
INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

This section contains information relating to the electricity industry in Hong Kong. The information and statistics contained in this section and elsewhere in this prospectus have been derived partly from publicly available government and official sources. We believe that the sources of such information and statistics are appropriate and have taken reasonable care in extracting and reproducing such information and statistics. We have no reason to believe that such information or statistics are false or misleading in any material respect or that any fact has been omitted that would render such information or statistics false or misleading in any material respect. Such information and statistics have not been independently verified by the Trustee-Manager, the Company or any of the Relevant Persons and no representation is given as to their correctness or accuracy. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on such information or statistics.

OVERVIEW OF THE HONG KONG ECONOMY

Hong Kong recorded an average real gross domestic product (“GDP”) growth rate of 6.5% per annum from 2003 to 2007, which was driven partly by a closer integration with the PRC as well as robust financial and import and export trading sectors. In 2009, Hong Kong experienced a negative GDP growth rate as a result of the global economic slowdown. The local economy has since rebounded following quantitative easing measures introduced by major global economies.

Comparing Hong Kong’s real GDP growth rate with Hong Kong’s electricity consumption growth rate, the electricity market has generally experienced a more stable growth rate, which reflects the mature and developed nature of Hong Kong’s electricity market. The limited correlation between Hong Kong’s economic growth and electricity usage is due to the fact that Hong Kong’s economic growth depends more on the services sector and the electricity consumption by this sector is less affected by short-term economic fluctuations as compared to the industrial sector. As a result, electricity usage in Hong Kong is relatively stable and insulated from broader economic fluctuations.

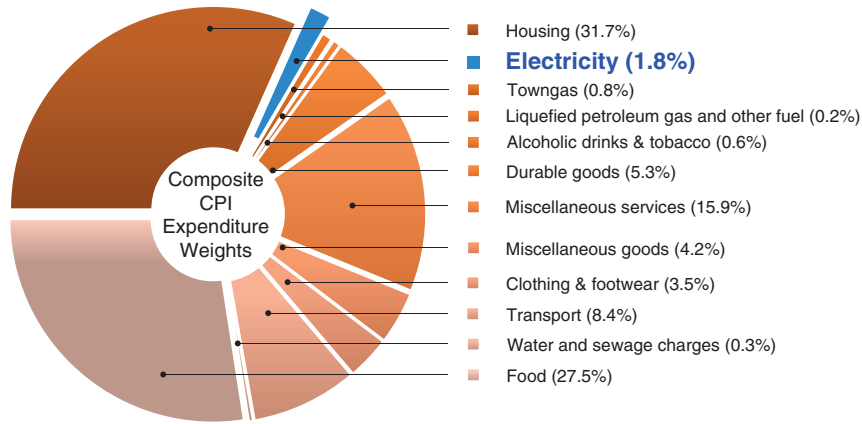
Year	Real GDP Growth Rate	Electricity Consumption Growth Rate
	(%)	(%)
2008	2.1	0.2
2009	(2.5)	1.4
2010	6.8	0.9
2011	4.9	0.5
2012	1.4	2.3

Source: Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Government

According to the latest available Household Expenditure Survey (“HES”), which was published in April 2011 and conducted by the Census and Statistics Department of the Hong Kong Government between October 2009 and September 2010, the average monthly household expenditure in Hong Kong (after taking into account certain relief measures implemented by the Hong Kong Government during that period, such as the provision of an electricity charge subsidy) amounted to HK\$21,623 and the expenditure weights of the composite consumer price index (“CPI”) for housing and food accounted for approximately 31.7% and 27.5%, respectively, while electricity accounted for approximately 1.8%.

