港助建氫能跨境認證制度及產業鏈

News Buddy

摘錄自11月7日香港《文匯報》：機電署正與國家市場監督管理總局共同探討制定「綠氫及低碳氫認證制度」，預計2027年正式推出。

特區政府機電工程署署長潘國英指，此舉將實現氫氣來源可追溯，並與香港金管局的碳排放標準對接，為綠色金融投資提供基礎。機電署亦獲邀加入國家標準（GB）專家小組，參與國家有關氫能車輛及氫能設備的標準草擬，將香港的運營經驗融入國家標準，對接氫能技術認證、安全監管，建立互認機制，推動氫能的跨境應用。

特區政府也全力建設跨境應用，機電署計劃於2027年前在港島及九龍增設公眾加氫站，並與廣東省探討簽署《氫能合作發展備忘錄》，簡化氫氣通關流程，形成區域供應網絡。氫能合作不僅是能源工程，更是推動區域綠色經濟的重要平台。透過共建「氫能灣區走廊」，香港可充分發揮金融、標準及監管優勢，與內地城市形成產業互補，推動大灣區在氫能時代率先起航。

早於去年6月發布《香港氫能發展策略》，為鋪路落實，機電署正主導修訂《氣體安全條例》，並已發布三份技術指引，同步推動氫能法規、標準、認證與示範項目落地，為香港實現2050年碳中和目標奠定堅實基礎。潘國英強調，香港的氫能設施須結合國際標準與本地高密度城市特點，建立長期監測機制。

目前，元朗凹頭公眾加氫站已投入運作，另有多個專用加氫設施獲批，標誌着香港氫能產業從規劃走向實踐。

應用層面方面，香港氫能產業已進入示範應用與制度構建的關鍵階段。他表示，香港首個公眾加氫站已於元朗凹頭投運，香港的氫能設施須嚴格進行風險評估。「我們的技術守則既參照國際標準，也融合香港本地條件，確保每個項目在安全框架內落地，並建立長期監察機制。」

特區政府自2022年成立「氫能源跨部門工作小組」以來，已審批並原則同意28個氫能源試驗項目，涵蓋氫燃料電池雙層巴士、洗街車、氫能冷鏈運輸車、氫能發電機等多個領域，部分項目已投入日常運作。在基礎設施方面，除現有元朗凹頭公眾加氫站外，機電署計劃於2027年前在九龍及港島增設公眾加氫站，逐步完善全港加氫網絡。

潘國英認為，氫能推廣應用面臨的最大挑戰在於供應鏈與成本。為了開拓綠氫的供應源，香港正積極推行多種綠氫及低碳氫生產的創新試驗項目，當中包括「堆填氣體製氫」。

長遠而言，政府會考慮從內地及其他國家輸入綠氫及低碳氫，並研究與大灣區氫能供應網絡銜接，形成區域協同供應體系。

目前香港使用的氫氣主要屬「灰氫」，即由化石燃料副產品提取而成，仍存在碳排放問題。潘國英指出，根據國際可再生能源署（IRENA）的預測，2030年前綠氫成本將接近灰氫水平。隨着內地新疆、內蒙古等地大規模綠氫生產基地投產，以及氫氣運輸技術成熟，未來成本將明顯下降。

●圖為氫能巴士加氫站。 資料圖片

HK's hydrogen highway: Connecting to a cleaner GBA

Following the emphasis on "deepening the energy revolution and building a clean, low-carbon system" , Hong Kong is now aligning with national plans, using hydrogen energy as a starting point to drive green transformation.

In an exclusive interview, Poon Kwok-ying, Director of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) of the SAR government, outlined that Hong Kong will promote hydrogen energy development through four key directions: "improving legislation, establishing standards, aligning with the market, and advancing with prudence." EMSD is working with the State Administration for Market Regulation to explore the establishment of a "green and low-carbon hydrogen certification system," slated for official launch in 2027. Poon noted that this initiative will enable traceability of hydrogen sources and align with the carbon emission standards of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, laying the foundation for green financial investments.

