

## CLP Holdings Investor Presentation Introductory Pack

February 2025

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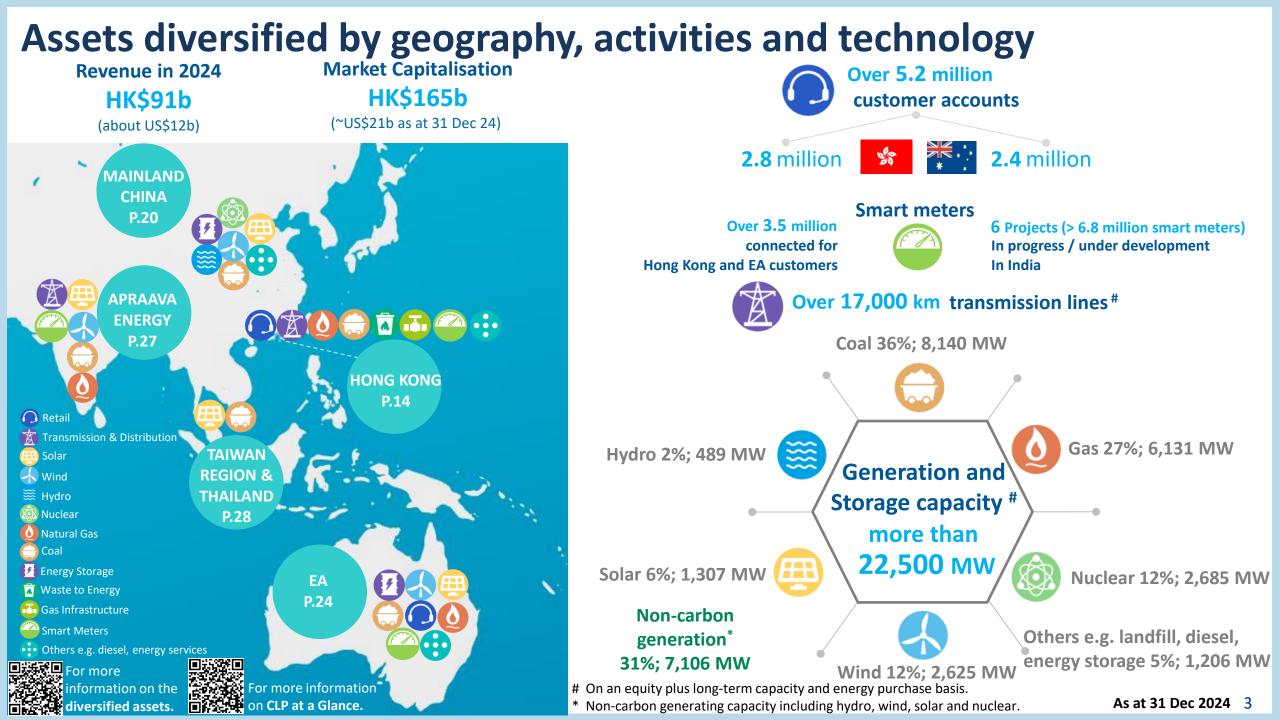
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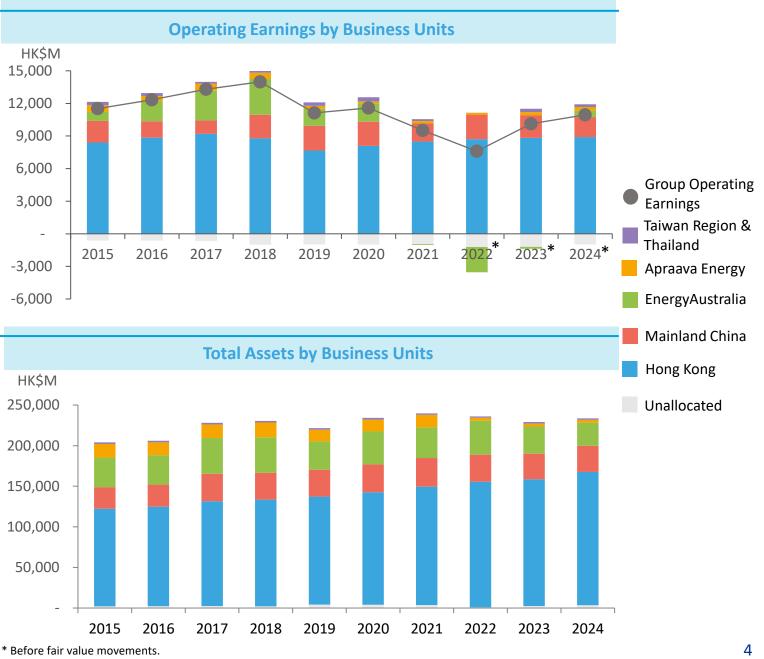
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# CLP 中電

