Our social and environmental performance reflects the factors which drive our business (see pages 6 to 8) and the manner in which these have been managed through the enabling processes and disciplines (see pages 9 and 10). For more details, please refer to the Online Sustainability Report and the Annual Report.

Air Quality

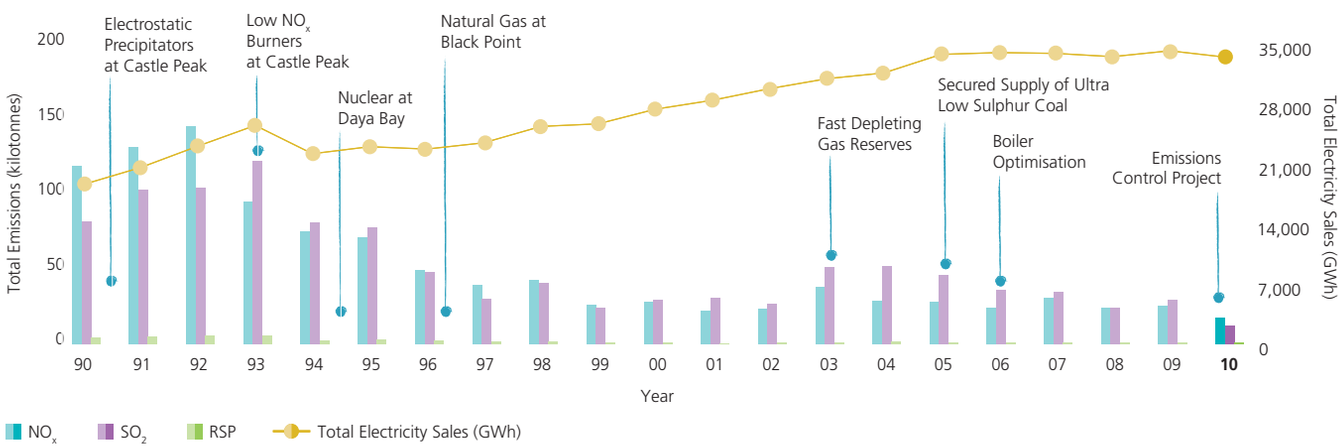
In 2010, we continued our efforts to reduce our emissions across the CLP Group: sulphur dioxide (SO_2) reduced by 49%, nitrogen oxides (NO_x) by 10% and total suspended particulates (TSP) by 6% compared to 2009 levels. These reductions are mainly achieved through the commissioning of the emissions control facilities at the Castle Peak Power Station, increased use of natural gas and less coal in our Hong Kong operations, lower SO_2 emissions at Yallourn in Australia (see Online Sustainability Report for details), as well as reduced use of naphtha and more natural gas at GPEC in India.

Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, the emissions control facilities at Castle Peak Power Station were commissioned in 2010. In addition, we were able to increase our gas consumption in 2010, which also helped to address local air quality concerns. Through these initiatives, CLP Power Hong Kong has achieved reductions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and respirable suspended particulate (RSP) emissions by 58%, 32% and 32% respectively compared with 2009 levels, all below the 2010 caps required by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR Government). These represent a reduction of SO_2, NO_x and RSP emissions levels of 59%, 56% and 57% respectively compared with 1997 levels.

Concerning natural gas supply to Hong Kong, we continue to pursue options as stated in the Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation signed in August 2008 between the HKSAR Government and the Central People's Government. We have completed an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the pipeline in Hong Kong waters which was approved on 27 April 2010 and an Environmental Permit issued on 25 May 2010. Key regulatory permits were obtained by the end of 2010 with construction planned to commence on the gas receiving facilities at Black Point Power Station in Q1-Q2 2011. Construction on the submarine gas pipeline is expected to follow later in 2011. Our work to increase the natural gas supply is in line with our business plan of having 40% gas in our Hong Kong portfolio by 2020 and contributes to the HKSAR Government's intended overall fuel mix for Hong Kong.

Total Air Emissions from CLP Power Hong Kong (Generation)



Total Emissions Reduction (1990-2010) :
NO_x ↓ 85% SO_2 ↓ 85% RSP ↓ 82%* Total Electricity Demand ↑ 79%

*HK Government Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Data

Climate Change

In our Climate Vision 2050, we set a target of reducing our group-wide CO_2 emissions intensity to 0.8kgCO_2/ kWh from a baseline of 0.84kgCO_2/ kWh in 2007. We met this target as of 31 December 2010. This was achieved mainly through the operation or acquisition of a number of wind farms in the Chinese Mainland, India and Australia, and the divestment of Anshun II coal-fired power station in the Chinese Mainland. In "Our Journey to a Low-Carbon Energy Future" published in December 2010, we reported that we were likely to miss this target. At the time of publication, annual independently verified data was not yet available, and hence we applied a conservative estimate. Our up-to-date verified data shows that as of 31 December 2010, our Group CO_2 intensity has in fact been reduced to 0.8kgCO_2/ kWh.

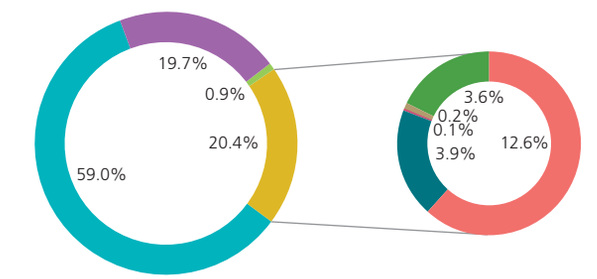
Also under our Climate Vision 2050 was a target to have 20% of our generating capacity in non-carbon emitting sources by 2020. As of 31 December 2010, we have met this target, 10 years ahead of schedule:

CLP Group Climate Change Targets & Performance

	Targets	Performance		
	2010	**2010**	2009	2008
CO_2 Intensity (kgCO_2/ kWh)	0.8	0.8	0.83	0.84
Renewables (excluding hydro >100MW) (% of CLP Group portfolio)	5	14.0	9.4	6.5
Total Renewables (% of CLP Group portfolio)	-	16.8	11.3	8.4
Non-carbon Emitting % (% of CLP Group portfolio)	-	20.4	15.0	12.3

