is later cancelled, traders may be left bearing costs that cannot be recovered. We therefore suggest that the Government consider a specific deduction mechanism, along with a reasonable cap, for cases where ancillary contracts become void.

We believe that the majority of businesses in the sectors operate honestly and in good faith, but the local operating environment has become increasingly challenging. The Government may wish to consider setting up a compensation fund, modelled on the Travel Industry Compensation Fund, to provide a degree of protection where traders are unable to fulfil prepaid services following sudden closure. A reasonable levy could be collected at the point of contract signing. Such a mechanism would help reduce consumer losses while also improving the sectors' operating environment.



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提升職專地位 迎AI新挑戰

Elevating Vocational Education: Embracing New AI Challenges

今年年中，貝安德（Andy Burnham）剛就任英國首相不久，馬上宣布推行教育改革，提升職專教育認受性，使之成為中學會考（GCSE）學生的首選。他直言，安全帽地位不亞於四方帽（We'll value the hard hat as much as the graduation cap）！

根據 BBC 報道，由2028年9月起，英國學生自Year 10（相當於香港的中四）開始可選修製造業（Manufacturing）及人工智能（AI）等科目。有關課程與地方產業掛鉤，擬透過「產學研」合作，為學生提供更清晰、實際的就業路徑。

「新藍領」吃香 職專頓成新貴

當地評論分析，貝安德此舉有兩大目標：其一是以加強職專訓練，迎接AI帶來的新挑戰；其二是英國教育系統長期「重文輕工」，導致科技發展落後於人，冀藉大刀闊斧改革重振工業。

英國十年更換七相，貝安德的願望能否成真，暫且靜觀其變。但有一點倒是事實，面對AI浪潮，全球「白領」職位正大幅縮減，「新藍領」（工業+創科）變得吃香，職業專才頓成新貴！

AI推動職場轉型，催生新產業、新崗位，創科及先進工業求才若渴，因應時代新需要，各地紛紛推行職專教育。近年，特區政府致力推動應用科學大學（應科大）發展，與此同時，職業訓練局與自資院校積極開辦創科及「新工科」課程，逐步扭轉普遍認為「工字不出頭」的誤解。

「跨時空」推進 緊貼國家戰略

早前筆者在立法會大會動議「培育國際化職專人才，推動創科發展」，建議政府採取「跨、時、空」策略，優化本港職專教育並提升地位。

「跨」：開辦跨學科課程，將AI、數據科學、知識產權等內容，融入工程、商管等實務專業。同時建立靈活「跨局協作」機制，共同培育跨界專才。

「時」：緊貼國家戰略與科技發展，開設航天科技、具身智能等新興學科，因時制宜更新教學內容。

「空」：借鑑海外大學校園規劃，引入產業夥伴駐校，打造「教學、科研、產業一體化」空間。

及後，政府相關決策局對筆者的議案發表跟進報告，指出將會集合業界及院校力量，強化應科大的實力，推動國際交流與產教融合，以及深化中國內地和海外夥伴合作，培育具國際視野及跨境實務經驗的專業人才，支援香港融入國家發展大局，並且發揮「內聯外通」優勢。

此外，僱員再培訓局將升格為技能提升局，未來會與各機構開辦更多創科、AI等實用課程，協助勞動人口持續提升技能。

“ 職專培訓，助力創新，產教融合，激發動能。
Vocational training to drive innovation,
integrate industry and education, and unleash momentum. ”



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吳永嘉議員 SBS 太平紳士
廠商會立法會代表
The Hon Ng Wing Ka, Jimmy, SBS JP
CMA Legislative Council Representative



In mid-year, Andy Burnham had just taken office as UK Prime Minister when he immediately announced an education reform agenda. The aim is to raise the recognition of vocational and technical education, positioning it as the first choice for students taking the UK's General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). He was direct, "We'll value the hard hat as much as the graduation cap!"

According to BBC reporting, beginning September 2028, students in the UK will be able to choose subjects such as Manufacturing and Artificial Intelligence (AI) starting from Year 10 (equivalent to Secondary 4 in Hong Kong). These courses are designed to link closely with local industries, using "industry-education-research" collaborations to provide students with clearer, more practical pathways into employment.

