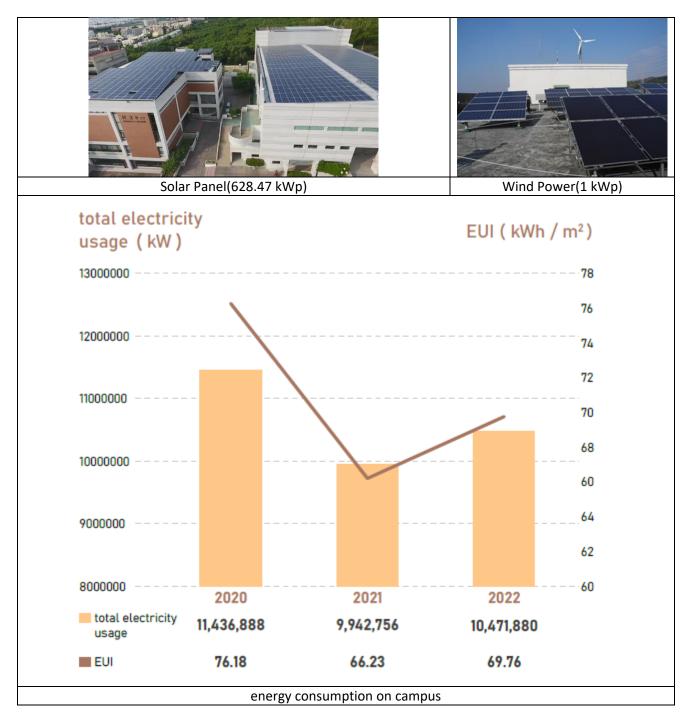




## HungKuang University and The Sustainable Development Goals

## SDGs 13. Climate Action [13.2] Low-carbon energy use [13.2.1] Low carbon energy tracking



## **Description:**

## **Energy management**

The total energy consumption on campus was 35,113GJ in 2022. The energy intensity was 69.76 EUI (energy consumption intensity of buildings), and it was 65.86 in 2021. To strengthen the teaching quality and





equipment, the university was still actively committed to power consumption control despite the continuous increase in research space and equipment. The electricity consumption records in the past 3 years were as shown in the table below, which in 2022 would increase by 5% compared with 2021 (as shown in the table on the right). The increase was mainly due to the opening of the Q-building dormitory and the COVID-19 and the influence of opening windows and doors.

Years	2020		2021		2022	
Energy category	Consumption (GJ)	Percentage (%)	Consumption (GJ)	Percentage (%)	Consumption (GJ)	Percentage (%)
Primary energy (GJ)	216.4	0.5	415	1.1	402	1
Energy derived (GJ)	41,172.8	92.5	35,794	91.1	37,699	91.7
Renewable energy (GJ)	-3,133.7	7	-3,095	7.9	-2,988	7.3
Total energy consumption (GJ)	38,255.5	100	33,114	100	35,113	100

- Primary energy was gasoline (conversion factors 0.0019~GJ/L) diesel (conversion factors 0.002~GJ/L) natural gas (NG) (conversion factors 0.0022~GJ/L) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (conversion factors 0.0016~GJ/L).
- Purchased energy derived (conversion factors 0.0036 GJ/KWh).
- Solar powered renewable energy (electricity sold)
- \*Heating conversion factors source: Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, energy balance 110-05-14 updated)