




## PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

### 推廣可持續消費



The impact of global warming and climate change has been more tangible than ever in the past year, as unprecedented heatwaves swept across many regions around the world. For the welfare of the earth and current generation, as well as to ensure future generations' needs are not compromised, it is crucial to step up sustainability efforts immediately. In support of Hong Kong's green initiatives to build Hong Kong into a liveable city, the Council puts great effort into educating, facilitating and encouraging the public to make more sustainable consumption choices. Such is achieved through a three-pronged approach, including the embedding of sustainability elements into product testing, research and surveys, the results of which are published in CHOICE Magazine; consumer education programmes to cultivate awareness of sustainable consumption among various consumer groups, and the study of consumer behaviour through periodic surveys.

溫室效應和氣候變化在過去一年所帶來的影響比以往更明顯，史無前例的熱浪侵襲了世界多個地區。為了地球和當代人類的福祉，以及確保下一代所需的資源不被消耗淨盡，推動可持續發展的工作實在刻不容緩。為支持本港的環保措施，建構一個更宜居的城市，本會致力於教育、促進和鼓勵公眾作出可持續的消費選擇，透過三管齊下的方法，包括於多個產品測試、研究和調查中加入可持續發展的元素，並將結果於《選擇》月刊公布；透過舉辦消費者教育計劃，將可持續消費的概念推廣予不同的消費群體；以及透過定期的調查研究消費者的行為。

### 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 test results serve as important indicators for consumers to purchase more energy-efficient and water-saving electrical appliances, which benefit both the environment and consumers' pockets.

Besides empowering consumers to make greener consumption choices, prolonging the product lifespan of home appliances through proper care and repair also contributes to sustainability. The Council consistently urges manufacturers to improve the quality of their electrical appliances, such as air conditioners and thermo ventilators (see chapter *Improving Product Quality and Safety* for more); ensure sufficient supply of spare parts; and strengthen repair and maintenance services to not only reduce the need to replace the appliances with new purchases, but also to boost customers' confidence in their brand.

### 電器產品比較測試

面對日益加劇的全球能源危機所導致的電費上漲問題，本會一如以往將可持續發展和能源效率等項目加入產品比較測試。而測試所得的結果，可為消費者於購買電器產品時提供節約能源和用水的重要指標，既有利於環境保護，亦可以幫助消費者節省金錢。

除了鼓勵消費者作出更環保的消費選擇之外，透過適當的保養和維修來延長電器產品的使用壽命，亦有助於推動可持續發展。本會一直敦促生產商改善產品質素，例如冷氣機和浴室暖風機（詳情可參閱「改善產品質素及安全」一節），確保電器零件的供應充足，並加強維修及保養等售後服務，以減少消費者購買新電器的需要，亦有助增強客戶對品牌的信心。

## Washer Dryers

In the compact living space in Hong Kong, it is hard enough to fit in a washing machine, not to mention the humid weather and the extra space required to hang-dry the laundry. As such, washer dryers with the dual functions of washing and drying clothing have become increasingly popular. The Council tested 10 models of front-loading washer dryers on their clothes washing and drying performance, energy and water saving performance, washing and drying speed, etc. across different operating programmes.

The test results showed a huge difference in energy consumption among the tested models, with a maximum difference of approximately 79% in energy consumption for washing per kg clothing in the “washing synthetic fibre clothing” session. However, the energy-saving levels of the same model could drastically vary for different test sessions. The best-performing model with the lowest energy consumption per kg clothing in the “washing cotton clothing” session conversely had the highest energy consumption per kg clothing amongst all models in 4 other test sessions which included drying as well as washing and drying.

Meanwhile, the water consumption for the dry programme was found to differ significantly across different models. In the “drying cotton clothing” and “drying synthetic fibre clothing” sessions, the maximum differences in water consumption for drying each kg clothing were around 83% and 86% respectively. The model measured with the highest water consumption in the drying sessions was the most water-saving model in the “washing cotton clothing” session, which reflected that the same model could have varying performance when operating under different wash and dry programmes, and when used for treating different textiles.

