

EnergyWits 智能

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New Editions of Codes of Practice under the **Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance**

<<建築物能源效益條例>>下的
新版實務守則

本期內容 Contents

《建築物能源效益條例》－

《屋宇裝備裝置能源效益實務守則》和《建築物
能源審核實務守則》新版於2015年12月11日
刊憲頒布

Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance -
Gazetting of New Editions of Codes of
Practice for Energy Efficiency of Building
Services Installation and Building Energy
Audit on 11 December 2015

區域供冷服務供冷條件

Supply Conditions of District Cooling
Services

新能源效益評級標準

New Energy Efficiency Grading Standards

電動車適合你嗎？

Is Electric Car Suitable for You?

「全民節能」運動－青年比賽

“Energy Saving for All” Campaign -
Youth Competitions

《建築物能源效益條例》 - 《屋宇裝備裝置能源效益實務守則》和《建築物能源 審核實務守則》新版於2015年12月11日刊憲頒布 Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance - Gazetting of New Editions of Codes of Practice for Energy Efficiency of Building Services Installation and Building Energy Audit on 11 December 2015

機電工程署於2015年12月11日按照《建築物能源效益條例》第40條，刊憲頒布《屋宇裝備裝置能源效益實務守則》(簡稱《建築物能源效益守則》)和《建築物能源審核實務守則》(簡稱《能源審核守則》)2015年版，以進一步提升建築物的能源效益和減少溫室氣體排放。

The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) gazetted the 2015 editions of the Code of Practice for Energy Efficiency of Building Services Installation (Building Energy Code, BEC) and Code of Practice for Building Energy Audit (Energy Audit Code, EAC) on 11 December 2015 in pursuance of section 40 of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (BEEO), with a view to further enhancing buildings' energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

新推出的守則較現時使用的2012年版更嚴格，能提升百分之十的能源效益。我們預計至2025年，該條例的實施可為本港所有新建築物節省約五十億度電，相當於約一百多萬個家庭一年的耗電量總和，或等於減少三百五十萬公噸的二氧化碳排放。

The new Codes are more stringent than the current 2012 versions and will achieve a further 10% improvement in energy efficiency. We expect that up to 2025, implementation of BEEO will result in energy savings of about five billion kilowatt hours of electricity, equivalent to the total annual electricity consumption by about one million households or a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of about 3.5 million tonnes from all new buildings in Hong Kong.

《建築物能源效益守則》訂定條例下四類主要屋宇裝備裝置（即空調、電力、照明及升降機和自動梯裝置）的能源效益標準和規定，而《能源審核守則》則為條例下的能源審核訂定技術規定和細則。此外，商業建築物和綜合用途建築物商業部分的中央屋宇裝備裝置必須每十年依據《能源審核守則》進行能源審核，並在建築物主要入口的顯眼位置展示結果，供公眾查閱。

BEC specifies the energy efficiency standards and requirements for the four key types of building services installations as prescribed under the Ordinance, namely air-conditioning, lighting, electrical, and lift and escalator installations. EAC sets out the technical requirements and details in respect of the energy audit under BEEO. In addition, the central building

services installations of commercial buildings and the commercial portions of composite buildings are required to carry out energy audits every 10 years in accordance with the EAC, and the results have to be displayed in a conspicuous position at the main entrance of the buildings concerned for public inspection.

兩份守則由機電工程署聯同專業機構、工程商會、環保團體、學界和相關政府部門等主要持份者制訂，為2012年實施的《建築物能源效益條例》提供技術細節，並會定期每三年作全面檢討。在修訂有關標準時，機電署檢視了相關技術的最新發展，以及參照國際公認及歐、美和亞太地區相關專業團體和監管機關採納的能效標準，同時兼顧業界的意見。

The two Codes were drawn up by EMSD in collaboration with relevant stakeholders including professional institutions, trade associations, green groups, academia, and government departments. They are meant to provide technical details for the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance, which was implemented in 2012. The Codes are reviewed every three years. During the review process, EMSD examined the latest technology developments and the energy efficiency standards adopted by relevant professional bodies and authorities in the United States, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Feedback and suggestions from the relevant trades were also taken into account.

