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Replies to supplementary questions raised by Legislative Council Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2025-26

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Session No. : 19
Consolidated e-file name : ITIB-2S-e1.docx

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Reply Serial No.

S-ITIB001

CONTROLLING   OFFICER'S   REPLY

(Question Serial No. S074)

Head: (135) Government Secretariat: Innovation, Technology and Industry Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Innovation, Technology and Industry

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry (Eddie MAK)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry

Question:

It is mentioned in the previous reply that "Regarding the cross-boundary data flow, on the premise of complying with the relevant national data security laws and regulations and where risks are under control, the HKSAR Government is exploring with the relevant Mainland authorities the expansion of the cross-boundary flow of research data from the Mainland to Hong Kong for use by enterprises and organisations in the Hong Kong Park, and the establishment of cross-boundary data flow management mechanism that will ensure the safe and convenient cross-boundary data flow".   In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee:

1.   of the estimated expenditure and manpower allocation for establishing and maintaining the cross-boundary data flow management mechanism;

2.   of the specific expenditures expected to be involved in the Government's effort to facilitate cross-boundary data flow;

3.   whether subsidies or assistance will be offered to the enterprises in the Hong Kong Park to help them bear the costs incurred in using cross-boundary data and ensuring data compliance; and

4.   whether a dedicated fund has been set aside to sustain the long-term operation of the cross-boundary data flow mechanism, or whether there are any plans to levy a fee on the enterprises using the data, in order to offset part of the expenditures to be involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Man-ki, Maggie

<u>Reply</u>:

A consolidated reply to various parts of the question is as follows:

In accordance with the directions set out in the Development Outline for the Hong Kong Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Co-operation Zone (the Hetao Co-operation Zone), the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the HKSAR Government) is fostering the development of the Hong Kong Park as "a special region within and outside our country" on the basis of "One Country, Two Systems" with a view to building the Hetao Co-operation Zone into a pilot zone and bridgehead for innovation and technology collaboration between the Mainland and Hong Kong. The HKSAR Government is actively exploring with relevant Mainland authorities the trial implementation of the policy measures to facilitate the cross-boundary flow of innovation elements between the Hong Kong Park and the Shenzhen Park under the vision of "one river, two banks" and "one zone, two parks", thereby promoting the synergistic development of the two Parks. Among others, regarding the cross-boundary data flow, on the premise of complying with the relevant national data security laws and regulations and where risks are under control, we are exploring with the relevant Mainland authorities the expansion of the cross-boundary flow of research data from the Mainland to Hong Kong for use by enterprises and organisations in the Hong Kong Park, and the establishment of management mechanism that will ensure the safe and convenient cross-boundary data flow. We are drawing up the relevant details and will further discuss concrete implementation proposals with the Mainland authorities concerned.

Meanwhile, to accelerate the development of the Hong Kong Park, $3.7 billion has been earmarked in the 2025-26 Budget to expedite the completion of infrastructure and public facilities of Phase 1 of the Park, including data storage supporting facilities, etc.. As to whether there is a need to offer subsidies or assistance to the enterprises in the Park for ensuring compliance when using cross-boundary data, the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park Limited will consider in future having regard to the need and actual situation.

At this stage, the Innovation, Technology and Industry Bureau will take forward the development of the Hong Kong Park (including cross-boundary data flow in the Park) with existing manpower and resources.

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CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

(Question Serial No. S080)

Head: (135) Government Secretariat: Innovation, Technology and Industry Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):   ()

Programme: (2) Innovation, Technology and Industry

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry (Eddie MAK)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry

Question:

1.   An amount of $3.7 billion has been earmarked in the 2025-26 Budget to accelerate the development of the Hong Kong Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Co-operation Zone (the Park).   It is stated in the Government's written reply that the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park Limited is conducting a detailed technical feasibility study on the details and project estimates of the relevant public facilities to expedite the completion of Phase 1 of the Park.   Will the Government plan to release the findings of the relevant study within this year and seek funding approval from the Legislative Council?