“New Blue-Collar” Roles Are in Demand — Vocational Training Is Becoming the New Elite

Local commentary and analysis suggest Burnham's move has two major goals. First, to strengthen vocational training and prepare for the new challenges brought by AI. Second, to address a long-standing tendency in the UK education system to "value the arts over industry," which has left technological development lagging behind. By pursuing reforms, he hopes to revive industry through decisive action.

Whether Burnham's aspiration will come to fruition remains to be seen—especially amid the fact that the UK has changed seven prime ministers over a decade. But one thing is already certain: in the face of the AI wave, many "white-collar" jobs worldwide are being significantly reduced. As a result, "new blue-collar" roles—combining industry with innovation—are becoming increasingly attractive, and vocational specialists are rising to prominence!

AI is driving workplace transformation, creating new industries and new job roles. With demand for cutting-edge innovation and advanced manufacturing growing rapidly, areas across the globe are rolling out vocational education to meet the needs of the new era. In recent years, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government has focused on developing the universities of applied sciences. At the same time, the Vocational Training Council and self-financed institutions have been actively launching innovation-and-technology and "new engineering" programmes, gradually correcting the widespread misconception that "you can't get ahead by choosing industrial tracks."

“Across Time and Space” — Staying Close to National Strategic Priorities

Earlier, the author raised a motion in the Legislative Council: "Cultivating internationally oriented vocational talent and promoting innovation and technology development." The proposal urged the government to adopt a strategy of "across, time, and space" to optimize vocational education in Hong Kong and elevate its status.

"Across": Launch interdisciplinary programmes that integrate content such as AI, data science, and intellectual property into practical fields like engineering and business management. At the same time, establish a flexible mechanism for "cross-bureau collaboration" to cultivate cross-domain specialists together.

"Time": Stay aligned with national strategies and technological developments by opening emerging subjects such as space technology and embodied intelligence—updating teaching content in step with the times.

"Space": Draw on overseas university campus planning and introduce industry partners-in-residence to build an environment that integrates teaching, research, and industry in one ecosystem.

Subsequently, relevant government bureaux issued follow-up reports on the author's motion. They stated that they will pool strength from both the industry and tertiary institutions to enhance the capabilities of the universities of applied science, promote international exchanges and industry-education integration, and deepen collaboration with partners in Chinese Mainland and overseas. The goal is to cultivate professionals with international vision and cross-border practical experience—supporting Hong Kong's integration into the national development agenda while leveraging Hong Kong's strengths in "connecting the mainland and the world."

In addition, the Employees Retraining Board will be upgraded to the Upskill Hong Kong. In the future, it will work with various organizations to offer more practical programmes in innovation and technology, AI, and more—helping the working population continuously upgrade their skills.

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廠商會隨商務及經濟發展局代表團訪問馬來西亞



2026「香港ESG獎」決賽評審委員會會議



「國際現代化中醫藥及健康產品會議2026」開幕典禮



重慶市農業農村委員會代表團訪會



黑龍江省商務廳代表團訪會



中銀香港企業低碳環保領先大獎2025頒獎暨2026開展禮



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「勞工法例及僱傭實務2026」證書課程
日期：10月23、30日及11月6日
查詢電話：2542 8691



行政長官李家超先生午餐演講會(2026)
日期：11月11日
查詢電話：2851 1555

廠商會與各國駐港領事交流酒會

廠商會於8月14日舉行年度「廠商會與各國駐港領事交流酒會」，吸引超過160位來自本地及海內外的政商界領袖出席，其中包括逾50位駐港總領事、領事代表及名譽領事。活動旨在構建高規格的國際交流平台，深化香港與全球商界的聯繫，攜手探索多元合作機遇。

交流酒會邀得商務及經濟發展局局長丘應樺擔任主禮嘉賓，其他出席支持的官員及主要嘉賓包括：外交部駐港公署領事部副處長顧盼，香港貿易發展局主席馬時亨教授，「一帶一路」專員何力治、工業貿易署署長廖廣翔，以及引進重點企業辦公室主任任景信等。

