

# 香港能源統計

## Hong Kong Energy Statistics

二零一一年年刊  
2011 Annual Report



中華人民共和國  
香港特別行政區 政府統計處  
Census and Statistics Department  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
People's Republic of China



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2011 Annual Report

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## 緒言

香港所需的能源差不多全賴外地供應。能源主要經由直接進口（如油產品及煤產品），或從進口燃料轉化而成（如電力及煤氣）。

自二零零六年年初開始，香港亦有很小規模的風力發電。此外，由二零零七年開始，垃圾堆填區的沼氣已用作生產煤氣的燃料。

除結集其他刊物內有關的能源統計數字外（如香港對外貿易統計數字中的燃料進口數字），本報告書亦包括從其他途徑搜集的能源統計數字，資料來源在第二頁「能源統計數字的種類及來源」的章節落內說明。

本報告書每年出版一次，而每季出版的能源統計季刊則提供最新的能源統計資料。

一九九七年七月一日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。在本系列報告書中就一九九七年七月或以後的統計資料而言，「香港」是指香港特別行政區。

## 代號

本報告書內各代號的含意如下：

- 不適用
- N.A. 沒有數字

## 計量單位

- 1 太焦耳 =  $10^{12}$  焦耳
- 1 百萬焦耳 =  $10^6$  焦耳
- 1 千瓦小時 = 3.6 百萬焦耳
- 1 百萬瓦 =  $10^6$  瓦

## 數字的進位

由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

百分率是以未經進位的數字計算。

## Introduction

Hong Kong derives its energy supplies almost entirely from external sources. Energy is either imported directly (as in the case of oil products and coal products), or produced through some intermediate transformation processes using imported fuel inputs (as in the case of electricity and gas).

Hong Kong also has very small scale wind power generation as from early 2006. In addition, landfill gas has been utilised as the fuel for gas production as from 2007.

Apart from collating energy statistics published elsewhere (such as those on fuel imports from Hong Kong external trade statistics), this report also contains information obtained from various data sources as mentioned in the section "Types and Sources of Energy Statistics" on page 2.

This report is updated annually, with quarterly supplements to provide the latest energy information.

On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. In respect of statistics in this series of report, "Hong Kong" stands for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from July 1997.

## Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout this report :

- not applicable
- N.A. not available

## Units of Measurement

- 1 terajoule =  $10^{12}$  joules
- 1 megajoule =  $10^6$  joules
- 1 kWh = 3.6 megajoules
- 1 megawatt =  $10^6$  watts

## Rounding of Figures

There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

Percentages are derived from unrounded figures.

## 能源統計數字的種類及來源

## Types and Sources of Energy Statistics

表1.1列載二零零一、二零零六及二零一一年份的香港整體能源平衡表。整體能源平衡表是根據以下段落所提及各種不同來源的資料編製而成，目的在歸納各種能源的來源及用途。有關整體能源平衡表更詳盡的資料，可參閱載於第七及第八頁的表1.1的註釋。

表1.2列載二零零一至二零一一年之間能源需求的變動（包括油產品、煤產品、電力及煤氣），及同期間人口與本地生產總值的變動。

選定油產品及煤產品的進口、轉口及進口留用的貨值與貨量，以及進口單位價格的統計數字（表1.3、2.1、2.3 - 2.4、3.1、3.3及3.4）是根據香港對外貿易統計數字編製而成。進口留用數字是將進口統計數字減除相應的轉口數字。由於貿易邊際利潤及其他收費沒有從轉口貨值中減除，故進口留用貨值較實際數字為低。此外，在編製進口留用數字時，並沒有考慮貨品進口及其後轉口之間的時滯。

表2.5和表2.6所列有關油產品的儲存容量、油庫儲存量及銷售等統計數字，是機電工程署根據香港各主要石油公司按月提供的數據編製而成。此外，由機電工程處估算的主要本地生產再生能源統計數字已包括於表1.1內。

電力及煤氣的本地使用量、生產、進出口、最高裝機容量、銷售收入及一般價目等統計數字分別由有關電力及煤氣公司提供。此等統計數字列於表4.1 - 5.3及附錄A和B。由機電工程處估算的主要本地生產再生能源統計數字則不包括於表4.1 - 4.4內。

Table 1.1 shows the overall energy balance (OEB) of Hong Kong for 2001, 2006 and 2011. The OEB summarises the origins and uses of all forms of energy, based on data gathered from various sources stated below. The explanatory notes to Table 1.1 on pages 7 and 8 contain more details on the OEB.

Figures showing the changes in energy requirements (including oil products, coal products, electricity and gas) over the period 2001 - 2011 and the corresponding changes in the population and Gross Domestic Product are presented in Table 1.2.

Statistics on the value and quantity of imports, re-exports and retained imports as well as the unit values of imports of selected oil products and coal products (Tables 1.3, 2.1, 2.3 - 2.4, 3.1, 3.3 and 3.4) are based on Hong Kong external trade statistics. Retained import statistics are derived by subtracting re-export statistics from the corresponding import statistics. Since trading margins and other charges have not been deducted from the re-export figures, the resulting values of retained imports are understated to that extent. Also, the time lag between importation and subsequent re-exportation has not been taken into account in deriving the retained import statistics.

Based on monthly returns submitted by the leading petroleum companies in Hong Kong, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) compiles statistics on the storage capacity, tank stock and sales of various types of oil products, as shown in Tables 2.5 and 2.6. Moreover, statistics on major indigenous renewable energy included in Table 1.1 are estimated by EMSD.

Statistics on the local consumption, production, imports/exports, maximum installed generating capacity, sales revenue and general tariff in respect of both electricity and gas are supplied by the respective electricity and gas companies. They are presented in Tables 4.1 - 5.3 and Appendices A and B. Statistics on major indigenous renewable energy estimated by EMSD are not included in Tables 4.1 - 4.4.

## 1. 概況

- 1.1 從整體能源平衡表所見，在二零零一至二零一一年期間，一次能源需求上升1.4%。同期間，最終能源需求下跌20.8%。輸入用作發電的煤產品和油產品佔一次能源需求的比例，由二零零一年的52.0%上升至二零一一年期的69.0%。在二零零六至二零一一年期間，用作發電的煤產品上升8.1%，而有關的油產品則上升4.3%。 [表1.1]
- 1.2 在二零零一至二零一一年期間，一次能源需求和最終能源需求的平均按年變動率分別上升0.1%和下跌2.3%。同期間，實質本地生產總值的平均按年增長率是4.5%。按人口平均計算，一次能源需求和最終能源需求平均每年分別下跌0.4%及2.8%，而實質本地生產總值則平均每年上升4.0%。 [表1.2]

## 2. 油產品

- 2.1 與二零一零年比較，二零一一年油產品的進口留用貨量錄得升幅的有航空汽油與煤油(7.4%)、無鉛車用汽油(4.6%)和石油氣(2.8%)，而錄得跌幅的則有輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油(-18.6%)、燃油(-20.7%)和天然氣(-20.4%)。 [表2.1]
- 2.2 在二零零一至二零一一年期間，航空汽油與煤油、燃油和石油氣的進口留用貨量普遍呈上升趨勢。 [表2.1及圖2.2]
- 2.3 與二零一零年比較，所有油產品在二零一一年期的進口單位價格均上升。 [表2.3]
- 2.4 新加坡一向是香港一些進口油產品的最大供應地。在二零一一年，全港72.5%的燃油和58.8%的無鉛車用汽油均進口自新加坡。至於油產品轉口方面，在二零一一年，中國內地和澳門仍是最主要的轉口目的地。 [表2.4(A) - 2.4(C)]

## 1. Overview

- 1.1 As shown in the overall energy balance, the primary energy requirements (PER) increased by 1.4% between 2001 and 2011. Over the same period, the final energy requirements (FER) decreased by 20.8%. The input of coal and oil products for electricity generation accounted for about 69.0% of PER in 2011, compared with 52.0% in 2001. Between 2006 and 2011, the input of coal products for electricity generation increased by 8.1% while that of oil products increased by 4.3%. [Table 1.1]
- 1.2 During 2001 to 2011, PER and FER changed at an average annual rate of 0.1% and -2.3% respectively. Over the same period, GDP grew at an average annual rate of 4.5% in real terms. On a per capita basis, PER and FER decreased at an average annual rate of 0.4% and 2.8% respectively while GDP in real terms increased at an average annual rate of 4.0%. [Table 1.2]

## 2. Oil Products

- 2.1 Compared with 2010, the quantity of retained imports in 2011 increased for aviation gasoline and kerosene (7.4%); unleaded motor gasoline (4.6%) and LPG (2.8%), but decreased for gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (-18.6%); fuel oil (-20.7%); and natural gas (-20.4%). [Table 2.1]
- 2.2 During 2001 to 2011, retained imports of all oil products generally showed an upward trend in quantity terms for aviation gasoline and kerosene; fuel oil and LPG. [Table 2.1 and Chart 2.2]
- 2.3 Compared with 2010, the unit values of imports of all oil products rose in 2011. [Table 2.3]
- 2.4 Singapore had always been the largest supplier of some oil products imported into Hong Kong. In 2011, Singapore accounted for 72.5% of imports of fuel oil and 58.8% of unleaded motor gasoline. Regarding re-exports of oil products, the mainland of China and Macao remained the major destinations in 2011. [Tables 2.4(A) - 2.4(C)]

## 概要 (續)

- 2.5 與二零零一年比較，二零一一年航空汽油與煤油、無鉛車用汽油、燃油和石油氣的儲存容量和油庫儲存量均上升。輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油的儲存容量上升，但油庫儲存量則下跌。煤油的儲存容量和油庫儲存量均下跌。 [表2.5]
- 2.6 在二零一一年，全部石油氣 (100.0%) 皆銷售作本地使用，而無鉛車用汽油 (佔98.4%) 和煤油 (佔94.7%) 作本地使用的銷售量亦佔總銷售量很高的比例。另一方面，船艙儲存佔燃油總銷售量的95.3%。飛機艙儲存佔航空汽油與煤油總銷售量的93.9%。過去十年，燃油及輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油的使用模式有很大轉變。燃油銷售作船艙儲存的比例，由二零零一年的73.2%上升至二零一一年的95.3%。另一方面，輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油的本地使用量由二零零一年的77.8%下降至二零一一年的46.9%，而船艙儲存的比例由二零零一年的20.5%上升至二零一一年的51.5%。 [表2.6(A) - 2.6(C)]

### 3. 煤產品

- 3.1 煤產品的進口留用貨量主要是作發電用的蒸餾煤與其他煤產品。蒸餾煤與其他煤產品的進口單位價格由二零零一年每公噸195元上升至二零一一年每公噸726元。近年蒸餾煤與其他煤產品主要是由印度尼西亞進口。在二零一一年，從該地進口的貨量佔蒸餾煤與其他煤產品總進口貨量的89.8%。 [表3.1、3.3、3.4(A) - 3.4(C) 及圖3.2]

