

# 香港能源統計

## Hong Kong Energy Statistics

2014 年年刊  
2014 Annual Report



香港特別行政區 政府統計處  
Census and Statistics Department  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region



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2014 年年刊  
2014 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2006年年初開始，香港亦有很小規模的風力發電。此外，由2007年開始，垃圾堆填區的沼氣已用作生產煤氣的燃料。

除結集載於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），本報告書亦列載從其他途徑搜集的能源統計數字，有關資料來源在第2頁「能源統計數字的種類及來源」的章節內說明。

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。

1997年7月1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1997年7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.

表1.1列載2004、2009及2014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7及第8頁的表1.1的註釋。

表1.2列載2004至2014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數字的變動。

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，由機電工程處估算主要的本地生產再生能源統計數字包括於表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是由香港電燈有限公司、中華電力有限公司及香港中華煤氣有限公司所提供。此等統計數字列於表4.1 - 5.3及附錄A和B。由機電工程處估算主要的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 2004, 2009 and 2014. 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.

Table 1.2 shows the changes in energy requirements (including oil products, coal products, electricity and gas) over the period 2004 - 2014, and the corresponding changes in the population and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures during the same period.

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 Hongkong Electric Company, Limited; CLP Power Hong Kong Limited; and The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited. 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2004至2014年期間，一次能源需求上升6.4%。同期間，最終能源需求下跌7.1%。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2004年的62.3%上升至2014年的69.4%。在2009至2014年期間，用作發電的煤產品輸入上升13.8%，而有關的油產品輸入則下跌14.6%。 [表1.1]
- 1.2 在2004至2014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0.6%及下跌0.7%。同期間，實質本地生產總值的平均按年增長率是3.9%。按人口平均計算，一次能源需求在此期間平均每年大致維持不變，而最終能源需求平均每年下跌1.4%，實質本地生產總值則平均每年上升3.2%。 [表1.2]

## 2. 油產品

- 2.1 與2013年比較，2014年油產品的進口留用貨量錄得升幅的只有石油氣(6.0%)，而錄得跌幅的則有航空汽油與煤油(-1.3%)、無鉛車用汽油(-8.9%)、輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油(-4.6%)、燃油(-15.8%)和天然氣(-3.9%)。 [表2.1]
- 2.2 在2004至2014年期間，除了輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油和天然氣外，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2013年比較，除了天然氣外，所有油產品在2014年的進口單位價格均下跌。 [表2.3]
- 2.4 中國內地是香港近年一些進口油產品的主要供應地。在2014年，全港100.0%的天然氣和99.9%的石油氣均進口自中國內地。至於油產品轉口方面，在2014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 6.4% between 2004 and 2014. Over the same period, the final energy requirements (FER) decreased by 7.1%. The input of coal and oil products for electricity generation accounted for about 69.4% of PER in 2014, compared with 62.3% in 2004. Between 2009 and 2014, the input of coal products for electricity generation increased by 13.8% while that of oil products decreased by 14.6%. [Table 1.1]
- 1.2 During 2004 to 2014, PER and FER changed at an average annual rate of 0.6% and -0.7% respectively. Over the same period, GDP grew at an average annual rate of 3.9% in real terms. On a per capita basis, PER remained virtually unchanged and FER decreased at an average annual rate of 1.4% during this period, while GDP in real terms increased at an average annual rate of 3.2%. [Table 1.2]

## 2. Oil Products

- 2.1 Compared with 2013, the quantity of retained imports in 2014 increased for LPG (6.0%) only, but decreased for aviation gasoline and kerosene (-1.3%); unleaded motor gasoline (-8.9%); gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (-4.6%); fuel oil (-15.8%); and natural gas (-3.9%). [Table 2.1]
- 2.2 During 2004 to 2014, retained imports of all oil products generally showed an upward trend in quantity terms, except for gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha; and natural gas. [Table 2.1 and Chart 2.2]
- 2.3 Compared with 2013, the unit values of imports of all oil products dropped in 2014, except for natural gas. [Table 2.3]
- 2.4 The mainland of China has been the major supplier of some oil products imported into Hong Kong in recent years. In 2014, the mainland of China accounted for 100.0% of imports of natural gas and 99.9% of imports of LPG. Regarding re-exports of oil products, the mainland of China and Macao remained the major destinations in 2014. [Tables 2.4(A) - 2.4(C)]

2.5 與2004年比較，2014年航空汽油與煤油、無鉛車用汽油和燃油的儲存容量和油庫儲存量均上升，而煤油和輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油的儲存容量和油庫儲存量均下跌。2014年與2004年比較，石油氣的儲存容量下跌，而油庫儲存量則上升。  
[表2.5]

2.6 在2014年，所有的石油氣(100.0%)皆銷售作本地使用，而無鉛車用汽油(佔97.1%)和煤油(佔91.1%)作本地使用的銷售量亦佔總銷售量很高的比例。船艙儲存佔燃油總銷售量的98.6%。飛機艙儲存佔航空汽油與煤油總銷售量的97.6%。過去十年，航空汽油與煤油、燃油和輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油的使用模式有一些轉變。航空汽油與煤油銷售作飛機艙儲存的比率，由2004年的70.7%上升至2014年的97.6%。燃油銷售作船艙儲存的比率，則由2004年的83.0%上升至2014年的98.6%。另一方面，輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油銷售作船艙儲存的比率，由2004年的53.5%下跌至2014年的36.1%。  
[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2004年每公噸272元上升至2014年每公噸519元。近年蒸餾煤與其他煤產品一直主要是從印度尼西亞進口。在2014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91.4%。  
[表3.1、3.3、3.4(A) - 3.4(C)及圖3.2]

2.5 Compared with 2004, both the storage capacity and the tank stock for aviation gasoline and kerosene; unleaded motor gasoline; and fuel oil increased in 2014, while those for kerosene; and gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha decreased. For LPG, the storage capacity decreased but the tank stock increased in 2014 as compared to 2004. [Table 2.5]

2.6 In 2014, 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 (97.1%) and kerosene (91.1%). Ship stores accounted for 98.6% of the overall sales of fuel oil. Aircraft stores took up 97.6% of the overall sales of aviation gasoline and kerosene. Over the past ten years, the consumption pattern of aviation gasoline and kerosene; fuel oil; and gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha had shown some changes. The share of sales for aircraft stores of aviation gasoline and kerosene increased from 70.7% in 2004 to 97.6% in 2014, while the share of sales for ship stores of fuel oil increased from 83.0% in 2004 to 98.6% in 2014. On the other hand, the share of sales for ship stores of gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha decreased from 53.5% in 2004 to 36.1% in 2014. [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 \$272 per tonne in 2004 to \$519 per tonne in 2014. Indonesia has all along been the major supplier of steam coal and other coal imported into Hong Kong in recent years. It accounted for 91.4% of total imports of steam coal and other coal in 2014. [Tables 3.1, 3.3, 3.4(A) - 3.4(C) and Chart 3.2]



