

# Promoting Sustainable Consumption

## 推廣可持續消費



In the run-up to the implementation of a series of waste reduction policies in 2024, the city has been abuzz with dialogue and actions in the past reporting year to prepare for the eco-friendly initiatives set to become a part of daily life. Indeed, the impact of global warming and climate change has intensified in the past few years, as unpredictable weather events affected many regions worldwide. For the welfare of the earth and current generation, as well as to ensure future generations' needs are not compromised, it is crucial for the public to step up sustainability efforts together.

As early as 1998, the Council had jointly published the "Green Guidance" with Consumers International and more than 10 other consumer bodies, while efforts in driving sustainable consumption have persisted since. Over the years, the Council has spared no effort in promoting sustainable consumption by adopting a four-pronged approach to educate, facilitate and encourage the public to make more sustainable consumption choices, putting great effort into supporting the Government's green initiatives to build Hong Kong into a liveable city.

過去一年，香港全城積極討論環保議題和為落實減廢政策準備就緒，將環保概念融入日常生活。事實上，全球暖化和氣候變化在過去數年所帶來的衝擊尤為明顯，變化莫測的極端天氣對全球多個地區造成影響。為了地球和人類的福祉，以及共創可持續未來，全球攜手加強推動可持續發展實在刻不容緩。

消委會早於 1998 年便已聯同國際消費者聯會及十多個關注消費者權益的組織，共同發布《綠色指南》，自此以後，推動可持續消費的工作從未間斷。多年來，本會根據四管齊下的方向，積極教育、促進和鼓勵公眾作出可持續的消費選擇，並全力支持政府的綠色倡議，打造香港成為宜居城市。

### The Council's 4-pronged strategy 消委會推動可持續消費的四線策略

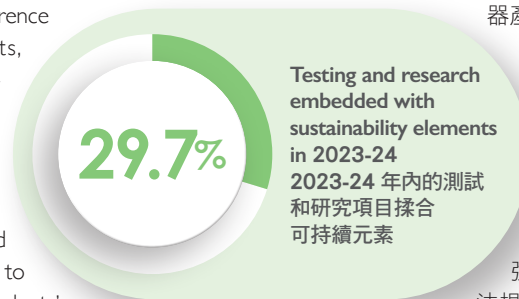
- ▶ **Product testing, research and surveys** embedded with sustainability elements and published in CHOICE Magazine  
於**產品測試、研究和調查**中加入可持續發展的元素，並將結果刊載於《選擇》月刊
- ▶ **Periodic surveys** to study consumer behaviour including the first sustainable consumption study report in 2016, followed by an in-depth tracking study published in 2021  
透過**定期調查**研究消費者行為包括 2016 年發表的首份可持續消費研究報告，以及於 2021 年發布的深入追蹤研究
- ▶ **Consumer education programmes** to cultivate consumer awareness such as "Earth 2038's Learning Journey of Sustainable Consumption" for primary school students piloted in 2017  
**舉辦消費者教育計劃**，培育大眾對可持續消費的關注  
例如 2017 年起試行的小學生體驗式學習計劃「2038 地球人計劃之可持續消費旅程」
- ▶ **Advocacy via Government and industry consultations** including the Plastic Bag Charging Scheme, energy efficiency labelling, control of single-use plastics, regulation of disposable plastic tableware, etc.  
**回應政府及業界諮詢，倡議消保政策**  
包括塑膠購物袋收費計劃、能源效益標籤、管制即棄塑膠及即棄膠餐具等等。



## Product Comparative Tests on Appliances

In the face of a deepening global energy crisis which has driven up electricity tariff and imposed untold impact on consumers, the Council continues to place emphasis on sustainability and energy efficiency parameters in its product comparative tests, the results of which serve as important indicators for purchasing more energy-efficient and water-saving electrical appliances to the benefit of both the environment and consumers' pockets.

During the year, a number of electrical appliance models were found with discrepancies between the tested and labelled gradings under the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS). Given energy labels serve as consumers' main reference for identifying energy-efficient products, the Council has referred 7 cases of non-compliant test results regarding products' energy efficiency to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) for follow-up, of which 2 models of water heaters were removed from the "Record of Listed Models" in the MEELS. In addition to urging manufacturers to improve their products' energy efficiency as well as the accuracy of their energy labelling, the Council also made recommendation to the Government to enhance the MEELS and future planning for regulations.



