

香港能源統計

Hong Kong Energy Statistics

二零一零年年刊
2010 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



通告

本處最近就編製統計刊物的印刷版進行檢討，並決定由今期起，將不予提供《香港能源統計年刊》的印刷版。然而，本刊物仍可於政府統計處的網站免費下載（網址：http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/statistical_report/commerce_and_industry/index_tc_cd_B1100002_dt_detail.jsp）。

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二零一一年四月

Notice

Our department has recently conducted a review on the printing of statistical publications and has decided that the print version of *Hong Kong Energy Statistics Annual Report* will no longer be produced as from this edition. Nevertheless, the publication is still available for downloading free of charge from the website of the Census and Statistics Department (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/statistical_report/commerce_and_industry/index_cd_B1100002_dt_detail.jsp).

Taking this opportunity, we would like to recommend you to register with the “User Registration Service” on our website (www.censtatd.gov.hk/service_desk/user_registration_service/index.jsp). Upon registration for the service, you will receive notification emails about the latest press releases, statistics and publications in respect of the subject areas you are interested in.

Should you have any questions on the above, please feel free to contact us at energy@censtatd.gov.hk.

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2010 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

表1.1列載二零零零、二零零五及二零一零年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列載二零零零至二零一零年能源需求的變動（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。

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。

Types and Sources of Energy Statistics

Table 1.1 shows the overall energy balance (OEB) of Hong Kong for 2000, 2005 and 2010. 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 2000 - 2010 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 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.

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.

1. 概況

- 1.1 從整體能源平衡表所見，在二零零零至二零一零年期間，一次能源需求下跌4.5%。同期間，最終能源需求下跌26.3%。輸入用作發電的煤產品和油產品佔一次能源需求的比例，由二零零零年的47.3%上升至二零一零年的67.6%。在二零零五至二零一零年期間，用作發電的煤產品下跌9.3%，而有關的油產品則上升33.0%。[表1.1]
- 1.2 在二零零零至二零一零年期間，一次能源需求和最終能源需求的平均按年變動率分別下跌0.5%和3.0%。同期間，實質本地生產總值的平均按年增長率是4.0%。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1.0%及3.6%，而實質本地生產總值則平均每年上升3.4%。[表1.2]

2. 油產品

- 2.1 與二零零九年比較，二零一零年油產品的進口留用貨量錄得升幅的有航空汽油與煤油、車用汽油（無鉛汽油）、燃油、石油氣和天然氣，而錄得跌幅的則有輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油。[表2.1]
- 2.2 在二零零零至二零一零年期間，除輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油外，所有油產品的進口留用貨量普遍呈上升趨勢。[表2.1及圖2.2]
- 2.3 與二零零九年比較，所有油產品在二零一零年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。在二零一零年，全港70.2%的燃油和51.4%的車用汽油（無鉛汽油）均進口自新加坡。至於油產品轉口方面，在二零一零年，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) decreased by 4.5% between 2000 and 2010. Over the same period, the final energy requirements (FER) decreased by 26.3%. The input of coal and oil products for electricity generation accounted for about 67.6% of PER in 2010, compared with 47.3% in 2000. Between 2005 and 2010, the input of coal products for electricity generation decreased by 9.3% while that of oil products increased by 33.0%. [Table 1.1]
- 1.2 During 2000 to 2010, PER and FER decreased at an average annual rate of 0.5% and 3.0% respectively. Over the same period, GDP grew at an average annual rate of 4.0% in real terms. On a per capita basis, PER and FER decreased at an average annual rate of 1.0% and 3.6% respectively while GDP increased at an average rate of 3.4% in real terms per annum. [Table 1.2]

2. Oil Products

- 2.1 Compared with 2009, the quantity of retained imports in 2010 increased for aviation gasoline and kerosene; motor gasoline (unleaded petrol); fuel oil; LPG and natural gas, but decreased for gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha. [Table 2.1]
- 2.2 During 2000 to 2010, retained imports of all oil products generally showed an upward trend in quantity terms except for gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha. [Table 2.1 and Chart 2.2]
- 2.3 Compared with 2009, the unit values of imports of all oil products rose in 2010. [Table 2.3]
- 2.4 Singapore had always been the largest supplier of some oil products imported into Hong Kong. In 2010, Singapore accounted for 70.2% of imports of fuel oil and 51.4% of motor gasoline (unleaded petrol). Regarding re-exports of oil products, the mainland of China and Macao remained the major destinations in 2010. [Tables 2.4(A) - 2.4(C)]

2.5 與二零零零年比較，航空汽油與煤油、車用汽油（無鉛汽油）和石油氣在二零一零年的儲存容量和油庫儲存量均上升。燃油的儲存容量上升，但油庫儲存量下跌。輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油的儲存容量下跌，但油庫儲存量上升。煤油的儲存容量和油庫儲存量均下跌。 [表2.5]

2.6 在二零一零年，全部石油氣（100.0%）皆銷售作本地使用，而煤油（佔97.5%）和車用汽油（無鉛汽油）（佔96.1%）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84.4%。飛機艙儲存佔航空汽油與煤油總銷售量的95.6%。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，由二零零零年的59.7%上升至二零一零年的84.4%。另一方面，輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油的本地使用量由二零零零年的78.0%下降至二零一零年的41.4%，而船艙儲存的比例由二零零零年的20.6%上升至二零一零年的57.5%。 [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二零零零年每公噸196元上升至二零一零年每公噸594元。近年蒸餾煤與其他煤產品主要是由印度尼西亞進口。在二零一零年，從該地進口的貨量佔蒸餾煤與其他煤產品總進口貨量的90.1%。 [表3.1、3.3、3.4(A) - 3.4(C) 及圖3.2]

2.5 Compared with 2000, both the storage capacity and the tank stock for aviation gasoline and kerosene; motor gasoline (unleaded petrol) and LPG in 2010 increased. The storage capacity for fuel oil increased, but the tank stock decreased. The storage capacity for gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha decreased, but the tank stock increased. For kerosene, both the storage capacity and the tank stock decreased. [Table 2.5]

2.6 In 2010, sales for local consumption accounted for all of the sales of LPG (100.0%) and a very high percentage of the overall sales of kerosene (97.5%) and motor gasoline (unleaded petrol) (96.1%). On the other hand, ship stores accounted for 84.4% of the overall sales of fuel oil. Aircraft stores took up 95.6% 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. Sales for ship stores of fuel oil increased from 59.7% in 2000 to 84.4% in 2010. On the other hand, local consumption of gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha decreased from 78.0% in 2000 to 41.4% in 2010, whereas the percentage of ship stores increased from 20.6% in 2000 to 57.5% in 2010. [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 \$196 per tonne in 2000 to \$594 per tonne in 2010. Indonesia was the major supplier of steam coal and other coal imported into Hong Kong in recent years. It accounted for 90.1% of total imports of steam coal and other coal in 2010. [Tables 3.1, 3.3, 3.4(A) - 3.4(C) and Chart 3.2]