Consumers should consider their personal laundry habits, most frequently washed and dried garment types, and most valued product function, so as to make a smart purchasing decision for a washer dryer.

## 洗衣乾衣機

本港家居面積一般較細，要騰出空間擺放洗衣機需要花點心思，加上天氣潮濕，要找地方徹底晾乾衣物更是一大煩惱，故此，集洗衣和乾衣功能於一身的洗衣乾衣機便愈趨流行。本會測試了 10 款前置式洗衣乾衣機，以不同操作程序來比較洗衣及乾衣表現、慳電及慳水程度、洗衣及乾衣速度等。

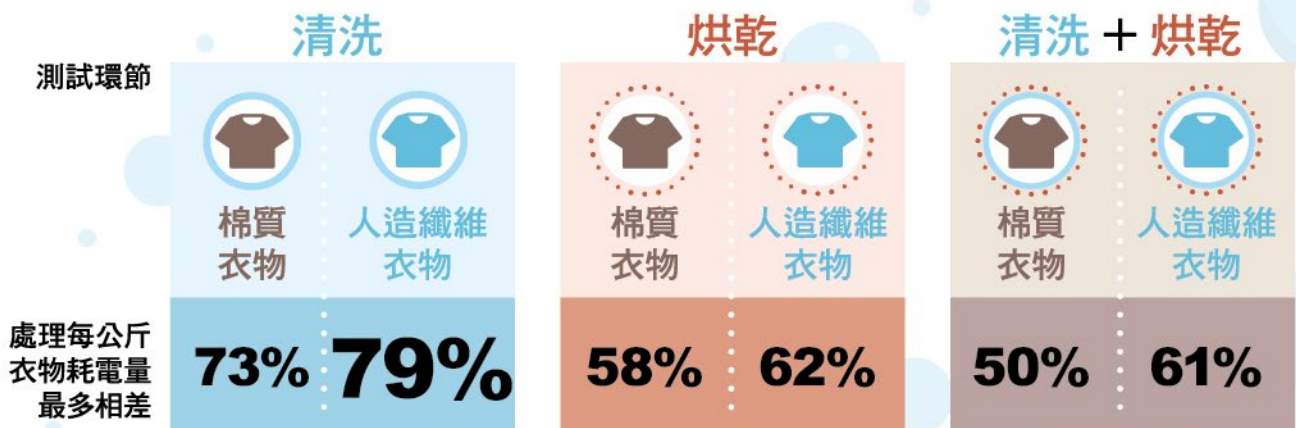
測試結果顯示，樣本間的耗電量極為懸殊，在「清洗人造纖維衣物」環節中，樣本清洗每公斤衣物的耗電量最多相差約 79%。然而，即使是同一樣本，於不同環節得出的慳電程度亦可以很參差。以處理每公斤衣物的耗電量計算，其中 1 款樣本在「清洗棉質衣物」環節中的耗電量屬樣本中最低，但在烘乾及清洗連烘乾的合共 4 個環節中，耗電量均屬樣本中最高。

另外，樣本間在乾衣程序的耗水量也有顯著差異。在「烘乾棉質衣物」及「烘乾人造纖維衣物」環節中，樣本烘乾每公斤衣物的耗水量分別最多相差約 83% 及 86%。在乾衣環節耗水量最高的樣本，在「清洗棉質衣物」時的慳水表現卻最優秀，反映同一樣本在不同洗衣、乾衣程序及處理不同物料時的表現亦有差距。

選購洗衣乾衣機前，消費者宜先考慮個人洗衣乾衣習慣、最常清洗及烘乾的衣物種類，以及最著重的產品功能，以作出合適的選擇，精明消費。



# 10 款洗衣乾衣機 耗電量差異大



\* 一般而言，完成操作程序速度較慢，可能導致耗電量較高

## Dehumidifiers

Dehumidifiers are an essential household appliance in Hong Kong's humid climate, especially during damp transitional seasons. Besides traditional models, 2-in-1 air purifying dehumidifiers equipped with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters have emerged on the market in recent years. The Council's latest test on dehumidifiers included 4 models of 2-in-1 air purifying dehumidifiers (with HEPA filters) in addition to 10 conventional dehumidifiers.

