



香港近90%的用電來自建築物,逾60%的碳排放來自建築物耗能相關的電力生產。香港要逐步增加使用零碳能源發電,需要投入大量資本和資源,所以提升建築物能源效益可以有助減少能源轉型的成本。

Nearly 90% of Hong Kong's total electricity consumption comes from buildings, and over 60% of our carbon emissions is attributable to generating electricity for our buildings. Hong Kong will gradually reduce the use of fossil fuel and expedite the use of clean zero—carbon energy. Achieving net—zero electricity generation requires enormous amount of capital and resources. Therefore, enhancing energy efficiency of buildings can help lower the cost of adopting new zero—carbon energy.

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香港是國際金融和商業中心,市民日常活動大部分都在建築物內進行,使用空調、電梯、照明和各種電器會消耗大量能源。透過結合規管和宣傳教育推動節約能源措施,可以減少建築物的整體用電量。因此,政府於 2012 年全面實施《建築物能源效益條例》,以全面提升香港整體建築物的能源效益。

Being an international financial and commercial centre, the majority of Hong Kong citizens' daily activities take place in buildings. The resulting use of air—conditioners, lifts, lighting and various electrical appliances consumes a large amount of energy. Through regulation as well as promotion and public education in energy saving, we can reduce the overall electricity consumption of buildings. Thus, the government fully implemented the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (BEEO) in 2012 to enhance the overall energy efficiency of buildings in Hong Kong.

EVERYTHING EVERYWHERE ALL FOR BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

在2050年之前實現碳中和極具挑戰性,政府將會不斷檢討建築物能源效益標準和繼續推動多方協作,期望可以帶來創新和突破。 我們呼籲社會各界與政府攜手共建綠色香港,一起邁向碳中和。

Achieving carbon neutrality before 2050 is extremely challenging. We will enhance the BEEO, continuously review the energy efficiency standards of buildings and proceed with the promotion of collaboration to bring innovations

and breakthroughs. We call on all sectors of the society to join hands with the Government to build a green Hong Kong and strive towards carbon neutrality.









