

Hong Kong Energy Statistics Annual Report

Presenting statistics on different forms of energy, including oil products, coal products, electricity, and gas.

2025 Edition

Release Date:

29 April, 2026

Previous Issue:

2024 Edition

All Issues

Table of Contents

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Overall Energy Balance | 4. Electricity | 7. Further Information |
| 2. Oil Products | 5. Gas | 8. Explanatory Notes |
| 3. Coal Products | 6. Detailed Statistics | 9. Enquiries |

1. Overall Energy Balance

- Between 2015 and 2025, the primary energy requirements (PER) decreased by 18.2% to 481 petajoules. On a per capita basis, PER decreased at an annual rate of 2.3% to 64.2 gigajoules during this period.
- Between 2015 and 2025, the final energy requirements (FER) decreased by 8.1% to 292 petajoules. On a per capita basis, FER decreased at an annual rate of 1.1% to 39.0 gigajoules during this period.
- In 2025, the input of coal products and oil products for electricity generation amounted to 305 petajoules, accounting for about 63.3% of PER.

Table 1.1 : Overall Energy Balance

Year			2015					2025				
Type of products			Total	Coal products	Oil products	Electricity	Gas	Total	Coal products	Oil products	Electricity	Gas
Primary energy requirements (1)	Terajoule	Type of energy requirement										
		Total	588 462 r	280 444	270 019 r	37 999	0	481 365	105 121	329 169	47 075	0
		Indigenous production	2 736	0	2 736	0	0	6 955	0	5 532	1 422	0
		Imports	1 303 373	295 089	966 012	42 272	0	1 043 960	111 842	886 464	45 653	0
		Exports (2)	-33 637	-10	-29 354	-4 273	0	-1 676	-7	-1 669	0	0
		Bunker	-624 747	0	-624 747	0	0	-559 171	0	-559 171	0	0
		Supply from stock	-59 262	-14 634	-44 628	0	0	-8 702	-6 715	-1 988	0	0
Per capita consumption of primary energy requirements	Megajoule	Total	80 707 r	-	-	-	-	64 191	-	-	-	-
Final energy requirements (3)	Terajoule	Total	318 387 r	148	131 562 r	158 274	28 403	292 451	76	99 080	166 114	27 181
		Gas manufacture	-3 391	0	-31 794	0	28 403	-3 381	0	-30 562	0	27 181
		Electricity generation	-250 244	-280 297	-106 663	136 716	0	-173 595	-105 045	-199 527	130 978	0
		Industry own use and loss	-16 441	0	0	-16 441	0	-11 939	0	0	-11 939	0
Per capita consumption of final energy requirements	Megajoule	Total	43 667 r	-	-	-	-	38 999	-	-	-	-
Estimated mid-year population	Number ('000)	Total	7 291 r	-	-	-	-	7 499	-	-	-	-

1 "Primary energy requirements" (PER) refers to the overall energy consumption within a geographic territory. It represents the total supply of energy available to the territory, which supports all the requirements for energy transformation and final consumption in that territory.

2 Including re-exports.

3 "Final energy requirements" (FER) refers to the amount of energy consumed by final users for all energy purposes such as heating, cooking and driving machinery. It differs from PER in that the latter includes all energy used or lost in the energy transformation and distribution processes.

r Revised figure

- Not applicable

2. Oil Products

- Comparing 2025 with 2024, the quantity of net imports for aviation gasoline and kerosene increased by 6.4% to 7.7 gigalitres.
- Motor gasoline (unleaded petrol) decreased by 12.6% to 0.4 gigalitres.
- Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha increased by 0.3% to 4.0 gigalitres.
- Fuel oil increased by 7.2% to 6.2 gigalitres.
- Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) decreased by 9.3% to 273 kilotonnes.
- Natural gas decreased by 2.3% to 4 016 kilotonnes.