最新的2015年版實務守則頒布後將有六至九個月的適應期。《建築物能源效益守則》2015年版對新建建築物和現有建築物的規範，將分別於2016年6月11日和9月11日生效，而《能源審核守則》2015年版將於2016年6月11日生效。

Grace periods of six to nine months will be allowed after the issuance of the latest 2015 edition of the Codes. The new BEC 2015 will apply to newly constructed buildings and existing buildings on 11 June and 11 September 2016 respectively, while the new EAC 2015 will take effect on 11 June 2016.

有關《建築物能源效益條例》和兩份實務守則的詳情，請參閱以下網頁：

For more details about the Ordinance and the two Codes of Practice, please visit the following webpage:

www.beeo.emsd.gov.hk

空調裝置
Air-conditioning Installation



1. 收緊製冷機效能系數
Tighten the Coefficient of Performance for air-conditioner
2. 收緊配風系統風機功率
Tighten the air distribution system fan power
3. 新增需求控制通風
New requirement on the provision of demand control ventilation

電力裝置
Electrical Installation



1. 提升電動機裝置的用電功率
Upgrade the motor efficiency
2. 新增中央屋宇裝備裝置需要安裝獨立的能源計量及監察設施
Addition of separate energy metering and monitoring devices for individual central building services installation

照明裝置
Lighting Installation



1. 收緊照明功率密度（瓦/平方米）
Tighten the LPD requirement (W/m²)
2. 新增自動照明控制裝置
New requirement on automatic lighting control
 - 用戶感應控制
Occupant sensing control
 - 日光感應控制
Daylight responsive control

升降機及自動梯裝置
Lift and Escalator Installation



1. 提升升降機及自動梯裝置的最高電功率
Upgrade of the respective maximum electrical power of lift and escalator installations
2. 減少最高許可裝飾負載重量
Reduction of the maximum decoration load
3. 新增升降機反饋制動系統及自動梯自動減速
Addition of lift regenerative braking and automatic speed reduction of escalator

屋宇裝備裝置能源效益 實務守則



2015

機電工程署

Code of Practice for Energy Efficiency of Building Services Installation



2015

EMSD

建築物能源審核 實務守則



2015

機電工程署

Code of Practice for Building Energy Audit



2015

EMSD



《能源審核守則》2015年版 EAC 2015

1. 為計量功率消耗提供更詳盡指引
Further guidance on power consumption measurement
2. 容許以下項目作實地計量：
Allows applying on-site measurement for:
 - 缺乏工程資訊的舊建築物；或
aged building lack of engineering information; or
 - 可提供的工程資訊不能或不夠準確地反映實際情況
the available engineering information not reflecting the actual situation nor accurate enough

為物業管理公司進行的外展計劃

Outreach Programme to Property Management Companies

為了解及提高物業管理公司及建築物負責人對《條例》的認識、與物業管理公司保持聯繫、以及收集進行「主要裝修工程」的資料，本署於2014年及2015年進行了兩輪大型的外展計劃，透過問卷調查、實地及電話訪問和派發刊物等，向建築物負責人及物業管理公司的職員簡介《條例》的規定。

EMSD carried out two rounds of large-scale outreach programme in 2014 and 2015 with the aim of understanding and enhancing the knowledge of staff of property management companies and responsible persons of buildings about BEEO, establishing contacts with the property management companies, and collecting information of Major Retrofitting Works. We introduced BEEO to the responsible persons of buildings, as well as staff of property management companies through delivery of questionnaires, conduction of face-to-face and telephone interviews, and distribution of publicity materials.

第一輪外展計劃於2014年12月至2015年3月舉行。我們走訪了1,007所大廈，包括辦公室、商場、停車場等，並訪問了共1,151名相關人士。我們亦收集了44宗「主要裝修工程」的資料。調查結果反映，受訪者對《條例》有一定的認識，例如：能清楚指出受《條例》規限的建築物類別、《條例》所涵蓋四類屋宇裝備裝置，以及《條例》對發展商、建築物擁有人或負責人的要求等。然而，受訪者對進行「主要裝修工程」的認識則有待加強。

The first round of the outreach programme lasted from December 2014 to March 2015. A total of 1,007 buildings including offices, shopping arcades, car parks etc., were visited and 1,151 relevant persons were interviewed. Information of 44 nos. of Major Retrofitting Works carried out during the period was received as well. The survey results revealed that

the interviewees had basic understanding of BEEO, as evidenced from their ability to point out the types of buildings and the four types of building services installations covered by BEEO, the obligations of property developers, building owners or responsible persons stated in BEEO, etc. However, understanding of the details on carrying out Major Retrofitting Works would have to be enhanced.