4. 電力

4.1 二零一零年的本地總用電量較二零零九年上升0.9%。與過往的情況一樣，商業用戶為最大用戶，佔二零一零年本地總用電量的66.5%，其二零一零年的使用量較上年上升1.0%；住宅用戶佔總用電量的26.1%，其二零一零年的使用量較上年上升1.0%；工業用戶則佔總用電量的7.4%，其二零一零年的使用量較上年下跌0.6%。二零零五至二零一零年間，住宅用戶的使用量佔總用電量的百分比，由24.8%增加至26.1%，而工業用戶則由10.2%下跌至7.4%。[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，由二零零五年的11.7%下跌至二零一零年的6.8%。另一方面，二零一零年由中國內地進口的電力較二零零五年上升0.4%。[表4.3]

5. 煤氣

5.1 二零一零年煤氣總用量較二零零九年上升1.1%。在二零一零年，住宅用戶使用55.4%的煤氣，商業用戶使用41.3%，而工業用戶使用3.3%。煤氣用量於二零零五至二零一零年間平均每年增長0.2%。[表5.1及圖5.2]

4. Electricity

4.1 The total local consumption of electricity in 2010 increased by 0.9% when compared with 2009. As in past years, the largest user category was the commercial users, taking up 66.5% of the total local consumption in 2010 and with their consumption in 2010 increased by 1.0% over a year earlier; the domestic users consumed 26.1% and their consumption in 2010 increased by 1.0% compared with a year earlier; the industrial users consumed 7.4% and their consumption in 2010 decreased by 0.6% compared with a year earlier. Between 2005 and 2010, the share of consumption of domestic users increased from 24.8% to 26.1%, while that of industrial users fell from 10.2% to 7.4%. [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 2005 to 6.8% in 2010. On the other hand, imports of electricity from the mainland of China in 2010 increased by 0.4% when compared with 2005. [Table 4.3]

5. Gas

5.1 The total consumption of gas in 2010 increased by 1.1% compared with 2009. In 2010, 55.4% of gas produced was consumed by domestic users, 41.3% by commercial users and 3.3% by industrial users. Consumption of gas grew at an average annual rate of 0.2% during 2005 to 2010. [Table 5.1 and Chart 5.2]

1. 概況

Overview

1.1 整體能源平衡表

Overall energy balance

		太焦耳 terajoule				
		煤產品 Coal products	油產品 Oil products	電力 Electricity	煤氣 Gas	總計 Total
2000						
進口	Imports	161 039	677 266	36 732	0	875 037
出口	Exports	-1 079	-63 070	-4 253	0	-68 402
倉庫	Bunker	0	-228 412	0	0	-228 412
由貯存量供應	Supply from stock	21 659	-15 866	0	0	5 793
一次能源需求	Primary energy requirements	181 619	369 917	32 479	0	584 015
生產煤氣	Gas manufacture	0	-28 517	0	26 057	-2 460
發電	Electricity generation	-181 403	-94 769	112 783	0	-163 389
系統損耗	System loss	0	0	-14 587	0	-14 587
最終能源需求	Final energy requirements	216	246 631	130 675	26 057	403 579
2005						
進口	Imports	285 694	729 450	39 604	0	1 054 748
出口	Exports	-18	-57 674	-16 192	0	-73 883
倉庫	Bunker	0	-393 103	0	0	-393 103
由貯存量供應	Supply from stock	1 829	-1 385	0	0	444
一次能源需求	Primary energy requirements	287 504	277 289	23 412	0	588 205
生產煤氣	Gas manufacture	0	-30 078	0	27 261	-2 817
發電	Electricity generation	-287 249	-87 340	138 414	0	-236 175
系統損耗	System loss	0	0	-17 654	0	-17 654
最終能源需求	Final energy requirements	256	159 871	144 172	27 261	331 558
2010						
進口	Imports	272 461	1 020 540	39 765	0	1 332 765
出口	Exports	-93	-20 825	-9 392	0	-30 310
倉庫	Bunker	0	-615 447	0	0	-615 447
由貯存量供應	Supply from stock	-11 644	-117 844 *	0	0	-129 488
一次能源需求	Primary energy requirements	260 723	266 424	30 373	0	557 520
生產煤氣	Gas manufacture	0	-31 200	0	27 578	-3 622
發電	Electricity generation	-260 605	-116 136	137 850	0	-238 891
系統損耗	System loss	0	0	-17 518	0	-17 518
最終能源需求	Final energy requirements	118	119 088	150 705	27 578	297 488

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10^{12} 焦耳。

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

* 包括用作生產煤氣的垃圾堆填區的沼氣。

* Including landfill gas consumed for gas production.

表1.1的註釋

表1.1簡單地顯示二零零零、二零零五及二零一零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出產和進口的能源產品。以香港而言，其計算方法是先將油產品、煤產品和電力的進口留用數字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（包括用作生產煤氣的垃圾堆填區的沼氣）作出調整而得。

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 2000, 2005 and 2010. 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 retained imports of coal and oil products as well as electricity, net of bunkers' usage and after adjustment for supply from stock (including landfill gas consumed for gas production).

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）

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、住宅或運輸用途）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。

Explanatory Notes to Table 1.1 (cont'd)

"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 transportation 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

	平均按年變動率 (百分比) Average annual rate of changes (%)			平均按年變動率 (百分比) Average annual rate of changes (%)		
	2000	2005	2005/2000	2010	2010/2005	2010/2000
一次能源需求 ⁽¹⁾ (太焦耳) Primary energy requirements ⁽¹⁾ (terajoule)	584 015	588 205	+0.1	557 520	-1.1	-0.5
煤產品 Coal products	181 619	287 504	+9.6	260 723	-1.9	+3.7
油產品 Oil products	369 917	277 289	-5.6	266 424	-0.8	-3.2
增加：電力進口 Add : Imports of electricity	36 732	39 604	+1.5	39 765	+0.1	+0.8
減除：電力出口 Less : Exports of electricity	4 253	16 192	+30.7	9 392	-10.3	+8.2
最終能源需求 ⁽¹⁾ (太焦耳) Final energy requirements ⁽¹⁾ (terajoule)	403 579	331 558	-3.9	297 488	-2.1	-3.0
煤產品 Coal products	216	256	+3.5	118	-14.3	-5.9
油產品 Oil products	246 631	159 871	-8.3	119 088	-5.7	-7.0
電力 Electricity	130 675	144 171	+2.0	150 704	+0.9	+1.4
煤氣 Gas	26 057	27 261	+0.9	27 578	+0.2	+0.6
年中人口估計(千人) Estimated mid-year population (thousand)	6 665	6 813 *	+0.4	7 068	+0.7	+0.6
人均一次能源需求的使用(百萬焦耳) Per capita consumption of primary energy requirements (megajoule)	87 624	86 333 *	-0.3	78 882	-1.8	-1.0
人均最終能源需求的使用(百萬焦耳) Per capita consumption of final energy requirements (megajoule)	60 552	48 664	-4.3	42 091	-2.9	-3.6
以二零零八年環比物量計算的 本地生產總值(百萬港元) ⁽²⁾ Gross Domestic Product in chained (2008) dollars (HK\$ million) ⁽²⁾	1,175,758	1,439,695	+4.1	1,743,465	+3.9	+4.0
以二零零八年環比物量計算的 人均本地生產總值(港元) ⁽²⁾ Per capita Gross Domestic Product in chained (2008) dollars (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	176,408	211,310	+3.7	246,677	+3.1	+3.4