CLP Group's Generation Mix

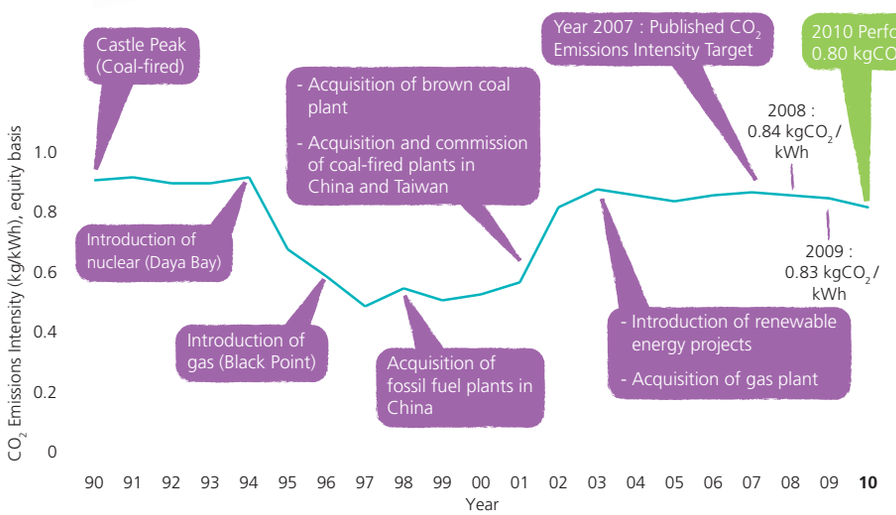
(as of 31 December 2010)



- Coal (8,043MW)
- Gas (2,690MW)
- Oil (124MW)
- Non-carbon emitting (2,778MW)
- Wind (1,714MW)
- Hydro (537MW)
- Biomass (14MW)
- Solar (21MW)
- Nuclear (492MW)

Notes:
1 Total may not be the exact sum of numbers shown here due to rounding
2 By equity

CLP Group CO_2 Emissions Intensity



Achieved 0.8kgCO_2 / kWh Target in 2010

2010 Key Milestones

- Acquisition of CGN Wind Portfolio (including 18 fully operational wind projects) and commercial operation of five other wind projects (totalling 426 equity MW) in China
- Divestment of Anshun II coal-fired power station (420 equity MW) in China
- Commercial operation of three wind projects (totalling 181 equity MW) in India
- Commercial operation of one wind project (56 equity MW) in Australia
- Commercial operation of one hydro project (51 equity MW) in Laos

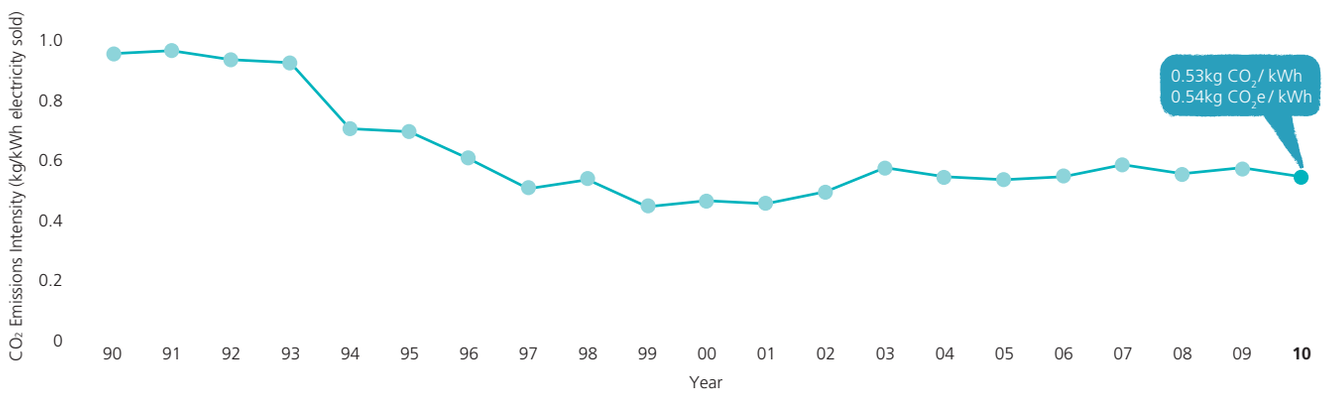
Notes:
1 Data on an equity basis covering all majority and minority share facilities in CLP Group's generation portfolio.
2 Data from 2008 onwards have been verified by a third party.

Hong Kong

Our Hong Kong CO_2 emissions intensity has also been reduced mainly because we were able to use more gas and therefore less coal. As of 31 December 2010, our Hong Kong CO_2 intensity was 0.53kgCO_2/ kWh, down from 0.56kgCO_2/ kWh in 2009, while our emissions intensity in CO_2 equivalent (including CO_2 and other material greenhouse gas emissions) was 0.54kgCO_2e/ kWh.

For more details on our Hong Kong carbon emissions, please see our Online Sustainability Report.

CO_2 Emissions Intensity of CLP Power Hong Kong (1990-2010)



Note: CO_2 emissions intensity data from 2007 onwards have been verified by a third party.

Mr. Woo Choi Cheung

Amid slower business growth in Hong Kong and the ever-rising environmental awareness (or mounting pressures from environmentalist groups), what is CLP management's strategy response in the coming year? How do you manage to strike a balance between meeting environmental requirements and maintaining CLP's steady growth?

Shareholder

Environmental issues are vey much an integral part of our business strategy. Given the substantial impact that environmental and climate change factors impose upon our business, we must go beyond balancing to mainstreaming these factors into our business.

For instance, we are experiencing an increasing alignment between the energy and environmental policies of Hong Kong and the Mainland, especially in the areas of fuel mix, environmental performance and the capital investment and regulatory structure.

In the coming year, our focus is on securing the replacement gas supply for our Black Point Power Station, and supporting Government's policy objectives regarding fuel mix and emissions levels. Our mission remains to provide adequate, reliable, cost effective and environmentally responsible electricity supply to Hong Kong.

Andrew Brandler

Chief Executive Officer

Employees

Retaining Talent

The Human Resources (HR) agendas and priorities of each of our businesses vary significantly as a result of different regulatory, legislative and competitive environments and also whether they are mature or growth businesses. Despite these differences, our approach to HR management is based on common group-wide values and commitments to employees. These include competitive remuneration and benefits aligned with local market requirements, ongoing investment in individual training and development, a culture of mutual respect and open communication, and a working environment that recognises the importance of employee well-being and work-life balance.