The SAR government is also fully committed to developing cross-border applications. According to the "GBA Hydrogen Corridor" plan proposed in the Policy Address, the public hydrogen refuelling station at Au Tau, Yuen Long will become a key node in the "Foshan-Guangzhou-Dongguan-Shenzhen-Hong Kong" hydrogen backbone.

Poon stated that EMSD plans to add public hydrogen refueling stations on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon by 2027 and is exploring the signing of a Memorandum of Development on hydrogen cooperation with Guangdong Province to streamline customs clearance for hydrogen and form a regional supply network.

Hydrogen cooperation is not just an energy project but a crucial platform for promoting a regional green economy. Through the joint development of the "GBA Hydrogen Corridor," Hong Kong can fully leverage its advantages in finance, standards, and regulation, forming industrial complementarity with mainland cities and propelling the Greater Bay Area to take the lead in the hydrogen era.

As early as June last year, the "Strategy of Hydrogen Development in Hong Kong" was released. To pave the way for implementation, EMSD is leading the revision of the Gas Safety Ordinance and has issued three technical guidelines, simultaneously advancing hydrogen regulations, standards, certification, and demonstration projects, laying a solid foundation for Hong Kong to achieve its 2050 carbon neutrality goal.

Poon emphasized that Hong Kong's hydrogen facilities must integrate international standards with the characteristics of a high-density city, establishing long-term monitoring mechanisms. Currently, the public hydrogen refueling station in Yuen Long is operational, and several dedicated hydrogen refueling facilities have been approved, marking the transition of Hong Kong's hydrogen industry from planning to practice.

In terms of application, Hong Kong's hydrogen industry has entered a critical stage of demonstration applications and institutional building. He stated that Hong Kong's first public hydrogen refueling station is already operating in Yuen Long, and all hydrogen facilities in Hong Kong must undergo rigorous risk assessments. "Our technical code references international standards while also incorporating Hong Kong's local conditions to ensure each project is implemented within a safety framework, with long-term monitoring mechanisms established."

Since the establishment of the Inter-departmental Working Group on Using Hydrogen as Fuel in 2022, the SAR government has reviewed and granted in-principle approval to 28 hydrogen energy pilot projects. These cover various areas, including hydrogen fuel cell double-decker buses, street washing vehicles, hydrogen-powered cold chain transport vehicles, and hydrogen generators, with some projects already in daily operation. Regarding infrastructure, in addition to the existing public hydrogen refueling station, EMSD plans to add public hydrogen refueling stations in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island by 2027, gradually improving the citywide hydrogen refueling network.

Poon believes that the biggest challenges in promoting hydrogen energy applications lie in the supply chain and costs. To expand sources of green hydrogen supply, Hong Kong is actively pursuing various innovative pilot projects for green and low-carbon hydrogen production, including "landfill gas-to-hydrogen." In the long term, the government will consider importing green and low-carbon hydrogen from the mainland and other countries, and explore connecting with the GBA hydrogen supply network to form a regionally coordinated supply system.

Currently, the hydrogen used in Hong Kong is primarily "gray hydrogen" extracted from fossil fuel by-products, which still involves carbon emissions. Poon said that according to predictions by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the cost of green hydrogen is expected to approach that of gray hydrogen before 2030. With the commissioning of large-scale green hydrogen production bases in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, and other regions in the mainland, coupled with advancements in hydrogen transportation technology, costs are expected to decrease significantly in the future.

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「律師」定義需釐清 法律責任有分別

恒大譯站

香港、英國、美國、澳洲等地都實施普通法，但律師的法律定義卻不盡相同。香港的法律制度源自英國，法律執業者(legal practitioner)主要分為律師(solicitor)和大律師(barrister)。大家可有留意？我用上了「法律執業者」一詞，因為香港有《法律執業者條例》(Legal Practitioners Ordinance)，當中第2條界定了何謂律師和大律師。除了solicitor和barrister外，根據《法律執業者條例》，香港還有一種律師叫外地律師(foreign lawyer)。

說到工作範圍，大家都知道律師和大律師也不盡相同。很多人都以為律師代表當事人出庭，其出庭發言權(right of audience)只限於區域法院(District Court)和裁判法院(Magistrates' Courts)。如果是高等法院，律師是沒有出庭發言權的。這種說法基本上是對的。