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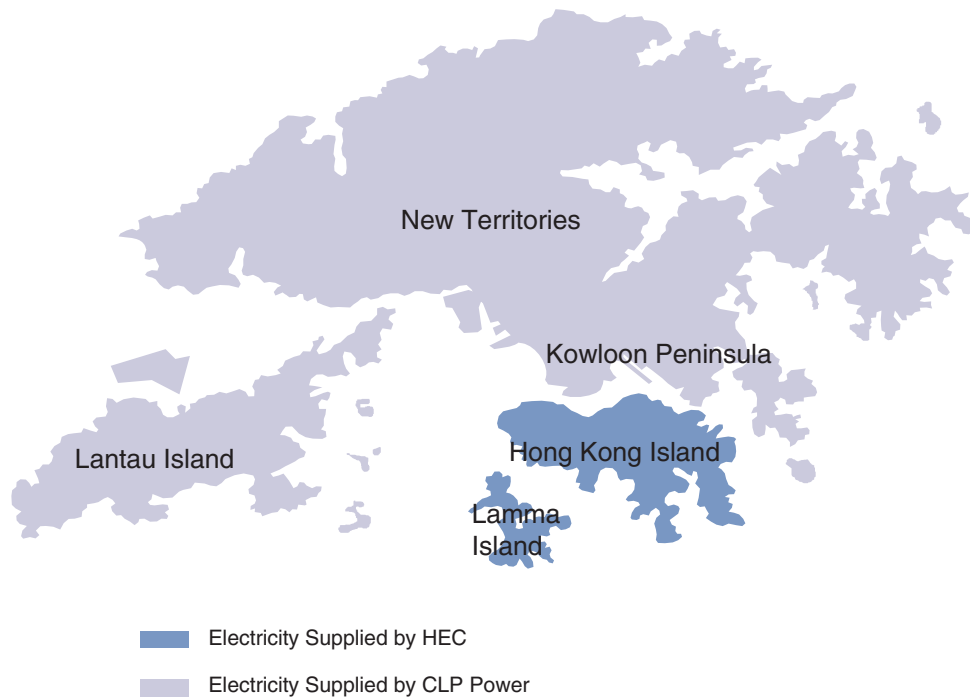
The chart below illustrates a breakdown of the composite CPI expenditure weights in Hong Kong between October 2009 and September 2010.



Source: Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Government

THE ELECTRICITY MARKET IN HONG KONG

Overview of the Hong Kong Electricity Market



Electricity was first made commercially available in Hong Kong during the late nineteenth century in selective districts. Currently, the Hong Kong electricity market comprises only two power companies, HEC and CLP Power. Both power companies are vertically integrated with their own power generation plants, transmission and distribution network, and supply capabilities.

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There are only two suppliers of electricity in Hong Kong, being HEC and CLP Power. Although the relevant scheme of control agreements entered into by HEC and CLP Power with the Hong Kong Government do not define a licensed area for the operations of HEC or CLP Power, in practice, HEC is the only supplier of electricity to customers on Hong Kong Island and Lamma Island, with electricity generated from the Lamma Power Station, while CLP Power is the only supplier of electricity to customers in Kowloon, the New Territories, Lantau, Cheung Chau and most of the other outlying islands. CLP Power purchases power from Castle Peak Power Company Limited (“**CAPCO**”), Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Company, Limited (“**Guangdong Nuclear Power**”) and Hong Kong Pumped Storage Development Company, Limited (“**Hong Kong Pumped Storage**”). CAPCO is a joint venture between CLP Holdings (40%) and ExxonMobil Energy Limited (“**EMEL**”) (60%), and CLP Power operates all three generation facilities, Castle Peak Power Station, Black Point Power Station and Penny’s Bay Power Station, which are owned by CAPCO. CLP Holdings also holds a 25% equity interest in Guangdong Nuclear Power, which owns Daya Bay Power Station, and a 49% equity interest in Hong Kong Pumped Storage, which has contractual rights to use 50% of the capacity of Phase 1 of Guangzhou Pumped Storage Power Station. CLP Power had approximately 2.4 million customers as at 31 December 2012. Both HEC and CLP Power are owned by entities listed on the Stock Exchange.