註釋： 1 太焦耳 = 10¹² 焦耳。

1 百萬焦耳 = 10⁶ 焦耳。

(1) 參考第七及第八頁有關表 1.1 的註釋。

(2) 2010 年度數字是初步估計。

* 修訂數字。

Notes : 1 terajoule = 10¹² joules.

1 megajoule = 10⁶ joules.

(1) See Explanatory Notes to Table 1.1 on pages 7 and 8.

(2) The 2010 figures are preliminary estimates.

* Revised figures.

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	車用汽油 (無鉛汽油) Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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
2000	6,983	814	12,726	2,633	417	2,225
2005	18,003	1,518	15,242	9,866	1,304	2,075
2010	28,671	2,346	28,821	34,801	2,313	6,579
	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	
2000	1,188	15	2	0	27,004	
2005	3,871	15	2	0	51,895	
2010	6,133	12	##	0	109,677	

註釋：## 在-50萬至50萬港元之間。

Note : ## Within ± HK\$ 0.5 million.

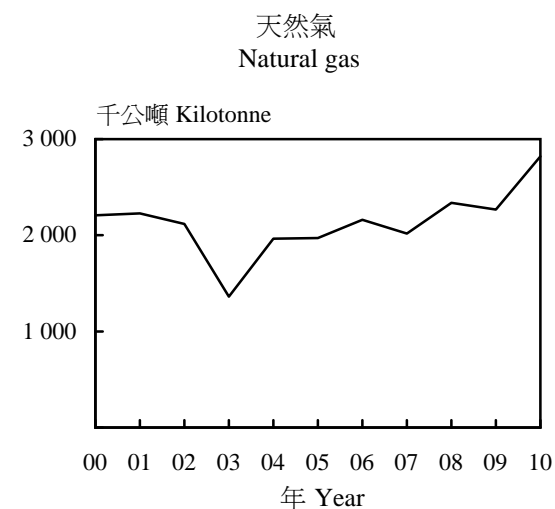
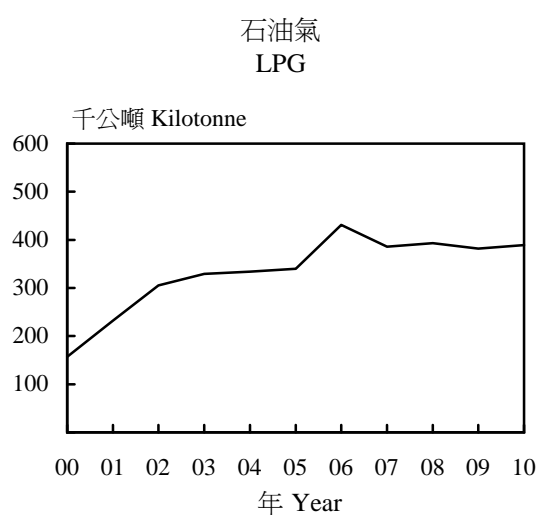
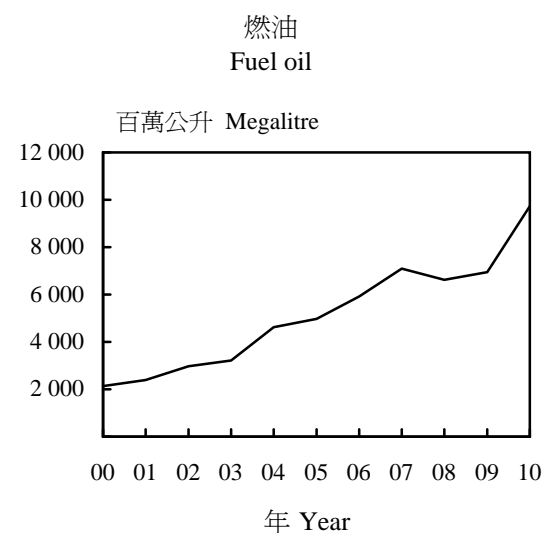
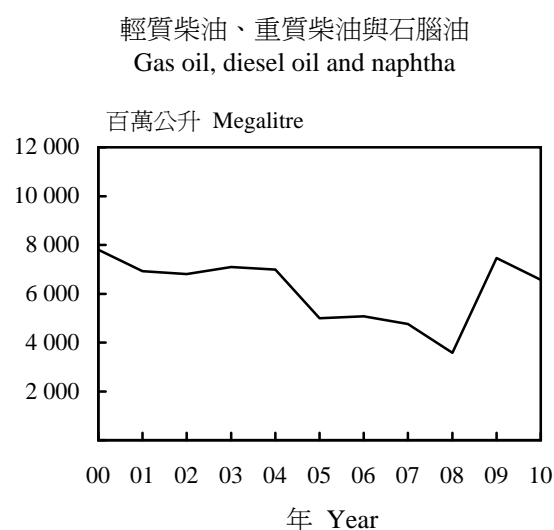
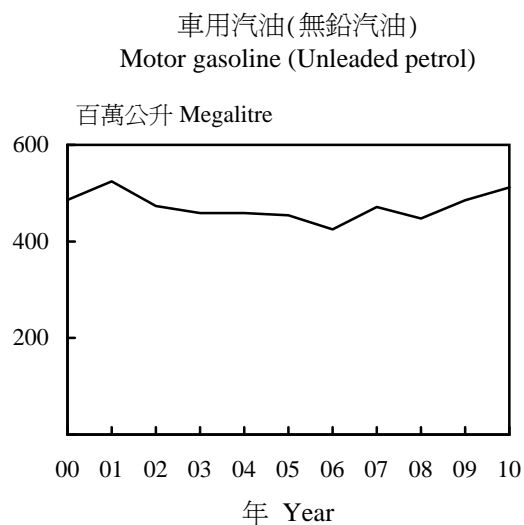
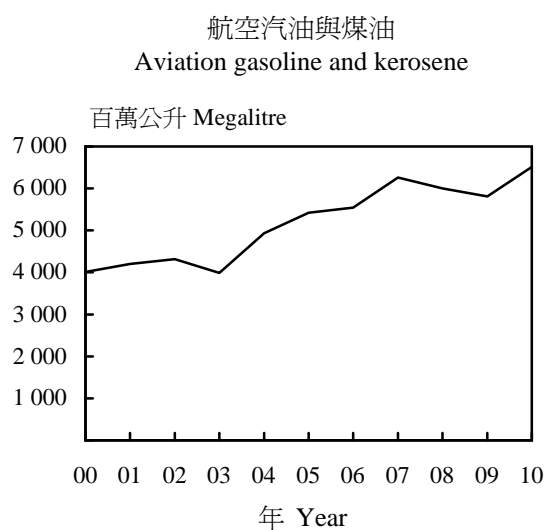
2. 油產品 Oil Products

