2025
Sustainability Report

Stock Code: 00002

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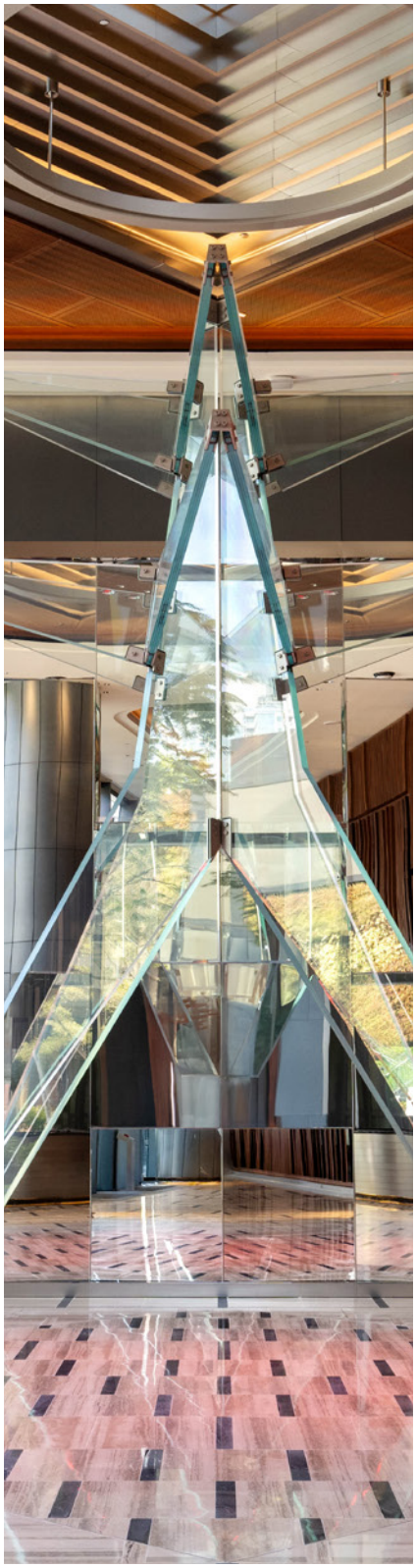
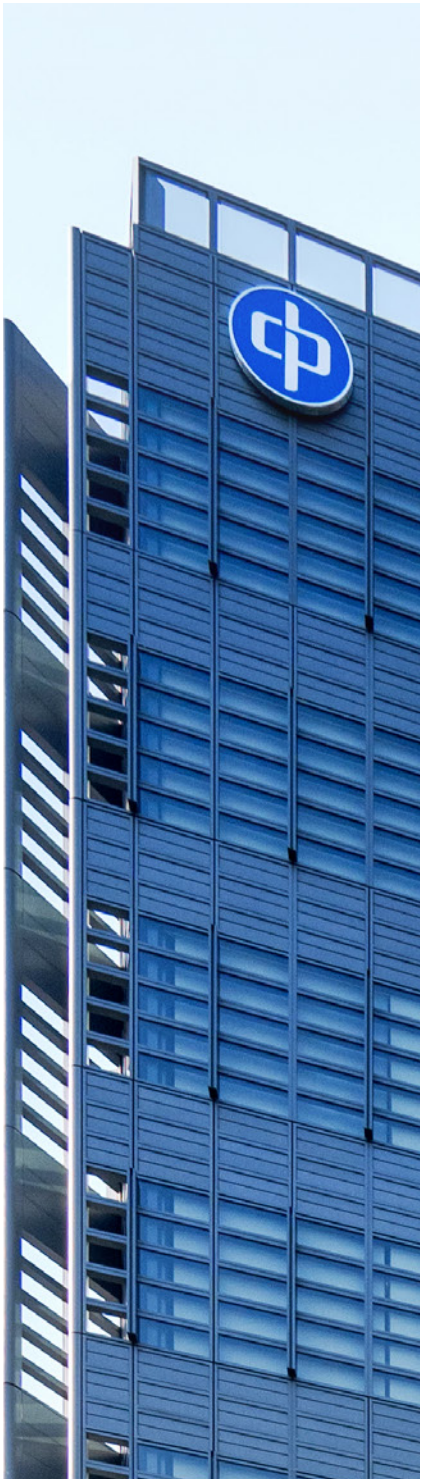
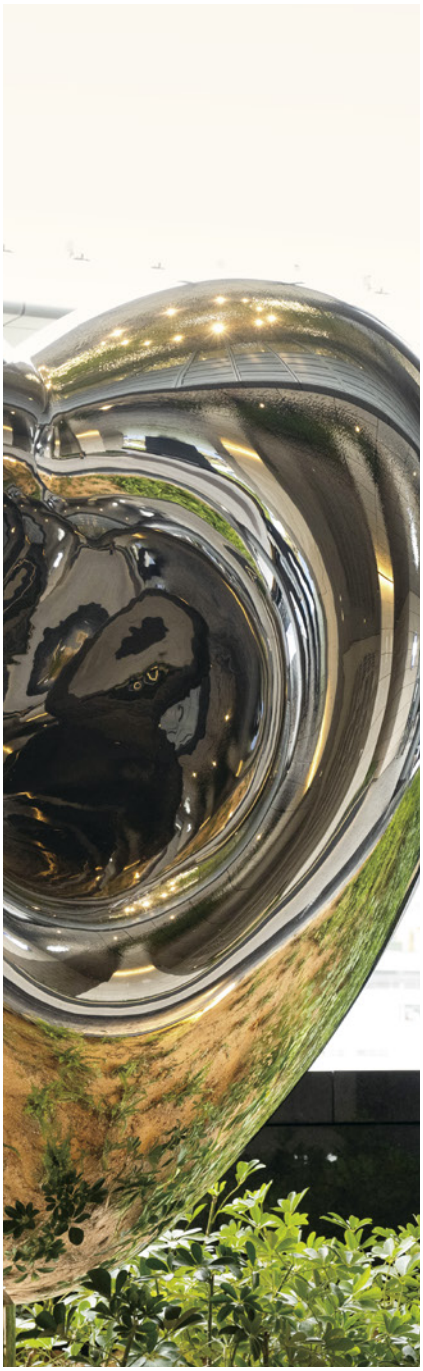
Power Brighter Tomorrows







How CLP manages impacts and performance

Our approach

To effectively manage and build resilience on nature-related impacts, risks and performance, CLP utilises a series of environmental management tools and processes to ensure that nature-related matters are properly managed at each stage of the project life cycle. For details, please refer to the Project cycle framework for environmental management and assessment section.