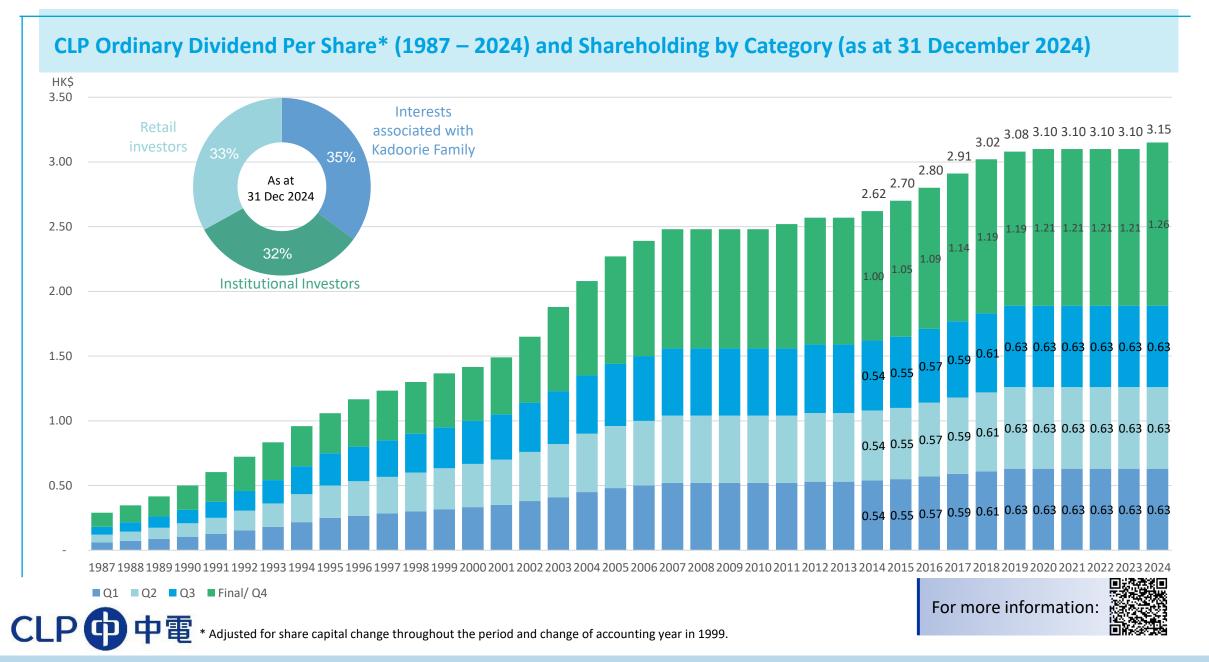


# **Business Units – Capabilities along the Value Chain**



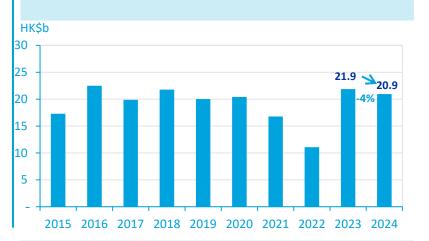


## A history of returning cash to shareholders

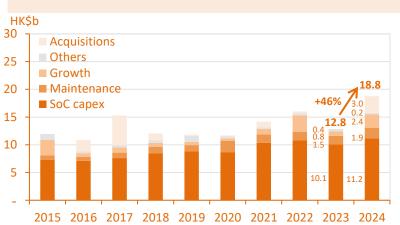


## **Financial summary**

## **Free Cash Flow**



## **Capital Investments**

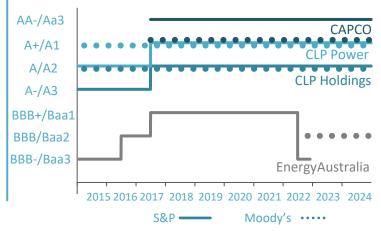


## **Operating Return on Equity (%)\***

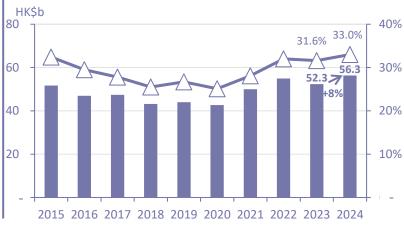


#### Dividend paid and pay-out % $^{ riangle}$ $(\triangle$ Based on Operating Earnings) HKŚb 30 200% 25 160% 20 120% 68.3% 15 80% 63.9% 10 40% 5 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

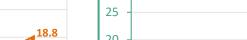
## **Credit Rating History**



## Net Debt, Net Debt/Total Capital (%)



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#### **Core Values and Commitments**

Our Core Values guide us in fulfilling our mission and turning CLP's vision into reality. Our Commitments are what each of us does every day and the promises we make to our stakeholders in how we uphold our Core Values.

## Care

#### We look after people and planet.

Our care builds trusted, long-term relationships and contributes to a better, more sustainable future for all.



## Excellence

#### We seek to deliver better and smarter.

Our curiosity to learn and adopt new ways, and our passion to act fast and deliver more with less, allow us to deliver superior performance, growth, and value.

## Responsibility

#### We do the right things right.

Our integrity and courage to do what is right are the foundations of delivering our purpose and long-term success. We value how results are achieved, not just what has been achieved.

## Code, Policies and Governance

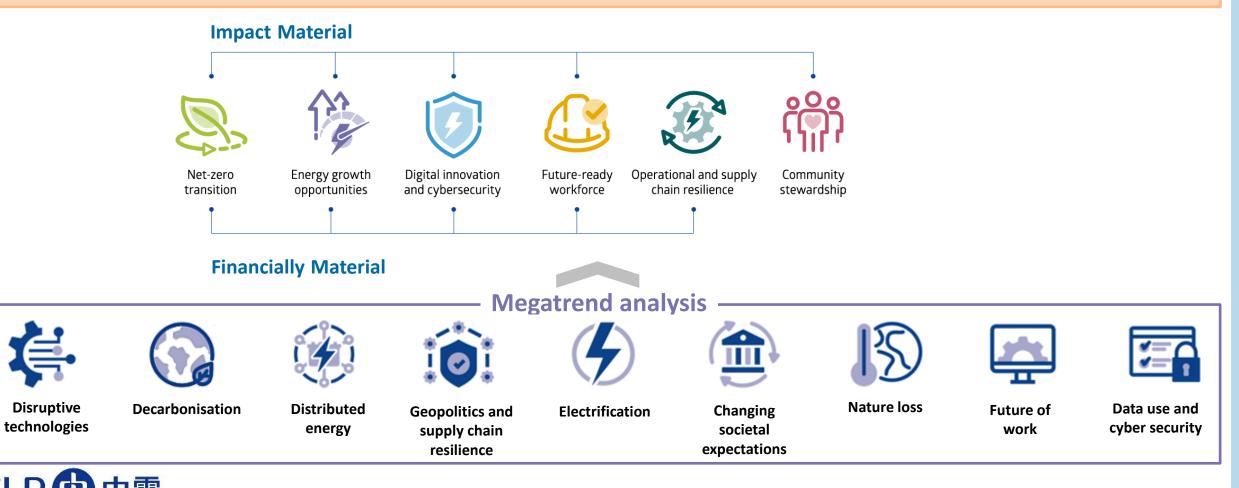
CLP's Code, Policies and Governance aid in the articulation and incorporation of our values and commitments into our everyday operations and practices.



For more information

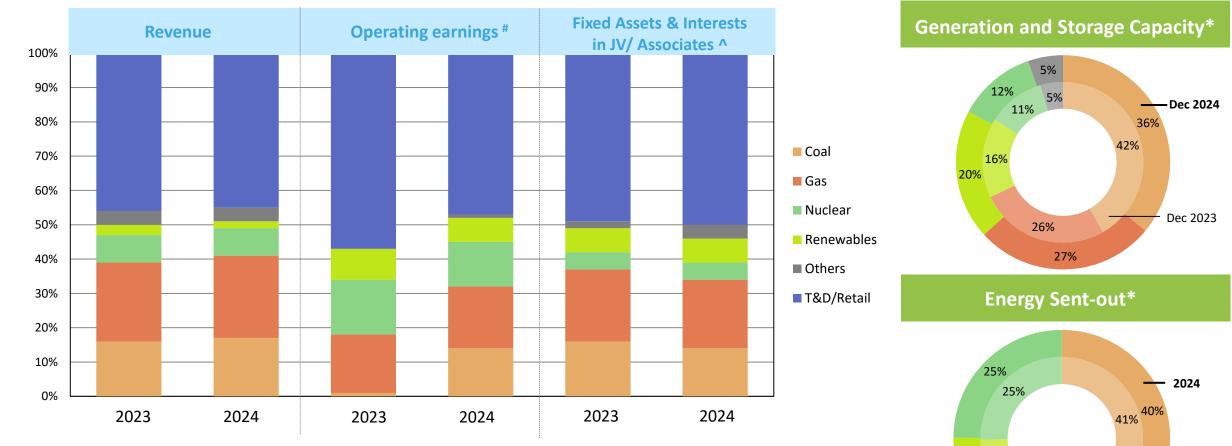
## **2024 Double materiality assessment**

CLP adopts the double materiality approach with a framework operating on a three-year cycle to assess its business sustainability from both financial and impact perspectives. In 2024, CLP undertook the Year 1 assessment approach. Financially material topics and associated risks and opportunities were identified if that could reasonably be expected to affect the company's prospects while impact material topics reflect positive or negative impacts on people, the environment and the economy. This assessment process enables CLP to identify areas of materiality and integrate sustainability-related risks and opportunities into the Group's strategic planning and risk management processes.



# Financial metrics and generation by activity and asset type

- CLP's integrated business includes energy retailing, transmission and distribution (T&D) and generation
- Around half of our earnings are contributed by our energy retailing and T&D businesses
- Over 50% of our generation portfolio is zero emission or gas-fired



# Before unallocated expense and excluding fair value movements.

^ Included fixed assets, right-of-use assets and investment properties, and interest in and loan to JV and Associates.