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	車用汽油 (無鉛汽油) Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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)
2000		4 011 029	486 087	7 802 247	2 140 655	156 615	2 206 819
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	6 571 509	9 731 120	389 001	2 819 069
2009	1	1 451 544	118 411	1 533 025	2 095 376	104 692	498 652
	2	1 481 902	114 206	1 581 424	1 423 180	88 092	483 916
	3	1 433 797	120 523	1 923 794	1 585 554	97 095	677 090
	4	1 440 573	132 191	2 418 986	1 845 158	91 939	608 783
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	1 857 613	2 215 730	93 239	737 176

2.2 油產品進口留用貨量（圖）

Quantity of retained imports of oil products (Chart)



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	車用汽油 (無鉛汽油) Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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)
2000		1.74	1.89	1.64	1.25	2.71	1.01
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
2009	1	2.88	3.24	2.67	2.11	4.02	1.72
	2	3.13	3.82	3.17	2.62	3.75	1.74
	3	3.75	4.30	3.72	2.90	4.58	1.70
	4	4.00	4.35	3.99	3.29	5.62	1.92
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	4.72	3.72	6.51	2.57

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) 二零零零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 2000

千公升（另有註明除外） kilolitre, unless otherwise specified						
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	車用汽油 （無鉛汽油） Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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)
A. 進口供應地 Imports by supplier						
新加坡 Singapore	2 315 391 (55.7)	423 244 (79.6)	2 617 564 (33.0)	2 089 419 (60.8)	24 849 (15.4)	0
韓國 Korea	297 518 (7.2)	45 921 (8.6)	3 559 444 (44.9)	1 114 100 (32.4)	12 464 (7.7)	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	1 097 943 (26.4)	0	62 339 (0.8)	0	0	2 206 819 (100.0)
日本 Japan	26 695 (0.6)	62 813 (11.8)	463 839 (5.9)	107 053 (3.1)	0	0
俄羅斯 Russia	0	0	432 692 (5.5)	0	0	0
泰國 Thailand	201 373 (4.8)	0	162 442 (2.0)	0	6 253 (3.9)	0
其他 Others	217 008 (5.2)	0	626 642 (7.9)	128 163 (3.7)	118 124 (73.1)	0
整體進口 Total imports	4 155 928	531 978	7 924 962	3 438 735	161 690	2 206 819
B. 轉口目的地 Re-exports by destination						
中國內地 The mainland of China	86 140 (59.4)	0	26 339 (21.5)	989 715 (76.2)	4 625 (91.1)	0
澳門 Macao	58 759 (40.6)	45 891 (100.0)	44 514 (36.3)	303 449 (23.4)	450 (8.9)	0
越南 Vietnam	0	0	50 874 (41.5)	0	0	0
其他 Others	0	0	988 (0.8)	4 916 (0.4)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	144 899	45 891	122 715	1 298 080	5 075	0
C. 進口留用 Retained imports	4 011 029	486 087	7 802 247	2 140 655	156 615	2 206 819

註釋：括號內數字表示佔整體數字的百分比。

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

2.4(B) 二零零五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 2005

千公升（另有註明除外） kilolitre, unless otherwise specified						
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	車用汽油 （無鉛汽油） Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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)
A. 進口供應地 Imports by supplier						
新加坡 Singapore	3 695 051 (66.0)	399 635 (81.1)	2 499 009 (49.2)	4 151 014 (67.4)	79 144 (23.2)	0
韓國 Korea	269 372 (4.8)	89 447 (18.2)	1 312 376 (25.9)	16 045 (0.3)	1 000 (0.3)	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	803 362 (14.3)	3 488 (0.7)	135 067 (2.7)	257 842 (4.2)	9 041 (2.7)	1 970 099 (100.0)
美國 United States of America	7 472 (0.1)	3 (#)	0	134 315 (2.2)	0	0
日本 Japan	43 697 (0.8)	0	85 153 (1.7)	530 581 (8.6)	0	0
泰國 Thailand	0	0	8 393 (0.2)	334 041 (5.4)	18 865 (5.5)	0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	0	0	186 653 (3.7)	373 914 (6.1)	47 002 (13.8)	0
台灣 Taiwan	343 156 (6.1)	0	295 764 (5.8)	0	153 746 (45.1)	0
俄羅斯 Russia	0	0	190 533 (3.8)	37 749 (0.6)	0	0
其他 Others	437 285 (7.8)	0	362 686 (7.1)	325 703 (5.3)	31 909 (9.4)	0
整體進口 Total imports	5 599 395	492 573	5 075 634	6 161 204	340 707	1 970 099
B. 轉口目的地 Re-exports by destination						
中國內地 The mainland of China	82 554 (47.3)	0	21 713 (26.1)	829 889 (70.0)	271 (100.0)	0
澳門 Macao	91 959 (52.7)	38 319 (100.0)	61 401 (73.9)	349 868 (29.5)	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	0	22 (#)	5 581 (0.5)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	174 513	38 319	83 136	1 185 338	271	0
C. 進口留用 Retained imports	5 424 882	454 254	4 992 498	4 975 866	340 436	1 970 099

註釋：括號內數字表示佔整體數字的百分比。

少於整體數字的0.05%。

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

Less than 0.05% of the corresponding total.