### 4. 電力

4.1 2014年的本地總用電量較2013年上升3.1%。與過往的情況一樣，商業用戶為最大用戶類別，佔2014年本地總用電量的65.4%，其2014年的使用量較上年上升1.2%；住宅用戶佔總用電量的27.5%，其2014年的使用量較上年上升8.7%；工業用戶則佔總用電量的7.1%，其2014年的使用量較上年上升0.8%。2009至2014年間，住宅用戶的使用量佔總用電量的百分比，由26.1%增加至27.5%，而商業用戶及工業用戶的相應百分比則分別由66.4%下跌至65.4%及由7.5%下跌至7.1%。  
[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2009年的9.6%下跌至2014年的3.1%。另一方面，2014年由中國內地進口的電力較2009年下跌6.2%。  
[表4.3]

### 5. 煤氣

5.1 2014年煤氣總用量較2013年上升1.0%。在2014年，住宅用戶使用53.4%的煤氣產量，商業用戶使用40.8%，而工業用戶使用5.8%。煤氣用量於2009至2014年間平均每年增長1.1%。  
[表5.1及圖5.2]

### 4. Electricity

4.1 The total local consumption of electricity in 2014 increased by 3.1% when compared with 2013. As in past years, the largest user category was the commercial users, taking up 65.4% of the total local consumption in 2014 and their consumption in 2014 increased by 1.2% over a year earlier; the domestic users consumed 27.5% of the total and their consumption in 2014 increased by 8.7% compared with a year earlier; the industrial users consumed 7.1% of the total and their consumption in 2014 increased by 0.8% compared with a year earlier. Between 2009 and 2014, the share of electricity consumption by domestic users increased from 26.1% to 27.5%, while that by commercial users and industrial users fell from 66.4% to 65.4% and from 7.5% to 7.1% respectively. [Table 4.1 and Chart 4.2]

4.2 The proportion of exports of electricity to the mainland of China decreased from 9.6% of the total electricity generated at local plants in 2009 to 3.1% in 2014. On the other hand, imports of electricity from the mainland of China in 2014 decreased by 6.2% when compared with 2009. [Table 4.3]

### 5. Gas

5.1 The total consumption of gas in 2014 increased by 1.0% compared with 2013. In 2014, 53.4% of gas produced was consumed by domestic users, 40.8% by commercial users and 5.8% by industrial users. Consumption of gas grew at an average annual rate of 1.1% during 2009 to 2014. [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 <sup>#</sup> Oil <sup>#</sup> products	電力 Electricity	煤氣 Gas	總計 Total	太焦耳 terajoule
<b>2004</b>							
進口*	Imports*	282 205	769 178	33 543	0	1 084 927	
出口	Exports	-33	-56 481	-11 112	0	-67 626	
船庫	Bunker	0	-455 767	0	0	-455 767	
由貯存量供應	Supply from stock	-17 910	21 905	0	0	3 995	
一次能源需求*	Primary energy requirements*	264 263	278 835	22 431	0	565 529	
生產煤氣	Gas manufacture	0	-29 763	0	27 137	-2 626	
發電	Electricity generation	-264 017	-88 168	133 663	0	-218 522	
系統損耗*	System loss*	0	0	-14 893	0	-14 893	
最終能源需求	Final energy requirements	246	160 903	141 201	27 137	329 487	
<b>2009</b>							
進口*	Imports*	325 464	904 786	39 468	0	1 269 718	
出口	Exports	-103	-32 569	-13 432	0	-46 105	
船庫	Bunker	0	-616 162	0	0	-616 162	
由貯存量供應	Supply from stock	-25 669	-27 919	0	0	-53 589	
一次能源需求*	Primary energy requirements*	299 692	228 135	26 035	0	553 862	
生產煤氣	Gas manufacture	0	-29 616	0	27 274	-2 342	
發電	Electricity generation	-299 509	-89 521	139 420	0	-249 610	
系統損耗*	System loss*	0	0	-16 089	0	-16 089	
最終能源需求	Final energy requirements	182	108 999	149 366	27 274	285 821	
<b>2014</b>							
本地生產	Indigenous production	0	2 741 <sup>#</sup>	0	0	2 741	
進口	Imports	363 832	785 329	37 038	0	1 186 199	
出口	Exports	-15	-20 987	-4 414	0	-25 416	
船庫	Bunker	0	-568 099	0	0	-568 099	
由貯存量供應	Supply from stock	-22 803	28 923	0	0	6 120	
一次能源需求	Primary energy requirements	341 014	227 906	32 625	0	601 544	
生產煤氣	Gas manufacture	0	-32 598	0	28 835	-3 763	
發電	Electricity generation	-340 807	-76 446	143 478	0	-273 775	
系統損耗	System loss	0	0	-17 948	0	-17 948	
最終能源需求	Final energy requirements	207	118 862	158 154	28 835	306 057	

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

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

# 2014年的數字包括主要的本地生產再生能源。

# Including major indigenous renewable energy in the figures for 2014.

\* 修訂數字。請參閱表4.3的相關註腳。

\* Revised figures. Please see the corresponding footnote in Table 4.3.

## 表1.1的註釋

表1.1簡單地顯示2004、2009及2014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2006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 2004, 2009 and 2014. 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）

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。

## 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 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

	2004	2009	平均按年變動率 (百分比) Average annual rate of changes (%) 2009 / 2004	2014	平均按年變動率 (百分比) Average annual rate of changes (%) 2014/2009	平均按年變動率 (百分比) Average annual rate of changes (%) 2014/ 2004
一次能源需求* (太焦耳) Primary energy requirements* (terajoule)	565 529	553 862	-0.4	601 544	+1.7	+0.6
煤產品 Coal products	264 263	299 692	+2.5	341 014	+2.6	+2.6
油產品 Oil products	278 835	228 135	-3.9	227 906	##	-2.0
增加：電力進口* Add: Imports of electricity*	33 543	39 468	+3.3	37 038	-1.3	+1.0
減除：電力出口 Less: Exports of electricity	11 112	13 432	+3.9	4 414	-20.0	-8.8
最終能源需求 (太焦耳) Final energy requirements (terajoule)	329 487	285 821	-2.8	306 057	+1.4	-0.7
煤產品 Coal products	246	182	-5.8	207	+2.6	-1.7
油產品 Oil products	160 903	108 999	-7.5	118 862	+1.7	-3.0
電力 Electricity	141 201	149 366	+1.1	158 154	+1.1	+1.1
煤氣 Gas	27 137	27 274	+0.1	28 835	+1.1	+0.6
年中人口估計(千人) Estimated mid-year population (thousand)	6 784	6 973 **	+0.6	7 242	+0.8	+0.7
人均一次能源需求的使用* (百萬焦耳) Per capita consumption of primary energy requirements* (megajoule)	83 368	79 432 **	-1.0	83 067	+0.9	##
人均最終能源需求的使用(百萬焦耳) Per capita consumption of final energy requirements (megajoule)	48 572	40 991 **	-3.3	42 263	+0.6	-1.4
以2012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 (2012) dollars (HK\$ million) <sup>(1)</sup>	1,468,282	1,789,861	+4.0	2,144,645	+3.7	+3.9
以2012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 (2012) dollars (HK\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	216,449	256,692	+3.5	296,152	+2.9	+3.2

註釋： 1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。  
1 百萬焦耳 = 10<sup>6</sup> 焦耳。  
(1) 2014 年度數字是初步估計。  
\* 修訂數字。請參閱表4.3的相關註腳。  
\*\* 修訂數字。  
## 少於百分之0.05。

Notes: 1 terajoule = 10<sup>12</sup> joules.  
1 megajoule = 10<sup>6</sup> joules.  
(1) The 2014 figures are preliminary estimates.  
\* Revised figures. Please see the corresponding footnote in Table 4.3.  
\*\* Revised figures.  
## Less than 0.05%.