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

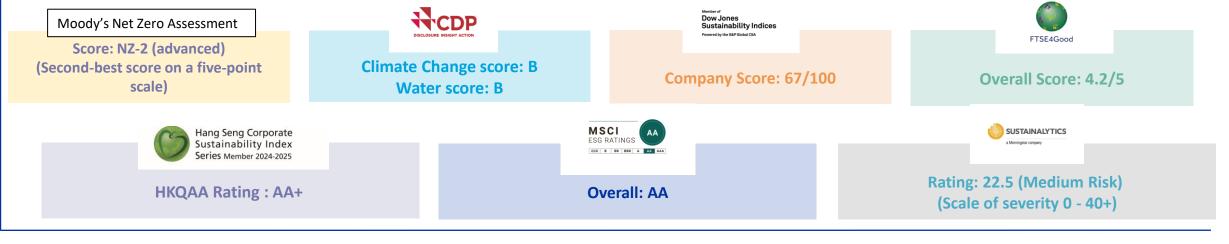
2023

10% 10%

24%

25%

## Key Sustainability Ratings & Awards Ratings





\* As of 19 Feb 2025

## **CLP's Key Decarbonisation Initiatives**

## **Supply Side**

#### **Gas-fired Generation**

- D1 and D2 gas-fired generation units at Black Point Power Station to accelerate fuel diversification
- Hong Kong Offshore LNG Terminal ensures reliable and secure gas supply at competitive prices

### **Clean Energy Transmission**

- Ongoing upgrade of Clean Energy Transmission System for more zero-carbon energy imports
- Exploring more regional cooperation opportunities

#### **Coal Retirement**

- Phasing out Castle Peak A coal-fired units in Hong Kong before 2030
- Castle Peak B Units to phase out coal by 2035
- To build a 100MWh battery energy storage system at Castle Peak Power Station
- Yallourn Power Station in Australia to close in 2028

#### **Renewable Energy Expansion**

- · Doubling RE portfolio in China in medium term
- Investing in BESS to strengthen operations of RE projects in China
- Developing energy storage and RE firming initiatives in Australia
- Tripling existing non-carbon portfolio in India in medium term

#### Hydrogen Development

 A pilot project to blend hydrogen into natural gas for power generation at Black Point Power Station

## CLP's Key

Decarbonisation

Initiatives

CO<sub>2</sub>



## Energy Management

- Smart meter rollout to all CLP Power customers, from 2018 to 2025, is supporting Hong Kong's Smart City transformation
- Demand Response Programmes to help commercial, industrial and selected residential customers in Hong Kong and Australia better understand their electricity consumption behaviours and lower their energy use at peak times

### Feed-in Tariff Scheme

 Allowing customers to connect RE system to the grid and sell the electricity generated back to CLP Power at favourable rates to promote the development of local RE

#### eMobility

- Provision of public EV charging stations within supply area
- CLP Eco Charge 2.0 offers one-stop solution for EV charging in private residential buildings
- Self-developed eMobility Grid Management Platform to optimise grid planning and resource allocation

## **Energy Audits and Funding**

- Free energy audits and various consulting services to commercial and industrial customers to identify energy-saving opportunities
- Various funding schemes such as Eco Building Fund and Electrical Equipment Upgrade Scheme to help businesses and residential customers in the Asia-Pacific region achieve decarbonisation goals

## **Our People – Group Executive Committee Team\***



From left to right: CHIANG Tung Keung Chief Executive Officer

Alexandre Jean KEISSER Chief Financial Officer

Derek PARKIN Chief Operating Officer

LAW Ka Chun Joseph Managing Director – CLP Power Hong Kong

CHEN Tao Roger Managing Director – China LP P R + As per 2024 Annual Report Mark Richard COLLETTE Managing Director – EnergyAustralia

David John SIMMONDS Chief Strategy, Sustainability and Governance Officer

Rajiv Ranjan MISHRA Managing Director – Apraava Energy

NG Wing Ho Ringo Managing Director - CLPe

CHONG Wai Yan Quince Chief Corporate Development Officer Eileen BURNETT-KANT Chief Human Resources Officer

Andre Urban BLUMBERG Chief Digital Officer

CHAN Kin Ming Eric Senior Director – Group Internal Audit

Paul David TOMLINSON Chief Operations & Transformation Officer -CLP Power Hong Kong



Full particulars of Group Executive Committee are available on:

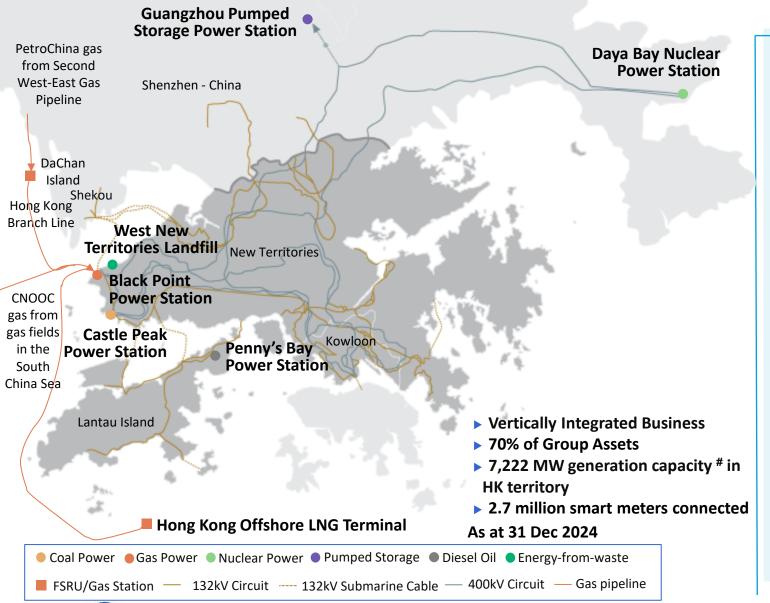
Appendix 2: Business Units Background

Clockwise from top Left – Hong Kong Offshore LNG Terminal, Black Point Power Station, Black Point Power Station D2 and Black Point Power Station D1, Hong Kong.





## Hong Kong



Hong Kong

CLP has a vertically-integrated business in Hong Kong, which is the **core** of our operation.

The electricity supply in Hong Kong is regulated through the **Scheme of Control (SoC) Agreement** which is a contract signed between CLP and the Hong Kong SAR Government. The current SoC runs for over 15 years from 1 Oct 2018 to 31 Dec 2033, with 8% return on average net fixed assets.

We generate, distribute and provide a world-class electricity supply with a reliability rate of over **99.999%** to **2.83 million** customers, via over **17,100 km** of transmission and high voltage distribution lines. A multifuel generation portfolio of **7,222 MW** in Hong Kong territory provides power for our customers.

Our 2024-2028 Development Plan (DP) was approved by the Government in November 2023, projecting capital expenditure of around **HK\$52.9 billion** over the five-year period to meet growing electricity demand and support the Government's policy priorities. The plan is designed to underpin Hong Kong's accelerating economic and infrastructure development, deliver a reliable world-class electricity network, strengthen continued decarbonisation efforts and support the transition to a smart city.

> For more information on the Scheme of Control Agreement:



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\* Map shows indicative locations of assets only; does not purport to show exact locations.

## **Generation and Storage Portfolio**<sup>#</sup>



#### Castle Peak Power Station (3,058/3,058 MW)

- Castle Peak A4 350 MW\*, Castle Peak B 2,708 MW
- Coal-fired with gas option
- Coal is mainly imported from Indonesia



#### Black Point Power Station (3,850/3,850 MW)

- Natural gas-fired
- CCGT D1 550 MW in operation, new CCGT D2 600 MW in operation in April 2024
- Offshore LNG storage and regasification terminal in operation in July 2023



Penny's Bay Power Station (300/300 MW)

- Diesel-fired - Back-up facility



West New Territories Landfill (14/14 MW)

- Landfill gas-to-energy
- Phase 1 (10 MW) in operation
- Phase 2 (4 MW) in operation in October 2024

## Powering over 80% of Hong Kong's population

- CLP wholly owns Hong Kong Pumped Storage Development Company (PSDC), which has contractual rights to



Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station (1,968/1,577 MW)
- Located in Guangdong

Guangzhou Pumped Storage Power Station (1,200/600 MW)

Proportion of supply to Hong Kong is 80%

- Located in Guangdong

use 600MW generation capacity



For more information on our presence in Hong Kong and other regions:

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Mainland

China

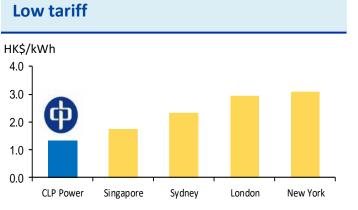
Note: (Gross / Equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis). # On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis.