Table 2.1 : Quantity of Net Imports of Oil Products

	Quantity of net imports					
	Kilolitres				Tonnes	
Type of oil products	Aviation gasoline and kerosene	Motor gasoline (unleaded petrol)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	Fuel oil	Liquefied petroleum gas	Natural gas
Year						
2023	5 676 117	538 482	3 861 323	5 495 384	287 394	3 782 483
2024	7 210 577	409 135	3 954 961	5 773 755	300 770	4 112 503
2025	7 672 789	357 380	3 967 916	6 192 148	272 851	4 015 895

- In 2025, Chinese Mainland was the major supplier for import of aviation gasoline and kerosene (96.4% of total quantity), motor gasoline (unleaded petrol) (100% of total quantity), gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (36.5% of total quantity), LPG (84.1% of total quantity), and natural gas (73.7% of total quantity).
- Singapore was the major supplier for import of fuel oil (58.7% of total quantity).

Table 2.2 : Quantity of Imports of Oil Products by Supplier

		Quantity of imports					
		Kilolitres				Tonnes	
Type of oil products		Aviation gasoline and kerosene	Motor gasoline (unleaded petrol)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	Fuel oil	Liquefied petroleum gas	Natural gas
Year	Countries / Territories						
2025	Chinese Mainland	7 399 682	362 688	1 454 216	79 108	229 624	2 957 867
	Singapore	69	0	220	3 646 523	1 792	0
	Malaysia	0	0	106 416	2 122 203	41 410	0
	Korea	182 791	0	1 242 745	37 351	158	0
	Taiwan	0	0	615 277	42 169	15	0
	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	578 477
	Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	479 551
	Japan	90 252	0	299 073	52 523	0	0
	Thailand	0	0	18 820	234 851	0	0
	Others	0	0	247 289	0	65	0
	Total	7 672 794	362 688	3 984 056	6 214 728	273 064	4 015 895

Table 2.3 : Quantity of Re-exports of Oil Products by Destination

		Quantity of re-exports					
		Kilolitres				Tonnes	
Type of oil products		Aviation gasoline and kerosene	Motor gasoline (unleaded petrol)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	Fuel oil	Liquefied petroleum gas	Natural gas
Year	Countries / Territories						
2025	Macao	0	5 308	13 728	4 802	0	0
	Chinese Mainland	0	0	2 352	17 670	0	0
	Vietnam	0	0	0	0	174	0
	Others	5	0	60	108	39	0
	Total	5	5 308	16 140	22 580	213	0

3. Coal Products

- Comparing 2025 with 2024, the quantity of net imports for steam coal and other coal decreased by 11.2% to 4 238 kilotonnes.
- Wood charcoal decreased by 7.7% to 2 540 tonnes.
- Anthracite decreased by 97.2% to 40 tonnes.

Table 3.1 : Quantity of Net Imports of Coal Products

		Quantity of net imports		
		Tonnes		
Type of coal products		Steam coal and other coal	Wood charcoal	Anthracite
Year				
2023		5 883 346	3 012	385
2024		4 769 999	2 753	1 408
2025		4 238 144	2 540	40

- In 2025, Indonesia was the major supplier for import of steam coal and other coal (75.9% of total quantity).
- Vietnam was the major supplier for import of wood charcoal (46.2% of total quantity), and anthracite (93.0% of total quantity).

Table 3.2 : Quantity of Imports of Coal Products by Supplier

		Quantity of imports		
		Tonnes		
Type of coal products		Steam coal and other coal	Wood charcoal	Anthracite
Year	Countries / Territories			
2025	Indonesia	3 216 144	43	0
	Canada	937 230	0	0
	Australia	82 500	0	0
	Netherlands	1 556	0	0
	Vietnam	0	1 276	40
	Thailand	0	883	0
	Malaysia	0	400	0
	Estonia	367	0	0
	Germany	224	0	0
	Others	129	156	3
	Total	4 238 150	2 759	43

Table 3.3 : Quantity of Re-exports of Coal Products by Destination

		Quantity of re-exports		
		Tonnes		
Type of coal products		Steam coal and other coal	Wood charcoal	Anthracite
Year	Countries / Territories			
2025	Macao	6	201	0
	Japan	0	15	0
	Others	0	2	3
	Total	6	219	3

4. Electricity

- Comparing 2025 with 2024, the total local consumption of electricity decreased by 1.3% to 164 petajoules. The revenue of local sales of electricity decreased by 1.2% to \$66.1 billion.
- In 2025, the shares of total local consumption of electricity were 66.2% for commercial users, 27.0% for domestic users, 6.6% for industrial users, and 0.1% for street lighting.

