CLP Holdings

2026 Interim Results Presentation

6 August 2026

Power Brighter Tomorrows

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NOTES
You are reminded to read and construe this presentation in conjunction with the announcement of the Company dated 6 August 2026 in relation to its interim results for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

Maps included in the presentation are indicative only. They are provided for the purpose of showing the approximate location of our assets, and do not purport to show the official political borders between different countries.

The English version of this document shall prevail over the Chinese version of this document, should there be any inconsistency or discrepancy in terms of the content contained in, and between, the English and Chinese versions of this document.

Agenda

Overview
TK Chiang, Chief Executive Officer

Financial Performance and Outlook
Alex Keisser, Chief Financial Officer

Strategy and Roadmap
TK Chiang, Chief Executive Officer

Questions and Answers

Appendices

CLP's 125th anniversary celebration ceremony.

Overview

Sandu II Wind Farm located in Guizhou, Chinese Mainland.
Commenced commercial operation in March 2026.

1H2026 highlights

Strong earnings performance

- Led by regulated **Hong Kong's continued capital investments**, and improved performances from all regions.

Portfolio value creation and capital discipline

- **Active asset rotation**: decarbonisation milestone delivered with sale of Jhajjar.
- **Capital efficient funding**: inaugural Panda bond issuance enabling self-funded structure for Chinese Mainland renewables platform.
- **Growth capital** directed to enabling infrastructure of the energy transition in fast-growing Asia Pacific markets.

Operational excellence and transformation agenda

- Group wide **efficiency** and digitalisation agenda delivering recurring benefits
- **Transformation** programmes advancing to unlock next phase of performance.

1H2026 highlights

Financial Highlights

		Change
Operating Earnings (before Fair Value Movements)	**HK$5,733 million**	⬆ **10%**
Total Earnings	**HK$5,997 million**	⬆ **7%**
Dividend & Yield		
Second interim dividend	HK$0.63 per share	-
Total 1H2026 dividend	HK$1.26 per share	-
Dividend yield [1]	4.4%	

Operational Highlights

		Change
Safety & Customers		
Total recordable injury rate [2]	0.12	⬇ 0.03
Unplanned customer minutes lost in Hong Kong [3]	1.83 min	⬆ 0.48 min
Customer Accounts		
Hong Kong	2.92 million	⬆ 59k
Australia	2.23 million	⬇ 99k
Generation		
Electricity sent out [4]	36.0TWh	⬇ 1%
Capacity [4]	22.7GW	⬇ 2%

1. Dividend yield is calculated as the recent four quarters dividend per share divided by closing share price on 30 June 2026.
2. Total recordable injury rate refers to the number of total recordable injuries per 200,000 work hours in the period.
3. Unplanned customer minutes lost is based on the average of the past 36 months. If taking out the impact due to major event day (Typhoon Saola in 2023, Wipha & Ragasa in 2025), the average for the past 36 months was 1.1 minutes.
4. On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis. Covers CLP's generation and energy storage portfolio.

Financial Performance And Outlook

Ma Sik Road Substation in Fanling, located within Northern Metropolis in Hong Kong.

1H2026 financial overview

EBITDAF [1]

HK$13,575 million ↑ 9%

Operating Earnings [1]
before Fair Value Movements

HK$5,733 million ↑ 10%

Total Earnings

HK$5,997 million ↑ 7%

Capital Investment [2]

HK$7,319 million ↓ 11%

Dividend Per Share (DPS)

Second Interim DPS Declared

HK$0.63

Total DPS Declared for 1H2026

HK$1.26

1 EBITDAF = Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation, and fair value movements. Recurring EBITDAF and Operating Earnings exclude items affecting comparability.
2 On cash basis.

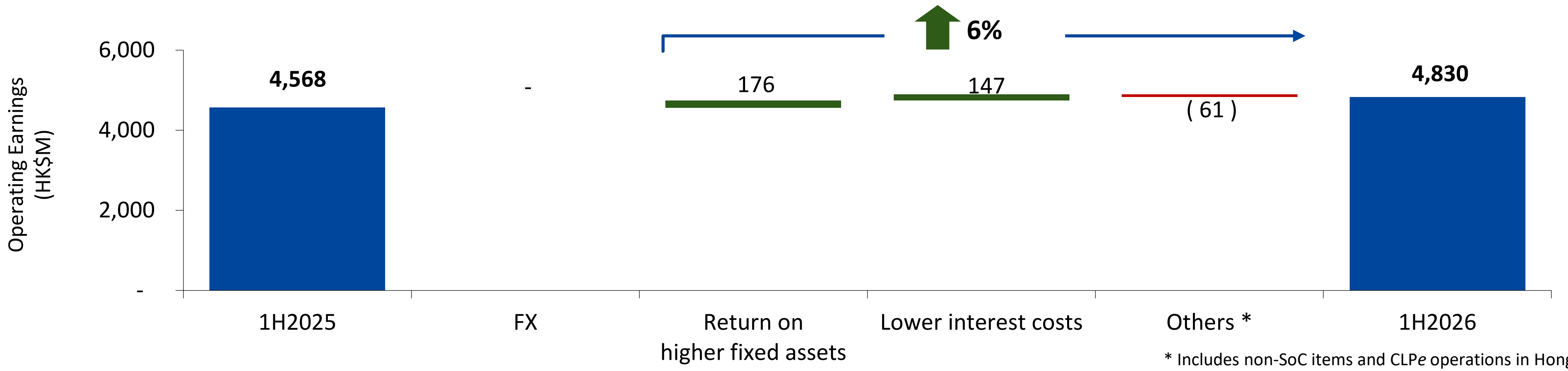
Operating earnings by business unit

Strong earnings performance led by regulated Hong Kong and improved performances from all regions

HK$M	1H2026	1H2025	Change	
Hong Kong energy and related activities	4,830	4,568	⬆ 6%	Continued capital investments and lower interest costs
Chinese Mainland	899	870	⬆ 3%	Nuclear reliability and renewable additions offset sector-wide supply-demand (curtailment and tariff) headwinds
EnergyAustralia	223	167	⬆ 34%	Retail uplift & strong fleet commercial availability offset softer market conditions & transformation costs
Apraava Energy	105	79	⬆ 33%	Jhajjar sold; non-carbon platform scaling; earnings lifted by one-off items
Taiwan Region and Southeast Asia	71	19	⬆ 274%	Solid Ho-Ping performance offset devex for advancing regional growth platform
Other earnings and unallocated items	(395)	(476)	⬆ 17%	Corporate cost optimisation
Operating Earnings (before Fair Value Movements)	**5,733**	**5,227**	⬆ 10%	
Fair value movements	(92)	(35)		Mainly fair value movements of EnergyAustralia's forward energy contracts (after tax)
Operating Earnings	**5,641**	**5,192**	⬆ 9%	
Items affecting comparability	356	432		Mainly gain on divestment of Jhajjar Power Station Details on slide 27
Total Earnings	**5,997**	**5,624**	⬆ 7%	

Hong Kong

Continued capital investments and lower interest costs



* Includes non-SoC items and CLP*e* operations in Hong Kong

Performance

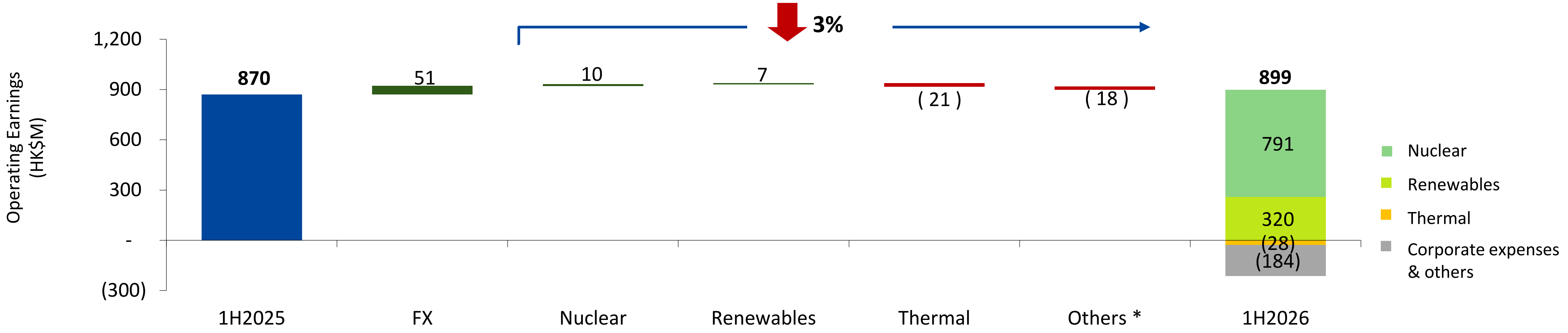
- **Operating earnings:** Strong contribution driven by higher average net fixed assets and lower interest costs through proactive refinancing at lower market rates.
- **SoC capex (HK$4.8b):** Generation (HK$1.1b); T&D/services (HK$3.7b) including Northern Metropolis power infrastructure, data centre connections, network infrastructure upgrades, completion of Clean Energy Transmission System upgrade, and grid modernisation.
- **Local electricity sales:** Up 3.6% led by stronger economic demand. Demand from data centres (+11.8%) and transport electrification continue to accelerate.

Outlook

- **2024-2028 HK$52.9b Development Plan execution:** Continued investments in infrastructure to support growth, supply reliability and grid resilience, with near-term delivery of data centres and Northern Metropolis build-out.
- **Supporting Hong Kong's zero carbon target:** Working with government to increase zero carbon energy imports, with government progressing Tseung Kwan O Area 132 reclamation tender for the receiving terminal.
- **Fuel cost and tariff management:** Diversified fuel sourcing continues to underpin supply security. Average Net Tariff up 4% (Jan-Aug 2026) on higher international fuel costs, with global fuel price volatility expected to continue to impact electricity tariffs. Customer affordability supported by a three-month special fuel rebate of ~HK$80-90m for eligible residential customers from Aug 2026.
- **HK Govt's First Five-Year Plan (2026-2030):** CLP recommended electricity as "strategic economic infrastructure" underpinning Hong Kong's long-term growth, decarbonisation and energy security priorities.

Chinese Mainland

Nuclear reliability and renewable additions offset sector-wide supply-demand (curtailment and tariff) headwinds



* Includes corporate expenses and CLP*e* operations in the Greater Bay Area

Performance

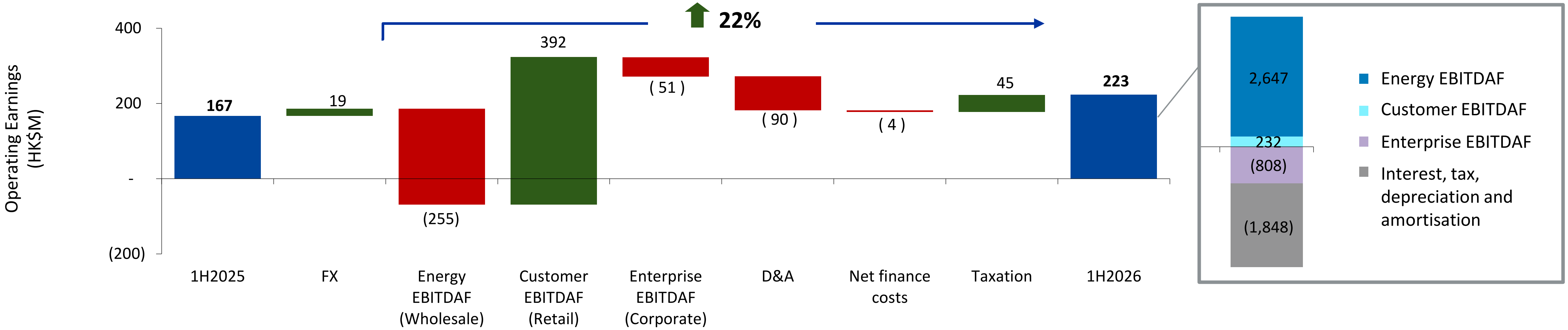
- **Nuclear:** Daya Bay and Yangjiang delivered strong generation and reliable operations. Earnings were impacted by lower tariff at Yangjiang.
- **Renewables**: Contributions from 5 new projects (2 commissioned, 3 in pre-commissioning) offset increased curtailment (15%) and lower average tariffs reflecting sector-wide supply-demand imbalance, as well as lower resources.
- **Thermal:** Stable generation at lower tariffs reflecting market competition, partially offset by lower fuel prices.
- **Projects in execution:** 0.9GW of renewables in execution including largest wind to date (0.3GW, Shandong).

Outlook

- **Transformation programme:** Initiatives to strengthen operational and financial performance and support sustainable growth: (1) centralised offices in Beijing and Qianhai; (2) cost optimisation; (3) self-funded capital structure anchored on Panda bond issuance and Clean Energy Fund under development.
- **Nuclear:** Maintain safe operation and strong generation with Daya Bay delivering reliable earnings. Continued tariff pressure for Yangjiang.
- **Renewables:** Disciplined value over volume additions expected to add to earnings – focus on national load centres, with revenue quality underpinned by fixed Mechanism Tariff, corporate PPAs and GECs. Supply-demand imbalance remains a near-term headwind on curtailment and tariffs; policy support and storage scale-up expected to improve system integration.
- **Thermal:** Reduced generation and lower tariffs on continued market competition, partly offset by stable coal prices.

EnergyAustralia

Retail uplift and strong fleet commercial availability offset softer market conditions and transformation costs



Performance

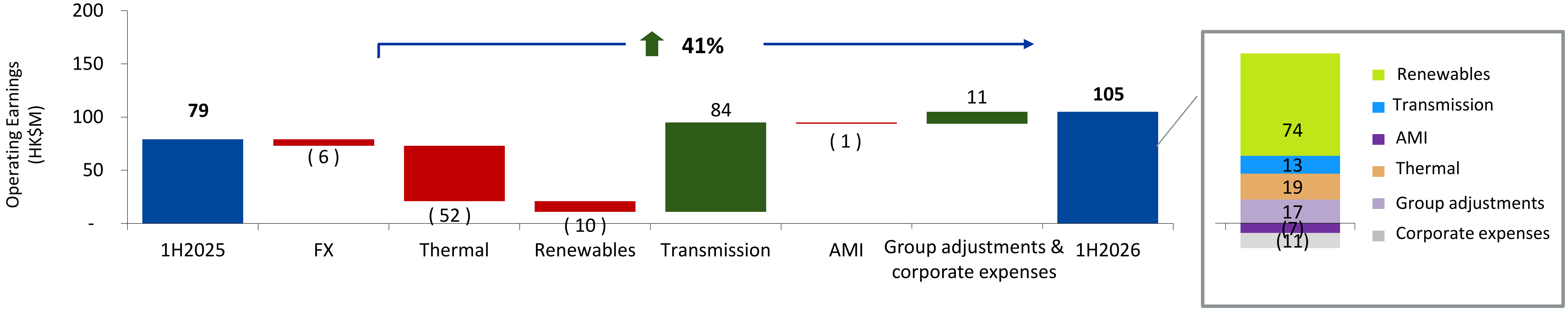
- **Energy:** Strong fleet commercial availability across Yallourn, Mt Piper and gas portfolio were offset by softer pricing, lower price volatility, higher fuel cost and non-repeat of Lake Lyell gain in 2025.
- **Customer:** Improved retail margins from re-pricing and recontracting in line with 2025-26 market and default offers combined with lower bad and doubtful debts more than offsetting softer customer demand.
- **Enterprise:** Continued investment in multi-year enterprise optimisation including partnership with Tata Consultancy Services and customer transformation programme delivering benefits and savings progressively over the years.
- **D&A:** Capitalisation of Yallourn and Mt Piper maintenance works.
- **Flexible capacity in execution:** 0.7GW BESS (Wooreen, Hallett, Mt Piper) and 0.3GW pumped hydro (Kidston).

Outlook

- **Energy:** Wholesale prices and volatility have softened materially over the past 6 months reflecting increasing renewable and storage penetration and warmer winter, with average NSW/VIC FY27 forward electricity and cap pricing down 16% and 40% respectively. Fleet reliability and flexibility remain key drivers of earnings resilience and value capture across market conditions.
- **Customer:** Retail electricity tariffs will reduce following 2026-27 DMO/VDO and regulatory reforms towards dynamic pricing. Focus on cost efficiency, improving customer outcomes, and advancing customer platform modernisation.
- **Transformation:** Enterprise-wide transformation to deliver a structurally lower operating cost base.
- **Enabling the energy transition:** Advance self-funded portfolio of high-quality flexible capacity projects, supported by disciplined capital allocation and strategic partnerships.