On 19 November 2013, CLP Holdings announced that CLP Power in collaboration with China Southern Power Grid International (HK) Co., Limited (“**CSG HK**”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Southern Power Grid Co., Limited, will each acquire half of EMEL’s 60% interest in CAPCO. EMEL is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Exxon Mobil Corporation (“**ExxonMobil**”). CLP Power will acquire the 30% equity interest in CAPCO for an unadjusted consideration of HK\$12 billion. In a separate arrangement, CLP Power will also purchase ExxonMobil’s 51% equity interest in Hong Kong Pumped Storage for an unadjusted consideration of HK\$2 billion. Following the completion of the two acquisitions (assuming the fulfilment of the conditions as set out in the acquisition agreements in respect of the equity interests in CAPCO and Hong Kong Pumped Storage), CLP Power will hold a 70% equity interest in CAPCO and 100% equity interest in Hong Kong Pumped Storage. CSG HK will own the remaining 30% equity interest in CAPCO.

There are a number of unique local factors which make it difficult to introduce competition to the Hong Kong electricity market, such as an established customer base within a developed market, the lack of indigenous fuel supply, the scarcity of suitable land in Hong Kong to support the establishment of a new power utility company, the difficulties in building new transmission and distribution networks in a highly urbanised and congested city with existing underground utilities, as well as the significant upfront investment that would be required to build a competitive and efficient customer service infrastructure to participate in retail competition.

Furthermore, under the terms of the relevant scheme of control agreements, the Hong Kong Government is required to take into account all relevant factors, including the availability of new reliable and environmentally sound supply sources, safety, reliability and efficiency as well as compatibility with the environmental and economic needs of the community, before it implements any changes to the electricity supply regulatory framework. Such factors would need to be considered before incentives to encourage or facilitate duplicate infrastructure investment are introduced to the electricity market in Hong Kong to allow for the emergence of new potential competitors to HEC and CLP Power. The relevant scheme of control agreements also provide that in the period prior to 1 January 2016, the Hong Kong Government will discuss with HEC and CLP Power regarding the potential future changes to the electricity supply regulatory framework and transition issues.

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The table below sets out the key operational data of HEC and CLP Power.

As at or for the Year ended 31 December 2012	HEC	CLP Power
Units of electricity sold	11,036 million kWh	33,833 million kWh
Number of customers ('000)	567	2,400
Installed capacity ⁽¹⁾	3,737 MW	8,888 MW
Peak demand	2,494 MW	6,769 MW
Net tariff ⁽²⁾	131 cents/kWh	98.7 cents/kWh
Network circuit length	168 km (275 kV)	555 km (400 kV)
	289 km (132 kV)	1,581 km (132 kV)
	447 km (22 kV)	27 km (33 kV)
	3,010 km (11 kV)	12,074 km (11 kV)
	2,069 km (380/220 V)	

Source: Data from HEC and information publicly disclosed by CLP Holdings' Annual Report 2012

Notes:

- (1) Please refer to the table under “ — *Electricity Sources and Fuel Supply*” below for a breakdown of the installed capacity for each of HEC and CLP Power.
- (2) The scheme of control for each of HEC and CLP Power provides that “Net tariff” comprises (i) the Basic Tariff Rate, (ii) any Fuel Clause Charge or Fuel Clause Rebate and (iii) any Rate Reduction Rebate.

Hong Kong’s electricity transmission and distribution networks mainly comprise 400 kV, 275 kV and 132 kV cables/lines. Electricity transmitted to switching stations is either first stepped down to 132 kV and subsequently stepped down at zone substations to 11 kV or 22 kV or directly stepped down at zone substations to 11 kV or 22 kV before distribution to customer substations. The voltage is further stepped down to 380 V three-phase or 220 V single-phase and supplied via the low voltage cables/lines to end users. In 2012, HEC had 25 switching stations, 27 zone substations and 3,755 distribution substations, and CLP Power had 13,752 substations in its transmission and distribution network (according to CLP Holdings’ Annual Report 2012).