The following sections describe how CLP manages individual nature-related matters that are considered material, with respect to the focus areas of its nature-related strategy. CLP has goals and targets that go beyond regulatory compliance requirements to drive continual improvement, together with performance indicators that monitor the progress and effectiveness of its nature-related strategies, plans and programmes.

Biodiversity and ecosystem

CLP seeks to adapt and mitigate its impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems of significance in the vicinity of its operations as part of its goal of "no net loss of biodiversity". CLP's approach is grounded in regulatory biodiversity controls. It also implements site-specific initiatives and, where necessary, initiates ecological compensation programmes.

There is no one-size-fits-all approach to managing nature and biodiversity impacts. CLP considers varying factors (such as the location and the level of development in the vicinity of a project) as part of its nature and biodiversity conservation and land remediation efforts.

The biodiversity and nature-related enhancement programmes undertaken in 2025 include:

- **Aquaculture and fisheries conservation in Hong Kong**
  CLP Power has continued to support marine conservation and fisheries enhancement projects through the Marine Conservation Enhancement Fund (MCEF) and the Fisheries Enhancement Fund (FEF), both established under the Hong Kong Offshore LNG Terminal Project in 2020. By 2025, a total of HK$100 million had been allocated to help finance 44 projects under the MCEF and 29 projects under the FEF. The MCEF backs efforts such as marine conservation, habitat restoration, rehabilitation, education and ecotourism, while FEF supports fisheries education and tourism, enhancement of fisheries resources and sustainable fishery development. A series of project highlights was published on CLP's social media channels to showcase the achievements of these funded projects, with the aim of raising public awareness and knowledge of marine and fisheries conservation topics.
- **Biodiversity restoration programmes at thermal power plants in Australia**
  For biodiversity conservation, EnergyAustralia has biodiversity offset management plans in place at its major fossil fuel assets including Mount Piper, Tallawarra and Yallourn Power Stations. The objective is to enhance habitats for native flora and fauna species through monitoring, site rehabilitation and revegetation. In 2025, a wombat monitoring programme was undertaken in the vicinity of Mount Piper Power Station, and habitat restored where necessary. Several habitat (nesting) boxes have been installed in the Pine Dale Mine area, and these have been observed being used by birds and possums.

  Following the commissioning of the new gas-fired Tallawarra B Power Station in 2024, a biodiversity offset programme for Tallawarra Power Station was implemented, along with a comprehensive Fauna and Flora Management Plan managed by local ecologists and indigenous community groups. The 2025 monitoring programme indicated a healthy growth of the newly planted vegetation, indicating effective restoration efforts.
- **Biodiversity regeneration programmes at CLP China's Hydro Power Station**
  At the Jiangbian Hydro Power Station, annual fish stock has been enhanced by releasing various fish species to maintain the ecological balance of the river. In 2025, the fishes release were completed in November. Survey findings indicated the endemic *Schizothorax* species remains present in the Jiulong River basin, demonstrating the effectiveness of these enhancement efforts and their positive impact on biodiversity restoration and conservation.

  At the Huaiji Hydro Power Station, water source conservation forests have been planted near the facility. Over 700 saplings of various species suited to the local climate, such as *osmanthus*, ginkgo and camellia, have been planted, enriching biodiversity and supporting the health of the local ecosystem around the power station.
- **Enhancing biodiversity with agrivoltaic and aquavoltaic systems at CLP China's Solar Power Stations**
  To enhance biodiversity at its solar farms on the Chinese Mainland, CLP has integrated fishery and agriculture initiatives with its solar power generation by installing photovoltaic panels above ponds and fields. In aquavoltaic systems, aquacultural activities are carried out beneath the photovoltaic panels, such as the farming of crabs

and crayfish at Sihong Solar Power Station. In agrivoltaic systems, plants suited to the local climate, such as honeysuckle and roses, are grown under the photovoltaic panels, as seen at Xicun Solar Power Station.

- **Engagement with local communities for the promotion of nature and biodiversity**
  In 2025, CLP China continued to promote nature conservation by engaging with local communities and governments. In addition to tree planting activities in different regions where it operates, CLP China also organised an eco-themed class in Beihai, Guangxi, for a group of young students. The students performed short plays exploring the importance of nature conservation, and pledged to care for the planet as "little green guardians".

  The Lingyuan Solar Power Station organised a "Biodiversity: Everyone's Participation" event in Sihedang Town to raise awareness and encourage community involvement in biodiversity conservation. Through a range of science education and community engagement activities, the event shared biodiversity knowledge with people of different ages and backgrounds, and encouraged them to actively practise environmental protection in their daily routines.

Case Study

Certified Butterfly Garden established at CLP Power's System Control Centre to promote biodiversity

CLP Power established a Certified Butterfly Garden at its Strafford House System Control Centre, part of the wider Jubilee Woodland area in Tai Po, Hong Kong.

The Butterfly Garden was officially certified under the Butterfly Garden Certification Programme by the Hong Kong Environmental Association in 2025, which provides certification services for butterfly gardens organised by schools, communities and institutions.

The objectives of the project are to promote butterfly and ecological diversity, as well as to cultivate a culture of sustainable development among staff by encouraging employee involvement in the garden's maintenance. Employees worked together to transform grassland into a habitat supporting a variety of butterfly species, in an initiative exemplifying CLP's dedication to promoting biodiversity and sustainable practices.

Butterflies can be spotted throughout the Certified Butterfly Garden, showcasing the flourishing habitat.

Employees undertake gardening work to nurture a vibrant mini-ecosystem supporting butterflies and fruit-bearing plants.