We believe that our consistent group-wide approach to people management partly explains why, despite the fact that we operate in very competitive labour markets, our businesses have stable and loyal workforces with levels of staff turnover often well below the local market average. However, it should be noted that zero staff turnover is not a describable goal as this would limit promotion opportunities resulting from turnover, particularly in our sector where there is limited growth in headcount. For more details, please see the Annual Report.

Key Indicators	2010	2009
Total number of employees	**6,075**	5,777
Average age	**42.8**	42.9
Average years of services	**16.2**	16.3

Succession Planning

We have been fortunate to have a very stable senior executive team for many years. However, within the next 10 years the retirement projection of this group will accelerate and consequently we need to ensure succession plans are in place.

Supporting this is the annual group-wide Management Development and Succession Planning (MDSP) process. In 2010, internal successors were identified for 100% of senior management positions retiring within the next five years (2009: 100%). All (100%) existing senior positions which became vacant in 2010 were filled internally in accordance with planned succession arrangements (2009: 96%). To support our succession planning process, in 2010 we continued to make a significant investment in developing identified successors and other high potential staff. For more details, please see the Annual Report.

Employees eligible to retire within the next five years	2010	2009
Hong Kong	**12.5%**	11.4%
Australia	**9.5%**	10.1%
India	**1.3%**	1.5%
Chinese Mainland	**11.3%**	7.3%

Talent For A Changing Industry

As the profile of our generation portfolio has shifted to cleaner fuels, we have seen a corresponding shift in the skills profile of our staff. For example, in 2000 only 46 CLP staff worked in renewable energy (i.e. wind, hydro, biomass, and solar) and gas-fired power stations – now there are 875. We anticipate that this shift will continue as we pursue our climate vision goals.

The skills that are required include business development, project management, and operation and maintenance. In addition there are highly specialised technological skills needed such as in wind resource assessment.

We have used a three-pronged approach to obtain the required new skills:

- We encourage and support existing staff to develop the skills and expertise needed, for example, to shift from traditional fuels to wind power. This provides staff with exciting new career development opportunities;
- Following the acquisition of renewable energy businesses, we have invited some of their staff to join CLP, for example, we recruited 19 Roaring 40's staff in the Chinese Mainland in 2009;
- We also selectively recruit individuals with specialised skills, for example in wind resource assessment, from the international market. The recruitment market for these skills is very competitive, although the balance between supply and demand can change quickly as the pattern of public sector subsidies for renewable energy comes under pressure in some economies.

As our renewable energy business has expanded across the region, we have realised that a critical source of competitive advantage is being able to leverage skills and experience between our businesses. At Group level we have established regional knowledge sharing processes, for example our regional wind forum, to identify and capture synergies. Examples of these synergies include equipment procurement, wind assessment, and operation and maintenance. The ability to transfer knowledge quickly between our businesses has a significant impact on asset performance.

Employees at Fangchenggang Power Station, the Chinese Mainland

CLP employs capable and committed people across the region

Safety

Our safety objective of providing a safe working environment covers our employees, our contractors and all others working with us on all our sites regardless of project complexity and cultural considerations. However, we recognise that many of our markets are in developing economies where a safe working environment has not always been as achievable as in the more developed markets. The challenge for CLP is to bring local practices and attitudes for all of our markets up to the best of international safety standards.

Our combined disabling injury incidence rate for employees and contractors improved to 0.18 (0.19 for 2009), despite the growth of our portfolio and the challenges from high risk construction activities.

However, our safety performance improvement was overshadowed by one employee fatality in Meter Reading in Hong Kong, and three subcontractor fatalities at Jhajjar (two in 2010 and one in 2011), India. The Jhajjar and the Jiangbian Hydro projects remain the most challenging within our portfolio in terms of safety management. The Jhajjar site is difficult due to differences in safety culture and language barriers, while the Jiangbian site is located within naturally rugged landscape. We are implementing additional controls to reduce the risk and continuing to reinforce the message that safety is our highest priority.

Disabling Injury Incidence Rate (DIIR*) for Employees and Contractors (for facilities in operation)

Operationally controlled facilities	Employees		Contractors	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
Hong Kong (CLP Power)	**0.05**	0.02	**0.22**	0.17
Australia (TRUenergy)	**0.62**	0.74	**0.78**	1.79
Chinese Mainland (Fangchenggang, Boxing, Huaiji and Yang_er)**	**0.00**	0.39	**0.09**	0.14
India (GPEC)	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	0.00

* Disabling Injury Incidence Rate (DIIR) is the number of disabling injuries per 200,000 man-hours exposure, which is roughly equal to the number of disabling injuries for every 100 full-time employee in one calendar year.

** 2010 data includes Yang_er hydro power station for the first time, and excludes Anshun II which CLP has divested from since April 2010.

Disabling injury incidence rates (DIIR) in 2010 for employees and contractors in operating facilities for which we had operational control are shown above. To further improve our safety reporting, starting this year, we have expanded the scope of our safety reporting from operational assets within our operational control to also include construction sites within our operational control, covering both contractors as well as employees. Data for the last two years under this new expanded scope are shown below.

Disabling Injury Incidence Rate (DIIR*) for Employees and Contractors Combined (for facilities in operation and under construction)

Operationally controlled or majority owned facilities in operation and projects under construction	**2010**	2009
Hong Kong (CLP Power + CLP Engineering subsidiary)	**0.17**	0.12
Australia (TRUenergy)	**0.68**	1.02
India (GPEC, Jhajjar, Khandke, Samana, Saundatti, Theni, Harapanahalli & Andhra Lake facilities)	**0.19**	0.18
Chinese Mainland (Anshun II, Fangchenggang, Boxing, Huaiji, Yang_er, Jiangbian, Qian'an, Penglai facilities & Shanghai Office)	**0.12**	0.17
Southeast Asia + Taiwan (BLCP and Lopburi in Thailand and Ho-Ping in Taiwan)	**0.00**	0.09
Overall	**0.18**	0.19

* Disabling Injury Incidence Rate (DIIR) is the number of disabling injuries per 200,000 man-hours exposure, which is roughly equal to the number of disabling injuries for every 100 full-time employee in one calendar year.