第二輪外展計劃已於2015年11月開始，預計於2016年3月完成。是次宣傳探訪的目標範圍將擴展至3,000座建築物，包括商場、學校、醫院、酒店等。我們將採取與第一次外展計劃相同的方法，利用問卷調查及訪問，以提高受訪者對《條例》的認識。

The second round of the outreach programme has commenced in November 2015 and is expected to complete by March 2016. The target number of buildings to be surveyed has been extended to 3,000 including shopping arcades, schools, hospitals, hotels, etc. The same method as the first round has been applied, such as questionnaires and interviews, to enhance interviewees' understanding of BEEO.

透過這些外展計劃，我們希望加強與物業管理公司及建築物相關人士的連繫，以制定日後宣傳方針，讓持份者更了解《條例》的規定。

We hope to establish connections with the property management companies and relevant responsible persons of the buildings through the implementation of outreaching programme so as to formulate our future promotion strategy to enhance stakeholders' understanding of BEEO's requirements.

區域供冷服務 供冷條件

Supply Conditions of District Cooling Services

區域供冷服務涉及不少技術性條款與條件。由於《區域供冷服務條例》（第624章）只針對包括服務收費以及其他相關法律事宜，因此機電工程署制定了「區域供冷服務供冷條件」，載述機電工程署提供區域供冷服務所依據的一般及技術性條款與條件，以及與使用區域供冷服務的相關條件。該供冷條件同時適用於機電工程署及區域供冷服務的獲准用戶，並對以下有關區域供冷服務的事宜作出闡述：

District cooling services involve a lot of technical terms and conditions. As the District Cooling Services Ordinance (Cap.624) only focuses on the imposition of charges for the services and other related legal matters, EMSD has formulated the District Cooling Services Supply Conditions to cover the general and technical terms and conditions upon which EMSD will provide district cooling services, as well as the conditions relating to the use of the district cooling services. The Supply Conditions apply to both EMSD and the approved consumers of the district cooling services, and set forth the following with respect to the district cooling services:

- (a) 區域供冷服務的最低表現標準；
the minimum standards of performance of the district cooling services;
- (b) 機電工程署及用戶的權利和責任；及
the rights and obligations of EMSD and consumers; and
- (c) 區域供冷服務的技術要求及安排。
the technical requirements and arrangements for the district cooling services.



啓德區域供冷系統中其中一座中央供冷站 – 北廠
North Plant - One of the central chiller plants
in Kai Tak District Cooling System



