CLP Holdings
Investor Presentation
Introductory Pack

August 2022
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Disclaimer
## Championing sustainability and its continued integration into our business

### Dividend per share (HK$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dividend per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLP Group’s zero carbon generating capacity # (GW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nuclear</th>
<th>Wind</th>
<th>Hydro</th>
<th>Solar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

## Our Focus

- **Decarbonise** our operations and invest in non-carbon
- **Grow** in energy transition and electrification
- **Transform** to a Utility of the Future

## Returning value to shareholders
Assets diversified by geography, activities and technology

Revenue in 2021
HK$84bn
(about US$11bn)

Market Capitalisation
Over HK$199bn
(~US$26bn as at 31 Dec 21)

Over 5.1 million customer accounts

2.7 million in Hong Kong
2.4 million in Australia

Over 16,900 km transmission lines#

Coal 46%; 11,657 MW
Gas 25%; 6,154 MW
Nuclear 11%; 2,685 MW
Others e.g. landfill, oil, energy storage 4%; 970 MW
Renewables 14%; 3,624 MW
Wind 9%; 2,331 MW

Generation and Storage capacity#
more than 25,000 MW

For more information on the diversified assets

For more information on CLP at a Glance

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

As at 30 Jun 2022
Business Units – Capabilities along the Value Chain

2021

Operating earnings: Total Assets:

HK$8,490m HK$145.7bn

HK$1,660m HK$35.4bn

(HK$83m) HK$37.8bn

HK$221m HK$15.2bn

HK$173m HK$2.0bn

Current operations

Potential opportunities

G: Generation

T: Transmission

D: Distribution

R: Retail

S: Smart Energy Services

HK$m

Operating Earnings by Business Units

Total Assets by Business Units

HK$m

SEA & Taiwan

Apraava Energy

EnergyAustralia

Mainland China

Hong Kong

Unallocated

Current operations

Potential opportunities

G: Generation

T: Transmission

D: Distribution

R: Retail

S: Smart Energy Services


A history of returning cash to shareholders

# Dividend adjusted for one bonus share issued for every five existing shares in 1993 and 2001, and excluded special cash dividends and one additional interim dividend due to change of accounting year in 1999

For more information:
Capital investments and dividend supported by cash flow

**Cash Flow**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cash from divestment</th>
<th>Free Cash Flow</th>
<th>Capital Investments</th>
<th>Dividend paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Capital Investments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SoC</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Acquisitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dividend paid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dividend paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net Debt, Net Debt/Total Capital**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Debt (HK$bn)</th>
<th>Net Debt/Total Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operating Return on Equity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Operating Return on Equity*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Operating Earnings/Average Shareholders’ fund

**Credit Ratings#**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>S&amp;P</th>
<th>Moody’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLP Holdings</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLP Power</td>
<td>A+</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>Stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPCO</td>
<td>AA-</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnergyAustralia</td>
<td>BBB-</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# As at 31 Jul 2022
Financial summary

**Cash Flow**

- Cash from divestment
- Free Cash Flow

**Capital Investments**

- Acquisitions
- Others
- Growth
- Maintenance
- SoC capex

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

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

* Operating Earnings/Average Shareholders’ fund

**Dividend per share and pay-out %**

**Credit Rating History (by S&P)**
Our new strengthened Climate Vision 2050

Key Climate Vision 2050 commitments

- Achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050
- Phase out of all coal-fired assets by 2040, a decade earlier than previously pledged
- New 2030 emissions target aligned with the SBTi’s well-below 2°C pathway, and strengthened 2040 targets for the same ambition
- Commitment to strengthen targets at least every 5 years, in an effort to reach 1.5°C path

Progress on decarbonisation

- Hong Kong: Progress on replacing coal with gas and zero-carbon initiatives
- Mainland China: Progress on renewables
- Australia: Earlier closure of coal-fired power stations and increasing low-carbon investments
- India: Investment in transmission and renewables

Operating Earnings by business activities

- Non-carbon emitting 75%
- Nuclear 18%
- Renewables 5%
- Gas 12%
- Coal 10%
- Others 2%

(1) CLP’s trajectory from 2017 to 2050 is on an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis.
(2) CLP’s trajectory from 2007 to 2020 is based on the Group’s carbon intensity (kg CO₂/kWh). Since 2021, in line with global practices, CLP has reported its GHG emissions intensity based on kg CO₂e/kWh.
Hong Kong’s path to net zero

Infrastructure, power systems and diversified fuels

- Replace coal with gas
- Build more renewables
- Regional corporation in non-carbon generation
- Repurpose gas with hydrogen

Customer solutions

- Portfolio of solutions to help customers decarbonise

Import clean energy

Offshore wind

Convert gas to hydrogen
### Growth opportunities in energy transition and electrification

**Positioning for long term sustainable growth and returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer and Industry energy solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG bunkering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling-as-a-service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integrating our capabilities and assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate PPAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon credits &amp; offsets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular economy solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale through partnerships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JV partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliances with local service providers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Progressing | Launched and on-going
Accelerating transformation

Building CLP of the future to unlock value for customers and shareholders

- Transition to net zero
- Clean energy solutions
- Leader in Asia Pacific with strong network of partners
- Outstanding customer engagement & experience
- World class efficiency
- Empower people with new skills and way of working

Utility of the Future
Appendix 1: Environmental, Social & Governance Management

CLP’s Value Framework

**Vision**
CLP’s vision is to be the leading responsible energy provider in the Asia-Pacific region, from one generation to the next.