Case Study

Major milestone reached for the 10-year forest restoration programme in partnership with Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden (KFBG)

In partnership with Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden (KFBG) since 2022, CLP has been supporting a 10-year forest restoration programme to revitalise 10 hectares of native, subtropical montane forest within KFBG's nature reserve. With a sponsorship of HK$10 million, the programme supports KFBG in planting up to 25,000 native trees of over 200 species and numerous understorey plants, contributing valuable scientific insights into the carbon sequestration potential of native forests.

In 2025, CLP and KFBG celebrated the planting of the programme's 10,000th tree seedling by adding a Hong Kong Star Anise, a critically rare and endangered species of which fewer than 10 remain in the wild in Hong Kong. By the end of September, a total of 10,458 seedlings had been planted across 2.41 hectares, representing 314 species from 73 botanical families.

This programme is notable for its scale and focus on forest recovery quality. KFBG employs an adaptive management approach, involving ongoing monitoring and data analysis of seedlings from previous years. Careful species selection and site placement ensure that the right trees are planted in the right locations, with comprehensive aftercare provided until the forest can thrive on its own.

As a result of these efforts, KFBG's restoration site was recognised in the form of a third-party verification by The Global Biodiversity Standard – an international framework for best practice in ecological restoration – and became the first in the world to receive the Premium-Tier Certification with the highest score of any project assessed worldwide.

Scientific research is a core part of the programme, contributing to knowledge about reforestation and ecosystem recovery through collaboration with local and international researchers. In 2025, insights from the programme were shared at several major conferences, including the Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects' International Climate and Biodiversity Conference, the 11th World Conference on Ecological Restoration and the Pacific Science Congress. The first peer-reviewed research article on KFBG's forest restoration was also published in the Journal of Forestry Research.

The programme is making continued progress towards meeting its 10-year restoration targets, and KFBG is strengthening its partnerships with institutions at local, regional and international levels to help enhance global standards in forest restoration.

Mr David Simmonds, Chief Strategy, Sustainability and Governance Officer of CLP (right), and Mr Wander Meijer, Executive Director of KFBG (left) planting a Hong Kong Star Anise to celebrate the planting of the forest restoration programme's 10,000th seedling.

Air emissions

While expanding its renewable and nuclear energy portfolio, CLP has also been striving to reduce air emissions from its operations. Achieving further emission reductions from existing fossil fuel power stations remains a high priority.

SASB reference: If-EU-120a.1; GRI reference: 305-7

To do this, CLP works to manage its fuel mix efficiently, and applies various mitigation measures to improve air quality in the regions where it operates.

Coal-fired power plants, such as Yallourn, Mount Piper and Castle Peak Power Stations, are the main contributors to the Group's air emissions, and its emissions metrics are largely influenced by these plants' performances. CLP uses a combination of a carefully managed fuel mix and advanced technologies to limit its air emissions.

CLP has set Group-wide medium- and long-term emissions targets for the years 2025 and 2030 to guide further improvements in reducing air emissions of NO_x, SO_2 and particulate matters (PM). The emission targets scope covers all power plants under CLP's operational control.

The 2025 results related to the air emissions targets and progress are shown in the following table:

Nature metrics	Pollution Reduction	Target Range by end 2025	Target by end 2030	2025 Results	2025 Progress
Air emissions (Impact driver)	NO_x emissions	-20% to -30%	-50%	-35%	Achieved
	SO_2 emissions	-15% to -20%	-55%	-19%	Achieved
	PM emissions	-10% to -15%	-90%	-28%	Achieved

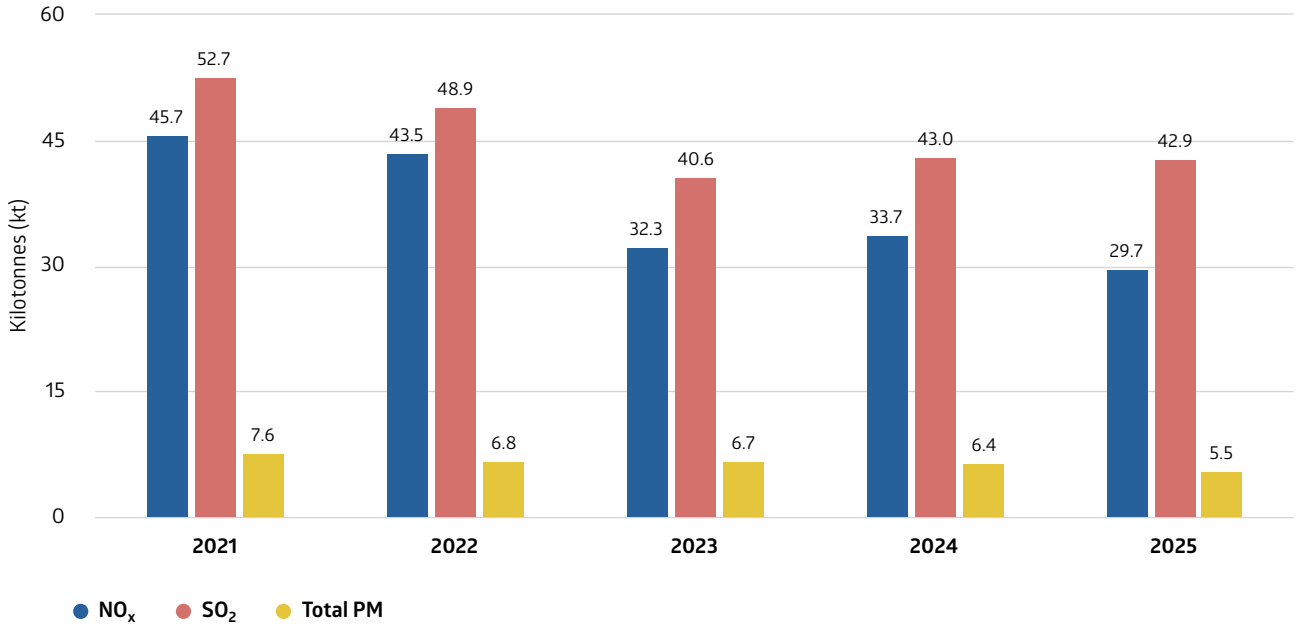
In 2025, CLP achieved all three air emissions targets through multiple efforts in the past few years. This was partly due to the divestment of the coal-fired Fangchenggeng Power Station on the Chinese Mainland and the exclusion of assets in India, notably the coal-fired Jhajjar Power Station, since Apraava Energy has ceased to be a subsidiary and is now accounted for as a joint venture. CLP further reduced emissions through its fuel diversification strategy and effective air emission controls. Compared to the baseline year of 2021, emissions of NO_x, SO_2 and PM were reduced by 35%, 19%, and 28% respectively in 2025.