區域供冷服務 – 供冷條件
District Cooling Service - Supply Conditions

新能源效益評級標準

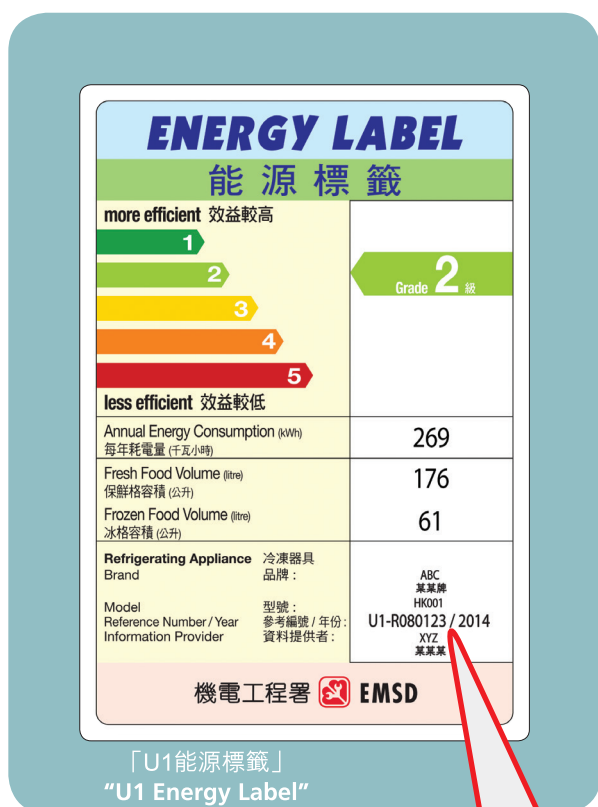
New Energy Efficiency Grading Standards

強制性能源效益標籤計劃下有關空調機、冷凍器具 (雪櫃) 和洗衣機的新能源效益評級標準，已於2015年11月25日起全面實施，以鼓勵供應商引進更多高效能的型號和方便消費者選購更節能的产品。

The new energy efficiency grading standards for room air conditioners, refrigerating appliances and washing machines under the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS) have been fully implemented on 25 November, 2015. The scheme aims to encourage suppliers to introduce more energy-efficient models and help consumers select products of higher energy efficiency.

由2015年11月25日起，在本港供應的空調機、雪櫃和洗衣機須貼上按新能源效益標準評級的能源標籤。新能源標籤的參考編號將以「U1」為字頭，亦即「U1能源標籤」，其樣式如圖所示：

Starting from 25 November, 2015, room air conditioners, refrigerating appliances and washing machines must bear energy labels in compliance with the new energy efficiency grading standards before they can be supplied to the local market. The prefix "U1" will be added to the reference number on the new energy label (also known as the "U1 Energy Label"). The format of the "U1 Energy Label" is shown below:



消費者在購買該三類產品時，應留意產品是否附有「U1能源標籤」。

When purchasing the three products, consumers should be aware of whether the "U1 Energy Label" has been affixed.

推行新能源效益評級標準，估計每年可節省約三億度電，每年亦可減少約二十一萬公噸二氧化碳排放。

The implementation of the new energy efficiency grading standards is expected to bring an energy saving of about 300 million kilowatt hours per year and an annual reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by about 210,000 tonnes.

能源效益評級標準提升的相關資料已上載至「能源標籤網」：

Information on the upgrade of the energy efficiency grading standards has been uploaded to the Energy Label Net:
<http://www.energylabel.emsd.gov.hk>

U1-R080123/2014

① Product Lists

關於強制性標識計劃 了解能源標識 產品列表 家居 供應商角

產品列表

查詢表列型號資料

請輸入參考編號或選擇產品型號

參考編號 (e.g. C080123)

或

型號

搜尋 清除

② Search information of a listed model

③ Search

「能源標識網」載有最新能源標識的資料
Latest energy label information available at the Energy Label Net

冷凍器具 Refrigerating Appliances		
(a)	資料提供者 Information Provider	XYZ
(b)	參考編號 Reference Number	U1-R080123
(c)	年份 Year	2014
(d)	品牌 Brand	ABC
(e)	型號 Model	HK001
(f)	能源效益級別 (1 至 5) (2015年11月25日前) Energy Efficiency Grade (1 to 5) (before 25 Nov 2015)	1
	能源效益級別 (1 至 5) (2015年11月25日起) Energy Efficiency Grade (1 to 5) (from 25 Nov 2015)	2
(g)	每年耗電量 (千瓦小時) Annual Energy Consumption (kWh)	269
(h)	類別 Category	6
(i)	保鮮格容積 (公升) Fresh Food Volume (litre)	176
(j)	冰格容積 (公升) Frozen Food Volume (litre)	61
(k)	冷凍能力 (公斤/24小時) Freezing Capacity (kg/24hr)	10.00
(l)	額定總容積 (公升) Rated Total Storage Volume (litre)	241
(m)	製冷劑 Refrigerant	R600a
(n)	製造地方 Place of Manufacture	中國 China
(o)	產品供應資料的最近更新日期 Supply information last updated date	06/02/2015
(p)	能源效益指數 (I _E) Energy Consumption Index (I _E)	36.87

根據上述資料，該冷凍器具於新評級標準下的能源效益級別屬於第二級
According to the information above, this refrigerating appliance is a Grade 2 product under the new grading standards

電動車適合你嗎？

Is Electric Car Suitable for You?