\* From 20 Apr 2024, Castle Peak Units A1, A2 and A3 (total 1,050MW) have been retired.

As at 31 Dec 2024 15

# Tariff, reliability, fuel prices and environmental improvement

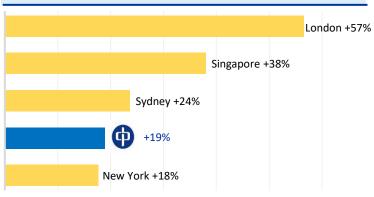




#### Remarks:

Comparison based on monthly domestic consumption of 275kWh. Tariff and exchange rate in Jan 2025.

#### Residential Tariff % Increase from Jan 2021 to Jan 2025



Remarks:

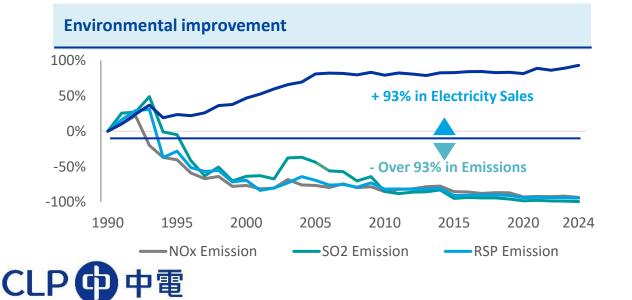
Comparison based on monthly domestic consumption of 275kWh.

#### High reliability (FY2024)

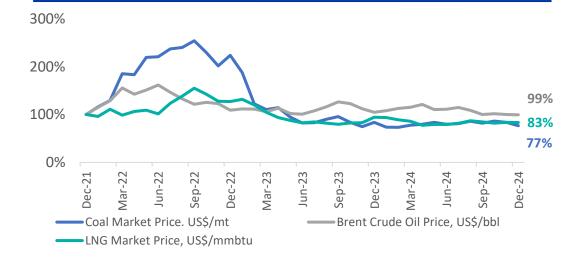


 \*2022-2024 average for CLP Power was 6.0 minutes; Taking out the impact due to Major Event Day (such as cable bridge fire incident in Yuen Long in 2022, Typhoon Saola in 2023), the three-year average was 1.0 minute.
 (2) 2021-2023 average for all other cities.

(3) There are no overhead lines in Singapore.



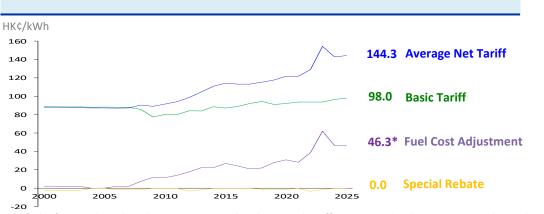
#### Fuel prices over the last 3 years



## Tariff, Energy Cost, Fuel Mix and Gas Volume

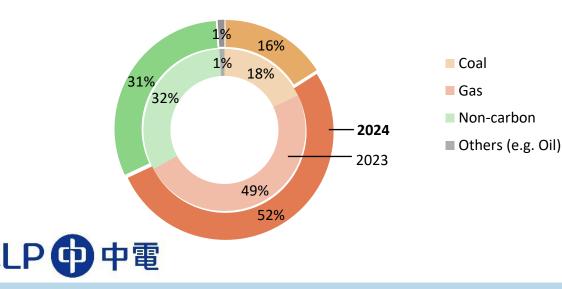




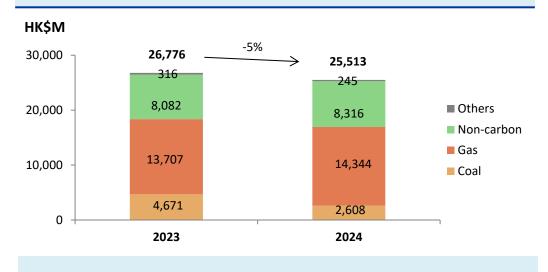


\* The figure is based on the rate announced in the annual tariff review. Under the current SCA, the Fuel Cost Adjustment is automatically adjusted on a monthly basis to reflect changes in actual price of fuel used. This arrangement is more transparent and reacts to fuel price changes in a more timely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

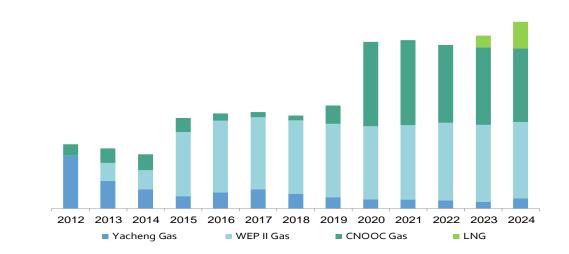
#### Fuel Mix (based on MWh generated / purchased)



#### **Energy Costs**



#### **Gas Volume**



## 2024-2028 Development Plan



Growing asset base in support for Hong Kong's continued economic growth, and low carbon journey

Gs-

Average Net Tariff increased in 2025 and Basic Tariff is projected to stay at moderate levels in the next 4 years



World class reliable and resilient electricity supply for Hong Kong

		2024-2028 Development Plan						
Year	2023	2024	2024 2025 2026		2027	2028		
(HK¢/kWh)	Annual Tariff Review	Annual T	ariff Review	DP Forecast <sup>#</sup>				
Basic Tariff	93.7	96.6 (+3.1%)	98.0 (+1.4%)	101.5 (+1.2%)	102.7 (+1.2%)	104.4 (+1.7%)		
Fuel Clause Charge <sup>^</sup>	62.0	46.3 (-25.3%)	46.3 (0.0%)	46.2 (+5.7%)	47.4 (+2.6%)	47.7 (+0.6%)		
Special Rebates	-1.3*	-	-	-	-	-		
Average Net Tariff	154.4	142.9 (-7.4%)	144.3 (+1.0%)	147.7 (+2.6%)	150.1 (+1.6%)	152.1 (+1.3%)		
Year-end balance (\$bn)	Actual	Actual	Estimate		DP Forecast			
Tariff Stabilisation Fund	2.5	3.0	1.2 0.4		0.4	0.4		
Fuel Clause Recovery Account	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	<0.1	<0.1		

<sup>#</sup> Projections in DP only; actual tariffs each year are determined in the preceding year, following discussions between Government and CLP during annual Tariff Review.



^ According to Monthly Fuel Cost Adjustment Mechanism, Fuel Clause Charge is automatically adjusted on a monthly basis to reflect changes in actual price of fuel used.

\* In 2023, CLP provided a Rent and Rates Special Rebate at 1.3 HKg/kWh of electricity to customers. Since the Government refunds of overcharged rents and rates received by CLP were fully rebated to customers on 28 April 2023, the Rent and Rates Special Rebate was discontinued from 29 April 2023.

