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Natural Gas Supply to CAPCO/CLP

An Introduction to LegCo Panel on Economic Development 8th January 2013





CLP Pioneered Gas-fired Power Generation in Hong Kong in 1996





Black Point Power Station





Energy MoU signed with National Energy Administration

- 3 sources of new natural gas supply identified to be pursued:
 - Second West-East Natural Gas Pipeline (WEPII)
 - A new Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal in Shenzhen
 - New gas supplies from the South China Sea



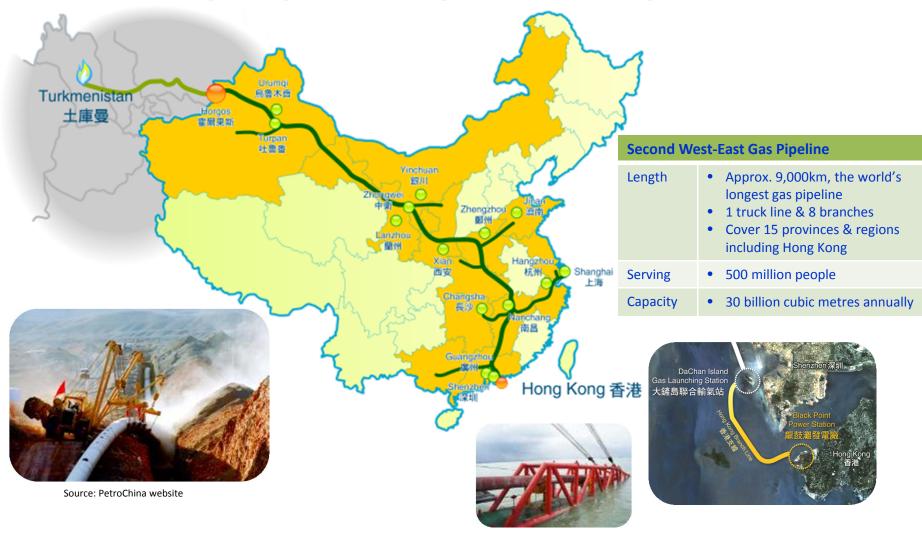
The Energy MoU signed in 2008 ensured long term clean energy supply to Hong Kong







The Second West-East Gas Pipeline – the earliest available gas supply to Hong Kong to sustain gas-fired power generation







Black Point Power Station – New Gas Receiving Station & Plant Modifications







Gas Supply Agreement (GSA) for WEPII Gas

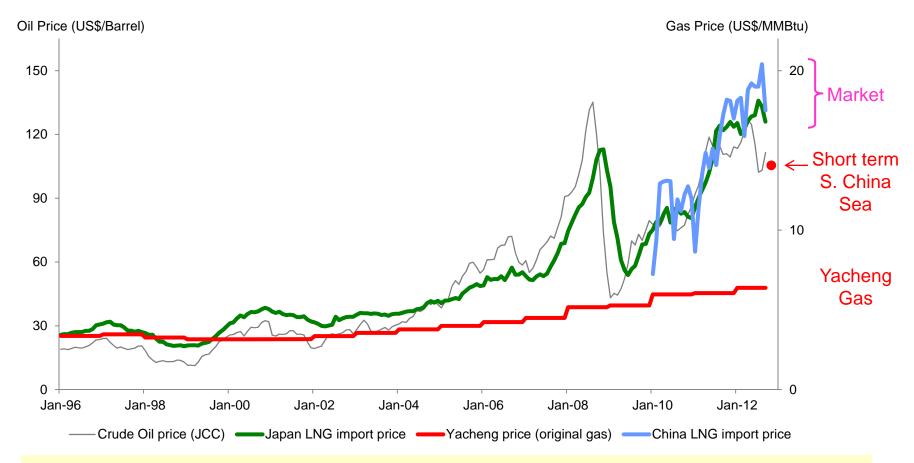
Parties	PetroChina International Company Limited (PCI)CAPCO
Terms	 20 years duration from 2013
Price	Clear and transparent pricing mechanism
	Contract Price consists of following components:
	a) A commodity element, reflecting cost of gas imported from Central Asia to China, in which typically moves in line with prices of oil
	b) Transportation element, reflecting cost of pipeline transportation charge for taking gas from the border in Xinjiang to Hong Kong
	c) Applicable taxes and duties and administration costs
Government's scrutiny	Scrutinizing GSA terms and its implementation