「電動車適合我嗎？」是本港不少駕車人士的疑問。如你有計劃購車，不妨參考市民李先生以下的經驗。

"Is electric car suitable for me?" is a common question for local drivers. If you are thinking of buying a car, read about Mr. Li's case below.

李先生

考獲駕駛執照年期：18年

Mr. Li

Period of Holding the Driving License: 18 years

購車考慮

Considerations for Car Purchase

用途

Purpose

李先生居於郊區，公共交通不太方便，位置離公司較遠，購車作為上下班及日常代步之用，每月行車里數約2,000公里。另有7人車作為家庭用車。

Living in the rural area where public transportation is not convenient and location is relatively far away from the work place, Mr Li purchased a private car for commutation and daily use. The total mileage per month is around 2,000 km. A minivan for seven was also purchased for family use.

預算：約26萬

Budget: Approximately \$260K

考慮形號

Model of Consideration

型號 A

Model A



與預算相差太遠，不作考慮。

Far exceeds the budget. Out of consideration.

型號 B

Model B



較舊形號及設計，不作考慮。

Comparatively outdated model and design. Out of consideration.

型號 C

Model C



個人喜惡，不作考慮。

Personal preference. Out of consideration.

型號 D

Model D



合乎預算，設計時尚；惜車廂較小，不適合李先生般較高人士使用。

Within the budget, fashionable design; but the interior volume is too small for taller people like Mr. Li.

型號 E

Model E



車廂為五門揭背，設計與普通油車版一樣，維修及保養費用能較便宜及方便。

A five-door hatchback design which is the same as normal gasoline car model, less costly and more convenient for maintenance and repair.



電動車的選擇越來越多
Choices of electric cars are increasing

慳油 Fuel Saving

因為居住位置較遠，汽車的燃油費用一直都很貴，故李先生有留意混能車及電動車的發展。當他知道市場上有多款新電動車推出，覺得可以考慮一下。

Since the living place is comparatively far away, the fuel consumption of his car has always been expensive. Therefore, Mr. Li has been keeping an eye on the development of hybrid car and electric car. Knowing that a number of new models of electric car are available on the market, he feels that it is worth having a look at them.

試車及購車決定

Test Run and Purchase Decision

電動車的性與操控帶給李先生驚喜，加速力強勁。因為使用油車的低重心設計，加上電池也置於車底，令轉彎十分穩定。由於使用電動摩打，沒有引擎，行駛時亦很寧靜。

預算與原本有距離，但電動車的能源費用較油車便宜。電動車的供款，約等於油車的供款加入油費用。計算後，每月的支出也分別不大，約4至5年後，合計成本(車價加能源費用)更比油車便宜。因此李先生決定選購電動車。

The performance and control of the electric car surprised Mr. Li. The acceleration rate is supreme. Keeping the low-built car design of gasoline car and placing the battery beneath the car lead to very stable turning. With the use of electric motor instead of engine, the car driving process is very quiet.

Although it exceeds the budget, electric car will have less expenses on fuel. The installment payment of the electric car approximately equals to the sum of the installment payment of gasoline car plus the expenses on fuel. After calculation, there is not much difference in the monthly expenses, and after 4 to 5 years, the total cost (retail price plus expenses on energy) will be cheaper than that of gasoline car. Therefore, Mr. Li decided to purchase electric car.

實際應用 Practical Implications

操控電動車基本上與一般的油車一樣，只是需要一點時間適應充電的時間、了解可行車距離及熟悉日常到訪地方的充電設施位置。李先生用了約兩星期已熟悉習慣。其實，電動車很適合香港的一般行車習慣應用。李先生每天來回九龍的公司及錦田的家，經大帽山，行駛距離約70公里，都只是用了少於四成的電池。他亦曾經駕車從錦田到海洋公園，之後再去元朗，或從九龍到東涌再回家，這些路程都足夠應付。

駕駛電動車亦帶來其它可節省能源的發現，例如合適地調節冷氣，可增加行車距離超過15%。

Basically, electric cars operate like general gasoline cars. It only takes a while for users to get adapted to the charging time, to understand the driving distances, and familiarize themselves with the charging facilities at the places they often visit. It took Mr. Li approximately 2 weeks to get used to the differences. In fact, electric cars are suitable for general car owners in Hong Kong. Every day, Mr Li commutes between his work place in Kowloon and his home in Kam Tin through Tai Mo Shan involving around 70 km driving distance with less than 40% of the battery power consumed. He even managed to drive from Kam Tin to Ocean Park followed by Yuen Long; also from Kowloon to Tung Chung followed by Kam Tin.

