

Term	Definition
Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)	AMI functions like a sensor overlay on the power grid. It provides greater visibility of the power grid conditions and detects power network irregularities, thus enhancing supply reliability. AMI enables power companies to provide timely electricity usage information to their customers, empowering them to manage their consumption efficiently.
Air emissions	The emission of air pollutants such as sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x) and particulate matter (PM).
Availability	The fraction of a given operating period in which a generating unit is available without outages and capacity reductions. Also known as Equivalent Availability Factor.
Behind-the-meter	Behind-the-meter assets are controllable electrical devices that help drive renewable technology through to customers, whether located inside or outside a home or business. Examples include electric hot water heaters, solar panels, batteries and electric vehicles.
Capacity purchase	Additional third-party owned power generation capacity contracted by CLP under long-term agreements to meet customer demand. Some of these agreements may confer CLP rights to use the generation assets and exercise dispatch control as if they belonged to the Group.
Carbon neutral	The condition in which greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with an activity or entity's carbon footprint are reduced as much as possible and any remaining hard-to-abate emissions are counterbalanced by offsetting through measures such as the use of carbon credits, carbon sinks or storage.
Climate Action Finance Framework (CAFF)	Launched in 2017, CAFF supports the transition to a low-carbon economy by attracting socially responsible, sustainable financing to fund CLP's investments to reduce carbon emissions and increase efficiency of energy usage. The CAFF formalises and governs project evaluation, usage and management of proceeds, as well as reporting for Climate Action Finance Transactions, including bonds, loans and other forms of finance.
Climate Vision 2050	CLP's Climate Vision 2050 is the blueprint of the Group's transition to a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions business by mid-century. Since its launch in 2007, the Climate Vision has informed CLP's business strategy. It guides CLP's investment decision-making and is integral to the broader climate strategy.
Combined-cycle gas turbine (CCGT)	A power generation technology that uses dual turbine design, comprising a gas turbine and steam turbine. During the process, the heat from the gas turbine is captured and transported to heat up water in a boiler. Steam is then produced to drive the steam turbine for power generation. The combined-cycle design enables significantly higher efficiency by allowing for greater output without the use of additional fuel.
Decarbonisation	The action of lowering GHG emissions. For the power sector, this primarily refers to the reduction of GHG emissions from electricity generation and providing energy efficiency services and solutions which reduce carbon footprint for customers.
Demand response	Demand response programmes encourage participating customers to commit to short-term reductions in electricity demand, helping energy suppliers to keep the grid running optimally during high load periods.

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Development Plan	CLP Power's Development Plan, which is part of the Scheme of Control (SoC) Agreement, covers capital projects for the provision and future expansion of electricity supply systems under CLP's operation. It is implemented over a given five-year period, and is subject to the review and approval by the Executive Council of Hong Kong.
Digitalisation	The application of new information technologies, including artificial intelligence and data analytics, to help electricity utilities develop new customer-centric services and improve operations.
Distributed energy	Distributed energy includes power generated from sources such as solar panels and wind turbines located close to the users, as well as controllable loads or storage such as electric vehicles and batteries.
Double materiality	Under the concept of double materiality, companies assess matters affecting business sustainability from two perspectives: firstly financially material topics that may reasonably be expected to affect the business's cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital; secondly impact material topics with potential effects on people, the environment and the economy. The concept was formally proposed by the European Commission in 2019.
Electricity sent out	Gross electricity generated by a power plant less self-generated auxiliary power consumption, measured at connecting point between generating unit and transmission line.
Energy-as-a-Service	Evolution in the business strategy of energy companies to provide a more diverse range of value-adding energy services such as energy management and distributed energy resources, enabling customers to benefit from sustainable energy solutions through a schedule of regular payments, minimising upfront costs.
Energy purchase	Electricity purchased by CLP to meet customer demand under long-term agreements from power plants not owned by CLP, and without existing capacity purchase agreements with the Group.
Energy security	The uninterrupted availability of energy sources.
Energy transition	Transformation of the global energy sector from fossil fuel-based energy systems to low- or zero-carbon sources.
Feed-in Tariff (FiT)	Payable by CLP under the SoC Agreement to purchase electricity produced by any of its customers with an embedded renewable energy system qualified to participate under the terms of the FiT Scheme.
Flexible capacity	Also known as firming capacity, it refers to energy that is not baseload and can be switched on or off depending on demand. It is typically used for balancing the intermittency of renewable energy sources when needed. Examples of flexible capacity assets include gas-fired peaking power stations, large-scale battery energy storage systems and pumped hydro.
Flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) facility	Equipment used to remove sulphur oxides from the combustion gases of a boiler plant before discharge to the atmosphere.
Fuel Clause Account	Also known as Fuel Clause Recovery Account, this account is maintained by CLP Power through which the difference between the standard cost of fuels and the actual cost of fuels is captured and passed on to the customers by way of rebates or charges.