丘應樺局長致辭時分享了早前率領商貿代表團訪問馬來西亞吉隆坡的重要成果，包括主持香港駐吉隆坡經貿辦開幕典禮，並與馬來西亞代表深度交流，探討雙邊合作機遇。他強調，本屆政府高度重視拓展香港的全球網絡，加強與世界各地的經濟聯繫，「隨着國家邁入『十五五』規劃的新征程，香港將繼續為國家的高質量發展和高水平對外開放貢獻力量。」

盧金榮會長致辭表示，地緣政治緊張局勢正重塑全球供應鏈與投資格局，並對國際商界的營商信心構成考驗。「在瞬息萬變的全球環境中，企業追求的是開放、穩定的營商環境，而這正是香港一直以來的核心優勢所在。」

盧會長續指，香港的機遇與優勢持續演進。隨着特區政府正全速制訂香港首份五年計劃，對接國家新一輪發展戰略，將為國際企業提供更清晰和可預測的政策環境，以及更多元化的發展機遇。作為全球商界的聯繫者，廠商會積極透過不同的交流和商貿對接活動，協助企業探索「一帶一路」沿線新興市場，更為拓展全球業務的企業提供全方位的支援。他期望日後與各國駐港領事深化合作，將不確定性化為機遇，共創雙贏。

出席是次交流酒會的重要嘉賓尚包括香港總商會主席金澤培、香港工業總會主席林世豪、香港貿易發展局總裁張淑芬、投資推廣署助理署長李淑菁，以及多個本地及海內外商會組織代表；廠商會領導則包括立法會代表吳永嘉議員、常務副會長馬介欽、永遠名譽會長黃友嘉及吳宏斌、副會長吳國安、梁兆賢、陳家偉、駱百強、施榮恆、莊家彬議員、黃偉鴻、行政總裁吳潔貞，以及廠商會國際事務委員會主席徐晉暉等。



廠商會2026行業聯歡晚宴

廠商會於9月18日舉行「2026行業聯歡晚宴」，吸引超過350位來自各行各業的會員及工商界代表參與，藉此加強業界交流，促進行業之間的合作。

活動邀得商務及經濟發展局局長丘應樺擔任主禮嘉賓，分享特區政府推動本港經貿發展的工作。他表示，最新公布的《香港第一個五年規劃》及《2026年施政報告》，為本港未來發展勾劃出更清晰的藍圖，香港將繼續鞏固和提升其國際金融、航運、貿易中心地位，進一步發揮作為「超級聯繫人」和「超級增值人」的作用。他亦指出，特區政府將持續拓展國際經貿網絡，並期望廠商會能繼續發揮平台作用，引領更多企業「走出去」把握商機。

廠商會副會長兼會員事務委員會主席吳國安致辭時表示，面對地緣政治與全球市場的變化，工商界應加強團結和合作、優勢互補，方能在風浪中開創新局。吳副會長續指，廠商會將緊貼特區政府深化國際經貿網絡的戰略，積極發揮「引路人」作用，透過組織商務訪問團及提供全方位支援服務，協助企業開拓新興市場和提升競爭力。

出席活動的主要嘉賓尚包括中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區聯絡辦公室經濟部副部長兼貿易處負責人周強、工業貿易署署長廖廣翔、粵港澳大灣區發展專員林雅雯、署理投資推廣署署長李淑菁、工業專員（創新及科技）葛明、知識產權署副署長曾志深、粵港澳大灣區發展副專員林俊華、海關助理關長（情報及調查）黃浩然、香港生產力促進局總裁畢堅文、香港科技園公司行政總裁黃秉修，以及香港貿易發展局副總裁古靜敏等。哈薩克斯坦共和國駐港總領事Bauyrzhan Dosmanbetov及其夫人亦出席聯歡晚宴。

其他廠商會領導包括副會長陳家偉、駱百強、黃偉鴻、行政總裁吳潔貞，以及一眾名譽會長、常務會董、會董、婦委、青委成員、行業召集人等亦有出席。



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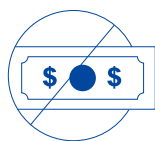
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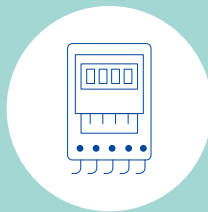
- Owners, tenants or property management companies in CLP supply area with the authority to implement energy saving projects in their properties may apply for this programme
在中電供電範圍內，擁有權限於其物業推行節能項目的業主、租戶或物業管理公司，均可申請參加此計劃
- A CLP energy audit should be conducted within 3 years prior to the date of submission
需於過去三年內曾經進行中電能源審核
- Demonstrate commitment on the programme through sharing of findings and achievement
需分享案例及成果