The transmission networks of HEC and CLP Power have been interconnected by a cross-harbour link since the early 1980s through a 720 MVA interconnector jointly funded and maintained by HEC and CLP Holdings. This interconnector is governed by an Interconnection Agreement which was entered into between HEC and CLP Holdings in 1981. The interconnector is primarily used for emergency mutual support in the event of generator failure, some reserve capacity sharing and small-scale economy power exchange when required, thereby reducing the risk of loss of electricity supply to the customers.

The use of underground cables on Hong Kong Island in the transmission system ensures supply reliability even in inclement weather such as typhoons and is ideal for a densely populated area like Hong Kong. For instance, underground cable circuits are used primarily in the transmission network on Hong Kong Island. Hong Kong’s electricity services are among the most reliable in the world, with HEC delivering less than one minute of unplanned power interruptions each year in the three year period ended 31 December 2012 (according to PAH’s Sustainability Report 2012), and CLP Power delivering 2.6 minutes of unplanned power interruptions per year on average in the three year period ended 31 December 2012 (according to CLP Holdings’ 2012 Sustainability Report).

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The Hong Kong Government regulates the safety, environmental and economic aspects of electricity supply in Hong Kong through the various regulatory frameworks. In addition, the operations of HEC and CLP Power are subject to a scheme of control entered into by each of them with the Hong Kong Government.

The scheme of control arrangement has been in place for regulating the electricity supply sector in Hong Kong for more than 40 years. It has been the instrument for making available reliable and adequate supply of electricity to customers in Hong Kong and for providing a stable and clearly defined regulatory environment for HEC and CLP Power to invest in and operate to meet their respective obligations to the customers.

The current Scheme of Control between HEC and the Hong Kong Government was entered into on 7 January 2008 for a term of ten years from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2018, with an option for the Hong Kong Government to extend it for a further term of five years ending on 31 December 2023, and similarly, the current scheme of control agreement between CLP Power and the Hong Kong Government was entered into on 7 January 2008 for a term of ten years from 1 October 2008 to 30 September 2018, with an option for the Hong Kong Government to extend it for a further term of five years ending on 30 September 2023.

For details regarding the Scheme of Control and the key laws and regulations that govern the Hong Kong electricity market, see *“Scheme of Control and Regulatory Overview”*.

Supply and Demand for Electricity in Hong Kong

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, the total annual electricity generation in Hong Kong amounted to 49.3 TWh, 50.4 TWh and 50.6 TWh, respectively. The table below sets out information on the installed capacity and electricity generation in Hong Kong for the years from 2008 through 2012.

Year	Installed Capacity	Change in Installed Capacity	Electricity Generation	Change in Electricity Generation	Utilisation Hours
	(MW)	(%)	(TWh)	(%)	(h)
2008	12,624	(0.2)	49.3	(1.2)	3,904.2
2009	12,624	0.0	50.3	2.1	3,985.9
2010	12,624	0.0	49.3	(1.9)	3,908.2
2011	12,624	0.0	50.4	2.1	3,989.7
2012	12,625	0.0	50.6	(0.4)	4,004.7

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Government

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By the end of 2012, Hong Kong had an aggregate installed capacity of electricity generation of 12,625 MW. In order to ensure a long-term supply of electricity, the Hong Kong Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation with the National Energy Administration of the PRC in 2008, which provides a continued supply of nuclear power to Hong Kong for two decades. In 2012, Hong Kong imported approximately 11.8 TWh of electricity from the PRC (primarily from Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station), which accounted for 27.4% of the total electricity consumption in Hong Kong during that year. Also in 2012, 70% of the total electricity generated by Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station was imported to Hong Kong and the remaining 30% was supplied locally to Guangdong Province. On the other hand, Hong Kong has also been exporting electricity to Guangdong Province since the late 1970s. Of the two electricity suppliers in Hong Kong, HEC has not imported nuclear power from, nor exported electricity to, the PRC.