Chart 4.1 : Local Consumption of Electricity by Type of Users

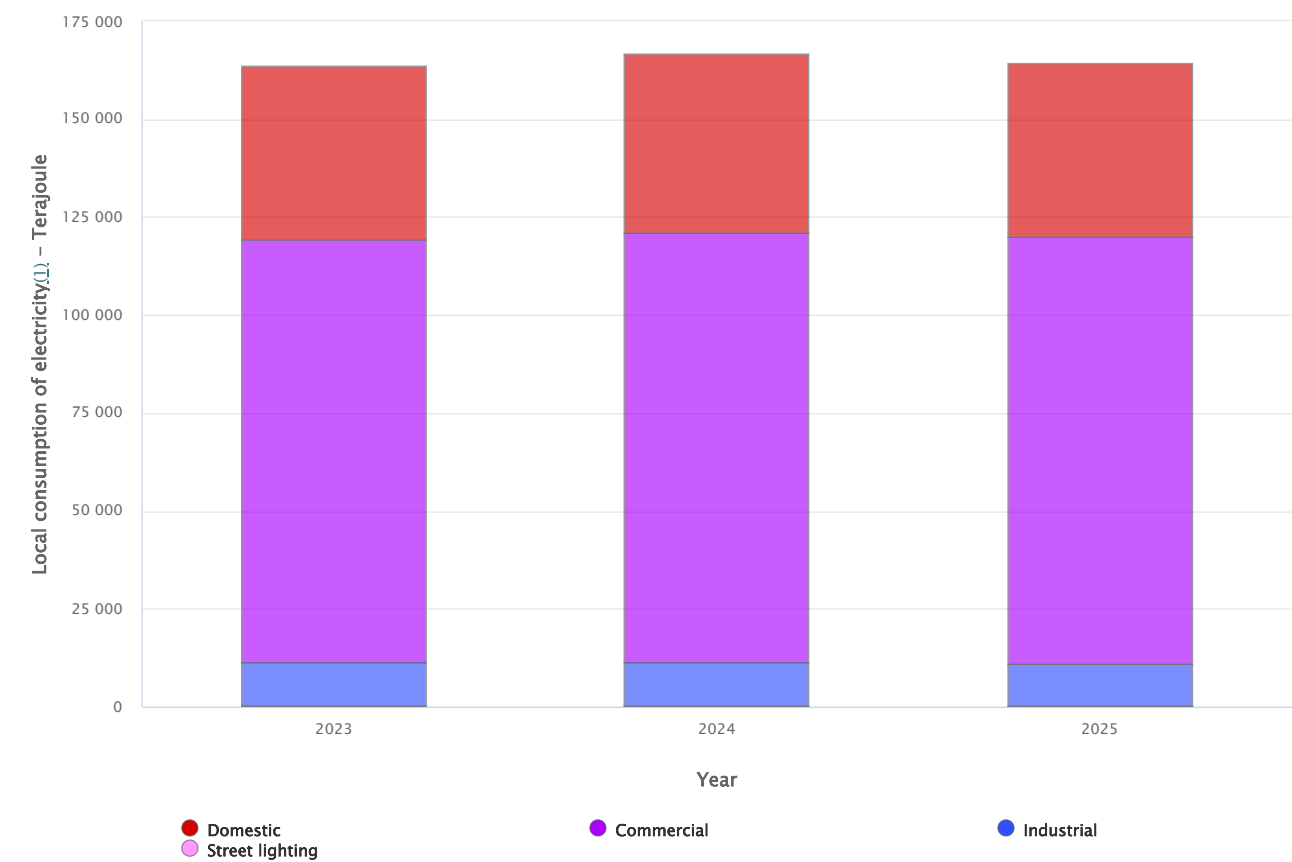


Table 4.1 : Local Consumption of Electricity by Type of Users and Revenue from Local Sales