2.   The Government stated that it will identify suitable land parcels from the remaining sites of Phase 1 of the Park for invitation of private development proposals this year, with a view to taking forward the development of the Park with enhanced speed and quantity through collaboration between the Government and the market.   In this connection, will the Government proactively invite suitable enterprises to submit development proposals to tie in with the planning of the Development Outline for Hong Kong Park of Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Co-operation Zone?   If yes, what are the details?   If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KAN Wai-mun, Carmen

Reply:

The consolidated reply to the 2 parts of the question is as follows:

To accelerate the development of the Hong Kong Park (the Park), the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park Limited (HSITPL) is conducting a detailed technical feasibility study on the details, project estimates, cash flow requirement, etc. in relation to the

earmarked funding of $3.7 billion announced in the 2025-26 Budget for provision of infrastructure and public facilities of Phase 1 of the Park (such as some of the roads, underground facilities and data storage supporting facilities). The study has commenced and is expected to be completed within this year. Upon completion of the study, the HSITPL and the Government will report to the Legislative Council in the light of the findings and suitably seek its funding approval.

Meanwhile, we will identify suitable land parcels from the remaining sites of Phase 1 for invitation of private development proposals this year, with a view to taking forward the development of the Park with enhanced speed and quantity through collaboration between the Government and the market. We are drawing up the relevant details, which will be announced in due course.

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CONTROLLING   OFFICER'S   REPLY

(Question Serial No. S081)

Head: (135) Government Secretariat: Innovation, Technology and Industry Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):   ()

Programme: (2) Innovation, Technology and Industry

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry (Eddie MAK)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry

Question:

According to the data in the written reply, while there has been an increase in the number of Cyberport incubatees in various business areas, the number of those in "Artificial intelligence/Big data and Cybersecurity" has gradually decreased from 46 in 2020-21 to 9 in 2024-25.   In light of the passage of the Protection of Critical Infrastructures (Computer Systems) Ordinance (the Ordinance) in March this year, departments and organisations should redouble the efforts to strengthen computer systems security.   After the cybersecurity attack in August 2023, Cyberport indicated in the meeting of a relevant Legislative Council subcommittee that it would take the lead in setting up the Cybersecurity Lab (the Lab) to enhance its capabilities to withstand cybersecurity threats.

1.   What is the progress in setting up the Lab?   How many resources will the Government allocate to support the establishment of the Lab by Cyberport?

2.   As numerous cybersecurity experts and practitioners are urgently needed during the implementation of the Ordinance, what plans does the Government have to attract the relevant talent?

Asked by: Hon KAN Wai-mun, Carmen

Reply:

1.   Cyberport has been actively fostering the ecosystem development for artificial intelligence (AI), big data and cybersecurity.   The number of Cyberport community enterprises (including incubatees and tenants) involved in these fields has risen from over 200 in March 2021 to approximately 300 in early 2025, representing an increase of nearly 50%.   With a view to enhancing the development of the ecosystem and under the support of the Government's Artificial Intelligence Subsidy Scheme (AISS),

Cyberport is preparing for the establishment of a laboratory encompassing elements of AI, big data and cybersecurity. It aims to provide a platform and space for purposes such as technology demonstration, talent training and sharing, etc., thereby enhancing the synergy between Cyberport and relevant facilities and support services related to AI, big data and cybersecurity. In respect of cybersecurity, Cyberport's initial plan is to provide cybersecurity assessment services, etc. to enterprises through the laboratory to help enterprises test the security of their AI-related solutions. It also plans to organise exchange activities through the laboratory as an integrated platform to keep enterprises abreast of the latest cybersecurity risks and technologies. The estimated expenditure for setting up the laboratory is about $7 million, which has been earmarked under the AISS to cover the related expenses.