Over the past years, HEC and CLP Power have made substantial long-term investments to provide reliable and safe electricity supply, enabling Hong Kong to enjoy a high Electricity Supply Reliability Rating that is currently above 99.999%, which is among the highest in the world as compared to certain major cities with supply reliability ranging between 99.95% and 99.99%. This supply reliability is crucial in supporting Hong Kong's economic development. To ensure safe and reliable electricity supply in Hong Kong, the EMSD conducts regular inspections of electricity supply facilities and issues codes of practice to provide technical guidelines for electricity suppliers. In enforcing the Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation, the EMSD requires that any person who carries out works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines must take reasonable steps and measures to prevent the electricity lines from being damaged.

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, total electricity consumption in Hong Kong amounted to 41.9 TWh, 42.1 TWh and 43.0 TWh, respectively. The table below sets out a breakdown of electricity consumption by types of end-users from 2008 to 2012.

Year	Commercial		Domestic		Industrial		Total (TWh)
	(TWh)	(%)	(TWh)	(%)	(TWh)	(%)	
2008	27.2	66.6	10.3	25.2	3.4	8.3	40.9
2009	27.6	66.4	10.8	26.1	3.1	7.5	41.5
2010	27.9	66.5	10.9	26.1	3.1	7.4	41.9
2011	27.9	66.3	11.1	26.3	3.1	7.3	42.1
2012	28.5	66.1	11.4	26.6	3.1	7.3	43.0

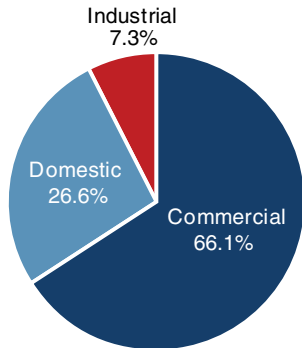
Source: Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Government

The consumption mix of electricity users in Hong Kong has been relatively consistent over the past five years, with the most electricity being consumed by commercial customers, followed by domestic customers and industrial customers. Stability in electricity consumption mix highlights the steady and balanced development of Hong Kong's electricity market.

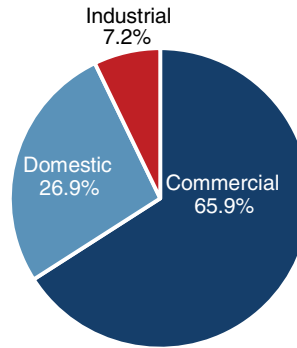
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The charts below illustrate the local consumption of electricity by type of users for the period from January 2012 to December 2012 and the period from January 2013 to September 2013.

