

## 立法會參考資料摘要

### 二零二四至二八年發展計劃和 二零二四年電費檢討

#### 《管制計劃協議》二零二三年中期檢討

#### 引言

在二零二三年十一月二十八日的會議上，行政會議建議，行政長官指令批准兩間電力公司(即中華電力有限公司(中華電力)和青山發電有限公司(青電)(以下統稱「中電」)，以及香港電燈有限公司(「港燈」)(中電及港燈以下統稱「兩電」))，根據各自的《管制計劃協議》(《管制協議》)而提出的二零二四至二八年發展計劃(新發展計劃)，包括新發展計劃期內預測基本電費率，和二零二四年電費檢討。行政會議亦備悉政府在二零二三年就管制協議進行中期檢討(「二零二三年中期檢討」)的結果。

#### 二零二四至二八年發展計劃和二零二四年電費檢討

#### 理據

2. 中電和港燈的現行發展計劃由行政會議在二零一八年七月批准，並將於二零二三年十二月三十一日屆滿。根據管制協議，中電和港燈已提交新發展計劃，而有關的新發展計劃期會與其各自的現行發展計劃的屆滿期配合。每個新發展計劃載述在新發展計劃期內的多項資料，包括有關電力公司的電力需求預測、建議資本項目和每年的預測基本電費率。

3. 我們考慮新發展計劃的建議時，已顧及這些建議必須有助於實現政府的四個整體能源政策目標，即供電的安全及可靠性、價格合理和環保。在獨立能源顧問的協助下，我們已審視新發展計劃中的財務及技術資料，以期只接納在滿足香港實際需求方面被認為絕對有必要的資本項目建議，並避免過大、過早或不必要的投資。

## 要點及評估

4. 在獨立能源顧問的協助下，我們審視了兩電在新發展計劃內的最高電力需求量和電力需求預測。我們評估的結論是這些可能導致有需要新增發電容量和增加內地輸入電量以確保供電可靠性，以及影響電費推算結果的預測是合理的。

5. 此外，在獨立能源顧問的協助下，我們嚴格審核兩電所建議資本項目的需要性、時間性和預算。兩電新發展計劃的總資本開支估算均低於各自現行發展計劃的估算水平<sup>1</sup>，主要由於發電項目投資減少，當中部分因輸配電系統投資增加而有所抵銷。經過在現行發展計劃務求以較潔淨能源取代燃煤發電而作出的重大投資後，發電投資將會減少，加上我們目前正尋求輸入潔淨電力的來源，有需要控制在本地發電方面作進一步投資。對輸配電系統的投資增加，以維持可靠供電和滿足本港電力需求，這方面對中電來說尤其重要，因為需要配合北部都會區和新發展區的發展。在考慮到獨立能源顧問的建議下，我們對項目的合理性進行評估。我們將會根據實際電力需求增長，藉著管制協議的年度核數檢討和電費檢討，監察和調整這些核准資本項目。

### I. 電力需求及售電量預測

6. 中電預期在二零二四至二零二八年間的本地最高電力需求量及本地售電量均分別平均每年增長 0.3% 及 0.9%。港燈則預測，由於全民參與的能源效益和節能措施影響下，在二零二四年至二零二八年間，本地最高電力需求量將以平均每年 0.7% 的幅度下降，本地售電量則以平均每年 0.6% 的幅度下降。

### II. 資本項目

7. 中電及港燈在其新發展計劃期內建議的總資本開支估算如下：

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<sup>1</sup>行政會議於二零二一年十一月批准中電調高現行發展計劃下的總資本開支估算，由 529 億增至 561 億元。

	<u>項目類別</u>	<u>中電</u> <u>(億元)</u>	<u>港燈</u> <u>(億元)</u>
(A)	發電系統	132	106
(B)	輸配電系統	383	92
(C)	顧客與企業服務發展	14	22
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		529	220

8. 兩電的主要資本項目建議如下：

### **中電項目**

#### **(A) 公用事業規模電池儲能系統項目**

9. 中電將會在青山 A 發電廠興建新的公用事業規模電池儲能系統，容量為 100 兆瓦時，預期在二零二八年啟用，從而把系統高峯電量需求減低 100 兆瓦。該電池儲能系統亦有助補償發電系統採用可再生能源出現的斷續情況，並支援系統負荷的管控工作。