## Air Conditioners

The Council tested 13 models of "1.5 horsepower" window-type cooling-only air conditioners, including 10 inverter models and 3 fixed capacity models.

The Cooling Seasonal Performance Factor (CSPF) is commonly adopted internationally to indicate the cooling energy efficiency of air conditioners. The test revealed that inverter models had higher CSPF values than fixed capacity models, with inverter models using 27% less electricity than fixed capacity models on average. The model with the highest CSPF value would save 37.1% more energy than the lowest model each year.

Although 4 models were labelled with Grade 1 energy labels, the test found their energy efficiency varied by as much as 12.4%, 2 of which only met Grade 2 requirements of the MEELS. The cooling capacities of 8 inverter models were also 0.2% to 5.7% lower than their claims.

All suppliers offered full machine warranty ranging from 24 months to 39 months, after which most provided warranty renewal service at an annual fee ranging from \$200 to \$800, but not all maintenance and repair fees would be waived after renewal. Some providers even declined renewals for consumers living in remote areas.

## 電器產品比較測試

全球能源危機加劇，導致電費持續上漲，對消費者影響尤其深遠。本會在進行產品比較測試時，亦會聚焦測試產品的可持續性和能源效率參數。消費者可根據測試結果購買更節能、節水的電器產品，既環保又省錢。

年內，本會電器產品的測試結果，發現某些產品的能源效益表現與其強制性能源效益標籤計劃（強制性標籤計劃）下所標示的級別存在差異。鑑於能源標籤是供消費者識別高能效電器產品的主要參考資料，本會將 7 個未能符合要求的測試結果轉交機電工程署（機電署）跟進，其中兩個電熱水爐的型號已經從強制性標籤計劃的「表列型號紀錄冊」中剔除。除了敦促製造商提高產品的能源效益表現，以及能源標籤的準確性外，本會亦建議政府提高強制性標籤計劃的要求，並就將來立法規劃提供意見。

## 冷氣機

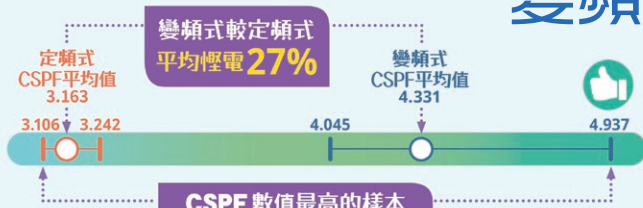
本會測試了 13 款俗稱「匹半」的淨冷型窗口式冷氣機，包括 10 款變頻式及 3 款定頻式型號。

現時國際間普遍以「製冷季節性表現系數」（CSPF）來顯示冷氣機的製冷能源效率。測試發現變頻式樣本的 CSPF 數值較定頻式樣本高，而變頻式樣本平均較定頻式樣本省電 27%。若將 CSPF 數值最高和最低的兩個樣本比較，前者較後者全年省電 37.1%。

儘管 4 款樣本同獲 1 級能源標籤，惟測試發現樣本間的能源效率最高相差達 12.4%，當中 2 款只達強制性標籤計劃的 2 級要求。此外，8 款變頻式樣本量得的製冷量較其聲稱的數值低 0.2% 至 5.7%。

各個供應商分別為用戶提供 24 至 39 個月的全機保用期，當中大多數均有提供保用期後續保服務，年費介乎 \$200 至 \$800 不等。然而，續保後並不代表所有維修費均獲豁免，同時亦有供應商不接受偏遠地區用戶進行續保。

製冷季節性表現系數 (CSPF)  
數值愈高愈慳電

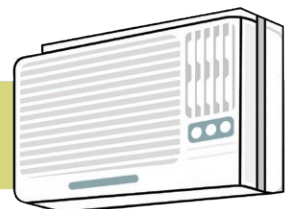


## 變頻式 vs 定頻式

### 「匹半」窗口機有幾慳電？

#### 慳電小貼士

電風扇耗電量遠低於冷氣機，開動電風扇作輔助，便可調高冷氣機的溫度  
夏天約每兩星期清洗隔塵網、進氣口及出風口一次



## Electric Water Heaters

The Council and the EMSD conducted a joint test on 12 models of electric storage water heaters, including 6 shower type and 6 unvented type models, while 7 were single-tank and 5 were double-tank.