Apraava Energy

Jhajjar sold; non-carbon platform scaling; earnings lifted by one-off items



Performance

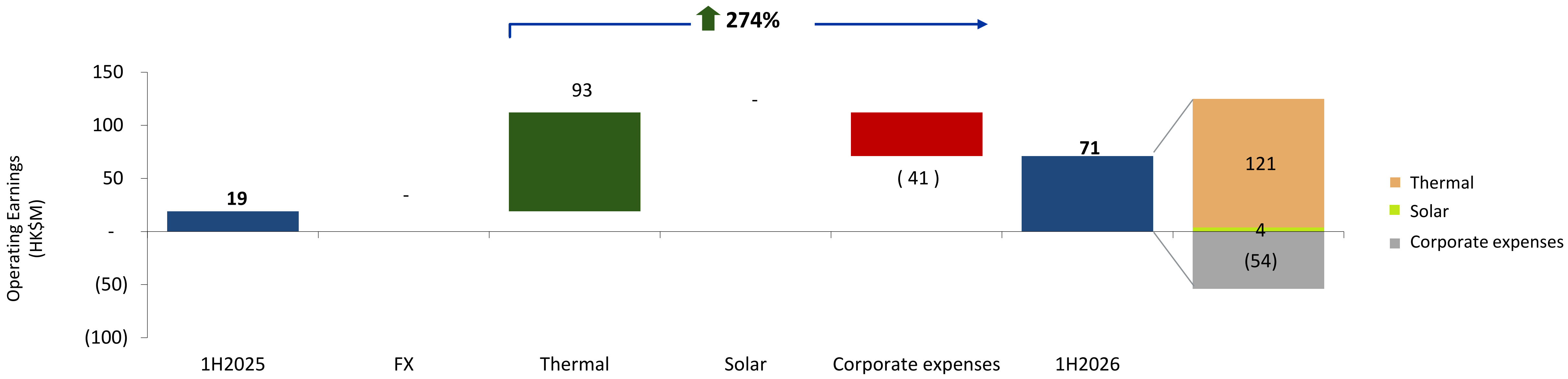
- **Thermal:** Planned overhaul of Jhajjar in March, and absence of any contribution from April 2026 following its divestment.
- **Renewables:** Lower wind resources and generation.
- **Transmission:** Solid operations from 2 operating assets. KMTL one-off impairment in 1H25 (-HK$83m) not repeated.
- **Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI):** Lower than planned revenue realisation due to delayed project execution.
- **Group adjustments and corporate expenses:** Interest income on delayed payment relating to the resolution of Paguthan dispute.
- **Non-carbon projects in execution:** Equivalent of 2GW in execution: 4 renewable energy (including largest solar (0.3GW)), 3 transmission and 9 AMI projects (~3.7m meters installed to date and 6m meters to be deployed across seven states).

Outlook

- **Zero carbon portfolio earnings mix:** Growing diversified non-carbon platform underpinned by stable, long-dated, contracted cashflows:
  - **Renewables**: Near-term performance subject to monsoon-driven seasonality.
  - **Transmission:** Extending regulated asset base with two new project awards (~800 MW equivalent, ~HK$4.5b).
  - **AMI**: Emerging earnings stream as installed base grows.
  - **Portfolio breadth:** Evaluating opportunities in commercial & industrial solutions and battery storage.

Taiwan Region and Southeast Asia

Solid Ho-Ping performance offset higher devex for advancing regional growth platform



Performance

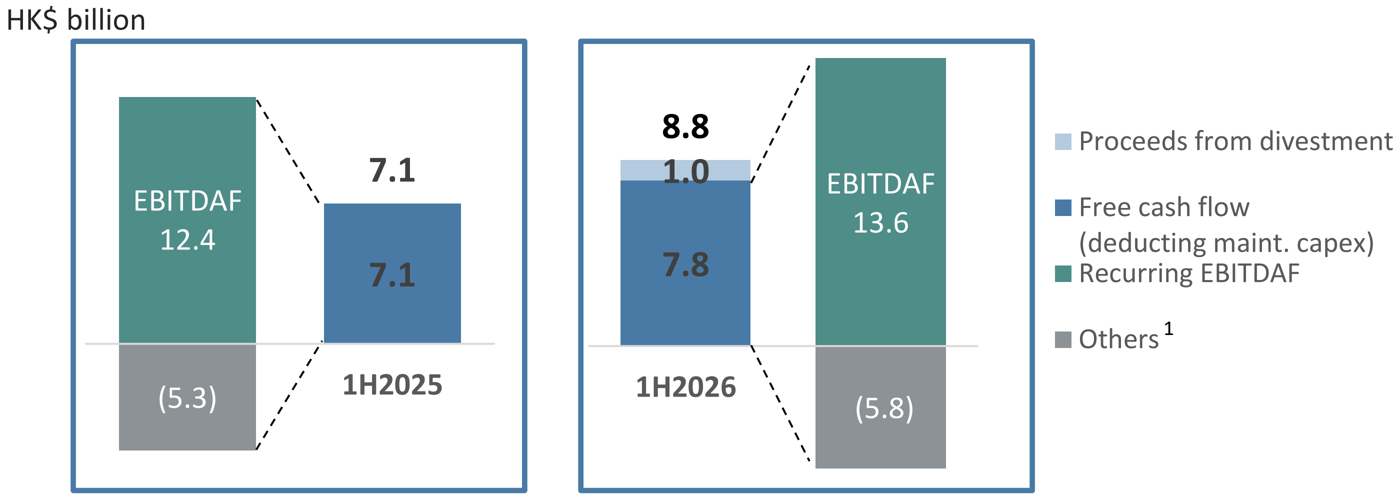
- **Thermal:** Higher contribution from Ho-Ping driven by favourable coal cost recovery and higher generation.
- **Solar:** Lopburi delivered steady output and stable operations in line with 2025.
- **Corporate expenses:** Higher development and operating expenses in line with execution of growth strategy in the region.

Outlook

- **Thermal:** Increasing coal costs expected to normalise Ho-Ping's coal margin benefit in 2H26. Evaluating options for extension of PPA (2027 expiry) to deliver reliable returns.
- **Renewables:** Continue to maintain reliable plant operations for Lopburi.

Cash inflows and outflows

Strong free cash flow to support growth and dividends



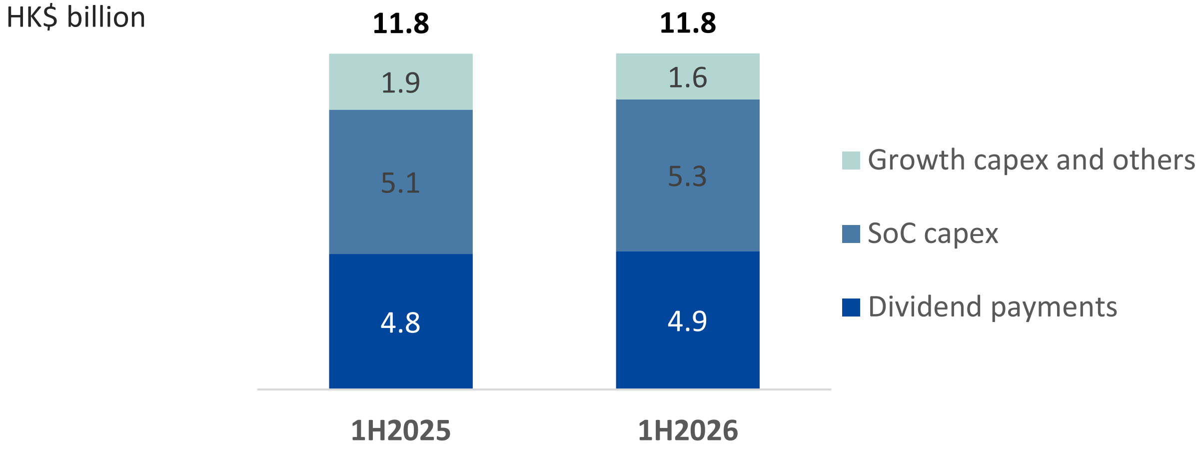
Cash inflows of HK$8.8b (1H2025: HK$7.1b)

Increase in free cash flow:

- Higher EBITDAF from higher contributions across the portfolio.

Proceeds from divestment:

- Jhajjar Power Station divestment proceeds received through dividends from Apraava Energy: HK$1.0 billion.



Cash outflows of HK$11.8b (1H2025: HK$11.8b)

Capital investment (excl. maintenance capex) of HK$7.0 billion:

- SoC capex: HK$5.3 billion.
- Growth capex & others : HK$1.6 billion.
  Mainly for RE projects on the Chinese Mainland.

Dividend payments of HK$4.9 billion.

1. Others mainly consist of working capital movements, interest & tax payments and maintenance capex.

Financial structure and liquidity

Sound balance sheet and low risk profile

Net Debt

HK$62.2billion

(31 Dec 2025: HK$57.9b)

Leverage Ratios

Net Debt / Total Capital

34.0% (31 Dec 2025: 33.0%)

FFO / Debt – FY2025[1]

34.0%

Liquidity Position

Undrawn committed facilities

HK$15.1billion

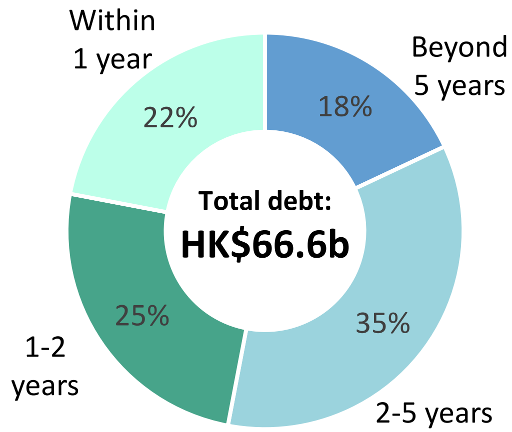
(31 Dec 2025: HK$23.2b)

Bank balances

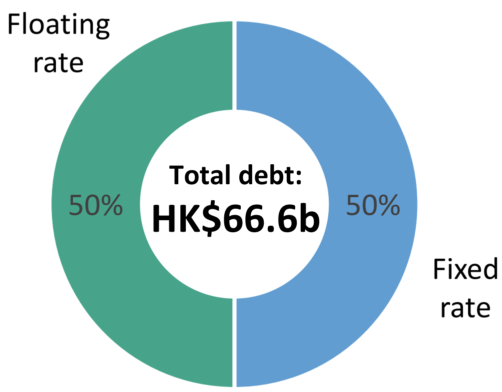
HK$4.4billion

(31 Dec 2025: HK$3.9b)

Debt Maturity



Debt Composition



Credit Ratings

	S&P	Moody's
CLP Holdings	A Stable	A2 Stable
CLP Power	A+ Stable	A1 Stable
CAPCO	AA- Stable	A1 Stable

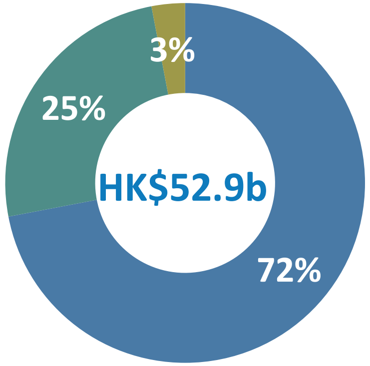
1. FFO to debt as disclosed in credit rating report of CLP Holdings, per calculation methodology adopted by S&P Global.

Strategy and Roadmap

CLP Power has completed its upgrade of the
Clean Energy Transmission System (CETS) in 2026.

Strategic growth plan
Hong Kong – foundation for growth and long-term stability

2024-28 Development Plan



- Transmission and distribution
- Generation
- Customer and corporate services development

Powering Hong Kong's economic growth & new industries

- Energised 8 data centre substations in 2024-2026 (compared to 3 in 2019-2023 D-Plan cycle).
- Around 18 data centre substations planned to be commissioned during the current D-Plan period, including Sandy Ridge Data Facility Cluster.

Meeting needs of new development areas & housing growth

- Development of the **Northern Metropolis.**
- Supporting government policy and powering **substantial increase in public housing** production.

Building a resilient smart city

- Completed the installation of over **2.8 million smart meters**.

Energy efficiency

- Enhanced digital customer platform for usage management and energy efficiency promotion.
- **Demand response** programme peak demand reduction of 249MW (residential customers).

Continuing decarbonisation

- Completion of **Clean Energy Transmission System (CETS)** upgrade for future **zero carbon energy imports**.
- **Hydrogen** pilot project.

Maintaining world-class reliability

- Maintaining **99.999% world-class** reliability with infrastructure upgrades and grid resilience.
- AI-powered **grid monitoring** and **optimisation.**
- **Black start facility** at Black Point Power Station.

Low carbon transportation

- Launched **EV Time of Use Tariff**.
- Partnering with CNOOC for **LNG bunkering.**
- **EV penetration** at 27% for private vehicles (1H25: 20%).
- First full electric **high-speed EV charging station** converted from a petrol filling station site in operations.

Regulated stability

Long-term infrastructure assets

Visible demand load and capex growth

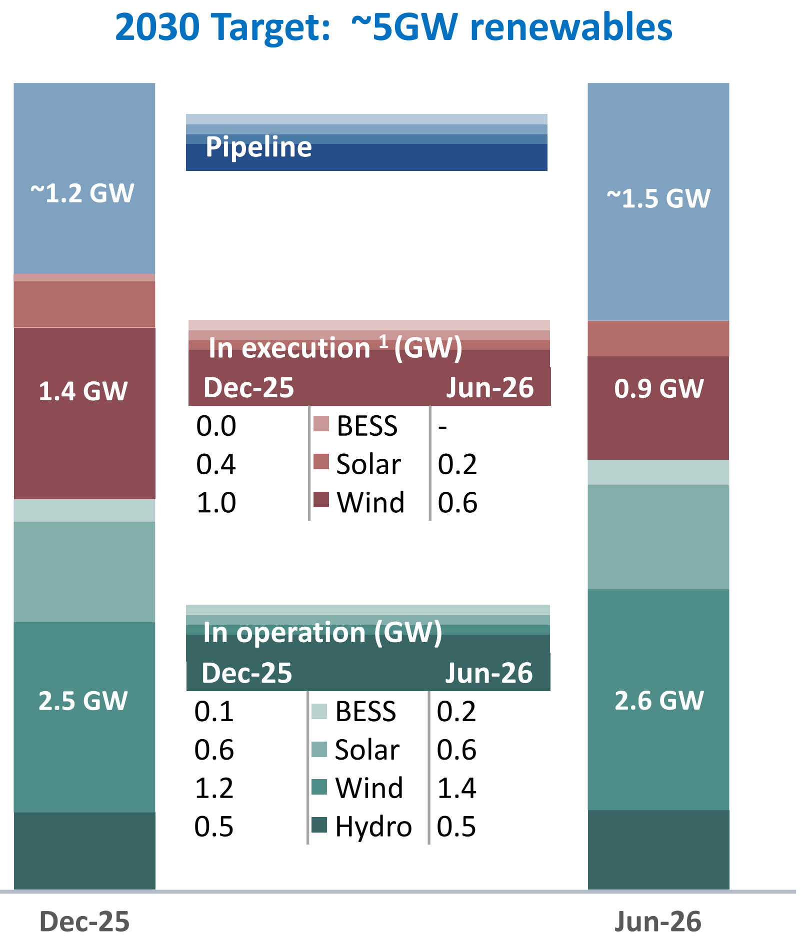
Operational excellence as an enabler

CLP advocates positioning electricity as a 'strategic economic infrastructure' in Hong Kong's Five-Year Plan

Completed / achieved to date — Planned for the D-Plan period

Strategic growth plan

Chinese Mainland renewable energy



Project highlights in 1H2026:

Pipeline actively managed for value:
- Mazhang (100MW) pending market development in Guangdong
- Shenzhou (200MW) construction rephased to 1H27; mechanism tariff secured

Pre-commissioning:
- Guanxian I wind (125MW)
- Juancheng I wind (300MW)
- Hepu solar (139MW)

Commissioned:
- Sandu II wind (100MW) with BESS (10MW)
- Xundian III wind (50MW) with BESS (5MW)

- Clear policy mandates (greenhouse emissions pledge and 15th 5-Year Plan) and rising energy demand for renewable energy growth.
- Transformation initiatives to strengthen operational and cost efficiency, enhance returns, and drive sustainable growth.
- Value over volume at a measured pace:
  - Minimum rate of return – low double-digit IRR%[2].
  - Focusing on geographic load centres.
  - Securing long-term fixed tariffs – Mechanism Tariff contracts, Corporate PPAs, GECs.
- Self-funding growth platform with low-cost Panda Bonds and Clean Energy Fund expected in 2H26.

1. Includes projects that have achieved Final Investment Decision and includes projects currently under construction and projects to commence construction in the next 6 months.
2. Equity return on a leveraged and project basis.

All GW figures reflect CLP's equity ownership stake in the gross installed capacity of projects.