January 2012 - December 2012



January 2013 - September 2013

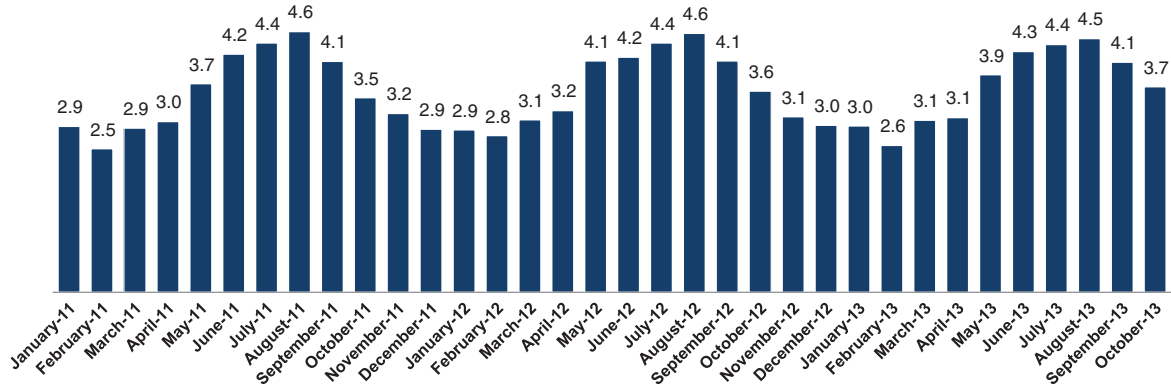


Source: Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Government

Peak Demand and Seasonality

Demand for electricity in Hong Kong is fairly predictable. On a seasonal basis, electricity demand peaks during the summer months (generally between June and August) as a result of summer cooling requirements.

Hong Kong Monthly Electricity Consumption (TWh)



Source: Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Government

Tariffs

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, the average electricity tariffs in Hong Kong amounted to 99.0 cents/kWh, 101.7 cents/kWh, and 107.0 cents/kWh, respectively, representing a compound annual growth rate of 4.0%. Hong Kong's electricity tariff rates are competitive as compared to many major cities around the world.

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The table below sets out tariff rates of certain major cities, where electricity is supplied by privately-owned electricity suppliers (save as otherwise specified below), which have been selected based on readily available information and which are believed by the Directors to be representative of the fact that Hong Kong's electricity tariff rates are competitive relative to those of other major cities.

	Domestic Tariff ^{(1), (2)} (HK\$/kWh)	Commercial Tariff ^{(1), (3)} (HK\$/kWh)
Kuala Lumpur	0.60 ⁽⁴⁾	1.11 ⁽⁵⁾
Beijing	0.62 ⁽⁶⁾	1.12 ⁽⁷⁾
HEC	1.00⁽⁸⁾	1.36⁽⁸⁾
CLP Power	1.00 ⁽⁹⁾	1.16 ⁽¹⁰⁾
Singapore	1.73 ⁽¹¹⁾	1.73 ⁽¹²⁾
Tokyo	2.05 ⁽¹³⁾	1.66 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Sydney	2.62 ⁽¹⁵⁾	2.64 ⁽¹⁶⁾
Berlin	3.14 ⁽¹⁷⁾	2.94 ⁽¹⁸⁾

Notes:

- (1) Based on exchange rates as at 3 October 2013.
- (2) Based on an average monthly consumption of 275 kWh.
- (3) Based on an average monthly consumption of 1,700 kWh.
- (4) Based on the "Tariff A — Domestic Tariff" published on Tenaga Nasional Berhad's website. Tenaga Nasional Berhad is a government-owned electricity supplier.
- (5) Based on the "Tariff B — Low Voltage Commercial Tariff" published on Tenaga Nasional Berhad's website. Tenaga Nasional Berhad is a government-owned electricity supplier.
- (6) Based on the "Tiered Pricing for Domestic Tariff" ("居民階梯電價") (including value added tax) published on State Grid Beijing Electric Power Company's website. State Grid Beijing Electric Power Company is a government-owned electricity supplier.
- (7) Based on the "General Industrial and Commercial Tariff — Less than 1 kV" ("一般工商用電 — 不滿1千伏") (including value added tax) published on Beijing Municipal Commission of Development and Reform's website.
- (8) Based on data from HEC.
- (9) Based on the "Domestic Tariff" of CLP Power published by Census and Statistic Department of the Hong Kong Government in the Hong Kong Energy Statistics 2nd Quarter 2013 Quarterly Report.
- (10) Based on the "General Service Tariff" of CLP Power published by Census and Statistic Department of the Hong Kong Government in the Hong Kong Energy Statistics 2nd Quarter 2013 Quarterly Report.
- (11) Based on the "Low Tension Supplies — Domestic Tariff" (including goods and services tax) published on Singapore Power Group's website.
- (12) Based on the "Low Tension Supplies — Non-domestic Tariff" (including goods and services tax) published on Singapore Power Group's website.
- (13) Based on the "Tariff B — Meter Rate Lighting" ("從量電燈 B") (including value added tax and surcharges) published on Tokyo Electric Power Company's website.
- (14) Based on the "Low Voltage Power" ("低壓電力") tariff (including value added tax and surcharges) published on Tokyo Electric Power Company's website.
- (15) Based on the "Domestic All Time" regulated retail tariff (including goods and services taxes) published on EnergyAustralia's website.
- (16) Based on the "General Supply All Time (Low Voltage)" regulated retail tariff (including goods and services taxes) published on EnergyAustralia's website.
- (17) Based on the "Berlin Basis Privatstrom" tariff (including taxes) for the postal code area 12305 in Berlin which is published on Vattenfall's website. Vattenfall is a government-owned electricity supplier.
- (18) Based on the "Berlin Profi Plus" tariff (including taxes) published on Vattenfall's website. Vattenfall is a government-owned electricity supplier.