## **Gas-fired Generation Capacity Expansion**





**2016 - 2022** Units C1-C8 upgrade project (200 MW), added onto 2,500 MW base capacity

#### 2020

Unit D1 (550 MW) achieved commercial operation

#### 2023

Hong Kong Offshore LNG Terminal went into service, improving Hong Kong's energy security and diversity of gas supply and providing access to the competitive international market

#### 2024

Unit D2 (600 MW) achieved commercial operation

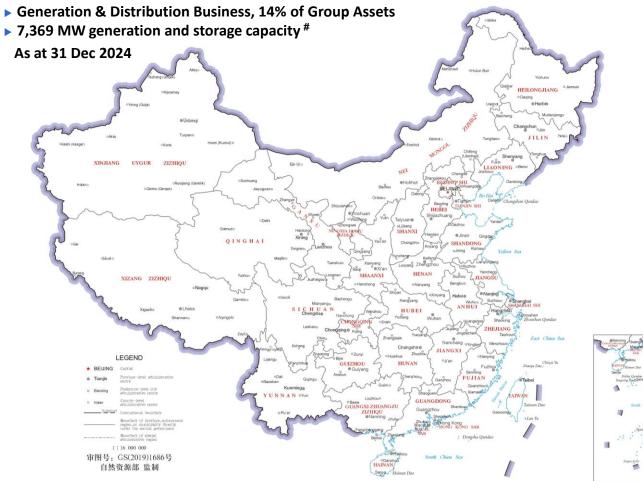
Accelerate the decarbonisation of Hong Kong's power supply and support the gradual retirement of coal-fired units at Castle Peak A Power Station





## **Mainland China**

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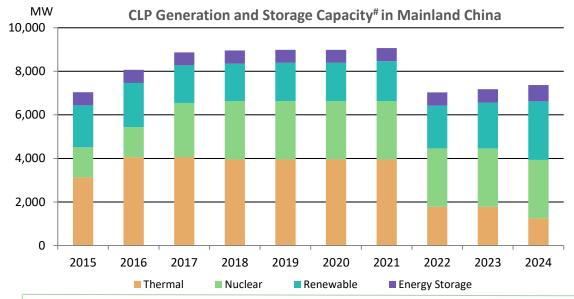
- CLP entered Mainland China's power market in 1979, and has nowadays become one of the largest external investors in the energy sector on the Mainland.
- It is powering the fast-growing economy of Mainland China, with a focus on developing clean and low-carbon energy.

			Mainland China			
Shandong	<ul> <li>CLP Laizhou I &amp; II</li> <li>Laiwu I, II &amp; III</li> <li>Penglai I</li> <li>Dongying Hekou</li> <li>Huadian Laizhou I</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lijin I &amp; II</li> <li>Rongcheng I, II &amp;</li> <li>Weihai I &amp; II</li> <li>Zhanhua I &amp; II</li> <li>Juancheng</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Guanxian</li> <li>&amp; III Battery</li> </ul>			
Guangdong	<ul><li>Daya Bay</li><li>Yangjiang</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Meizhou</li> <li>Nanao II &amp; III</li> <li>Huaiji</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Guangzhou</li> <li>Pumped Storage</li> <li>Power Station</li> </ul>			
Jilin	<ul><li>Qian'an I, II &amp; III</li><li>Changling II</li></ul>	<ul><li>Datong</li><li>Shuangliao I &amp; I</li></ul>	<ul><li>Qian'an III</li><li>Battery</li></ul>			
Jiangsu	<ul> <li>Huai'an</li> <li>Yangzhou Gongdao</li> <li>Huai'an Nanzha</li> <li>Yixing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sihong</li> <li>Yangzhou Gongdao Battery</li> <li>Huai'an Nanzha Battery</li> <li>Yixing Battery</li> </ul>				
Yunnan	<ul> <li>Xicun I &amp; II</li> <li>Xundian I &amp; II</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dali Yang_er</li> <li>Xundian II Batte</li> </ul>	ery			
Liaoning	Lingyuan	Suizhong I & II				
Guangxi	Guangxi 🔍 Bobai		<ul> <li>Jinchang</li> </ul>			
Hebei	Hebei Sanhe I & II		<ul> <li>Sandu I &amp; II</li> <li>Sandu II Battery</li> </ul>			
Shanghai	Chongming	Inner Mongolia	<ul> <li>Zhungeer II &amp; III</li> </ul>			
Tianjin	Panshan	Sichuan	<ul> <li>Jiangbian</li> </ul>			
Province Projects	<ul> <li>Nuclear Power</li> <li>Hydro Power</li> </ul>		Wind Power Energy Storage			

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# **Generation and Storage Portfolio**<sup>#</sup>



## Nuclear (8,484/2,685 MW)

- Daya Bay (1,968/1,577 MW)
  - 25% equity; currently purchasing 80% of output
- Yangjiang (6,516/1,108 MW) 17% equity

## Solar (592/592 MW)

- Jinchang (85/85 MW)
- Sihong (93/93 MW)
- Xicun I & II (84/84 MW)
- Huai'an (13/13 MW)
- Yixing (90/90 MW)

- Lingyuan (17/17 MW)
- Meizhou (36/36 MW)
- Yangzhou Gongdao (74/74 MW)
- Huai'an Nanzha (100/100 MW)

#### Note: (Gross / Equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis). \* CLP wholly owns Hong Kong Pumped Storage Development Company (PSDC), <sup>#</sup> On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis. ^ Capacities of Development Projects are not included in portfolio totals.



## Coal (7,470/1,248 MW)<sup>+</sup>

• Guohua (7,470/1,248 MW)

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### **Development Projects**<sup>^</sup>

- Wind: Guigang (160/160 MW) Guanxian (231/231 MW) Xundian III (50/50 MW)
- **Solar:** Hepu (300/300 MW) • Yixing II (50/50 MW)

As at 31 Dec 2024

**\*\*\*** 

For more information on our presence in Mainland China and other regions:

- which has contractual rights to use 600 MW generation capacity. + Early exit of minority interest in SZPC coal assets (Heze II and Liaocheng) in Sep 2024.



#### 22

# **Tariffs and Market Sales**

On-grid tariffs in the electricity market in Mainland China are set by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). In some provinces, a portion or even the entire volume is subject to market tariffs.

#### **Nuclear**

- Daya Bay: Tariff determined by a formula based on operating costs. Profits calculated with reference to capacity factors
- Yangjiang: Benchmark tariff RMB0.4153/kWh effective Jul 2019; volume subject to market price gradually increasing

## Solar

- Three-tier tariffs vary by region depending on solar resource
- RMB 0.55 1/kWh, incl. national subsidies, for projects approved and put into operation on or before 30 Jun 2019
- RMB 0.40 0.55/kWh guided tariff for projects after 1 Jul 2019; volume subject to market price in some provinces
- Subsidy based on "lifetime utilisation hours caps" or 20 years

#### Hydro

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• A wide range of tariffs may apply depending on the individual project, seasonality and time of the day

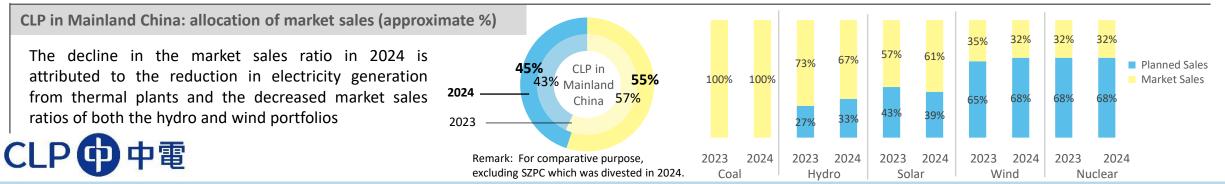
## Wind

- Four-tier tariffs vary by region depending on wind resource
- RMB 0.40 0.70/kWh for projects approved before 2019
- RMB 0.29 0.52/kWh guided tariff for projects 2019 onwards; volume subject to market price in some provinces
- Subsidy based on "lifetime utilisation hours caps" or 20 years

Projects without subsidies were gradually introduced from 2019 and newly registered projects are no longer eligible for national subsidies from August 2021 onwards.