To enhance construction safety, we held workshops attended by CLP staff together with our contractors in the Chinese Mainland and India to convey CLP's safety requirements and to ensure their integration in site management. Furthermore, we continued our efforts to develop safety leadership, in particular at high risk construction sites such as those mentioned earlier.

Our objective over the past three years was to elevate the safety consciousness within the organisation through the provision of an updated safety structure and guidance, and introducing initiatives designed to be undertaken across the Group. We put particular emphasis on using the knowledge that exists within the Group and on taking specialist external advice. We believe that we are making progress in safety awareness and providing the necessary standards and controls for a safe working environment. However, we are equally aware that many challenges remain.

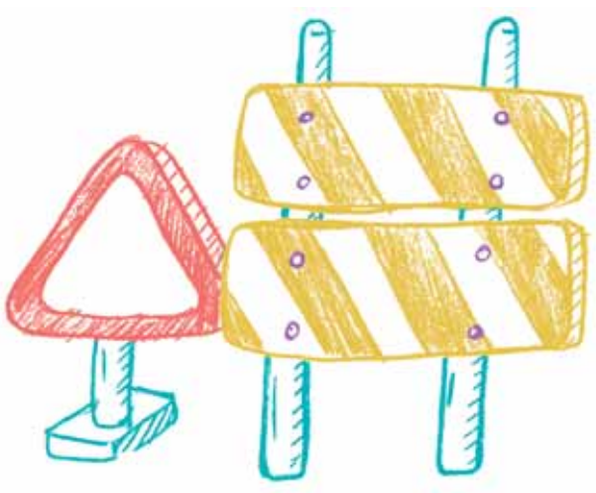
Nuclear Safety

As of 31 December 2010, CLP had one nuclear power station in its portfolio, namely the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station (Daya Bay). CLP has been a minority shareholder of Daya Bay with a 25% shareholding and offtaking 70% of the electricity generated in Daya Bay which, since 1994, has played a major role in supplying safe and reliable electricity to Hong Kong, contributing to approximately one third of the source of electricity CLP supplies to its Hong Kong customers.

Since May 2010, there were a total of three Licensing Operational Events (LOEs) at Daya Bay, among which, two were classified as Level 0 and one as Level 1 on the International Nuclear Event Scale (INES) (a zero-to-seven scale for reporting nuclear safety incidents). For more information, please refer to the Annual Report. AR All three LOEs were of a non-emergency nature and do not require emergency response. Events that do not require emergency response are those that carry no nuclear safety significance or consequence and have no impact on the external environment or public safety.

The Level 1 event was identified on 23 October 2010 during a planned outage inspection of Unit 1. This revealed a flaw in a section of pipework in the auxiliary cooling system which is used to take away residual heat from the reactor during its shutdown - in other words, pipework which is only used when the reactor is not working. Such Level 1 Events are by no means unusual - and the identification of such incident is in line with the strict international disciplines applied to the treatment of incidents at nuclear power stations. There have, for example, been 12 Level 1 Events at Daya Bay since 2001. On both occasions, CLP, its partner CGNPC at Daya Bay, the operator of the power station and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China all confirmed that these cases had no impact on public safety, public health or the environment.

In January 2011, CLP announced a revised notification mechanism to report minor incidents to the public within two working days of their occurrence, to reinforce community confidence in nuclear safety and transparency. For regular updates on Daya Bay, please refer to the Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Company Limited (HKNIC) website (www.hknuclear.com).



Community Investment

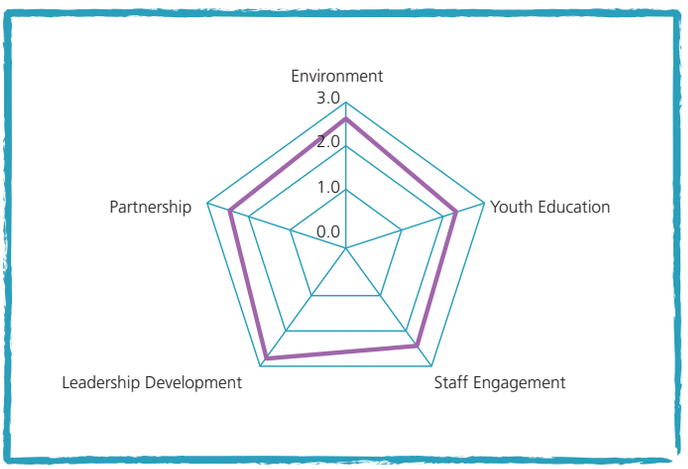
At CLP, we are aware that our business interests are interdependent on our licence to operate which is granted by the local communities. We listen and address our stakeholder concerns on how we run our business, and how to help enhance the growth and development of their people and the society.

To measure and evaluate community programme performance and impact, we have adopted the London Benchmarking Group (LBG) methodology since 2009. The LBG model is a global standard that measures a company's contribution to the community, such as cash, time, management costs and in-kind donations against the output and long term benefits of the community investments. Using results produced from the LBG benchmarking exercise, we were able to evaluate our community initiatives to identify areas of improvement. Our goal is to see how each of our initiatives makes a meaningful contribution to our communities and where we can best focus our future efforts.

Below is a summary of the assessment outcome using the LBG methodology presented in a three-point scale for three of our community programmes. Our Online Sustainability Report covers more programmes.

Young Power Programme

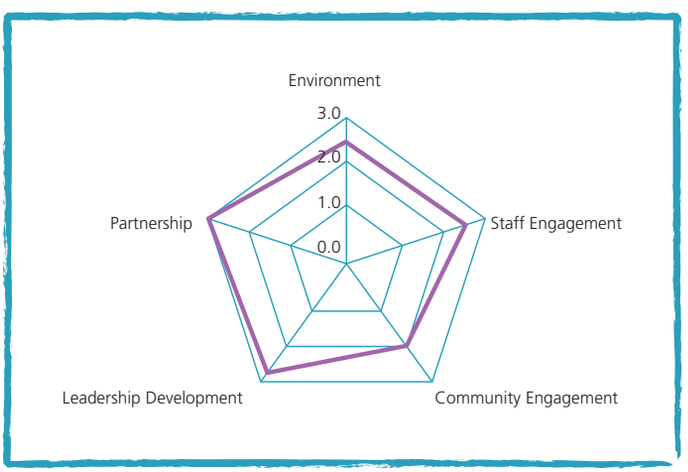
CLP's Young Power Programme (YPP) continued to engage students from Hong Kong, the Chinese Mainland and India in 2010 with the theme "towards a low carbon future". YPP aims at equipping future leaders with skills to address complex social and environmental challenges through leadership-training activities.