**Mission**
In a changing world, CLP’s mission is to provide sustainable energy solutions to create value for shareholders, customers, employees and the wider community.

**Values and Commitments**
Our values guide us in fulfilling our mission and turning CLP’s vision into reality. Our commitments are the promises that we make to our stakeholders about the way in which we will uphold our values.

**Policies and Codes**
CLP’s policies and codes aid in the articulation and incorporation of our values and commitments into our everyday operations and practices.
In 2021 we adopted an approach of double materiality – the concept that companies should report on sustainability matters from the viewpoints of both their impact on enterprise value and their impact on people, the environment and the economy. Based on this approach, the Annual Report focuses on financially material environmental, social and governance (ESG) topics that potentially create or erode enterprise value, while the Sustainability Report reports on impact material ESG topics that have an impact on people, the environment and the economy. In the following pages we report on the three impact material topics.

### Megatrend analysis

- **Technology as enabler and disrupter**
- **Accelerating energy transition**
- **Evolving energy business models**
- **Deglobalisation**
- **Electrification**
- **Trust and fairness**
- **Climate change adaptation**
- **Future of work**
- **Data privacy and security**

### Double materiality assessment

- **Financially Material**
  - Shaping and executing the transition to net-zero
  - Reinforcing resilience in a changing operating environment
  - Building an agile and innovative workforce

- **Impact Material**
  - Pursuing growth opportunities in Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area
  - Aligning business activities with community, employee and customer expectations

Further details on Page 8 of ‘A Snapshot of CLP in 2021’
Impact Topic 1: Shaping and executing the transition to net-zero

CLP Group’s GHG intensity

- 0.57 kg CO₂e/kWh

Non-carbon generating energy capacity (as a percentage of total capacity)

- 25.1%

Capacity of energy storage solutions (pumped hydro and battery storage)

- 660MW

Percentage of operating earnings from non-carbon generating assets and transmissions, distribution and retail

- 76%

Percentage of capital investment in non-carbon generating assets and transmissions, distribution and retail

- 44%

Shaping and executing the transition to net-zero

Investing in a clean, just and fair energy transition with multi-stakeholder collaboration.
Impact Topic 2: Reinforcing resilience in a changing operating environment

Reinforcing resilience in a changing operating environment
Strengthening mitigation and adaptation measures for disruptive events in an evolving environment.

CLP Group
- Climate resilience studies conducted for assets across the Group
- 0 Cases of customer data loss

CLP Power Hong Kong
- System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) - CLPP: 0.21
- System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) – CLPP: 0.23 hours
- Unplanned Customer Minutes Lost (CML) – CLPP: 0.99
Impact Topic 3: Aligning with community, employee & customer expectations

Aligning business activities with community, employee and customer expectations

Meeting changing customer expectations in the utilities sector. Being a responsible corporate citizen.

Customers

HK$91m
Investment in innovations to support customer solutions development

>2.1m
Number of smart meters connected for customers in Hong Kong and Australia

Communities

HK$15m
Total donations

1,580,000+
Direct beneficiaries

Employees

0
Fatalities – employees and contractors

0.07
per 200,000 manhours Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR) – employees and contractors

265 MW
Approved or connected to grid under the Feed-in-tariff scheme in Hong Kong at the end of 2021

>15.4 GWh
Sales of Renewable Energy Certificates in Hong Kong

51.6
Average training hours per employee

30.5%
Women in leadership positions

12.3%
Women in engineering
Financial metrics and generation by activity and asset type

- CLP’s integrated business includes energy retailing, transmission and distribution (T&D) and generation
- Approximately 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

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• Approximately 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
<td>Dec 2021</td>
<td>Generation and Storage Capacity*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>Renewables</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>T&amp;D/Retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Before unallocated expense
^ 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
Decarbonising our asset portfolio

Greenhouse gas emissions\(^\#\) by coal-fired and gas-fired asset

**Schedule**

1. To be phased out in mid-2028
2. Under review — to be phased out by 2040
3. Castle Peak A, comprising four 350MW units, to be phased out over the next few years while Castle Peak B, comprising four 677MW units, not to be used for day-to-day electricity generation by 2035
4. To be phased out by 2040
5. Case by case analysis to meet net zero by 2050
6. Studying to convert infrastructure to support the use of low-carbon or carbon-free fuels such as hydrogen

\(^\#\) On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis
Decarbonisation roadmap