## Coal

- Tariff setting mechanism has been changing from a top-down benchmark tariff to a more market-oriented pricing system during the power sector reform process. A maximum of 20% uplift is allowed to offset the exceptionally-high coal prices since 2021
- Additional subsidising tariffs will be provided to individual plants on reduction of NOx, SOx and dust emission during operation





**\*\*\*** 

## **Climate Policy and National Carbon Market**



## China has set ambitious climate change targets and phased tasks

2025	2030	2060	
<ul> <li>Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of GDP by 18% compared to 2020 level</li> <li>Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 20%</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Peak CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> <li>Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of GDP by 65% compared to 2005 level</li> <li>Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 25%</li> <li>Grow total wind and solar capacity to 1,200GW</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Achieve Carbon Neutrality</li> <li>Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 80%</li> </ul>	

- China's "1+N"\* policy framework for 2030 carbon peak and 2060 carbon neutrality has been basically completed and will guide and implement carbon reduction efforts in various regions and sectors
- China aims to build climate-resilient society by 2035, and will take measures to prevent and control major climate-related disaster risks in an effective manner, and further improve the technical and standard system for adapting to climate change

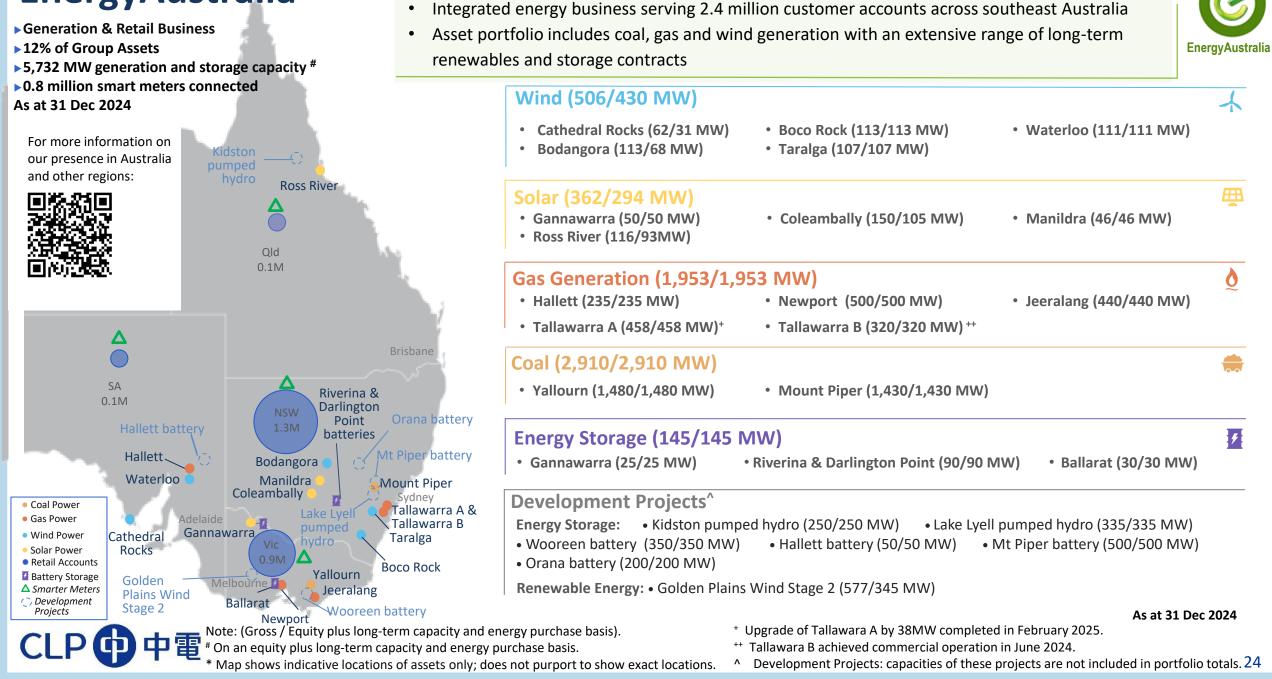
China's National Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)

- ETS Market officially launched in July 2021, starting with coal and gas-fired generators, with an initial price at RMB 50/ton and currently growing to RMB ~100/ton.
- The national ETS conducted 2023 compliance cycle in 2024. CLP's minority-owned coal-fired assets fulfilled their obligations.
- The Government published a draft plan to expand national ETS from covering only the power sector to steel, aluminum and cement.
- The new China Certified Emission Reduction (CCER) scheme is operational and open for project and credit applications.

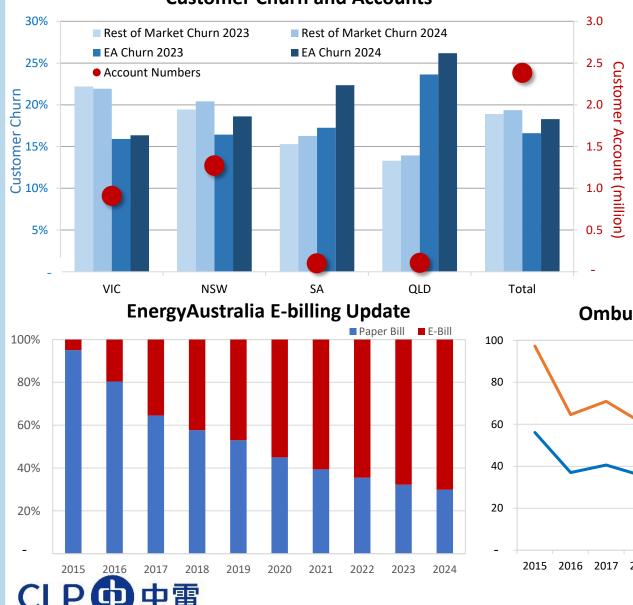


\* "1" refers to the top-level guideline and "N" refers supporting measures in key areas and sectors to achieve 2030 carbon peak and 2060 carbon neutrality.

## **EnergyAustralia**



## **Retail Market Conditions**

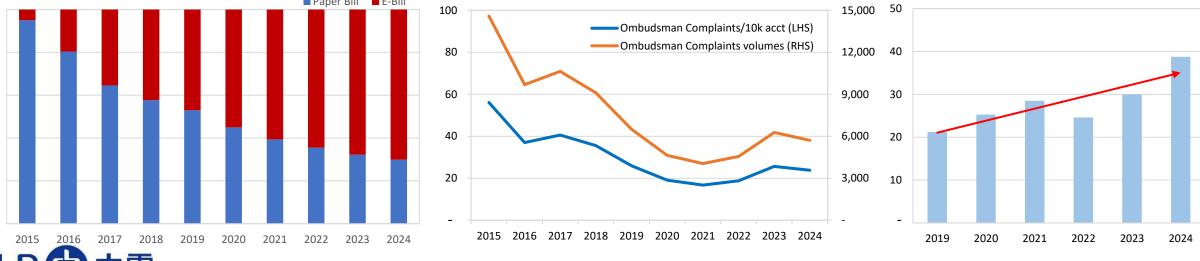


## **Customer Churn and Accounts**

- EA's Churn Rate increased to 18.3%, up by 1.7% from 2023, ٠ influenced by heightened market competition and more assertive collection efforts; yet it remained below the market average of 19.4%, mainly due to lower churn rates in VIC and NSW.
- Automation and digitalisation remain key drivers of efficiency ٠ improvements and cost reduction.
- Ombudsman complaints have decreased since 2023. EA will ٠ continue to provide appropriate support to customers.
- Customer Net Promoter Scores (NPS) consistently increased since ٠ 2022 and has shown a strong upward trend in customer satisfaction since 2019.