Results of the dehumidifying performance test showed that after installing the HEPA filters, the measured daily dehumidifying capacity of 2 models were 13.2% and 23.1% lower than their respective claims under the standard test environment (STE) (26.7 °C and 60% relative humidity), and 14.7% and 41% lower than their claims under the manufacturers' own test environment (30°C and 80% relative humidity). Their energy factors, derived by calculating the litres of water extracted per unit of electricity to determine the energy efficiency grade, also dropped by 20.2% and 33.2% respectively when measured under the STE. Both models were marked with Grade 1 rating on the energy label under the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS), yet based on the energy factor after installation of HEPA filters, their energy efficiency dropped to only Grade 2 and 4 respectively.

The test results were forwarded to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD), whose further compliance monitoring tests revealed that the models failed to reach the relevant energy efficiency and/or performance characteristics. Subsequently, the EMSD announced on 3 March 2023 the removal of these 2 dehumidifier models from the record of listed models under the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance, meaning that these products could no longer be supplied in Hong Kong with immediate effect.

The Council has in the past repeatedly urged manufacturers to stop using their own test environment because it might not reflect the actual use condition and could potentially mislead consumers into overestimating the product's performance, but no obvious improvement has been observed so far. As such, consumers are recommended to study the dehumidifying capacity stated on energy labels rather than relying solely on manufacturers' promotional leaflets or user manual with claimed capacities measured under non-standard test environments.

## 抽濕機

在潮濕天氣下，抽濕機是香港家居必備的家庭電器，特別是「回南天」的時候。除了傳統抽濕機，近年市場出現了二合一空氣淨化抽濕機，配備高效率空氣過濾器（HEPA）。本會年內的抽濕機測試涵蓋 4 款二合一空氣淨化抽濕機（附有 HEPA 過濾器）及 10 款傳統抽濕機。

抽濕效能測試結果顯示，2 款樣本在安裝 HEPA 過濾器後，於標準試驗環境下（溫度 26.7°C 及相對濕度 60%），量得的每日抽濕量較其聲稱數值分別低約 13.2% 及 23.1%；而在廠商慣用的試驗環境下（溫度 30°C 及相對濕度 80%），更分別低約 14.7% 及 41%。能源效率乃根據每度電可抽取多少公升的水量，用以計算出產品的能源效益級別。若以該 2 款樣本在標準試驗環境下量得的能源效率計算，分別下降了 20.2% 和 33.2%。而該 2 款樣本在強制性能源效益標籤計劃下均標示為 1 級，但根據安裝 HEPA 過濾器後量得的能源效率計算，其能源效益級別分別降至只有 2 級及 4 級。

本會已將測試結果轉交機電工程署（機電署）跟進，而該署其後的監察測試亦發現相關的 2 款型號未能符合相關能源效益及 / 或功能特性的規定。機電署及後於 2023 年 3 月 3 日公布從強制性能源效益標籤計劃下的表列型號紀錄冊中，刪除該 2 款型號的紀錄，而該 2 款型號亦不得繼續在本港供應，即日起生效。

本會過往曾多次促請廠商停止採用不能反映實際使用情況的廠商慣用測試環境所量得的數值，否則可能令消費者高估產品的效能表現，有誤導之嫌，惟至今情況仍沒有顯著改善。故此，消費者在選購時，應參考能源標籤上標示的抽濕量，而非單憑宣傳單張或產品說明書上以廠商在非標準環境下量度的聲稱數值作出選購。



## Product Comparative Tests on Disposable Products

Concerned about the environmental impact of disposable products which could well be adding undue pressure to landfills, as well as the notable increase in popularity of products marketed with “green claims”, the Council studied single-use non-plastic tableware and disposable face towels during the year to assess the validity of their claims.