2. Cybersecurity concerns various segments of information technology (IT). To strengthen the defence of Hong Kong's cybersecurity, we need to promote the development of our IT security industry, enhance the awareness and capabilities for cybersecurity protection of relevant practitioners in different sectors, and continue to promote the overall understanding of information security and data safety in society (including in public and private organisations). We also need to enhance the capabilities of the public in defending against cybersecurity threats and tackling cybersecurity incidents.

The Digital Policy Office is committed to promoting the development and talent training of Hong Kong's IT security industry and enhancing the cybersecurity defence capability of relevant practitioners. Such initiatives include:

(i) collaborating with the IT industry to regularly organise activities such as thematic seminars, technical workshops, certificate courses on information security, cybersecurity incident response training and the information security summit, so as to enhance IT practitioners' information security skills and knowledge;

(ii) supporting tertiary institutions to provide more information security programmes, collaborating with professional bodies on information security to promote professional accreditation among IT practitioners, and organising activities such as seminars and workshops to nurture more IT practitioners with information security knowledge and skills; and

(iii) collaborating with the industry to organise different promotional activities to enhance youngsters' and students' knowledge and interest in cybersecurity (e.g. school visits, InfoSec Tours, the Cyber Youth Programme and the Hong Kong Cyber Security New Generation Capture the Flag Challenge), with a view to encouraging and nurturing more talents to join the information security industry.

In addition, the Government has been attracting technology talents (including those from the cybersecurity sector) both locally and from the overseas through various admission schemes, such as the fast-track arrangements under Technology Talent Admission Scheme for admission of overseas and Mainland technology talents to Hong Kong by eligible companies to undertake research and development work. Furthermore, cybersecurity-related occupations have been included in the Talent List to facilitate admission of technology talents through relevant admission schemes.

According to the information provided by the Security Bureau (SB), before drafting the Protection of Critical Infrastructures (Computer Systems) Ordinance, the SB had maintained close communication with relevant stakeholders, including organisations that may be designated as "Critical Infrastructure Operators", computer system security service providers, chambers of commerce and professional bodies, etc., to listen to their views and facilitate their early preparation for compliance with the legislation.   These communications will continue.

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CONTROLLING   OFFICER'S   REPLY

(Question Serial No. S075)

Head: (47) Government Secretariat : Digital Policy Office

Subhead (No. & title):   ()

Programme: (2) Data Governance, (3) Digital Infrastructure

Controlling Officer: Commissioner for Digital Policy (Tony WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry

Question:

It is mentioned in the reply that, "The 2025-26 Budget announced that $1 billion has been set aside for the establishment of the Hong Kong Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Institute (AIRDI), which will spearhead and support Hong Kong's innovative research and development (R&D) and industrial applications of artificial intelligence (AI), facilitating upstream R&D, midstream and downstream transformation of R&D outcomes and expanding application scenarios."   In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

1.   whether there are any provisions earmarked for training on the Constitution, the Basic Law and the Hong Kong National Security Law (HKNSL) for legal AI?   If so, what are the details?   If not, what are the reasons?

It is mentioned in the reply that, "In the 2024-25 Budget, the Government allocated $3 billion for a 3-year Artificial Intelligence Subsidy Scheme (Subsidy Scheme)", and the "estimated expenditure in 2025-26 is about $905 million".   In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

2.   whether the scope of the Subsidy Scheme covers training on the Constitution, the Basic Law and the HKNSL for generative AI?   If so, what are the details?   If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Man-ki, Maggie

Reply:

When developing or implementing projects that adopt artificial intelligence (AI) technologies (including the use of data to train AI-related large language models), project teams should consider the applicable guidelines and/or laws and regulations, and perform proper project management, system development, testing, risk assessment, system maintenance, etc. so as to safeguard the accuracy and security of the processed data of the project, protection of personal

data privacy, information system security as well as compliance with the requirements of relevant guidelines, laws and regulations. The respective compliance requirements are applicable to research projects supported by the $3 billion Artificial Intelligence Subsidy Scheme (Subsidy Scheme) that leverage the computing power of Cyberport's Artificial Intelligence Supercomputing Centre, and the Hong Kong Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Institute (AIRDI) that is under preparation for establishment.