2.4(C) 二零一零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 2010

千公升（另有註明除外） kilolitre, unless otherwise specified						
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	車用汽油 （無鉛汽油） Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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)
A. 進口供應地 Imports by supplier						
新加坡 Singapore	864 689 (12.9)	273 488 (51.4)	2 796 638 (42.1)	7 032 494 (70.2)	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	3 006 052 (45.0)	26 274 (4.9)	769 084 (11.6)	1 657 468 (16.5)	275 549 (70.8)	2 819 069 (100.0)
韓國 Korea	1 422 057 (21.3)	105 827 (19.9)	1 000 809 (15.1)	138 493 (1.4)	0	0
日本 Japan	434 916 (6.5)	126 909 (23.8)	1 052 937 (15.8)	175 343 (1.8)	0	0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	0	0	267 829 (4.0)	588 534 (5.9)	103 987 (26.7)	0
台灣 Taiwan	619 513 (9.3)	0	173 042 (2.6)	0	1 105 (0.3)	0
泰國 Thailand	310 977 (4.7)	0	0	194 568 (1.9)	0	0
俄羅斯 Russia	0	0	354 770 (5.3)	0	0	0
其他 Others	25 323 (0.4)	0	231 334 (3.5)	232 660 (2.3)	8 360 (2.1)	0
整體進口 Total imports	6 683 527	532 498	6 646 443	10 019 560	389 001	2 819 069
B. 轉口目的地 Re-exports by destination						
中國內地 The mainland of China	120 978 (69.9)	0	16 862 (22.5)	222 813 (77.2)	0	0
澳門 Macao	686 (0.4)	20 407 (100.0)	57 912 (77.3)	65 627 (22.8)	0	0
越南 Vietnam	51 457 (29.7)	0	0	0	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	0	160 (0.2)	0	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	173 121	20 407	74 934	288 440	0	0
C. 進口留用 Retained imports	6 510 406	512 091	6 571 509	9 731 120	389 001	2 819 069

註釋：括號內數字表示佔整體數字的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against 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 **	車用汽油 (無鉛汽油) Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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)
2000						
儲存容量 Storage capacity	222 960	86 871	10 890	619 334	333 520	14 181
油庫儲存量 Tank stock	135 012 (60.6) [N.A.]	29 465 (33.9) [19]	5 600 (51.4) [40]	200 593 (32.4) [12]	188 125 (56.4) [19]	7 655 (54.0) [15]
2005						
儲存容量 Storage capacity	211 747	76 495	5 606	713 698	434 955	14 507
油庫儲存量 Tank stock	77 582 (36.6) [N.A.]	34 659 (45.3) [26]	3 562 (63.5) [33]	333 042 (46.7) [21]	116 424 (26.8) [7]	7 965 (54.9) [6]
2010						
儲存容量 Storage capacity	646 422	93 036	5 409	614 018	467 597	14 507
油庫儲存量 Tank stock	312 354 (48.3) [16]	51 046 (54.9) [35]	824 (15.2) [14]	371 583 (60.5) [22]	152 566 (32.6) [6]	10 041 (69.2) [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。

** 二零零零年及二零零五年的數字不包括香港國際機場香港航煤供應營運有限公司的油庫儲存量。

二零零零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 2000 and 2005.

Naphtha was not included in the figures for 2000.

N.A. - Not available.

2.6(A) 二零零零年按使用者類別劃分的油產品銷售

Sales of oil products by type of users for 2000

千公升（另有註明除外） kilolitre, unless otherwise specified						
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	車用汽油 (無鉛汽油) Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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)
A. 銷售作本地使用 Sales for local consumption						
電力及煤氣公司使用 By electricity and gas companies	0	0	0	619 883 (8.1)	24 748 (0.7)	10 (#)
住宅、商業及工業使用者使用 By domestic, commercial and industrial users	804 332 (23.3)	540 129 (90.9)	48 487 (75.3)	5 309 747 (69.8)	7 216 (0.2)	169 474 (95.7)
政府及其他使用者 By Government and other users	1 415 (#)	13 169 (2.2)	0	8 563 (0.1)	0	950 (0.5)
小計 Subtotal	805 747 (23.4)	553 298 (93.1)	48 487 (75.3)	5 938 193 (78.0)	31 964 (0.9)	170 434 (96.2)
B. 其他銷售 ⁽¹⁾ Other sales ⁽¹⁾						
轉口 Re-exports	131 885 (3.8)	40 988 (6.9)	15 938 (24.7)	108 449 (1.4)	1 406 999 (39.4)	6 734 (3.8)
船艙儲存 Ship stores	0	0	0	1 564 508 (20.6)	2 131 505 (59.7)	0
飛機艙儲存 Aircraft stores	2 512 354 (72.8)	0	0	0	0	0
小計 Subtotal	2 644 239 (76.6)	40 988 (6.9)	15 938 (24.7)	1 672 957 (22.0)	3 538 504 (99.1)	6 734 (3.8)
C. 總銷售 Overall sales	3 449 986	594 286	64 425	7 611 150	3 570 468	177 168

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，它們佔香港油產品大部分的總銷售。

(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。

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".

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

2.6(B) 二零零五年按使用者類別劃分的油產品銷售

Sales of oil products by type of users for 2005

千公升（另有註明除外） kilolitre, unless otherwise specified						
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	車用汽油 （無鉛汽油） Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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)
A. 銷售作本地使用 Sales for local consumption						
電力及煤氣公司使用 By electricity and gas companies	0	0	0	941 126 # (18.6)	34 790 (0.5)	0
住宅、商業及工業使用者使用 By domestic, commercial and industrial users	1 371 091 (22.7)	441 015 (90.0)	39 284 (86.4)	2 186 417 ** (43.1)	0	392 162 (99.5)
政府及其他使用者 By Government and other users	2 569 (##)	10 139 (2.1)	0	2 026 (##)	0	1 869 (0.5)
小計 Subtotal	1 373 660 (22.7)	451 154 (92.1)	39 284 (86.4)	3 129 569 (61.7)	34 790 (0.5)	394 031 (100.0)
B. 其他銷售 ⁽¹⁾ Other sales ⁽¹⁾						
轉口 Re-exports	169 186 (2.8)	38 639 (7.9)	6 183 (13.6)	81 830 (1.6)	2 140 600 (33.0)	0
船艙儲存 Ship stores	0	0	0	1 857 869 (36.6)	4 304 520 (66.4)	0
飛機艙儲存 Aircraft stores	4 503 852 (74.5)	0	0	0	0	0
小計 Subtotal	4 673 038 (77.3)	38 639 (7.9)	6 183 (13.6)	1 939 699 (38.3)	6 445 120 (99.5)	0
C. 總銷售 Overall sales	6 046 698	489 793	45 467	5 069 268	6 479 910	394 031

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，它們佔香港油產品大部分的總銷售。

(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。

包括由公用事業公司直接入口使用的石腦油。

** 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。

@ 包括汽車使用的石油氣。車用石油氣在二零零五年的使用量是 276 109公噸。

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 is included.

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

@ The consumption of LPG by motor vehicles is included. The quantity of consumption of auto LPG in 2005 was 276 109 tonnes.