## Highlights (cont'd)

- 2.5 Compared with 2001, both the storage capacity and the tank stock for aviation gasoline and kerosene; unleaded motor gasoline; fuel oil and LPG increased in 2011. The storage capacity for gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha increased, but the tank stock decreased. For kerosene, both the storage capacity and the tank stock decreased. [Table 2.5]
- 2.6 In 2011, sales for local consumption accounted for all of the sales of LPG (100.0%) and a very high percentage of the overall sales of unleaded motor gasoline (98.4%) and kerosene (94.7%). On the other hand, ship stores accounted for 95.3% of the overall sales of fuel oil. Aircraft stores took up 93.9% of the overall sales of aviation gasoline and kerosene. Over the past ten years, the consumption pattern of fuel oil and gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha had shown notable changes. The share of sales for ship stores of fuel oil increased from 73.2% in 2001 to 95.3% in 2011. On the other hand, local consumption of gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha decreased from 77.8% in 2001 to 46.9% in 2011, whereas the share of ship stores increased from 20.5% in 2001 to 51.5% in 2011. [Tables 2.6(A) - 2.6(C)]

### 3. Coal Products

- 3.1 The retained imports of coal products were dominated in terms of quantity by steam coal and other coal, which are mainly used for electricity generation. The import unit value of steam coal and other coal rose from \$195 per tonne in 2001 to \$726 per tonne in 2011. Indonesia was the major supplier of steam coal and other coal imported into Hong Kong in recent years. It accounted for 89.8% of total imports of steam coal and other coal in 2011. [Tables 3.1, 3.3, 3.4(A) - 3.4(C) and Chart 3.2]



### 4. 電力

- 4.1 二零一一年的本地總用電量較二零一零年上升0.5%。與過往的情況一樣，商業用戶為最大用戶，佔二零一一年本地總用電量的66.3%，其二零一零年的使用量較上年上升0.2%；住宅用戶佔總用電量的26.3%，其二零一零年的使用量較上年上升1.3%；工業用戶則佔總用電量的7.3%，其二零一零年的使用量較上年上升0.2%。二零零六至二零一一年間，住宅用戶的使用量佔總用電量的百分比，由24.4%增加至26.3%，而工業用戶則由9.7%下跌至7.3%。 [表4.1及圖4.2]
- 4.2 出口往中國內地的電力佔本地總產電量的百分比，由二零零六年的11.7%下跌至二零一一年的7.6%。另一方面，二零一一年由中國內地進口的電力較二零零六年上升4.1%。 [表4.3]

### 5. 煤氣

- 5.1 二零一一年煤氣總用量較二零一零年上升2.1%。在二零一一年，住宅用戶使用55.1%的煤氣，商業用戶使用41.1%，而工業用戶使用3.9%。煤氣用量於二零零六至二零一一年間平均每年增長0.8%。 [表5.1及圖5.2]

### 4. Electricity

- 4.1 The total local consumption of electricity in 2011 increased by 0.5% when compared with 2010. As in past years, the largest user category was the commercial users, taking up 66.3% of the total local consumption in 2011 and with their consumption in 2010 increased by 0.2% over a year earlier; the domestic users consumed 26.3% and their consumption in 2011 increased by 1.3% compared with a year earlier; the industrial users consumed 7.3% and their consumption in 2011 increased by 0.2% compared with a year earlier. Between 2006 and 2011, the share of consumption of domestic users increased from 24.4% to 26.3%, while that of industrial users fell from 9.7% to 7.3%. [Table 4.1 and Chart 4.2]
- 4.2 The proportion of exports of electricity to the mainland of China decreased from 11.7% of the total electricity generated at local plants in 2006 to 7.6% in 2011. On the other hand, imports of electricity from the mainland of China in 2011 increased by 4.1% when compared with 2006. [Table 4.3]

### 5. Gas

- 5.1 The total consumption of gas in 2011 increased by 2.1% compared with 2010. In 2011, 55.1% of gas produced was consumed by domestic users, 41.1% by commercial users and 3.9% by industrial users. Consumption of gas grew at an average annual rate of 0.8% during 2006 to 2011. [Table 5.1 and Chart 5.2]

# 1. 概況

## Overview

### 1.1 整體能源平衡表

#### Overall energy balance

		煤產品 Coal products	油產品 # Oil products #	電力 Electricity	煤氣 Gas	太焦耳 terajoule 總計 Total
2001						
進口	Imports	212 102	660 049	37 278	0	909 429
出口	Exports	- 393	-55 255	-5 692	0	-61 340
倉庫	Bunker	0	-258 651	0	0	-258 651
由貯存量供應	Supply from stock	-11 114	-5 640	0	0	-16 754
一次能源需求	Primary energy requirements	200 595	340 503	31 586	0	572 684
生產煤氣	Gas manufacture	0	-28 726	0	26 564	-2 162
發電	Electricity generation	-200 402	-97 122	116 745	0	-180 779
系統損耗	System loss	0	0	-14 192	0	-14 192
最終能源需求	Final energy requirements	193	214 655	134 139	26 564	375 551
2006						
進口	Imports	300 965	778 611	39 230	0	1 118 806
出口	Exports	- 62	-49 665	-16 300	0	-66 027
倉庫	Bunker	0	-462 468	0	0	-462 468
由貯存量供應	Supply from stock	-13 860	-10 118	0	0	-23 978
一次能源需求	Primary energy requirements	287 043	256 360	22 930	0	566 332
生產煤氣	Gas manufacture	0	-29 815	0	27 034	-2 781
發電	Electricity generation	-286 848	-87 032	139 005	0	-234 876
系統損耗	System loss	0	0	-16 731	0	-16 731
最終能源需求	Final energy requirements	194	139 512	145 204	27 034	311 945
2011						
本地生產	Indigenous production	0	2 112	0	0	2 112
進口	Imports	330 596	895 027	40 822	0	1 266 445
出口	Exports	- 30	-26 196	-10 645	0	-36 871
倉庫	Bunker	0	-627 012	0	0	-627 012
由貯存量供應	Supply from stock	-20 437	-3 484	0	0	-23 921
一次能源需求	Primary energy requirements	310 129	240 447	30 177	0	580 753
生產煤氣	Gas manufacture	0	-32 040	0	28 147	-3 893
發電	Electricity generation	-309 945	-90 785	140 653	0	-260 076
系統損耗	System loss	0	0	-19 240	0	-19 240
最終能源需求	Final energy requirements	183	117 622	151 590	28 147	297 543

註釋：1 太焦耳 =  $10^{12}$  焦耳。

# 二零一一年份的數字包括主要的本地生產再生能源。

Notes: 1 terajoule =  $10^{12}$  joules.

# Including major indigenous renewable energy in the figures for 2011.

## 表1.1的註釋

表1.1簡單地顯示二零零一、二零零六及二零一一年香港的整體能源平衡表。整體能源平衡表描繪各種能源的供求，從而顯示各種能源的來源及用途。它以通用的熱量單位（即太焦耳）量度各種能源及顯示在能源轉化過程中投入原料和能源產品的關係。

平衡表內的直欄載有煤產品、油產品、電力及煤氣等四種能源的有關數據。表內的橫列分別代表從能源進口供應轉至為最終用途的流程內各步驟。正數值的進口數字代表能源輸入本港，而負數值的出口數字和倉庫數字則表示能源輸出香港以供應本港以外地方使用。正數值的「由貯存量供應」數字表示因貯存量減少而增加的供應，而負數值則代表因貯存量增加而減少的供應。

「一次能源需求」是指在一地域內的整體能源用量。它代表在境內所有用作能源轉化和最終使用的能源供應。一般而言，在一地域內的一次能源需求包括本地生產和進口的能源產品。以香港而言，其計算方法是將本地生產的再生能源及油產品、煤產品和電力的進口留用，減除船或飛機艙所需的能源，然後再將餘數就貯存量供應的變化作出調整而得。在二零零六年或以前，本地生產再生能源的數量極少。

在「生產煤氣」及「發電」的橫列上，負數和正數分別是指這兩個能源工業所需的能源投入及其能源產品的數值。因此，在這兩橫列中，負數值的煤產品和油產品數字分別是指用作生產煤氣和發電的煤和油產品；而正數值的電力和煤氣數字則是指由這兩個工業分別生產的電力和煤氣。另外，這兩橫列中負數值的「總計」數字是指在轉化過程中所損耗的能源。

## Explanatory Notes to Table 1.1

Table 1.1 shows a simplified version of the overall energy balance (OEB) of Hong Kong for 2001, 2006 and 2011. An OEB is an account of supply and demand which shows the origins and uses of all forms of energy. It measures all forms of energy in a common unit of heat content (i.e. terajoules) and depicts the relationship between the inputs to and outputs from the energy transformation process.

Figures for the four different categories of energy forms, namely, coal products, oil products, electricity and gas, are presented in the columns. The rows show different steps in the flow of energy supply from imports through energy transformation to final uses. The positive figures in the "Imports" row denote supply of energy to the local economy, while the negative figures in the "Exports" and "Bunker" rows denote outflow of energy supply to uses outside Hong Kong. A positive figure in the "Supply from stock" row denotes an increase in supply due to stock decrease, whereas a negative figure denotes a decrease in supply due to stock increase.

"Primary energy requirements" (PER) refers to the overall energy consumption within a geographic territory. It represents the total supply of energy available to the territory, which supports all the requirements for energy transformation and final consumption in that territory. In general, PER of a territory includes both its indigenous energy sources and imported energy commodities consumed within the territory. In the case of Hong Kong, it is calculated from indigenous renewable energy and retained imports of coal and oil products as well as electricity, net of bunkers' usage and after adjustment for supply from stock. In 2006 or before, the amount of indigenous renewable energy was minimal.

In the rows for "Gas manufacture" and "Electricity generation", a negative figure indicates an input to, while a positive figure denotes an output from, these industries. Thus, the negative figures for coal and oil products in these two rows denote their inputs to gas manufacture and electricity generation, while the positive figures for electricity and gas denote the outputs from these two industries. The negative figures under the "Total" column in these two rows indicate the amount of energy lost during the transformation process.

## 表1.1的註釋（續）

## Explanatory Notes to Table 1.1 (cont'd)

與電力有關的「系統損耗」包括在生產、傳送及分發電力時的能源損耗。它亦包括在電力公司內所使用的電力，例如用於其辦公室及職員宿舍的電力。

「最終能源需求」是指最終使用者用於如發熱、煮食和推動機器等能源用途的全部能源。它與「一次能源需求」的分別在於後者包括在能源轉化和分發過程中所使用或損耗的全部能源。

由於數據的限制，本報告書沒有按最終用途細分（如工業、住宅或商業用途）的煤產品和油產品的最終能源需求數字。但按使用者類別劃分的本地用電量和煤氣用量的統計數字則刊於表4.1和表5.1。

"System loss" related to electricity covers energy losses in electricity generation, transmission and distribution. It also includes electricity consumed within the electricity companies, such as in their offices and staff residence.