#### **(B) 延長發電機組的使用年期**

10. 為善用現有發電機組的技術使用壽命，並推延替換發電容量的投資，中電將會把青山 B 發電廠全部四台燃煤機組的使用年期延後至二零三五年，並把龍鼓灘發電廠八台燃氣機組和竹篙灣發電廠三台燃油機組的使用年期再延長五年。延長青山 B 發電廠燃煤機組的使用年期不會減損環保效益，因為該等機組備有先進的排放控制設施，而且當我們更多依賴燃氣機組為本港發電時，該等燃煤機組只會提供有限的發電量。

11. 除上文所述的項目外，中電在新發展計劃中建議的其他主要新項目如輸配電項目包括興建新電力分站、增設線路、改良和加強現有系統，以確保有足夠的輸配電設施，應付北部都會區和新數據中心等新增發展項目的需求，維持可靠供電及中電電力系統的安全。

## 港燈項目

### **(A) 在南丫發電廠興建一台新燃氣機組(「L13」)**

12. 港燈將會在南丫發電廠興建新燃氣機組「L13」(380 兆瓦)，在二零二九年投產，以補充一台將於同年退役的現有燃煤機組(350 兆瓦)的發電容量。由於現有的燃煤機組已超過其設計使用壽命，狀況日漸轉差，延長部分燃煤機組的使用年期並不視為符合成本效益的選項；相比之下，興建新燃氣機組「L13」，在財政和環保方面的好處較多。另一方面，港燈亦在新發展計劃中建議延長部分狀況較佳的燃煤機組的使用年期，以應付電力需求。

13. 港燈在新發展計劃中建議的其他主要新項目如輸配電項目包括興建新電力分站、增設線路、改良和加強現有系統，以確保有足夠的輸配電設施應付需求，維持可靠供電及港燈電力系統的安全。

## **III. 電費**

### 二零二四電費

14. 淨電費是消費者應繳付的電費率，主要由兩個部分組成，即基本電費和燃料價條款收費，並計及屬於特殊會計安排的特別回扣。

15. 主要由於資本投資及成本上漲，中電的基本電費在二零二四年一月一日將平均上調 3.1%至每度電 96.6 仙。港燈方面，其基本電費將平均上調 4.4%至每度電 119.5 仙。然而，鑑於國際燃料價格近期回落，因此兩電的二零二四年淨電費將較二零二三年一月下調，平均減幅中電為 7.4%及港燈為 16.0%。

### 二零二五至二零二八年的電費預測

16. 二零二五至二零二八年的預測基本電費水平純屬推算數字，向用戶收取的實際電費將會在考慮各種因素後，尤其是屆時的實際燃料成本，將於相應的周年電費檢討中訂定。在二零二五年至二零二八年內，預測中電及港燈的基本電費，分別會平均每年上調 2.0%及 2.7%。若二零二五至二零二八年的燃料價格將如兩電的預測保持平穩，期間的淨電費預測升幅溫和，中電平均每年為 1.6%而港燈則是 1.7%。在整個新發展計劃期內，預測中電基本電費平均每年上

調 2.2%而港燈則是 3.1%。二零二四年的電費及二零二五至二零二八年的預測電費載於 附件 A1(中電)及 附件 A2(港燈)。

## 二零二三年中期檢討

17. 政府與中電和港燈簽訂的現行管制協議分別於二零一八年十月一日和二零一九年一月一日生效。管制協議有效期約為 15 年，將於二零三三年十二月三十一日屆滿。政府與兩電均有權在截至二零二三年十二月三十一日止的年度內要求修改管制協議的任何部分。所有建議的修改須經協議各方全部就建議的修改簽訂書面協議，有關修改方會根據書面協議生效。

18. 政府會見商界、專業人士、智庫、環保團體和立法會議員等各主要持份者後，已就修改現行管制協議與兩電談判，範疇包括減低准許回報、要求兩電在能源危機期間分擔燃料成本、檢視獎勵／罰款機制，以及提高兩電發放資訊的透明度等。經過多輪談判，兩電已同意就下列三個範疇作出修改：

### (a) 能源危機期間的特別電費紓緩機制

兩電同意設立能源危機期間的特別電費紓緩機制，在因地緣政治情況、天災或不可預見的市場波動，燃料價格持續急升，以致總電費<sup>2</sup>與該年一月相比的變動超過 20%(港燈)或 10%(中電)時<sup>3</sup>，提供特別電費紓緩予最有需要支援的用戶。當機制啟動時，中電和港燈會各自從其非管制計劃帳目撥款，提供特別電費紓緩予低用電量住宅用戶。港燈的撥款上限<sup>4</sup>為剔除港燈向社區節約能源基金及其他為弱勢客戶推行