YPP students at a cotton field near our biomass power station in Boxing

Project COOL

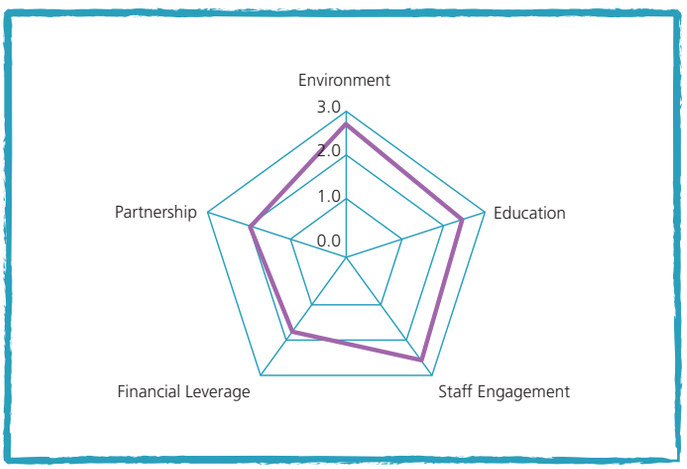
In 2010, five CLP engineers from Hong Kong, Australia and India joined a three-week Antarctic expedition to witness the effects of climate change and set up renewable energy devices to power the Education Base (E-base), which is operated by the non-governmental organisation "2041".



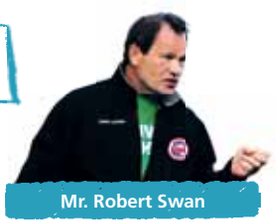
CLP's COOL Captains in action in Antarctica

Regional Tree Planting

In April 2008, CLP pledged to plant one million trees in five years across Hong Kong, Australia, the Chinese Mainland, India and Thailand under the Regional Tree Planting Programme. Since then, we have planted about 680,000 trees across Asia-Pacific with a survival rate of over 75%.



CLP's Managing Director - Southeast Asia participates in regional tree planting activities in 2010



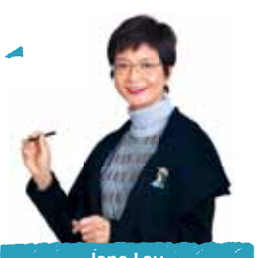
Mr. Robert Swan

Founder of 2041

What has CLP done with the knowledge and experience gained from the (Project COOL Antarctic) expedition?

One of the main objectives of Project COOL is to nurture climate leadership within our company. In 2007 we pledged to reduce the carbon intensity of our generation portfolio by 75% by 2050. Turning this long-term climate strategy into reality will require the support of all stakeholders, including the next generation of leaders within our company. This programme gives our young colleagues the opportunity to witness the impact of climate change and learn about the actions that businesses could take to contribute to the collective efforts of developing sustainable communities.

Upon their return, the COOL Captains held a number of experience and knowledge sharing sessions with our colleagues across the region, students participating in the 2010 Young Power Programme as well as the members of the local community in Hong Kong, the Chinese Mainland, Australia and India. They also initiated a task force to review and assess CLP Group's current sustainability practices. Project COOL has definitely achieved its goals to the fullest extent — it helped prepare our colleagues for the challenges that may emerge as they continue the Company's journey to a low-carbon energy future.