	Local consumption of electricity (1)									Revenue of local sales of electricity
	TeraJoule					% share				HK\$ million
Type of users	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Street lighting	Total	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Street lighting	Total
Year										
2023	44 326	107 847	11 126	259	163 558	27.1	65.9	6.8	0.2	71,829
2024	45 557	109 552	11 239	243	166 591	27.3	65.8	6.7	0.1	66,975
2025	44 471	108 849	10 886	227	164 433	27.0	66.2	6.6	0.1	66,142

1 "Local Consumption of Electricity" excludes industry own use and losses, i.e. consumption of energy by power companies and energy losses in electricity transformation and distribution, and exports of electricity to the mainland of China.

5. Gas

- Comparing 2025 with 2024, the total local consumption of gas increased by 0.1% to 27 181 terajoules. The revenue of local sales of gas increased by 3.3% to \$8.5 billion.
- In 2025, the shares of total local consumption of gas were 54.4% for domestic users, 39.9% for commercial users, and 5.7% for industrial users.

Chart 5.1 : Local Consumption of Gas by Type of Users

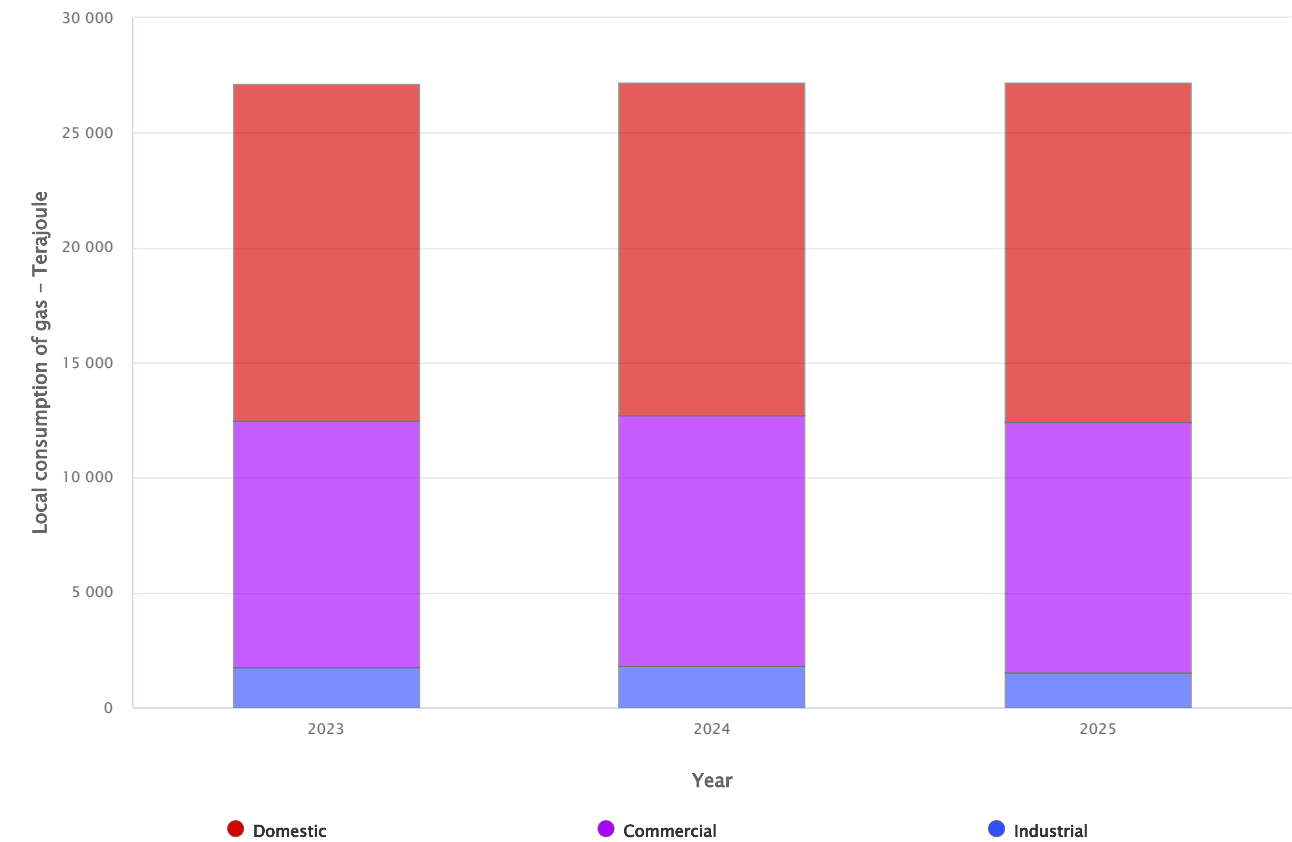


Table 5.1 : Local Consumption of Gas by Type of Users and Revenue from Local Sales

	Local consumption of gas							Revenue of local sales of gas
	Terajoule				% share			HK\$ million
Type of users	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total
Year								
2023	14 648	10 735	1 743	27 125	54.0	39.6	6.4	8,100
2024	14 437	10 889	1 834	27 159	53.2	40.1	6.8	8,183
2025	14 783	10 854	1 544	27 181	54.4	39.9	5.7	8,452

Table 6.1 : Unit Values of Imports of Oil Products and Coal Products

	Unit values of imports							
	HK\$/litre				HK\$/kg		HK\$/tonne	
Type of products	Aviation gasoline and kerosene	Motor gasoline (unleaded petrol)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	Fuel oil	Liquefied petroleum gas	Natural gas	Steam coal and other coal	Wood charcoal
Year								