**NEW ASSETS**
- Castle Peak A
- Yallourn
- Fangchenggang
- Jhajjar
- Ho-Ping
- Mainland China JVs
- Castle Peak B

**RETIREMENTS**
- Exit from coal complete by 2040

New assets on this chart is indicative only and does not represent actual forecasts or future results.
Key Sustainability Ratings & Awards

**Ratings**

- **Climate Change:** A-
  
  - HKQAA Rating: AA
  
- **Dow Jones Sustainability Indices**
  
  - Company Score: 77
    - (Electric utilities industry avg: 38)

- **MSCI**
  
  - ESG Ratings: AA
  
  - Overall: AA

- **FTSE4Good**
  
  - Overall Score: 3.4/5
  
- **SUSTAINALYTICS**
  
  - Rating: 27.8 (Medium Risk)
    - (Scale of severity 0 - 40+)

**Awards & Recognitions**

- **General Award – Gold Award, Sustainability Reporting Award – Gold Award**
  - Special Award for Online Reporting – Private Sector

- **Best ESG Materiality Reporting (Large Cap)**

- **Best Corporate Governance and ESG Awards 2021-2022**
  - Platinum Award in the Most Sustainable Companies/Organisations Awards
  - Hang Seng Index category

- **ESG Report of the Year, Best in ESG, Best in Reporting Theme Award (Carbon Neutrality)**

- **Hong Kong Sustainability Award 2020/21**
  - Hong Kong Sustainability Award, Special Recognition for Outstanding Sustainability Initiative (Environmental Dimension), Special Recognition for Innovation, and Special Recognition for Best Response to COVID-19

* As of 4 Aug 2022
Our People – Senior Management Team*

From the right:
- Yuen So Siu Mai Betty
  Group Director & Vice Chairman – CLP Power Hong Kong
- Nicolas Alain Marie Tissot
  Chief Financial Officer
- David John Simmonds
  Group General Counsel & Chief Administrative Officer, Company Secretary
- Chong Wai Yan Quince
  Chief Corporate Development Officer
- Eileen Burnett-Kant
  Chief Human Resources Officer

From the left:
- Chiang Tung Keung
  Managing Director – CLP Power Hong Kong
- Chan Siu Hung
  Managing Director – China
- Richard Kendall Lancaster
  Chief Executive Officer
- Mark Richard Collette
  Managing Director – EnergyAustralia
- Rajiv Ranjan Mishra
  Managing Director – India

Full particulars of Senior Management are available on: As per 2021 Annual Report

* As per 2021 Annual Report
Appendix 2: Business Units Background

Yangjiang Nuclear Power Station, Guangdong, China
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 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 and more frequent Fuel Cost Adjustment.

We generate, distribute and provide a world-class electricity supply with a reliability rate of over 99.997% to 2.7 million customers, via over 16,600 km of transmission and high voltage distribution lines. A multi-fuel generation portfolio of 8,268 MW in Hong Kong territory provides power for our customers.

The first 5-year Development Plan (DP) under the current SoC was approved in Jul 2018 requiring capital expenditure of HK$52.9 billion over 5.25 years, a 30% increase in annualised expenditure. Additional capital expenditure of HK$3.2 billion was approved in Nov 2021 and resultant total capital expenditure is HK$56.1 billion.
Generation and Storage Portfolio

Hong Kong

- Castle Peak Power Station (4,108/4,108 MW)
  - Castle Peak A – 1,400 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
  - Gas import from South China Sea and Central Asia
  - New D1 CCGT (550MW) in operation, D2 (600MW) under construction
  - Offshore LNG storage and regasification terminal under construction

- Penny’s Bay Power Station (300/300 MW)
  - Diesel-fired
  - Back-up facility

- West New Territories Landfill (WENT) (10MW/10MW)
  - Landfill gas-to-energy

Guangzhou Pumped Storage Power Station (1,200/600 MW)
- Located in Guangdong
- CLP wholly owns Hong Kong Pumped Storage Development Company (PSDC), which has contractual rights to use 600MW generation capacity

Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station (1,968/1,577 MW)
- Located in Guangdong
- Proportion of supply to Hong Kong is 80%

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

* From 1 Jun 2022 Castle Peak Unit A1 (350 MW) has been put in reserve with intention only to run in emergency situations

Powering over 80% of Hong Kong’s population
### Electricity Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>10,525</td>
<td>10,298</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>13,423</td>
<td>12,878</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure &amp; Public Services</td>
<td>9,742</td>
<td>9,171</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>1,616</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Local Sales</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,355</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,963</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Capital Expenditure (Accrual basis)

**HK$M**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLP Power Hong Kong</td>
<td>4,869</td>
<td>4,528</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPCO *</td>
<td>6,353</td>
<td>4,354</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Capex</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,222</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,882</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.3%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Earnings for Hong Kong