Strategic growth plan
Apraava Energy non-carbon investments

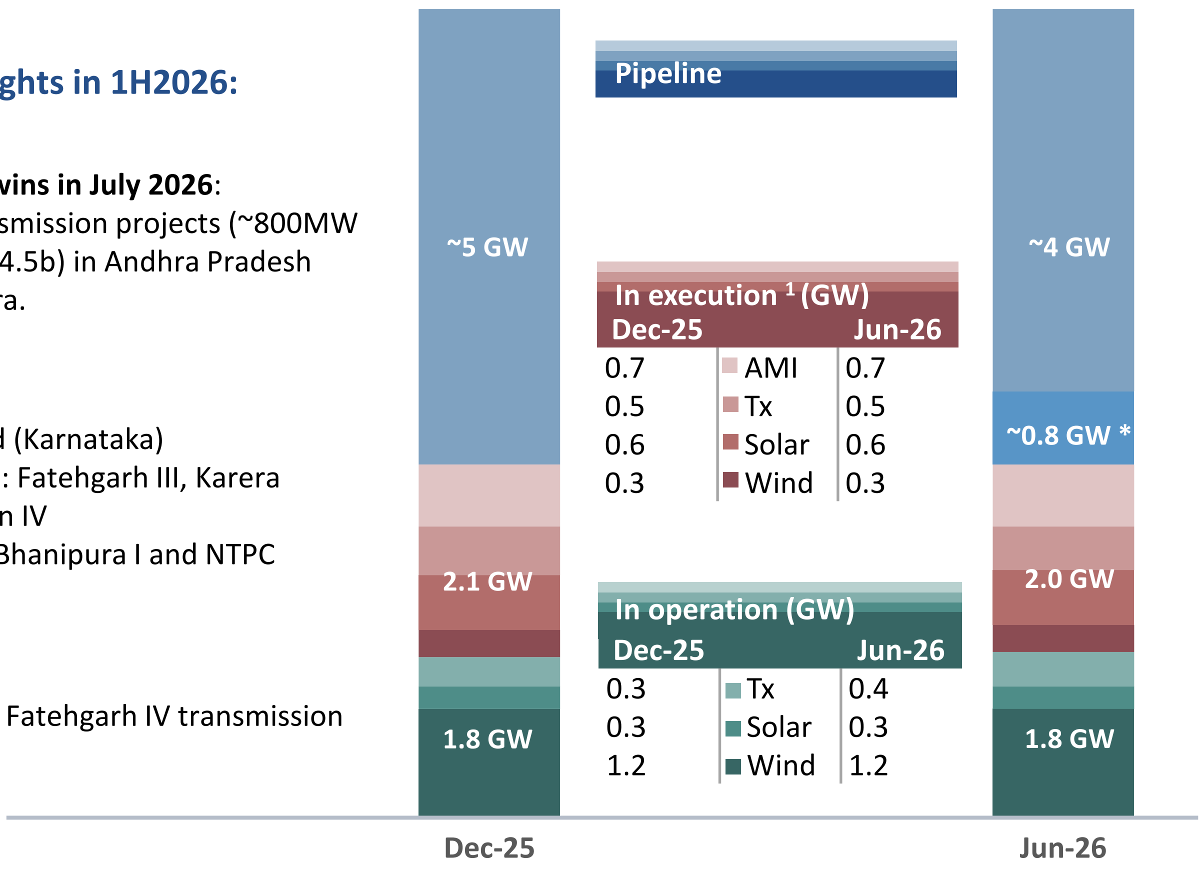
Project highlights in 1H2026:

*** New project wins in July 2026**: Awarded 2 transmission projects (~800MW equivalent, HK$4.5b) in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

In execution:
- 300MW wind (Karnataka)
- Transmission: Fatehgarh III, Karera and Rajasthan IV
- Solar: NHPC Bhanipura I and NTPC Bhanipura II

Commissioned: Fatehgarh IV transmission (57MW equiv.)

2030 Target: ~9GW non-carbon



- Clear national long-term roadmap set by ambitious national goals: 500GW non-carbon capacity by 2030.
- Growth funded through disciplined capital stack – self-generated cash and recycled Jhajjar divestment proceeds reinvested as need be to support pipeline.
- Scaling non-carbon platform.
- Projects underpinned by long-term PPAs/agreements with government linked entities.
- Minimum rate of return – Low-to-mid double-digit IRR%[2].

1. Includes projects that have achieved Final Investment Decision and commenced construction or have been awarded/contracted in FY23, FY24 and FY25. No new bids were won in 1H26.
2. Equity return on a leveraged and project basis.

All GW figures reflect the gross installed capacity of projects.

Strategic growth plan

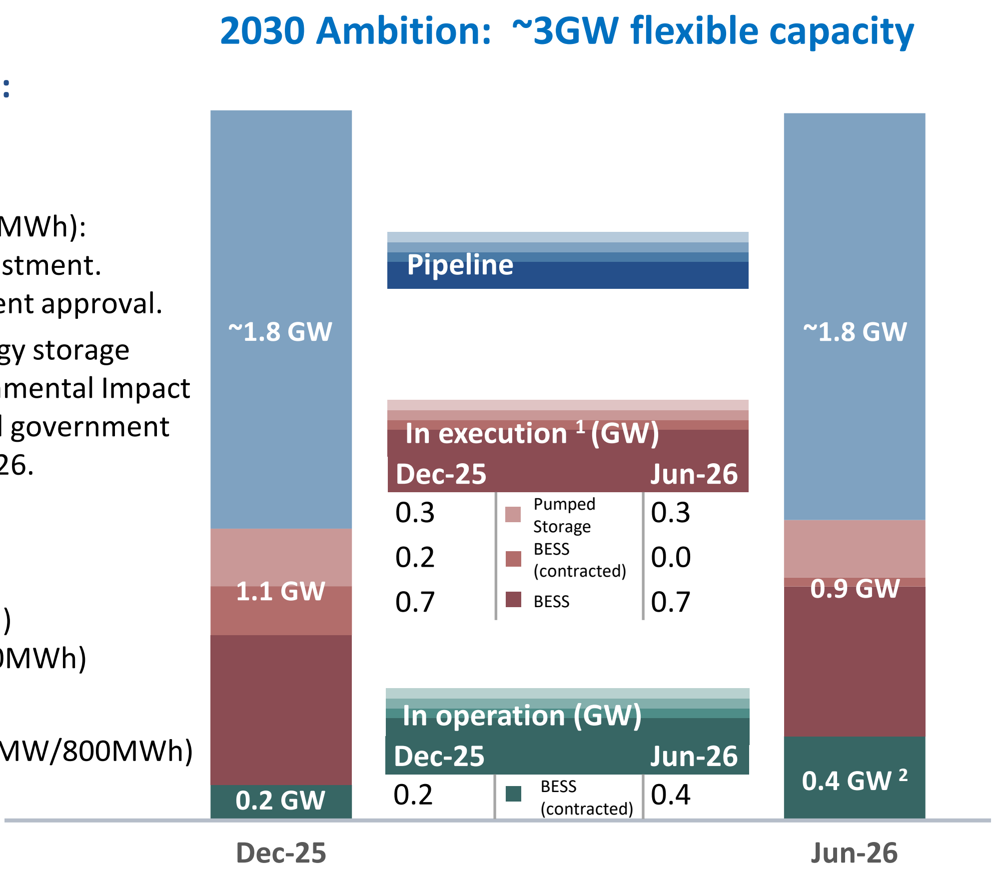
EnergyAustralia flexible capacity

Project highlights in 1H2026:

Progressing:
- Mt Piper BESS (250MW/1,000MWh): progressing towards Final Investment. Decision, subject to government approval.
- Lake Lyell pumped hydro energy storage (385MW/3,170MWh): Environmental Impact Statement concluded and final government determination expected in 2H26.

In construction:
- Hallett BESS (50MW/245MWh)
- Wooreen BESS (350MW/1,400MWh)

Commissioned: Orana BESS (200MW/800MWh) and Ausgrid community battery.



- Critical investments to capture value in growing volatility, supporting renewable firming and enhancing grid resilience.
- Executable pipeline of high-quality opportunities.
- Execution underpinned by repeated success winning Federal Capacity Incentive Scheme.
- Strategic partnerships for capital efficiency.
- Minimum rate of return – High single-digit IRR%[3].
- Transformation supporting a more efficient and competitive business.

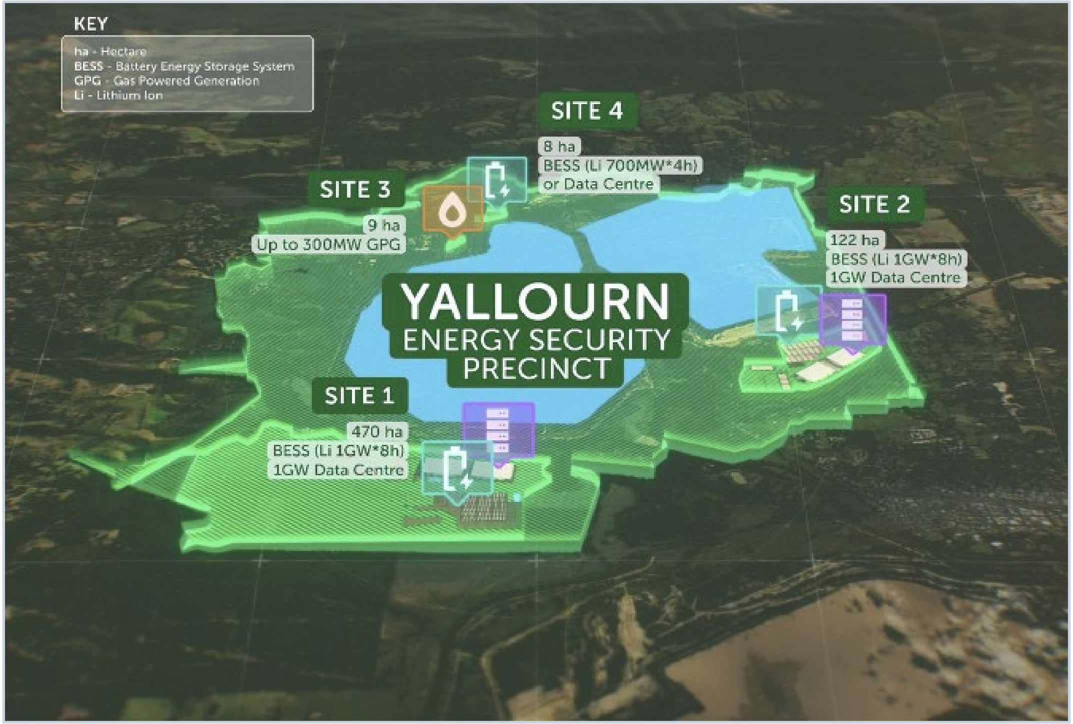
1. Includes projects that have achieved Final Investment Decision and projects currently under construction.
2. Orana achieved commercial operations in June 2026, with tolling agreement commencing in July 2026.
3. Equity return on a leveraged and project basis.

All GW figures reflect the gross installed capacity of projects, except for contracted BESS which represent contracted capacity.

Strategic growth plan

Repurposing Yallourn for future opportunities

The Yallourn Energy Security Precinct — a strategic advantage: 5,500 hectares of freehold land (≈ Melbourne CBD and inner suburbs combined), existing high-voltage transmission (220kV & 500kV), water access and a skilled local workforce — repurposing an existing energy site.



Data centres and new-economy demand

Initial data-centre configuration of up to two 1GW facilities, with potential to scale as demand grows.

Flexible capacity & firming

Up to 2.7GW of new battery energy storage systems to support reliability and capture value from growing renewable penetration.

Gas powered generation

Up to 300MW of gas-fired capacity near the existing Yallourn 'W' site, providing dispatchable generation for regional power grid.

These are early-stage opportunities subject to further assessment, commercial evaluation, and approvals.

Our investment proposition

01

Earnings resilience

Regulated Hong Kong anchoring a diversified Asia-Pacific portfolio, with regional platforms building towards sustained earnings growth.

02

Portfolio value creation and capital efficient growth

Active asset rotation, portfolio management and disciplined capital deployment to enable the infrastructure of the Asia-Pacific energy transition.

03

Operational excellence and transformation-driven

Group-wide cost optimisation, digitalisation and multi-year transformation programmes delivering recurring benefits.

04

Shareholder returns

Consistent dividend track record underpinned by earnings resilience, balance sheet strength and disciplined capital allocation.

Anchored in Hong Kong. Growing across Asia-Pacific's energy transition

Questions and Answers

CLP Power’s Smart Meter Replacement Programme – Customers can now manage their electricity consumption more effectively by using the CLP One mobile app to check their hourly electricity consumption anytime, anywhere, and set personalised usage alerts.

Appendices

Celebrating 30 years of partnership between CLP and CNOOC in natural gas supply for Hong Kong – CLP management visited CNOOC's natural gas pipeline facilities at Zhuhai Gaolan Terminal, exchanging views on business cooperation.

Financial highlights

	1H2026	1H2025	Change
Revenue (HK$M)	**42,856**	42,854	-
Operating Earnings (before Fair Value Movements) (HK$M)	**5,733**	5,227	+10%
Operating Earnings (HK$M)	**5,641**	5,192	+9%
Total Earnings (HK$M)	**5,997**	5,624	+7%
Operating Earnings per share (HK$)	**2.23**	2.06	+9%
Total Earnings per share (HK$)	**2.37**	2.23	+7%
Dividends per share (HK$)	**1.26**	1.26	-
First interim dividend	0.63	0.63	-
Second interim dividend	0.63	0.63	-
Capital Investments (HK$M) - Cash basis	**7,319**	8,213	-11%
SoC Capex	5,340	5,081	+5%
Other Capital Investments	1,979	3,132	-37%

Leverage	**30 Jun 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**	
Net Debt (HK$M)	62,209	57,901	+7%
Net Debt/Total Capital (%)	34.0%	33.0%	+1.0pts

Items affecting comparability

HK$M	1H2026	1H2025
Hong Kong – Profit from sale of properties	55	74
Hong Kong – Revaluation loss on investment property	(17)	(37)
Apraava Energy – Gain on divestment of Jhajjar	318	-
EnergyAustralia – Realisation of Wooreen BESS	-	395
Items affecting comparability	**356**	**432**

- **Hong Kong** **Profit from sale of properties**
  Sale of properties relating to Argyle Street.
- **Hong Kong** **Revaluation loss on investment property**
  Retail portion of the Laguna Mall.
- **Apraava Energy** **Gain on divestment of Jhajjar**
  Gain on divestment of Jhajjar Power Station.
- **EnergyAustralia** **Realisation of Wooreen BESS**
  Realisation of Wooreen energy storage system post partnership with Banpu Energy Australia.

Reconciliation of EBITDAF and Operating Earnings

HK$M	1H2026	1H2025	Change
Recurring EBITDAF	**13,575**	**12,404**	⬆ **9%**
Less:			
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,163)	(4,721)	
Net finance costs	(815)	(798)	
Income tax expense	(1,332)	(1,150)	
Distribution to perpetual capital securities holders	(107)	(93)	
Non-controlling interests	(425)	(415)	
Operating earnings before fair value movements	**5,733**	**5,227**	⬆ **10%**
Fair value movements	(92)	(35)	
Operating Earnings	**5,641**	**5,192**	⬆ **9%**

Depreciation and amortisation

- **Hong Kong**: Higher depreciation mainly reflected commissioning of T&D assets.
- **Chinese Mainland**: Higher depreciation followed commissioning of renewable energy assets.
- **Australia**: Higher depreciation mainly due to timing of capitalisation of outage costs at Yallourn and Mt Piper Power Stations.

Net finance costs

- Net finance costs increased mainly due to higher net finance costs in Australia and Chinese Mainland, partially offset by lower net finance costs in Hong Kong.

Income tax expense

- Higher taxation in line with higher earnings.

Distribution to perpetual capital securities holders

- Issued by CLP Power.

Non-controlling interests

- CSG's 30% share of CAPCO.

Fair value movements

- Unfavourable fair value movements of EnergyAustralia's forward energy contracts (after tax).

Reconciliation of EBITDAF and Operating Earnings by business units

HK$M	Hong Kong energy and related activities	Chinese Mainland	EnergyAustralia	Apraava Energy	Taiwan Region and Southeast Asia	Other earnings & unallocated items	Group total
2026 Interim							
Recurring EBITDAF	**10,134**	**1,505**	**2,071**	**155**	**72**	**(362)**	**13,575**
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,189)	(358)	(1,575)	-	-	(41)	**(5,163)**
Net finance (costs)/income [1]	(522)	(92)	(222)	6	-	15	**(815)**
Income tax expense	(1,064)	(153)	(51)	(56)	(1)	(7)	**(1,332)**
Distributions to perpetual capital securities holders	(107)	-	-	-	-	-	**(107)**
Non-controlling interests	(422)	(3)	-	-	-	-	**(425)**
Operating Earnings before fair value movements (as per this presentation pack)	**4,830**	**899**	**223**	**105**	**71**	**(395)**	**5,733**
Fair value movements [2]	(2)	-	(90)	-	-	-	**(92)**
Operating Earnings	**4,828**	**899**	**133**	**105**	**71**	**(395)**	**5,641**
Reallocation of PSDC & HK Branch Line	(94)	94	-	-	-	-	-
Reallocation of other earnings	(5)	-	-	-	-	5	-
Operating Earnings (as per Segment Information in Interim Report)	**4,729**	**993**	**133**	**105**	**71**	**(390)**	**5,641**
2025 Interim							
Recurring EBITDAF	**9,586**	**1,389**	**1,791**	**78**	**20**	**(460)**	**12,404**
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,034)	(301)	(1,340)	-	-	(46)	**(4,721)**
Net finance (costs)/income [1]	(560)	(76)	(197)	1	-	34	**(798)**
Income tax expense	(919)	(139)	(87)	-	(1)	(4)	**(1,150)**
Distributions to perpetual capital securities holders	**(93)**	-	-	-	-	-	**(93)**
Non-controlling interests	(412)	(3)	-	-	-	-	**(415)**
Operating Earnings before fair value movements (as per this presentation pack)	**4,568**	**870**	**167**	**79**	**19**	**(476)**	**5,227**
Fair value movements [2]	23	-	(58)	-	-	-	**(35)**
Operating Earnings	**4,591**	**870**	**109**	**79**	**19**	**(476)**	**5,192**
Reallocation of PSDC & HK Branch Line	(99)	99	-	-	-	-	-
Reallocation of other earnings	(45)	-	-	-	-	45	-
Operating Earnings (as per Segment Information in Interim Report)	**4,447**	**969**	**109**	**79**	**19**	**(431)**	**5,192**

1. Including net fair value loss/(gain) on debt related derivative financial instruments, and other net exchange loss/(gain) on financing activities.
2. Including net fair value loss/(gain) on non-debt derivative financial instruments relating to transactions not qualified for hedge accounting and ineffectiveness and discontinuation of cash flow hedges.

Cash flow and financial structure

Free Cash Flow

- **Hong Kong**: Modestly lower operating cash inflow from SoC operations (-HK$0.2 billion) reflecting unfavourable working capital movements, partially offset by higher EBITDAF contributions.
- **Chinese Mainland**: Resilient cash generation, supported by robust dividends from nuclear associates and higher collection of national subsidies.
- **Australia**: stronger free cash flow, reflecting lower maintenance capex at Yallourn and Mount Piper power stations.

Proceeds from divestment of Jhajjar Power Station received through dividends from Apraava Energy.

