

What is the fuel mix for electricity generation in Hong Kong?

In the overall fuel mix for electricity generation in Hong Kong, natural gas dominates the fuel mix in Hong Kong, in 2020 on set-out basis, at around 48%, followed by nuclear energy and renewable energy accounted for around 28% and coal for around 24%.

Does EMSD compile data on the use of energy in Hong Kong?

At EMSD, we compile data on the use of energy in Hong Kong and publish the publication "Hong Kong Energy End-use Data" which is available free to anyone. The publication covers energy consumption data of the different fuel types and the specific purposes for which they are consumed, e.g. air conditioning, lighting, cooking, etc.

Why do we need data about energy consumption in Hong Kong?

The data provides an understanding of the energy consumption patterns and usages, and arouses public interest and concern over the future development of energy in Hong Kong. Additionally, the information provides the Government with the basis to formulate and evaluate energy efficiency policies.

How much electricity does Hong Kong use?

Electricity usage based on industry in Hong Kong are 66% (commercial), 26% (residential), 6% (industrial) and 2% (transportation). Peak demand of electricity use was 9.942 GW. "Hong Kong Energy Statistics 2021 Annual Report" (PDF).

How can Hong Kong reduce energy consumption?

One way to generate those would be through the introduction of an opt-out system (also known as green default) for all businesses, homeowners and tenants in Hong Kong to offset their own electricity consumption through the purchase of renewable energy certificates (REC).

What are the main sources of electricity in Hong Kong?

The combustion of coal, natural gas and oil are the main sources of electricity in Hong Kong. The electricity sector contributes 60.4% of Hong Kong's total greenhouse gas emissions. There are two main providers of electricity in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong: Energy intensity: how much energy does it use per unit of GDP? Click to open interactive version. Energy is a large contributor to CO₂ - the burning of fossil fuels accounts for around three-quarters of global greenhouse gas emissions. So, reducing energy consumption can inevitably help to reduce emissions.

This article takes a closer look at the renewable energy landscape in Hong Kong: How is the expansion of renewables being supported today? What barriers exist and what possible solutions could accelerate the expansion?

OverviewEnergy sourcesRegulatory bodyCompaniesEducationSee alsoHong Kong meets all of its coal demand through imports. In 2021, 6.5 million tonnes of coal were imported. In recent years, Indonesia (81.9%) has become the largest supplier, followed by Russia (10.3%), Australia (5.3%) and Canada (2.4%). Most of the energy generated by coal in Hong Kong is for electricity generation. ...

Promoting energy efficiency and energy saving is one of the most critical means for Hong Kong, China to continuously reduce carbon emissions. Since 2012, we have been launching the Energy Saving Charter to encourage business and community organizations to save energy.

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In 2021, 178,301 TJ (49.528 TWh) of electricity was consumed, accounting for 51.8% of total energy consumption in Hong Kong. Electricity usage based on industry in Hong Kong are 66% (commercial), 26% (residential), 6% (industrial) and 2% (transportation). Peak demand of electricity use was 9.942 GW. [15]

In the overall fuel mix for electricity generation in Hong Kong, natural gas dominates the fuel mix in Hong Kong, in 2020 on set-out basis, at around 48%, followed by nuclear energy and renewable energy accounted for around 28% and coal for around 24% [2].

9 ????· Since opening its first espresso bar in Hong Kong in 2018, local coffee shop chain Coffeelin has been on a mission to enrich the city's coffee scene with a touch of Milanese-style café culture. Launched a few months ago its latest location, Coffeelin Central, expands on the brand's coffee-to-cocktails concept with a space that conjures the retro vibes of a Milanese ...

An energy end-use data set for Hong Kong from 2012 to 2022 is provided in this booklet "Hong Kong Energy End-use Data 2024",. The "energy end-use" refers to the amount of energy ...

The "Energy Saving Plan For Hong Kong's Built Environment 2015~2025+" issued by the Government sets the Hong Kong target by 2025 for reducing energy intensity by 40% with 2005 as the base year. According to the latest HKEEUD, Hong Kong's energy intensity has decreased by 32.8% from 2005 to 2018.

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Hong Kong seeks to achieve a low carbon future by investing in renewable energy solutions. With almost all its energy demand met by imported supply, primarily from Mainland China, developing Hong Kong's indigenous renewable energy from offshore wind offers the potential to meet the city's low carbon ambition and, at the same time, pursue energy ...

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The CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP; Chinese: 香港電燈有限公司) under the CLP Group was founded on 25 January 1901 as China Light & Power Company Syndicate in British Hong Kong. CLP's supply area includes Kowloon, New Territories and outlying islands except Lamma Island. CLP owns the following power stations in Hong Kong territory under a joint-venture ...

The residential electricity price in Hong Kong is HKD 0.000 per kWh or USD . These retail prices were collected in March 2024 and include the cost of power, distribution and transmission, and all taxes and fees. Compare Hong Kong with 150 other countries. Historical quarterly data, along with the latest update from September 2024 are available for download.

Hong Kong's total GDP was Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) 1965.1 billion in 2012, representing a 10.6-fold increase from HKD 185.3 billion in 1970 (both figures chained to 2011). During this period, nearly all the increase in GDP came from the expansion of the service sector in Hong Kong. Now, Hong Kong is an international finance centre,

The Hong Kong Government is clearly keen to facilitate the use of HPVs in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Government recently appointed the Environment Bureau to lead an inter-departmental working group review of implementation issues for hydrogen energy. Their first action may well be to amend the Gas Safety Regulations to include hydrogen, but let ...

Although topographical reasons make it unlikely that Hong Kong will be able to become completely self-sufficient in clean energy in the near future, a strong expansion of locally produced renewable energy is an important element in decarbonising the power sector, which is responsible for 70% of Hong Kong's greenhouse gas emissions and today ...

Hong Kong has no indigenous supply of nuclear energy and there is no nuclear power station in the territory. However, Hong Kong has imported electricity from Mainland China from the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant in Shenzhen, Guangdong since 1994.

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Hong Kong Total Energy Consumption. Total energy consumption per capita was 1.6 toe in 2022. Per capita electricity consumption is about 6.1 MWh. Total energy consumption decreased by 6% in 2022 to 11.7 Mtoe, after remaining stable in 2021 and declining by 8.5% in 2020. Previously, it had been fluctuating around 14 Mtoe since 2007.

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