At this stage, no dedicated funding for AI training related to legal domain has been earmarked for the aforementioned Subsidy Scheme and the AIRDI under preparation.

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CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

(Question Serial No. S076)

Head: (47) Government Secretariat : Digital Policy Office

Subhead (No. & title):   ()

Programme: (2) Data Governance

Controlling Officer: Commissioner for Digital Policy (Tony WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry

Question:

It is mentioned in the reply that "The Hong Kong Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Institute (AIRDI) is one of the components of our strategy to promote artificial intelligence (AI) development.   In terms of AI governance, the Digital Policy Office (DPO) has formulated the Ethical Artificial Intelligence Framework, while the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data has also published the Artificial Intelligence: Model Personal Data Protection Framework."   In this connection, please inform this Committee of whether there are any relevant guidelines regulating the AIRDI to ensure that research on AI technologies complies with the Constitution, the Basic Law and the Hong Kong National Security Law?   If so, what are the details?   If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Man-ki, Maggie

Reply:

Under the current Hong Kong legislation, most laws enacted to prevent crimes in the physical world are in principle applicable to the cyber world.   Any illegal acts involving criminal offences would be regulated by the relevant legislation, no matter they occur on the internet or involve the research and development (R&D) or use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies.

In respect of the development and application of AI technologies, the Digital Policy Office (DPO) formulated the Ethical AI Framework in 2021 to provide bureaux/departments (B/Ds) with guidelines on implementing projects that involve the use of AI technology, including on identifying and managing potential risks and other issues (e.g. personal privacy, data security and management, etc.).   The Ethical AI Framework was updated in August 2023 to incorporate challenges and recommended practices related to generative AI, assisting B/Ds in planning, designing, and adopting generative AI technologies in their Information Technology projects and services.   The guidelines have also been published for reference by the industry.

In response to the development and evolution of AI (including generative AI technologies), the Government commissioned the Hong Kong Generative AI Research and Development Center (HKGAI) earlier to study and suggest appropriate codes and guidelines on the accuracy, responsibility and information security in the generative AI technologies and practices, based on practical applications and the feedback collected from the industry. Having considered the research findings and recommendations, the DPO promulgated the Hong Kong Generative Artificial Intelligence Technical and Application Guideline (the Guideline) on 15 April 2025.   The Guideline clearly states that compliance with laws and regulations is one of the key principles of AI governance.   Throughout the processes of R&D, service provision, and practical application of generative AI technologies, all relevant stakeholders must adhere strictly to the requirements of relevant laws and ordinances.   The applications and services of generative AI should not generate content that violates laws and regulations, social morality, intellectual property rights, or personal privacy.

When conducting R&D or implementing projects that adopt AI technologies, B/Ds and the industry must consider applicable guidelines and/or laws and regulations, and perform proper project management, system development, testing, information security risk assessment and audit, and system maintenance to ensure the security of the data and personal information processed in the projects and comply with all requirements of relevant guidelines, laws and regulations.

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CONTROLLING   OFFICER'S   REPLY

(Question Serial No. S082)

Head: (47) Government Secretariat : Digital Policy Office

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Data Governance

Controlling Officer: Commissioner for Digital Policy (Tony WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry

Question:

Facilitating the digital transformation of corporations is important for promoting the development of digital economy. The Bureau stated in its reply that the Digital Policy Office will launch a Sandbox Programme within this year to invite interested government departments and corporations, including organisations in the securities industry, to join the Programme and conduct proof-of-concept testing and develop their applications. It is great to see that the Bureau gives priority to departments/organisations related to the "three centres and a hub". In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. Apart from the securities industry, what other business sectors will be invited to join the Programme?