Capital Investments

- **SoC capex** mainly related to the capital works for the generation fleet, network infrastructure enhancements and development.
- **Growth capex** primarily deployed into renewable energy projects on the Chinese Mainland.
- **Maintenance capex** mainly represented improvement works and outages at Yallourn and Mount Piper power stations in Australia.

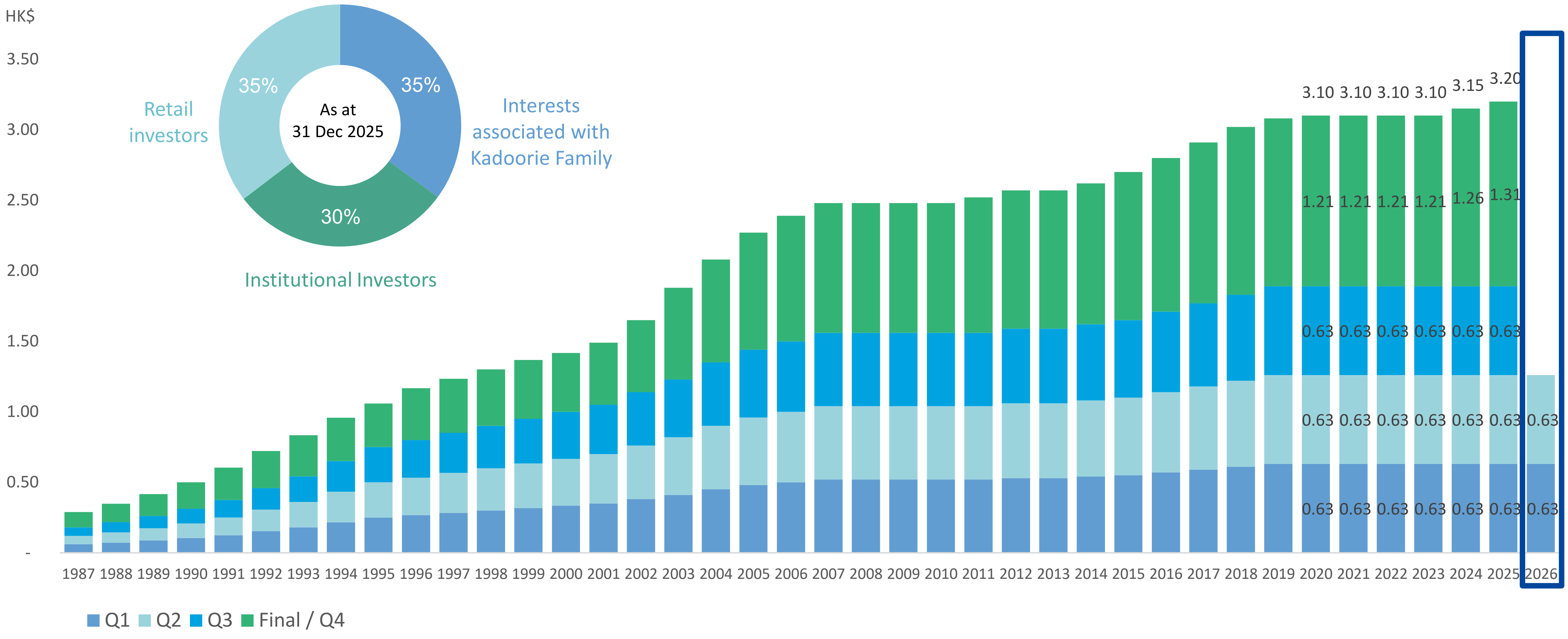
HK$M	1H2026	1H2025	Change
Consolidated EBITDAF	**13,942**	**12,916**	1,026
Less: Items affecting comparability	(367)	(512)	145
Recurring Consolidated EBITDAF	**13,575**	**12,404**	1,171
Less: Share of results of joint ventures & associates[1]	(1,118)	(1,007)	(111)
Cash inflow / (outflow) from:			
SoC items	147	(29)	176
Movement in working capital & others	(4,015)	(2,989)	(1,026)
Net cash inflow from operations	**8,589**	**8,379**	210
Less: Tax paid	(574)	(499)	(75)
Less: Net finance costs paid and distributions paid to PCS holders[2]	(1,063)	(953)	(110)
Less: Maintenance capex	(356)	(1,160)	804
Add: Dividends from joint ventures & associates	1,210	1,285	(75)
Free Cash Flow	**7,806**	**7,052**	754
Proceeds from divestment of Jhajjar Power Station	**967**	-	967
Capital Investments [3]			
• SoC capex [4]	5,340	5,081	259
• Growth capex [4]	1,582	1,883	(301)
• Others [5]	41	89	(48)
Sub-total (excluding Maintenance capex)	**6,963**	**7,053**	(90)
• Maintenance capex[4]	356	1,160	(804)
Total (including Maintenance capex)	**7,319**	**8,213**	(894)
Dividend paid	**4,880**	**4,775**	105

1. Excluding items affecting comparability.
2. PCS holders refers to perpetual capital securities holders.
3. Capital investments include i) capital expenditure in fixed assets, right-of-use assets, investment property, intangible assets; ii) changes in investments in and advances to joint ventures and associates; and iii) acquisitions of asset / business.
4. Capital expenditure on fixed assets and right-of-use assets are analysed into: i) SoC capex - capital expenditure related to the SoC business; ii) Growth capex - capital expenditure (other than SoC capex) spent on expansion of business; and (iii) Maintenance capex - capital expenditure other than the above.
5. Others include capital investments on intangible assets and investments in / advance to joint ventures.

Dividends

A history of returning cash to shareholders

CLP Ordinary Dividend Per Share* (1987 – 1H2026) and Shareholding by Category (as at 31 December 2025)



* Adjusted for share capital change throughout the period and change of accounting year in 1999.

For more information

Financial obligations at a glance

HK$M	30 Jun 2026	31 Dec 2025
<u>**HONG KONG**</u>		
Total borrowings of CLPH, CLPP, CAPCO & PSDC	52,294	50,266
Minus: Bank balances and liquid funds	(407)	(1,892)
Net debt – Hong Kong	**51,887**	**48,374**
<u>**OUTSIDE HONG KONG**</u>		
Total borrowings of subsidiaries (non-recourse to CLPH)	14,349	11,563
Minus: Bank balance and liquid funds	(4,027)	(2,036)
Net debt – Outside Hong Kong	**10,322**	**9,527**
<u>**CONSOLIDATED**</u>		
Consolidated total borrowings	66,643	61,829
Minus: Consolidated bank balance and liquid funds	(4,434)	(3,928)
Net Debt – Consolidated	**62,209**	**57,901**
Total Debt/Total Capital	**35.6%**	**34.5%**
Net Debt/Total Capital	**34.0%**	**33.0%**

- Increase in net debt at 30 Jun 2026 mainly due to capital investments and dividends paid, partially offset by cash generated from operations and one-off proceeds from Jhajjar's divestment in 1H2026.

Credit ratings

	CLP Holdings		CLP Power		CAPCO		EnergyAustralia
	S&P	Moody's	S&P	Moody's	S&P	Moody's	Moody's
Long-term Rating							
Foreign Currency	A	A2	A+	A1	AA-	A1	Baa2
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Positive
Local Currency	A	A2	A+	A1	AA-	A1	Baa2
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Positive
Short-term Rating							
Foreign Currency	A-1	P-1	A-1	P-1	A-1+	P-1	-
Local Currency	A-1	P-1	A-1	P-1	A-1+	P-1	-

- S&P re-affirmed the A, A+ and AA- credit ratings of CLP Holdings, CLP Power and CAPCO respectively in May 2026 with stable outlooks.
- Moody's re-affirmed the Baa2 credit rating of EnergyAustralia with positive outlook in July 2026.

Highlights of financing activities

For more information on CLP Climate Action Finance Framework

CLP Holdings: Ample liquidity in the Group as of 30 June 2026

- The Group maintained adequate liquidity with undrawn committed loan facilities of HK$15.1 billion and bank balances of HK$4.4 billion.
- CLP Holdings had HK$2.8 billion of liquidity at the end of June.

Scheme of Control: Cost effective refinancing

- CLP Power arranged a total of HK$1.7 billion medium term loan facilities to refinance existing borrowings and support business requirements.
- CAPCO secured HK$6.5 billion loan facilities and HK$640 million in three-year private placement bond under the CLP's Climate Action Finance Framework to refinance existing borrowings at competitive margins amid strong liquidity in the banking system. The loan facilities included HK$2.5 billion in emission reduction-linked loan facilities and HK$3.7 billion in energy transition loan facilities.
- To mitigate exchange rate risk, all foreign currency financings in the Scheme of Control business were swapped back to Hong Kong dollars.
- CLPP and CAPCO maintained Medium Term Note programmes with issuance limits of US$4.5 billion and US$2.0 billion respectively. As at 30 June, outstanding notes issued under these programmes amounted to approximately US$3.2 billion (HK$25 billion) for CLP Power and US$1.6 billion (HK$12.2 billion) for CAPCO.

Chinese Mainland: Major financing to support business growth

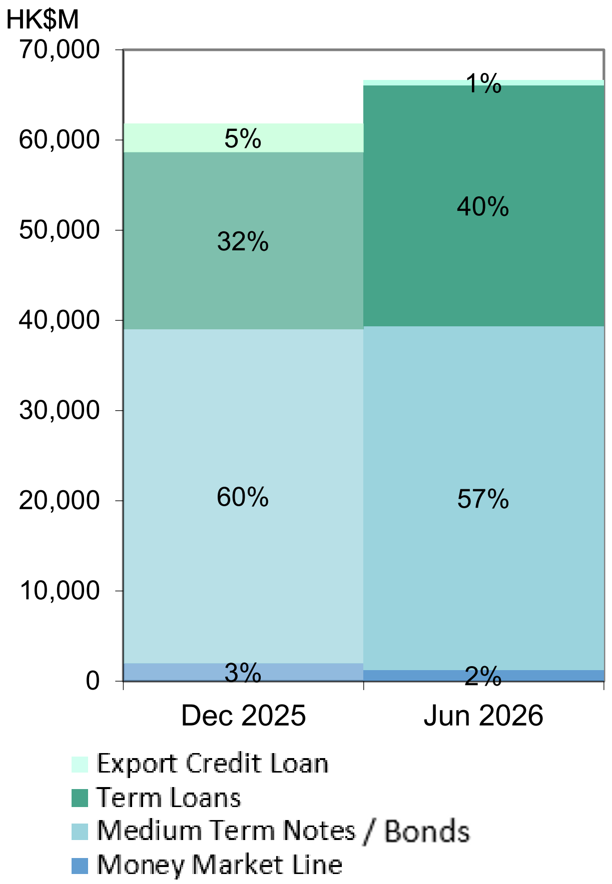
- CLP China issued its inaugural RMB1.0 billion (HK$1.2 billion) three-year Panda bond in the China interbank bond market to support renewable energy development, competitively priced at 1.85% p.a., with RMB1.3 billion of demand at final price.

EnergyAustralia: Adequate liquidity and timely refinancing

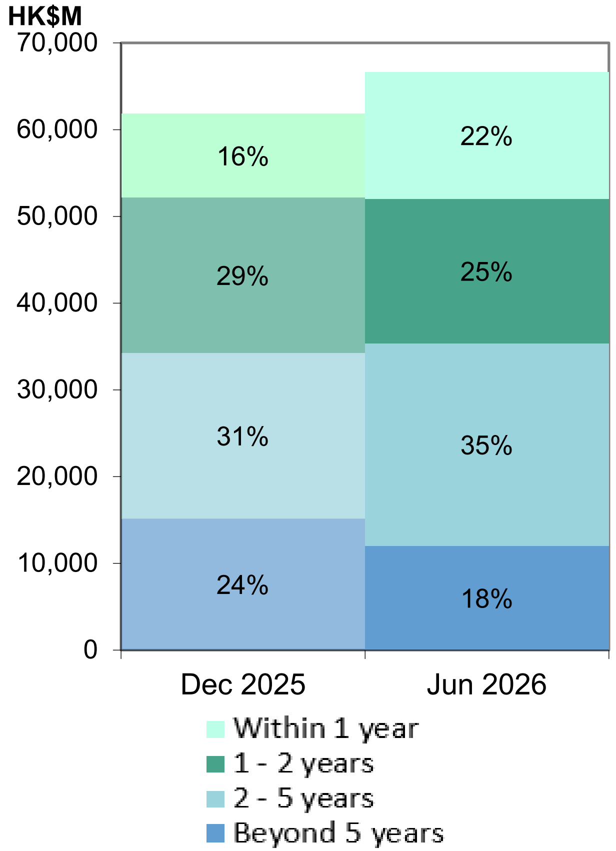
- Maintained adequate liquidity to support its business operations and retained sufficient financial headroom to manage potential contingencies.
- Secured an A$600 million corporate syndicated facility to refinance its existing A$450 million syndicated loan facility following strong bank demand.

Loan balances by type and maturity

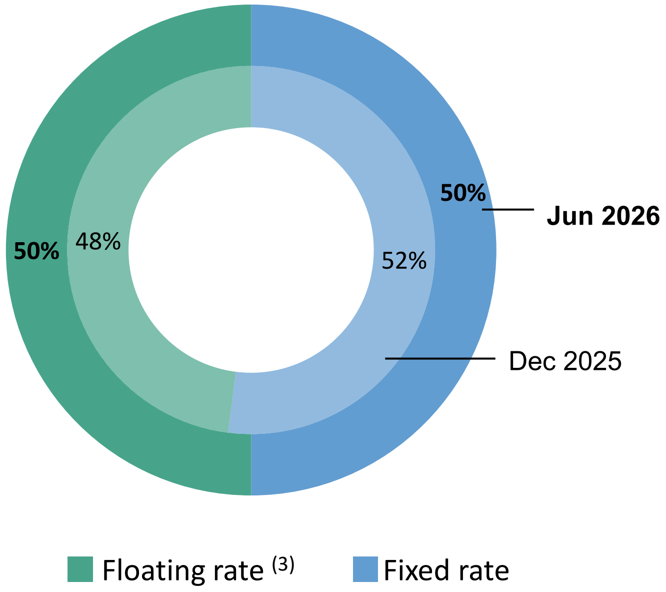
Loan Balance [1] – Type



Loan Balance [1] – Maturity [2]



Proportion of Debt on Fixed and Floating Rate



1. Loan balance represents bank loans and other borrowings.
2. The maturity of revolving loans is in accordance with the maturity dates of the respective facilities instead of the current loan drawdown tenors.
3. For floating rate borrowings, if assuming 1% increase in interest rate and based on outstanding debt balance as of 30 June 2026, the additional interest payment is around HK$335 million per annum.

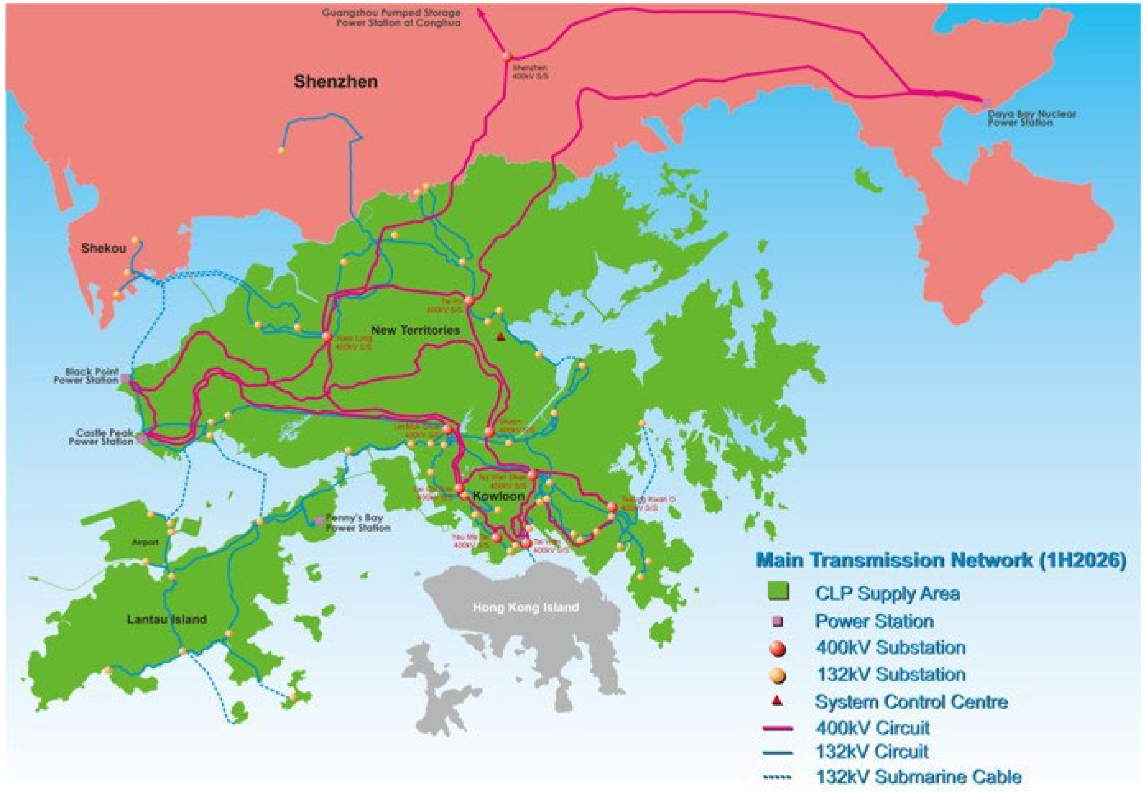
CLP continues to obtain debt (re)financing at very cost-effective interest rates. Some representative examples in 1H2026 are highlighted on the previous slide (“Highlights of financing activities”).