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Electricity Sources and Fuel Supply

Electricity demand in Hong Kong is largely supplied by local power plants (except nuclear and pumped storage generation) operated by HEC and CLP Power and electricity supply relies on a diverse fuel mix. In particular, most of the electricity generated locally relies on coal, with coal-fired power plants accounting for 52.3% of the total installed capacity in Hong Kong as of 31 December 2012.

The table below sets out details of the installed capacity of HEC and CLP Power as at 31 December 2012.

	Coal-fired	Gas-fired	Oil-fired Gas Turbine	Diesel Fired	Wind Turbine	Solar Photovoltaic	Nuclear	Pumped Storage	Total
	(in MW)								
HEC									
Lamma Power Station	2,500	680	555			0.934 ⁽¹⁾			3,735.9
Lamma Wind					0.8				0.8
% of Sub-Total	66.9%	18.2%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
CLP Power									
Castle Peak Power Station	4,108								4,108
Black Point Power Station		2,500							2,500
Penny's Bay Power Station				300					300
Daya Bay Power Station							1,378 ⁽²⁾		1,378
Pumped Storage								600 ⁽³⁾	600
% of Sub-Total	46.2%	28.1%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	6.8%	
% of Total	52.3%	25.2%	4.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	4.8%	

Source: Data from HEC and information publicly disclosed in CLP Holdings' Annual Report 2012

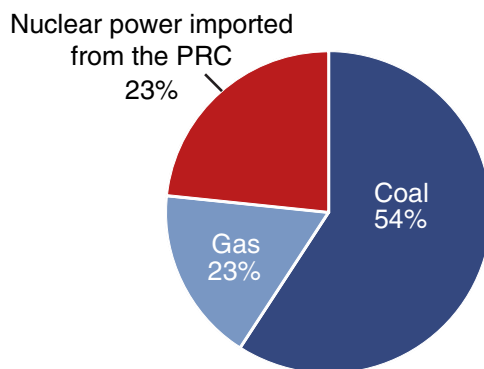
Notes:

- (1) Installed capacity was expanded to approximately 1 MW in March 2013.
- (2) Representing 70% of 1,968 MW of gross capacity.
- (3) Representing 50% of 1,200 MW of gross capacity.

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HEC and CLP Power use a diverse fuel mix for electricity supply in the generation of electricity. Most of the electricity generated locally relies on imported coal and natural gas as a fuel source. The chart below sets out the fuel mix for electricity generation in Hong Kong, including nuclear power imported from the PRC for the year 2009.

Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation



Source: Environment Bureau of the Hong Kong Government

Coal

In recent years, Indonesia has been a major supplier of steam coal and other coal to Hong Kong. The remaining coal supplies are imported from other countries, including Australia and Russia.

Gas

Gas supplies are sourced from several countries, mainly the PRC (in gas form). Gas which is supplied in liquid form is re-gasified at liquefied natural gas terminals in the PRC before transmission to Hong Kong via submarine pipelines.