2. Does the Bureau have any plan to link up the "Digital Corporate Identity" Platform with the Commercial Data Interchange of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, so as to create synergy and avoid duplication of resources? If yes, what are the details; if not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KAN Wai-mun, Carmen

Reply:

1. The Digital Policy Office (DPO) will launch a Sandbox Programme within this year for corporations, government bureaux/departments, various industries and organisations interested in supporting the Digital Corporate Identity (CorpID) to conduct proof-of-concept testing and develop their applications in order to design application scenarios and solutions that can better meet the market demands. Apart from the securities industry, DPO will also invite other sectors and related organisations (e.g. finance, banking, accounting, electronic payment, etc.) to participate in the Sandbox Programme.

2. DPO will collaborate with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) to further enhance the current authorisation process of the Commercial Data Interchange (CDI) through the CorpID Platform. This will enable corporations to use the CorpID to authorise banks to obtain their relevant corporate information from the data providers, eliminating the need to submit paper authorisation documents under current practice. It will also reduce the manpower required for the banks to verify the authorisation documents of the corporations, automate the entire process and minimise human errors, thereby enhancing efficiency.

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CONTROLLING   OFFICER'S   REPLY

(Question Serial No. SV043)

<u>Head</u>:   (155) Government Secretariat: Innovation and Technology Commission

<u>Subhead (No. & title)</u>:   ()

<u>Programme</u>:   (1) Support for Research and Development

                          (2) Promotion of Technological Entrepreneurship

                          (3) Planning for Innovation and Technology Development

<u>Controlling Officer</u>:   Commissioner for Innovation and Technology (Ivan KB LEE)

<u>Director of Bureau</u>:   Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry

<u>Question</u>:

Will the Government advise on the measures taken to enhance the effectiveness of the commercialisation of research and development (R&D) outcomes by its 5 R&D Centres, including whether it will set up a common platform to consolidate and promote the transformation and commercialisation of R&D outcomes of the R&D Centres, universities and government-funded projects, so as to achieve savings and enhance efficiency?

<u>Asked by</u>: Hon HONG Wen, Wendy

<u>Reply</u>:

The research and development (R&D) Centres set up by the Government have been in liaison with various parties and played an important role in creating a vibrant innovation and technology ecosystem, acting as a focal point for technology collaboration among the Government, industry, academic and research sectors.   The R&D Centres not only carry out industry-driven applied R&D work that suits market needs but also transfer technologies to the industries through contract researches and licensing arrangements to commercialise their R&D outcomes.   Over the past 5 financial years (i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24), the commercialisation and other incomes of the 5 R&D Centres (namely the Automotive Platforms and Application Systems R&D Centre, Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute, Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel, Logistics and Supply Chain MultiTech R&D Centre, and Nano and Advanced Materials Institute) was about $529 million in total, indicating the application of their R&D outcomes in the industry.

To promote collaboration among the Government, industry, academic and research sectors and showcase the R&D outcomes of Hong Kong's research institutes, the Innovation Hub@HK website (https://www.innovationhub.hk/) was officially launched in mid-August 2022. The website aims to further facilitate commercialisation of R&D outcomes and technology transfer to the industry, supporting its efforts to improve efficiency and enhance competitiveness by upgrading and transformation. At present, the website has showcased a total of more than 570 R&D outcomes by local universities, public research institutes and InnoHK research laboratories. It also showcases each R&D outcome by highlighting the problems addressed, innovative technologies, key impacts, awards, areas of application and patent applications. The website serves as a one-stop search platform for the industry. It not only allows searches by keyword, university, research institute, and InnoHK research laboratory but also provides information by categories of technology area and industrial sector, while enabling the selection of multiple options in one search. The industry can customise search criteria according to its needs and contact individual research institutes and universities via the website to explore commercialisation opportunities.

In 2024, the website recorded a total of 153 712 page views, and the monthly average of page views and the number of new users were 12 809 and 6 413 respectively.

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Reply Serial No.