2023	5.17	5.34	5.17	4.21	5.34	4.74	1,074	6,854
2024	4.71	4.97	4.70	4.19	5.77	4.51	802	4,937
2025	4.30	4.35	4.37	3.59	5.25	4.16	656	5,184

The unit values of imports of anthracite are not presented in the above table, as the quantity of imports of these products was relatively small.

Table 6.2 : Storage Capacity and Tank Stock of Oil Products

Year			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Type of oil products								
Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene	Storage capacity	Kilolitres	484 000	484 000	484 000	484 000	484 000	484 000
	Tank stock	Kilolitres	270 170	223 124	181 455	237 999	340 290	227 132
	Percentage of tank utilisation	(%)	55.8	46.1	37.5	49.2	70.3	46.9
	Days-offtake of tank stock (1)	Days	29	25	16	13	16	10
Unleaded motor gasoline	Storage capacity	Kilolitres	101 696	104 096	104 096	104 096	99 646	107 096
	Tank stock	Kilolitres	55 844	69 934	71 532	62 473	65 599	60 107
	Percentage of tank utilisation	(%)	54.9	67.2	68.7	60.0	65.8	56.1
	Days-offtake of tank stock (1)	Days	36	45	49	52	61	71
Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	Storage capacity	Kilolitres	702 052	687 884	687 884	675 737	647 863	625 610
	Tank stock	Kilolitres	444 277	336 690	289 962	302 824	338 992	302 057
	Percentage of tank utilisation	(%)	63.3	48.9	42.2	44.8	52.3	48.3
	Days-offtake of tank stock (1)	Days	34	26	35	27	34	25
Fuel oil	Storage capacity	Kilolitres	601 361	554 588	554 588	566 735	566 735	566 735
	Tank stock	Kilolitres	287 972	244 343	237 099	229 831	249 399	133 587
	Percentage of tank utilisation	(%)	47.9	44.1	42.8	40.6	44.0	23.6
	Days-offtake of tank stock (1)	Days	19	16	16	13	14	7
Liquefied petroleum gas	Storage capacity	Tonnes	15 848	14 409	14 409	14 409	12 407	12 407
	Tank stock	Tonnes	7 581	8 183	5 464	7 112	8 834	4 654
	Percentage of tank utilisation	(%)	47.8	56.8	37.9	49.4	71.2	37.5
	Days-offtake of tank stock (1)	Days	9	11	8	10	12	7

The figures refer to the position as of end of the year.