Hong Kong – Growing business scale

Generation	Transmission	Distribution	Retail
9,464MW * generation portfolio	> 17,500 km of transmission and high voltage distribution lines	262 primary and > 16,000 secondary substations	17,038GWh sold and 2.922 million customer accounts

During 1H2026:

- Local electricity sales increased 3.6% to 17,038GWh as compared with 1H2025.
- No. of customer accounts increased by 59k to 2,922k as compared with June 2025.
- Major infrastructure projects ongoing:
    - Northern Metropolis power infrastructure
    - Data centres connection
    - Upgrade of Clean Energy Transmission System (CETS)
    - Network infrastructure upgrades and grid modernisation.
- Over 190 km of new transmission and high voltage distribution lines & 110 new substations added.



We generate, transmit and distribute electricity to over 80% of Hong Kong's population supplying Kowloon, the New Territories and Lantau Island.

* On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis.

Hong Kong – Electricity sales, earnings and capex

Electricity sales

GWh	1H2026	1H2025	Change	Proportion
Residential	4,300	4,222	⬆ 1.8%	25%
Commercial	6,860	6,560	⬆ 4.6%	40%
Infrastructure & Public Services	5,139	4,940	⬆ 4.0%	30%
Manufacturing	739	731	⬆ 1.1%	5%
Total Local Sales	**17,038**	**16,453**	⬆ **3.6%**	**100%**

Note: Data centres represent 7.1% of load in 1H2026 (1H2025: 6.6%), +11.8%yoy.

Operating earnings (before Fair Value Movements) for Hong Kong

HK$M	1H2026	1H2025	Change
Hong Kong energy business	4,792	4,530	⬆ 5.8%
PSDC and Hong Kong Branch Line	94	99	⬇ 5.1%
CLP*e*	(56)	(61)	⬆ 8.2%
Hong Kong energy & related activities	**4,830**	**4,568**	⬆ 5.7%

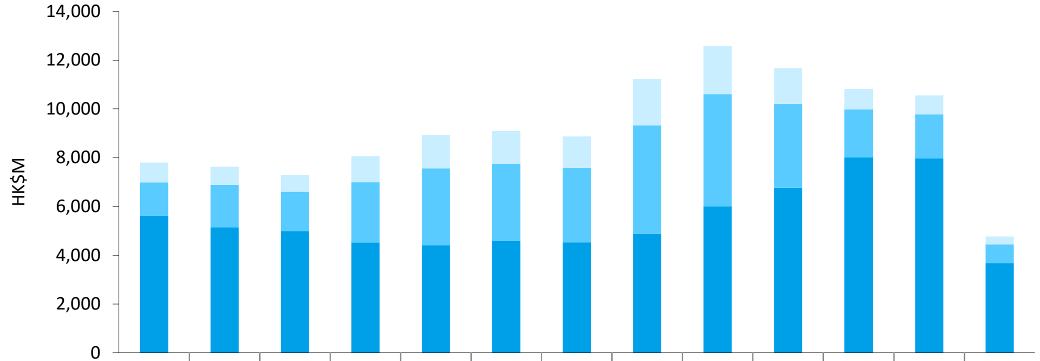
TSF and FCA balances

HK$M	Jun 2026	Dec 2025
Tariff Stabilisation Fund (TSF)	2,756	2,786
Fuel Clause Account (FCA)	1,055	1,043

Capital expenditure (Accrual basis)

HK$M	1H2026	1H2025	Change
CLP Power	3,677	3,307	⬆ 11.2%
CAPCO *	1,085	1,222	⬇ 11.2%
Total Capex	**4,762**	**4,529**	⬆ 5.1%

* Including CAPCO's 70% share of fixed asset additions in Hong Kong LNG Terminal Limited.

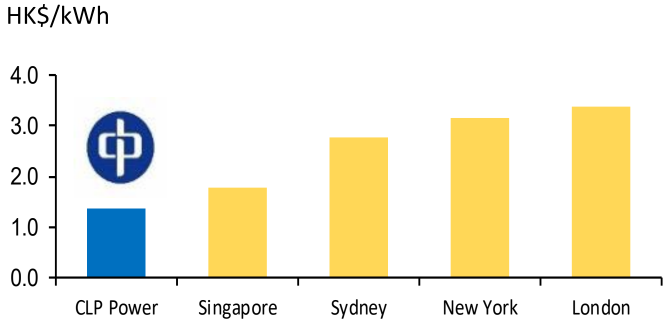


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	1H 2026
Total of CLP	6,983	6,887	6,603	7,004	7,569	7,743	7,576	9,316	10,603	10,197	9,976	9,783	4,436
CAPCO - JV partner	817	743	689	1,064	1,353	1,354	1,306	1,906	1,970	1,473	842	776	326
CAPCO - CLP's share	1,368	1,735	1,607	2,481	3,158	3,159	3,048	4,447	4,596	3,438	1,966	1,812	759
CLP Power	5,615	5,152	4,996	4,523	4,411	4,584	4,528	4,869	6,007	6,759	8,010	7,971	3,677

Capex approved under the 2024-28 DP from Jan 2024 to Dec 2028: HK$52.9b.
Capex incurred in 2024-28 DP from Jan 2024 to Jun 2026: HK$26.1b.

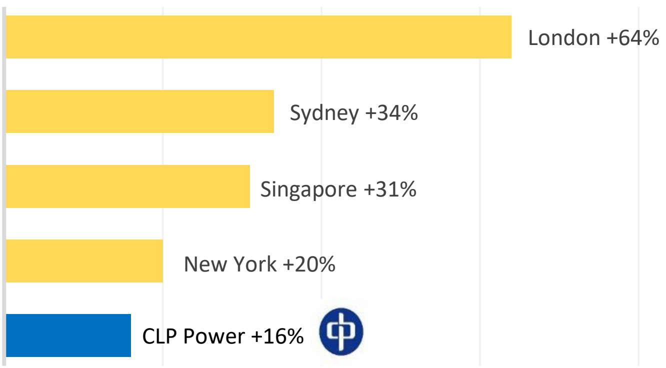
Hong Kong – Tariff, reliability, fuel prices and environmental improvement (FY2025)

Low tariff



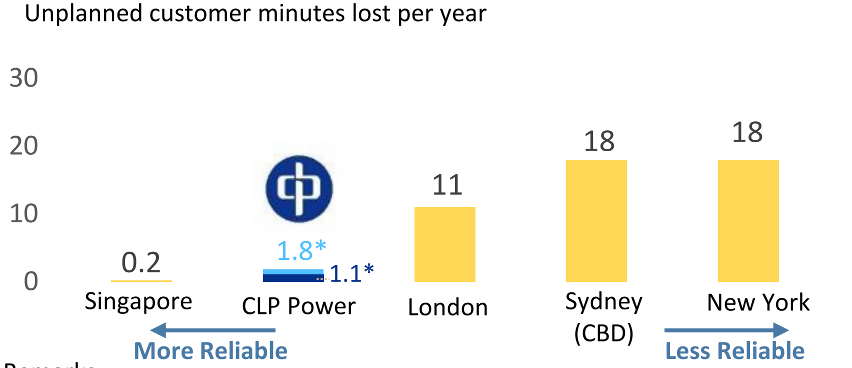
Remarks:
Comparison based on monthly domestic consumption of 275kWh.
Tariff and exchange rate in January 2026.

Residential tariff % increase from Jan 2021 to Jan 2026



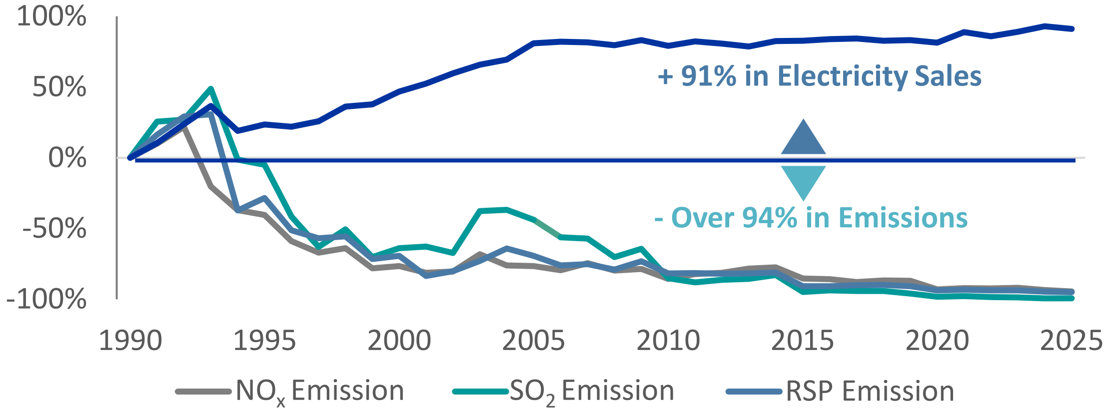
Remarks:
Comparison based on monthly domestic consumption of 275kWh.

High reliability (FY2025)

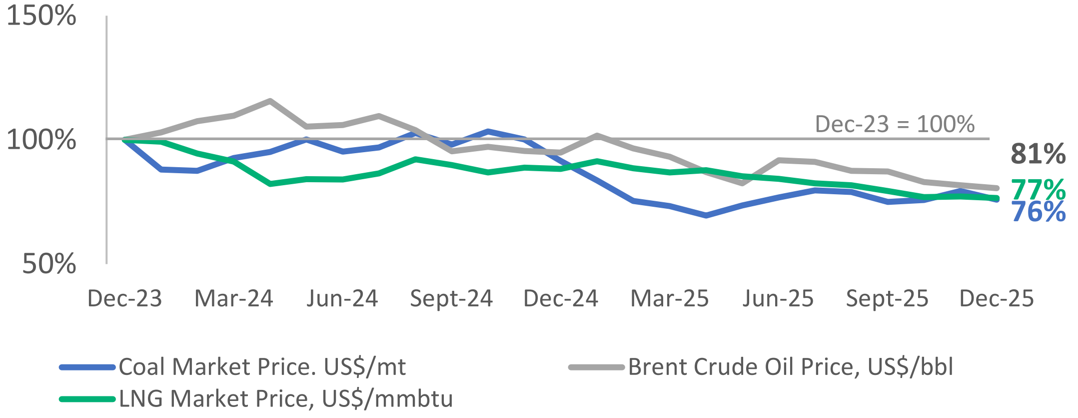


Remarks:
(1) *2023-2025 average for CLP Power was 1.8 minutes; Taking out the impact due to Major Event Day (such as Typhoon Saola in 2023, Typhoons Wipha & Ragasa in 2025), the three-year average was 1.1 minutes.
(2) 2022-2024 average for all other cities.
(3) There are no overhead lines in Singapore.

Environmental improvement

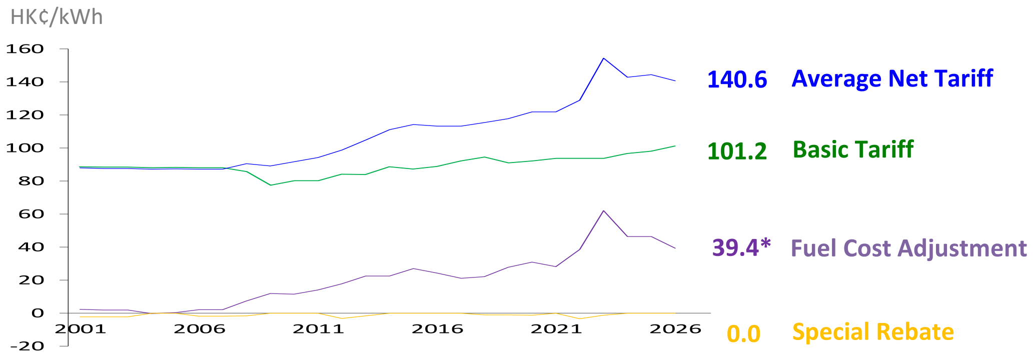


Fuel prices over the last 2 years



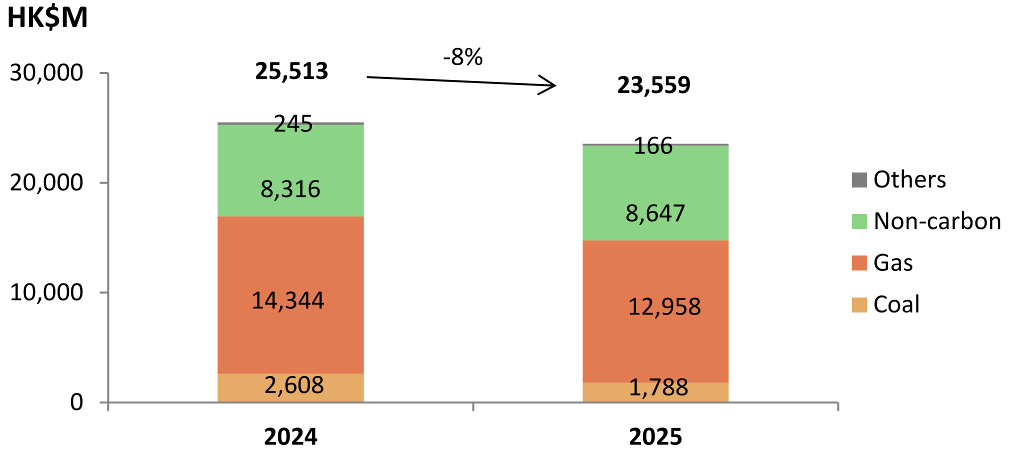
Hong Kong – Tariff, energy cost, fuel mix and gas volume (FY2025)

Tariffs

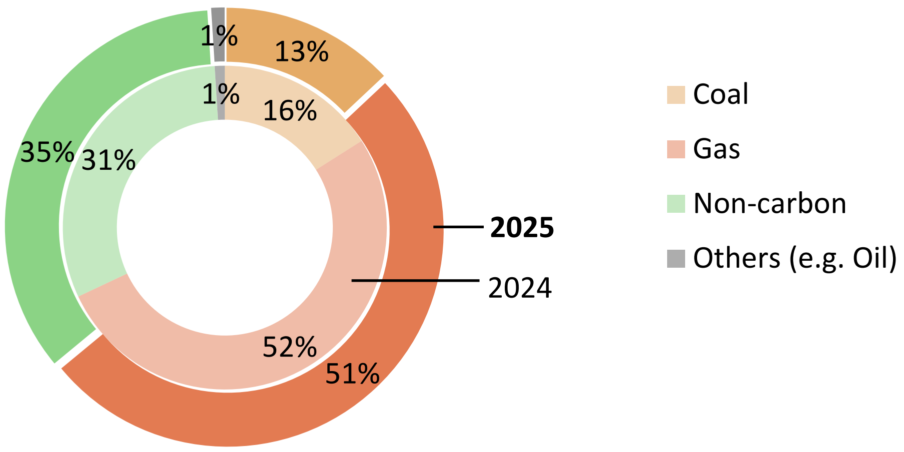


* The figure is based on the rate announced in the annual tariff review. Under the current SCA, the Fuel Cost Adjustment is automatically adjusted on a monthly basis to reflect changes in actual price of fuel used. This arrangement is more transparent and reacts to fuel price changes in a more timely manner.