The energy efficiency tests were conducted with reference to the latest IEC standard. Among the 7 single-tank models, 3 were found with a discrepancy between the measured standby power consumption and the rated values previously submitted to the EMSD that exceeded the permissible discrepancy limit (+5%) of the MEELS.

In another test simulating a shower in winter with a water flow rate of 5L per minute, the duration of continuous supply of hot water (40°C to 45°C) was measured for each model. As a whole, shower type models performed better with continuous hot water supply ranging from 0.41 minutes to 0.54 minutes per litre of capacity, while that of the unvented models ranged from 0.3 minutes to 0.4 minutes. The actual duration of hot water supply for the model with 35L capacity was less than 15 minutes, and that for models with less capacity was just 6.6 minutes.

Most complaints received against electric water heaters were related to their repair, maintenance, and installation services, with water leakage of the inner tank being the most commonly reported problem. Considering the wide availability of double-tank electric water heaters, the Council recommended EMSD to incorporate this type of water heaters into the MEELS.

## 儲水式電熱水爐

本會與機電署就 12 款儲水式電熱水爐進行聯合測試，包括 6 款花灑式及 6 款無排氣管式樣本；當中 7 款屬單膽款式，5 款為雙膽款式。

能源效益測試按最新版本的 IEC 標準進行，在 7 款單膽樣本中，3 款量得的備用耗電量與代理商早前呈交予機電署的額定數值存有差異，超出了強制性標籤計劃容許的公差範圍 (+5%)。

另一項測試則模擬在冬天淋浴時，水流量為每分鐘 5 公升的情況下，量度各樣本可持續供應熱水 (40°C 至 45°C) 的時間。整體而言，花灑式樣本表現較佳，每公升容量可持續供應熱水的時間由 0.41 分鐘至 0.54 分鐘；而無排氣管式樣本則由 0.3 分鐘至 0.4 分鐘不等。容量高達 35 公升的樣本實際供應熱水的時間少於 15 分鐘，而容量較小的樣本則短至 6.6 分鐘。

有關電熱水爐的投訴個案大多涉及維修、保養及安裝服務等，內膽漏水則是較常見的問題。鑑於現時市面已推出不少雙膽款式電熱水爐，本會建議機電署盡快將其納入強制性標籤計劃內。





## Induction Cookers

The Council tested 13 models of double-hob and flexi zone induction cookers with rated input power from 2,800 watts to 5,200 watts, ranging from \$3,500 to \$21,000 in price. 3 models were in a newer “flexi zone” design, in which the 2 heating zones could be combined to form a larger cooking area.

The measured standby power consumption varied considerably among models, ranging from 0.13 watts to 2.28 watts. According to the requirements of the MEELS, induction cookers with 2 heating units whose standby power consumption exceeded 2 watts could only be rated at the lowest energy efficiency grading of Grade 5. In the “Both Hobs On” test, the model measured with the highest heating speed for oil was found to consume over 2 watts in standby mode, thus its energy efficiency grading did not meet its labelled Grade 2 but was instead Grade 5 based on the test results.

The measured heating efficiency was also used for energy efficiency grading. Since flexi zone models were outside the scope of the test standard, those models were not included. Among the remaining 10 models, 5 were found to have an energy efficiency grading 1 level lower than indicated on their energy label. This reflects the importance of quality control by manufacturers to ensure products available to consumers perform the same as the samples submitted in the application for the MEELS.

## Coffee Machines

The Council, in conjunction with ICRT, tested 12 models of espresso machines, including 9 fully automatic espresso machines and 3 coffee capsule machines. In the energy-saving performance test, the power consumption during pre-heating, espresso preparation, and in standby mode were measured for each model.

It was found that 3 fully automatic models had higher power consumption during the pre-heating process, while 1 fully automatic model consumed more power in standby mode. The test also revealed that the power consumption of the capsule machines was relatively lower.

Although coffee capsule machines are convenient and efficient, consumers should be mindful that each cup of coffee leads to disposal of a capsule. As coffee capsules are commonly made from plastics or aluminium, they might take several decades to decompose naturally in a landfill. In light of this, manufacturers of coffee capsules were advised to enhance promotion of recycling single-serve coffee capsules, and provide clear instructions to take apart the capsules to facilitate proper recycling.