Kerosene is not presented in the above table. According to the data supplied by the leading petroleum companies in Hong Kong, no large-scale tank has been used for the storage of kerosene since Q3 2025.

1 Days-offtake = Tank stock as at the end of the specified period ÷ (Actual sales in the month that follows ÷ Number of days in the month that follows).

Table 6.3 : Sales of Oil Products by Type of Users

		Sales of oil products					
		Kilolitres					Tonnes
Type of oil products		Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene	Unleaded motor gasoline	Kerosene	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	Fuel oil	Liquefied petroleum gas (1)
Year	Type of sales						
2025	Sales for local consumption	11 310	366 857	1 301	2 555 097	0	255 715
	By electricity and gas companies	0	0	0	424 071	0	53 595
	By domestic, commercial and industrial users	11 310	364 383	1 301	2 126 634	0	202 120
	By Government and other users	0	2 474	0	4 392	0	0
	Other sales (2)	7 866 934	0	0	1 293 848	6 191 310	0
	Non-local sales	0	0	0	107 842	0	0
	Ship stores	0	0	0	1 186 006	6 191 310	0
	Aircraft stores	7 866 934	0	0	0	0	0
	Overall Sales	7 878 244	366 857	1 301	3 848 945	6 191 310	255 715

1 The consumption of LPG by motor vehicles is included. The quantity of consumption of auto LPG in 2025 was 125 679 tonnes.

2 "Ship stores" and "Aircraft stores" under "Other sales" include consumption of oil products by ships and aircrafts commuting between Hong Kong and other places. Consumption of oil products by helicopters and cross-harbour ferries in Hong Kong is included under "Sales for local consumption".

Table 6.4 : Electricity Production, Imports, Exports, and Consumption

	Electricity generated at local plants	Imports of electricity from Chinese Mainland	Industry own use and losses (1)	Exports of electricity to Chinese Mainland	Local consumption of electricity (2)
	Terajoule	Terajoule	Terajoule	Terajoule	Terajoule
Year					
2023	135 085	41 735	13 262	0	163 558
2024	138 675	40 915	12 999	0	166 591
2025	130 719	45 653	11 939	0	164 433

1 "Industry Own Use and Losses" includes (a) consumption of energy by power companies and (b) energy losses in electricity transformation and distribution.

2 "Local Consumption of Electricity" excludes industry own use and losses, i.e. consumption of energy by power companies and energy losses in electricity transformation and distribution, and exports of electricity to the mainland of China.

Table 6.5 : Generating Capacity and Peak Demand of Electricity and Gas

Type of products	Electricity			Gas				
	Maximum installed generating capacity (1)	Peak demand (2)	Production (3)	Maximum installed generating capacity (1)	Peak demand (2)	Production (3)	Plant factor (4)	Load factor (5)
	Megawatt	Megawatt	Terajoule	Terajoule per day	Terajoule per day	Terajoule	(%)	(%)
Year								
2023	13 050	9 721	176 820	221.4	111.5	27 125	33.6	66.6
2024	12 369	9 591	179 590	221.4	111.1	27 159	33.5	66.8
2025	12 341	9 645	176 372	221.4	107.7	27 181	33.6	69.1

1 For Electricity: Refers to the average of the daily maxima during the year.

For Gas: Refers to the maximum installed generating capacity, as of end of year.

2 Electricity companies' peak demands in a year do not necessarily occur at the same time. As a broad indicator, the aggregate peak demand is taken to be the arithmetic sum of individual peak demands of the two electricity companies. As for gas company, peak demand in a year refers to the figure of the day with peak demand.