### Single-use Non-plastic Tableware

Though the Government is promoting a series of policies to reduce the use of single-use plastic tableware, there has been a lack of information on the stability and safety of the alternative products.

The Council published a joint study on 3 main types of environmentally friendly alternatives for single-use tableware, including products made with bagasse pulp or palm leaf as well as paper straws, which was conducted by the International Consumer Research & Testing (ICRT) and the European Consumer Organisation.

In the study, 57 models of non-plastic single-use tableware products were tested for the presence of certain carcinogenic or toxic substances and evaluated against existing relevant regulations in European countries. The test results revealed that over 50% of the tested samples were found with amounts of unwanted substances above the EU's recommendations for at least one of the tested chemicals. In particular, polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) was detected in all of the products made with bagasse pulp and 28% of the paper straw models. PFAS are commonly used to make products resistant to water, yet they are persistent organic pollutants and some of them have been classified as suspected carcinogens.

The Council opined that non-plastic single-use tableware should be safe for use, free from hazardous substances and in compliance with relevant recommendations. Considering that there is a lack of relevant product safety standards for non-plastic single-use tableware products in Hong Kong, it is advised that appropriate safety regulation should be set up with reference to regulations established in the Mainland and European countries.



## 即棄產品的比較測試

即棄產品為堆填區帶來沉重的負荷，對環境所構成的影響令人關注，而近年市面上具環保聲稱的產品亦顯著增加。有鑑於此，本會年內就即棄型非塑膠物料餐具和面巾進行了研究，以評估這些產品的聲稱是否有理據。

### 非塑膠類的即棄餐具

儘管政府正為減少使用即棄塑膠餐具推行一系列的政策，但現時缺乏相關替代即棄餐具的穩定性和安全性等資訊。

本會發表了一項與國際消費者試驗及研究組織（ICRT）和歐洲消費者組織共同進行的研究報告，當中檢視了 3 類主要並具有環保聲稱的非塑膠類即棄餐具，包括由甘蔗渣漿類植物纖維和棕櫚葉製造的餐具，以及紙飲管。

測試涵蓋 57 款非塑膠類的即棄餐具樣本，檢測樣本是否含有特定致癌物質或有害物質，以評估產品是否符合相關歐盟條例規定。檢測結果發現，超過一半樣本檢出 1 種或以上有害物質，含量超出歐盟的建議水平。當中，全部以甘蔗渣漿製造的樣本及 28% 紙飲管樣本均檢出多氟烷基物質（PFAS）。PFAS 一般添加至產品中以增加防水性，不過這類物質屬持久性有機污染物，當中部分更屬於懷疑致癌物。

本會認為，非塑膠類的即棄餐具應要供消費者安全使用、不含任何有害物質，並應符合相關的安全建議。惟目前本港未有就非塑膠類即棄餐具訂立相關的安全規定，本會建議參考內地及歐盟等地的相關規定，以訂定適當的安全要求。

## Disposable Face Towels

More and more single-use disposable face towels have become available on the market, with some of them marketed as a more convenient and hygienic option than regular towels for skincare routine, pet care and household cleaning purposes.

The Council conducted a survey covering 9 models of disposable face towels and reviewed their labelling information. The products claimed to be made of cotton, rayon, viscose, non-woven fabric, pulp, or lyocell, yet the detailed composition of the materials used was not labelled. In addition, chemical additives might have been used in products which claimed to be 100% natural or made with regenerated cellulose fibre. Consequently, the degradability of the products within a short period of time would be questionable.

Though certain models claimed that the products were decomposable or biodegradable, there was no information about the conditions for full degradation nor were the relevant test standards for their biodegradable claims stated. Consumers would not be able to identify products which can fully decompose by solely relying on the product labels.