### 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
2004	11,707	1,170	15,655	6,570	1,039	1,984
2009	19,964	1,846	25,871	18,802	1,716	4,022
2014	39,340	2,876	22,902	27,895	2,849	8,678

年 Year	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
2004	2,906	17	##	##	41,049
2009	8,031	21	##	0	80,273
2014	7,155	25	##	0	111,720

註釋：## 在-50萬至50萬港元之間。

Note: ## Within ± HK\$ 0.5 million.

## 2. 油產品 Oil Products

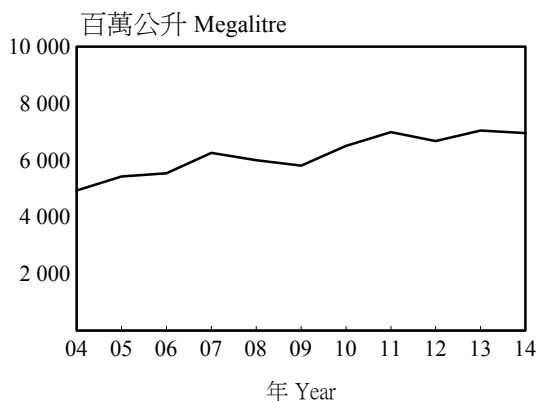
### 2.1 油產品進口留用貨量 Quantity of retained imports of oil products

年 Year	季 Quarter	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)
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
2012		6 674 012	546 563	4 492 756	7 263 198	390 508	2 067 391
2013		7 050 700	546 062	4 286 927	7 492 322	375 612	1 947 708
2014		6 959 479	497 730	4 090 929	6 309 426	398 240	1 872 188
2013	1	1 771 361	120 179	1 014 436	2 225 150	100 500	393 743
	2	1 705 017	128 644	982 373	1 765 736	87 275	472 264
	3	1 487 916	152 759	1 091 071	1 657 505	76 240	612 012
	4	2 086 406	144 480	1 199 047	1 843 931	111 597	469 689
2014	1	1 594 352	118 124	989 125	1 947 672	91 811	390 847
	2	1 633 449	96 613	997 838	1 527 216	97 959	504 353
	3	1 682 001	141 173	1 052 420	1 101 769	94 260	516 412
	4	2 049 677	141 820	1 051 546	1 732 769	114 210	460 576

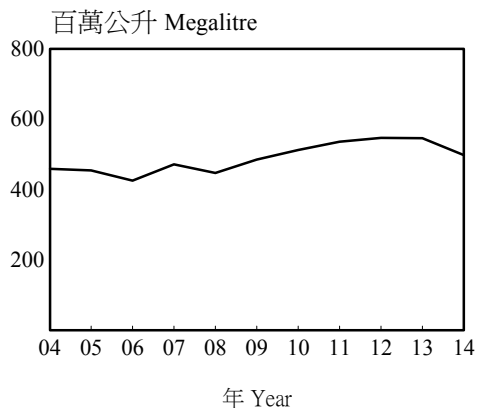
## 2.2 油產品進口留用貨量 (圖)

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

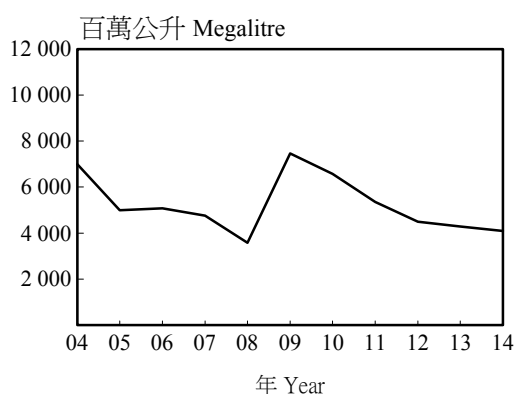
航空汽油與煤油  
Aviation gasoline and kerosene



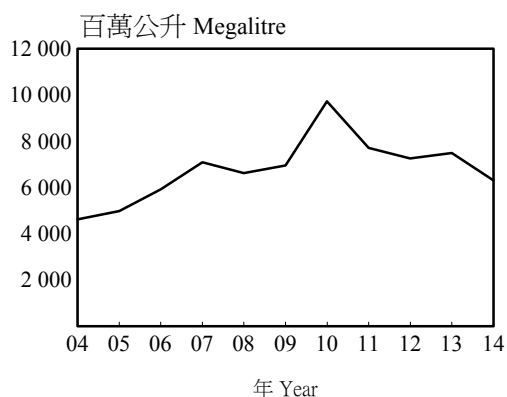
無鉛車用汽油  
Unleaded motor gasoline



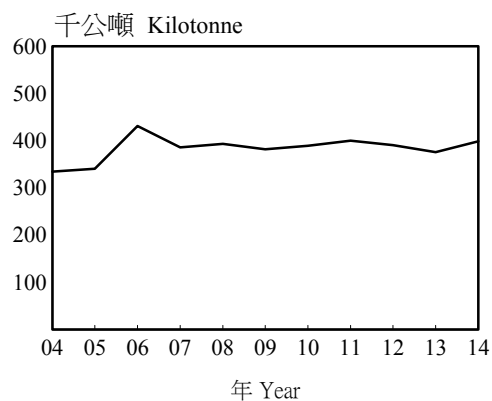
輕質柴油、重質柴油與石腦油  
Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha



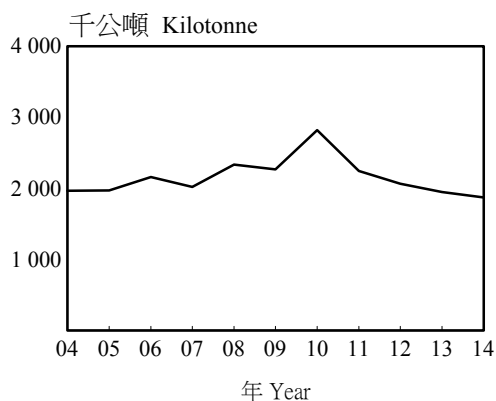
燃油  
Fuel oil



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)
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
2012		6.25	6.58	6.24	5.21	7.89	3.13
2013		6.04	6.34	5.99	4.78	7.58	4.09
2014		5.65	5.93	5.61	4.43	7.16	4.64
2013	1	6.27	6.73	6.18	4.92	8.05	2.67
	2	5.87	6.21	5.74	4.78	7.04	4.06
	3	5.94	6.36	5.97	4.65	7.08	4.88
	4	6.08	6.09	6.05	4.73	7.91	4.28
2014	1	6.02	6.21	6.00	4.73	8.65	3.59
	2	5.89	6.36	6.03	4.62	7.39	4.94
	3	5.80	6.15	5.80	4.61	7.16	5.06
	4	5.05	5.19	4.64	3.82	5.75	4.72