**HK$M**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local electricity business</td>
<td>8,189</td>
<td>7,818</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSDC and Hong Kong Branch Line</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hong Kong electricity &amp; related activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,490</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,088</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annual Electricity Sales, Earnings and Capex

- **Electricity Sales**
  - Residential: 10,525 GWh (2.2% change, 30% proportion)
  - Commercial: 13,423 GWh (4.2% change, 38% proportion)
  - Infrastructure & Public Services: 9,742 GWh (6.2% change, 27% proportion)
  - Manufacturing: 1,665 GWh (3.0% change, 5% proportion)
  - **Total Local Sales**: 35,355 GWh (4.1% change, 100% proportion)

- **Capital Expenditure (Accrual basis)**
  - CLP Power Hong Kong: 4,869 HK$M, 7.5% change
  - CAPCO *: 6,353 HK$M, 45.9% change
  - **Total Capex**: 11,222 HK$M, 26.3% change

- **Earnings for Hong Kong**
  - Local electricity business: 8,189 HK$M, 4.7% change
  - PSDC and Hong Kong Branch Line: 301 HK$M, 11.5% change
  - **Hong Kong electricity & related activities**: 8,490 HK$M, 5.0% change

- **Total Earnings**
  - **Overall**: 35,355 GWh (4.1% change, 100% proportion)

- **Total Capital Expenditure in line with Development Plan (DP)**
  - Capex incurred in 2018 DP from Oct 2018 to Dec 2021: HK$31.8bn
  - Capex approved under the 2018 DP from Oct 2018 to Dec 2023: HK$56.1bn

- **Electricity Sales**
  - Residential: 10,525 GWh
  - Commercial: 13,423 GWh
  - Infrastructure & Public Services: 9,742 GWh
  - Manufacturing: 1,665 GWh

- **Total Local Sales**: 35,355 GWh (4.1% change, 100% proportion)

- **Total Capital Expenditure**: 11,222 HK$M (26.3% change)

- **Total Earnings**: 35,355 GWh (4.1% change, 100% proportion)
Tariff, Energy Cost, Fuel Mix and Gas Volume

### Tariffs

- **HK$/kWh**
  - 128.9 Average Net Tariff
  - 93.7 Basic Tariff
  - 38.6* Fuel Cost Adjustment

* 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 Cost

- HK$M
  - 2021: 21,345
  - 2020: 19,372
  - +10% increase:
    - Others: 6,838
    - Nuclear: 11,137
    - Gas: 1,270
    - Coal: 6,474

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

- 2021: 48%
  - Coal: 18%
  - Gas: 34%
  - Nuclear: 1%
  - Others (e.g. Oil): 1%

- 2020: 47%

### Gas Volume

- 2020: 1,270 MWh
  - Yacheng Gas: 2,486 MWh
  - WEP II Gas: 1,103 MWh
  - CNOOC Gas: 6,714 MWh

- 2021: 2,486 MWh
  - Yacheng Gas: 6,474 MWh
  - WEP II Gas: 3,566 MWh
  - CNOOC Gas: 11,374 MWh

* HK¢/kWh
  - Average Net Tariff
  - Basic Tariff
  - Fuel Cost Adjustment

+10% increase:
- Others: 6,838
- Nuclear: 11,137
- Gas: 1,270
- Coal: 6,474
Key themes of capital investment

- Maintaining Reliability
- Lowering Carbon & Emissions
- Meeting Demand
- Smart City & Digitalisation

Total Investment of HK$56.1 billion (Oct 2018 – Dec 2023) including 3.2 billion additional capital expenditure approved by in Nov 2021 to support the recent development of Hong Kong, including Government's initiatives and customer needs.

Key projects
- One additional CCGT D2 together with remaining cost of D1 (approved in 2016)
- Enhancement of existing gas generation facilities
- Offshore LNG Terminal
- Enhancement of Clean Energy Transmission System
- Installation of generation units at West New Territories Landfill
- Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)
- Smart City and Digital Developments

### Current Development Plan 2018-2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Development Plan Forecast^</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual (Q4)</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Tariff</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>92.2 (+1.3%)</td>
<td>93.7 (+1.6%)</td>
<td>93.7 (Freeze)</td>
<td>99.1 (+2.7%)</td>
<td>101.9 (+2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Clause Charge</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>30.8 (+10.8%)</td>
<td>28.1 (-8.8%)</td>
<td>38.6 (+37.4%)</td>
<td>37.4 (+3.3%)</td>
<td>37.4 (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rebate</td>
<td>(1.1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3.4)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Net Tariff</td>
<td>117.7</td>
<td>118.8</td>
<td>121.8 (+2.5%)</td>
<td>121.8 (Freeze)</td>
<td>128.9 (+5.8%)</td>
<td>136.5 (+2.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance (Sm)</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Development Plan Forecast^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff Stabilisation Fund</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>3,109</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Clause Account</td>
<td>2,212</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>(1,116)</td>
<td>(614)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• New generation units
  • 1st unit D1 now in operation
  • 2nd unit D2 progressing with superstructure works underway and installation of main equipment due to commence in Aug 2022
• 200MW upgrade plan for existing units
  • 25MW for each of the eight existing units
  • All 200MW completed by Q1 2022
• Offshore LNG Terminal to support diversification and security of gas source

• Additional gas capacity will help facilitate retirement at Castle Peak A Power Station
The Offshore LNG Terminal is a critical infrastructure project that will improve Hong Kong’s energy security and diversity of gas supply, and provide access to the competitive international market. The Project was approved by the HKSAR Government on 4 July 2018 as part of its approval of the 2018 – 2023 Development Plan.