Selection Criteria 甄選準則

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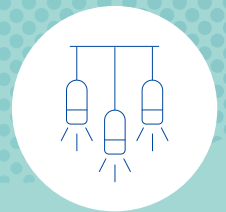
Air-conditioning system
空調系統



Electrical system
電力系統



Lift and escalator system
升降機及自動梯系統



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- Properties with Central Control and Monitoring System (CCMS), or any data record that can provide complete 1-year operational and energy data recorded at 1-hour interval minimum
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How to apply 如何參與

To apply for the CLP Retro-Commissioning Audit Programme, you may submit your completed **Application Form (PDF)** to your Account Manager or rcxaudit@clp.com.hk

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Note 備註:

*Definition of terms can refer to Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance 術語的定義可參照《建築物能源效益條例》

Advertorial 特約專題

廠商會 x 數碼港創科交流活動2026

由廠商會會員事務委員會、創新及資訊科技委員會牽頭，與數碼港合辦的「廠商會x數碼港創科交流活動2026」於7月23日在數碼港舉行。當天由會員事務委員會主席吳國安副會長和創新及資訊科技委員會主席吳長勝常務會董帶領代表團先參觀數碼港內「低空經濟應用展示廳」；接著參與科技商業配對及交流環節，聽取十家初創公司簡介最新科研成果，並進行互動交流。活動反應熱烈，共獲逾40人出席；出席者尚包括趙振邦名譽會長、以及一眾常董、會董、婦委及青委主席、行業召集人、會員等。



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理大具身智能技術 賦能機器人高效重現複雜人類技能

PolyU embodied intelligence tech enables robots to replicate complex human skills

具身智能被視為人工智能的下一個核心方向，但其發展卻長期受局限。機器人因高保真物理交互數據極度稀缺，以及力覺與觸覺缺失，而無法處理精細操作和掌握複雜工業技能。為突破此瓶頸，香港理工大學（理大）人機共生設計與製造（RAIDS）實驗室的團隊研發出一項解決方案：把人類工匠的手藝完整錄下來，再高效教給機器人。

由理大工業及系統工程學系副教授鄭湃創建的科博智能有限公司從實驗室孵化成立。公司為工業場景研發 TeleX/EgoX 系列多模態數據采集終端系統，融合高精度動作捕捉、全掌觸覺感知與第一視角視覺採集，不僅可以執行機器人上肢的遙控操作，還能高保真記錄人類操作的「力—視—觸」全維度數據，實現從「人類技能」到「機器人執行」的高效轉移。

「一位老師傅的打磨手感、噴塗角度，過去只存在於他手上，師傅退休了，經驗和技能便隨之失傳。」鄭教授說：「我們想把這些隱性經驗沉澱為可組織、可重用的數字資產。」團隊正構建一個工業具身技能平台，並把採集回來、處理好的數據訓練並封裝成包含工藝標準、動作規劃、接觸力度的「技能包」，再把技能包上載到平台供客戶使用。同一套技能可轉移至不同品牌或構型的機器人上；用於新場景也不必從零採集，調用已有技能包再作少量微調即可使用。

傳統機器人依賴逐行編程，導入一條新生產線往往耗時數月，若讓機器人從可重用的技能中學習，幾周便可完成新技能部署。系統配合團隊研發的通用末端映射算法，無需額外配置腕部追蹤器，只需用一套硬件就能驅動任何機械臂、末端執行器，兼容夾爪、靈巧手、吸盤等多種形態。

TeleX支持多種工業數據採集，而且具有成本優勢，價格明顯低於動輒數萬元的進口數據手套。團隊還構建EgoX HERO多模態轉譯框架與Data Engine 數據引擎，將原始操作流自動轉化為結構化訓練樣本，實現「一次採集、多機重用」的數據閉環。

鄭教授說：「我們的使命是把機器人真正帶到工廠裏作業。」科博智能將以「硬件 + 數據 + 模型」三輪驅動，力爭成為全球領先的工業具身智能方案提供商。



鄭湃教授（左二）及其團隊
Prof. Zheng Pai (2nd from left) and his team

Embodied intelligence emerges as the next core direction of AI, but it faces a thorny bottleneck. Robots still fail in fine manipulation, as scarce high-fidelity physical interaction data as well as the absence of force and touch sensing keep complex industrial skills out of reach. The Research Group of AI for Industrial Digital Servitization (RAIDS Lab) at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU) offers a solution: to fully "record" the craftsmanship of human experts—and efficiently teach it to robots.