## 電磁爐

本會測試了 13 款雙頭及全區域電磁爐，各樣本的額定輸入功率由 2,800 瓦特至 5,200 瓦特，售價介乎 \$3,500 至 \$21,000。當中有 3 款為較新穎的「全區域」型號，配備可將 2 個加熱區（爐頭）連接形成 1 個較大烹煮區域的功能。

測試發現樣本之間的待機能耗差異甚大，由 0.13 瓦特至 2.28 瓦特不等。按機電署強制性標籤計劃的要求，雙頭電磁爐的待機能耗若超過 2 瓦特，只能獲評為最低的 5 級能源效益級別。於「雙頭齊開」測試中，以最快速度完成食油加熱的樣本，所量得的待機能耗超過 2 瓦特，因此其能源效益級別為 5 級，與其標籤標示的 2 級要求不符。

測試另以量得的加熱效率推算產品的能源效益級別。由於 3 款全區域樣本不屬測試標準涵蓋範圍內，因而沒有推算其能源效益級別。其餘 10 款樣本中，有 5 款推算所得的能源效益級別較其標籤標示的低 1 級。相關情況反映廠商要為品質控制做好把關，以確保消費者購買的產品與申請強制性標籤計劃時的樣本有相同的效能表現。

## 特濃咖啡機

本會與國際消費者研究及試驗組織（ICRT）合作，聯合測試了 12 款特濃咖啡機，包括 9 款全自動及 3 款膠囊式型號。在省電程度測試中，量度了各樣本於預熱、製作咖啡及備用時的耗電量表現。

結果發現，3 款全自動樣本於預熱時的耗電量較高，另有 1 款全自動樣本則在備用模式時較耗電。測試亦發現，咖啡囊式樣本的整體耗電量相對較低。

雖然用咖啡囊式機沖調咖啡方便又快捷，惟消費者須留意每沖一杯粉囊咖啡，等於棄置一個粉囊。由於咖啡粉囊主要由塑膠或鋁製成，或需花上數十年才能在堆填區內被自然分解，有見及此，本會建議咖啡粉囊生產商加強推廣回收一次性粉囊，並提供適當指引，鼓勵公眾正確回收。



## Warranty and After-sales Services for Home Appliances and Gadgets

Apart from empowering consumers to make greener consumption choices, and to adjust their lifestyle habits when necessary to lower electricity costs, prolonging product lifespan through proper care and repair also contributes to sustainability. The Council consistently urges manufacturers to improve the quality of their electrical appliances; ensure sufficient supply of spare parts; and strengthen repair and maintenance services to not only reduce the need to replace appliances with new purchases, but also to boost customers' confidence in their brand.

Product tests and surveys conducted during the year revealed certain common and recurring issues for maintenance schemes that could dampen consumers' desire to renew the warranty or repair malfunctioning home appliances. For instance, not only did the annual warranty renewal fees vastly vary, with some being rather costly, it was found that not all maintenance and repair fees would be waived even after renewing the warranty. Considering that consumers often lack control over the selection of after-sales service, the Council calls on product suppliers to offer more affordable and comprehensive maintenance services with a longer warranty period and coverage in remote areas, and to provide annual renewal plans at a more reasonable price, so as to support sustainable consumption and reduce electronic waste.

## Survey on Warranties and Repairs of Smartphones and True Wireless Earbuds

Aside from comparative tests on energy-consuming home appliances, the Council also surveyed the after-sales warranty and repair service coverage and charges of 9 smartphones and 11 true wireless noise-cancelling Bluetooth earbuds.

All surveyed smartphones only provided a 1-year warranty despite over half of them costing more than \$7,500, while considerable variations were found in charges, repair fees, and time limits for purchasing extended warranty programmes (EWPs). Of the 4 brands that offered EWPs, the one with the shortest time limit required consumers to purchase it at the time of buying the phone.

The after-sales warranty periods of earbuds also varied greatly, with 8 out of 11 brands offering 12 months, and 3 brands offering 2 years or 36 months of warranty. In addition, repair policies of 2 brands were less satisfactory, providing no repair services for their products beyond the 1-year warranty period.

Although the European Union (EU) Regulation stipulates that manufacturers should keep spare parts of certain electronic products for at least 7 years after the date of end of placement on the market, the inventory of spare parts of the surveyed mobile phone brands only ranged from around 2 to 4 years, which fell short of the EU requirement. While there is currently no such requirement in Hong Kong, the Council recommends the Government to consider establishing similar requirements, so as to maximise the lifespan of products and reduce electronic waste.