Considering that the degradation of biodegradable materials could be affected by the actual conditions of the landfills, while significant amounts of natural resources were required to produce disposable towels in the first place, consumers were encouraged to minimise the use of disposable products in order to lower the volume of solid waste to be disposed of in the landfills and to protect the environment.

## Published Articles on Environmental Initiatives

Various environmental initiatives, both those newly emerged and some long-standing yet seldom-heard-of ones, require more promotion to raise consumers' awareness and receptiveness. During the year, the Council undertook studies on new energy vehicles, eco-coffins and used clothing recycling with the aim to raise awareness and allow consumers to make informed choices.

### New Energy Vehicles

As transportation is one of the major contributors to greenhouse gas emission, lowering of such emission is a step towards the goal of carbon neutrality. While deployment of new energy vehicles (NEV) might help in mitigating roadside air pollution and traffic noise problems, in response to World Consumer Rights Day and its theme in 2023 "Empowering Consumers Through Clean Energy Transitions" (see chapter *Forging Closer Collaboration for Consumer Protection* for more), the Council conducted an in-depth study with the use of overseas study reports on NEV including electric vehicles and hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles for consumer interest.



## 即棄洗面巾

坊間出現了各式各樣的一次性即棄洗面巾，當中部分產品標榜較一般毛巾更為方便及衛生，可供日常護理肌膚、照顧寵物和家居清潔等用途。

本會就 9 款即棄洗面巾進行調查，並檢視產品的標籤資料。產品聲稱以棉、人造絲 / 嫻縲、黏膠、不織布、紙漿或萊賽爾等物料製造，但沒有標示纖維成分的詳細比例。此外，即使有產品說明為 100% 天然或以再生纖維製造，但仍可能使用了化學添加劑，有機會因而影響了產品可於短時間內被降解的程度。

儘管部分型號聲稱產品可以被自然分解或可生物降解，但沒有說明完全降解所需的條件，或者標示該可生物降解的聲稱以哪些相關試驗標準作為依據。在此情況下，消費者無法單靠標籤來分辨產品能否被完全分解。

考慮到可生物降解物料的降解程度，會受堆填區內實際環境所影響，而且在製造即棄洗面巾的過程中會耗用大量天然資源。故此，本會建議消費者盡量避免使用即棄產品，以減低棄置於堆填區的固體廢物量，為保護環境出一分力。

## 環保措施相關的文章

社會各項環保措施均需要加強推廣來提高消費者的認知和接受程度，不論是近年推動的新措施，還是已推出一段時間卻未算普及的項目。年內，本會就新能源汽車、環保棺和舊衣回收等議題進行研究，以提高公眾的意識，幫助消費者作出知情的選擇。

### 新能源汽車

交通運輸是溫室氣體排放的主要來源之一，減少其相關排放是實踐碳中和目標的重要一步。其中，採用新能源汽車（簡稱 NEV）有助紓緩路邊空氣污染和交通噪音等問題。為響應國際消費者權益日及其 2023 年主題「賦權消費者轉型至潔淨能源」（詳情可參閱「加強對外合作保障消費者權益」一節），本會引用海外關於電動汽車及氫燃料電池汽車等類型的新能源汽車的相關研究，進行深入研究並編撰報告，加深消費者對此主題的了解。

From the latest study report published by the European New Car Assessment Programme (Euro NCAP), 61 models of various types of vehicles were compared with life cycle assessment (LCA) analysis, including estimation of their greenhouse gas emission during production, operation, recycling and reusing phases. The greenhouse gas emissions from different vehicles were expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent for calculation of carbon footprint of each vehicle model.

The test results revealed that the carbon dioxide equivalent produced by electric vehicles during the production phase was generally higher than petroleum vehicles with the inclusion of high-capacity lithium batteries. However, assuming a vehicle has a lifetime of 16 years and an estimated mileage of 240,000km, the carbon dioxide equivalent emission of electric vehicles was much lower than petrol vehicles in the operating phase.