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) 2004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 2004

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	3 136 057 (61.6)	404 484 (79.5)	2 112 274 (29.4)	3 642 896 (63.9)	114 990 (34.2)	0
韓國 Korea	80 363 (1.6)	104 534 (20.5)	3 036 640 (42.3)	37 553 (0.7)	1 453 (0.4)	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	789 263 (15.5)	0	55 605 (0.8)	137 176 (2.4)	7 059 (2.1)	1 965 567 (100.0)
美國 United States of America	0	2 (##)	0	371 622 (6.5)	0	0
日本 Japan	12 (##)	0	0	192 671 (3.4)	0	0
泰國 Thailand	37 239 (0.7)	0	17 398 (0.2)	66 954 (1.2)	24 851 (7.4)	0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	92 805 (1.8)	0	431 846 (6.0)	777 501 (13.6)	13 252 (3.9)	0
台灣 Taiwan	89 729 (1.8)	0	441 900 (6.2)	81 637 (1.4)	146 922 (43.8)	0
俄羅斯 Russia	0	0	244 773 (3.4)	0	0	0
其他 Others	861 745 (16.9)	20 (##)	833 427 (11.6)	392 703 (6.9)	27 274 (8.1)	0
整體進口 Total imports	5 087 213	509 040	7 173 863	5 700 713	335 801	1 965 567
<b>B. 轉口目的地</b> Re-exports by destination						
中國內地 The mainland of China	54 270 (36.2)	4 (##)	47 595 (25.8)	799 802 (74.5)	1 590 (100.0)	0
澳門 Macao	95 629 (63.8)	50 234 (100.0)	70 943 (38.5)	274 428 (25.5)	0	0
越南 Vietnam	0	0	47 450 (25.8)	0	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	0	18 240 (9.9)	0	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	149 899	50 238	184 228	1 074 230	1 590	0
<b>C. 進口留用</b> Retained imports						
	4 937 314	458 802	6 989 635	4 626 483	334 211	1 965 567

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) 2009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 2009

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	601 840 (10.1)	362 508 (69.7)	3 192 521 (42.2)	5 145 581 (68.6)	4 889 (1.3)	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	3 402 377 (57.0)	10 274 (2.0)	764 858 (10.1)	943 278 (12.6)	263 008 (68.7)	2 268 441 (100.0)
韓國 Korea	1 228 772 (20.6)	109 516 (21.1)	1 964 846 (26.0)	200 925 (2.7)	0	0
日本 Japan	89 803 (1.5)	37 543 (7.2)	654 679 (8.7)	29 991 (0.4)	0	0
台灣 Taiwan	438 895 (7.4)	0	217 612 (2.9)	0	33 397 (8.7)	0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	18 373 (0.3)	0	187 601 (2.5)	365 153 (4.9)	75 001 (19.6)	0
委內瑞拉 Venezuela	0	0	0	515 317 (6.9)	0	0
泰國 Thailand	190 503 (3.2)	0	36 973 (0.5)	211 526 (2.8)	0	0
其他 Others	129 (##)	0	542 710 (7.2)	88 529 (1.2)	6 657 (1.7)	1 (##)
整體進口 Total imports	5 970 692	519 841	7 561 800	7 500 300	382 952	2 268 442
<b>B. 轉口目的地</b> Re-exports by destination						
中國內地 The mainland of China	128 667 (79.0)	0	42 761 (40.9)	349 008 (63.3)	0	1 (100.0)
澳門 Macao	10 131 (6.2)	34 510 (100.0)	61 810 (59.1)	202 024 (36.7)	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	0	0	0	1 134 (100.0)	0
其他 Others	24 078 (14.8)	0	0	0	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	162 876	34 510	104 571	551 032	1 134	1
<b>C. 進口留用</b> Retained imports						
	5 807 816	485 331	7 457 229	6 949 268	381 818	2 268 441

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) 2014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 2014

	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						
中國內地 The mainland of China	3 355 713 (48.2)	0	553 553 (13.2)	148 608 (2.2)	398 327 (99.9)	1 872 188 (100.0)
新加坡 Singapore	159 688 (2.3)	341 541 (66.3)	114 898 (2.7)	4 615 612 (68.7)	0	0
日本 Japan	1 512 319 (21.7)	69 374 (13.5)	1 513 150 (36.0)	640 646 (9.5)	0	0
韓國 Korea	1 626 647 (23.4)	104 532 (20.3)	893 082 (21.3)	44 261 (0.7)	225 (0.1)	0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	0	0	111 548 (2.7)	1 242 081 (18.5)	0	0
台灣 Taiwan	157 215 (2.3)	0	692 560 (16.5)	0	9 (##)	0
泰國 Thailand	147 655 (2.1)	0	74 816 (1.8)	0	0	0
澳大利亞 Australia	0	0	81 575 (1.9)	0	2 (##)	0
沙地阿拉伯 Saudi Arabia	0	0	77 303 (1.8)	0	0	0
其他 Others	992 (##)	0	89 008 (2.1)	27 315 (0.4)	21 (##)	0
整體進口 Total imports	6 960 229	515 447	4 201 493	6 718 523	398 584	1 872 188
<b>B. 轉口目的地</b> Re-exports by destination						
中國內地 The mainland of China	0	2 (##)	15 926 (14.4)	362 784 (88.7)	4 (1.2)	0
澳門 Macao	750 (100.0)	17 715 (100.0)	94 550 (85.5)	46 313 (11.3)	0	0
越南 Vietnam	0	0	0	0	150 (43.6)	0
其他 Others	0	0	88 (0.1)	0	190 (55.2)	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	750	17 717	110 564	409 097	344	0
<b>C. 進口留用</b> Retained imports	6 959 479	497 730	4 090 929	6 309 426	398 240	1 872 188

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

年 Year	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)
2004						
儲存容量 Storage capacity	200 732	87 438	5 606	746 126	398 093	15 949
油庫儲存量 Tank stock	120 804 (60.2) [N.A.]	36 294 (41.5) [29]	3 845 (68.6) [28]	376 076 (50.4) [19]	144 440 (36.3) [8]	9 309 (58.4) [8]
2009						
儲存容量 Storage capacity	196 192	87 680	5 444	593 739	467 202	14 507
油庫儲存量 Tank stock	76 849 (39.2) [7]	42 599 (48.6) [32]	1 437 (26.4) [18]	322 785 (54.4) [11]	156 054 (33.4) [8]	6 535 (45.0) [5]
2014						
儲存容量 Storage capacity	484 000	100 939	5 100	635 762	607 574	14 385
油庫儲存量 Tank stock	307 242 (63.5) [15]	52 808 (52.3) [34]	3 544 (69.5) [152]	262 048 (41.2) [16]	171 035 (28.2) [8]	9 737 (67.7) [9]

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。

\*\* 2004年及2009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。

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 2004 and 2009.