Key initiatives and programmes in 2025 included:

- **Measures to reduce NO_x emissions at thermal power plants in Australia**
  In 2025, the Tallawarra Power Station A unit was upgraded with high-performance turbine and combustion components to improve its combustion and thermal efficiency, resulting in an incremental reduction in NO_x emissions. Mount Piper Power Station also implemented various mitigation measures, such as combustion and coal mill optimisation, as well as boiler equipment refurbishment and repairs, which helped reduce NO_x emissions.
- **Control of fugitive GHG emissions from electrical equipment**
  CLP has been reducing its SF_6 emissions from high-voltage equipment in recent years by refurbishing the Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) at its Hong Kong substations. This ongoing initiative aims to ensure supply reliability while helping to reduce potential SF_6 emissions by preventing sudden SF_6 leaks caused by the failure of ageing components. CLP has also continued to conduct trials of non-SF_6 GIS at 11kV distribution substations, with these systems having been installed and commissioned at two substations in Hong Kong by the end of 2025.
- **Adoption of biodiesel and the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in CLP's operations**
  CLP Power commenced trials of B5 biodiesel for heavy-duty mobile plant equipment in the coal yards at Castle Peak Power Station in 2025. Additionally, CLP is adopting the battery energy storage system (BESS) to reduce air emissions and enhance energy management. For instance, in Hong Kong, a BESS unit was utilised during the construction of the Yuen Long Industrial Estate Substation, reducing reliance on diesel generators and lowering air emissions. Grid-scale BESS projects are currently under development in both Australia and Hong Kong.

Group-level air emissions

Compared to 2024, Group-level air emissions of NO_x, SO_2 and total PM in 2025 decreased, mainly due to lower utilisation of the coal-fired Castle Peak, Mount Piper and Yallourn Power Stations.



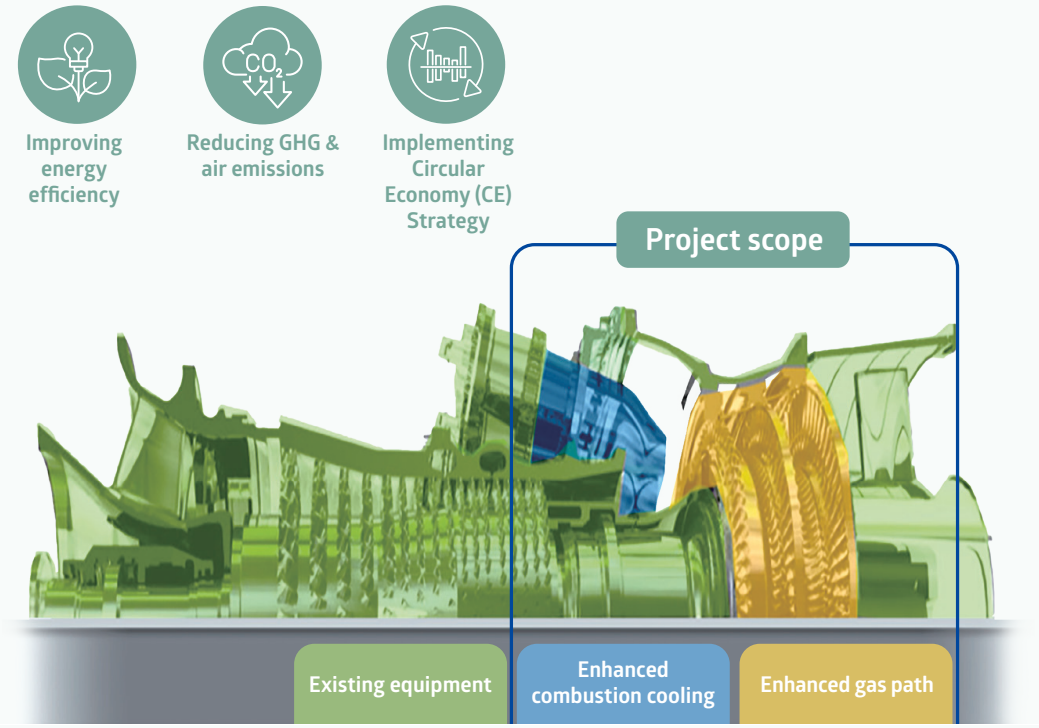
Case Study

Gas Turbine Enhancement Project at the Black Point Power Station

The Black Point Power Station (BPPS) is undertaking a Gas Turbine Enhancement Project across four "C" units from 2025 to 2028. The project commenced with the successful implementation of upgrades to Unit C8 in 2025, which included upgrading the combustors and hot gas path components within the gas turbine using a state-of-the-art design to optimise performance and efficiency.

The key outcome of the project was a 0.7% increase in thermal efficiency, which resulted in reduced fuel consumption and air emissions. The project delivered an overall 1% decrease in NO_X, SO_2, RSP and CO_2 emissions.

Apart from reducing air emissions, the project also supported circular economy objectives by extending outage intervals for critical materials by 33% and increasing the replacement intervals for hot gas path components by 33–50%. These measures further reduced maintenance costs and waste, and optimised spare parts inventories, contributing to more sustainable operations.



Scope of the gas turbine enhancement project, and projected environmental benefits

Waste management and materials use

CLP is striving to implement its Circular Economy (CE) Strategy across its project lifecycles, exploring opportunities for minimising materials use and waste disposal, further to following a waste management hierarchy (i.e. avoid, reduce, reuse, replace, recycle, treat and dispose) to prioritise preferred actions for minimising waste generation in its daily operations.

SASB reference: IF-EU-150a.1; GRI reference: 301-2, 306-3, 306-4, 306-5

Guided by its CE strategy, CLP actively seeks opportunities to enhance circularity within its operations.