The project consists of a floating storage and regasification unit (FSRU) vessel and an offshore jetty connected by subsea pipelines to the Black Point and Lamma Power Stations. The FSRU vessel is a dedicated facility with specialised equipment that will be moored at the jetty.

Construction of the offshore LNG terminal progressed with all the structural works completed. The post-trenching work for Black Point Power Station pipeline is nearly complete and laying of rock protection works continues.

The offshore LNG terminal is targeted to go into commercial operation during 2023.
Greater Bay Area

Height: 2021 GDP (US$ billion)  
Colour: 2021 Population (Pop.) (million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>GDP (US$ billion)</th>
<th>Pop. (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shenzhen</td>
<td>$475bn</td>
<td>18m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>$369bn</td>
<td>7m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huizhou</td>
<td>$77bn</td>
<td>6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongguan</td>
<td>$168bn</td>
<td>11m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foshan</td>
<td>$188bn</td>
<td>10m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangzhou</td>
<td>$438bn</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhaohong</td>
<td>$566bn</td>
<td>5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhongshan</td>
<td>$55bn</td>
<td>4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhuhai</td>
<td>$60bn</td>
<td>2m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macau</td>
<td>$30bn</td>
<td>1m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhaoqing</td>
<td>$41bn</td>
<td>4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangmen</td>
<td>$56bn</td>
<td>3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhongshan</td>
<td>$55bn</td>
<td>4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhuhai</td>
<td>$60bn</td>
<td>2m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macau</td>
<td>$30bn</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhaoqing</td>
<td>$41bn</td>
<td>4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangmen</td>
<td>$56bn</td>
<td>3m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National significance**

- Key element of China’s blueprint for innovation, development & economic reforms leveraging capabilities and connecting GBA cities
- GDP US$ 1.7 trillion, population 87 million. Comparison of Bay Areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>GDP(US$bn)</th>
<th>2021 Pop. (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GBA</td>
<td>1,669¹</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>1,016¹</td>
<td>8¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,809²</td>
<td>19¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>1,992²</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1: 2020 figure  2: 2019 figure
Source: Government statistical departments in the relevant jurisdictions, HKTDC, 25 July 2022

**Hong Kong’s Position**

- Most open and international GBA city, with dual advantages of “one country, two systems”
- International financial, transportation, trade centre & professional services
- Enhances regional economic development of the GBA, particularly in those industries where Hong Kong demonstrates strengths

**Supporting Infrastructure Highlights**

- Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link
- Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point
- Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop
- Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge
- Research infrastructure and facilities by Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation to enhance support for its tenants and incubates
- Clean Energy Transmission System Enhancement

Source: Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong, Statistics and Census Service of Macau, and the statistics bureaus of the relevant PRD cities, Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC), 25 July 2022
Mainland China

- Generation & Distribution Business, 13% of Group Assets
- 8,700 MW generation and storage capacity

As at 30 Jun 2022

- CLP is one of Mainland China's largest external independent power producers, diversified by geography & fuel type
- Over 90% of earnings from non-carbon generation
- Focus on decarbonisation, digitalisation and energy infrastructure initiatives along the value chain, particularly in the Greater Bay Area

2021 Annual Operating Earnings

Dependable nuclear and renewables

Non-carbon emitting generation portfolio in Mainland China

# On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis
* Map shows indicative locations of assets only; does not purport to show exact locations
**Generation and Storage Portfolio**

### Wholly-owned

- **Wind**: Wind Projects (644/644 MW)
- **Hydro**: Jiangbian (330/330 MW), Dali Yang_er (50/50 MW)
- **Solar**: Jinchang (85/85 MW), Xicun I & II (84/84 MW), Sihong (93/93 MW), Huai’an (13/13 MW), Lingyuan (17/17 MW), Meihou (36/36 MW)

### Majority-owned

- **Hydro**: Huaiji (129/110 MW)
- **Coal**: Fangchenggang I (1,260/882 MW), Fangchenggang II (1,320/924 MW)

### Equally/Minority-owned

- **Wind**: Other wind projects (811/367 MW)
- **Nuclear**: Daya Bay (1,968/1,577 MW), 25% equity; currently purchasing 80% of output, Yangjiang (6,516/1,108 MW), 17% equity
- **Coal**: Guohua (7,470/1,248 MW), SZPC (1,800/529 MW)

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

^ CLP wholly owns Hong Kong Pumped Storage Development Company (PSDC), which has contractual rights to use 600MW generation capacity

*For more information on our presence in Mainland China and other regions:*
On-grid tariffs in the electricity market in Mainland China are set by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC).