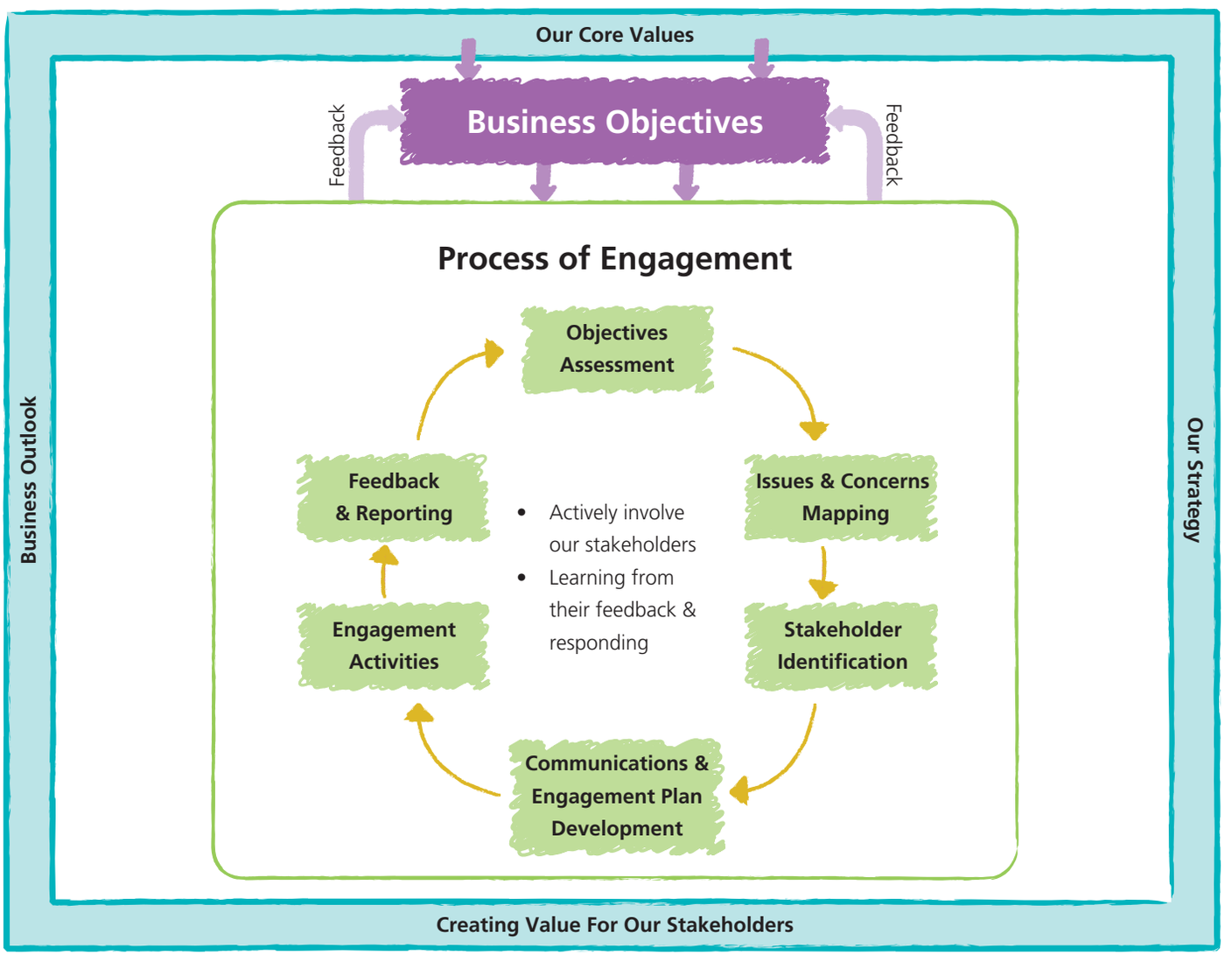
Jane Lau

Group Public Affairs Director

Stakeholder Engagement

CLP communicates with our stakeholders through various channels including: shareholder and community visits to our facilities; consultations with non-profit organisations, experts and government officials; knowledge-sharing forums with our partners, suppliers and industry peers; and community investment programmes. Through our website and periodic publications such as our Annual and Sustainability Reports, strategy documents, and responses to government consultations, we hope to facilitate our stakeholders' understanding of the power sector and our operations. These channels enable our stakeholders to provide us with feedback so that we can continue to improve our performance.

In 2010, we conducted a review of our stakeholder engagement processes and articulated a framework of our engagement activities.



Stakeholder Engagement Framework

The review encompassed an audit of CLP's past and current stakeholder engagement efforts and processes to assess our level of engagement and to identify potential areas for improvement. The study found that CLP's stakeholder engagement activities support the company's overall strategy and operational management. Engagement has helped the company learn from its stakeholders and manage issues in an informed, interactive and effective way, which in turn strengthens CLP's licence to operate and create value for its stakeholders. The assessment also provided several recommendations:

- To keep our stakeholders better informed of emerging issues facing the power industry;
- To enhance our communication channels such as through digital platforms;
- To use more creative communication tools to more clearly explain our technical capabilities and constraints.

Our stakeholders' expectations are constantly evolving. Our relationships with our stakeholders must also evolve so that we can work collaboratively towards building and maintaining a sustainable business. For example, recognising the sensitivity around nuclear power, CLP will continue to step up its efforts to heighten the public's understanding of nuclear power.

As our business continues to grow across the region, the challenges we face are more complex and demanding. One important area is public policy development, which can have profound implications on our business. For example, in September 2010, the Hong Kong Government launched a public consultation on its proposed *Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda* to reduce the city's carbon intensity by 50-60% by 2020. The Government's proposal has a direct impact on CLP's operations in Hong Kong. CLP's Response to Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda Consultation Paper was issued in November 2010 to share the company's view and can be downloaded from our CLP Hong Kong website (www.clp.com.hk).

Ms. Christine Fang

What has been CLP's experience in supporting the Active Mind programme, a community investment programme involving collective efforts from the corporation, community, welfare sector?

Chief Executive, The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

Launched in 2007 and joined by more than 15 professionals from various disciplines of the elderly care field on the steering committee, Active Mind is the first and largest Hong Kong community programme which brings together NGOs, the business sector and the public to enable deprived elderly with suspected cognitive impairment to receive early assessment and treatment, and to foster greater community awareness of dementia. Apart from providing matching fund to the public donation and staff volunteering, we work with the Hong Kong Council of Social Service and programme partners to enhance the public awareness of the rising challenge of dementia and recruit senior citizens for cognitive assessments. The programme is joined by the Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club, who develop a standardised training kit for Active Mind and manage the trainer workshops and by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University who lead in research design and result analysis.

The concern for dementia has gained some traction in Hong Kong since then. It is expected that, in the long run, the programme will not only provide preventive measures to the elder citizens, but also ease the difficulties and burden of their families and the public healthcare system. Active Mind has demonstrated the possibility of making valuable contribution to the community through coordinated efforts and resources with different parts of the society.

Zoe Lee

Group Public Affairs Manager-
Corporate Communications

Economics

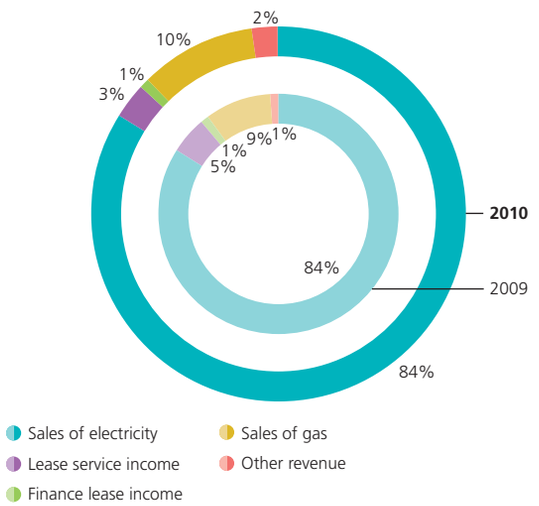
As a business, it is essential that we deliver economic value to our shareholders. For more details of our financial performance, business strategy and outlook, please refer to our Annual Report.