Various measures and initiatives have been implemented to minimise waste and promote the reuse and recycling of materials during electricity generation and other operations. CLP recycles both hazardous and non-hazardous waste and sells or recycles by-products, such as ash and gypsum, for reuse in other industries where feasible.

Different assets generate varying types of waste, with fossil fuel plants being the main contributors. The amount of waste produced and recycled is not directly linked to the amount of electricity sent out, but it can be affected by maintenance and construction activities, as well as local waste facilities and treatment practices.

CLP has set Group-wide medium- and long-term waste targets for the years 2025 and 2030 in terms of a percentage reduction of total waste produced, including by-products produced by its coal-fired power plants, against the base year of 2021. Waste targets for 2025 also include recycling of 100% of Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE), scrap rechargeable batteries, scrap metals and inert construction waste, and eliminating single-use plastics in catering facilities. The waste target scope covers all assets under CLP's operational control.

In 2025, CLP achieved all its waste management targets, including those for 100% recycling. Compared to 2021, total waste from operations was reduced by 74%, due to the implementation of waste management initiatives, the divestment of the coal-fired Fangchenggeng Power Station on the Chinese Mainland, and the exclusion of assets in India, notably the coal-fired Jhajjar Power Station, since Apraava Energy has ceased to be a subsidiary and is now accounted for as a joint venture.

The 2025 results relating to the waste targets and their progress are shown in the following table:

Nature metrics	Pollution Reduction	Target by end 2025	Target by end 2030	2025 Results	2025 Progress
Waste (Impact driver)	Waste products[1]	-65%	-70%	-74%	Achieved
	Recycling of Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	100%	--	100%	Achieved
	Recycling of rechargeable batteries	100%	--	100%	Achieved
	Recycling of scrap metal	100%	--	100%	Achieved
	Recycling of inert construction waste	100%	--	100%	Achieved
	Removal of single-use plastics in catering facilities	100%	--	100%	Achieved

1 Waste products include total waste produced from operation and maintenance activities and by-products produced by the coal-fired power plants

Key programmes and initiatives in 2025 are outlined below. Each of the following icons indicates that each initiative is relevant to which pillar of the CLP's CE Strategy adopted, as described in the Framework for implementing the Circular Economy Strategy in operations section.

- **Use of sustainable and renewable materials in CLP's transmission and distribution operations**

  In line with its CE Strategy, CLP Power conducted a trial using natural ester insulation fluid derived from renewable vegetable oils as an eco-friendly alternative to mineral oil in distribution power transformers. This initiative also helps reduce the generation of hazardous waste. In 2025, the trial with one-year testing on a 300 kVA pole-mounted transformer and a 2,000 kVA ground-mounted transformer was completed with satisfactory results. The Company will continue to collaborate with suppliers on further development based on the trial findings. Additionally, in 2025, CLP Power commenced trials with synthetic ester insulation fluid for transmission power transformers, the results of which will be further evaluated to assess its viability as a sustainable alternative to mineral oil.

- **Waste reduction by extending the lifespan of assets and equipment**

  In Australia, EnergyAustralia has adopted circular economy principles to extend the operational life of the Jeeralang and Hallet Power Stations. As part of its asset re-lifing projects, replacement rotors and spare parts have been sourced from Germany to partially rebuild and re-life the units at both sites. At Hallet Power Station, the rotor in one generation unit has already been replaced, and replacements will be made in other units as needed. Similarly, second-hand rotors and spare parts from Germany will be used at Jeeralang Power Station as a long-term strategy to prolong asset life.

  On the Chinese Mainland, CLP China is implementing circular economy practices at its Shandong wind farms by working with suppliers to maintain and repair equipment, reusing spare parts like inverter driver boards, rectifiers, and slip ring fans in order to extend equipment life and support sustainability.

- **Establishment of a Green Recycling Station in the community**

  Lingyuan Solar Power Station actively supported recycling initiatives and raised environmental awareness in the Datangou Village community by launching a "Green Recycling Station" project. Retired photovoltaic (PV) modules were repurposed to construct the station, and solar energy was supplied to power its LED lights, putting circular economy principles into practical action.

- **Community education on waste reduction and recycling promotion**

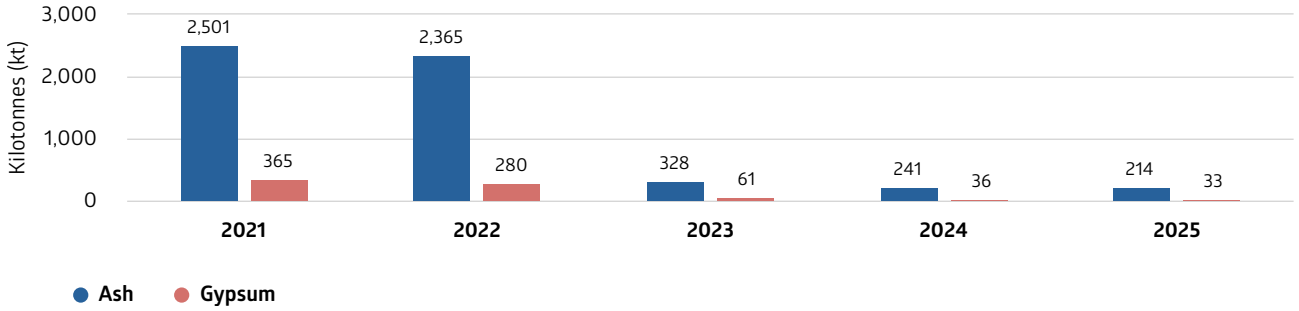
  In Huaiji, Guangdong, CLP collaborated with a local primary school to organise a drawing competition that attracted 35 creative submissions of the children's visions for a more sustainable world. Staff from the Huaiji Hydro Power Station acted as eco-ambassadors, delivering interactive lessons and facilitating recycling games for the students to promote waste reduction, recycling and environmental awareness.

- **Circular Economy Concepts Promotion Programme**

  CLP has continued to implement its CE Strategy in its operations. In Hong Kong, a range of educational programmes and awareness campaigns were conducted throughout the year, including CE-related webinars, e-learning modules, promotional videos and roadshows for employees as well as upcycling workshops for their families. These programmes provided education on circular economy concepts and fostered a deeper understanding of waste reduction and recycling among CLP employees and their families.