**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.
- Subsidy based on “lifetime utilisation hours caps” or 20 years.

**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+.
- Subsidy based on “lifetime utilisation hours caps” or 20 years.

**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 in 2021 and 2022.
- Additional subsidising tariffs will be provided to individual plants on reduction of NOx, SOx and dust emission during operation.

**Hydro**
- A wide range of tariffs may apply depending on the individual project, seasonality and time of the day.

**CLP Mainland China 2021 - Approximate % Allocation of Market Sales**

- Market Sales: 46%
- Planned Sales: 54%

- Market sales in 2021 predominately related to Fangchenggang coal-fired power station in Guangxi.
Climate Policy and National Carbon Market

China has set ambitious climate change targets and phased tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2060</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Reduce CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 18% compared to 2020 level</td>
<td>• Peak CO2 emissions</td>
<td>• Achieve Carbon Neutrality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 20%</td>
<td>• Reduce CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 65% compared to 205 level</td>
<td>• Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

China’s National Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)

- ETS Market officially launched in July 2021 with an initial price at ~RMB 50/ton and only covers coal and gas-fired generators
- Allowance granted by the Government is the main product to be used for meeting compliance obligations, while carbon reductions from renewable projects can be used as a source of offsets, up to 5% of emissions
- The first compliance cycle for carbon emission in 2019 and 2020 was completed in Dec 2021, from which the basic functions of the scheme and carbon pricing mechanism have been established
- FCG and minority coal assets have successfully completed the first compliance and are undergoing GHG data monitoring, reporting and validation procedures for a new compliance cycle covering emission performance in 2021
- We have a dedicated team to manage our carbon portfolio and are exploring appropriate carbon abatement technologies to reduce emission, also actively engaging in various green and low-carbon initiatives to capture the emerging carbon offsetting market opportunities

Allocate allowance

Government

Surrender allowance

Mandated entities (Fossil-fueled plants)

Allowance / Cash

Cash / Allowance

Exchange

Reduce CO2 emissions per unit of GDP

Reduce CO2 emissions per unit of GDP

Achieve Carbon Neutrality

Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 20%

Peak CO2 emissions

Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 25%

Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 80%

Reduce CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 18% compared to 2020 level

Reduce CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 65% compared to 205 level

2025

2030

2060

Peak CO2 emissions

Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 25%

Achieve Carbon Neutrality

Increase share of non-fossil fuel energy to 80%
• Integrated energy business serving 2.4 million customer accounts across southeast Australia
• Asset portfolio includes coal, gas and wind generation with an extensive range of long-term renewables and storage contracts

Wind (693/616MW)
- Cathedral Rocks (64/32 MW)
- Bodangora (113/68MW)
- Taralga (107/107MW)
- Mortons Lane (20/20MW)
- Gullen Range I (166/166MW)
- Waterloo (111/111MW)
- Boco Rock (113/113MW)

Solar (362/294MW)
- Gannawarra (50/50 MW)
- Coleambally (150/105MW)
- Ross River (116/93MW)
- Manildra (46/46MW)

Gas Generation (1,911/1,911MW)
- Hallett (235/235MW)
- Tallawarra (420/420MW)
- Tallawarra B (316/316MW)**
- Newport (500/500MW)
- Jeeralang (440/440MW)

Coal (2,910/2,910MW)
- Yallourn (1,480/1,480MW)
- Mount Piper (1,430/1,430MW)

Energy Storage (55MW/80MWh)
- Gannawarra (25 MW/50 MWh)
- Ballarat (30 MW/30 MWh)

Development Projects^:
- Wooreen battery storage
- Riverina battery storage
- Kidston pumped hydro storage
- Darlington Point battery storage

# On an equity plus long-term capacity and energy purchase basis
* map shows indicative locations of assets only; does not purport to show exact locations
** a power plant designed to be net-zero emissions by offsetting its direct carbon emissions over its operational life, and to use a blend of green hydrogen and natural gas
^ Development Projects: Capacity of these projects is not included in portfolio totals

As at 30 Jun 2022
Retail Market Conditions

- EnergyAustralia continues to support customers recovering from financial hardship as a result of flooding across north-east Australia.
- Churn rates across the market have steadily increased in 1H 2022 compared to 1H 2021, whilst EnergyAustralia’s churn rate has slightly improved during the same period.
- Automation and digitisation remain key drivers of efficiency improvements and cost reduction.
- Ombudsman complaints have continued to decline. EnergyAustralia will continue to focus on extending appropriate support to customers.
Wholesale Market Conditions

- Australia has seen unprecedented increases in the cost of energy, mainly driven by heavy rains and geological issues slowing domestic coal supply, cyclically low wind and solar production, untimely generator outages and the war in Ukraine and sanctions against Russia driving high prices for Australia’s coal and gas.
- Focus remains on asset availability, reliability, efficiency and flexibility of existing fleet whilst completing major outages, alongside new flexible generation ahead of major coal retirements including progressing construction of Tallawarra B and planning for Wooreen Battery.