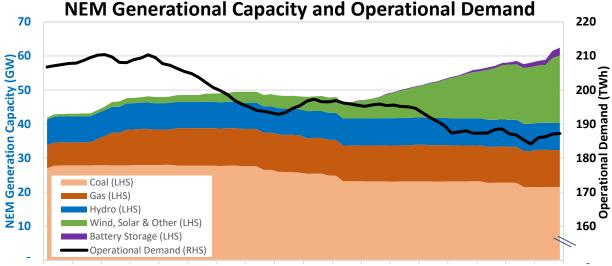
#### **Ombudsman Complaints**

#### **Customer NPS**





## **Wholesale Market Conditions**



2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

Source: Data from AEMO's Electricity Market Management System (EMMS)

300

250

200

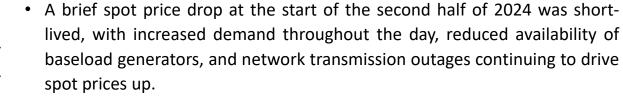
150

50

Swap Price 001 00

A\$/MWh

Year Ahead Swap Prices



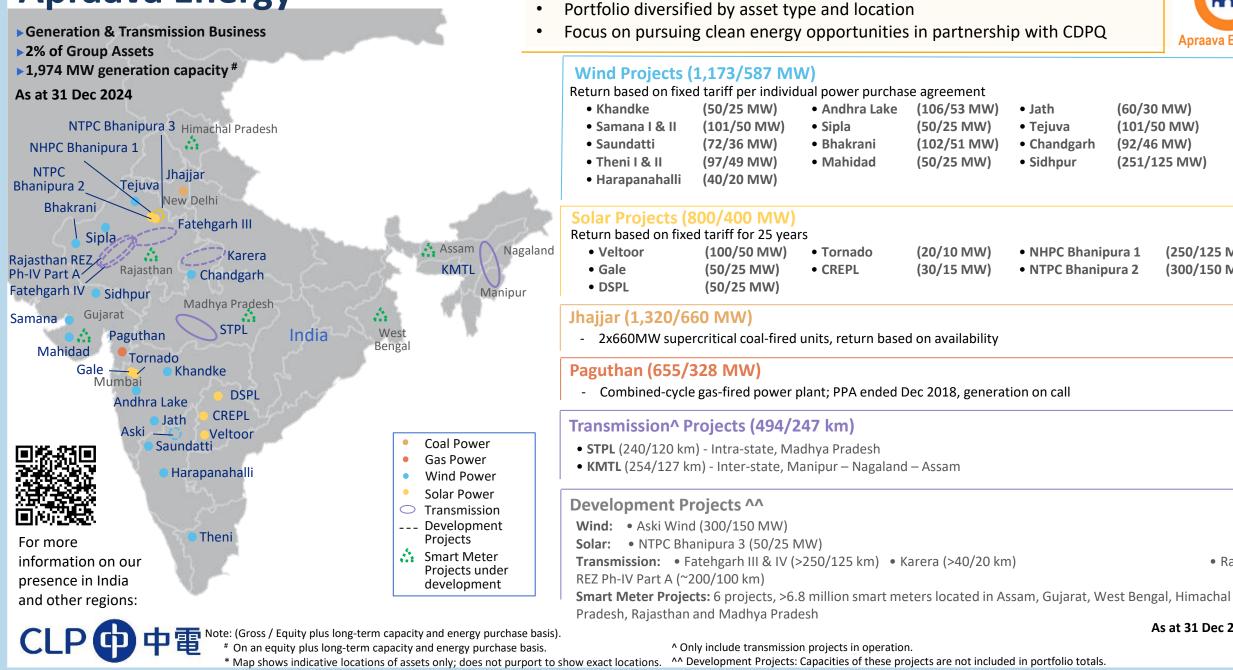
- There was a slight increase in new utility wind and solar projects, along with a surge in new battery energy storage systems.
- Focus remains on asset availability, reliability, efficiency and flexibility of the existing fleet, alongside new flexible generation and storage projects ahead of retirement of major coal-fired generation assets, including the offtake of Kidston pumped hydro energy storage, and development of Wooreen battery and Lake Lyell pumped hydro energy storage.



### **Calendar Year NSW Swap Prices**



## **Apraava Energy**



•

Apraava Energy has invested in renewables for over two decades



(250/125 MW)

(300/150 MW)

(60/30 MW)

(101/50 MW)

(251/125 MW)

(92/46 MW)

27

Rajasthan

As at 31 Dec 2024

Å

## **Taiwan Region and Thailand**



\* Map shows indicative locations of assets only; does not purport to show exact locations.



## Lopburi (63/21 MW)

Æ

- Solar, located in Thailand
- 33.3% equity interest
- Return based on utilisation

## Ho-Ping (1,320/264 MW)

- Coal-fired, located in Taiwan Region
- 20% equity interest
- Return based on availability and output

### **Development Projects**<sup>^</sup>

#### **Renewable energy**

• Pursue further renewable energy growth in the region

#### As at 31 Dec 2024

#### For more information on our presence in Taiwan Region and Thailand and other regions:



^ Development Projects: Capacities of these projects are not included in portfolio totals.

## Appendix 3: Group Financials

From top: Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station and Yangjiang Nuclear Power Station, Guangdong, China.



## **Operating earnings by business unit**

CLP

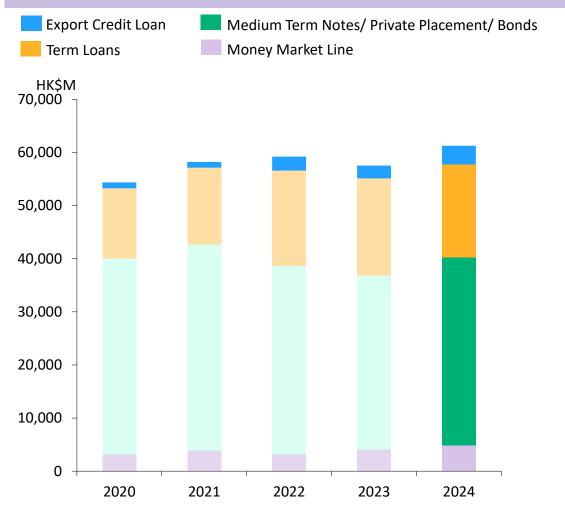
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## Delivered solid growth in earnings and improved results from EnergyAustralia

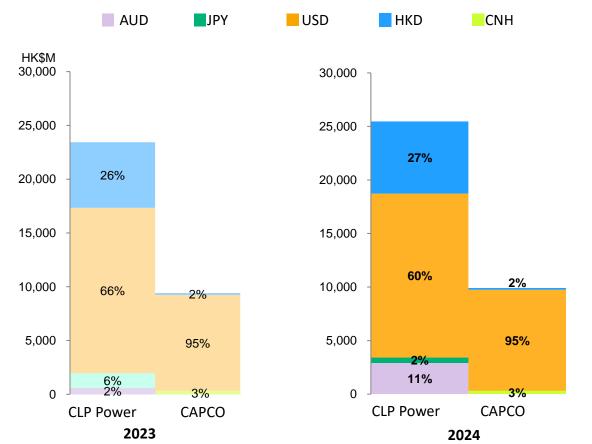
НК\$М	2024	2023	Change
Hong Kong energy and related activities	8,895	8,823	1% — Continued reliable performance and capital investments in new Development Plan cycle
Mainland China	1,851	2,073	11% — Lower performance mainly due to lower nuclear contribution
EnergyAustralia	591	(182)	<b>425%</b> Material improvement led by delivery on generation assets and momentum in flexible capacity additions
Apraava Energy	329	301	1 9% — Executing profitable growth strategy
Taiwan Region and Thailand	260	307	15% — Lower generation at Ho-Ping coal and lower tariff at Lopburi solar
Other earnings and unallocated items	(977)	(1,195)	18% — Efficiency gains through digitalisation and headquarters costs optimisation
<b>Operating Earnings</b> (before Fair Value Movements)	10,949	10,127	<b>1</b> 8%
Fair value movements	699	2,125	Favourable fair value movements of EnergyAustralia's forward energy contracts
Operating Earnings	11,648	12,252	(after tax) 5%
Items affecting comparability	94	(5,597)	— Mainly one-off recognition of income at Jhajjar
Total Earnings	11,742	6,655	<b>1</b> 76%