As a result, the Council reminded consumers that a number of factors should be considered before making a purchase decision, including government policies, replacement scheme, tax concession, recharging/fuel refilling costs and availability of charging facilities, provision of repairing services, insurance coverage and premiums, as well as recycling of batteries.

### Eco-coffins

Various forms of "green burial" have been encouraged around the world in recent years, passing on the love and legacy through eco-friendly actions. In 2008, the HKSAR Government imposed an additional licensing condition for both newly issued and renewed licences, requiring licensed undertakers of burials to offer eco-coffins as an option for sale to consumers. However, despite relevant policies having been in place for around 15 years, statistics from the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department showed that the usage rate of eco-coffins in cremations was less than 5% in the past 10 years, reflecting unsatisfactory implementation of such policies.

The Council conducted a survey on eco-coffins and reached out to 23 licensed undertakers of burials, but only received voluntary responses from 12 undertakers, an indirect indication of the industry's conservative attitude towards eco-coffins. According to the undertakers participating in the survey, insufficient promotion by the Government, lower profit margins, unattractive prices and reluctance to accept eco-coffins due to traditional mindset were the main reasons for the lack of incentive to promote eco-coffins as a green burial measure in Hong Kong. Besides, the fact that undertakers of burial rarely stated specific details, including costs and advantages of eco-coffins, hindered consumers from making an informed choice.

Eco-coffins are beneficial to both the deceased and the environment, as not only are they more combustible during cremation thus reducing the impurities in the cremains, but they could also lower toxic gas emission. As such, the Council anticipates the tripartite effort of the Government, industry and the public to promote eco-friendly green burial, to leave a sustainable legacy for the next generation through the use of eco-coffins.

歐盟新車安全評鑑協會 (Euro NCAP) 最近公布的研究報告中，合共分析了 61 款型號的不同類型汽車，按其相關生命周期評估進行比較，包括估算於生產、駕駛、回收及重用等階段的溫室氣體排放量，並以二氧化碳當量計算各汽車型號的碳足跡。

測試結果顯示，由於電動車普遍配備有大容量鋰電池，因此於生產階段所產生的二氧化碳當量一般較電油汽車為高。然而，若假設車輛的使用壽命為 16 年，並預計行駛里數為 240,000 公里，電動車在駕駛過程中所排放出的二氧化碳當量遠低於電油車。

故此，本會提醒消費者於購買車輛前，應一併考慮政府政策、換車補貼計劃、稅務優惠、充電 / 入油成本及充電設施的普及性、維修服務、保險的保障項目和保費，以及電池回收等各項因素。

### 環保棺

近年世界各地都鼓勵採用不同形式的綠色殯葬，以環保行動將愛傳承。本港政府早於 2008 年時，對所有新簽發及現有殯葬商續牌申請加入額外持牌條件，規定殯葬商必須提供環保棺予市民作選擇。然而，相關政策推行至今約 15 年，食物環境衛生署的統計數據顯示，過去 10 年於火化時使用環保棺的比率均少於 5%，反映推行成效並不理想。

本會就環保棺進行調查，聯絡了 23 間持牌殯葬商，但當中只有 12 間願意給予回覆，間接反映業界對環保棺的態度較為保守。參與調查的持牌殯葬商普遍認為政府的宣傳不足、環保棺利潤較低、價格不具吸引力，以及傳統思想較難接受環保棺，均是本地業界不積極推廣環保棺的主要原因。此外，持牌殯葬商亦較少提供環保棺的具體內容，包括價錢和優點，同樣窒礙消費者作出知情的選擇。

環保棺對先人和環境同樣友善，在火化時更容易被燃燒，可減少先人骨灰的雜質，同時亦可減少有毒氣體的排放。有見及此，本會期望官商民共同努力，推動環保綠色殯葬，透過使用環保棺，將一份愛傳承給子孫後代。

## Used Clothing Recycling

In recent years, many organisations provide used clothing recycling services to avoid wastage. The Council surveyed 11 organisations that offered such services and found that the clothing must meet certain criteria to be eligible for donation. A minimum donation quantity also applied for clothes to be collected door-to-door.

