

ECONOMY UPDATESHong Kong, China

"From the supply side to demand side, utilisation of clean energy and energy efficiency in realising energy transition"

The 62nd Meeting of APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency & Conservation and

APEC Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy 2024 Meeting

21-23 May 2024

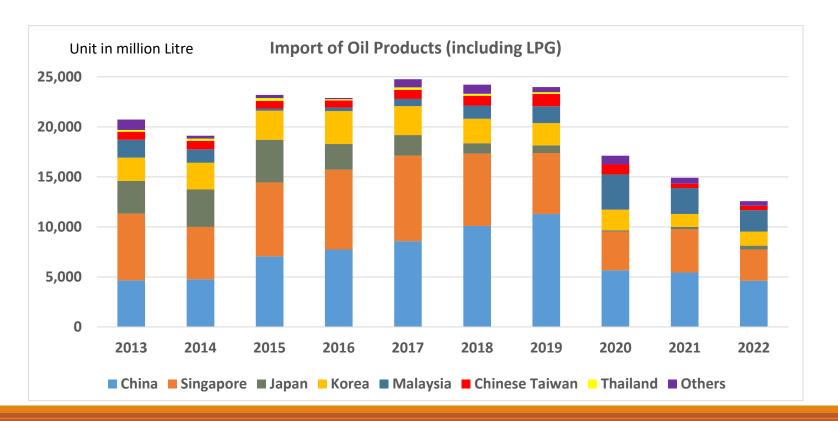






Highlights of Recent Changes in Demand on Oil and Gas in Hong Kong, China

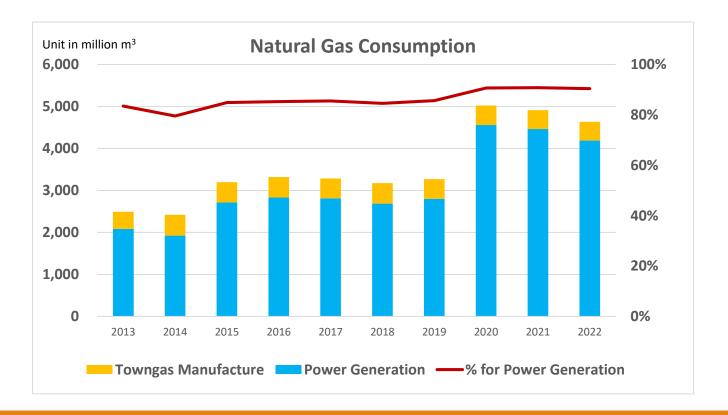
- Oil products are mostly imported from APEC members
- China, Singapore, Japan, Korea & Malaysia are major suppliers





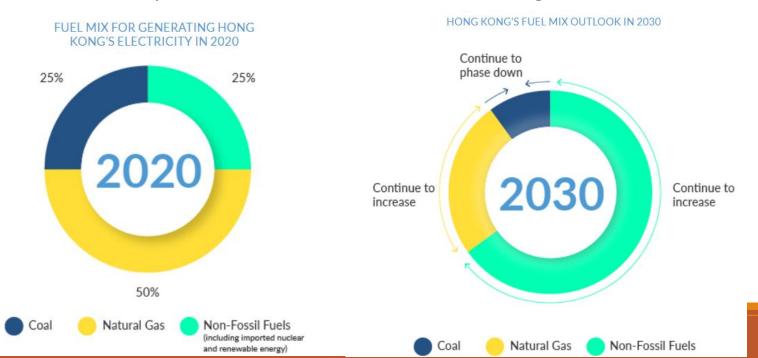
Highlights of Recent Changes in Demand on Oil and Gas in Hong Kong, China

- Natural Gas is imported from China via submarine gas pipelines
- Use for power generation and towngas manufacture





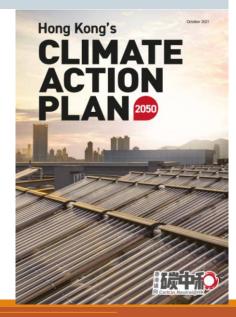
- Environmental targets for Hong Kong, China
 - Reduce total carbon emission by 50% by **2035** (as compared with 2005)
 - Carbon neutrality by 2050
- Electricity fuel mix increase in use natural gas