不過，請大家注意：在香港的執業律師當中，有大約一百位符合某些條件，具有訟辯律師(solicitor advocate)的資格，他們在高等法院是有出庭發言權的。在大律師當中，也有大約一百位資深大律師(Senior Counsel，簡稱SC）。舉例來說，律政司司長林定國便是一位資深大律師。有些同學做家課的時候沒有做好調查研究，以為機器翻譯軟件管用，結果把Senior Counsel翻作高級顧問。

根據《法律執業者條例》，任何人冒認香港的法律執業者，最高罰款港幣500,000元。我常常跟同學說，法律翻譯不僅僅是翻譯問題，也是法律問題。遣詞造句，一定要弄清某個名詞或者某句說話在法律上是否有精確定義，光靠翻字典是不夠的，更要有相關背景知識。上網也不一定管用，因為網上資料不一定準確。上文所述，只是大致情況，大家想深入了解，當然要請教法律執業者。

順帶一提，本港有三所大學開設法律學院，但在法律學院任教的老師卻不一定是香港的法律執業者。

很多年前，筆者在茶餐廳飲咖啡，忽然聽到旁邊的兩位大叔在爭論。大叔甲說，某人既然是法律學院的教授，理應是律師，總不會做出違法的事情。大叔乙則說，這位教授這樣做，總有他的理由……兩位大叔你一言、我一語，說得有點激動，我怕他們大打出手，唯有好言相勸：「兩位稍安勿躁，請聽我解釋。我不懂政治，這位教授有什麼政治立場，I couldn't care less.至於他是否違法，則要由法院裁決，不是我等普通人說了算。我只想告訴兩位，他並沒有香港執業律師的資格。還有，他不是教授，是副教授。」我接着說：「兩位可以看看法律學院的網頁。」聽到我這麼說，兩位大叔先是驚訝，看過相關資料後，總算慢慢安靜下來。

他們接着問：「那麼他是如何當上法律學院的副教授？」我聳聳肩說：「I don't know!」

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朗誦中糾正發音 練就飽滿音節

普通話教與學

隨着普通話教學工作的拓展，我觀察到一種可喜現象：在朗誦中糾正發音，常常成效顯著。因篇幅的關係，在此主要以古詩詞和童詩的朗誦為例，做一個簡單分享。

第一：朗誦古詩詞，有效改善「吃字」現象。通過教學實踐，發現朗誦古詩詞能幫助學生把字音把控得更為準確和飽滿。譬如，蘇軾的《出潁口初見淮山是日至壽州》裏「江海」的「海」、白石塔的「塔」，如若讓學生單獨朗讀這些字詞，常常有「吃字」現象，即存在韻母丟失或發音動程不完整的現象。

具體而言，就是字音在聲母除阻後便戛然而止，聽感上短促、含混，彷彿被「吃掉」了一半。這是韻腹時值不足和口腔打開不夠導致的音節殘缺問題。然而，當學生們誦讀起整首詩歌，「吃字」問題似乎就不再是問題。無論是「江海」的「海」，還是「白石塔」的「塔」，發音都趨於精準。因為古詩詞的朗誦，講究韻調和節奏，通過示範、比較等方法，更易讓學生意識到自身問題以及理解音節完整的重要性，並能在古詩詞的優美韻律中，避免「吃字」，進一步完善吐字歸音。

第二：朗誦童詩，便於掌握輕聲和兒化音。受粵語發音影響，香港小朋友學習普通話的輕聲和兒化音有一定難度。

先說輕聲，童詩充滿了如「呢」「吧」「了」等須讀作輕聲的語氣詞，以及「月亮」「雲彩」「故事」等第二個字作輕聲處理的雙音節詞語。通過理解與誦讀，孩子們漸漸能將這些字詞說得既輕又美，從而改變字字用力、刻板生硬的語調，讓普通話的表達更為自然流暢。

第三：優秀文學作品有助激發學習熱情。當學生沉浸於文字的意境或情節的起伏時，會受其感染，產生共鳴與共情。這種自主融入可以轉化為一種積極的分享欲——渴望將這份感動用自己的聲音傳遞出來。為了更好地再現作品和表達自我，學生亦會更努力地精進普通話。而當語言技能服務於情感抒發，學習便超越了語言本身，升華為一種自信和富有感染力的藝術表達。