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

2.6(C) 二零一零年按使用者類別劃分的油產品銷售

Sales of oil products by type of users for 2010

	千公升 (另有註明除外) kilolitre, unless otherwise specified					
	航空汽油與煤油 Aviation gasoline and kerosene	車用汽油 (無鉛汽油) Motor gasoline (Unleaded petrol)	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)
A. 銷售作本地使用 Sales for local consumption						
電力及煤氣公司使用 By electricity and gas companies	0	0	0	440 821 # (6.6)	0	0
住宅、商業及工業使用者使用 By domestic, commercial and industrial users	494 (##)	495 544 (94.8)	19 024 (97.5)	2 298 751 ** (34.4)	0	397 845 (100.0)
政府及其他使用者 By Government and other users	2 485 (##)	6 581 (1.3)	0	24 791 (0.4)	0	109 (##)
小計 Subtotal	2 979 (##)	502 125 (96.1)	19 024 (97.5)	2 764 363 (41.4)	0	397 954 (100.0)
B. 其他銷售 (1) Other sales (1)						
轉口 Re-exports	293 850 (4.3)	20 399 (3.9)	487 (2.5)	74 746 (1.1)	1 179 315 (15.6)	0
船艙儲存 Ship stores	0	0	0	3 844 740 (57.5)	6 393 429 (84.4)	0
飛機艙儲存 Aircraft stores	6 467 038 (95.6)	0	0	0	0	0
小計 Subtotal	6 760 888 (100.0)	20 399 (3.9)	487 (2.5)	3 919 486 (58.6)	7 572 744 (100.0)	0
C. 總銷售 Overall sales	6 763 867	522 524	19 511	6 683 849	7 572 744	397 954

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，它們佔香港油產品大部分的總銷售。

(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。

包括由公用事業公司直接入口使用的石腦油。

** 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。

@ 包括汽車使用的石油氣。車用石油氣在二零一零年的使用量是 297 523公噸。

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 is included.

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

@ The consumption of LPG by motor vehicles is included. The quantity of consumption of auto LPG in 2010 was 297 523 tonnes.

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

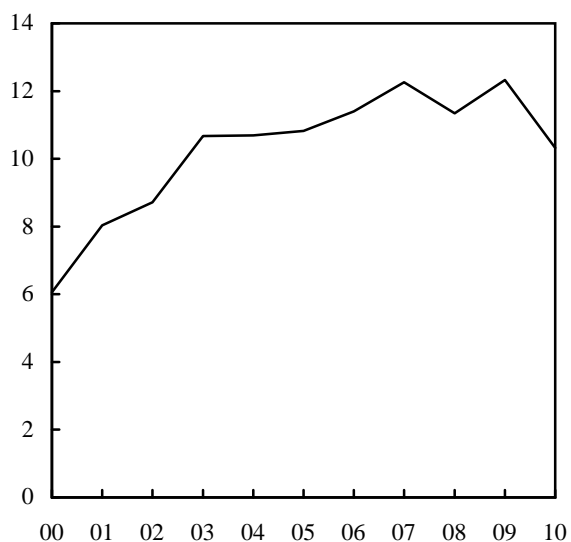
					公噸 tonne
年 Year	季 Quarter	蒸餾煤與其他煤產品 Steam coal and other coal	木炭 Wood charcoal	無煙煤 Anthracite	焦煤與半焦煤 Coke and semi-coke
2000		6 057 802	6 050	1 310	0
2001		8 033 097	-4 764	540	0
2002		8 717 699	8 142	201	0
2003		10 675 881	8 313	677	0
2004		10 691 194	8 052	396	-59
2005		10 823 664	7 307	1 423	0
2006		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
2009	1	3 032 219	2 250	0	0
	2	2 778 711	11	0	0
	3	3 244 556	1 149	229	0
	4	3 275 899	2 421	160	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

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

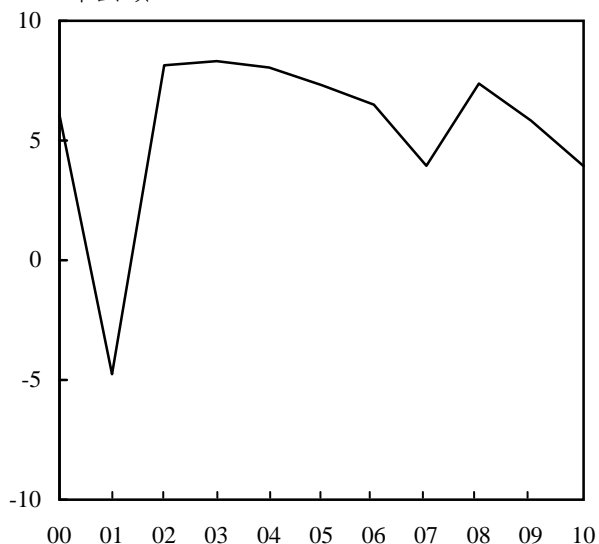
百萬公噸 Million tonne



年 Year

木炭
Wood charcoal

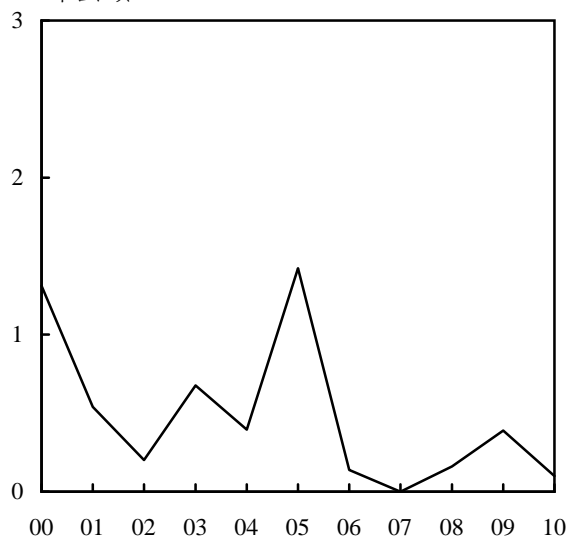
千公噸 Kilotonne



年 Year

無煙煤
Anthracite

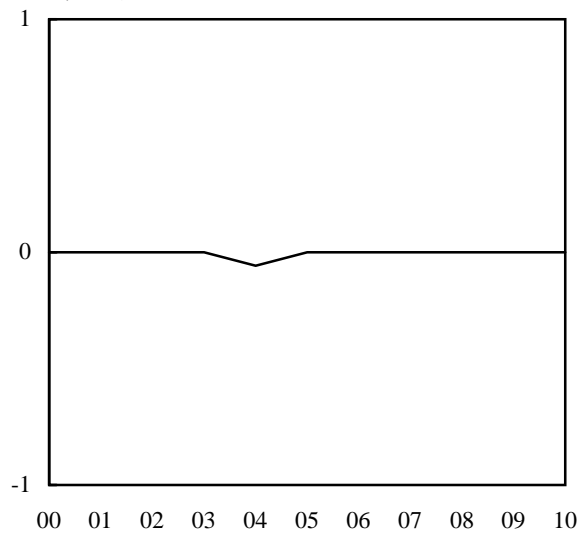
千公噸 Kilotonne



年 Year

焦煤與半焦煤
Coke and semi-coke

千公噸 Kilotonne



年 Year

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
2000		196	1,925
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
2009	1	661	3,069
	2	653	2,844
	3	659	3,011
	4	648	3,202
2010	1	582	3,039
	2	609	3,027
	3	618	3,116
	4	557	3,186