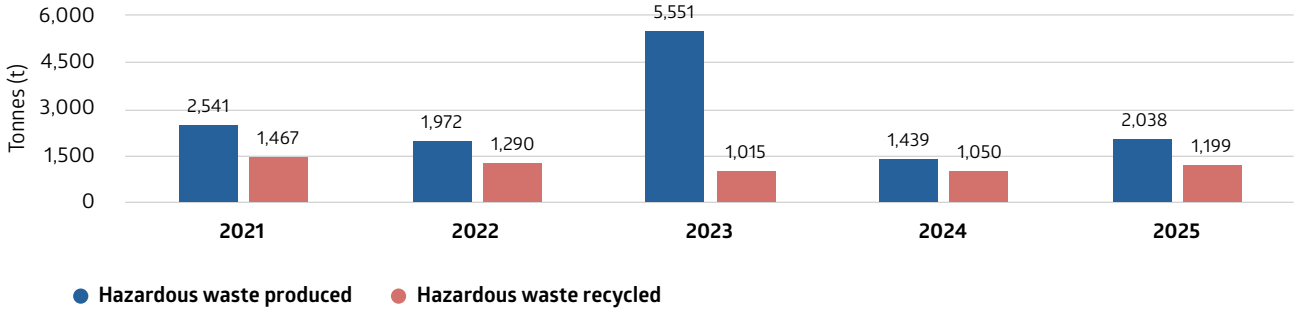
Ash and gypsum by-products reused or recycled / sold

The total amount of ash and gypsum by-products recycled or sold in 2025 decreased compared to 2024. This decline was due to reduced generation from the coal-fired Castle Peak and Mount Piper Power Stations. For gypsum, Castle Peak B Power Station remains the sole contributor.



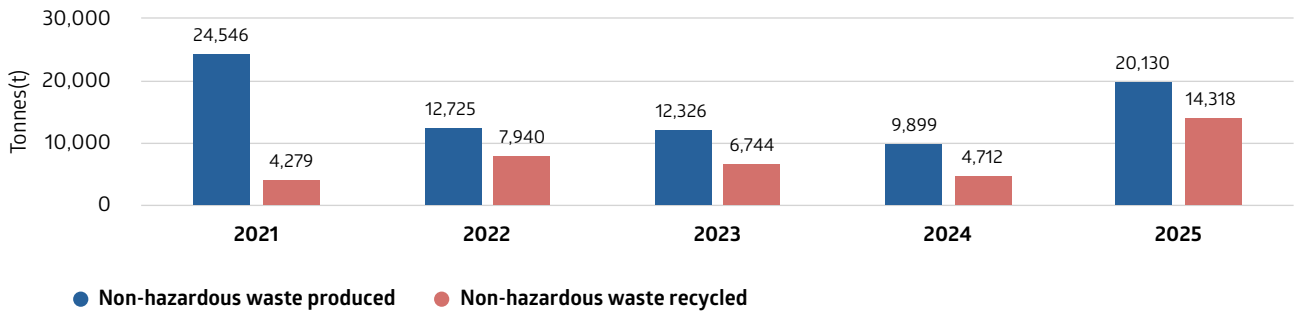
Hazardous waste produced and recycled

The total amount of hazardous waste produced in 2025 increased compared to 2024, mainly due to Castle Peak Power Station's special project involving asbestos ash pipeline demolition and oil interceptor cleaning work. Recycling amounts increased slightly because the hazardous liquid generated from the oil interceptor cleaning work could be fully recycled.



Non-hazardous waste produced and recycled

The total amount of non-hazardous waste produced in 2025 increased compared to 2024, mainly due to a construction project at Black Point Power Station and outage maintenance work undertaken at Castle Peak and Mount Piper Power Stations. Recycling amounts increased in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to the recycling of inert construction waste from the construction project at Black Point Power Station.

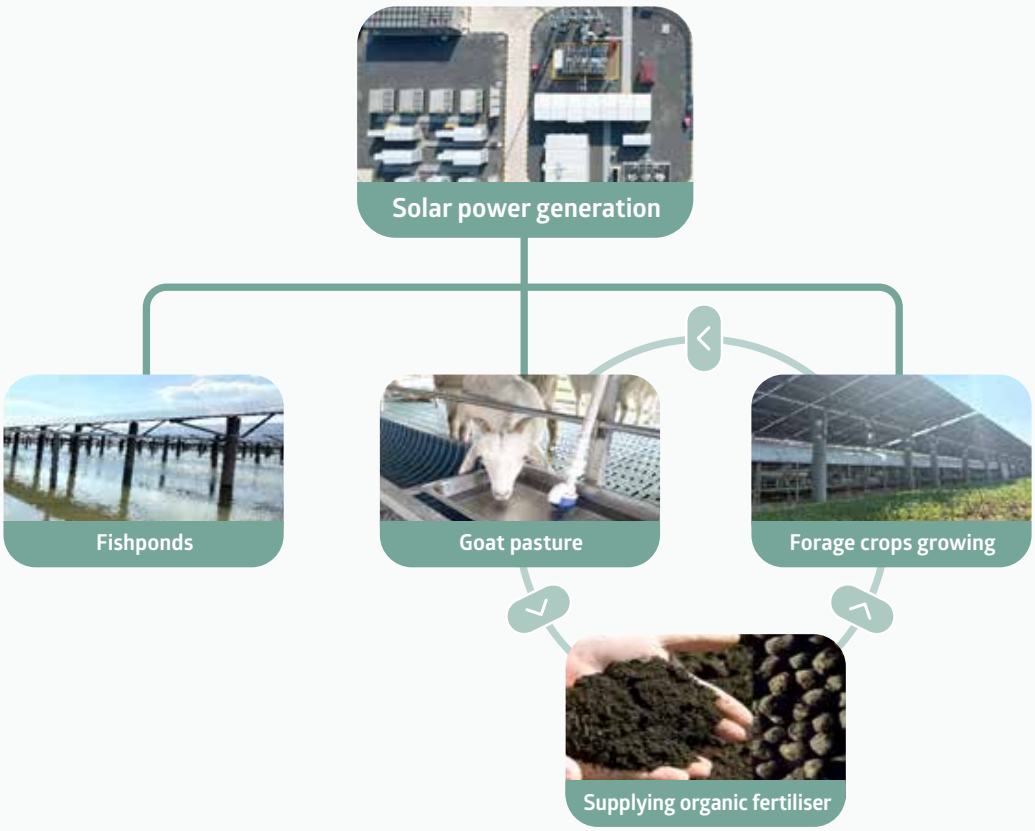


Case Study

Integrating solar power with sustainable agriculture: The Yixing Solar Farm's agriculture-fishery-photovoltaic integrated approach

The Yixing Solar Farm has adopted the "Circular Design & Input" pillar of CLP's Circular Economy (CE) Strategy through its closed-loop Agri-Pasture-Fish cycle, creating a chain of "straw–fertiliser–goats–crabs".