## 家庭電器和電子產品的保養和售後服務

除了鼓勵消費者作更環保的消費選擇，以及培養省電的生活習慣外，適當的保養和維修以延長產品的使用壽命亦有助可持續發展。本會一直呼籲生產商提高電器產品的品質，確保零件的供應充足，並加強維修保養服務，這不單可減少購買新電器的需要，更可增強消費者對品牌的信心。

在過去一年進行的產品測試和調查中，揭示了維修保養計劃中一些常見問題，可能會削弱消費者對續保或維修失靈家電的意欲，例如每年的續保費用差異可以很大，部分還相當昂貴，而調查更發現，即使續保亦不代表所有的保養和維修費用都獲豁免。鑑於消費者在選擇售後服務時往往處於被動角色，本會呼籲產品供應商提供更實惠、更全面和保用期更長的維修服務、覆蓋偏遠地區，並以合理的價格提供年度續保計劃，以支持可持續消費及減少電器和電子垃圾。

## 手機耳機售後保用維修

除了對耗電量較高的家庭電器進行產品比較測試外，本會亦檢視了 9 款智能手機及 11 款真無線藍牙耳機的售後保用、維修服務範圍及收費。

調查涵蓋的智能手機中，超過一半的售價逾 \$7,500，惟只提供 1 年保用期，而不同品牌的收費、維修費用，以及對於付費參與延長保用計劃的期限差異頗大。在 4 個提供延長保用計劃的品牌中，時限最短的 1 個品牌要求消費者於購置手機時便要決定是否購買延長保用。

無線耳機的售後保用年期差異亦甚大，在 11 個品牌中，8 個提供 12 個月的保用期，餘下 3 個品牌則提供 2 年或 36 個月的保用期。此外，有 2 個品牌表明在 1 年保用期過後，將不再為其產品提供任何維修服務，維修政策較為遜色。

雖然歐盟法規訂明，電子產品生產商須在個別產品停售後，維持相關備件最少 7 年，但是次調查的手機品牌零件存倉期只有大概 2 年至 4 年，遠低於歐盟的規定。儘管香港目前沒有相關要求，但本會建議政府考慮制訂相關規定，盡量延長產品的壽命並減少電子廢物。



## Published Articles on Environmental Initiatives Online Second-hand Platforms

Online second-hand platforms have recently gained popularity as a convenient way to declutter and reduce waste. However, privacy concerns, untransparent terms, and insufficient transaction protection measures were among the potential problems of using such platforms.

In the survey, the Council examined the service information of 7 online second-hand platforms operating in Hong Kong. 1 platform was found to indiscriminately require all sellers to connect their accounts to a third-party payment account, provide proof of address and a copy of their identity card, and to undergo "selfie" identity verification during the registration process, even if the user had no intention to utilise its payment function. Moreover, the platform was found to have inconsistent information on handling and listing fees. The Council urged the platform to take immediate improvement measures in price listing and avoid unnecessary collection of personal information.

Though all platforms provided a list of prohibited items for online transactions, they only offered basic transaction protection measures to users and none of them implemented counterfeit check mechanisms nor return safeguards. In order to reduce transactional disputes and provide better protection to consumers, traders were advised to introduce return mechanisms and consider authenticating goods being listed.

While online second-hand platforms have positive intentions regarding extending the lifespan of products, consumers should remain vigilant and exercise caution and awareness of the fraud and risks involved.

## 就環保措施發表的文章 網上二手交易平台

網上二手交易平台有助消費者減低因「斷捨離」所造成的浪費，近年愈來愈受大眾歡迎。然而，使用這些平台仍存有隱患，包括私隱問題、條款不透明，以及交易保護措施不足等。

本會的調查檢視了7個於本地營運的網上二手交易平台的服務資料，當中發現有1個平台劃一要求所有賣家在註冊時，即使用戶無意使用其收款功能，仍須將帳戶綁定到第三方收款帳戶、提供住址證明及身份證副本，並要進行自拍認證。此外，該平台列載的手續費和刊登費資訊亦不一致。本會促請有關平台立即採取改善措施，清楚闡明收費方式及避免不必要地收集用戶的個人資料。

儘管各個平台都有列明禁售的產品，惟大部分平台只為用戶提供基本的交易保障措施，並沒有平台實施假貨審查機制和退貨保障。為了減少交易糾紛和提高對消費者的保障，本會建議商戶引入退貨機制，並考慮為刊登的物品提供驗證真偽服務。