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) 二零零零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 2000

				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
A. 進口供應地 Imports by supplier				
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	2 846 309 (47.0)	1 314 (14.3)	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	2 303 877 (38.0)	2 536 (27.6)	610 (46.0)	33 106 (100.0)
南非 South Africa	568 930 (9.4)	0	0	0
澳大利亞 Australia	276 005 (4.6)	20 (0.2)	0	0
俄羅斯 Russia	61 371 (1.0)	0	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	5 075 (55.2)	0	0
其他 Others	1 915 (#)	252 (2.7)	717 (54.0)	0
整體進口 Total imports	6 058 407	9 197	1 327	33 106
B. 轉口目的地 Re-exports by destination				
台灣 Taiwan	0	24 (0.8)	17 (100.0)	33 106 (100.0)
中國內地 The mainland of China	590 (97.5)	2 956 (93.9)	0	0
沙特阿拉伯 Saudi Arabia	0	144 (4.6)	0	0
其他 Others	15 (2.5)	23 (0.7)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	605	3 147	17	33 106
C. 進口留用 Retained imports	6 057 802	6 050	1 310	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) 二零零五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 2005

				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
A. 進口供應地 Imports by supplier				
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	9 824 687 (90.8)	4 555 (57.8)	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	938 431 (8.7)	162 (2.1)	1 221 (85.8)	0
俄羅斯 Russia	59 552 (0.6)	0	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	2 611 (33.1)	0	0
德國 Germany	656 (#)	0	0	0
加拿大 Canada	182 (#)	0	0	0
美國 United States of America	2 (#)	2 (#)	2 (0.1)	0
其他 Others	187 (#)	556 (7.1)	200 (14.1)	0
整體進口 Total imports	10 823 697	7 886	1 423	0
B. 轉口目的地 Re-exports by destination				
澳門 Macao	11 (33.3)	493 (85.1)	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	17 (51.5)	0	0	0
其他 Others	5 (15.2)	86 (14.9)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	33	579	0	0
C. 進口留用 Retained imports	10 823 664	7 307	1 423	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) 二零一零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 2010

				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
A. 進口供應地 Imports by supplier				
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	9 303 473 (90.1)	3 213 (45.9)	0	0
澳大利亞 Australia	440 295 (4.3)	0	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	395 068 (3.8)	443 (6.3)	0	58 (100.0)
俄羅斯 Russia	134 027 (1.3)	0	0	0
菲律賓 Philippines	50 374 (0.5)	0	0	0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	0	2 301 (32.9)	0	0
德國 Germany	582 (#)	0	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	532 (7.6)	0	0
越南 Vietnam	0	348 (5.0)	98 (98.0)	0
荷蘭 Netherlands	223 (#)	0	0	0
泰國 Thailand	0	104 (1.5)	0	0
其他 Others	221 (#)	61 (0.9)	2 (2.0)	0
整體進口 Total imports	10 324 263	7 002	100	58
B. 轉口目的地 Re-exports by destination				
中國內地 The mainland of China	0	2 539 (82.7)	1 (100.0)	0
澳門 Macao	0	518 (16.9)	0	0
其他 Others	63 (100.0)	13 (0.4)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	63	3 070	1	58
C. 進口留用 Retained imports	10 324 200	3 932	99	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 ⁽¹⁾ Commercial ⁽¹⁾	工業 Industrial	總計 Total	銷售收入 (百萬港元) Total sales revenue (HK\$ million)
2005		35 811 (24.8)	93 724 (65.0)	14 636 (10.2)	144 172	37,336
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
2009	1	6 874 (22.9)	20 820 (69.2)	2 388 (7.9)	30 082	8,059
	2	9 133 (24.3)	25 558 (67.9)	2 937 (7.8)	37 628	10,123
	3	15 094 (31.6)	29 531 (61.9)	3 118 (6.5)	47 743	13,002
	4	7 871 (23.2)	23 342 (68.8)	2 701 (8.0)	33 913	9,147
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

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10^{12} 焦耳。

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

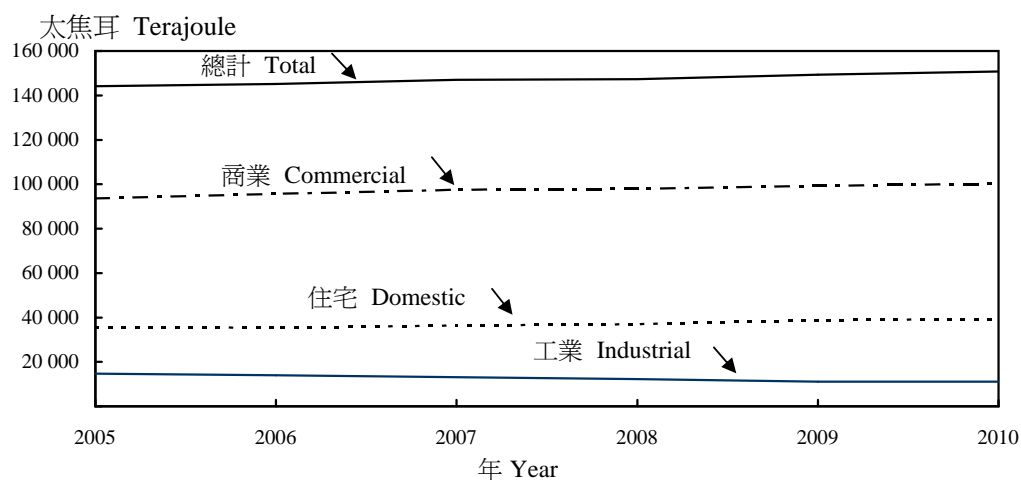
括號內數字表示當年或當季用電量佔總計的百分比。

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)



註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10^{12} 焦耳。

Note : 1 terajoule = 10^{12} 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 ⁽¹⁾ System loss ⁽¹⁾	出口往 中國內地的電力 Exports of electricity to the mainland of China	由電表量度的 本地用電量 Local electricity consumption, as measured at meter points
2000		112 783	36 732	14 587	4 253	130 675
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
2009	1	28 372	7 836	3 410	2 716	30 082
	2	34 628	11 012	4 774	3 238	37 628
	3	44 170	13 545	5 895	4 077	47 743
	4	32 250	9 332	4 267	3 402	33 913
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