N.A. - Not available.

## 2.6(A) 2004年按使用者類別劃分的油產品銷售 Sales of oil products by type of users for 2004

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)
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	971 254 # (13.7)	48 135 (0.9)	0
住宅、商業及工業使用者使用 By domestic, commercial and industrial users	1 460 215 (26.6)	455 404 (88.8)	63 773 (91.3)	2 142 855 ** (30.2)	1 834 (##)	350 337 (99.4)
政府及其他使用者 By Government and other users	2 834 (0.1)	10 488 (2.0)	0	3 203 (##)	0	1 990 (0.6)
小計 Subtotal	1 463 049 (26.7)	465 892 (90.8)	63 773 (91.3)	3 117 312 (43.9)	49 969 (0.9)	352 327 (100.0)
B. 其他銷售 <sup>(1)</sup> Other sales <sup>(1)</sup>						
轉口 Re-exports	145 319 (2.6)	46 958 (9.2)	6 058 (8.7)	185 902 (2.6)	899 680 (16.1)	0
船艙儲存 Ship stores	0	0	0	3 799 388 (53.5)	4 649 969 (83.0)	0
飛機艙儲存 Aircraft stores	3 881 470 (70.7)	0	0	0	0	0
小計 Subtotal	4 026 789 (73.3)	46 958 (9.2)	6 058 (8.7)	3 985 290 (56.1)	5 549 649 (99.1)	0
C. 總銷售 Overall sales	5 489 838	512 850	69 831	7 102 602	5 599 618	352 327

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。

## 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.

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

## 2.6(B) 2009年按使用者類別劃分的油產品銷售

### Sales of oil products by type of users for 2009

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	385 068 # (5.1)	10 557 (0.1)	0
住宅、商業及工業使用者使用 By domestic, commercial and industrial users	394 ##	474 173 (91.9)	26 734 (88.5)	2 035 381 ** (27.2)	0	391 327 (99.7)
政府及其他使用者 By Government and other users	2 081 ##	6 845 (1.3)	3 ##	27 628 (0.4)	0	1 091 (0.3)
小計 Subtotal	2 475 ##	481 018 (93.3)	26 737 (88.5)	2 448 077 (32.7)	10 557 (0.1)	392 418 (100.0)
<b>B. 其他銷售<sup>(1)</sup></b> Other sales <sup>(1)</sup>						
轉口 Re-exports	43 094 (0.7)	34 735 (6.7)	3 473 (11.5)	102 948 (1.4)	1 204 334 (16.8)	0
船艙儲存 Ship stores	0	0	0	4 940 431 (65.9)	5 948 535 (83.0)	0
飛機艙儲存 Aircraft stores	5 851 170 (99.2)	0	0	0	0	0
小計 Subtotal	5 894 264 (100.0)	34 735 (6.7)	3 473 (11.5)	5 043 379 (67.3)	7 152 869 (99.9)	0
<b>C. 總銷售</b> Overall sales	5 896 739	515 753	30 210	7 491 456	7 163 426	392 418

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2009年的使用量是290 218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 2009 was 290 218 tonnes.

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

## 2.6(C) 2014年按使用者類別劃分的油產品銷售

### Sales of oil products by type of users for 2014

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	412 128 # (8.8)	0	0
住宅、商業及工業使用者使用 By domestic, commercial and industrial users	3 316 ##	578 938 (95.4)	7 714 (91.1)	2 172 939 ** (46.4)	0	402 672 (99.9)
政府及其他使用者 By Government and other users	2 937 ##	9 917 (1.6)	0	17 728 (0.4)	0	435 (0.1)
小計 Subtotal	6 253 (0.1)	588 855 (97.1)	7 714 (91.1)	2 602 795 (55.6)	0	403 107 (100.0)
<b>B. 其他銷售<sup>(1)</sup></b> Other sales <sup>(1)</sup>						
轉口 Re-exports	169 365 (2.3)	17 716 (2.9)	749 (8.9)	389 537 (8.3)	92 929 (1.4)	0
船艙儲存 Ship stores	0	0	0	1 692 168 (36.1)	6 522 118 (98.6)	0
飛機艙儲存 Aircraft stores	7 205 141 (97.6)	0	0	0	0	0
小計 Subtotal	7 374 506 (99.9)	17 716 (2.9)	749 (8.9)	2 081 705 (44.4)	6 615 047 (100.0)	0
<b>C. 總銷售</b> Overall sales	7 380 759	606 571	8 463	4 684 500	6 615 047	403 107

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2014年的使用量是 318 112 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 2014 was 318 112 tonnes.

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



### 3. 煤產品

#### Coal Products

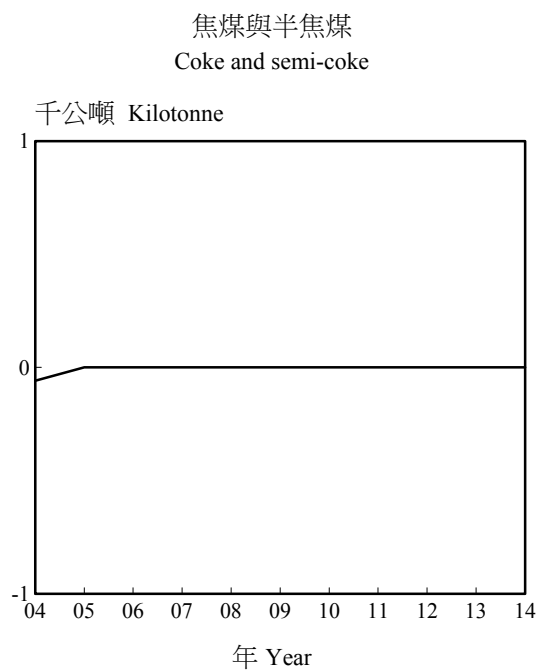
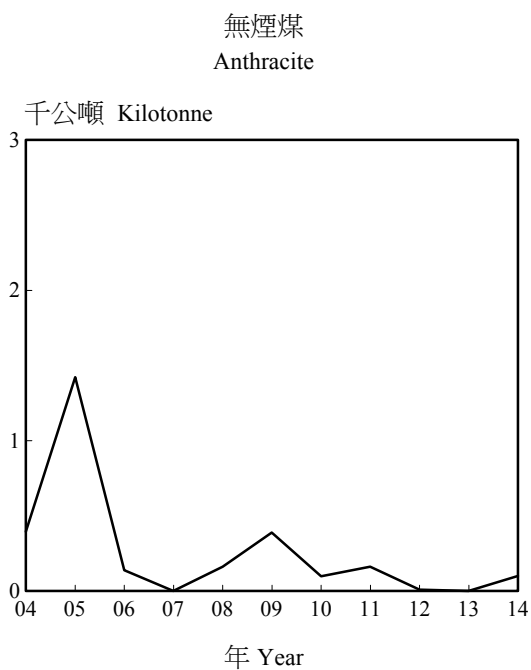
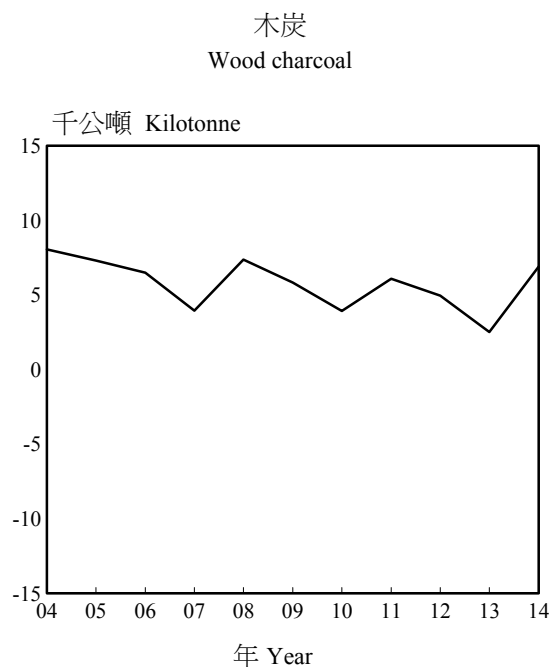
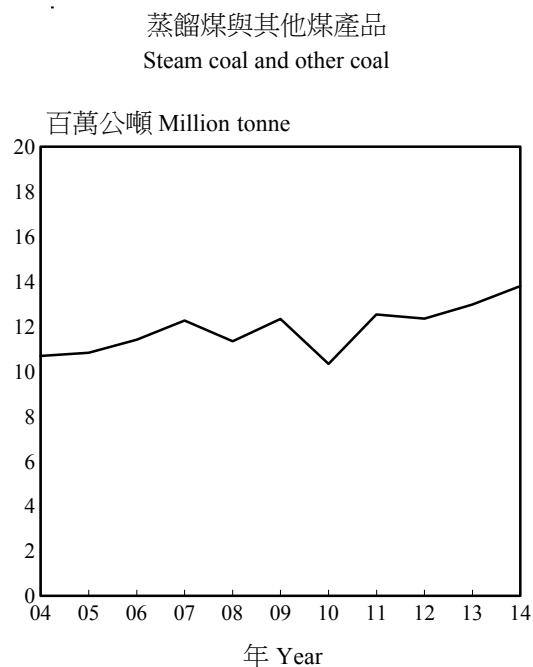
#### 3.1 煤產品進口留用貨量