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<sup>2</sup>總電費即基本電費與燃料價條款收費的總和。

<sup>3</sup>該等百分比以兩電在二零二二年能源危機期間的電費變動和兩電在營運方面的差異(例如燃料組合)為基礎而釐定。在二零二二年一月至十二月期間，中電的總電價增幅為 15%，而同期港燈的總電價增幅為 39%。如燃料組合及／或相關安排出現重大變動，政府會檢討該等百分比。

<sup>4</sup>該等上限以兩電的營運規模和客源為基礎來釐定。

的電費紓緩措施的撥款之後，該年度股東所賺取獎勵金額的100%(二零二二年的數字約為5千5百萬元)，而中電的撥款上限為1.8億元。每個住戶所獲的具體紓緩金額和付款機制為何，將徵詢政府的意見後釐定，當中會顧及機制啟動時燃料價條款收費的升幅以及其他實際情況。

## (b) 針對大型供電中斷事故的新懲罰制度

針對大型供電中斷事故，兩電同意引入新的懲罰制度<sup>5</sup>，依據新訂立的表現指數「客戶停電時間指數」(Customer Interruption Duration (CID))，詳情如下表示。「客戶停電時間指數」是每宗大型供電中斷事故中，每組受影響客戶的「供電中斷客戶數目」乘以「供電中斷時間」後的總和<sup>6</sup>，以分鐘表示。

門檻		對准許回報的罰款調整
中電	港燈	
30 000 000分鐘 > 客戶停電時間指數 ≥15 000 000分鐘	10 000 000分鐘 > 客戶停電時間指數 ≥5 000 000分鐘	-0.015%
客戶停電時間指數 ≥30 000 000分鐘	客戶停電時間指數 ≥10 000 000分鐘	-0.03%

供電中斷若因惡劣天氣情況、第三方造成損壞、客戶要求、經政府批准的預先計劃事件或任何其他不可抗力事件所致，無須按新懲罰制度處理。

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<sup>5</sup>觸發此新懲罰機制的事故不會被納入平均服務可用指數(Average Service Availability Index (ASAI))及平均電網供電復電時間(Average Grid Supply Resoration Time (平均GSRT))的獎罰計算。

<sup>6</sup>一宗單一事故或可導致多組客戶的供電中斷而中斷時間各異，故須以加總方式得出單一事故的客戶供電中斷時間總數。

**(c) 提高向公眾披露資訊的透明度**

為了回應提高資訊透明度的需求，兩電同意在每年根據管制協議向公眾披露的電子資料小冊子中，加強下列範疇的內容：

- (i) 關乎燃料成本及燃料採購的資料；
- (ii) 經營開支的分項數字及員工編制；
- (iii) 與相關各方安排的交易和貸款借貸；
- (iv) 在獎罰機制下達到的表現目標和所賺取獎勵；以及
- (v) 社區節能基金在撥款和成果方面的資料。

19. 兩電已向政府書面確認同意 **附件 B1**（中電）及 **附件 B2**（港燈）（只有英文版）所載的修改建議及條款。政府會根據商定的建議，與兩電安排簽立所需書面協議，以實施 **附件 B1**及 **B2**所述修改。至於上文第 18(c)段所述措施，兩電會跟進修訂管制協議下規定兩電編制的電子資料小冊子，以納入新增範疇的內容。

**建議的影響**

**對環境的影響**

20. 在新發展計劃內，兩電須遵從根據《空氣污染管制條例》（第 311 章）發出的第八份及第九份技術備忘錄所訂明的排放上限。由二零二六年起，電廠的二氧化硫、氮氧化物和可吸入懸浮粒子排放量與二零一零年的排放上限相比將分別下降 89%、74%和 71%。中電沒有建議新增發電機組，而港燈將於二零二九年興建一個新燃氣機組（即「L13」），以替換一個即將退役的燃煤機組。因此，港燈的燃氣發電佔燃料組合的比重會因而由約 70%增加至 80-85%，這將進一步減少港燈對燃煤發電的依賴，從而減少空氣污染物的排放。有關建議可助香港進一步改善空氣質素，以及紓緩能見度、霧霾和酸雨等影響珠江三角洲區域的問題。