縱使網上二手交易平台有助延長產品的壽命，原意甚好，但消費者仍須保持警覺，小心當中牽涉的詐騙和風險。



## Plastic Shopping Bag Charges for Online Grocery Shopping

Since the Enhanced Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme was implemented in late 2022, the Council received much feedback from consumers that some traders and online shopping platforms had overcharged for and handed out too many plastic bags. In view of this, Council staff posed as ordinary consumers to conduct 69 trial orders in June and July 2023 for different types of food including fresh, chilled, frozen or general food products from 11 online stores/e-commerce platforms operated by supermarkets, food shops and third-party delivery platforms. Over half (54%) of the online stores/e-commerce platforms charged a plastic bag fee or packaging fee ranging from \$1 to \$6 per order, with 1 to 8 plastic bags provided. However, some traders did not provide clear and adequate information regarding their charging policies and principles of plastic shopping bag beforehand, such as the charging rate, scope and criteria of the charge, and how to decide the number of plastic bags provided.

In addition, discrepancies were found between the charge and the actual number of plastic bags provided. 4 major issues were identified, including (1) the number of plastic bags provided exceeded or fell short of the bag charge; (2) provision of plastic bags without charging; (3) charging without providing any bags; and (4) varying charges and number of bags for the same goods ordered at different times.

The Council urged traders and e-commerce platforms to simplify packaging and provide options for consumers in plastic bag usage. In addition, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) should provide more guidelines for the services of online grocery shopping, including fresh/chilled/frozen meat to help achieve the plastic reduction target.

## 網購雜貨膠袋收費

自政府在 2022 年底實施優化塑膠購物袋收費計劃，本會接獲不少消費者反映，指部分商戶及網購平台有濫收膠袋費用及派發過多膠袋等情況。有見及此，本會職員以一般消費者身分在 2023 年 6 月至 7 月期間進行了 69 次實測，於 11 間由超市、食品店或第三方外賣平台營運的網店 / 網購平台購買不同類型的食品，包括新鮮、冰鮮、冷藏或普通食品。

結果顯示有超過一半（54%）網店 / 網購平台收取膠袋費或包裝費，每次訂單收費介乎 \$1 至 \$6，提供的膠袋數量則由 1 個至 8 個不等。然而，部分商戶在事前未有就膠袋收費及政策提供清晰資訊，包括沒有列明收費金額、範圍與準則，亦沒有提及如何計算膠袋用量等。

此外，調查發現所收的膠袋費用與提供的膠袋數量並不一致，4 大主要問題包括：(1) 膠袋數量超出或少於收取的膠袋費用；(2) 在沒有收費下提供膠袋；(3) 收費後沒有提供膠袋；及 (4) 在不同時間訂購相同貨品時所提供的膠袋數目及收費不同。

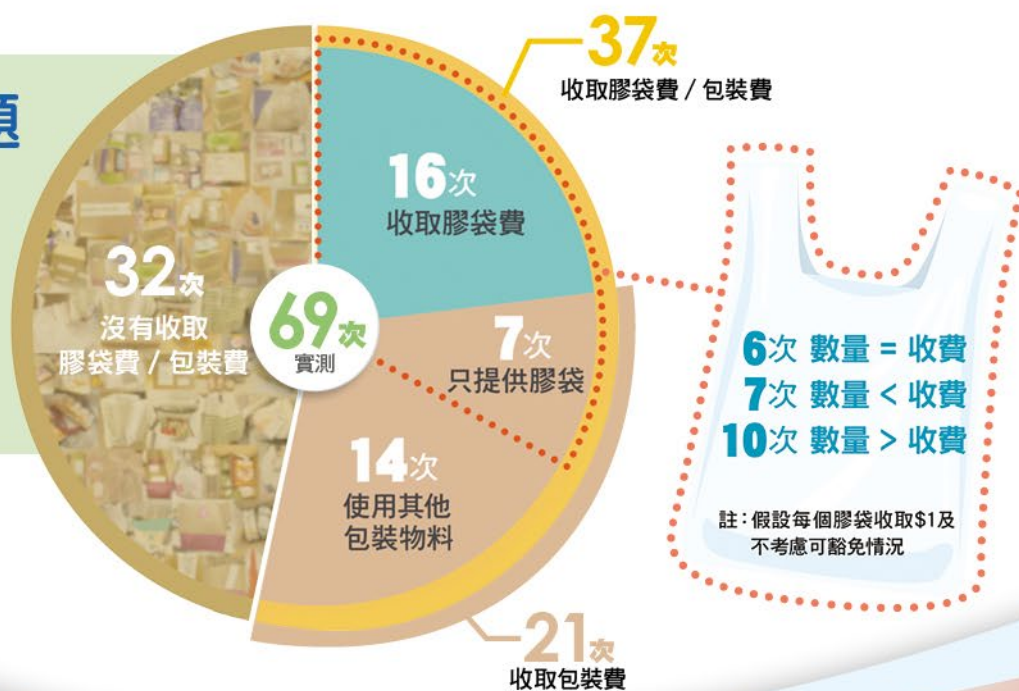
本會促請商戶及網購平台盡可能採用簡約包裝，並提供免膠袋選項。另外，環境保護署亦應對網購雜貨服務，包括就提供新鮮 / 冰鮮 / 冷藏肉類給予更清晰的指引，以達致全城減塑的目標。