3 Electricity and gas production includes electricity and gas imported from Chinese Mainland (if any).

4 Plant factor = "Annual production for the year (measured in terajoule)" ÷ "Installed capacity (measured in terajoule) per day × 365 (or 366)" × 100%

5 Load factor = "Annual production for the year (measured in terajoule)" ÷ "Peak demand within the year (measured in terajoule) per day × 365 (or 366)" × 100%

7. Further Information

For the latest and more detailed statistics on the Hong Kong Energy, please refer to the [Energy](#) subject page where you may customise the following tables to fit your needs:

- [Table 915-91001: Overall energy balance](#)
- [Table 915-91101: Value of net imports of oil products and coal products](#)
- [Table 915-91102: Quantity of net imports of oil products and coal products](#)
- [Table 915-91103: Unit values of imports of oil products and coal products](#)
- [Table 915-91104: Monthly statistics on quantity of net imports and unit values of imports of selected oil products and coal products](#)
- [Table 915-91105: Storage capacity and tank stock of oil products](#)
- [Table 915-91106: Sales of oil products by type of users](#)
- [Table 915-91107: Annual quantity of imports of oil products by supplier](#)
- [Table 915-91108: Annual quantity of imports of coal products by supplier](#)
- [Table 915-91109: Annual quantity of re-exports of oil products by destination](#)
- [Table 915-91110: Annual quantity of re-exports of coal products by destination](#)
- [Table 915-91201: Monthly statistics on consumption of electricity and gas by type of users](#)
- [Table 915-91202: Local consumption of electricity and gas by type of users and sales revenue from locally sold](#)
- [Table 915-91203: Electricity production, imports, exports, and consumption](#)
- [Table 915-91204: Generating capacity and peak demand of electricity and gas](#)

General tariff in respect of electricity and gas are presented in Appendix.

Appendix: [General tariff for electricity and gas 2024-2025.pdf](#)

8. Explanatory Notes

Introduction

Background

Hong Kong derives its energy almost entirely from external supplies. Energy is mainly imported directly (as in the case of oil products and coal products), or produced (as in the case of electricity and gas) through some intermediate transformation processes using imported fuel inputs.

Hong Kong also has very small scale wind power generation as from early 2006. In addition, landfill gas has been utilised as the fuel for gas production as from 2007. Biodiesel is also included in oil products as from 2010.

Units of measurement

1 petajoule	=	10 ¹⁵ joules
1 terajoule	=	10 ¹² joules
1 gigajoule	=	10 ⁹ joules
1 megajoule	=	10 ⁶ joules
1 megawatt	=	10 ⁶ watts
1 giga litre	=	10 ⁹ litres
1 kilotonne	=	10 ³ tonnes
1 kWh	=	3.6 megajoules

Data sources

Statistics in tables 2.1-3.3 and 6.1 are compiled based on Hong Kong external trade statistics. Net import statistics are derived by subtracting re-export statistics from the corresponding import statistics.

Statistics in tables 6.2-6.3 are compiled by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department based on monthly returns submitted by the leading petroleum companies in Hong Kong.

Statistics in tables 4.1-5.1 and 6.4-6.5 as well as information contained in the Appendix are supplied by The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited; CLP Power Hong Kong Limited; and The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited.

Statistics in table 1.1 are compiled by collating the data from other tables.

Rounding of figures

Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Terms and definition

Primary energy requirements (PER)

It refers to the overall energy consumption within a geographic territory. It represents the total supply of energy available to the territory, which supports all the requirements for energy transformation and final consumption in that territory. In general, PER of a territory includes both its indigenous energy sources and imported energy commodities consumed within the territory. In the case of Hong Kong, it is calculated from indigenous energy and net imports of coal and oil products as well as electricity, net of bunkers' usage and after adjustment for changes in supply from stock. In 2006 or before, the amount of indigenous renewable energy was minimal.

Final energy requirements (FER)

It refers to the amount of energy consumed by final users for all energy purposes such as heating, cooking and driving machinery. It differs from PER in that the latter includes all energy used or lost in the energy transformation and distribution processes.

9. Enquiries

Industrial Production Statistics Section,
Census and Statistics Department
Tel. : (852) 3903 7246
Email : energy@censtatd.gov.hk