Revenue and Expenses

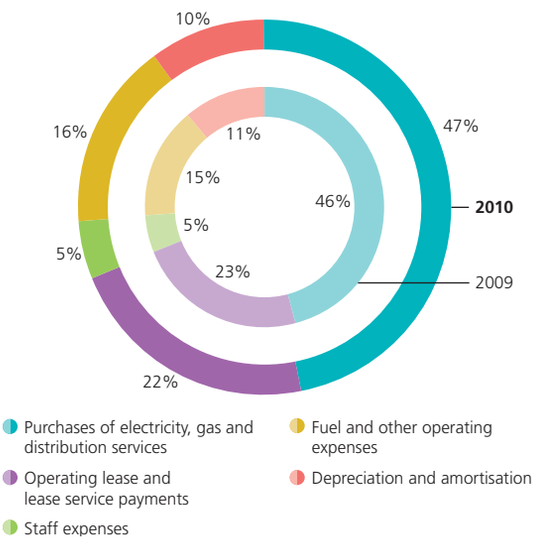
The Australian dollar increased in value by an average of 15.6% over the Hong Kong dollar causing a lift to both revenue and expenses. In Australia, revenue grew through the increase in retail electricity prices and the higher retail sales volumes. Expenses increased because of the rise in electricity network charges due to the higher rates and volumes achieved.

In Hong Kong, the HK¢2.6 rise in basic tariff and the increase in fuel clause revenue (to recoup higher coal costs) pushed up revenue from the electricity business. On the other hand, higher coal costs and the use of more gas in the fuel mix led to an increase in expenses.

Analysis of Revenue



Analysis of Expenses



How We Compare

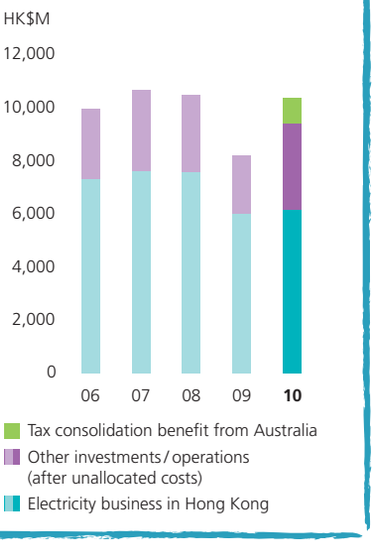
There has been a growing interest internationally to incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) related considerations in investment decisions. Sustainability indices under the auspices of stock markets represent visible benchmarks which reflect on companies' corporate sustainability performance. Companies are assessed through a long list of indicators and assessment criteria and the investment community generally sees companies being included in these sustainability indices as the leaders. However, it should be noted that companies must attain a certain market capitalisation to be eligible for inclusion in these sustainability indices assessments. Since 2009, CLP has been included in the Global Dow and listed on both the Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific Index (DJSI Asia Pacific) and the Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific 40 Index (DJSI Asia Pacific 40). Locally in Hong Kong, CLP was also selected as a constituent of Hang Seng (Mainland and HK) Corporate Sustainability Index and Hang Seng Corporate Sustainability Index which were launched in 2010.

Strong financial results with 7.2% increase in operating earnings accompanied by 26.1% uplift in total earnings

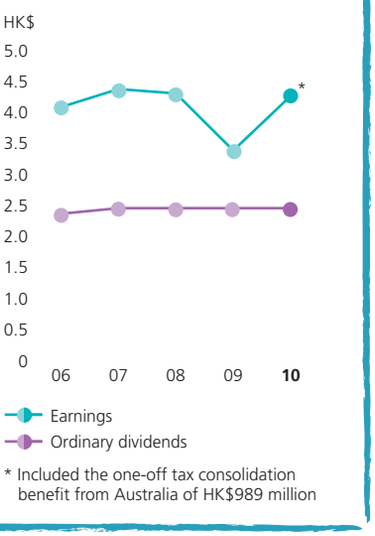
	2010	2009	Increase %
For the year (*in HK$ million*)			
Revenue			
Electricity business in Hong Kong (HK)	**29,944**	28,297	5.8
Energy business outside HK	**28,124**	22,175	26.8
Others	**342**	196	
Total	**58,410**	50,668	15.3
Earnings			
Electricity business in HK	**6,129**	5,964	2.8
Other investments / operations	**3,476**	3,007	15.6
Unallocated net finance costs	**(18)**	(21)	
Unallocated Group expenses	**(439)**	(413)	
Operating earnings	**9,148**	8,537	7.2
Other income	**356**	153	
Tax consolidation benefit from Australia	**989**	–	
Other one-off items of TRUenergy	**97**	(17)	
Provisions for Roaring 40s / Solar Systems and OneEnergy	**(258)**	(477)	
Total earnings	**10,332**	8,196	26.1
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**16,085**	14,529	10.7
At 31 December (*in HK$ million*)			
Total assets	**179,355**	156,531	14.6
Total borrowings	**44,623**	39,431	13.2
Shareholders' funds	**79,661**	70,761	12.6
Per share (*in HK$*)			
Earnings per share	**4.29**	3.41	26.1
Dividends per share			
Interim	**2.48**	1.56	
Final[1]	**–**	0.92	
Total	**2.48**	2.48	–
Shareholders' funds per share	**33.11**	29.41	12.6
Ratios			
Return on equity[2] (%)	**13.7**	12.3	
Total debt to total capital[3] (%)	**35.9**	35.7	
Net debt to total capital[4] (%)	**33.3**	30.7	
Interest cover[5] (times)	**7**	8	
Price / Earnings[6] (times)	**15**	15	
Dividend yield[7] (%)	**3.9**	4.7	

Notes:
1 A fourth interim dividend is paid instead of a final dividend for the year 2010.
2 Return on equity = Total earnings / Average shareholders' funds
3 Total debt to total capital = Debt / (Equity + debt). Debt = Bank loans and other borrowings.
4 Net debt to total capital = Net debt / (Equity + net debt). Net debt = Debt - bank balances, cash and other liquid funds.
5 Interest cover = Profit before income tax and interest / (Interest charges + capitalised interest)
6 Price / Earnings = Closing share price on the last trading day of the year / Earnings per share
7 Dividend yield = Dividends per share / Closing share price on the last trading day of the year

Total Earnings

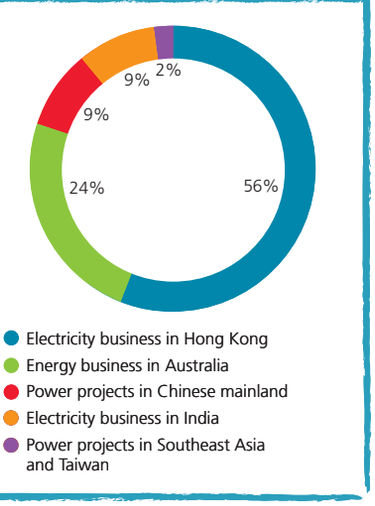


Earnings and Dividends per Share



* Included the one-off tax consolidation benefit from Australia of HK$989 million

Total Assets in 2010



Key Performance Indicators

We selected key indicators from the Global Reporting Initiative's reporting guidelines and other key performance data to provide readers with an overview of our performance. Independently verified performance data of each of our facilities within the scope of reporting are available in the online SR. We included colour coded arrows this year to show how our performance compares with 2009. However, this does not apply to performance changes due to normal operational fluctuations.