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Fuel Cost Adjustment	Fuel Cost Adjustment is either a charge or rebate to cover the difference between the actual cost of fuels spent and the standard cost of fuel collected through the Basic Tariff.
Generation capacity	The maximum amount of power that a generator is rated to produce. Also known as installed capacity or nameplate capacity.
Green Electricity Certificates (GECs)	Issued by China's National Energy Administration, GECs provide proof of the environmental attributes of renewable energy and enable holders to claim the associated benefits.
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	The emission of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect, causing a changing climate. CLP's GHG emissions inventory covers the six GHGs specified in the Kyoto Protocol. Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃), the seventh mandatory gas added under the second Kyoto Protocol, was deemed immaterial to CLP's operations after evaluation (see also Scopes).
National Electricity Market (NEM)	Australia's NEM is a wholesale spot market connecting six regional market jurisdictions – Queensland, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.
Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions	When GHG emissions are reduced, and the residual emissions are balanced by the removal of an equivalent amount of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.
Non-carbon energy	Energy from power sources that add no extra carbon to the atmosphere, such as wind, solar, hydro and nuclear energy. It does not include waste-to-energy and other forms of biomass.
Offshore LNG terminal	Offshore LNG terminals receive cargos of LNG for processing into fuel. The Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) is where the LNG cargo is unloaded, stored and regasified for transport to a power station or other users.
Offtake	A long-term agreement to purchase electricity from another generator (see capacity purchase).
Particulate matter (PM)	Microscopic solids or liquid droplets in the air.
Peaking plant	A power generating station that is normally used to produce extra electricity during peak load times.
Permitted rate of return	Under the SoC Agreement with the Hong Kong Government, CLP has a permitted rate of return of 8% on the total value of average net fixed assets for a given year, which is the average of the cost of CLP's electricity-related fixed assets less depreciation at the beginning and end of that year, calculated in accordance with the SoC Agreement.
Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)	A long-term electricity supply agreement specifying deliverables such as the capacity allocation, the quantity of electricity to be supplied and financial terms.
Pumped hydro energy storage	A method used for large-scale storage of power. During non-peak times, electricity is used to pump water to a reservoir. During peak times, the reservoir releases water for hydroelectric generation.

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Renewable energy	Energy that is generated from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, including sunlight, geothermal heat, wind, tides, water, waste-to-energy and various forms of biomass.
Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)	In Hong Kong, RECs represent the environmental attributes associated with electricity produced by applicable renewable sources in Hong Kong including solar, wind and landfill gas, purchased or generated by CLP Power.
Scheme of Control (SoC) Agreement	The SoC Agreement sets out the electricity regulatory framework, procedures and policies for the 1 October 2018 – 31 December 2033 period. It governs and applies to the financial affairs of CLP Power and CAPCO, the manner in which CLP Power and CAPCO are responsible for providing, operating and maintaining sufficient electricity-related facilities and supplying electricity to meet demand in Hong Kong over the term of the Agreement.
Science-based target (SBT)	A target for greenhouse gas reductions that is in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit global temperature increase to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. SBTs are managed by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
Scopes	The GHG Protocol categorises GHG emissions into three “scopes”. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Scope 3 emissions include other indirect emissions (not covered in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the organisation.
Tariff Stabilisation Fund	Under the SoC Agreement, if the gross tariff revenue in a period is less than or exceeds the total of the SoC operating costs, permitted return and taxation charges, such deficiency shall be deducted from, or such excess shall be added to, the Tariff Stabilisation Fund.
Utilisation	Gross generation by a power plant unit in a given period as a fraction of the gross maximum generation. Also known as Gross Capacity Factor.
Virtual Power Plant (VPP)	VPPs are networks of distributed energy systems such as rooftop solar and battery storage systems that are pooled together to provide additional capacity to the electricity grid.
Waste-to-energy	A form of renewable energy generation using waste such as landfill gas. Greenhouse gases are emitted during the process.
Wholesale electricity price	The given price for a bulk quantity of electricity in a wholesale market paid by energy retailers or distributors to generators, reflecting prevailing supply and demand.