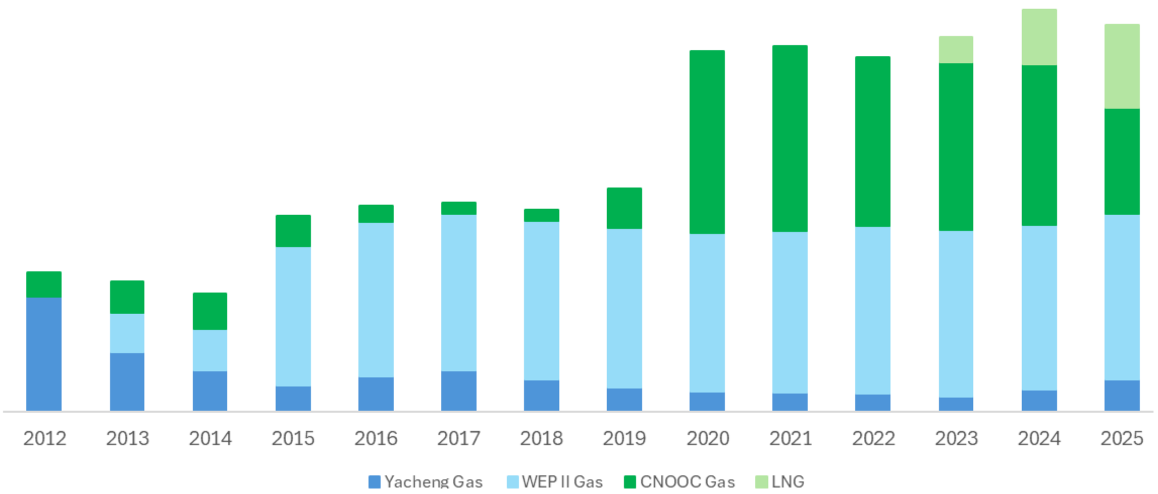
Energy Costs



Fuel Mix (based on MWh generated / purchased)



Gas Volume



Chinese Mainland – Financials

Operating / Total Earnings	HK$M		RMB M	
	1H2026	1H2025	1H2026	1H2025
Nuclear	**791**	**761**	**692**	**706**
- Daya Bay	*480*	*433*	*420*	*402*
- Yangjiang	*311*	*328*	*272*	*304*
Renewables	**320**	**295**	**280**	**274**
- Wind	*224*	*161*	*196*	*150*
- Solar	*53*	*84*	*46*	*78*
- Hydro	*43*	*50*	*38*	*46*
Thermal	**(28)**	**(7)**	**(24)**	**(6)**
- Guohua	*(28)*	*(7)*	*(24)*	*(6)*
Operating & development expenditure and Others	**(179)**	**(161)**	**(189)**	**(149)**
CLP*e*	**(5)**	**(18)**	**(4)**	**(17)**
Total / Operating earnings	**899**	**870**	**755**	**808**

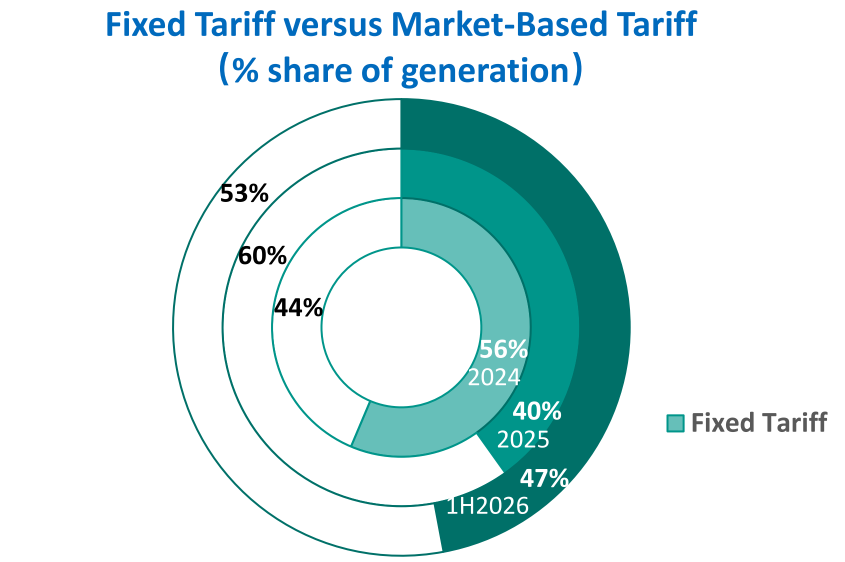
Chinese Mainland

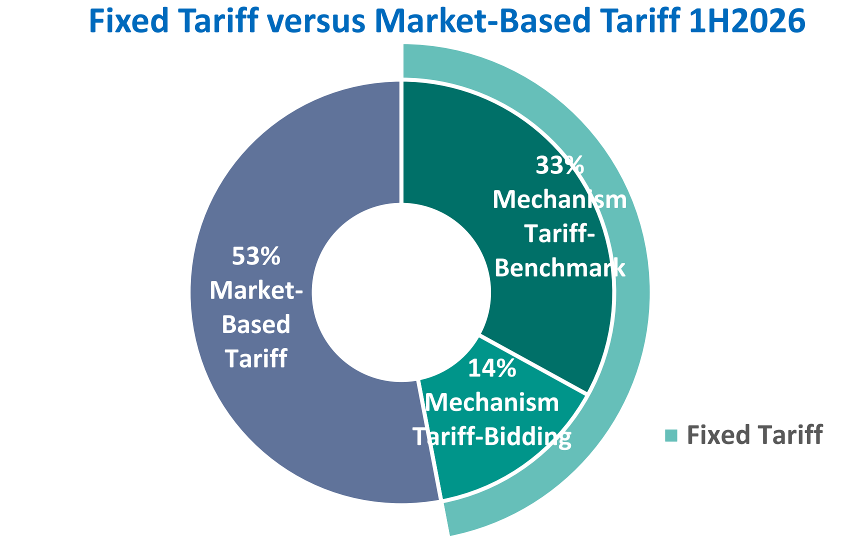
Outstanding receivables ^	30 Jun 2026	31 Dec 2025
HK$M	2,767	2,517
RMB M	2,399	2,256

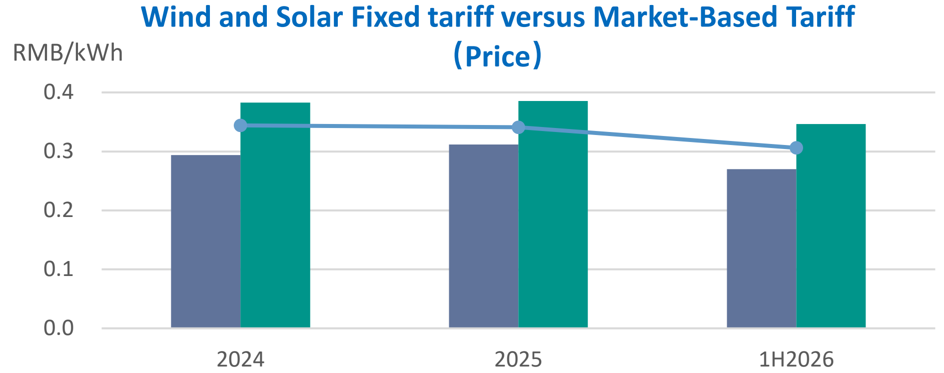
^ Relating to the unpaid national subsidies owed to our renewable energy subsidiaries.

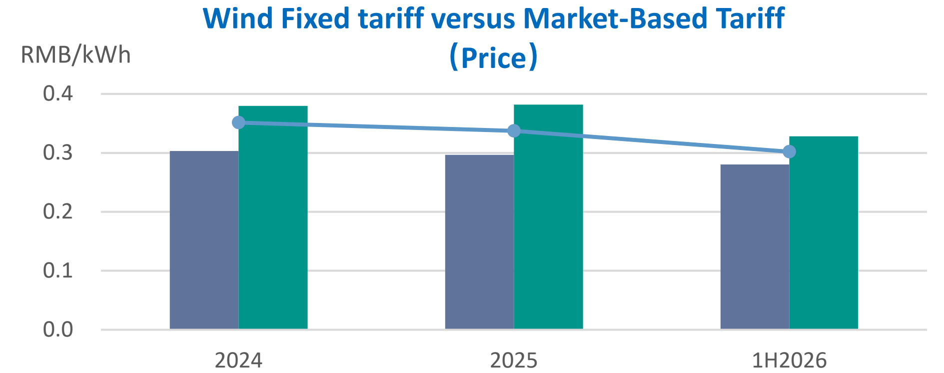
The average foreign exchange rates used to convert Chinese Mainland Segment earnings to Hong Kong dollars are 1.07711 for 1H2025 and 1.14232 for 1H2026. Note that in the variance analysis presented in the body of the presentation, period-on-period variances are adjusted for changes in foreign exchange rates.

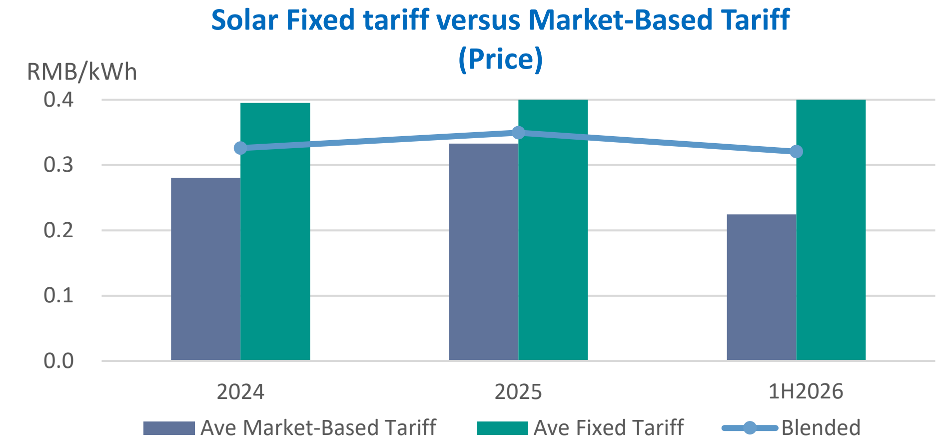
Chinese Mainland – Renewable energy tariffs











1. Indicates tariffs for CLP China's majority-owned wind and solar assets.
2. All tariffs refer to pre-tax tariffs and excluding national subsidies.

EnergyAustralia – Financials

	HK$M		A$M	
	1H2026	**1H2025**	**1H2026**	**1H2025**
EBITDAF (before items affecting comparability)				
Customer (Retail)	232	(144)	42	(29)
Energy (Wholesale)	2,647	2,618	481	528
Enterprise (Corporate)	(808)	(683)	(147)	(138)
Total EBITDAF	**2,071**	**1,791**	**376**	**361**
Depreciation & Amortisation	(1,575)	(1,340)	(286)	(270)
Net finance costs	(222)	(197)	(41)	(40)
Income tax expense	(51)	(87)	(9)	(17)
Operating earnings (before fair value movements)	**223**	**167**	**40**	**34**
Fair value movements, net of tax	(90)	(58)	(16)	(12)
Operating earnings	**133**	**109**	**24**	**22**
Realisation of 50% Wooreen BESS	-	395	-	77
Total earnings	**133**	**504**	**24**	**99**

EnergyAustralia

The average foreign exchange rates used to convert EnergyAustralia earnings to Hong Kong dollars are 4.963 for 1H2025 and 5.501 for 1H2026. Note in the Operating earnings before fair value movements variance analysis presented in the body of the presentation, period-on-period variances are adjusted for changes in foreign exchange rates.

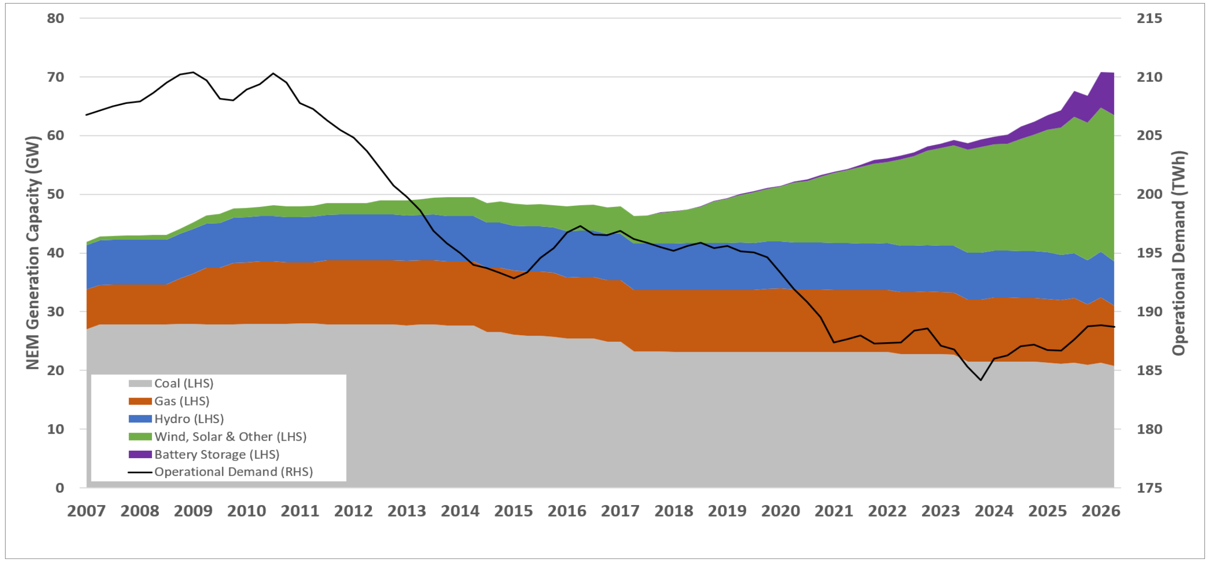
EnergyAustralia – Wholesale market conditions

Increased renewables and storage capacity continues to reshape wholesale market dynamics

Market Trends in Physical Supply

- The generation mix continued to shift towards renewables in the first half of 2026, with the majority of new capacity coming from wind, solar and battery storage.
- Increased storage penetration supported system reliability, reduced intraday price volatility and helped meet demand as aging thermal assets further declined in market share.
- The elevated renewable output, particularly over the summer period, contributed to periods of softer wholesale prices.

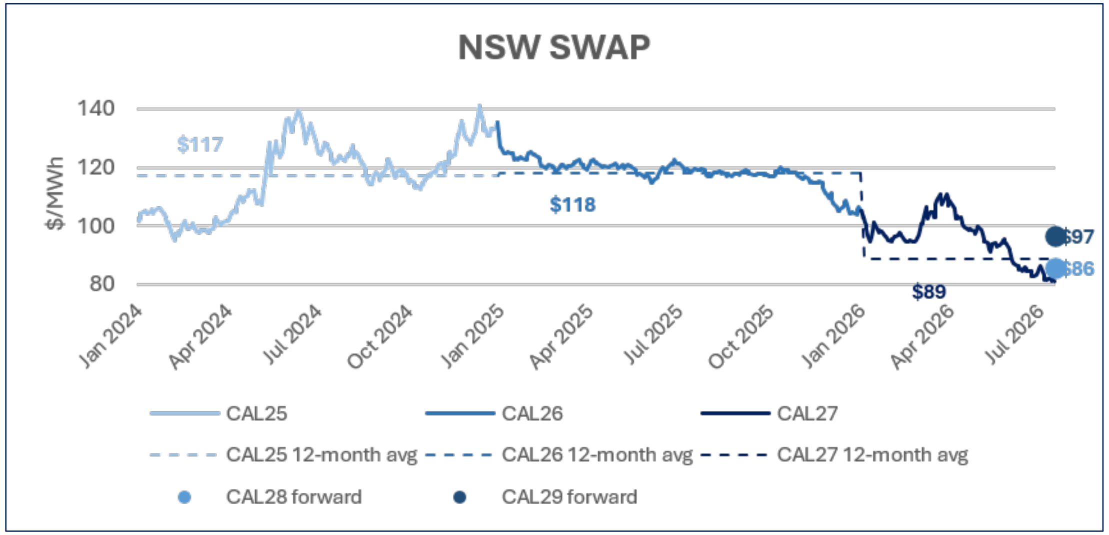
NEM Generational Capacity and Operational Demand

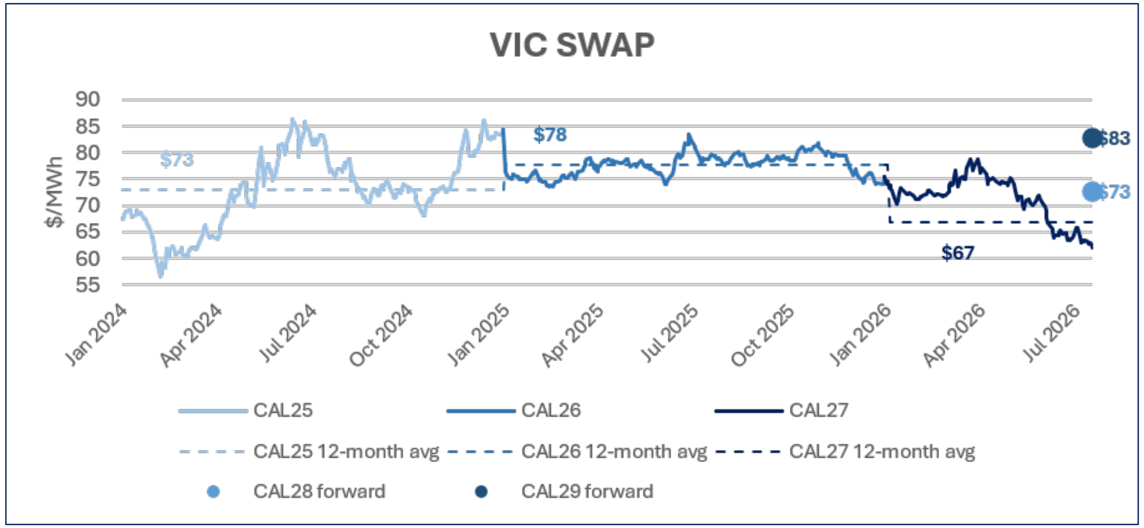


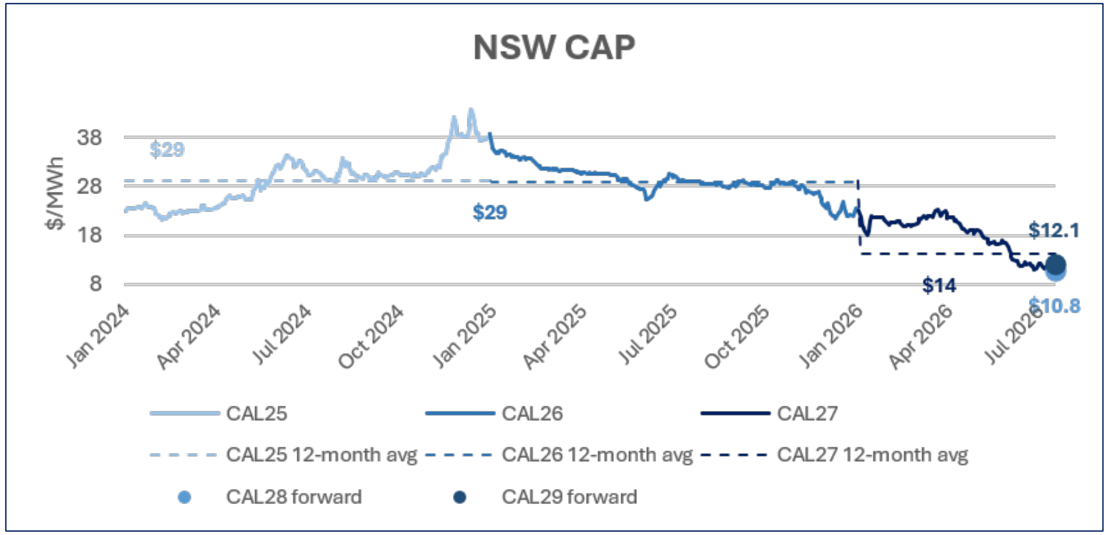
Source: Data from AEMO's Electricity Market Management System