## **Financial Capital**

## Loan Balance - Type



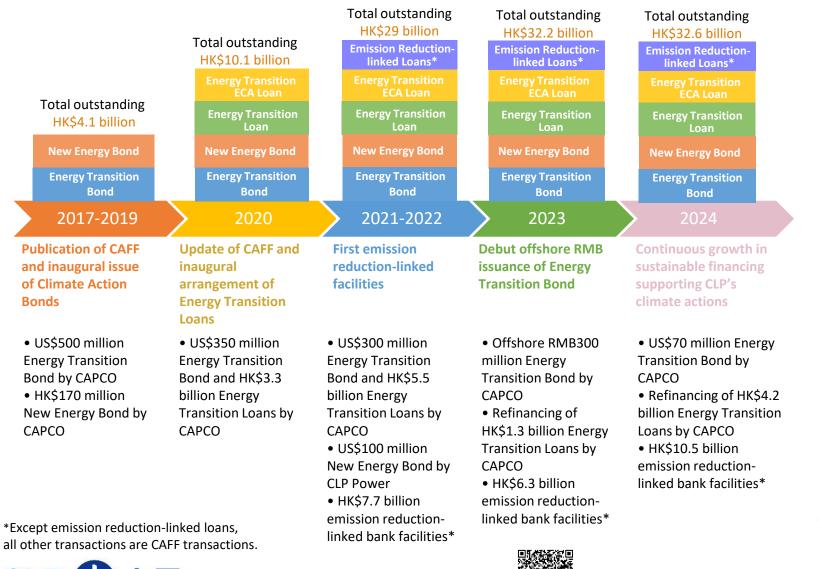
## **Currency of Bond Funding**



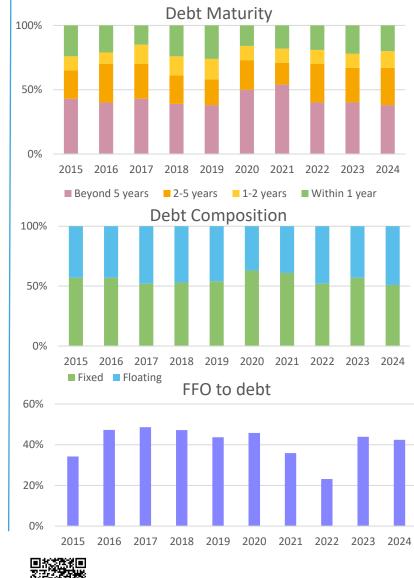
Note: All foreign currency bonds issued by CLP Power and CAPCO were swapped back to Hong Kong dollars to fully mitigate exchange rate risk.

## **CLP CAFF & Debt**

## **CLP Climate Action Finance Framework (CAFF)**

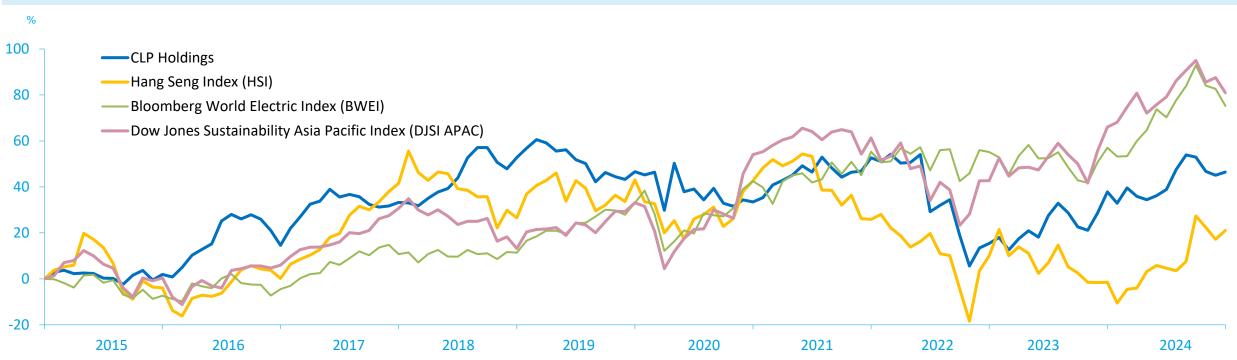


#### **Debt – Historic data**



# **Relative Performance**





Total Returns = capital gain plus dividends, and assuming dividends are reinvested at the prevailing price

Source: Bloomberg

CLP Holdings Limited listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (00002)

- Constituent of the Hang Seng Index, Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific Index and Bloomberg World Electric Index.
- One of the eligible stocks included in Southbound Trading through Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect.
- Traded over the counter in the form of American Depositary Receipts in the U.S. (ADR code CLPHY).
- Total shareholder return for the period of 46.5%, or compound average growth rate of 3.9% per annum.

# CLP 中電

## **Key Financials**

HK\$M	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Revenue	90,964	87,196	100,662	83,959	79,590	85,689	91,425	92,073	79,434	80,700
Consolidated EBITDAF	25,830	18,066	16,586	22,880	25,254	18,656	28,571	27,662	12,301	31,267
Earnings attributable to shareholders	11,742	6,655	924	8,491	11,456	4,657	13,550	14,249	12,711	15,656
Items affecting comparability	94	(5,597)	(3,699)	(1,026)	(121)	(6,464)	(432)	942	377	4,137
Operating earnings*	11,648	12,252	4,623	9,517	11,577	11,121	13,982	13,307	12,334	11,519
Capital additions	15,971	15,402	15,855	14,156	12,368	11,390	11,698	12,646	10,501	11,483
Total assets	233,713	229,051	236,026	239,809	234,233	221,623	230,514	228,151	206,233	203,973
Bank loans and other borrowings	65,154	57,515	59,217	58,215	54,348	52,349	55,298	57,341	51,646	55,483
Total liabilities	123,595	116,669	120,332	113,100	108,261	102,294	105,582	106,644	100,460	103,041
Funds from operations	25,178	25,597	13,555	20,495	24,418	23,502	26,584	26,506	25,353	20,994
Net debt to total capital (%)	33.0	31.6	32.0	28.1	25.1	26.7	25.5	27.8	29.5	32.4
Dividend per share (HK\$)	3.15	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.08	3.02	2.91	2.80	2.70
<b>Operating Earnings* per share (HK\$)</b>	4.61	4.85	1.83	3.77	4.58	4.40	5.53	5.27	4.88	4.56
CLP 中電 * After fair value movements.										

## **Additional Resources**

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

Annual Report 2024\*









**Climate Vision 2050** 

2024 Edition

Powering an orderly

CLP ④ 中電 CLP's Climate Vision 2050

#### Annual Results Presentation February 2025



Interim Results Presentation August 2024





Website: <u>www.clpgroup.com</u>

\* To be published in early March 2025.



# Thank you !

If you have any questions, please contact IR team or email <u>ir@clp.com.hk</u> You can access this presentation and other materials through our <u>website</u> or CLP IR App which can be downloaded onto your mobile device by clicking <u>here</u> or by scanning this code below.