##### Quantity of retained imports of coal products

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	公噸 tonne
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
2012		12 350 726	4 954	9		0
2013		12 971 504	2 524	2		0
2014		13 788 766	6 935	131		0
2013	1	2 459 042	2 260	0		0
	2	4 012 920	-1 824	0		0
	3	3 658 847	190	2		0
	4	2 840 695	1 898	0		0
2014	1	3 112 616	1 992	44		0
	2	3 521 377	1 609	39		0
	3	4 022 390	1 145	0		0
	4	3 132 383	2 189	48		0

### 3.2 煤產品進口留用貨量 (圖)

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



### 3.3 煤產品進口單位價格

#### Unit values of imports of coal products

年 Year	季 Quarter	每公噸港元 HK\$/tonne	
		蒸餾煤與其他煤產品 Steam coal and other coal	木炭 Wood charcoal
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
2012		654	4,309
2013		572	3,985
2014		519	3,861
2013	1	627	4,011
	2	575	4,218
	3	543	3,942
	4	555	3,835
2014	1	557	3,745
	2	526	3,803
	3	507	4,088
	4	489	3,888

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) 2004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 2004

	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</b> Imports by supplier				
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	8 199 598 (76.7)	2 487 (27.5)	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	1 299 296 (12.2)	2 767 (30.6)	298 (74.5)	0
澳大利亞 Australia	1 131 734 (10.6)	3 (##)	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	3 591 (39.7)	0	0
德國 Germany	714 (##)	0	0	0
斯里蘭卡 Sri Lanka	26 (##)	0	0	0
美國 United States of America	1 (##)	55 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	0
其他 Others	59 891 (0.6)	144 (1.6)	101 (25.3)	0
整體進口 Total imports	10 691 260	9 047	400	0
<b>B. 轉口目的地</b> Re-exports by destination				
中國內地 The mainland of China	15 (22.7)	133 (13.4)	4 (100.0)	0
美國 United States of America	0	210 (21.1)	0	0
其他 Others	51 (77.3)	652 (65.5)	0	59 (100.0)
整體轉口 Total re-exports	66	995	4	59
<b>C. 進口留用</b> Retained imports	10 691 194	8 052	396	-59

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) 2009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 2009

	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</b> Imports by supplier				
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	10 487 703 (85.0)	3 135 (33.6)	0	0
澳大利亞 Australia	1 299 508 (10.5)	0	0	0
南非 South Africa	299 575 (2.4)	0	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	122 025 (1.0)	1 210 (13.0)	53 (13.6)	0
俄羅斯 Russia	67 309 (0.5)	0	0	0
菲律賓 Philippines	54 419 (0.4)	308 (3.3)	0	0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	0	3 557 (38.2)	0	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	696 (7.5)	176 (45.2)	0
德國 Germany	611 (##)	0	0	0
越南 Vietnam	0	203 (2.2)	160 (41.1)	0
其他 Others	272 (##)	208 (2.2)	0	0
整體進口 Total imports	12 331 422	9 317	389	0
<b>B. 轉口目的地</b> Re-exports by destination				
中國內地 The mainland of China	0	2 655 (76.2)	0	0
澳門 Macao	0	646 (18.5)	0	0
其他 Others	37 (100.0)	185 (5.3)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	37	3 486	0	0
<b>C. 進口留用</b> Retained imports				
	12 331 385	5 831	389	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) 2014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 2014

	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</b> Imports by supplier				
印度尼西亞 Indonesia	12 609 577 (91.4)	1 836 (24.8)	0	0
俄羅斯 Russia	572 906 (4.2)	0	0	0
澳大利亞 Australia	527 897 (3.8)	0	0	0
加拿大 Canada	76 769 (0.6)	0	0	0
泰國 Thailand	0	2 108 (28.5)	0	0
中國內地 The mainland of China	138 (##)	1 283 (17.3)	131 (100.0)	0
新加坡 Singapore	0	1 057 (14.3)	0	0
德國 Germany	723 (##)	0	0	0
越南 Vietnam	0	662 (8.9)	0	0
其他 Others	802 (##)	463 (6.2)	0	0
整體進口 Total imports	13 788 812	7 409	131	0
<b>B. 轉口目的地</b> Re-exports by destination				
澳門 Macao	0	294 (62.0)	0	0
韓國 Korea	0	88 (18.6)	0	0
日本 Japan	0	60 (12.7)	0	0
其他 Others	46 (100.0)	32 (6.8)	0	0
整體轉口 Total re-exports	46	474	0	0
<b>C. 進口留用</b> Retained imports	13 788 766	6 935	131	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)
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
2012		41 189 (26.6)	102 440 (66.1)	11 282 (7.3)	154 911	46,029
2013		39 941 (26.1)	102 070 (66.6)	11 190 (7.3)	153 201	47,760
2014		43 415 (27.5)	103 271 (65.4)	11 281 (7.1)	157 967	51,329
2013	1	7 236 (23.3)	21 382 (68.9)	2 423 (7.8)	31 042	9,566
	2	10 438 (25.8)	27 031 (66.8)	2 998 (7.4)	40 467	12,567
	3	14 146 (30.2)	29 570 (63.2)	3 054 (6.5)	46 770	14,708
	4	8 120 (23.3)	24 087 (69.0)	2 715 (7.8)	34 922	10,918
2014	1	7 970 (25.5)	20 898 (67.0)	2 331 (7.5)	31 200	10,021
	2	10 995 (26.3)	27 710 (66.3)	3 073 (7.4)	41 778	13,522
	3	16 070 (32.3)	30 526 (61.4)	3 123 (6.3)	49 718	16,416
	4	8 380 (23.8)	24 137 (68.4)	2 753 (7.8)	35 271	11,371