Forage crops (straw) are cultivated beneath the solar panels, and processed into feed for the onsite goats. The goats' manure is then used as organic fertiliser for further crop growth. Meanwhile, 0.53 km^2 of the 1.6 km^2 solar farm is dedicated to fish farming beneath the solar panels. This integrated circular economy model maximises land usage, transforms waste into valuable resources, and produces both clean electricity and additional benefits from ecological agriculture.



The Yixing Solar Farm's Agri-Pasture-Fish Circular Economy Model

Water

CLP has been strengthening its water management practices to reduce water usage and wastewater discharge, for example by using seawater cooling and water recirculation processes in its generation plants.

HKFRS S2/SASB reference: IF-EU-140a.1; GRI reference: 303-3, 303-4, 303-5

CLP has taken further steps to improve its water management and reduce water discharge-related impacts in its daily operations.

In 2023, CLP reviewed its environmental target-setting process and refined its water targets to reflect the upcoming retirement of its fossil fuel plants. CLP has set Group-wide medium- and long-term freshwater consumption targets for the years 2025 and 2030 in terms of a percentage reduction of freshwater and municipal water consumption quantities against the base year of 2021. It set an ambitious freshwater consumption target comprising an absolute reduction of 45% to 55% by 2025, and a reduction of 85% by 2030, using 2021 as the baseline. The freshwater consumption target scope covers all CLP's operationally controlled assets.

The 2025 results against the Group-wide medium- and long-term freshwater consumption targets are shown in the following table:

Nature metrics	Pollution Reduction	Target Range by end 2025	Target by end 2030	2025 Results	2025 Progress
Water (Dependencies)	Freshwater and municipal water consumption	-45 to -55%	-85%	-55%	Achieved

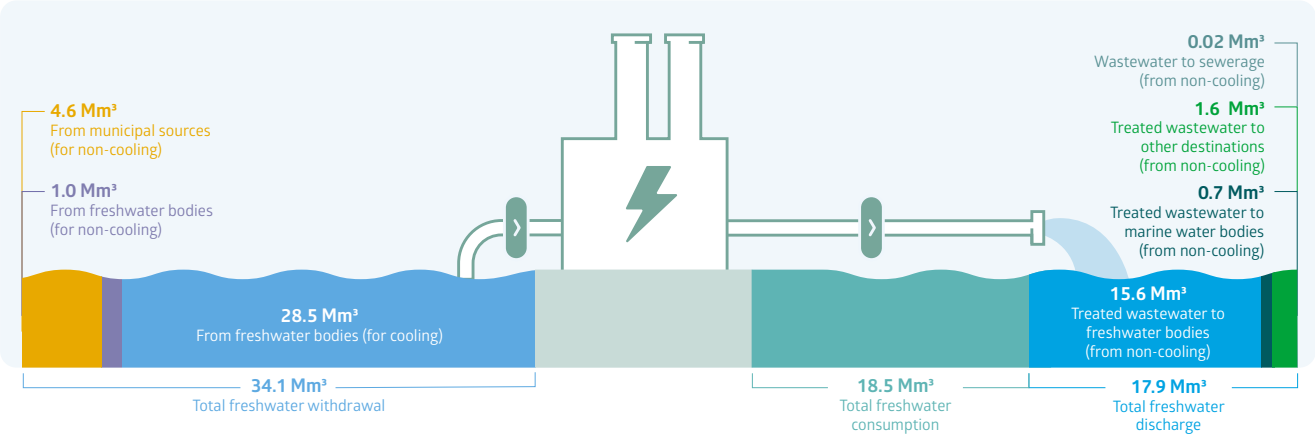
CLP achieved its 2025 freshwater consumption target due to the implementation of water conservation initiatives at certain assets, the divestment of the Fangchenggeng coal-fired Power Station on the Chinese Mainland, and the exclusion of assets in India, notably the coal-fired Jhajjar Power Station, since Apraava Energy has ceased to be a subsidiary and is now accounted for as a joint venture. As a result, CLP achieved an 55% reduction in freshwater and municipal water consumption in 2025 compared to the 2021 baseline year.

CLP will continue to track the volume of water recycling in its power stations for continual improvement, as well as share good practices across the Group to maximise the benefit of individual power stations' efforts.

Best practice examples of CLP's water management are summarised below:

- **Minimising water usage in trenchless operations**
  CLP uses the trenchless construction method for subsurface projects like underground cable installation to minimise the impact on traffic and the general public. This method relies on slurry, a water-soil mix, to transport excavated material. For water conservation and pollution prevention, CLP Power requires its contractors to use slurry circulation systems that separate solids so that the water can be reused.
- **Water conservation and recycling initiatives at CLP China's wind farms**
  CLP China strives to reduce freshwater consumption even though renewable energy assets generally require minimal water use. At Qian'an Wind Farm, several measures have been introduced to further reduce freshwater consumption. In 2025, rainwater collection pits were installed to reduce reliance on fresh water. Additionally, backwash wastewater from the domestic water purification facility is reused in the fire-fighting water tanks. Water-saving faucets have also been installed in high water-use areas such as kitchens and public restrooms.
- **Water conservation education and promotion**
  CLP encourages efficient water use and promotes the wise use of natural resources among employees. In Australia, EnergyAustralia conducts annual environmental training for its employees and major contractors, in which one focus is water conservation. On the Chinese Mainland, site staff receive water conservation training. In Hong Kong, a dedicated webpage offers practical water-saving tips and printable promotional stickers for on-site display.