## 對可持續發展的影響

21. 兩電的建議可確保用戶繼續獲得可靠、安全和有效率的電力供應，因此應有利於香港的發展。再者，有關建議將繼續加強我們應對氣候變化的工作。

## 宣傳安排

22. 我們會發放新聞稿，宣布行政會議的決定。

## 查詢

23. 如對此參考資料有任何疑問，可向環境及生態局首席助理秘書長(財務監察) 陳雨青女士(電話：3509 8638) 查詢有關二零二四至二八年發展計劃和二零二四年電費檢討；環境及生態局首席助理秘書長(能源) 岑曉彤博士 (電話：3509 8619) 查詢有關二零二三年中期檢討。

環境及生態局

二零二三年十一月二十八日



附件 A1

中電

預測電費、電費穩定基金和燃料價條款帳年終結餘

(仙／每度電)	2023年 電費率	2024-28年發展計劃期內 預測電費率				
		2024年 電費率	2025年	2026年	2027年	2028年
<u>電費組成部分</u>						
平均基本電費	93.7	<b>96.6</b>	100.3	101.5	102.7	104.4
燃料價條款收費	62.0	<b>46.3</b>	43.7	46.2	47.4	47.7
地租及差餉特別回扣	(1.3)	-	-	-	-	-
平均淨電費	<u>154.4</u>	<u>142.9</u>	<u>144.0</u>	<u>147.7</u>	<u>150.1</u>	<u>152.1</u>
<u>變動</u>						
- 平均基本電費		<b>+2.9</b> <b>(+3.1%)</b>	+3.7 <b>(+3.8%)</b>	+1.2 <b>(+1.2%)</b>	+1.2 <b>(+1.2%)</b>	+1.7 <b>(+1.7%)</b>
- 平均淨電費		<b>-11.5</b> <b>(-7.4%)</b>	+1.1 <b>(+0.8%)</b>	+3.7 <b>(+2.6%)</b>	+2.4 <b>(+1.6%)</b>	+2.0 <b>(+1.3%)</b>

平均每年變動—2024 年至 2028 年

基本電費

+2.2%

淨電費

-0.2%

	2023年	2024-28年發展計劃期內 預測結餘				
		2024年	2025年	2026年	2027年	2028年
<u>年終結餘</u>						
電費穩定基金(百萬元)	1,758	754	437	406	404	404
—佔售電量的百分比	3.5%	1.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
燃料價條款帳(百萬元)	(771)	(1,617)	(1,340)	(735)	3	1

港燈

預測電費、電費穩定基金和燃料價條款帳年終結餘

(仙/每度電)	2023年 電費率	2024-28年發展計劃期內 預測電費率				
		2024年 電費率	2025年	2026年	2027年	2028年
<u>電費組成部分</u>						
平均基本電費	114.5	<b>119.5</b>	124.2	127.9	130.4	133.0
燃料價條款收費	82.5	<b>46.0</b>	42.5	40.5	42.2	44.2
平均淨電費	<u>197.0</u>	<u><b>165.5</b></u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>168.4</u>	<u>172.6</u>	<u>177.2</u>
<u>變動</u>						
—平均基本電費		<b>+5.0</b> (+4.4%)	+4.7 (+3.9%)	+3.7 (+3.0%)	+2.5 (+2.0%)	+2.6 (+2.0%)
—平均淨電費		<b>-31.5</b> (-16.0%)	+1.2 (+0.7%)	+1.7 (+1.0%)	+4.2 (+2.5%)	+4.6 (+2.7%)

平均每年變動—2024年至2028年

基本電費	+3.1%
淨電費	-1.8%

	2023年	2024-28年發展計劃期內 預測結餘				
		2024年	2025年	2026年	2027年	2028年
<u>年終結餘</u>						
電費穩定基金(百萬元)	495	309	230	239	337	319
—佔售電量的百分比	2.9%	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%
燃料價條款帳(百萬元)	(28)	1	72	178	271	299

**2023 SCA Interim Review**  
**Note on proposals of modifications (CLP)**

**1. Special Tariff Relief in the event of energy crisis**

When an energy crisis as a result of geopolitical situation, natural disaster or unusual market volatility occurs, to lessen the tariff impact on customers, CLP Power Hong Kong Ltd (CLP) will implement a Special Tariff Relief mechanism as follows –