註釋： 1 太焦耳 =  $10^{12}$  焦耳。  
括號內數字表示當年或當季用電量佔總計的百分比。

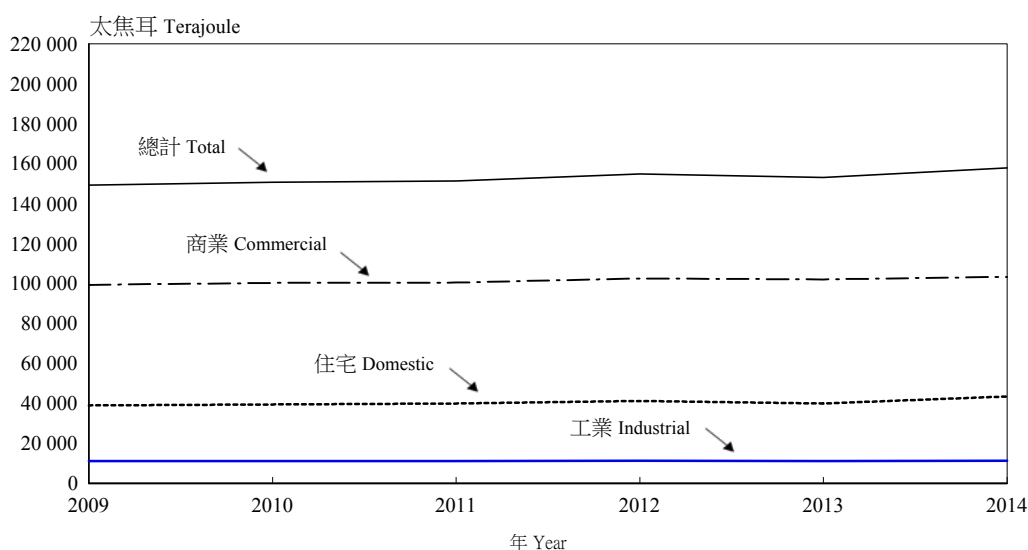
(1) 包括由政府支付街燈所需的電費。

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

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

(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 <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 本地用電量 Local electricity consumption, as measured at meter points
2004		133 663	33 543	14 893	11 112	141 201
2005		138 414	37 415	15 466	16 192	144 172
2006		139 005	37 442	14 943	16 300	145 204
2007		140 212	37 233	15 847	14 527	147 072
2008		136 765	38 883	15 514	12 789	147 345
2009		139 420	39 468	16 089	13 432	149 366
2010		137 850	37 838	15 590	9 392	150 705
2011		140 495	38 646	17 064	10 645	151 432
2012		139 506	40 160	18 139	6 617	154 911
2013		140 628	35 889	17 376	5 940	153 201
2014		143 291	37 038	17 948	4 414	157 967
2013	1	27 646	7 658	3 398	864	31 042
	2	38 186	8 409	4 760	1 368	40 467
	3	41 105	13 669	5 261	2 743	46 770
	4	33 691	6 152	3 956	965	34 922
2014	1	28 233	7 505	3 411	1 127	31 200
	2	36 691	10 890	4 708	1 094	41 778
	3	44 047	13 019	5 886	1 462	49 718
	4	34 320	5 625	3 943	731	35 271

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.

\* 2014年第4季以前的數字已根據中華電力有限公司所提供有關其抽水蓄能安排的資料作出修訂。

\* Figures prior to Q4 2014 have been revised based on information provided by CLP Power Hong Kong Limited on its pumped storage arrangement.



#### 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)
2004	11 683	10 427	167 206
2005	11 804	10 346	175 829
2006	12 380	10 915	176 447
2007	12 644	10 282	177 445
2008	12 624	10 788	175 648
2009	12 624	10 153	178 888
2010	12 624	9 859	175 688
2011	12 624	10 296	179 141
2012	12 625	9 925	179 666
2013	12 625	10 068	176 517
2014	12 625	9 962	180 329

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) 電力公司年內的最大需求不一定在同一時間出現。作為一項概括性指標，最高需求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1993年開始投產，1993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.

\* 修訂數字。請參閱表4.3的相關註腳。

\* Revised figures. Please see the corresponding footnote in Table 4.3.

## 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)
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
2012		15 473 (54.6)	11 555 (40.7)	1 331 (4.7)	28 360	7,658
2013		15 266 (53.5)	11 678 (40.9)	1 612 (5.6)	28 556	8,114
2014		15 400 (53.4)	11 762 (40.8)	1 673 (5.8)	28 835	8,022
2013	1	4 590 (57.1)	3 053 (38.0)	389 (4.8)	8 032	2,154
	2	3 784 (53.2)	2 926 (41.1)	401 (5.6)	7 111	2,059
	3	3 063 (48.7)	2 814 (44.7)	417 (6.6)	6 295	1,897
	4	3 829 (53.8)	2 884 (40.5)	404 (5.7)	7 117	2,004
2014	1	5 069 (58.7)	3 159 (36.6)	404 (4.7)	8 632	2,415
	2	3 762 (52.7)	2 952 (41.4)	420 (5.9)	7 133	2,021
	3	2 877 (47.1)	2 808 (46.0)	424 (6.9)	6 109	1,704
	4	3 691 (53.0)	2 844 (40.9)	425 (6.1)	6 960	1,882

註釋：1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

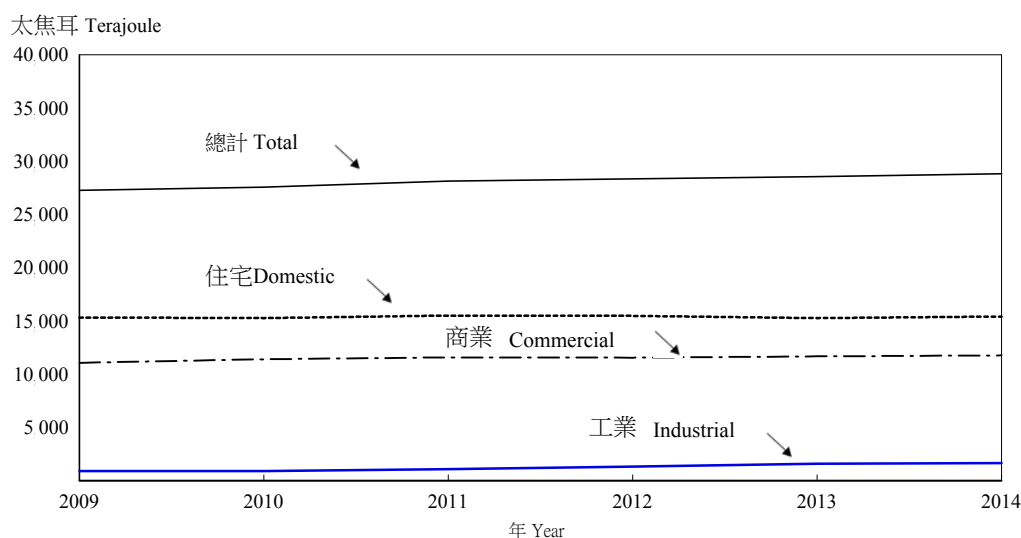
括號內數字表示當年或當季煤氣用量佔總計的百分比。

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

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<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