Performance Indicators	Units		Year 2010	Year 2009	Year 2008	GRI Reference
Economic Performance						
Total revenue	HK$ million		**58,410**	50,668	54,297	EC1
Total earnings	HK$ million		**10,332**	8,196	10,423	
Total assets, including leased assets (as at 31 December)	HK$ million		**179,355**	156,531	132,831	
Shareholders' funds (as at 31 December)	HK$ million		**79,661**	70,761	63,017	
Dividends per share	HK$		**2.48**	2.48	2.48	
Return on equity	%		**13.7**	12.3	16.4	
Environmental Performance[1]						
Coal consumed (for power generation)	TJ		**369,196**	469,509	445,211	EN3
Gas consumed (for power generation)	TJ		**135,556**	102,160	105,821	
Oil consumed (for power generation)	TJ		**1,272**	7,185	6,452	
Biomass consumed (for power generation)	TJ		**1,375**	1,012	-	
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) emissions	kT	↓	**41,793**	49,761	-	EN16
Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions[2]	kT	↓	**41,668**	49,631	44,251	
Nitrogen oxides emissions (NO_x)	kT	↓	**38.9**	43.3[3]	46.9	EN20
Sulphur dioxide emissions (SO_2)	kT	↓	**22.6**	44.1[3]	55.3	
Total particulates emissions	kT		**6.4**	6.8	6.8	
Total water withdrawal (for power generation)[4]	Mm^3		**45.9**	46.1[3]	-	EN8
Total water discharge (from power generation)[4]	Mm^3		**21.5**	19.0	17.3	EN21
Environmental regulatory non-compliances resulting in fines or prosecutions	number		**0**	0	-	
Environmental licence limit exceedances & other non-compliances	number	↑	**3**	1	-	
Hazardous Waste Produced[5]	T (solid) / kl (liquid)		**803 / 1,167**	771 / 1,011	-	EN22
Hazardous Waste Recycled[5]	T (solid) / kl (liquid)		**39 / 844**	57 / 636	-	
Non-Hazardous Waste Produced[5]	T (solid) / kl (liquid)		**8,029 / 2**	5,160 / 0	-	
Non-Hazardous Waste Recycled[5]	T (solid) / kl (liquid)		**3,199 / 0**	2,369 / 0	-	
Climate Vision 2050 Target Performance						
Renewable energy generation capacity (equity basis)[6][7]	% (MW)	↑	**14.0 (1,905)**	9.4 (1,243)	6.5 (817)	EN6
Total renewable energy generation capacity (equity basis)[6]	% (MW)	↑	**16.8 (2,286)**	11.3 (1,494)	8.4 (1,066)	
Non-carbon emitting generation capacity (equity basis)[6]	% (MW)	↑	**20.4 (2,778)**	15.0 (1,986)	12.3 (1,558)	
Carbon dioxide emissions intensity of CLP Group's generation portfolio (equity basis)[6]	kg CO_2/ kWh	↓	**0.80**	0.83	0.84	EN16

Performance Indicators	Units		Year 2010	Year 2009	Year 2008	GRI Reference
Social Performance						
Total Employees (based on geographical location)	number		**6,075**	5,777	5,717	LA1
Hong Kong	number		**4,228**	4,164	4,165	
Chinese Mainland	number		**574**	546	525	
Australia	number		**939**	841	856	
India	number		**309**	207	143	
Other locations (Southeast Asia & Macau)	number		**25**	19	28	
Employees eligible to retire within the next five years (based on employing entity)[8]	%		**11.3%**	10.3%	8.8%	EU15
Hong Kong	%		**12.5%**	11.4%	9.9%	
Chinese Mainland	%		**11.3%**	7.3% [9]	2.1% [9]	
Australia	%		**9.5%**	10.1%	8.6%	
India	%		**1.3%**	1.5%	1.4%	
Other locations (Southeast Asia & Macau)	%		**0%**	0%	0%	
Voluntary staff turnover rate	%		**5.3%**	2.7%	5.8%	LA2
Fatalities (employees only)[1]	number	↑	**1**	0	0	LA7
Cases of disabling injuries (employees only)[1]	number	↓	**2**	3	9	
Days lost / charged (employees only)[1]	number	↑	**6,010** [10]	45	109	
Training per employee	average man days		**5.5**	4.9	5.9	LA10
Convicted cases of corruption	case		**0**	0	0	SO2
Breaches of Code of Conduct	case	↓	**4**	8	8	SO8

↑↓ Improvement ↑↓ Negative impact (Not applicable to performance changes due to normal operational fluctuations)

Notes:

1 Covered operating entities which CLP has operational control for the full calendar reporting year. Inclusion of three new facilities (Huaiji, Yang_er in the Chinese Mainland & Tallawarra in Australia) and exclusion of one facility (BLCP in Thailand) in 2010.

2 Yallourn and Hallett facilities reported CO_2e emissions pertinent to local statutory Greenhouse gas reporting requirements.

3 Data updated to align with Yallourn's data calculation methodology /new parameter definition.

4 Quantity of cooling water withdrawal & discharged (2010: 4,670.7Mm^3; 2009: 3,163.9Mm^3) not included.

5 Waste categorised in accordance with local regulations.

6 "Equity basis" includes all majority and minority share facilities in the CLP Group portfolio.

7 Hydro plants with capacity larger than 100MW excluded.

8 Employees on fixed-term contract not included.

9 Data updated to align with current reporting definition.

10 The increase in days lost is due to the employee fatality in Hong Kong.

Data have been independently verified by ERM-Hong Kong, Limited. Verification statement is available upon written request.