- (a) When the Fuel Clause Charge (FCC) increases, as a result of persistent surge in fuel prices amid energy crisis, leading to a sharp increase in Total Tariff (TT)<sup>1</sup> of more than 10% as compared with January of that year<sup>2</sup>, a Special Tariff Relief will be provided to targeted customers most in need of the support, who are the low-consumption residential customers, to mitigate the impact of the sharp rise in fuel costs. The Special Tariff Relief does not aim to subsidise normal electricity consumption.
- (b) The Special Tariff Relief will be in the form of tariff credit per unit of electricity consumption for each low-consumption residential household. The specific amount of subsidy for each household and the payment mechanism will be determined in consultation with the Government with reference to the magnitude of increase in the FCC and other actual circumstances when the Special Tariff Relief mechanism is triggered. The tariff credits will be provided until end of year or when TT drops below the triggering point, whichever is the earlier.
- (c) The Special Tariff Relief will be funded by the non-Scheme of Control (SoC) accounts of CLP. In addition to CLP shareholders' annual contributions to the CLP Community

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<sup>1</sup>Total Tariff (TT) is defined as Basic Tariff Rate plus Fuel Clause Charge.

<sup>2</sup>The triggering percentage is determined based on the changes in tariff of CLP during the energy crisis in 2022 and CLP's operation (e.g. fuel mix). From Jan to Dec 2022, CLP's TT has increased by 15%. Review of the triggering percentages will be conducted when there is significant change in fuel mix and/ or related arrangements.

Energy Saving Fund (CESF) in accordance with provisions under the SoC<sup>3</sup>, in the event the Special Tariff Relief is triggered, CLP shareholders will contribute an additional amount capped at HK\$180 million to help targeted residential customers most in need of support. Due to the variance of forecast and actual relief amount provided, if the total special relief offered exceeds the cap of CLP’s contribution, it will be treated as deficit in Fuel Clause Recovery Account.

## 2. New penalty scheme for large-scale single electricity supply interruption based on Customer Interruption Duration mechanism

CLP will adopt a new performance index of Customer Interruption Duration (CID) for single supply interruption incident -

- (a) CID is the total sum of the product of “number of customers being interrupted” and “duration of power interruption” expressed in minutes for each group of affected customers for each single electricity supply interruption incident. An example is set out as follows –

A single supply interruption incident has caused interruptions to three different groups of customer with different interruption durations with details as below –

<b>Number of customers being interrupted (a)</b>	<b>Duration of power interruption expressed in minutes (b)</b>	<b>(a) x (b)</b>
10 000	900	9 000 000
20 000	600	12 000 000
30 000	300	9 000 000
CID of the incident in minutes: (total sum of the above)		30 000 000

<sup>3</sup>HK\$218 million in 2022

- (b) The penalty for each single electricity supply interruption incident in any year shall be that specified in the “Penalty Adjustment on Permitted Return” column according to the severity of each electricity supply interruption incident determined in accordance with the “Threshold” column of the table below –

<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Penalty Adjustment on Permitted Return</b>
30 000 000 minutes > CID >= 15 000 000 minutes	-0.015%
CID >= 30 000 000 minutes	-0.03%

- (c) In determining CID, no account shall be taken of any interruption to the supply of electricity to a customer where -
- the interruption is due to severe weather conditions, including but not limited to, Typhoon No. 8 or above and Black Rain Storm;
  - the interruption is at the request of the customer concerned or agreed by the customer concerned for any improvement works on equipment owned and operated by CLP to supply this customer or caused by equipment owned or operated by any customer;
  - the interruption is caused by third party;
  - any other planned interruption to facilitate improvement of CLP’s transmission and distribution facilities which the Government approves as being, or having been, fair and reasonable; or
  - any other force majeure event(s).
- (d) For incidents where CLP is penalised under the CID mechanism, the interruption to the supply of electricity of such incidents will not be included in the calculation of incentives or penalties for the Average Service Availability Index (ASAI) or the Average Grid Supply Restoration Time (Average GSRT).

### **3. Enhancing transparency on information disclosure to public**

CLP will enhance the content in the annual electronic information booklets for disclosure to the public to address the need for more information transparency, including but not limited to -

- (a) Information related to fuel costs and fuel procurement;
- (b) Breakdown of operating expenses and staff establishment;
- (c) Related party transactions and loan borrowing;
- (d) Performance targets achieved and rewards earned under the incentive/penalty scheme; and
- (e) Information on CESF funding and CESF achievements.