"Final energy requirements" (FER) refers to the amount of energy consumed by final users for all energy purposes such as heating, cooking and driving machinery. It differs from the "primary energy requirements" in that the latter includes all energy used or lost in the energy transformation and distribution processes.

Breakdowns of "Final energy requirements" by end-use (e.g. for industrial, residential or commercial uses) are not available for coal and oil products because of data limitations. However, statistics on local consumption of electricity and gas by type of users are given in Tables 4.1 and 5.1 of this report.

## 1.2 能源需求變動

### Change in energy requirements

	2001	2006	平均按年變動率 (百分比) Average annual rate of changes (%) 2006/2001	2011	平均按年變動率 (百分比) Average annual rate of changes (%) 2011/2006	平均按年變動率 (百分比) Average annual rate of changes (%) 2011/2001
一次能源需求 (太焦耳) Primary energy requirements (terajoule)	572 684	566 332	-0.2	580 753	+0.5	+0.1
煤產品 Coal products	200 595	287 043	+7.4	310 129	+1.6	+4.5
油產品 Oil products	340 503	256 360	-5.5	240 447	-1.3	-3.4
增加：電力進口 Add : Imports of electricity	37 278	39 230	+1.0	40 822	+0.8	+0.9
減除：電力出口 Less : Exports of electricity	5 692	16 300	+23.4	10 645	-8.2	+6.5
最終能源需求 (太焦耳) Final energy requirements (terajoule)	375 551	311 945	-3.6	297 543	-0.9	-2.3
煤產品 Coal products	193	194	+0.1	183	-1.2	-0.5
油產品 Oil products	214 655	139 512	-8.3	117 622	-3.4	-5.8
電力 Electricity	134 139	145 204	+1.6	151 590	+0.9	+1.2
煤氣 Gas	26 564	27 034	+0.4	28 147	+0.8	+0.6
年中人口估計(千人) Estimated mid-year population (thousand)	6 714	6 857	+0.4	7 072	+0.6	+0.5
人均一次能源需求的使用(百萬焦耳) Per capita consumption of primary energy requirements (megajoule)	85 293	82 591	-0.6	82 125	-0.1	-0.4
人均最終能源需求的使用(百萬焦耳) Per capita consumption of final energy requirements (megajoule)	55 933	45 492	-4.0	42 076	-1.5	-2.8
以二零零九年環比物量計算的 本地生產總值(百萬港元) <sup>(1)</sup> Gross Domestic Product in chained (2009) dollars (HK\$ million) <sup>(1)</sup>	1,174,292	1,531,222	+5.5	1,823,129	+3.6	+4.5
以二零零九年環比物量計算的 人均本地生產總值(港元) <sup>(1)</sup> Per capita Gross Domestic Product in chained (2009) dollars (HK\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	174,894	223,305	+5.0	257,810	+2.9	+4.0

註釋： 1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

1 百萬焦耳 = 10<sup>6</sup> 焦耳。

(1) 2011年度數字是初步估計。

Notes : 1 terajoule = 10<sup>12</sup> joules.

1 megajoule = 10<sup>6</sup> joules.

(1) The 2011 figures are preliminary estimates.

### 1.3 油產品和煤產品進口留用貨值

#### Value of retained imports of oil products and coal products

百萬港元  
HK\$ million

年 Year	航空汽油 與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 LPG	天然氣 Natural gas
2001	6,156	805	9,680	2,452	540	2,238
2006	22,086	1,685	18,666	14,374	1,925	2,497
2011	42,612	3,367	32,556	38,215	2,960	5,765

	蒸餾煤與 其他煤產品 Steam coal and other coal	木炭 Wood charcoal	無煙煤 Anthracite	焦煤與半焦煤 Coke and semi-coke	所有油及 煤產品 All oil and coal products
2001	1,568	8	1	0	23,449
2006	3,770	15	##	0	65,019
2011	9,100	20	1	0	134,595

註釋：## 在-50萬至50萬港元之間。

Note : ## Within ± HK\$ 0.5 million.

## 2. 油產品 Oil Products

### 2.1 油產品進口留用貨量 Quantity of retained imports of oil products

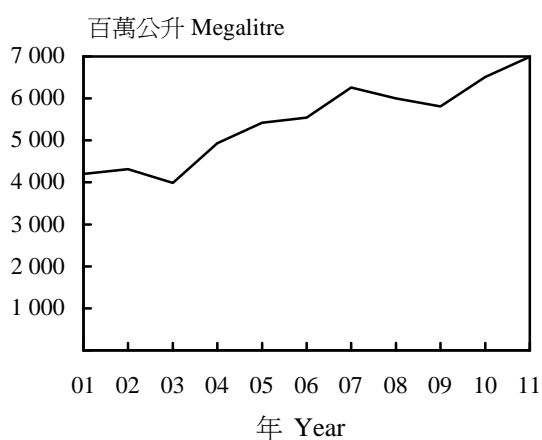
千公升（另有註明除外）  
kilolitre, unless otherwise specified

年 Year	季 Quarter	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 (公噸) LPG (tonne)	天然氣 (公噸) Natural gas (tonne)
2001		4 198 740	524 588	6 920 460	2 394 450	231 858	2 227 192
2002		4 315 798	473 441	6 810 838	2 973 785	304 871	2 115 885
2003		3 986 920	458 985	7 094 270	3 216 278	328 818	1 360 595
2004		4 937 314	458 802	6 989 635	4 626 483	334 211	1 965 567
2005		5 424 882	454 254	4 992 498	4 975 866	340 436	1 970 099
2006		5 543 549	425 146	5 075 975	5 915 645	430 821	2 161 321
2007		6 261 518	471 418	4 762 939	7 089 613	385 614	2 019 160
2008		6 003 457	447 546	3 582 774	6 625 377	393 208	2 335 754
2009		5 807 816	485 331	7 457 229	6 949 268	381 818	2 268 441
2010		6 510 406	512 091	6 576 001	9 731 120	389 001	2 819 069
2011		6 990 394	535 880	5 353 688	7 715 460	399 725	2 245 129
2010	1	1 482 286	112 109	1 984 887	1 188 159	105 490	622 212
	2	1 603 855	130 665	1 306 769	3 714 483	93 592	686 481
	3	1 726 527	129 285	1 422 240	2 612 748	96 680	773 200
	4	1 697 738	140 032	1 862 105	2 215 730	93 239	737 176
2011	1	1 632 380	143 205	1 396 530	1 796 297	96 855	485 842
	2	1 725 863	100 683	1 147 629	2 154 453	99 267	567 836
	3	1 797 069	147 620	1 216 862	1 885 900	93 474	591 412
	4	1 835 082	144 372	1 592 667	1 878 810	110 129	600 039

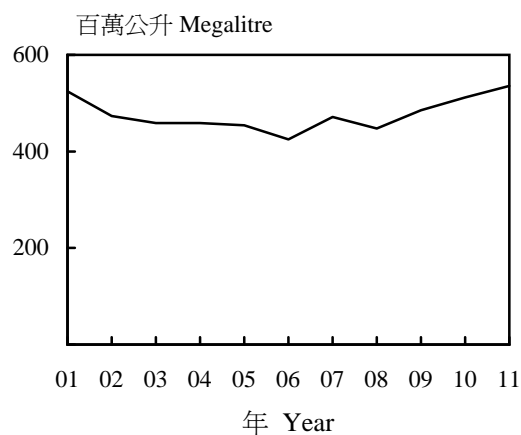
## 2.2 油產品進口留用貨量 (圖)

### Quantity of retained imports of oil products (Chart)

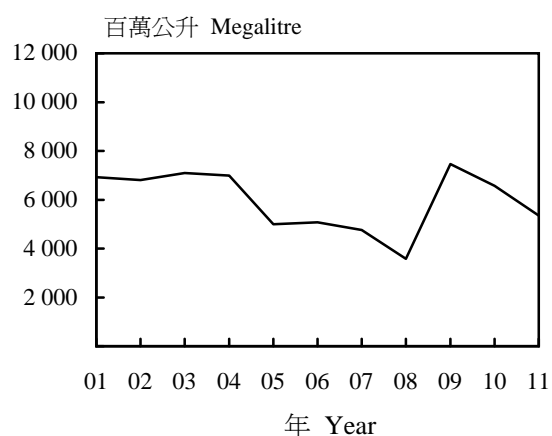
航空汽油與煤油  
Aviation gasoline and kerosene



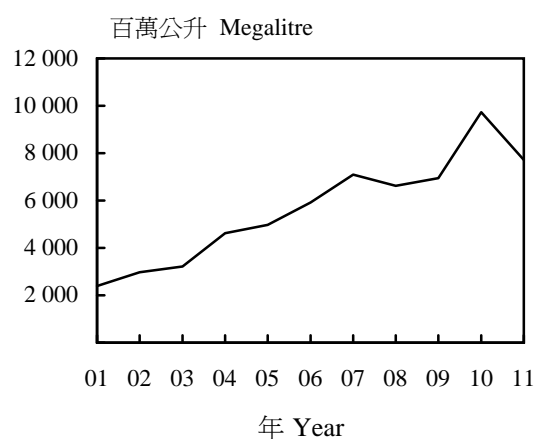
無鉛車用汽油  
Unleaded motor gasoline



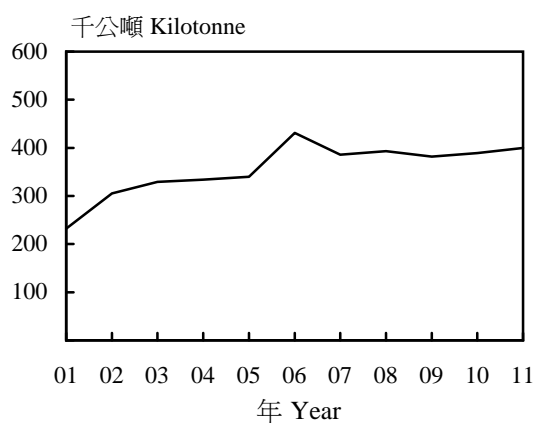
輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油  
Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha



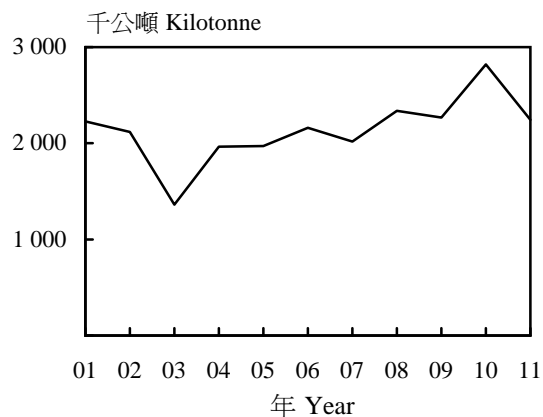
燃油  
Fuel oil



石油氣  
LPG



天然氣  
Natural gas





## 2.3 油產品進口單位價格

### Unit values of imports of oil products

每公升港元（另有註明除外）  
HK\$/litre, unless otherwise specified

年 Year	季 Quarter	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 (每千克 港元) LPG (HK\$/kg)	天然氣 (每千克 港元) Natural gas (HK\$/kg)
2001		1.47	1.68	1.40	1.06	2.36	1.01
2002		1.41	1.68	1.40	1.17	2.27	1.09
2003		1.69	2.00	1.65	1.35	2.64	1.13
2004		2.38	2.68	2.24	1.44	3.11	1.01
2005		3.32	3.49	3.06	2.02	3.83	1.05
2006		3.99	4.14	3.69	2.45	4.47	1.16
2007		4.27	4.58	4.13	2.78	5.19	1.54
2008		6.14	5.86	5.51	4.11	6.91	1.78
2009		3.44	3.94	3.47	2.71	4.49	1.77
2010		4.41	4.71	4.39	3.58	5.95	2.33
2011		6.10	6.33	6.06	4.95	7.40	2.57
2010	1	4.17	4.66	4.15	3.64	5.97	2.34
	2	4.47	4.72	4.45	3.56	5.97	2.13
	3	4.25	4.46	4.25	3.46	5.36	2.28
	4	4.70	4.97	4.70	3.72	6.51	2.57
2011	1	5.57	5.97	5.72	4.36	7.40	1.99
	2	6.46	6.64	6.38	5.08	7.73	2.50
	3	6.21	6.59	6.11	5.12	7.50	2.69
	4	6.12	6.23	6.08	5.21	7.03	2.98

註釋：進口單位價格是將當年或當季的進口貨值除以進口貨量。

Note: Unit value of imports is obtained by dividing total value of imports by total quantity of imports for the respective year or quarter as appropriate.

**2.4(A) 二零零一年按供應地劃分的油產品進口貨量及按目的地劃分的轉口貨量**  
**Quantity of imports of oil products by supplier and**  
**quantity of re-exports of oil products by destination for 2001**

	千公升（另有註明除外） kilolitre, unless otherwise specified					
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 (公噸) LPG (tonne)	天然氣 (公噸) Natural gas (tonne)
<b>A. 進口供應地</b> Imports by supplier						
新加坡 Singapore	2 318 769 (53.1)	359 520 (64.3)	2 210 722 (31.4)	2 790 651 (79.9)	96 428 (40.9)	0
韓國 Korea	406 041 (9.3)	170 146 (30.5)	2 962 473 (42.1)	555 470 (15.9)	2 052 (0.9)	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	933 790 (21.4)	0	2 876 (#)	0	3 473 (1.5)	2 227 192 (100.0)
日本 Japan	114 399 (2.6)	22 442 (4.0)	630 174 (9.0)	0	0	0
俄羅斯 Russia	191 413 (4.4)	6 415 (1.1)	287 274 (4.1)	78 303 (2.2)	11 145 (4.7)	0
泰國 Thailand	305 285 (7.0)	0	111 822 (1.6)	0	1 078 (0.5)	0
其他 Others	100 160 (2.3)	215 (#)	832 523 (11.8)	66 137 (1.9)	121 651 (51.6)	0
整體進口 Total imports	4 369 857	558 738	7 037 864	3 490 561	235 827	2 227 192
<b>B. 轉口目的地</b> Re-exports by destination						
中國內地 The mainland of China	135 997 (79.5)	0	21 643 (18.4)	765 944 (69.9)	3 512 (88.5)	0
澳門 Macao	23 182 (13.5)	34 150 (100.0)	59 796 (50.9)	327 736 (29.9)	457 (11.5)	0
越南 Vietnam	0	0	35 963 (30.6)	0	0	0
其他 Others	11 938 (7.0)	0	2 (#)	2 431 (0.2)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	171 117	34 150	117 404	1 096 111	3 969	0
<b>C. 進口留用</b> Retained imports						
	4 198 740	524 588	6 920 460	2 394 450	231 858	2 227 192

註釋：括號內數字表示佔整體數字的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# 少於整體數字的0.05%。

# Less than 0.05% of the corresponding total.

**2.4(B) 二零零六年按供應地劃分的油產品進口貨量及按目的地劃分的轉口貨量**  
**Quantity of imports of oil products by supplier and**  
**quantity of re-exports of oil products by destination for 2006**

	千公升（另有註明除外） kilolitre, unless otherwise specified					
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 (公噸) LPG (tonne)	天然氣 (公噸) Natural gas (tonne)
<b>A. 進口供應地</b> Imports by supplier						
新加坡 Singapore	2 794 638 (48.0)	335 513 (71.8)	2 610 021 (50.3)	4 733 933 (69.8)	50 404 (11.7)	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	1 426 814 (24.5)	3 397 (0.7)	71 794 (1.4)	231 490 (3.4)	28 360 (6.6)	2 161 321 (100.0)
韓國 Korea	369 088 (6.3)	128 631 (27.5)	1 630 945 (31.4)	152 507 (2.2)	3 576 (0.8)	0
美國 United States of America	42 830 (0.7)	3 (#)	0	287 903 (4.2)	1 (#)	0
日本 Japan	145 360 (2.5)	0	95 952 (1.8)	837 438 (12.4)	0	0
泰國 Thailand	379 679 (6.5)	0	58 714 (1.1)	0	33 890 (7.9)	0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	0	0	126 060 (2.4)	312 357 (4.6)	131 003 (30.4)	0
台灣 Taiwan	370 888 (6.4)	0	254 110 (4.9)	0	160 285 (37.2)	0
俄羅斯 Russia	0	0	108 367 (2.1)	0	0	0
其他 Others	291 076 (5.0)	0	236 349 (4.6)	225 180 (3.3)	23 314 (5.4)	0
整體進口 Total imports	5 820 373	467 544	5 192 312	6 780 808	430 833	2 161 321
<b>B. 轉口目的地</b> Re-exports by destination						
中國內地 The mainland of China	236 846 (85.6)	0	16 244 (14.0)	633 159 (73.2)	3 (25.0)	0
澳門 Macao	39 978 (14.4)	42 398 (100.0)	68 293 (58.7)	232 004 (26.8)	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	0	31 800 (27.3)	0	0	0
其他 Others	0	0	0	0	9 (75.0)	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	276 824	42 398	116 337	865 163	12	0
<b>C. 進口留用</b> Retained imports						
	5 543 549	425 146	5 075 975	5 915 645	430 821	2 161 321

註釋：括號內數字表示佔整體數字的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# 少於整體數字的0.05%。

# Less than 0.05% of the corresponding total.

## 2.4(C) 二零一一年按供應地劃分的油產品進口貨量及按目的地劃分的轉口貨量

### Quantity of imports of oil products by supplier and quantity of re-exports of oil products by destination for 2011

		千公升（另有註明除外） kilolitre, unless otherwise specified				
		無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 (公噸) LPG (tonne)	天然氣 (公噸) Natural gas (tonne)
		航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene				
<b>A. 進口供應地</b> Imports by supplier						
新加坡	454 470 (6.2)	320 029 (58.8)	1 658 011 (30.3)	5 795 408 (72.5)	0	0
中國內地	2 826 179 (38.7)	13 402 (2.5)	489 471 (8.9)	838 601 (10.5)	323 797 (81.0)	2 245 128 (100.0)
韓國	1 920 117 (26.3)	119 974 (22.0)	1 403 711 (25.7)	290 124 (3.6)	1 799 (0.5)	0
日本	968 837 (13.3)	90 962 (16.7)	1 150 535 (21.0)	310 990 (3.9)	0	0
台灣	939 942 (12.9)	0	133 359 (2.4)	0	0	0
馬來西亞	0	0	267 976 (4.9)	452 566 (5.7)	70 187 (17.6)	0
泰國	185 577 (2.5)	0	25 040 (0.5)	0	0	0
俄羅斯	0	0	170 777 (3.1)	0	0	0
印度尼西亞	0	0	0	153 158 (1.9)	0	0
其他	3 446 (#)	0	171 413 (3.1)	156 059 (2.0)	3 942 (1.0)	1 (#)
整體進口 Total imports	7 298 568	544 367	5 470 293	7 996 906	399 725	2 245 129
<b>B. 轉口目的地</b> Re-exports by destination						
中國內地	139 184 (45.2)	0	49 347 (42.3)	191 182 (67.9)	0	0
澳門	690 (0.2)	8 487 (100.0)	67 258 (57.7)	90 264 (32.1)	0	0
越南	155 612 (50.5)	0	0	0	0	0
其他	12 688 (4.1)	0	0	0	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	308 174	8 487	116 605	281 446	0	0
<b>C. 進口留用</b> Retained imports						
	6 990 394	535 880	5 353 688	7 715 460	399 725	2 245 129

註釋：括號內數字表示佔整體數字的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# 少於整體數字的0.05%。

# Less than 0.05% of the corresponding total.

## 2.5 油產品儲存容量及油庫儲存量 Storage capacity and tank stock of oil products

千公升（另有註明除外）  
kilolitre, unless otherwise specified

	航空汽油與煤油 ** Aviation gasoline and kerosene **	無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	煤油 Kerosene	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 # Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha #	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 (公噸) LPG (tonne)
2001						
儲存容量 Storage capacity	228 066	87 572	10 468	584 751	397 339	14 181
油庫儲存量 Tank stock	150 879 (66.2) [N.A.]	43 890 (50.1) [28]	1 728 (16.5) [14]	340 181 (58.2) [22]	80 378 (20.2) [8]	6 513 (45.9) [7]
2006						
儲存容量 Storage capacity	209 169	64 570	5 412	650 131	412 494	14 507
油庫儲存量 Tank stock	118 630 (56.7) [7]	28 362 (43.9) [22]	3 434 (63.5) [36]	258 085 (39.7) [14]	108 876 (26.4) [5]	7 988 (55.1) [6]
2011						
儲存容量 Storage capacity	562 334	91 672	2 100	622 005	563 112	14 494
油庫儲存量 Tank stock	383 082 (68.1) [19]	53 106 (57.9) [36]	961 (45.8) [32]	211 397 (34.0) [15]	252 434 (44.8) [14]	9 890 (68.2) [8]

註釋：圓括號內數字代表油庫使用量佔儲存容量的百分比。

方括號內數字代表在正常使用下的油庫儲備日數，計算程式為：儲備日數 = 指定期間期末的油庫儲存量 ÷ (下月的真正銷售量 ÷ 下月日數)。

以上數字由本港主要的石油公司提供，它們佔香港油產品大部分的總儲存容量及油庫儲存量。這些數字是指年底的數字。

\*\* 二零零一年及二零零六年的數字不包括香港國際機場內香港航煤供應營運有限公司的油庫儲存量。

# 二零零一年的數字並不包括石腦油。

N.A. - 未能提供。

Notes: Figures in round brackets denote percentage tank utilisation against the storage capacity.