Calendar Year NSW Swap Prices over time

Source: Australian Securities Exchange

Year Ahead Swap Prices

Source: Data from AEMO’s Electricity Market Management System (EMMS)
**Apraava Energy**

- **Generation Business**
- **5% of Group Assets**
- **2,040 MW generation capacity #**
- As at 30 Jun 2022

---

**Non-carbon Emitting Asset Portfolio# in India**

- **Under Construction - Wind**
- **Solar**
- **Transmission**

---

**Annual Operating Earnings**

- **Non-carbon >60%**

- **HK$m**

  - 2020: 175
  - 2021: 221

---

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

- **Coal Power**
- **Gas Power**
- **Wind Power**
- **Solar Power**
- **Transmission Project**

---

- **• Apraava Energy has invested in renewables for over a decade**
- **• Portfolio diversified by asset type and location**
- **• Growth opportunities are increasingly competitive**
- **• Sale of additional 10% of Apraava Energy to CDPQ agreed in July 2022 to continue investments in non-carbon assets under the partnership and accelerate growth. Subject to completion later in 2022**

---

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

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

---

Update for 2022 Interim 39
The Sidhpur wind energy project in Gujarat state made solid progress, and the plant is expected to go into service in the 2H 2022.

In Jul 2022 CLP conditionally agreed to sell a 10% interest in Apraava Energy to CDPQ, bringing respective stakes to 50%. The transaction reinforces CDPQ’s and CLP’s joint commitment to support the acceleration of the transition to a greener economy in India. Building on this, Apraava Energy will have a sharper and dedicated focus in the investment and development of clean energy and power transmission projects.

### Asset Portfolio

#### Wind Projects (1,175/705MW)
- Return based on fixed tariff per individual power purchase agreement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khandke</td>
<td>(50/30MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samana I &amp; II</td>
<td>(101/60MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saundatti</td>
<td>(72/43MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theni I &amp; II</td>
<td>(100/60MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harapanahalli</td>
<td>(40/24MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Lake</td>
<td>(106/64MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sipla</td>
<td>(50/30MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhakrani</td>
<td>(102/61MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahidad</td>
<td>(50/30MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jath</td>
<td>(60/36MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tejuva</td>
<td>(101/60MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandgarh</td>
<td>(92/55MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidhpur</td>
<td>(251/150MW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Solar Projects (250/150MW)
- Return based on fixed tariff for 25 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veltoo</td>
<td>(100/60MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gale</td>
<td>(50/30MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>(20/12MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREPL</td>
<td>(30/18MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSPL</td>
<td>(50/30MW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Jhajjar (1,320/792MW)
- 2x660MW supercritical coal-fired units
- Return based on availability

#### Paguthan (655/393MW)
- Combined-cycle gas-fired power plant
- PPA ended Dec 2018, generation on call

#### Transmission Projects (494/296km)
- STPL - operational (240/144km) - Intra-state, Madhya Pradesh
- KMTL - operational (254/152km) - Inter-state, Manipur – Nagaland – Assam

For more information on our presence in India and other regions:
Southeast Asia and Taiwan

- **Generation Business, 1% of Group Assets**
- **285 MW generation capacity**

As at 30 Jun 2022

### Lopburi (63/21MW)
- Solar, located in Thailand
- 33.3% equity interest
- Return based on utilisation

### Ho-Ping (1,320/264MW)
- Coal-fired, located in Taiwan
- 20% equity interest
- Return based on availability and output

---

For more information on our presence in Southeast Asia, Taiwan and other regions:

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

---

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

As at 30 Jun 2022
Appendix 3: Group Financials

Black Point Power Station D1, Hong Kong
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HK$m</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Earnings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong electricity and related activities</td>
<td>8,490</td>
<td>8,088</td>
<td>↑ 5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainland China</td>
<td>1,660</td>
<td>2,233</td>
<td>↓ 25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnergyAustralia</td>
<td>(83)</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>↓ N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apraava Energy</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>↑ 26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia and Taiwan</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>↓ 55.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other earnings and unallocated items</td>
<td>(944)</td>
<td>(995)</td>
<td>↑ 5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Earnings</strong></td>
<td>9,517</td>
<td>11,577</td>
<td>↓ 17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items affecting comparability</td>
<td>(1,026)</td>
<td>(121)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Earnings</strong></td>
<td>8,491</td>
<td>11,456</td>
<td>↓ 25.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reconciliation of Operating Earnings to ACOI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HK$m</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Earnings</strong> (Attributable to CLP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,517</td>
<td>11,577</td>
<td>▼17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclude:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value adjustments</td>
<td>(497)</td>
<td>460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net finance costs (1)</td>
<td>(1,774)</td>
<td>(1,875)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax expense</td>
<td>(2,459)</td>
<td>(2,993)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests</td>
<td>(944)</td>
<td>(914)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACOI</strong></td>
<td>15,191</td>
<td>16,899</td>
<td>▼10.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjusted Current Operating Income or ACOI**