Furthermore, driving an electric car helps Mr. Li discover some energy saving tips. For example, appropriately adjusting the air conditioning can lead to at least 15% increase in the driving range.



中速充電器
可節省充電時間
Medium chargers can
save time for charging

「全民節能」運動 - 青年比賽

"Energy Saving for All" Campaign - Youth Competitions

環境局與機電工程署合辦的「全民節能」青年比賽，旨在增加年輕人對能源節約和可再生能源的認識。當中包含「慳電熄一熄青年獎比賽」及「新能源新世代太陽能車比賽」。「全民節能」運動希望年輕人透過參與比賽，成為節能新世代的領航者，帶動更多人慳電節能，使香港成為一個低碳宜居城市。

The Environment Bureau and the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) have jointly launched the youth competitions for the "Energy Saving for All" Campaign. The purposes are to arouse young people's awareness about energy saving and renewable energy. The campaign consists of "Youth Energy Saving Award" and "New Energy New Generation Solar Car Competition". Through the competitions, they are appealed to become the leaders of the new "Energy Wise" generation, taking the lead to save energy and help to develop Hong Kong into a low-carbon and livable city.

「慳電熄一熄青年獎」 Youth Energy Saving Award

是次比賽目的為教育青少年有關節能的重要性和加強他們對日常生活中減少碳排放的了解和實踐。勝出的隊伍可獲得獎金用以捐贈給一個提供青年服務的非牟利機構，比賽同時宣揚節能及關愛文化，極具環保和社會意義。

The aim of the competition is to educate the younger generation about the importance of energy saving and enhance their understanding and practice of reducing carbon emissions in their daily lives. The winning teams will be granted cash rewards for them to give out to youth services providing non-governmental organizations of their choice. This initiative carries both environmental and social values, as it can help to promote energy saving as well as a harmonious and caring culture.

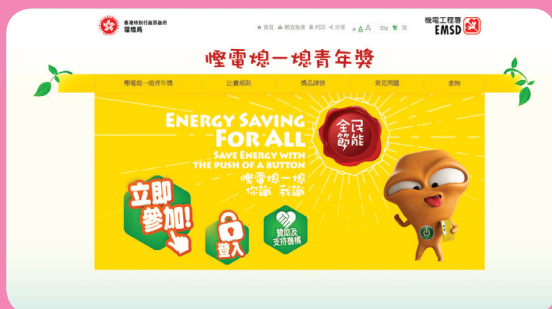
青年獎分為小學組、中學組和公開組，以10人1組進行比賽。25歲或以下年青人可組隊參加公開組。比賽已於2015年10月31日截止報名，共有超過250隊報名參賽。每一個隊員須透過網上問答比賽增強對節約能源的認知，繼而為其家庭或與參賽者有聯繫的機構參與節能比賽。其後，勝出隊伍有機會獲邀向評審委員會表述其在節能措施和推廣可再生能源方面的獨到見解，讓他們能透過學習、實踐和分享擴闊視野。

The Youth Energy Saving Award is divided into Primary School, Secondary School and Open Group Categories. Participants will form 10-member teams. The Open Group is for young people under the age of 25. The registration period ended on 31 October 2015. More than 250 teams have registered for the competition. Each team member must enrich his/her energy saving knowledge by participating in online quiz, followed by energy saving competition for his/her home or associated organization. Subsequently, selected teams will have the chance to be invited to present before the judge panel their insights on energy saving measures and promotion of renewable energy. The process will enable the participants to broaden their views through learning, practising and sharing.