Nuclear Power

Nuclear power, which is imported from the PRC, has been an energy source for Hong Kong since the mid-1990s. The introduction of nuclear power in Hong Kong started with investments in Daya Bay Power Station by CLP Holdings in the form of a joint venture. Daya Bay Power Station commenced full scale operations in 1994 and has provided electricity to Hong Kong since then.

Solar Energy

Solar energy was introduced in Hong Kong in recent years, with the Hong Kong Government taking a lead in implementing solar technologies in government projects. This includes the installation of a 350kW photovoltaic system on the roof of the EMSD headquarters in Kowloon Bay, as well as large-scale solar water heating installations in government buildings, such as public swimming pools. HEC has set up photovoltaic panel installations to generate electricity into its power grids and CLP Power has also set up photovoltaic panel installations off their power grids.

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Wind Energy

Despite Hong Kong's geographical and natural constraints in developing wind energy, HEC and CLP Power have taken initial efforts to develop wind farms as an alternative energy source. HEC has submitted its feasibility study on its offshore wind farm project to the Hong Kong Government for approval in April 2013. Subject to the determination of the fuel mix policy for electricity generation in Hong Kong by the Hong Kong Government, which is currently under review, HEC's proposed offshore wind farm is currently intended to be located at an approximately 600-hectare site featuring up to 33 wind turbines, each with a generation capacity of up to approximately 3.0 MW to 3.6 MW. It is expected that the offshore wind farm will have a total generating capacity of up to approximately 100 MW and an annual production of up to approximately 175 million kWh of electricity, which will represent approximately 1% to 2% of HEC's annual electricity output, and is expected to supply electricity to approximately 50,000 4-person households on Hong Kong Island.

Reducing Carbon Footprint

The Hong Kong Government has been proactive in reducing the city's carbon footprint, with a target to reduce energy intensity by at least 25% by 2030. In January 2012, the Hong Kong Government announced the adoption of the proposed new air quality objectives which have been drawn up with reference to recommendations of the World Health Organisation and the practices of advanced countries, together with a package of air quality improvement measures to better protect public health. It is expected that the proposed new air quality objectives will be implemented by way of an amended Air Pollution Control Ordinance, which will take effect in 2014.

In September 2010, the Hong Kong Government issued a public consultation document, "Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda" (the "**Consultation Paper**"), which proposed that Hong Kong should adopt a voluntary carbon intensity reduction target of 50% to 60% by 2020 as compared with 2005 level, representing a 19% to 33% absolute reduction in the total greenhouse gas emissions in Hong Kong.

According to the Environment Bureau of the Hong Kong Government, coal, natural gas and imported nuclear energy accounted for approximately 54%, 23% and 23% of Hong Kong's fuel mix for electricity generation, respectively, in 2009. Given the substantial reliance on fossil fuels, which are highly carbon-emitting, the Hong Kong Government has proposed in its Consultation Paper to gradually retire existing coal-fired generating units, and to increase the share of non-fossil fuels and clean and low-carbon fuels, including importing of more nuclear energy from the PRC. In 2010, the Hong Kong Government has proposed to substantially improve the fuel mix for electricity generation by 2020 such that imported nuclear energy, natural gas, coal and renewable energy will account for approximately 50%, 40%, less than 10% and 3% to 4% of Hong Kong's fuel mix for electricity generation, respectively. However, in light of the tsunami and earthquake in 2011, which resulted in damage to the nuclear reactors at Fukushima, Japan, various countries have been reviewing the safe use of nuclear power. The Hong Kong Government is in the process of reviewing the overall fuel mix for electricity generation, taking into account the development in the international arena and views of the local community, while striving to strike a balance among the four competing energy policy objectives of safety, reliability, affordability and environmental protection. The Hong Kong Government has indicated that it will undertake a public consultation as part of its fuel mix policy review.