- ACOI equals EBIT excluding items affecting comparability and fair value adjustments, and includes the Group’s share in net earnings from joint ventures and associates

**Fair value adjustments**

- Unfavourable movement as a result of EnergyAustralia’s energy derivative contracts impacted by higher forward electricity prices in 2021, compared to favourable movements as a result of lower forward electricity prices in 2020

**Net finance costs (1)**

- Decrease in net finance cost attributable to lower average interest rates and competitive funding costs

**Income tax expense**

- Lower tax from lower earnings from EnergyAustralia, partly offset by higher tax from higher earnings from Hong Kong

**Non-controlling interests**

- CSG’s 30% share of CAPCO
- CDPQ’s 40% share of Apraava Energy
Adjusted Current Operating Income (ACOI) by business unit

HK strong, Australia significantly lower, India stable, high coal prices impacting Mainland China & Taiwan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hong Kong</th>
<th>Mainland China</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Apraava Energy</th>
<th>SEA &amp; Taiwan</th>
<th>Unallocated and others</th>
<th>2021 Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>(1,014)HK$m</td>
<td>386 HK$m</td>
<td>2,041 HK$m</td>
<td>278 HK$m</td>
<td>560 HK$m</td>
<td>(669) HK$m</td>
<td>16,899 HK$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>12,374 HK$m</td>
<td>183 HK$m</td>
<td>465 HK$m</td>
<td>902 HK$m</td>
<td>2,200 HK$m</td>
<td>(933) HK$m</td>
<td>15,191 HK$m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excluding FX: 11.6%
The Group engaged in new financing activities during the year in support of the operation and business growth. In addition, we continue to solicit re-financing at competitive terms.
CLP CAFF & Credit Ratings

CLP Climate Action Finance Framework (CAFF)

Publication of CAFF
- US$500 million Energy Transition Bond by CAPCO

Inaugural issue of New Energy Bond
- HK$170 million New Energy Bond by CAPCO

Update of CAFF
- US$350 million Energy Transition Bond by CAPCO
- HK$1.3 billion of Energy Transition Loans
- HK$2 billion Energy Transition Loan covered by Sinosure

First emission-reduction linked facilities
- US$300 million Energy Transition Bond by CAPCO
- HK$3.7 billion Energy Transition Loans
- HK$1.6 billion Energy Transition Loan covered by Euler Hermes
- US$100 million New Energy Bond by CLP Power Hong Kong
- HK$4.4 billion emission-reduction linked bank facilities*

First cross border emission-reduction linked facility
- HK$2.8 billion emission-reduction linked bank facilities* including a JPY15 billion cross border loan
- HK$520 million Energy Transition Loan

Total outstanding
- HK$4.1 billion
- HK$10.1 billion
- HK$22.9 billion
- HK$26.2 billion

*Except emission-reduction linked loans, all other transactions are CAFF transactions

Total outstanding
- HK$3.9 billion

New Energy Bond
- HK$500 million Energy Transition Bond by CAPCO
- HK$170 million New Energy Bond by CAPCO
- US$350 million Energy Transition Bond by CAPCO
- HK$1.3 billion of Energy Transition Loans
- HK$2 billion Energy Transition Loan covered by Sinosure

Energy Transition Bond
- US$300 million Energy Transition Bond by CAPCO
- HK$3.7 billion Energy Transition Loans
- HK$1.6 billion Energy Transition Loan covered by Euler Hermes
- US$100 million New Energy Bond by CLP Power Hong Kong
- HK$4.4 billion emission-reduction linked bank facilities*

Energy Transition ECA Loan
- HK$2.8 billion emission-reduction linked bank facilities* including a JPY15 billion cross border loan
- HK$520 million Energy Transition Loan

Credit Rating History

Rating
- AA- / Aa3
- A+ / A1
- A / A2
- A- / A3
- BBB+ / Baa1
- BBB / Baa2
- BBB- / Baa3

For more information on CAFF

For more information on Credit Ratings
Relative Performance

Total Returns - CLP vs HSI and BWEI (2014 to Jul 2022) (Base: 31 Dec 2013 = 0%)

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

CLP Holdings Limited listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (00002)
- Constituent of the HSI, BWEI & Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific 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 51%, or compound average growth rate of 4.9% per annum

Source: Bloomberg
Additional Resources
Scan or click on the QR codes to go to appropriate pages

Interim Report 2022

Annual Report 2021

Sustainability Report 2021

Climate-related Disclosures Report 2021

Interim Results Presentation August 2022

Annual Results Presentation February 2022

Website: www.clpgroup.com
Investor Relations contact: ir@clp.com.hk
CLP Holdings

Thank you