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10¹² 焦耳。

Notes : 1 terajoule = 10¹² 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 ⁽¹⁾ (百萬瓦) Maximum installed generating capacity ⁽¹⁾ (megawatt)	最高需求量 ⁽²⁾ (百萬瓦) Peak demand ⁽²⁾ (megawatt)	產電量 ⁽³⁾ (太焦耳) Electricity generated ⁽³⁾ (terajoule)
2000	11 568	9 209	149 515
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

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10^{12} 焦耳。

Notes : 1 terajoule = 10^{12} 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)
2005		15 444 (56.7)	10 919 (40.1)	898 (3.3)	27 261	6,748
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
2009	1	4 614 (59.5)	2 914 (37.6)	222 (2.9)	7 750	1,740
	2	4 232 (58.8)	2 742 (38.1)	225 (3.1)	7 200	1,577
	3	3 124 (52.1)	2 647 (44.1)	228 (3.8)	5 999	1,361
	4	3 332 (52.7)	2 765 (43.7)	228 (3.6)	6 326	1,480
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

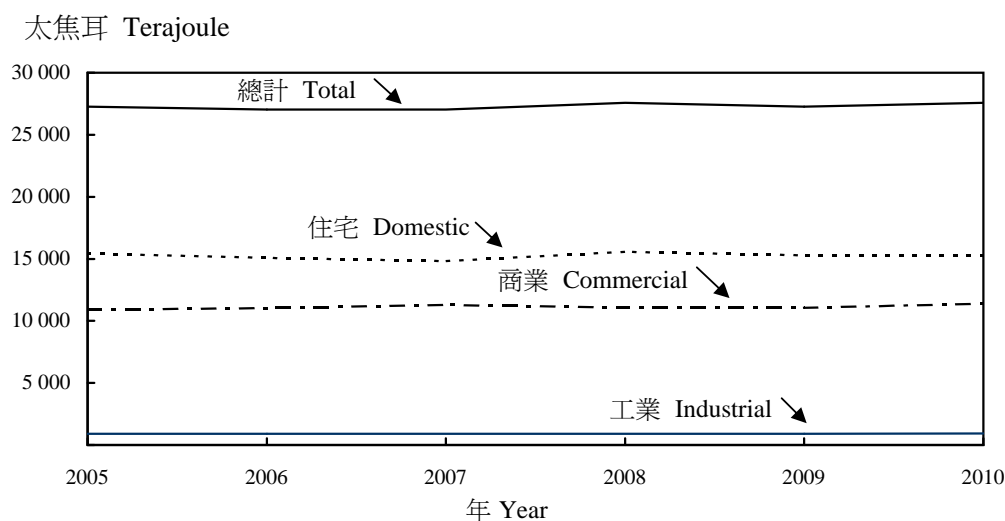
註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10^{12} 焦耳。

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 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Plant factor ⁽¹⁾ (%)	負荷因素 ⁽²⁾ (百分比) Load factor ⁽²⁾ (%)
2000	190.0	97.0	26 057	37.5	73.4
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

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10^{12} 焦耳。

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

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

二零零九年至二零一零年電力一般價目⁽¹⁾
General tariff for electricity, 2009 - 2010⁽¹⁾

每千瓦小時港元
HK\$/kWh

I. 香港電燈有限公司

The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited

二零零九年一月一日至 二零零九年十二月三十一日 For the period 1.1.2009 - 31.12.2009	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
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(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\$)	17.68	17.66
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	0.884
以後的 For the next		
150 千瓦小時 kWh (151 - 300)	0.984	0.984
200 千瓦小時 kWh (301 - 500)	1.082	1.082
200 千瓦小時 kWh (501 - 700)	1.316	1.316
300 千瓦小時 kWh (701 - 1 000)	1.409	1.409
超過 1 000 千瓦小時 For over 1 000 kWh	1.504	1.504

(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\$)	36.21	36.18
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	1.207
超過1500千瓦小時 For over 1500 kWh	1.300	1.300

註釋：(1) 指淨電費（即基本電費 + 燃料價格調整 - 所有回扣）。

從2009年1月1日至2009年12月31日，燃料價格調整為每千瓦小時+0.254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 1.1.2009 to 31.12.2009, the fuel cost adjustment was +HK\$0.254/kWh.

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

二零零九年至二零一零年電力一般價目⁽¹⁾

General tariff for electricity, 2009 - 2010⁽¹⁾

每千瓦小時港元

HK\$/kWh

II. 中華電力有限公司

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited

	二零零九年 一月一日至 二零零九年 五月五日 For the period 1.1.2009 - 5.5.2009	二零零九年 五月六日至 二零零九年 十二月三十一日 For the period 6.5.2009 - 31.12.2009	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
(a) 住宅價目			
Domestic tariff			
每兩個月最低收費 (港元)	30.00	30.00	31.00
Minimum charge per every two months (HK\$)			
首 400 千瓦小時	0.867	0.875	0.897
For the first 400 kWh			
以後的			
For the next			
600 千瓦小時 kWh (401 - 1 000)	0.930	0.938	0.963
800 千瓦小時 kWh (1 001 - 1 800)	0.988	0.996	1.023
超過 1 800 千瓦小時	1.065	1.073	1.102
For over 1 800 kWh			
(b) 一般服務價目			
General service tariff			
每月最低收費 (港元)	29.00	29.00	30.00
Minimum charge per month (HK\$)			
首 5 000 千瓦小時	0.968	0.976	1.002
For the first 5 000 kWh			
超過 5 000 千瓦小時	0.959	0.967	0.993
For over 5 000 kWh			

註釋：(1) 指淨電費 (即基本電費 + 燃料價格調整 - 所有回扣)。

從2009年1月1日至2009年12月31日，燃料價格調整為每千瓦小時+0.118港元。

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。

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 1.1.2009 to 31.12.2009, the fuel cost adjustment was +HK\$0.118/kWh.

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

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

二零零九年至二零一零年煤氣一般價目

General tariff for gas, 2009 - 2010

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

二零零九年一月一日至
二零一零年三月三十一日
For the period
1.1.2009 - 31.3.2010

二零一零年四月一日至
二零一零年十二月三十一日
For the period
1.4.2010 - 31.12.2010

(a) 一般價目

General tariff

每月最低收費 (港元)	20.00	20.00
Minimum charge per month (HK\$)		
首 500 百萬焦耳	0.2130	0.2190
For the first 500 megajoules		
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	0.2035	0.2095
For over 257 500 megajoules		

(b) 燃料價格調整

Fuel cost adjustment

2009*	0.0269
2010*	0.0396

註釋： 1 百萬焦耳 = 10^6 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 = 10^6 joules.

* As at end December of the year.

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