In the survey, the 6 non-profit organisations (NPOs) would generally accept clothes, handbags and backpacks. As for the 5 clothing chains, only 2 would accept recycled clothing or sportswear from any brand, another only accepted products of its own brand, while the other 2 only accepted clothing of their own and associated brands. 3 NPOs also indicated that donated items should be at least 80% new, 5 (3 NPOs and 2 clothing chains) required clothing to be free from tears or stains, while 4 (1 NPO and 3 clothing chains) had no specific requirements on the condition of the clothing.

Unlike clothing chains, the vast majority of NPOs surveyed offered door-to-door collection services for used clothes. 4 of them required a minimum donation of 3 bags and up to over 10 bags of clothing to be eligible for free pick-up service, otherwise a fee of \$200 would be charged by one of the organisations. Another organisation required a collection fee of \$500 per box of clothing and a minimum of 3 boxes to be collected at each visit, i.e. a minimum spending of \$1,500.

Clothing recycling services can help to extend the lifespan of clothes and promote environmental protection. A more direct and effective way to achieve sustainable consumption, however, is to reduce waste at its source by shopping rationally. Refraining from purchasing large quantities of "fast fashion" garments that are affordable yet less durable is also conducive to protecting our environment.

## 舊衣回收

為免造成浪費，近年不少機構都有提供舊衣回收服務。本會調查了 11 間提供相關服務的機構，發現回收的衣物須符合一定條件才可作捐贈用途。另外，如要使用上門回收服務，捐贈的衣物亦設最低數量要求。

調查中的 6 間非牟利組織一般都接收衣服、手袋及背包。至於 5 間連鎖服裝店中，只有 2 間會回收任何品牌的服裝或運動衣物，另 1 間只接收其自家品牌的產品，餘下 2 間只接收自家和同公司品牌的衣物。此外，有 3 間非牟利組織亦表明捐贈的物品須達 8 成新或以上，5 間（3 間非牟利組織和 2 間連鎖服裝店）要求衣飾須沒有破損或污漬，另有 4 間（1 間非牟利組織和 3 間連鎖服裝店）則對衣物的新淨程度未有特定要求。

有別於連鎖服裝店，調查中絕大部分非牟利組織均有提供上門回收舊衣的服務。其中 4 間非牟利組織要求捐贈者須捐贈至少 3 袋，至最多超過 10 袋的衣物，才可獲免費上門回收服務，否則其中 1 間機構會收取 \$200 的費用。另有 1 間機構要求每箱衣物的回收費為 \$500，而每次上門回收的衣量至少要達 3 箱，即最低收費為 \$1,500。

舊衣回收服務有助延長衣物壽命並促進環保。然而，要達致可持續消費，理性消費和從源頭減廢是更為直接和有效的做法。另外，避免大量購買價格低廉但耐用性低的「快時尚」成衣，也有利於保護我們的環境。



## 舊衣回收有要求！



### 通常回收準則

- 衣物新淨達 8 成新或以上
- 沒有破損或污漬

### 連鎖服裝店回收要求

有些只接受自家品牌或同一母公司品牌的衣物，有些則接受任何品牌

### 通常拒收種類

- 內衣褲·襪子
- 泳衣·制服
- 帶標誌的團體活動上衣
- 皮草·鞋履
- 嬰幼兒服裝
- 床上用品
- 冬天衣物 △

## 不同機構回收準則

### 非牟利組織上門回收要求

須達一定數量方可享免費上門服務，否則或會收費\*



\* 調查中不同機構對「一袋」衣物的定義各異，消費者宜先了解相關機構的衣袋參考尺寸

△ 個別機構非一年四季都會收集冬天衣物，捐贈前應了解最新回收標準

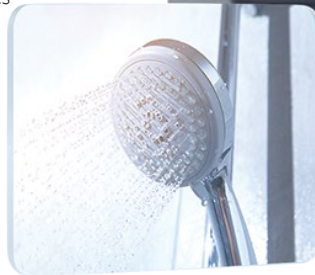
## Submission to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