CobotAI Limited, a start-up co-founded by Prof. Zheng Pai, Associate Professor of PolyU's Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering, was spun out from the lab in 2022. CobotAI has developed the TeleX/EgoX series of multimodal data collection terminals for industrial settings. By fusing high precision motion capture, full palm tactile sensing, and egocentric vision, the system enables full upper limb teleoperation and logs a high-fidelity force-vision-touch data stream, making high throughput transfer from human skill to robotic execution possible.

"A veteran engineer's feel for polishing or the angle of a spray gun used to live only in his hands. When he leaves, the knowhow goes with him," says Prof. Zheng. "We aim to distill that tacit knowledge into organised, reusable digital assets." The team is building an industrial embodied skills platform, where clients download desired "skill packs" — captured and processed data that are trained and packaged with process standards, motion plans, and contact forces. A skill can be transferred across brands and morphologies of robots. For new scenarios, one does not have to start from scratch, but slightly fine-tune an existing pack for deployment.

Traditional robots rely on hard-coded programming, and bringing up a new production line can take months. Using reusable skills cuts that to weeks. Furthermore, CobotAI's universal end effector mapping enables a hardware stack to drive any arm and end effector, from grippers to dexterous hands and suction cups, requiring no extra wrist tracker.

Supporting the capture of multiple types of industrial data, TeleX is priced much lower than imported data gloves that often cost tens of thousands of yuan. Complementing the hardware, the EgoX HERO multimodal translation framework and Data Engine automatically convert raw operation streams into structured training samples, creating data loop.

"Our mission is to put robots to work in real factories," says Prof. Zheng. Putting equal weight on hardware, data and models, CobotAI aims to become a globally leading provider in embodied intelligence solutions for industry.

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Knowledge Transfer and Entrepreneurship Office

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廣東省加快推進 工業企業實施技術改造

為進一步加快推進工業企業運用新技術、新工藝、新材料、新設備等「四新」手段實施技術改造，激發新賽道投資活力，擴大工業有效投資，加快發展新質生產力，廣東省工信廳於2026年7月14日發布《關於進一步強化政策舉措加快推進工業企業運用「四新」手段實施技術改造的通知》（簡稱《通知》），就「技改十條」中「加大財政支持技改力度」及「引導金融支持工業企業技改」相關內容進行優化。優化內容包括：

一是優化設備獎勵支持方向和標準。重點支持「十五五」期間廣東省擬大力發展的重點產業、重點行業，支持企業通過「四新」手段開展技術改造，推動企業擴產增量、提升自有品牌、提升產出效益，省級技術改造資金按「技改十條」有關規定對技改後有成效的項目執行獎補，其中對新賽道產業技術改造項目適當提高比例。

二是優化銀行貸款貼息支持。將省級技術改造資金銀行貸款貼息政策納入《廣東省進一步激發市場主體活力加快建設現代化產業體系的若干措施》支持範圍，省級技術改造資金不再對技術改造貸款進行貼息，貼息相關政策按《廣東省製造業和高新技術企業貸款貼息實施細則》執行。

三是鼓勵各地加大技術改造支持。鼓勵各地設立本級技術改造資金，省市聯動合力推動工業企業運用「四新」手段開展技術改造。對技術改造投入高的地市，省在資金分配中統籌考慮予以傾斜支援，引導地市加大技術改造投入，提高本地區產業轉型升級的積極性。