首階段比賽於2016年2月結束後，次階段比賽隨即在2016年3月進行，比賽結果預計在同年5月公布。中學組和公開組的白金獎隊伍將會獲邀參與海外「低碳城市」學習團，小學組的白金獎隊伍也會參與本地節能環保學習營。有關比賽詳情，請參閱以下網頁：

The competition had its first stage completed in February 2016 and will proceed to the second stage in March 2016. The results are expected to be announced in May 2016. The Platinum Award winning teams from Secondary School Category and Open Category will be invited to join an overseas study mission on "Low Carbon City". For the Primary School Category, the Platinum Award winning team will join a local environmental and energy saving study camp. For more details about the competition, please visit the following webpage:

<https://yesa.emsd.gov.hk/>



慳電熄一熄比賽網頁
Webpage of Youth Energy Saving Award
<https://yesa.emsd.gov.hk>



海外「低碳城市」學習團
Overseas study mission on
"Low Carbon City"



每組以十個電力戶口
作慳電比賽
Each team uses
10 electricity accounts
for energy saving
competition

「新能源新世代太陽能車比賽」 New Energy New Generation Solar Car Competition

這比賽的目的是為了提升大專及中學學生對可再生能源及其在工程科技上應用的興趣，並促進公眾對可再生能源和能效的認識。香港院校在太陽能車的研發工作方面頗有成就，達至國際級水平。這個結合環保科技及創新的比賽，可提升公眾對善用可再生能源的興趣和認知。

This Competition is launched to promote the interests of undergraduates and secondary school students in renewable energy and its application in engineering and technology, and to raise the general public's understanding of renewable energy and its effectiveness. Hong Kong education institutions have accomplished outstanding performance and attained international standard in the research and development of solar car. The competition, which comprises the elements of environmental technology and innovation, will enhance the public's interests and knowledge in renewable energy applications.

比賽分大專院校及中學組，12隊包括八隊來自大專院校及四隊來自中學之隊伍，各自設計和製造太陽能車。比賽於2016年1月10日於香港科學院舉行，參賽隊伍競逐「最佳可再生能源轉換獎」、「最具能源效益設計獎」、「創新設計獎」、「團隊合作精神獎」和「整體表現獎」五個獎項。各隊伍在比賽期間所付出的努力獲得高度讚賞。參賽太陽能電動車的相片和比賽結果已上載至以下網頁：

http://www.energysaving.gov.hk/tc/events/yep_car.html

The competition is divided into Tertiary Education Category and Secondary Education Category. Twelve teams including eight teams from universities and four teams from secondary schools have each designed and constructed a solar car. The competition was held on 10 January 2016 in the Hong Kong Science & Technology Park and the teams competed for five awards, namely the Renewable Energy Capture and Conversion Efficiency Award, the Energy Efficiency Design Award, the Innovative Design Award, the Best Team Spirit Award and the Overall Award. The efforts made by all teams in the competition are highly appreciated. Photos of the participating solar cars and results of the competition have been uploaded onto the following website:

http://www.energysaving.gov.hk/en/events/yep_car.html



比賽花絮
Interesting
sidelights

「新能源新世代太陽能車比賽」參賽隊伍

Participating Teams of the New Energy New Generation Solar Car Competition

大專組 Tertiary Education Category

香港理工大學

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University



金鳥 Sunbird



蘇娜 Sunna

香港中文大學

The Chinese University of Hong Kong



The CUE

香港城市大學

The City University of Hong Kong



源晟 Morgen City



赤輪 Apollon

香港大學

The University of Hong Kong



Helios

香港科技大學

The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology



Sundial

逐日者
Sunstrider

中學組 Secondary Education Category

將軍澳香島中學

Heung To Secondary School (Tseung Kwan O)

太陽無限號
Solar Infinity

裘錦秋中學(元朗)

Ju Ching Chu Secondary School (Yuen Long)



錦霞 Kamha

聖公會三一堂中學

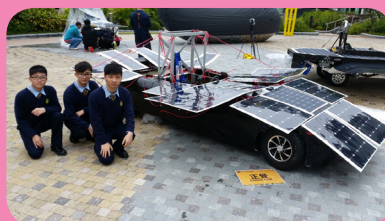
SKH Holy Trinity Church Secondary School



啟發 Inspiration

香海正覺蓮社佛教正覺中學

HHCKLA Buddhist Ching Kok Secondary School



正覺 Ching Kok

聯絡資料 Contact

任何人士如欲就本通訊提出意見或詢問，請與我們聯絡，資料如下：

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