Figures in square brackets denote an equivalent days-offtake (i.e. the number of days of reserve assuming normal daily consumption) for the tank stock in question, calculated as: Tank stock as at the end of the specified period ÷ (Actual sales in the month that follows ÷ No. of days in the month that follows).

The above figures are based on the data supplied by the leading petroleum companies which account for most of the total storage capacity and tank stock of oil products in Hong Kong. They refer to the position as at end of the year.

\*\* Excluding AFSC Operations Limited tank farm at the Hong Kong International Airport in the figures for 2001 and 2006.

# Naphtha was not included in the figures for 2001.

N.A. - Not available.

## 2.6(A) 二零零一年按使用者類別劃分的油產品銷售 Sales of oil products by type of users for 2001

	千公升 (另有註明除外) kilolitre, unless otherwise specified					
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	煤油 Kerosene	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 (公噸) LPG (tonne)
<b>A. 銷售作本地使用</b> Sales for local consumption						
電力及煤氣公司使用 By electricity and gas companies	0	0	0	490 105 # (7.6)	7 633 (0.2)	8 (##)
住宅、商業及工業使用者使用 By domestic, commercial and industrial users	549 656 (15.1)	563 807 (91.1)	36 890 (86.5)	4 486 883 ** (69.8)	31 197 (0.8)	256 797 (97.3)
政府及其他使用者 By Government and other users	2 340 (0.1)	12 143 (2.0)	0	25 400 (0.4)	0	529 (0.2)
小計 Subtotal	551 996 (15.1)	575 950 (93.1)	36 890 (86.5)	5 002 388 (77.8)	38 830 (1.0)	257 334 (97.5)
<b>B. 其他銷售<sup>(1)</sup></b> Other sales <sup>(1)</sup>						
轉口 Re-exports	154 196 (4.2)	42 965 (6.9)	5 771 (13.5)	111 333 (1.7)	971 495 (25.7)	6 689 (2.5)
船艙儲存 Ship stores	0	0	0	1 315 429 (20.5)	2 764 101 (73.2)	0
飛機艙儲存 Aircraft stores	2 945 001 (80.7)	0	0	0	0	0
小計 Subtotal	3 099 197 (84.9)	42 965 (6.9)	5 771 (13.5)	1 426 762 (22.2)	3 735 596 (99.0)	6 689 (2.5)
<b>C. 總銷售</b> Overall sales	3 651 193	618 915	42 661	6 429 150	3 774 426	264 023

註釋：括號內數字代表佔該油產品總銷售的百分比。

以上數字由本港主要石油公司提供，它們佔香港油產品總銷售的大部分。

(1) 在「其他銷售」類別內的「船艙儲存」及「飛機儲存」包括往來香港及其他地方的船隻及飛機所使用的油產品。直升機及渡海小輪所使用的產品則包括在「銷售作本地使用」內。

# 由公用事業公司直接入口的石腦油的使用不包括在內。

\*\* 輕質柴油的銷售數字亦包括經本地油商轉售給訪港漁船或沿岸行駛船隻的銷售數字。

## 少於該油產品總銷售的0.05%。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the overall sales of the corresponding oil products.

The above figures are based on the data supplied by the leading petroleum companies which account for most of the total sales of oil products in Hong Kong.

(1) "Ship stores" and "Aircraft stores" under "Other sales" include consumption of oil products by ships and aircrafts commuting between Hong Kong and other places. Consumption of oil products by helicopters and cross-harbour ferries in Hong Kong is included under "Sales for local consumption".

# The consumption of naphtha directly imported by public utility companies are not included.

\*\* The sale figures of gas oil include the resale figures to visiting fishing vessels and coastal vessels through local dealers.

## Less than 0.05% of the overall sales of the corresponding oil products.

## 2.6(B) 二零零六年按使用者類別劃分的油產品銷售 Sales of oil products by type of users for 2006

	千公升（另有註明除外） kilolitre, unless otherwise specified					
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	煤油 Kerosene	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 <sup>®</sup> (公噸) LPG <sup>®</sup> (tonne)
<b>A. 銷售作本地使用</b> Sales for local consumption						
電力及煤氣公司使用 By electricity and gas companies	0	0	0	765 826 # (14.3)	28 513 (0.4)	0
住宅、商業及工業使用者使用 By domestic, commercial and industrial users	1 039 834 (17.7)	422 175 (86.9)	29 197 (84.4)	1 807 745 ** (33.9)	108 453 (1.6)	409 605 (97.2)
政府及其他使用者 By Government and other users	2 597 (##)	9 917 (2.0)	0	1 866 (##)	0	11 946 (2.8)
小計 Subtotal	1 042 431 (17.7)	432 092 (88.9)	29 197 (84.4)	2 575 437 (48.2)	136 966 (2.0)	421 551 (100.0)
<b>B. 其他銷售<sup>(1)</sup></b> Other sales <sup>(1)</sup>						
轉口 Re-exports	270 390 (4.6)	42 231 (8.7)	5 380 (15.6)	116 590 (2.2)	1 377 598 (20.3)	0
船艙儲存 Ship stores	0	11 451 (2.4)	0	2 645 680 (49.6)	5 278 921 (77.7)	0
飛機艙儲存 Aircraft stores	4 560 059 (77.6)	0	0	0	0	0
小計 Subtotal	4 830 449 (82.3)	53 682 (11.1)	5 380 (15.6)	2 762 270 (51.8)	6 656 519 (98.0)	0
<b>C. 總銷售</b> Overall sales	5 872 880	485 774	34 577	5 337 707	6 793 485	421 551

註釋：括號內數字代表佔該油產品總銷售的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the overall sales of the corresponding oil products.

以上數字由本港主要石油公司提供，它們佔香港油產品總銷售的大部分。

The above figures are based on the data supplied by the leading petroleum companies which account for most of the total sales of oil products in Hong Kong.

(1) 在「其他銷售」類別內的「船艙儲存」及「飛機艙儲存」包括往來香港及其他地方的船隻及飛機所使用的油產品。直升機及渡海小輪所使用的油產品則包括在「銷售作本地使用」內。

(1) "Ship stores" and "Aircraft stores" under "Other sales" include consumption of oil products by ships and aircrafts commuting between Hong Kong and other places. Consumption of oil products by helicopters and cross-harbour ferries in Hong Kong is included under "Sales for local consumption".

# 包括由公用事業公司直接入口使用的石腦油。

# The consumption of naphtha directly imported by public utility companies is included.

\*\* 輕質柴油的銷售數字亦包括經本地油商轉售給訪港漁船或沿岸行駛船隻的銷售數字。

\*\* The sale figures of gas oil include the resale figures to visiting fishing vessels and coastal vessels through local dealers.

® 包括汽車使用的石油氣。車用石油氣在二零零六年的使用量是 303 676 公噸。

® The consumption of LPG by motor vehicles is included. The quantity of consumption of auto LPG in 2006 was 303 676 tonnes.

## 少於該油產品總銷售的0.05%。

## Less than 0.05% of the overall sales of the corresponding oil products.

## 2.6(C) 二零一一年按使用者類別劃分的油產品銷售 Sales of oil products by type of users for 2011

千公升（另有註明除外）  
kilolitre, unless otherwise specified

	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	無鉛 車用汽油 Unleaded motor gasoline	煤油 Kerosene	輕質柴油、重 質柴油與石腦油 Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha	燃油 Fuel oil	石油氣 <sup>®</sup> (公噸) LPG <sup>®</sup> (tonne)
<b>A. 銷售作本地使用 Sales for local consumption</b>						
電力及煤氣公司使用 By electricity and gas companies	0	0	0	378 389 # (6.9)	0	0
住宅、商業及工業使用者使用 By domestic, commercial and industrial users	302 (##)	512 495 (96.4)	13 211 (94.7)	2 206 676 ** (40.0)	0	399 644 (100.0)
政府及其他使用者 By Government and other users	2 705 (##)	10 689 (2.0)	0	2 543 (##)	0	60 (##)
小計 Subtotal	3 007 (##)	523 184 (98.4)	13 211 (94.7)	2 587 608 (46.9)	0	399 704 (100.0)
<b>B. 其他銷售<sup>(1)</sup> Other sales<sup>(1)</sup></b>						
轉口 Re-exports	448 142 (6.1)	8 483 (1.6)	746 (5.3)	90 517 (1.6)	354 536 (4.7)	0
船艙儲存 Ship stores	0	0	0	2 840 774 (51.5)	7 178 785 (95.3)	0
飛機艙儲存 Aircraft stores	6 946 275 (93.9)	0	0	0	0	0
小計 Subtotal	7 394 417 (100.0)	8 483 (1.6)	746 (5.3)	2 931 291 (53.1)	7 533 321 (100.0)	0
<b>C. 總銷售 Overall sales</b>	7 397 424	531 667	13 957	5 518 899	7 533 321	399 704

註釋：括號內數字代表佔該油產品總銷售的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the overall sales of the corresponding oil products.

以上數字由本港主要石油公司提供，它們佔香港油產品總銷售的大部分。

The above figures are based on the data supplied by the leading petroleum companies which account for most of the total sales of oil products in Hong Kong.

(1) 在「其他銷售」類別內的「船艙儲存」及「飛機艙儲存」包括往來香港及其他地方的船隻及飛機所使用的油產品。直升機及渡海小輪所使用的油產品則包括在「銷售作本地使用」內。

(1) "Ship stores" and "Aircraft stores" under "Other sales" include consumption of oil products by ships and aircrafts commuting between Hong Kong and other places. Consumption of oil products by helicopters and cross-harbour ferries in Hong Kong is included under "Sales for local consumption".

# 包括由公用事業公司直接入口使用的石腦油。

# The consumption of naphtha directly imported by public utility companies is included.

\*\* 輕質柴油的銷售數字亦包括經本地油商轉售給訪港漁船或沿岸行駛船隻的銷售數字。

\*\* The sale figures of gas oil include the resale figures to visiting fishing vessels and coastal vessels through local dealers.

® 包括汽車使用的石油氣。車用石油氣在二零一一年的使用量是 304 765 公噸。

® The consumption of LPG by motor vehicles is included. The quantity of consumption of auto LPG in 2011 was 304 765 tonnes.