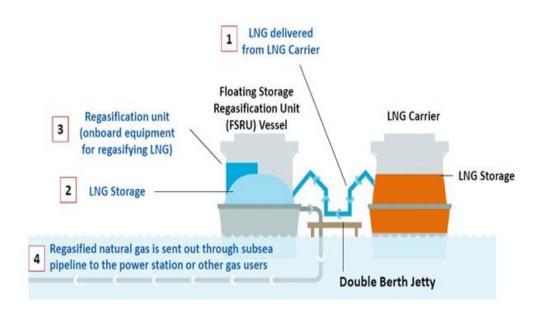








- Existing natural gas supply from China by submarine gas pipelines
- Offshore Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminal import facility Floating Storage and Regasification
 Unit (FSRU) commissioned in July 2023
- FSRU benefits: Gas supply diversity and security, cost competiveness and keep abreast of technological developments









World's largest **FSRU Storage Capacity of** 263,000 m³



- No natural reserve of natural gas
- Apart from importation, several landfill sites and biogas production plant in operation to supplement clean energy supply in Hong Kong, China



West New Territories Landfill (WENT)



Northeast New Territories Landfill (NENT)



South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill



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Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF)
Phase 1, **O.Park1**



Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF)
Phase 2, **O.Park 2**(commissioned in Q1 2024)



Hydrogen as Clean Fuel in Hong Kong, China





Trials projects
of hydrogen
fuel cell electric
double-deck
buses and
heavy vehicles





Legislative amendments

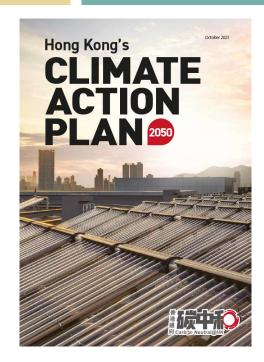


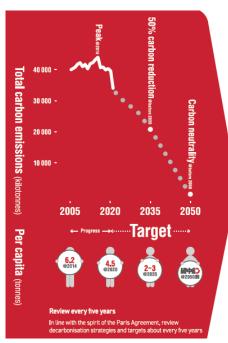


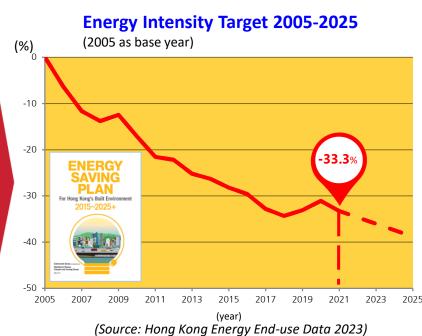


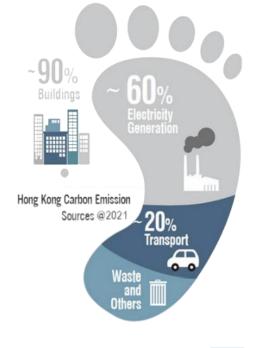
Utilisation of Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Enhancement











Renewable Energy (RE)

Target 2035 7.5 - 10% (increase to 15% subsequently)



Electricity Saving in Buildings

2035

Target

Electricity consumption (Compared with 2015) commercial Buildings 15-20%

(Reduce by 30-40% subsequently)

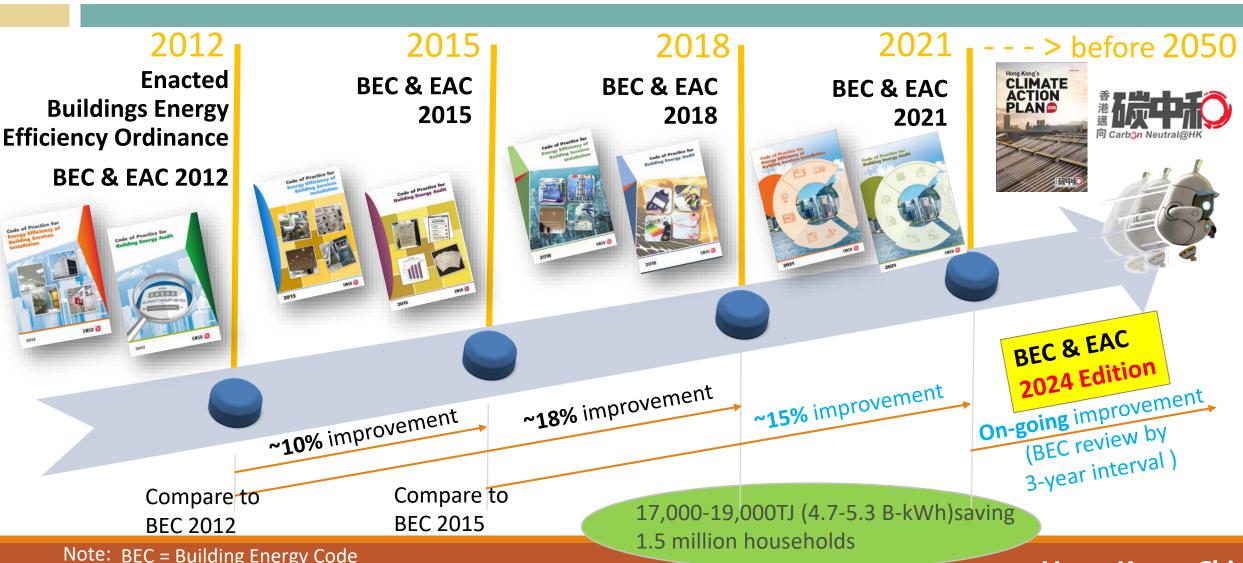
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS 10-15%