SV-ITIB002

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

(Question Serial No. SV044)

Head: (47) Government Secretariat : Digital Policy Office

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Digital Infrastructure

Controlling Officer: Commissioner for Digital Policy (Tony WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry

Question:

Please provide detailed information on the content and details of the technology solutions identified for government bureaux and departments (B/Ds) with the assistance of the Smart Government Innovation Lab under the Digital Policy Office, as well as the specific results of these solutions in enhancing the public services provided by the respective B/Ds.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Siu-hung

Reply:

The Smart Government Innovation Lab (Smart Lab) under the Digital Policy Office (DPO) drives the adoption of innovative information technology (IT) solutions across bureaux/departments (B/Ds) to enhance public services by matching technology solutions, conducting testing and proof-of-concept (PoC) trials in accordance with their business needs and the technology trends. Over the past 2 years, the Smart Lab has matched solutions to more than 60 business needs from over 20 government departments, covering technology areas like Internet of Things (IoT), data analytics, video analytics, natural language processing and artificial intelligence (AI). In collaboration with the departments concerned, the Smart Lab has conducted PoC trials for more than 30 potential technology solutions.

The identified solutions address the business needs of various departments. For example, the Working Family and Student Financial Assistance Agency developed a chatbot to provide round-the-clock online enquiry services, handling general enquiries of various funding schemes of the department and the progress of individual applications; the Social Welfare Department utilised AI and video analytics technologies to detect abnormal motions and behaviours in real time, enabling more effective and comprehensive monitoring of service quality; and the DPO adopted automatic speech recognition and machine learning technologies to assist staff in handling voicemail enquiries, enhancing the efficiency of telephone enquiry services.

Having regard to their policies, the needs of their service targets, the conditions of manpower and resources as well as the consideration for business operations, etc., B/Ds will implement corresponding IT projects and technology applications. Below are some examples of solutions and their outcomes after undergoing PoC trials with the support of technology matching by the Smart Lab:

- The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has successfully developed and deployed an AI robotic dog equipped with various sensors capable of identifying the composition of unknown gases and autonomously tracking the direction of the gases to assist in investigating air nuisance incidents. These AI robotic dogs have been gradually deployed for pilot testing to collect data for ongoing optimisation. The long-term goal is to use the robotic dogs to overcome the enforcement hurdles which could not be coped with by conventional means, improve investigation efficiency, and reduce occupational safety risks for investigators.

- The Buildings Department is developing the Intelligent Signboards Detection System, leveraging technologies such as AI, video analytics, etc. The system captures street images via cameras and use AI models to identify signboards that may pose potential risks. It then isolates these signboards along with their frames and support anchors from the street background for detailed analysis and monitoring. The objective of this system is to accelerate the detection and assessment of hazardous signboards, and further maintaining public safety.

- The EPD has successfully developed a prototype intelligent monitoring system that leverages AI image recognition, IoT and machine learning technologies to support real-time monitoring of cleanliness at designated shoreline areas. The system automatically identifies and analyses the types and amount of refuse accumulated on the shore, issuing alerts based on the level of refuse accumulation automatically to help relevant departments deploy resources for cleaning more effectively. It is expected that the system application will be extended to cover more remote shorelines, increase the frequency and accuracy of monitoring, save manpower and resources, with a view to enhancing the overall quality and efficiency of shoreline cleanliness monitoring work.

- "AI-powered Long-range Video Analytics System for Water Sports Activities" of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) assists in detecting weather conditions around water sports centres and the motions of participants through AI and video analysis technologies. When the system predicts sudden severe weather or detects water sports participants waving for help, it will immediately issue alerts to the staff on duty to enhance the effectiveness of safety management.

- The EMSD leverages AI to automatically transform Electrical and Mechanical system schematics into semantic knowledge graphs. By integrating large language models, this innovation enhances the overall efficiency of system operation and maintenance. The technology also supports the development of "Digital Twin" model, enabling the Government to plan maintenance more effectively.

Overall, the Smart Lab not only supports B/Ds in exploring and validating innovation and technology solutions, but also delivers tangible results through pilot trials. These include maintaining public safety, strengthening environmental monitoring and optimising law enforcement efficiency, thereby effectively elevating the quality of public services and enhancing citizens' experience.

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