## 少於該油產品總銷售的0.05%。

## Less than 0.05% of the overall sales of the corresponding oil products.



### 3. 煤產品 Coal Products

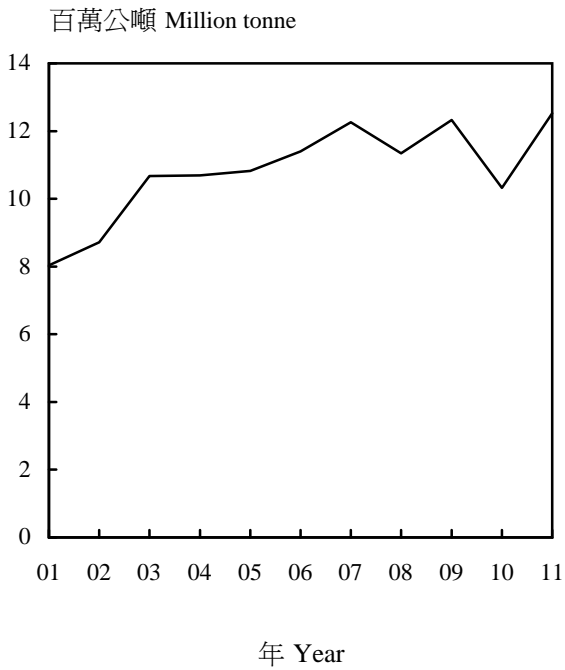
#### 3.1 煤產品進口留用貨量 Quantity of retained imports of coal products

						公噸 tonne
年 Year	季 Quarter	蒸餾煤與其他煤產品 Steam coal and other coal	木炭 Wood charcoal	無煙煤 Anthracite	焦煤與半焦煤 Coke and semi-coke	
2001		8 033 097	-4 764	540		0
2002		8 717 699	8 142	201		0
2003		10 675 881	8 313	677		0
2004		10 691 194	8 052	396		-59
2005		10 823 664	7 307	1 423		0
2006		11 403 420	6 491	139		0
2007		12 261 438	3 945	0		0
2008		11 344 961	7 374	162		0
2009		12 331 385	5 831	389		0
2010		10 324 200	3 932	99		0
2011		12 528 714	6 094	163		0
2010	1	1 908 827	1 062	-1		0
	2	2 763 183	356	2		0
	3	3 190 284	708	98		0
	4	2 461 906	1 806	0		0
2011	1	2 931 877	1 700	163		0
	2	2 977 259	1 678	0		0
	3	3 585 072	1 189	0		0
	4	3 034 506	1 527	0		0

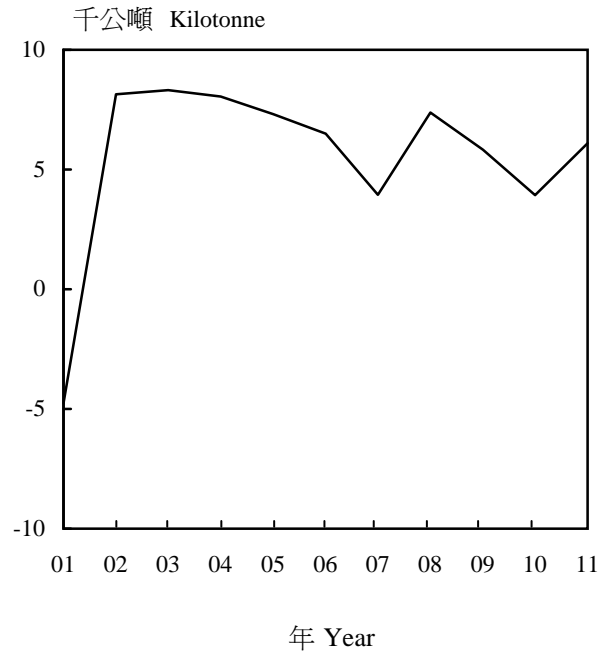
### 3.2 煤產品進口留用貨量 (圖)

#### Quantity of retained imports of coal products (Chart)

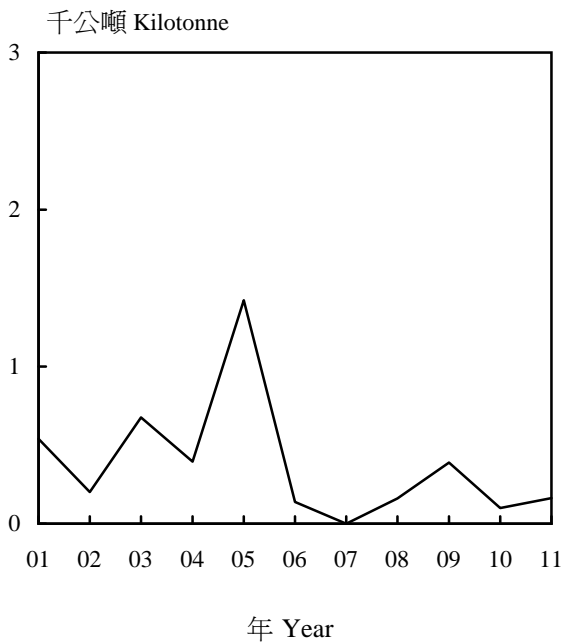
蒸餾煤與其他煤產品  
Steam coal and other coal



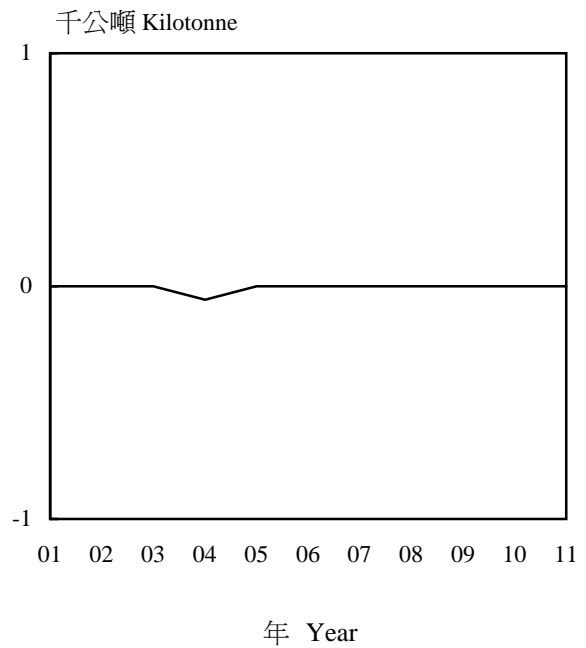
木炭  
Wood charcoal



無煙煤  
Anthracite



焦煤與半焦煤  
Coke and semi-coke



### 3.3 煤產品進口單位價格

#### Unit values of imports of coal products

			每公噸港元 HK\$/tonne	
年 Year	季 Quarter	蒸餾煤與其他煤產品 Steam coal and other coal		木炭 Wood charcoal
2001		195		1,936
2002		218		2,029
2003		209		2,019
2004		272		2,111
2005		358		2,152
2006		331		2,250
2007		368		2,456
2008		574		2,905
2009		651		3,050
2010		594		3,099
2011		726		3,727
2010	1	582		3,039
	2	609		3,027
	3	618		3,116
	4	557		3,186
2011	1	670		3,226
	2	709		3,545
	3	766		3,853
	4	752		4,214

註釋：(1) 進口單位價格是將當年或當季的進口貨值除以進口貨量。

(2) 無煙煤及焦煤與半焦煤的進口單位價格沒有在上表顯示，是由於這些產品的進口貨量較少。

Notes : (1) Unit value of imports is obtained by dividing total value of imports by total quantity of imports for the respective year or quarter as appropriate.

(2) The unit values of imports of anthracite and coke and semi-coke are not presented above as the quantity of imports of these products is relatively small.

### 3.4(A) 二零零一年按供應地劃分的煤產品進口貨量及按目的地劃分的轉口貨量 Quantity of imports of coal products by supplier and quantity of re-exports of coal products by destination for 2001

	公噸 tonne			
	蒸餾煤與其他煤產品 Steam coal and other coal	木炭 Wood charcoal	無煙煤 Anthracite	焦煤與半焦煤 Coke and semi-coke
<b>A. 進口供應地 Imports by supplier</b>				
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	4 622 260 (57.5)	1 468 (18.3)	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	2 981 406 (37.1)	3 687 (45.9)	120 (21.7)	0
澳大利亞 Australia	360 089 (4.5)	5 (0.1)	0	0
俄羅斯 Russia	68 221 (0.8)	0	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	2 819 (35.1)	0	0
德國 Germany	862 (#)	0	0	0
英國 United Kingdom	10 (#)	2 (#)	225 (40.8)	0
其他 Others	921 (#)	43 (0.5)	207 (37.5)	0
整體進口 Total imports	8 033 769	8 024	552	0
<b>B. 轉口目的地 Re-exports by destination</b>				
中國內地 The mainland of China	653 (97.2)	11 312 (88.5)	12 (100.0)	0
台灣 Taiwan	0	1 237 (9.7)	0	0
其他 Others	19 (2.8)	239 (1.9)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	672	12 788	12	0
<b>C. 進口留用 Retained imports</b>	8 033 097	- 4 764	540	0

註釋：括號內數字表示佔整體數字的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# 少於整體數字的0.05%。

# Less than 0.05% of the corresponding total.

### 3.4(B) 二零零六年按供應地劃分的煤產品進口貨量及按目的地劃分的轉口貨量 Quantity of imports of coal products by supplier and quantity of re-exports of coal products by destination for 2006

	蒸餾煤與其他煤產品 Steam coal and other coal	木炭 Wood charcoal	無煙煤 Anthracite	焦煤與半焦煤 Coke and semi-coke	公噸 tonne
<b>A. 進口供應地 Imports by supplier</b>					
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	10 218 925 (89.6)	4 437 (51.7)	0	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	817 674 (7.2)	113 (1.3)	0	0	0
俄羅斯 Russia	125 775 (1.1)	0	0	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	2 830 (33.0)	0	0	0
德國 Germany	684 (#)	0	0	0	0
加拿大 Canada	186 (#)	0	0	0	0
美國 United States of America	0	0	1 (0.7)	0	0
其他 Others	240 202 (2.1)	1 206 (14.0)	140 (99.3)	0	0
整體進口 Total imports	11 403 446	8 586	141	0	0
<b>B. 轉口目的地 Re-exports by destination</b>					
中國內地 The mainland of China	0	1 563 (74.6)	2 (100.0)	0	0
澳門 Macao	2 (7.7)	443 (21.1)	0	0	0
其他 Others	24 (92.3)	89 (4.2)	0	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	26	2 095	2	0	0
<b>C. 進口留用 Retained imports</b>	11 403 420	6 491	139	0	0

註釋：括號內數字表示佔整體數字的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# 少於整體數字的0.05%。

# Less than 0.05% of the corresponding total.

### 3.4(C) 二零一一年按供應地劃分的煤產品進口貨量及按目的地劃分的轉口貨量 Quantity of imports of coal products by supplier and quantity of re-exports of coal products by destination for 2011