普通話朗誦，讓語言教學變得更為生動美好，亦讓我們在朗誦中情不自禁地愛上普通話！

香港普通話研習社 Xianggang Putonghua Yanxishe
●繆妍音

指尖象徵技藝精細 亦可表達命懸一線

英語世界

觀看英美偵探劇時，常會聽到fingertip search一詞。字面上是「指尖搜查」，實際意指巨細靡遺、仔細小心的搜查方式。每當罪案發生，警方都會親赴案發現場進行徹底搜證，有時甚至需要以手指觸摸地面或其他表面，檢查是否有肉眼難以察覺或遺漏的證據。因此，fingertip search引申為一種極度細心、不放過任何細節的搜查方式，通常由警方或專家執行，類似於「地毯式搜查」。

The crime scene has been sealed off and the forensic team is conducting a fingertip search of the area.

罪案現場已圍封，鑑證科人員正在現場進行徹底搜證。

A fingertip search was carried out in the site. It was hoped that some more historical relics could be uncovered.

有關人員在現址進行了仔細搜尋，希望找出更多歷史遺蹟。

指尖（fingertip）是手指的末端，此處神經密布，感覺敏銳，有助於精細操作。與「fingertip」相關的片語，搭配不同介系詞（prepositions）會產生不同的意思。

當說某物「at one's fingertips」，意指該物近在手邊，隨手可得，易於取得。此用法不僅適用於具體物件，也包括服務、設施等。後來更延伸至描述抽象概念，若說某人對某些知識、資訊或技能「at one's fingertips」，表示他對此了如指掌，能隨時運用。

You should have your medicines at your fingertips; you may need them anytime.

你應該把藥物放在隨手可得的地方，你可能隨時用得着。

This is a very convenient community. Residents here have all kinds of services at their fingertips.

這是生活十分方便的社區，居民很容易就可以得到各種服務。

She has the facts and statistics at her fingertips. She is an expert in the subject.

她掌握了所有事實和統計資料，她是這方面的專家。

使用「to one's fingertips」來形容某人，意味其技藝已達登峰造極之境，或在某方面做到極致。若稱某專業人士「to his/her fingertips」，即表示他是該領域的頂尖典範，各方面都表現得完美無缺。

She is a ballerina to her fingertips. Tickets to her performance sold out very quickly.

她是首屈一指的芭蕾舞者，她演出的節目，門票很快便搶購一空。

Don't worry too much about the operation. The doctor in charge is a surgeon to his fingertips.

不要太過擔心手術，負責這次手術的是最頂尖的外科醫生。

He is always polite and generous, a gentleman to his fingertips.

他常常禮貌周到，為人慷慨，是無可挑剔的謙謙君子。

（Hang on） By one's fingertips： 命懸一線，苦苦支撐。

說某人「hang on by one's fingertips」，可以想像一個人僅用指尖抓住崖邊、搖搖欲墜的場景。因此，這個片語意指處於危險邊緣，命懸一線；亦可引申為遭遇困境，地位不保，正在掙扎求存、勉強堅持。

The little girl who survived the accident was still in hospital, hanging on by her fingertips.

在意外中倖存的小女孩仍然留醫，命懸一線。

Many shops have closed down and some are just hanging on by their fingertips.

很多商店都已結業，另一些也只是在苦苦支撐。

The manager was hanging on to his job by his fingertips. He could get sacked anytime.

經理的職位難保，他隨時都會被解僱。

由此衍生的fingertip hold雖不常用，但可比喻在艱難時刻的苦苦堅持，或是生死關頭的微弱支撐力。

The part-time job was a fingertip hold for him. At least he didn't have to borrow from the bank.

那份兼職是他的救命草，至少他不用向銀行借貸。

同樣是fingertip，卻能帶出截然不同的意思。fingertip search和fingertip hold的含義大相逕庭。不同的詞組，如表示某物at one's fingertips（唾手可得），某人is a professional to his/her fingertips（技藝精湛），或某人is hanging on by his/her fingertips（苦苦支撐），其意義也完全不同。

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