Note : 1 terajoule = 10<sup>12</sup> 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> (%)
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
2012	211.7	110.5	28 360	36.7	70.3
2013	211.7	108.3	28 556	37.0	72.3
2014	211.7	113.2	28 835	37.3	69.8

註釋： 1 太焦耳 = 10<sup>12</sup> 焦耳。

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

$$(1) \quad \text{機組使用率} = \frac{\text{全年生產，以太焦耳計}}{\text{安裝產氣量，以每日太焦耳計} \times 365 \text{ (或 366)}} \times 100\%$$

Annual production for the year, measured in terajoule  
Installed capacity, measured in terajoule per day x 365 (or 366)

$$(2) \quad \text{負荷因素} = \frac{\text{全年生產，以太焦耳計}}{\text{全年內最高需求量，以每日太焦耳計} \times 365 \text{ (或 366)}} \times 100\%$$

Annual production for the year, measured in terajoule  
Peak demand within the year, measured in terajoule per day x 365 (or 366)

2013年至2014年電力一般價目<sup>(1)</sup>  
General tariff for electricity, 2013-2014<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	2013年1月1日至 2013年12月31日 For the period <u>1.1.2013 - 31.12.2013</u>	2014年1月1日至 2014年12月31日 For the period <u>1.1.2014 - 31.12.2014</u>
	(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\$)	17.70	17.70
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	0.933	0.933
以後的 For the next		
150千瓦小時 kWh ( 151 - 300)	1.072	1.072
200千瓦小時 kWh ( 301 - 500)	1.211	1.211
200千瓦小時 kWh ( 501 - 700)	1.447	1.447
300千瓦小時 kWh ( 701 - 1 000)	1.586	1.586
500千瓦小時 kWh (1 001 - 1 500)	1.725	1.725
超過 1 500 千瓦小時 For over 1 500 kWh	1.864	1.864
(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\$)	39.400	39.400
用電超過 30 千瓦小時 For consumption exceeding 30 kWh		
首 500 千瓦小時 For the first 500 kWh	1.316	1.316
以後的1 000 千瓦小時 For the next 1 000 kWh	1.356	1.356
以後的18 500 千瓦小時 For the next 18 500 kWh	1.467	1.467
超過 20 000 千瓦小時 For over 20 000 kWh	1.494	1.494

註釋：(1) 指淨電費 (即基本電費 + 燃料價格調整 - 所有回扣)。

從 2013 年 1 月 1 日至 2013 年 12 月 31 日，燃料價格調整為每千瓦小時+0.402港元。

從 2014 年 1 月 1 日至 2014 年 12 月 31 日，燃料價格調整為每千瓦小時+0.331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 1.1.2013 to 31.12.2013, the fuel cost adjustment was +HK\$0.402/kWh.

From 1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014, the fuel cost adjustment was +HK\$0.331/kWh.

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

**2013年至 2014年電力一般價目<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**General tariff for electricity, 2013-2014<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

	2013年1月1日至 2013年12月31日 For the period <u>1.1.2013 - 31.12.2013</u>	2014年1月1日至 2014年12月31日 For the period <u>1.1.2014 - 31.12.2014</u>
(a) 住宅價目 Domestic tariff		
每兩個月最低收費 (港元) Minimum charge per every two months (HK\$)	36.00	36.00
首 400 千瓦小時 For the first 400 kWh	1.002	1.041
以後的 For the next		
600 千瓦小時 kWh ( 401 - 1 000)	1.117	1.169
800 千瓦小時 kWh (1 001 - 1 800)	1.258	1.322
800 千瓦小時 kWh (1 801 - 2 600)	1.543	1.620
800 千瓦小時 kWh (2 601 - 3 400)	1.753	1.842
800 千瓦小時 kWh (3 401 - 4 200)	1.840	1.942
超過 4 200 千瓦小時 For over 4 200 kWh	1.840	1.954
(b) 一般服務價目 General service tariff		
每月最低收費 (港元) Minimum charge per month (HK\$)	36.00	36.00
首 5 000 千瓦小時 For the first 5 000 kWh	1.158	1.206
超過 5 000 千瓦小時 For over 5 000 kWh	1.149	1.197

註釋：(1) 指淨電費 (即基本電費 + 燃料價格調整 - 所有回扣)。

從2013年1月1日至2014年12月31日，燃料價格調整為每千瓦小時 +0.224 港元。

淨電費並未扣除「地租及差餉特別回扣」，在2013年1月1日至 2013年10月15日，該回扣為每千瓦小時 +0.021 港元。該回扣已於 2013年10月16日起取消。

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 1.1.2013 to 31.12.2014, the fuel cost adjustment was +HK\$0.224/kWh.

The "Rent and Rates Special Rebate" was +HK\$0.021/kWh from 1.1.2013 to 15.10.2013, which was not deducted from the net rate. The rebate has ceased since 16.10.2013.

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

2013年至2014年煤氣一般價目  
General tariff for gas, 2013 - 2014

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

2013年1月1日至 2013年3月31日 For the period 1.1.2013 - 31.3.2013	2013年4月1日至 2014年12月31日 For the period 1.4.2013 - 31.12.2014
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(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	0.2190	0.2290
以後的 For the next		
2 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 501 - 2 500)	0.2180	0.2280
5 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 2 501 - 7 500)	0.2176	0.2276
10 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 7 501 - 17 500)	0.2166	0.2266
15 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 17 501 - 32 500)	0.2156	0.2256
25 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 32 501 - 57 500)	0.2143	0.2243
50 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules ( 57 501 - 107 500)	0.2133	0.2233
50 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules (107 501 - 157 500)	0.2124	0.2224
50 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules (157 501 - 207 500)	0.2114	0.2214
50 000 百萬焦耳 megajoules (207 501 - 257 500)	0.2105	0.2205
超過 257 500 百萬焦耳 For over 257 500 megajoules	0.2095	0.2195

(b) 燃料價格調整

Fuel cost adjustment

2013*		0.0593
2014*		0.0485

註釋：1 百萬焦耳 = 10<sup>6</sup> 焦耳。

\* 12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.

## 獲取政府統計處刊物的方法 Means of Obtaining Publications of the Census and Statistics Department

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