	公噸 tonne			
	蒸餾煤與其他煤產品 Steam coal and other coal	木炭 Wood charcoal	無煙煤 Anthracite	焦煤與半焦煤 Coke and semi-coke
<b>A. 進口供應地 Imports by supplier</b>				
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	11 254 485 (89.8)	3 437 (48.5)	0	0
澳大利亞 Australia	1 050 282 (8.4)	1 (#)	0	0
俄羅斯 Russia	222 227 (1.8)	0	0	0
泰國 Thailand	0	1 069 (15.1)	0	0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	0	924 (13.0)	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	364 (#)	514 (7.3)	0	0
越南 Vietnam	0	586 (8.3)	165 (100.0)	0
德國 Germany	747 (#)	0	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	447 (6.3)	0	0
其他 Others	656 (#)	103 (1.5)	0	0
整體進口 Total imports	12 528 761	7 081	165	0
<b>B. 轉口目的地 Re-exports by destination</b>				
韓國 Korea	0	409 (41.4)	0	0
澳門 Macao	2 (4.3)	355 (36.0)	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	0	198 (20.1)	2 (100.0)	0
其他 Others	45 (95.7)	25 (2.5)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	47	987	2	0
<b>C. 進口留用 Retained imports</b>	12 528 714	6 094	163	0

註釋：括號內數字表示佔整體數字的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# 少於整體數字的0.05%。

# Less than 0.05% of the corresponding total.

## 4. 電力

### Electricity

#### 4.1 按使用者類別劃分的本地用電量及本地電力銷售收入 Local consumption of electricity by type of users and sales revenue from electricity locally sold

太焦耳 (另有註明除外)  
terajoule, unless otherwise specified

年 Year	季 Quarter	住宅 Domestic	商業 <sup>(1)</sup> Commercial <sup>(1)</sup>	工業 Industrial	總計 Total	銷售收入 (百萬港元) Total sales revenue (HK\$ million)
2006		35 428 (24.4)	95 761 (65.9)	14 015 (9.7)	145 204	38,379
2007		36 422 (24.8)	97 546 (66.3)	13 104 (8.9)	147 072	39,206
2008		37 100 (25.2)	98 063 (66.6)	12 182 (8.3)	147 345	41,054
2009		38 972 (26.1)	99 251 (66.4)	11 143 (7.5)	149 366	40,330
2010		39 344 (26.1)	100 280 (66.5)	11 080 (7.4)	150 705	41,428
2011		39 872 (26.3)	100 457 (66.3)	11 104 (7.3)	151 432	42,765
2010	1	7 593 (24.4)	21 190 (68.0)	2 363 (7.6)	31 145	8,566
	2	9 427 (24.7)	25 730 (67.5)	2 968 (7.8)	38 125	10,425
	3	14 666 (30.9)	29 741 (62.6)	3 104 (6.5)	47 511	13,142
	4	7 659 (22.6)	23 619 (69.6)	2 646 (7.8)	33 925	9,295
2011	1	7 712 (25.5)	20 237 (66.8)	2 331 (7.7)	30 280	8,531
	2	9 993 (25.3)	26 503 (67.1)	2 975 (7.5)	39 472	11,111
	3	14 460 (30.5)	29 747 (62.8)	3 163 (6.7)	47 370	13,453
	4	7 706 (22.5)	23 970 (69.9)	2 635 (7.7)	34 310	9,670

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

Notes : 1 terajoule = 10<sup>12</sup> joules.

括號內數字表示當年或當季用電量佔總計的百分比。

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the total consumption of electricity for the respective year or quarter as appropriate.

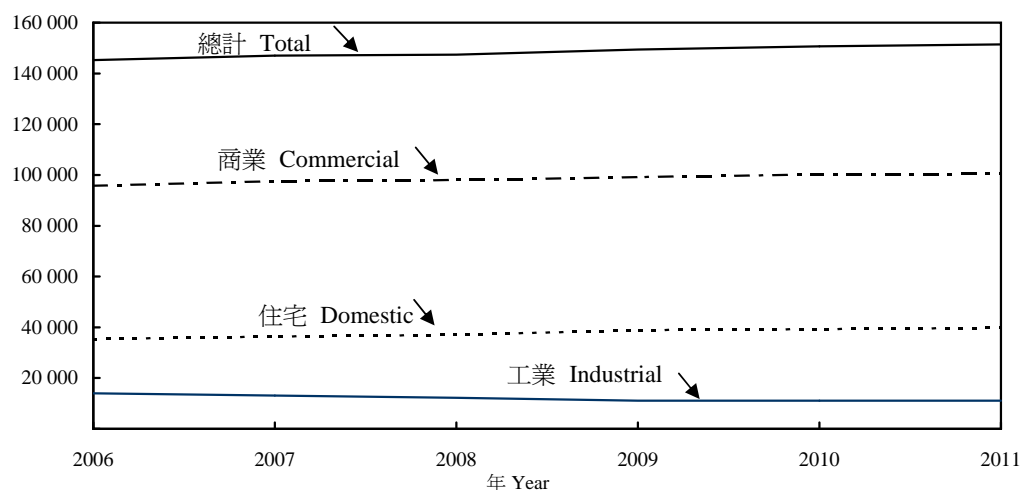
(1) 包括由政府支付街燈所需的電費。

(1) Includes street lighting which is charged to the Government's account.

#### 4.2 按使用者類別劃分的本地用電量 (圖)

##### Local consumption of electricity by type of users (Chart)

太焦耳 Terajoule



註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

Note : 1 terajoule = 10<sup>12</sup> joules.

### 4.3 電力生產、進口、出口及用量

#### Electricity production, imports, exports and consumption

							太焦耳 terajoule
年 Year	季 Quarter	本地發電廠產電 Electricity generated at local plants	由中國內地 進口電力 Imports of electricity from the mainland of China	系統損耗 <sup>(1)</sup> System loss <sup>(1)</sup>	出口往 中國內地的電力 Exports of electricity to the mainland of China	由電表量度的 本地用电量 Local electricity consumption, as measured at meter points	
2001		116 745	37 278	14 192	5 692	134 139	
2002		123 522	36 655	15 235	7 830	137 112	
2003		127 822	37 428	15 988	10 827	138 435	
2004		133 663	35 413	16 763	11 112	141 201	
2005		138 414	39 604	17 654	16 192	144 172	
2006		139 005	39 230	16 731	16 300	145 204	
2007		140 212	39 453	18 066	14 527	147 072	
2008		136 765	40 668	17 299	12 789	147 345	
2009		139 420	41 725	18 347	13 432	149 366	
2010		137 850	39 765	17 518	9 392	150 705	
2011		140 495	40 822	19 240	10 645	151 432	
2010	1	29 243	8 283	3 562	2 819	31 145	
	2	33 745	11 024	4 304	2 340	38 125	
	3	40 343	14 193	5 481	1 544	47 511	
	4	34 519	6 265	4 170	2 689	33 925	
2011	1	26 418	7 996	3 428	706	30 280	
	2	36 803	10 141	5 125	2 347	39 472	
	3	42 384	14 256	6 091	3 179	47 370	
	4	34 890	8 429	4 595	4 414	34 310	

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

Notes : 1 terajoule = 10<sup>12</sup> joules.

(1) 「系統損耗」包括在生產、傳送及分發電力時的能源損耗。它亦包括在電力公司內所使用的電力，例如用於其辦公室及職員宿舍的電力。

(1) "System loss" includes energy losses in electricity generation, transmission and distribution. It also includes electricity consumed within the electricity companies, such as in their offices and staff residence.



#### 4.4 電力最高裝機容量、最高需求量及產電量

#### Maximum installed generating capacity, peak demand, and electricity generated

年 Year	最高裝機容量 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬瓦) Maximum installed generating capacity <sup>(1)</sup> (megawatt)	最高需求量 <sup>(2)</sup> (百萬瓦) Peak demand <sup>(2)</sup> (megawatt)	產電量 <sup>(3)</sup> (太焦耳) Electricity generated <sup>(3)</sup> (terajoule)
2001	11 568	9 541	154 023
2002	11 606	9 329	160 177
2003	11 683	10 075	165 250
2004	11 683	10 427	169 075
2005	11 804	10 346	178 019
2006	12 380	10 915	178 235
2007	12 644	10 282	179 665
2008	12 624	10 788	177 433
2009	12 624	10 153	181 145
2010	12 624	9 859	177 615
2011	12 624	10 296	181 317

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

Notes : 1 terajoule = 10<sup>12</sup> joules.

(1) 指全年每天最高數字的平均。

(1) Refers to the average of the daily maxima during the year.

(2) 電力公司年內的最高需求量不一定在同一時間出現。作為一項概括性指標，最高需求量總計是以兩間電力公司各自最高需求量的總和計算。

(2) Electricity companies' peak demands in a year do not necessarily occur at the same time. As a broad indicator, the aggregate peak demand is taken to be the arithmetic sum of individual peak demands of the two electricity companies.

(3) 位於大亞灣的廣東核電站於一九九三年開始投產，一九九三年及以後的「產電量」包括由中國內地進口的電力。

(3) As from 1993, when the Guangdong Nuclear Power station at Daya Bay started operation, "electricity generated" includes electricity imported from the mainland of China.

## 5. 煤氣

### Gas

#### 5.1 按使用者類別劃分的本地煤氣用量及本地煤氣銷售收入

#### Local consumption of gas by type of users and sales revenue from gas locally sold

太焦耳 (另有註明除外)  
terajoule, unless otherwise specified

年 Year	季 Quarter	住宅 Domestic	商業 Commercial	工業 Industrial	總計 Total	銷售收入 (百萬港元) Total sales revenue (HK\$ million)
2006		15 082 (55.8)	11 050 (40.9)	903 (3.3)	27 034	6,903
2007		14 842 (54.9)	11 305 (41.8)	895 (3.3)	27 041	6,540
2008		15 583 (56.5)	11 095 (40.2)	905 (3.3)	27 583	7,359
2009		15 303 (56.1)	11 069 (40.6)	902 (3.3)	27 274	6,158
2010		15 272 (55.4)	11 389 (41.3)	917 (3.3)	27 578	6,812
2011		15 500 (55.1)	11 562 (41.1)	1 086 (3.9)	28 147	7,402
2010	1	4 563 (58.6)	2 985 (38.4)	233 (3.0)	7 781	1,871
	2	4 229 (57.7)	2 867 (39.1)	229 (3.1)	7 325	1,856
	3	3 114 (51.3)	2 730 (44.9)	230 (3.8)	6 074	1,509
	4	3 366 (52.6)	2 807 (43.9)	224 (3.5)	6 398	1,576
2011	1	4 745 (58.7)	3 107 (38.4)	235 (2.9)	8 087	2,101
	2	4 284 (57.5)	2 899 (38.9)	267 (3.6)	7 450	1,972
	3	3 080 (50.4)	2 746 (44.9)	289 (4.7)	6 115	1,610
	4	3 390 (52.2)	2 809 (43.2)	295 (4.5)	6 495	1,719