+ 實測 +

# 網購雜貨膠袋收費準則欠清晰

## 衍生 4 大問題

1. 膠袋數量超出或少於收費
2. 沒有收費卻提供膠袋或保溫袋
3. 收費後沒有提供膠袋
4. 貨品一樣但收費及膠袋數量每次不同





## Advocating Environmental Issues via Government Consultations

During the year, the Council presented its views and recommendations to proposed revisions to environment-related ordinances and legislation through submissions to the EMSD's consultations.

### Proposed Amendments to the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (BEEO)

Responding to the EMSD's proposed amendments to the BEEO, the Council supported the overall direction, in particular the inclusion of data centres in the regulatory scope of the BEEO, and urged the EMSD to consider including warehouses of the logistics industry into the scope given the increasing popularity of online shopping and delivery. In favour of requiring more types of buildings to conduct energy audits, the Council proposed expanding the coverage to common areas of residential buildings, such as carparks and clubhouses, as well as recommending the Government to consider adopting measures to encourage residential building owners and owners' corporations to undertake energy audits for common areas on a voluntary basis, so as to help identify energy management opportunities (EMOs) and reduce electricity fees.

The Council agreed with the proposed shortening of energy audit intervals from 10 to 5 years and the proposal to mandate the disclosure of technical information in energy audit reports including the EMOs identified in previous audits. It was opined that information on costs and potential savings through the adoption of EMOs, as well as the benchmarking information of a building's electricity consumption against other buildings, should also be disclosed. The Council further suggested that practical guidelines on operation and conducting assessment by Registered Energy Assessors (REAs) should also be developed and highlighted the need to educate the public on verifying the qualification of REAs.

It is anticipated that improving the energy efficiency of buildings where transaction and consumption of goods and services take place will mark an important milestone in reducing consumers' environmental footprint, and will serve as a further step towards a more sustainable society.

## 透過政府諮詢倡議環保議題

年內，本會就機電署的諮詢提交了意見，就環境議題相關條例的修訂和立法工作提出意見和建議。

### 《建築物能源效益條例》的修訂建議

本會贊同機電署就《建築物能源效益條例》（下稱《條例》）修訂建議的整體方向，尤其支持將數據中心納入《條例》的規管範圍。有見網購及速遞服務越趨普及，本會亦促請機電署考慮把物流業倉庫納入規管範圍。本會贊同要求更多類別的建築物進行能源審核，就此建議把相關要求擴展至住宅樓宇的公用地方，例如停車場及會所；政府亦可考慮採取措施，鼓勵住宅樓宇業主及業主立案法團為公用地方進行自願性質的能源審核，以助識別「能源管理機會」及減省住宅樓宇的電費。

對於把能源審核周期由 10 年縮短至 5 年，以及強制公開能源審核報告內技術性資料，包括在以往的審核中已識別的「能源管理機會」，本會表示贊同。除此之外，本會認為應公開採納「能源管理機會」成本及潛在節省開支，以及建築物在比對其他建築物耗電量方面的基準資訊。本會亦進一步提議需為註冊能源效益評核人（評核人）的操作及審核工作訂立實務指引，同時亦指出需要教育公眾如何核實評核人的認可資格。