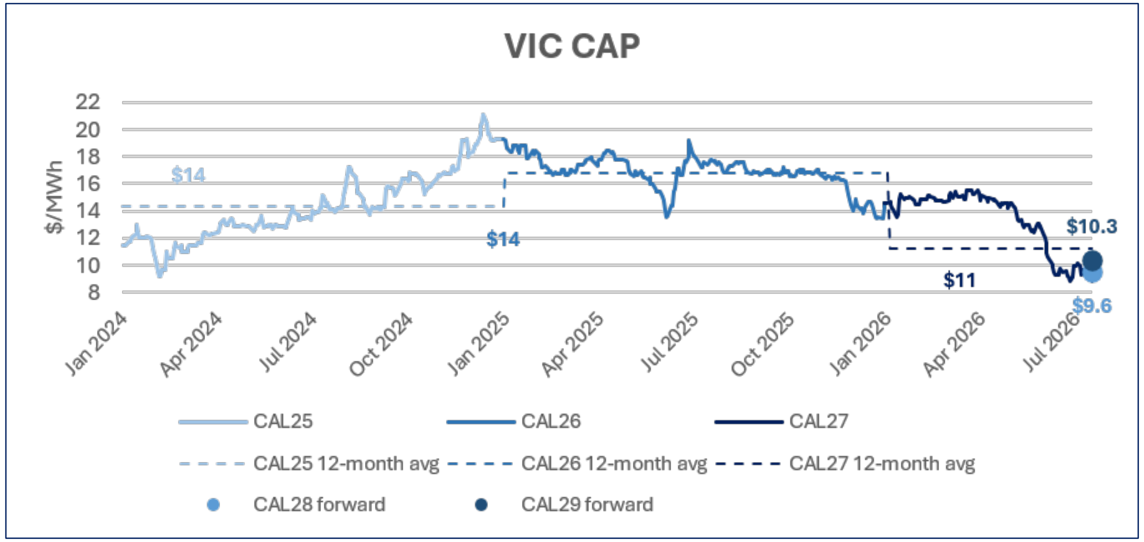
EnergyAustralia – Wholesale market prices

Wholesale prices moderating in the near-term amid stronger renewable and storage penetration





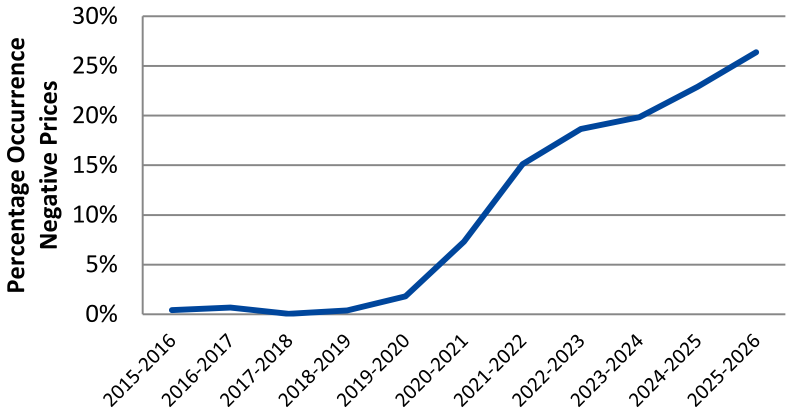




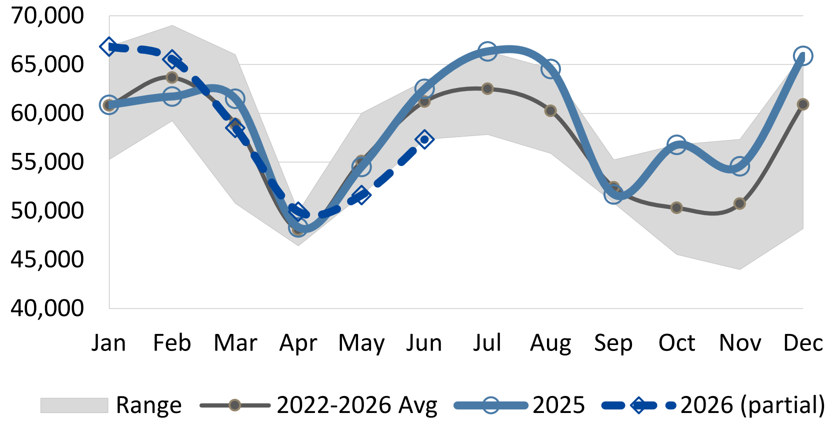
EnergyAustralia – Portfolio flexibility capturing value

EnergyAustralia's diversified portfolio is strongly positioned for evolving market dynamics

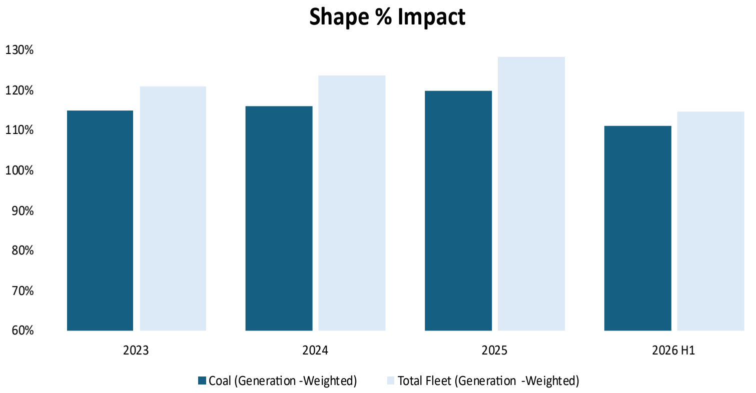
Negative Spot Price Trend in Victoria



Demand (MW)



Premium to Market Price



Flexible assets increasingly critical as negative pricing accelerates

- Negative wholesale price events have risen sharply. In Victoria, the frequency of negative spot prices has increased nearly seven times since 2020.
- This highlights the value of flexible storage, dispatchable peaking and demand-response capabilities - both in supporting reliability and optimising portfolio returns.

Changing patterns of demand

- The NEM has progressively shifted toward stronger winter peaks relative to summer.
- EnergyAustralia's diversified generation and storage portfolio is optimally positioned to respond to these dynamics with gas-fired peakers and flexible storage assets providing value across market conditions.

Stronger realised prices

- EnergyAustralia's assets realised a premium compared to the time-weighted average market price.
- While lower intraday volatility was observed in the first half of 2026, EA benefited from its increasingly flexible portfolio when responding to market needs.

EnergyAustralia – Customer operations

Retail operations impacted by increased competition across the market

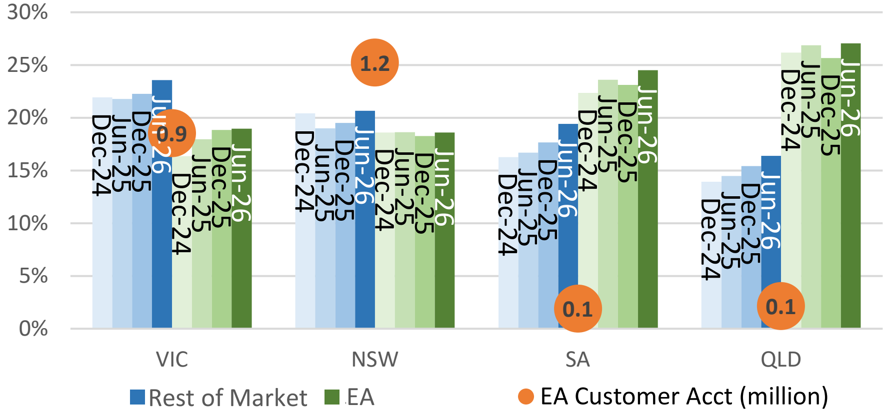
Sales Volume
6.2 TWh
Electricity ↓ 2%

Sales Volume
11.1 PJ
Gas ↓ 10%

Customer Accounts
2.2M
Total accounts ↓ 4%

Gross Margin
$0.2B
Gross Margin ↑ 21%

Customer Churn and Accounts



Sales Volume and Revenue

	1H2026		1H2025	
	Electricity (TWh)	Gas (PJ)	Electricity (TWh)	Gas (PJ)
Mass Market	3.9	10.9	4.2	12.1
Commercial & Industrial	2.3	0.2	2.1	0.3
Total Sales Volume	**6.2**	**11.1**	**6.3**	**12.3**
Sales Revenue (A$m)	**1,845.3**	**490.8**	**1,859.3**	**494.8**
Gross Margin (A$m)	**125.6**	**95.8**	**84.8**	**98.8**

Customer Account Numbers

(000s)	1H2026			1H2025		
	Electricity	Gas	Total	Electricity	Gas	Total
Mass Market	1,443.7	782.2	2,225.9	1,510.4	815.9	2,326.4
Commercial & Industrial	5.0	0.1	5.1	3.9	0.1	4.0
Total Accounts	**1,448.7**	**782.3**	**2,231.0**	**1,514.3**	**816.1**	**2,330.4**
Weighted Average Accounts [1]	**1,474.3**	**790.2**	**2,264.6**	**1,531.5**	**825.5**	**2,357.0**

1. Represents the average accounts of the mass market customer base during the period.

EnergyAustralia – Customer operations

Targeted programmes & operational improvements are strengthening affordability, support and customer experience

+92%
Customer Satisfaction
improvement since 2019

68k
Customer Accounts on hardship support

-67%
Ombudsman Complaints
reduction since 2015

73%
E-billing Adoption
compared to 1% in 2015

Supporting Customers Through the Energy Transition

Community Battery Expansion

- 40MW additional contracts secured. Growing operational capacity across multiple networks, building a strong pipeline with new network partners.
- Strong participation in the community battery ease programme.

Strong participation in Demand Response programmes

- 643K+ household customers
- 609 business & large industrial customers
- 544MW Demand Response capacity

Strong customer uptake across

- AFL/AFLW & Marvel Stadium partnership
- 7-Eleven Fuel Discount Programme
- EV Night Boost Programme
- Disney+ NSW Offering

Apraava Energy – Financials

Operating / Total Earnings	HK$M		Rs M	
	1H2026	1H2025	1H2026	1H2025
Thermal (Jhajjar)	19	77	227	848
Renewables	74	90	1,245	991
Transmission	13	(77)	156	(848)
AMI	(7)	(6)	(84)	(66)
Group adjustments & corporate expenses [1]	6	(5)	(287)	(55)
Operating earnings	**105**	**79**	**1,257**	**870**
Gain on divestment of Jhajjar	318	-	3,830	-
Total earnings	**423**	**79**	**5,087**	**870**

Apraava Energy

1. Corporate expenses mainly include Paguthan, corporate expenses in India, withholding tax on dividends received, and group operating expenses in Hong Kong.

The average foreign exchange rates used to convert Apraava Energy's earnings to Hong Kong dollars are 0.09080 for 1H2025 and 0.08355 for 1H2026. Note that in the operating earnings variance analysis presented in the body of the presentation, period-on-period variances are adjusted for changes in foreign exchange rates.

Taiwan Region and Southeast Asia – Financials

Operating / Total Earnings	HK$M		Local Currency (M)	
	1H2026	1H2025	1H2026	1H2025
Thermal	121	28	NT$487	NT$112
Renewables	4	4	THB18	THB18
Corporate expenses [1]	(54)	(13)		
Operating / Total earnings	**71**	**19**		

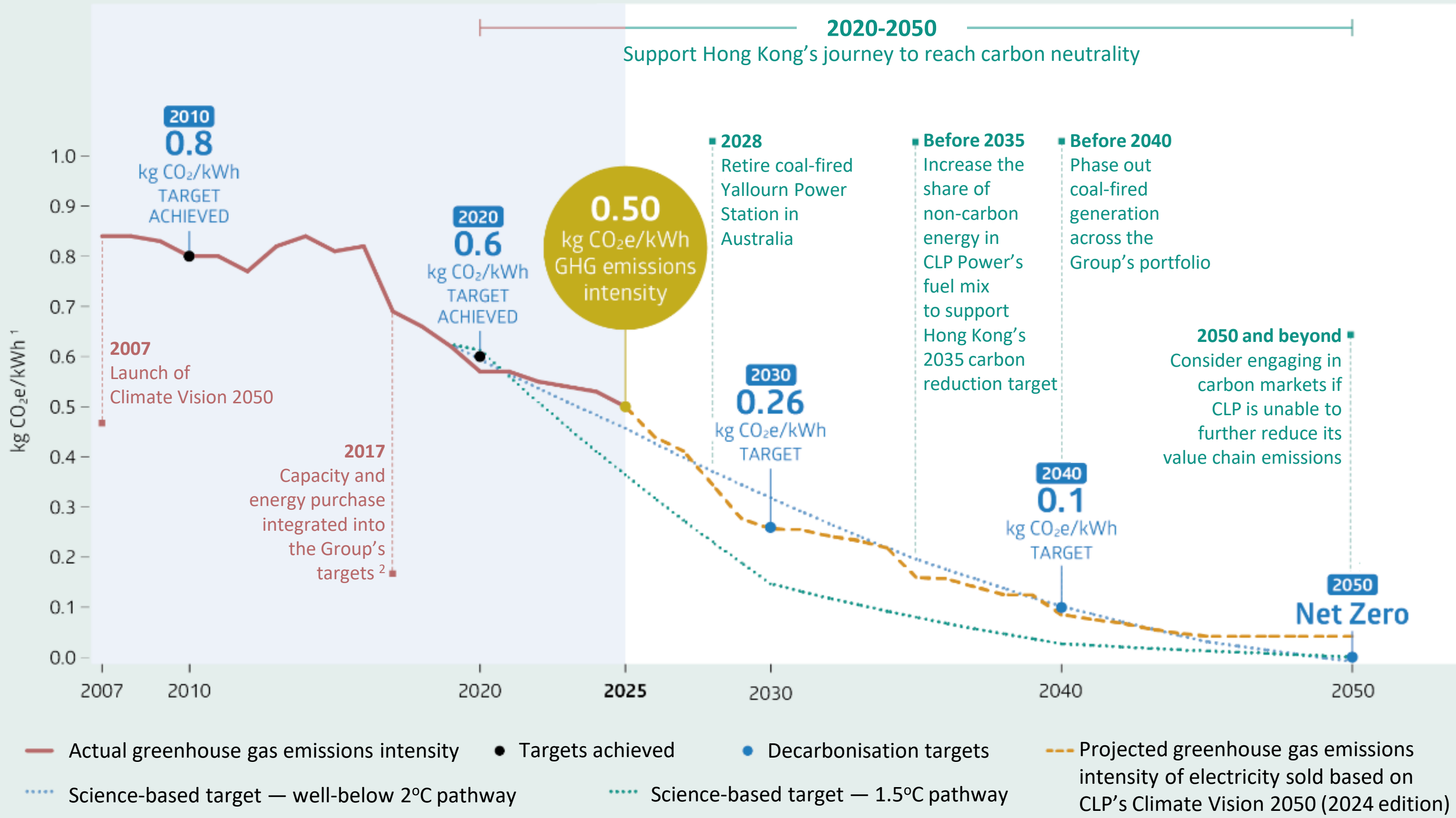
Taiwan Region and Southeast Asia

1. Corporate expenses mainly include development expenses and group operating expenses.

The average foreign exchange rates used to convert Taiwan Region and Southeast Asia Segment earnings to Hong Kong dollars are 0.2468 and 0.2337 for 1H2025 and 0.2478 and 0.2425 for 1H2026 for New Taiwan Dollars and Thai Baht respectively. Note that in the variance analysis presented in the body of the presentation, period-on-period variances are adjusted for changes in foreign exchange rates.

Decarbonising our operations

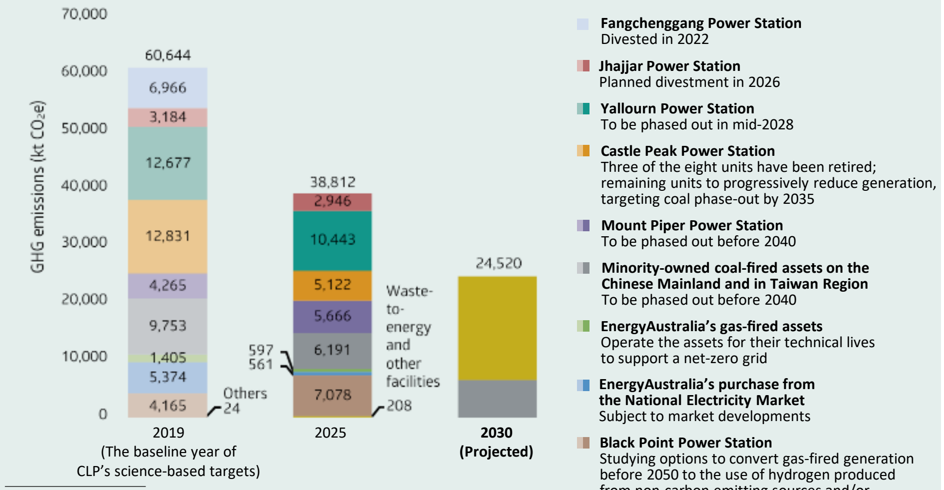
CLP's Past and Projected Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity



Notes:

1. CLP's trajectory from 2007 to 2020 was based on the Group's carbon emissions intensity (kg CO_2/kWh). Since 2021, in line with global best practices, CLP has reported its GHG emissions intensity based on kg CO_2e/kWh.
2. CLP's trajectory from 2017 to 2050 is on an equity plus capacity and energy purchase basis.