(Reduce by 20-30% subsequently)





Milestone of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance



Note: BEC = Building Energy Code EAC = Energy Audit Code

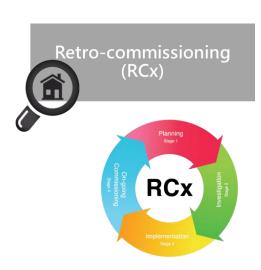
Retro-commissioning (RCx) for major government buildings



Existing buildings are often...



- Equipped with aging equipment
- Outdated building services system control
- High energy consumption
- unsatisfactory performance of systems





Conduct RCx in suitable major government buildings









Wireless data collection of room condition







Smart Sensors

Workstation















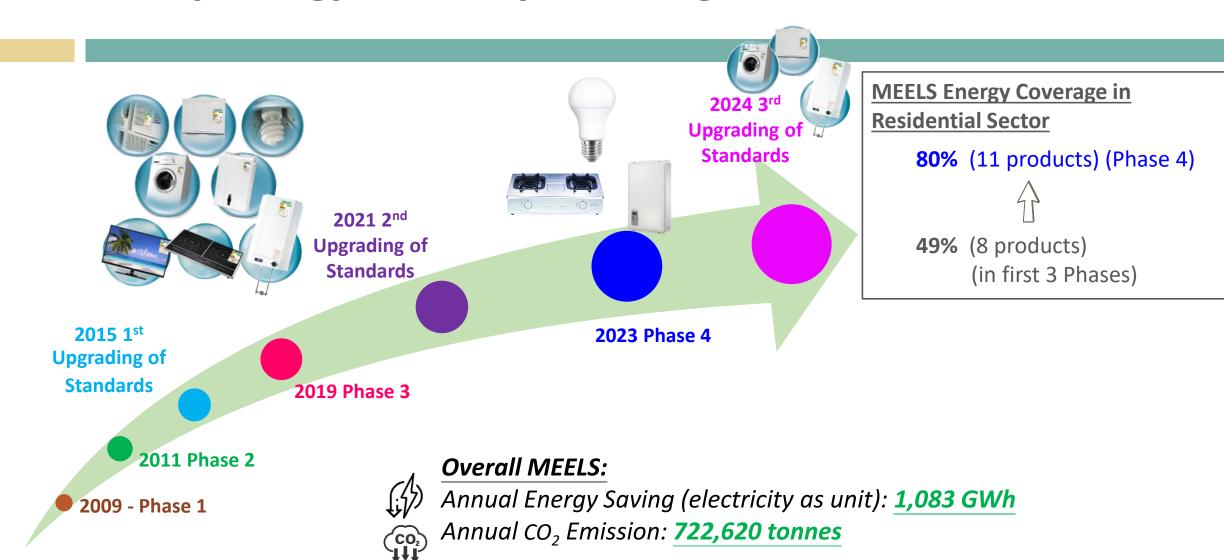
Capacity Building Training on Retro-commissioning





Development of the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS)





Green Tech Fund (GTF)



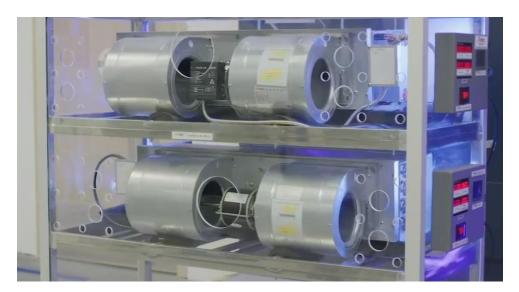




Examples of I&T Projects for Accelerating EE&C



Immersion Cooling System for servers in Data Centre



Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor (PMSM) application



High Efficacy LED Lighting