建築物是商品及服務交易和消費的場所，若能提升其能源效益將有助消費者減少其環境足跡，亦標誌著達至更可持續發展社會的重要里程碑。

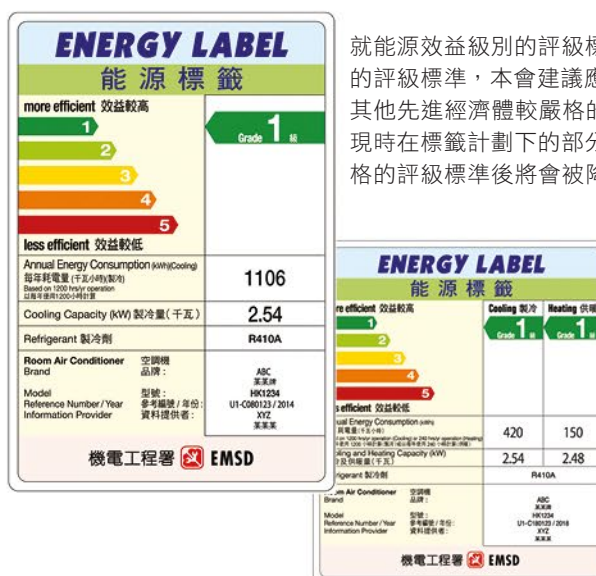




## Revision of the Code of Practice on Energy Labelling of Products Under MEELS

The Council supported the EMSD's proposal to review and upgrade the grading requirements for refrigerating appliances, washing machines and storage type electric water heaters under the MEELS. It is considered that the upgraded standards would be able to help consumers to better differentiate products with different levels of energy efficiency performance and incentivise product suppliers to develop more energy efficient products.

In terms of the grading criteria, especially those for Grade 1, the Council opined that it should be as stringent as those currently adopted in other advanced economies such as the EU wherever applicable. Furthermore, it is expected that some of the models currently registered under the MEELS would be downgraded upon implementation of the tightened grading criteria. The Council suggested that meticulous care should be taken to ensure these changes should not confuse consumers when they are comparing the energy efficiency between products, and it is important to widely publicise the relevant information about changes to be made in the MEELS, so as to avoid causing confusion to the public.



## 強制性能源效益標籤計劃下《產品能源標籤實務守則》的修訂

本會支持機電署檢討及提升強制性標籤計劃下的冷凍器具（雪櫃）、洗衣機及儲水式電熱水爐的評級要求的建議。本會認為，提升評級標準有助消費者更容易區分不同能源效率表現的產品，亦能鼓勵產品供應商開發更高能源效率的產品。

就能源效益級別的評級標準而言，尤其是 1 級的評級標準，本會建議應盡量採用現時歐盟等其他先進經濟體較嚴格的標準。此外，考慮到現時在標籤計劃下的部分表列型號於實施更嚴格的評級標準後將會被降級，本會建議應確保消費者在比較產品的能源效率時能獲取最新資訊，作出知情選擇；亦應廣泛宣傳已更新的標籤計劃，以免使公眾混淆。

## Public Education on Sustainable Consumption

Promoting community understanding and awareness of sustainable consumption (SC) through public education has long been one of the key missions of the Council, which is exemplified by "Earth 2038's Learning Journey of Sustainable Consumption", an experiential learning programme designed for primary students that has been well-received since its introduction in 2017. The concept of SC was also incorporated into different consumer education initiatives, such as the "Smart Consumption Academy" for secondary school students and the "Educator Scheme for Senior Citizens". Furthermore, a number of community talks covering SC-related topics were organised to educate a broad audience about the importance of reducing waste and incorporating SC into daily life.

Details of the programmes are covered in the chapter "Empowering Consumers Through Education" (p.102).

## 可持續消費的公眾教育

本會一直以來致力通過公眾教育促進大眾對可持續消費的理解和認識，自 2017 年推行以來廣受好評的小學生體驗式學習計劃「2038 地球人計劃之可持續消費旅程」，便是其中一個出色的例子。本會亦在不同的消費者教育活動中加入可持續消費的概念，例如為中學生而設的「智醒消費學堂」及教育長者的「智齡消費教育大使計劃」；此外，本會也舉辦了多場與可持續消費相關的社區講座，向大眾傳遞減廢和於日常生活中實踐可持續消費的重要性。

有關計劃內容請瀏覽本年報「以教育提升消費者自我保護能力」（第 102 頁）一節。