四是強化省級統籌監管。構建覆蓋項目資金全生命週期的統籌監管體系，從支持方向、項目覆核、項目績效等方面加強統籌監管。



內地8個行業試點 徵收揮發性有機物環保稅

2026年7月24日，財政部、國家稅務總局、生態環境部聯合發布《徵收揮發性有機物環境保護稅試點實施辦法》（簡稱《辦法》），自2027年1月1日起施行。

《辦法》明確，在中華人民共和國領域和中華人民共和國管轄的其他海域，直接向環境排放《中華人民共和國環境保護稅法》所附《應稅污染物和當量值表》規定以外的揮發性有機物的企業事業單位和其他生產經營者，為揮發性有機物環境保護稅的納稅人。同時，以下兩類企業事業單位和其他生產經營者，暫不徵收揮發性有機物環境保護稅：

- 不屬於排污許可管理的；
- 納入排污許可管理但排污許可證中未標識排放揮發性有機物的。

首批納入徵收試點範圍的行業包括：印刷業；石油、煤炭及其他燃料加工業；化學原料和化學製品製造業；醫藥製造業；煉鐵、煉鋼業；通用設備製造業；專用設備製造業；汽車製造業。上述行業根據國民經濟行業分類確定。後續將結合試點情況，適時將涉及揮發性有機物管控的其他行業全面納入徵收試點範圍。

揮發性有機物環境保護稅的稅額幅度為每污染當量8元至12元。具體適用稅額由省、自治區、直轄市政府統籌考慮本地區大氣環境承載能力、揮發性有機物排放現狀和經濟社會生態發展目標要求，在規定的稅額幅度內確定。

《辦法》不區分單項物質，將揮發性有機物整體作為一類大氣污染物單獨徵收環境保護稅。對於已納入環境保護稅徵收範圍的具有毒性或惡臭的苯、甲苯、甲醛等18種揮發性有機物，仍按照環境保護稅法規定作為單項物質徵稅，其排放量在整體計算揮發性有機物環境保護稅應稅排放量時予以扣除。

《辦法》對不同的揮發性有機物排放源項規定了不同的計算方法。比如，對設備動靜密封點排放源項採用監測法、產排污系數法計算；對含揮發性有機物原輔材料使用排放源項採用物料衡算法計算；對其他排放源項採用產排污系數法計算。

《辦法》結合環境績效分級管理要求，制定了揮發性有機物環境保護稅稅收優惠政策，對生態環境主管部門評定的國家重點行業大氣環境績效A級和B級的納稅人，分別減按應納稅額的50%和75%徵收揮發性有機物環境保護稅。揮發性有機物環境保護稅按季計算並申報繳納。設備動靜密封點排放源項，可以按年申報繳納。



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Representative: Ms Shirley Chan (Managing Director)

Services: Outdoor advertising



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Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Limited

代表：李潤龍先生（產業合作總監）

服務：創新科技

Representative: Mr Li Yun Lung

(Head of Industry Partnership)

Services: Innovation and technology



西井控股(香港)有限公司

Westwell Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited

代表：楊銘女士（首席執行官）

產品：全時無人新能源商用車

Representative: Mdm Yang Ming (CEO)

Products: Q-Truck



香港南洋兄弟大藥廠有限公司

HK Nanyang Brother Big Pharma Limited

代表：張金雅小姐（副總經理）

產品：中成藥、保健品

Representative: Ms Cheung Kam Nga

(Deputy General Manager)

Products: Chinese medicine, health product



藍松(控股)有限公司

Blue Pine (Holdings) Company Limited

代表：郭志成先生（董事長(總經理)）

產品：飲用天然水

Representative: Mr Kwok Chi Shing

(Chairman(General Manager))

Products: Natural spring drinking water



百川品牌有限公司

Connecty Brands Limited

代表：伍啟超先生（董事）

產品：手機配件

Representative: Mr Ng Kai Chiu Jimmy (Director)

Products: Mobile accessory



香港三三德久智能科技有限公司

Trio Tech AI Limited

代表：張青女士（董事長）

服務：基於人工智能的異構算力調度管理平台及智能體定制分發

Representative: Mdm Christina Zhang

(Chairman of Board)

Services: AI- based heterogeneous computing power scheduling & management platform and intelligent agent customization & distribution



樂進國際藥業有限公司

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代表：吳釗賢先生（董事）

產品：藥物及保健品批發

Representative: Mr Ng Chiu Yin (Director)

Products: Wholesale of medicines and health products



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Services: Rating services for law firm-advised deals and cases



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Services: Education and finance



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