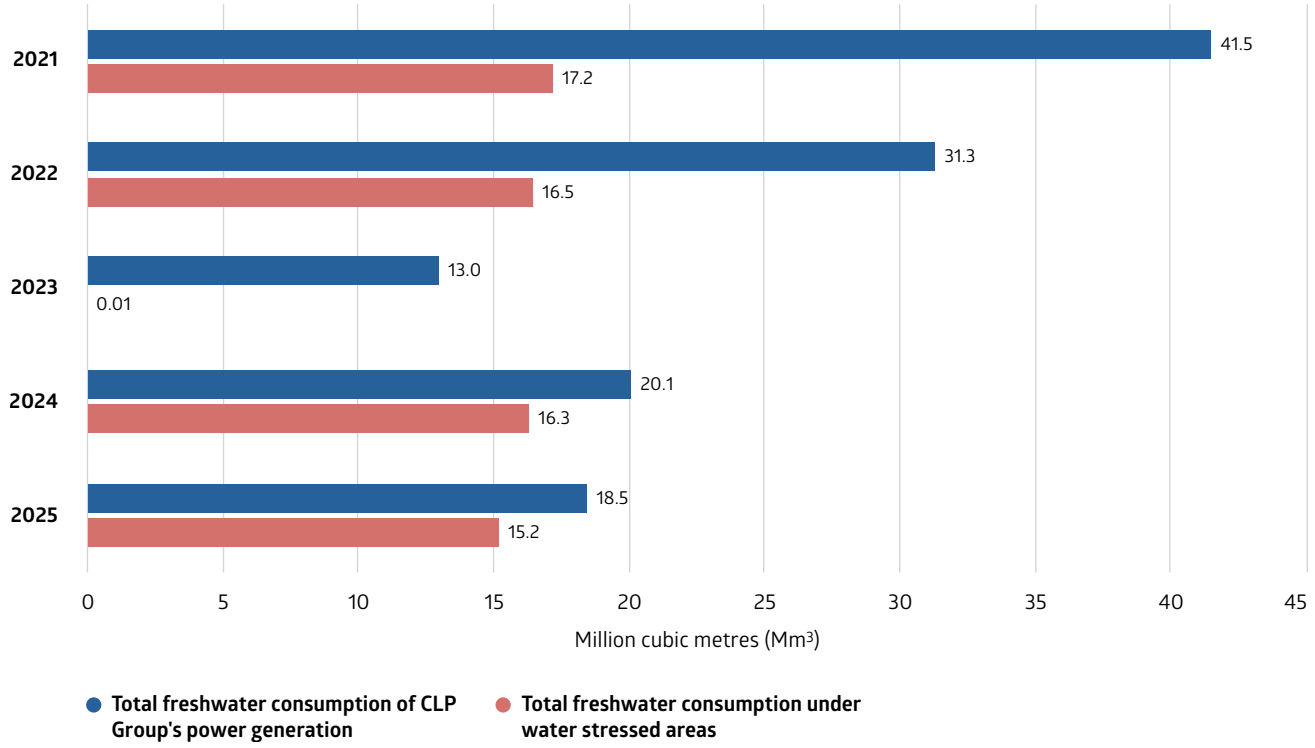
Freshwater balance



1. Freshwater discharged includes rainwater across the plants.

Freshwater consumption from water stressed areas

Total freshwater consumption of CLP Group's power generation, as well as total freshwater consumption in water-stressed areas, decreased in 2025 compared to 2024. This was mainly due to reduced freshwater usage at Yallourn Power Station, resulting from an increase in treated wastewater being discharged to the same freshwater body from which freshwater is withdrawn.



Energy conservation

CLP is dedicated to energy conservation by optimising operational energy efficiency, advancing the transition to low-carbon and renewable resources, and providing energy efficiency and conservation solutions to customers. Under the Group's Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Policy, efficient energy use forms part of CLP's commitment to responsible resource management and environmental stewardship.

Through its Environmental Management System (EMS), CLP systematically enhances resource and energy efficiency across its operations, reducing electricity consumption within its own assets, including transmission substations and offices.

In addition to a variety of electricity efficiency and conservation measures, CLP also promotes energy-saving behaviours among its employees. CLP will continue to look for energy conservation opportunities and initiatives through energy audits and various energy conservation programmes across its operations. Key initiatives and programmes for 2025 are highlighted below.

For details on fuel consumption for power generation and energy sent out based on renewable resources, please refer to the Asset management section. For details on how CLP supports customers in improving energy efficiency, please refer to the Energy services and solutions section.

- **Energy saving initiatives at CLP China renewable energy assets**
  CLP China has introduced several energy-saving measures at Lingyuan and Xicun Solar Power Stations, including building solar carports with spare solar panels and installing micro-battery storage for lighting. Additionally, the Lingyuan Solar Power Station created a rooftop "Green Energy Space", installing spare solar panels to reduce energy consumption. In the wind farms of the Shandong region, solar-powered streetlights have also been installed in the plant and living areas.
- **Energy conservation design in new transmission substations in Hong Kong**
  CLP Power has incorporated energy conservation features into the design and construction of new transmission substations, such as energy-efficient equipment, LED lighting and daylight sensors. Additionally, design elements such as low window-to-wall ratios have been incorporated to reduce solar heat gain, while solar panels have been installed to provide supplementary electricity generation.
- **Innovation for energy saving in CLP offices**
  CLP has been adopting new technologies to achieve efficient energy management and encourage energy conservation in its operations. The Company has implemented Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS) in its main offices, with some (such as the CLP Headquarters) having now been upgraded to incorporate artificial intelligence-driven smart controls. In older office buildings without BEMS, such as the office building of Black Point Power Station, CLP has introduced intelligent control systems with automated management of lighting and air conditioning . These improvements have increased operational efficiency and reduced energy consumption, while also enhancing user comfort in the indoor environment. By integrating these advanced building energy management solutions, CLP is improving energy performance and enabling real-time monitoring of building conditions.

Serving Our Stakeholders

Customers 54
Our people 79
Partners 94
Community 109