Gas Price Trend

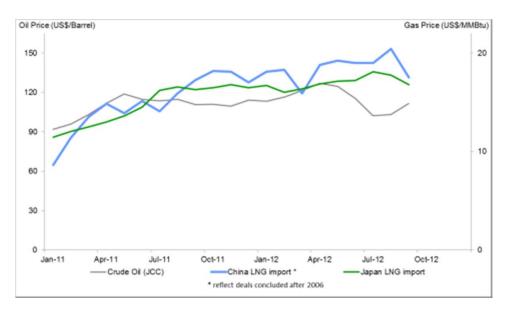


CLP Gas Prices: Yacheng ~\$6; Short term South China Sea ~\$14; Market ~\$18-20

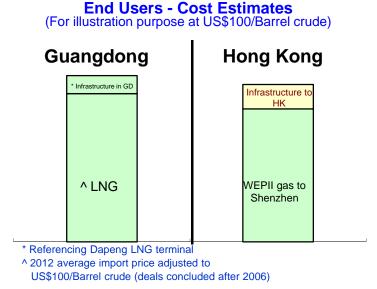




WEPII Gas Price Competitiveness



Comparison of LNG Import Prices to China and Japan versus Crude Oil Price



Comparison of Cost Estimates to End Users

Under current market, 2013 WEPII gas price is expected to be around US\$18 - 20/MMBtu

- Price level of WEPII gas supply to Hong Kong is generally in line with LNG import prices
- Adding infrastructure cost to end users, WEPII gas supply price to Hong Kong is competitive vs. gas supply to South China region based on LNG imports

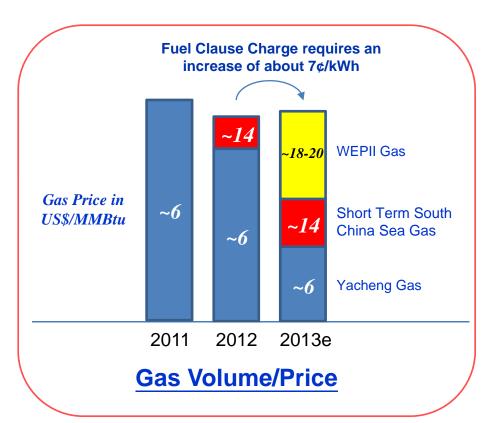




Tariff Impact – WEPII Gas Supply

Basic Tariff

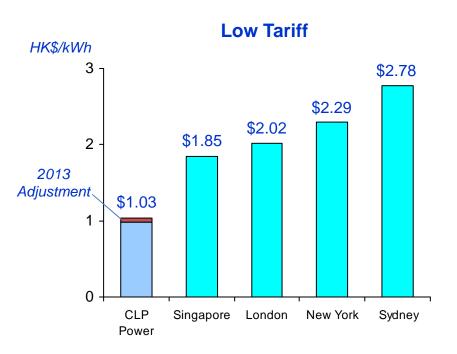
- The additional investment in new gas receiving station and BPPS modification project requires an increase of Basic Tariff by about 0.9¢/kWh in 2013
- With higher than expected local electricity sales in 2012 and continued stringent cost management, we are able to maintain Basic Tariff unchanged in 2013
- Fuel Clause Charge
 - CLP/CAPCO take various mitigating measures in order to minimize tariff impact due to rising cost of gas
 - Due to current price differential between WEPII and Yacheng gas, Fuel Clause Charge in 2013 requires an increase of about 7¢/kWh as a result of higher priced WEPII gas
 - Considering of total fuel costs together with a widening of Fuel Clause Account deficit, we have managed to contain an increase of Fuel Clause Charge to 4.6¢/kWh in 2013
- Future tariff adjustment is subject to a host of factors including electricity sales, capital investment, operating cost and fuel mix / cost, etc.



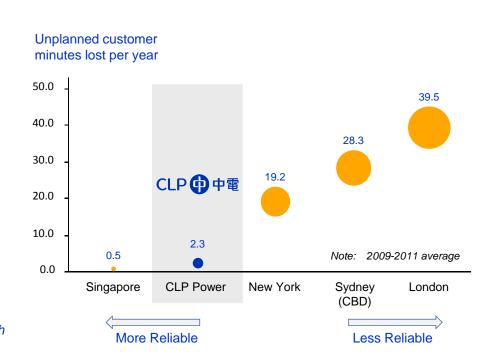




Reasonable Tariff with World Class Reliability



High Reliability



Remarks:

Comparison based on average monthly domestic consumption of 275kWh Tariff and exchange rate at November 2012 (CLP tariff excludes Rent & Rates Special Rebate)

CLP 2013 tariff adjustment







Summary

With WEPII gas supply and infrastructure in place, Hong Kong will continue to benefit from:

- Reliable pipeline gas supply replacing depleting Yacheng gas
- Gas supply priced under a clear and transparent mechanism
- Supply resource available to support increasing gas needed to meet future emissions / fuel mix targets





