

President  
Ronald S. Chin  
BSc, CEng, FHKAEE

香港九龍油麻地上海街 473-475 號上海中心 16 樓  
電話: 2890 2622 傳真: 2890 2653 網址: www.hkaee.org

16/F, Shanghai Centre, 473-475 Shanghai Street, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, HK  
Tel: (852) 2890 2622 Fax: (852) 2890 2653 Website: www.hkaee.org

Immediate Past President  
Roger S.H. Lai  
SBS, MSc(Eng), MTech  
RPE, CEng, FHKAEE

## **Hong Kong Association of Energy Engineers' Comments on Various types of Power Generation**

### **1. HKAEE's statement on power generation**

***HKAEE support safe, efficient and economic power generation with due regard to the avoidance from environmental degradation and, where avoidance is impracticable, incorporates the best affordable mitigation measures.***

### **2. Qualitative Considerations on various types of power generation**

HKAEE generally adopt the following qualitative characteristics in the three major fundamental areas of Sustainable Development of power generation:-

- A. Economical – Utilize proven, best practicable and economical design, construction and long term safe operation;
- B. Environmental - Generate least degradation to the environment during construction and least hazard to the environment during long term operation;
- C. Social-political – Fulfill societal needs for electricity adequately and securely in long term operation and promote well-being and sense of energy security for the general public.

### **3. Overall comments**

HKAEE consider that, as far as power generation fuel mix is concerned, coal fired plants are not an option and that renewable energy plants should be built as extensive and as far as practicable, however, owing to the tight time-table envisaged in the proposed Action Agenda and the envisaged practical limits in scale of renewable plants; the practicable way would be to replace obsolete coal fired plants by the natural gas plants (to the limit of the security of natural gas supply in the long term) and then only after fully examined the best available nuclear plant technology, their plant locations and their future operation, nuclear plants would then be built to supplement the future electricity requirements.

HKAEE feel that more ambitious targets should now be promulgated in building energy efficiency since technologies and standards are already in place today to reduce this by 30% to 50% over those standards in 2005 particularly for new buildings and major retrofits. Equally there is a lot of room to reduce the OTTV prescribed values by more than 30% even today.

Prepared by HKAEE  
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Conson K.H. Yu  
BSc (Hons), MSc  
FHKAEE

Shelley W.W. Zhou  
PhD, MHKIE, MHKAEE