- End -

**2023 SCA Interim Review**  
**Note on proposals of modifications (HKE)**

**1. Special Tariff Relief in the event of energy crisis**

When an energy crisis as a result of geopolitical situation, natural disaster or unusual market volatility occurs, to lessen the tariff impact on customers, The Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd (HKE) will implement a Special Tariff Relief mechanism as follows –

- (a) When the Fuel Clause Charge (FCC) increases, as a result of persistent surge in fuel prices amid energy crisis, leading to a sharp increase in Total Tariff (TT)<sup>1</sup> of more than 20% as compared with January of that year<sup>2</sup>, a Special Tariff Relief will be provided to targeted customers most in need of the support, who are the low-consumption residential customers, to mitigate the impact of the sharp rise in fuel costs. The Special Tariff Relief does not aim to subsidise normal electricity consumption.
- (b) The Special Tariff Relief will be in the form of tariff credit per unit of electricity consumption for each low-consumption residential household. The specific amount of subsidy for each household and the payment mechanism will be determined in consultation with the Government with reference to the magnitude of increase in the FCC and other actual circumstances when the Special Tariff Relief mechanism is triggered. The tariff credits will be provided until end of year or when TT drops below the triggering point, whichever is the earlier.
- (c) The Special Tariff Relief will be funded by the non-Scheme of Control (SoC) accounts of HKE. HKE has been making contributions to its Community Energy Saving Fund (CESF) and

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<sup>1</sup>Total Tariff (TT) is defined as Basic Tariff Rate plus Fuel Clause Charge.

<sup>2</sup>The triggering percentage is determined based on the changes in tariff of HKE during the energy crisis in 2022 and HKE's operation (e.g. fuel mix). From Jan to Dec 2022, HKE's TT has increased by 39%. Review of the triggering percentages will be conducted when there is significant change in fuel mix and/ or related arrangements.

other tariff-relief measures for disadvantaged customers. In the event of an energy crisis where the Special Tariff Relief is triggered as set out in part (a) above, HKE’s contributions to the total of these amounts and the Special Tariff Relief will be capped at 100% of the incentives earned by HKE in the year. Due to the variance of forecast and actual relief amount provided, if the total special relief offered exceeds the cap of the HKE’s contribution, it will be treated as deficit in Fuel Clause Recovery Account.

**2. New penalty scheme for large-scale single electricity supply interruption based on Customer Interruption Duration mechanism**

HKE will adopt a new performance index of Customer Interruption Duration (CID) for single supply interruption incident -

- (a) CID is the total sum of the product of “number of customers being interrupted” and “duration of power interruption” expressed in minutes for each group of affected customers for each single electricity supply interruption incident. An example is set out as follows –

A single supply interruption incident has caused interruptions to three different groups of customer with different interruption durations with details as below –

<b>Number of customers being interrupted (a)</b>	<b>Duration of power interruption expressed in minutes (b)</b>	<b>(a) x (b)</b>
10 000	900	9 000 000
20 000	600	12 000 000
30 000	300	9 000 000
CID of the incident in minutes: (total sum of the above)		30 000 000



- (b) The penalty for each single electricity supply interruption incident in any year shall be that specified in the “Penalty Adjustment on Permitted Return” column according to the severity of each electricity supply interruption incident determined in accordance with the “Threshold” column of the table below –

<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Penalty Adjustment on Permitted Return</b>
10 000 000 minutes > CID >= 5 000 000 minutes	-0.015%
CID >= 10 000 000 minutes	-0.03%

- (c) In determining CID, no account shall be taken of any interruption to the supply of electricity to a customer where -
- the interruption is due to severe weather conditions, including but not limited to, Typhoon No. 8 or above and Black Rain Storm;
  - the interruption is at the request of the customer concerned or agreed by the customer concerned for any improvement works on equipment owned and operated by HKE to supply this customer or caused by equipment owned or operated by any customer;
  - the interruption is caused by third party;
  - any other planned interruption to facilitate improvement of HKE’s transmission and distribution facilities which the Government approves as being, or having been, fair and reasonable; or
  - any other force majeure event(s).
- (d) For incidents where HKE is penalised under the CID mechanism, the interruption to the supply of electricity of such incidents will not be included in the calculation of incentives or penalties for the Average Service Availability Index (ASAI) or the Average Grid Supply Restoration Time (Average GSRT).

### **3. Enhancing transparency on information disclosure to public**

HKE will enhance the content in the annual electronic information booklets for disclosure to the public to address the need for more information transparency, including but not limited to -

- (a) Information related to fuel costs and fuel procurement;
- (b) Breakdown of operating expenses and staff establishment;
- (c) Related party transactions and loan borrowing;
- (d) Performance targets achieved and rewards earned under the incentive/penalty scheme; and
- (e) Information on CESF funding and CESF achievements.

- End -