### Views on the Revision of the Code of Practice on Energy Labelling of Products for the Fourth Phase of the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS)

Responding to the consultation, the Council supported the EMSD's revision of the Code of Practice on Energy Labelling of Products (CoP) for the inclusion of 3 additional product types, namely light emitting diode (LED) lamps, gas cookers and gas instantaneous water heaters, into the fourth phase of the MEELS.

It is considered that expanding the coverage of the MEELS to a wider range of products will enable consumers to make energy-efficient choices. Furthermore, the mandatory scheme in turn will encourage product suppliers to design and supply better products for local consumers, and help to promote the concept of sustainable consumption in the long run.

The Council suggested that more stringent grading thresholds be adopted whenever feasible so as to provide meaningful differentiation between products with different levels of energy efficiency performance. With regard to the revision of the CoP, the Council suggested that the test requirements should be clearly specified to avoid any confusion. Lastly, more product information should also be displayed on the energy labels and on EMSD's webpage for public reference.



## 向機電工程署提交的意見

### 就強制性能源效益標籤計劃第四階段《產品能源標籤實務守則》的修訂提交意見

本會回應了機電署的諮詢，支持該署修訂《產品能源標籤實務守則》（實務守則），將3類新增產品，即發光二極管（LED）燈、氣體煮食爐及即熱式氣體熱水爐，納入強制性能源效益標籤計劃第四階段。

本會認為，將強制性能源效益標籤計劃的涵蓋範圍擴展，以涵蓋類型更廣泛的產品，有助消費者更容易挑選出具能源效益的產品。此外，強制性計劃亦進而會

鼓勵產品供應商設計及推出更優質的產品供本地消費者選擇，長遠而言有助於推廣可持續消費的概念。

在可行的情況下，本會建議採用更嚴格的評級標準，以更有效地區分具有不同能源效益水平的產品。就實務守則的修訂，本會建議應清楚列明測試要求，以免造成混淆。最後，能源標籤及機電署的網頁應展示更多產品資訊供公眾參考。

## Public Education on Sustainable Consumption

One of the Council's foci is to foster the understanding and culture of sustainable consumption through an extensive breadth of public education. Apart from the theme of sustainable consumption in the "Earth 2038's Learning Journey of Sustainable Consumption" for primary school students, and the thematic award "Innovative Design for Sustainable Consumption" in the Consumer Culture Study Award for secondary school students, the concept was incorporated into consumer education programmes of the Council, including advanced training of the "Educator Scheme for Senior Citizens". Community talks covering sustainable consumption-related topics were also conducted to educate a wide spectrum of audience to reduce wastage and practise sustainable consumption in everyday life.

Details of the programmes and award are covered in the chapter "*Empowering Consumers Through Education*" (p.100).

## 可持續消費的公眾教育

本會的重點之一是通過廣泛的公眾教育，促進大眾對可持續消費的認識及文化之培育。除了舉辦以「可持續消費」為專題的小學生「2038地球人計劃之可持續消費旅程」，以及中學生「消費文化考察報告獎」（報告獎）的「可持續消費創意設計」主題獎外，「可持續消費」的概念已融入至本會的所有消費者教育計劃中，包括「智齡消費教育大使計劃」的進階培訓。本會亦主持了「可持續消費」專題社區講座，以教育大眾減少浪費及於日常生活實踐此理念。

本年報「以教育活動提升消費者自我保護能力」（第100頁）一節詳載有關計劃及「報告獎」內容。