註釋：1 太焦耳 =  $10^{12}$  焦耳。

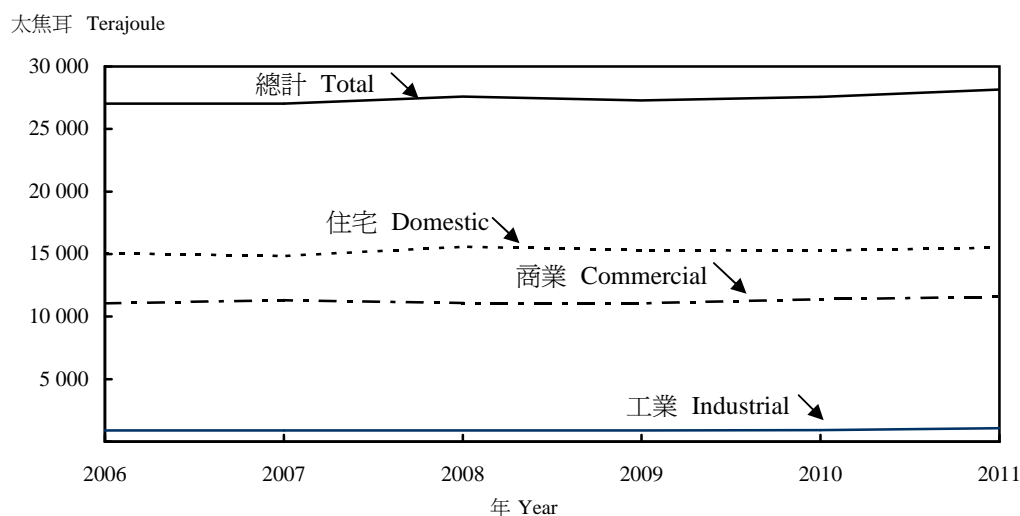
Notes : 1 terajoule =  $10^{12}$  joules.

括號內數字表示當年或當季煤氣用量佔總計的百分比。

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the total consumption of gas for the respective year or quarter as appropriate.

#### 5.2 按使用者類別劃分的本地煤氣用量 (圖)

#### Local consumption of gas by type of users (Chart)



註釋：1 太焦耳 =  $10^{12}$  焦耳。

Note : 1 terajoule =  $10^{12}$  joules.

### 5.3 煤氣最高裝機容量、最高需求量、每年生產、機組使用率及負荷因素 Maximum installed generating capacity, peak demand, annual production, plant factor and load factor for gas

年 Year	年底最高裝機容量 (每日太焦耳) Maximum installed generating capacity, as at end of year (terajoule per day)	最高需求量 (每日太焦耳) Peak demand (terajoule per day)	每年生產 (太焦耳) Annual production (terajoule)	機組使用率 <sup>(1)</sup> (百分比) Plant factor <sup>(1)</sup> (%)	負荷因素 <sup>(2)</sup> (百分比) Load factor <sup>(2)</sup> (%)
2001	190.0	95.3	26 564	38.3	76.4
2002	190.0	97.8	26 641	38.4	74.6
2003	190.0	100.4	27 002	38.9	73.7
2004	190.0	114.9	27 137	39.1	64.5
2005	190.0	104.7	27 261	39.3	71.3
2006	190.0	107.5	27 034	39.0	68.9
2007	211.7	99.4	27 041	35.0	74.5
2008	211.7	122.8	27 583	35.6	61.4
2009	211.7	113.8	27 274	35.3	65.7
2010	211.7	106.4	27 578	35.7	71.0
2011	211.7	116.0	28 147	36.4	66.5

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

Note : 1 terajoule = 10<sup>12</sup> joules.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \text{機組使用率} &= \frac{\text{全年生產，以太焦耳計}}{\text{安裝產氣量，以每日太焦耳計} \times 365 \text{ (或 366)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{Plant factor} &= \frac{\text{Annual production for the year, measured in terajoule}}{\text{Installed capacity, measured in terajoule per day} \times 365 \text{ (or 366)}} \times 100\% \\
 \\
 (2) \quad \text{負荷因素} &= \frac{\text{全年生產，以太焦耳計}}{\text{全年內最高需求量，以每日太焦耳計} \times 365 \text{ (或 366)}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{Load factor} &= \frac{\text{Annual production for the year, measured in terajoule}}{\text{Peak demand within the year, measured in terajoule per day} \times 365 \text{ (or 366)}} \times 100\%
 \end{aligned}$$

二零一零年至二零一一年電力一般價目<sup>(1)</sup>  
General tariff for electricity, 2010 - 2011<sup>(1)</sup>

每千瓦小時港元  
HK\$/kWh

I. 香港電燈有限公司 The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	二零一零年 一月一日至 二零一零年 十二月三十一日 For the period 1.1.2010 - 31.12.2010	二零一一年 一月一日至 二零一一年 五月三十一日 For the period 1.1.2011 - 31.05.2011	二零一一年 六月一日至 二零一一年 十二月三十一日 For the period 1.6.2011 - 31.12.2011
(a) 住宅價目 Domestic tariff			
首20千瓦小時最低收費 (港元) Minimum charge for the first 20 kWh (HK\$)	17.66	18.16	18.18
用電超過20千瓦小時 For consumption exceeding 20 kWh			
首150千瓦小時 For the first 150 kWh	0.884	0.908	0.909
以後的 For the next			
150 千瓦小時 kWh (151 - 300)	0.984	1.011	1.012
200 千瓦小時 kWh (301 - 500)	1.082	1.111	1.112
200 千瓦小時 kWh (501 - 700)	1.316	1.352	1.353
300 千瓦小時 kWh (701 - 1 000)	1.409	1.447	1.448
超過 1 000 千瓦小時 For over 1 000 kWh	1.504	1.545	1.546
(b) 商業、工業及雜項價目 Commercial, industrial and miscellaneous tariff			
首30千瓦小時最低收費 (港元) Minimum charge for the first 30 kWh (HK\$)	36.18	37.20	37.23
用電超過 30 千瓦小時 For consumption exceeding 30 kWh			
首1500千瓦小時 For the first 1500 kWh	1.207	1.240	1.241
超過1500千瓦小時 For over 1500 kWh	1.300	1.335	1.336

註釋：(1) 指淨電費(即基本電費+燃料價格調整-所有回扣)。

從2010年1月1日至2010年12月31日，燃料價格調整為每千瓦小時+0.254港元。

從2011年1月1日至2011年12月31日，燃料價格調整為每千瓦小時+0.302港元。

電力公司會給予大用量使用者特惠價目。

Notes: (1) Refers to net rate (i.e. Basic charge + fuel cost adjustment - all types of rebate)

From 1.1.2010 to 31.12.2010, the fuel cost adjustment was +HK\$0.254/kWh.

From 1.1.2011 to 31.12.2011, the fuel cost adjustment was +HK\$0.302/kWh.

Bulk tariff schemes are available in the electricity company to large quantity consumers

## 二零一零年至二零一一年電力一般價目<sup>(1)</sup> General tariff for electricity, 2010 - 2011<sup>(1)</sup>

每千瓦小時港元  
HK\$/kWh

### II. 中華電力有限公司

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited

	二零一零年 一月一日至 二零一零年 十二月三十一日 For the period 1.1.2010 - 31.12.2010	二零一一年 一月一日至 二零一一年 十二月三十一日 For the period 1.1.2011 - 31.12.2011
<b>(a) 住宅價目</b>		
<b>Domestic tariff</b>		
每兩個月最低收費 (港元) Minimum charge per every two months (HK\$)	31.00	31.00
首 400 千瓦小時 For the first 400 kWh	0.897	0.923
以後的 For the next		
600 千瓦小時 kWh ( 401 - 1 000)	0.963	0.989
800 千瓦小時 kWh (1 001 - 1 800)	1.023	1.049
超過 1 800 千瓦小時 For over 1 800 kWh	1.102	1.128
<b>(b) 一般服務價目</b>		
<b>General service tariff</b>		
每月最低收費 (港元) Minimum charge per month (HK\$)	30.00	30.00
首 5 000 千瓦小時 For the first 5 000 kWh	1.002	1.028
超過 5 000 千瓦小時 For over 5 000 kWh	0.993	1.019

註釋：(1) 指淨電費 (即基本電費 + 燃料價格調整 - 所有回扣)。

從2010年1月1日至2010年12月31日，燃料價格調整為每千瓦小時+0.115港元。

從2011年1月1日至2011年12月31日，燃料價格調整為每千瓦小時+0.141港元。

電力公司會給予大用量使用者特惠價目。

Notes: (1) Refers to net rate (i.e. Basic charge + fuel cost adjustment - all types of rebate).

From 1.1.2010 to 31.12.2010, the fuel cost adjustment was +HK\$0.115/kWh.

From 1.1.2011 to 31.12.2011, the fuel cost adjustment was +HK\$0.141/kWh.

Bulk tariff schemes are available in the electricity company to large quantity consumers.

二零一零年至二零一一年煤氣一般價目  
General tariff for gas, 2010 - 2011

每百萬焦耳港元  
HK\$/megajoule

香港中華煤氣有限公司

The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited

二零一零年一月一日至  
二零一零年三月三十一日  
For the period  
1.1.2010 - 31.3.2010

二零一零年四月一日至  
二零一一年十二月三十一日  
For the period  
1.4.2010 - 31.12.2011

(a) 一般價目

General tariff

每月最低收費 (港元) Minimum charge per month (HK\$)	20.00	20.00
首 500 百萬焦耳 For the first 500 megajoules	0.2130	0.2190
以後的 For the next		
2 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 501 - 2 500)	0.2120	0.2180
5 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 2 501 - 7 500)	0.2116	0.2176
10 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 7 501 - 17 500)	0.2106	0.2166
15 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 17 501 - 32 500)	0.2096	0.2156
25 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 32 501 - 57 500)	0.2083	0.2143
50 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 57 501 - 107 500)	0.2073	0.2133
50 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules (107 501 - 157 500)	0.2064	0.2124
50 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules (157 501 - 207 500)	0.2054	0.2114
50 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules (207 501 - 257 500)	0.2045	0.2105
超過 257 500 百萬焦耳 For over 257 500 megajoules	0.2035	0.2095

(b) 燃料價格調整

Fuel cost adjustment

2010*		0.0396
2011*		0.0570

註釋： 1 百萬焦耳 = 10<sup>6</sup> 焦耳。

\* 十二月底的數字。

煤氣公司會給予大用量使用者特惠價目。

Notes: 1 megajoule = 10<sup>6</sup> joules.

\* As at end December of the year.

Bulk tariff schemes are available in the company to large quantity consumers.