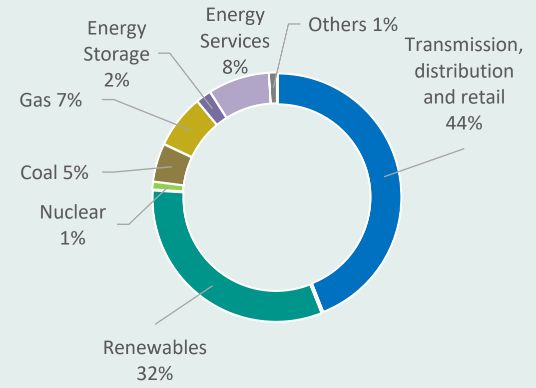
CLP's Past and Projected Absolute Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Electricity Sold and Phase-out Schedule of Fossil Fuel Assets



Notes:

1. The figures are on an equity plus capacity and energy purchase basis.
2. Numbers have been subject to rounding. Any discrepancies between the total shown and the sum of the amounts listed are due to rounding.

CLP's total planned capital investment for 2026-2030 by asset type



Notes:

1. Capital investment includes: i) capital expenditure in fixed assets, right-of-use assets, investment property, intangible assets; ii) changes in investments and advances to joint ventures and associates; and iii) acquisitions of asset/business. Any minor discrepancy in total is due to rounding of percentages.
2. Renewables include wind, solar, hydro and waste-to-energy.
3. Others include oil, other businesses outside of power generation, transmission, distribution and retail, as well as corporate or enterprise items.

CLP Group – Capabilities along the value chain

22,672 MW (17,962 Equity MW and 4,711 MW Long Term Purchase) Generation and energy storage capacity [1]

Over 17,800 km transmission/ distribution lines [1,2,3]

Over 3.8 million smart meters connected in Hong Kong and Australia; 9.7 million smart meters in execution, with ~ 3.7 million installed in India

Over 5.1 million customer accounts

HONG KONG

Generation [1,2]	total	7,222 MW *
Operational	*7,222 MW**	
Castle Peak – A & B [(i)]	3,058 / 3,058*	(c)
Black Point – C & D	3,850 / 3,850*	(g)
Penny's Bay	300 / 300*	(d)
Waste-to-Energy	14 / 14*	(ws)
Transmission & distribution [1,2,3] (km)	17.5k / 17.5k	
Retail Customers Accounts	2.9 million	
Smart Meters (connected)	2.9 million	
Hong Kong Offshore LNG Terminal [4]		
Others Smart Energy Services [5]		

THAILAND

Generation [1,2]	total	21 MW
Operational	*21 MW*	
Lopburi Solar #	63 / 21	(s)

TAIWAN REGION

Generation [1,2]	total	264 MW
Operational	*264 MW*	
Ho-Ping	1,320 /264	(c)

CHINESE MAINLAND

Generation and storage [1,2]	total	7,910 MW *
Operational	*7,240 MW **	
Daya Bay	2,052 / 1,642 *	(n)
Yangjiang	6,516 / 1,108	(n)
Pumped Storage	1,200 / 600 *	(p)
Guohua	7,470 / 1,248	(c)
Hydro Projects	509 / 489	(h)
Wind Projects	1,801 / 1,359	(w)
Solar Projects #	638 / 638	(s)
Battery Projects [(ii)]	157 / 157	(bs)
Construction Project	*670 MW*	
Wind Projects	531 / 531	(w)
Solar Project	140 / 139	(s)
Smart Energy Services [5]		

ENERGYAUSTRALIA

Generation and storage [1,2]	total	5,941 MW *
Operational	*5,716 MW**	
Yallourn	1,480 / 1,480	(c)
Mount Piper	1,430 / 1,430	(c)
Hallett	235 / 235	(g)
Newport	500 / 500	(g)
Jeeralang	445 / 445	(g)
Tallawarra A & B	780 / 780	(g)
Wind Projects	647 / 407 *	(w)
Solar Projects #	362 / 294*	(s)
Battery Projects [(iii)]	145 / 145 *	(bs)
Construction Project	*225 MW*	
Battery Projects [(iv)]	400 / 225	(bs)
Retail Customers Accounts	2.2 million	
New South Wales	1.2 million	
Victoria	0.9 million	
South Australia	0.1 million	
Queensland	0.1 million	
Smart Meters (connected)	0.9 million	
Smart Energy Services [5]		

APRAAVA ENERGY

Generation [1,2]	total	1,314 MW
Operational	*1,039 MW*	
Paguthan [(v)]	655 / 328	(g)
Wind Projects	1,173 / 587	(w)
Solar Projects #	250 / 125	(s)
Construction Project	*275 MW*	
Solar Projects #	550 / 275	(s)
Transmission [1,2,3] (km)	516 / 258	
STPL (intra-state)	240 / 120	
KMTL (inter-state)	254 / 127	
Fatehgarh IV	22/11	
Smart Meters (in execution)	9.7 million	

* including long-term capacity and energy purchase
# Solar projects in AC output

Asset type:

(c) coal-fired	(g) gas-fired	(n) nuclear
(w) wind	(s) solar	(h) hydro
(ws) waste-to-energy	(d) diesel	(p) pumped storage
(bs) battery storage		

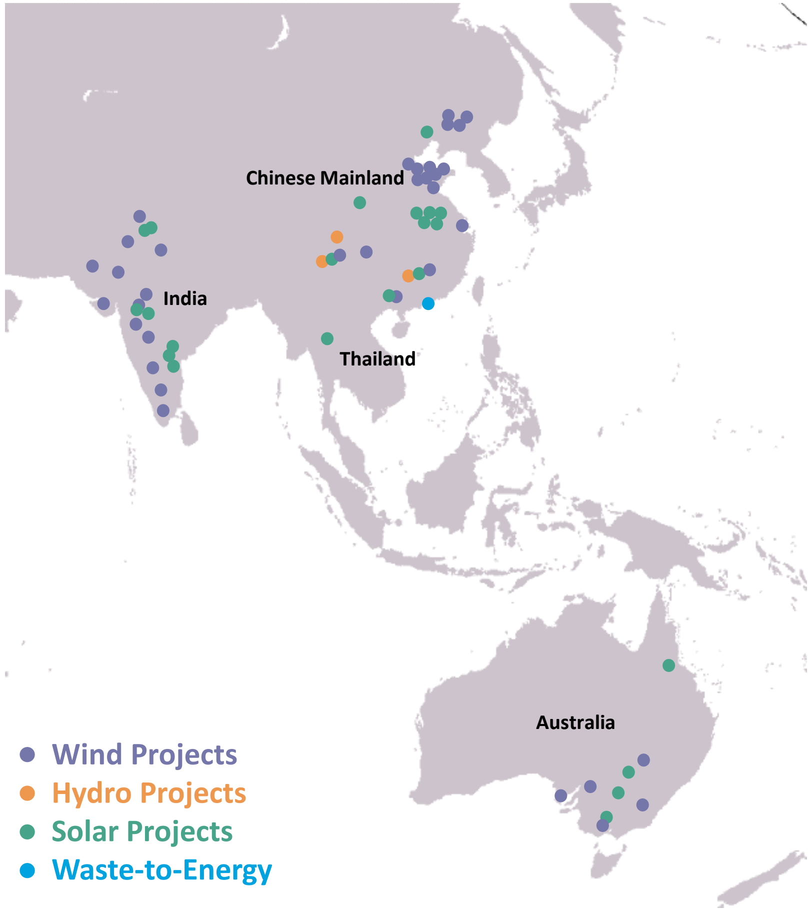
As at 30 Jun 2026

1. On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis.
2. Presented in 'Gross / CLP's share through equity ownership and long-term capacity and energy purchase'.
3. Counting transmission/ distribution lines in operation only.
4. 49% CLP's equity interest, 70% owned by Castle Peak Power Company Limited.
5. Examples include Energy-as-a-Service, Cooling-as-a-Service, and EV charging, with offerings varying across business units.

i. From Apr 2024, Castle Peak Units A1, A2 and A3 (total 1,050 MW) have been retired.
ii. Including Guanxian (100 MW), Yixing I & II (14 MW), Huai'an Nanzha (10 MW), Sandu II (10 MW), Xundian II & III (10 MW), Yangzhou Gongdao (8 MW), and Qian'an III (5 MW).
iii. Including Riverina & Darlington Point (90 MW), Ballarat (30 MW), Gannawarra (25 MW).
iv. Including Wooreen (175 MW) and Hallet (50MW).
v. Paguthan is under preservation following the expiry of its PPA in 2018 and is currently not in operation.

CLP Group – Renewable generation portfolio [1,2]

4,878 MW (4,204 Equity MW and 674 MW Long Term Purchase)
21.5% of CLP total generation and storage portfolio



HONG KONG	total 14 MW *
Operational	*14 MW **
West New Territories Landfill	14/14 *

CHINESE MAINLAND	total 3,156 MW
Operational	*2,486 MW*
Wind	**1,359 MW**
Hydro	**489 MW**
Solar	**638 MW**
Weihai I & II Wind	69 / 31
Nanao II & III Wind	60 / 15
Shuangliao I & II Wind	99 / 48
Datong Wind	50 / 24
Huadian Laizhou I Wind	38 / 17
Changling II Wind	50 / 22
Guohua Wind	395 / 194
Qian'an I, II & III Wind	199 / 199
Penglai I Wind	48 / 48
Chongming Wind	48 / 14
Laiwu I, II & III Wind	149 / 149
Xundian I, II & III Wind	150 / 150
Sandu I & II Wind	199 / 199
CLP Laizhou I & II Wind	99 / 99
Bobai Wind	150 / 150
Jiangbian Hydro	330 / 330
Huaiji Hydro	129 / 110
Dali Yang_er Hydro	50 / 50
Jinchang Solar #	85 / 85
Xicun I & II Solar #	84 / 84
Sihong Solar #	93 / 93
Huai'an Solar #	13 / 13
Lingyuan Solar #	17 / 17
Meizhou Solar #	36 / 36

CHINESE MAINLAND	
Operational (cont'd)	
Yangzhou Gongdao Solar #	74 / 74
Huai'an Nanzha Solar #	96 / 96
Yixing I & II Solar #	140 / 140
Under Construction	*670 MW*
Wind	**531 MW**
Solar	**139 MW**
Juancheng I Wind	300 / 300
Juancheng II Wind	106 / 106
Guanxian I Wind	125 / 125
Hepu Solar #	140 / 139

ENERGYAUSTRALIA	total 701 MW *
Operational	*701 MW **
Wind	**407 MW ***
Solar	**294 MW ***
Waterloo Wind	111 / 111 *
Cathedral Rocks Wind	62 / 31
Boco Rock Wind	113 / 113 *
Bodangora Wind	113 / 68 *
Golden Plains Wind	248 / 84 *
Gannawarra Solar #	50 / 50 *
Ross River Solar #	116 / 93 *
Manildra Solar #	46 / 46 *
Coleambally Solar #	150 / 105 *

THAILAND	total 21 MW
Operational	*21 MW*
Lopburi Solar #	63 / 21

APRAAVA ENERGY	total 987 MW
Operational	*712 MW*
Wind	**587 MW**
Solar	**125 MW**
Khandke Wind	50 / 25
Samana I & II Wind	101 / 50
Saundatti Wind	72 / 36
Theni I & II Wind	97 / 49
Harapanahalli Wind	40 / 20
Andhra Lake Wind	106 / 53
Sipla Wind	50 / 25
Bhakrani Wind	102 / 51
Mahidad Wind	50 / 25
Jath Wind	60 / 30
Tejuva Wind	101 / 50
Chandgarh Wind	92 / 46
Sidhpur Wind	251 / 125
Veltoor Solar #	100 / 50
Gale Solar #	50 / 25
Tornado Solar #	20 / 10
Vikarabad Solar #	30 / 15
Nirmal Solar #	50 / 25
Under Construction	*275 MW*
Solar	**275 MW**
NHPC Bhanipura I Solar #	250 / 125
NTPC Bhanipura II Solar #	300 / 150

* including long-term capacity and energy purchase
\# Solar projects in AC output

As at 30 Jun 2026

1. On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis.
2. Presented in 'Gross / CLP's share through equity ownership and long-term capacity and energy purchase'.

CLP Group – Generation and energy storage capacity [1] by asset type

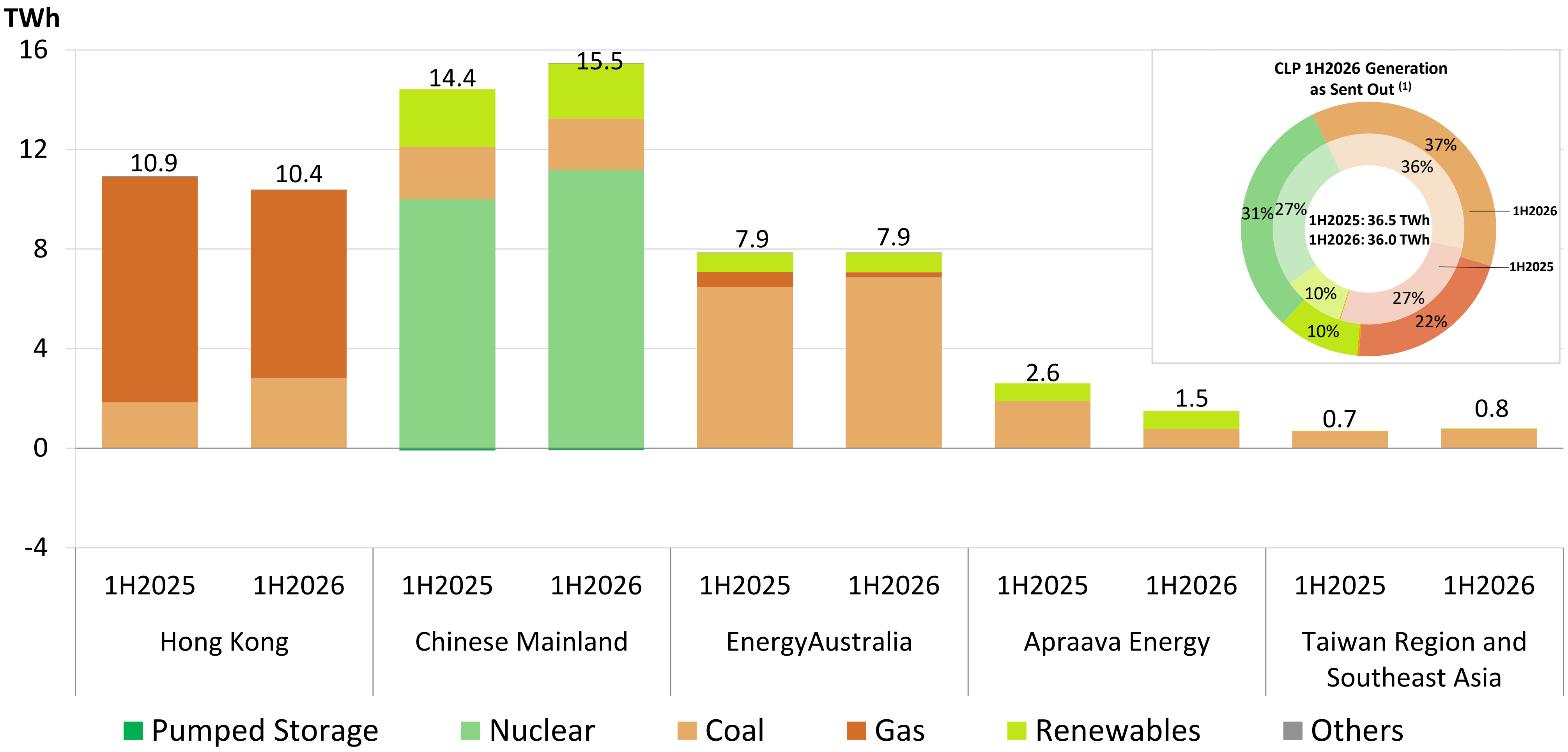
22,672 MW Attributable to CLP Group

Capacity by Asset Type	Total MW (a) + (b)	%	Operational MW (a)	%	Under construction MW (b)	%
Coal	**7,480**	**33%**	7,480	33%	-	-
Gas	**6,138**	**27%**	6,138	27%	-	-
Nuclear	**2,750**	**12%**	2,750	12%	-	-
Wind	**2,884**	**13%**	2,353	10%	531	2%
Solar	**1,491**	**7%**	1,077	5%	414	2%
Hydro	**489**	**2%**	489	2%	-	-
Others [2]	**1,441**	**6%**	1,216	5%	225	1%
Total	**22,672**	**100%**	**21,502**	**95%**	**1,170**	**5%**

1. On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis.
2. Others include diesel, waste-to-energy, energy storage.

Note: Individual items and totals are rounded to the nearest appropriate number. Some totals may not add down the page due to rounding of individual components.

CLP Group – Energy sent out [1] by asset type – 1H2026



* Based on geographical location of assets.

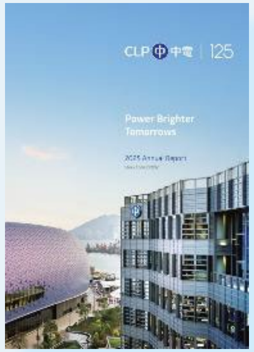
1. On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis. Covers CLP's generation and energy storage portfolio.

Additional Resources

Scan or click on the QR codes to go to appropriate pages

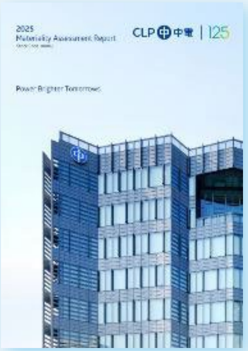
Interim Report
2026 *

Annual Report
2025



Sustainability Report
2025

Materiality Assessment Report
2025



Introductory Pack
August 2026

Annual Results Presentation
February 2026

Climate Vision 2050
2024 Edition

Website: www.clpgroup.com

* To be published in August 2026.

Thank you !

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