

# HONG KONG ENERGY STATISTICS

1980-1990



Industrial Production Statistics Section  
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong

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**HONG KONG**

**ENERGY**

**STATISTICS**

**1980-1990**

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## Introduction

1. Hong Kong derives its energy supplies 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).
2. Apart from collating energy statistics published elsewhere (such as those on fuel imports from Hong Kong Trade Statistics, and those on the consumption of electricity and gas\* from the Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics), this publication also provides fresh information obtained from various data sources as mentioned in paragraphs 8 and 9 below.
3. This publication is updated annually, with quarterly supplements to provide the latest energy information.
4. Owing to the effect of rounding, figures in the statistical tables given in this publication may not add up to their respective totals.

## Types and Sources of Energy Statistics

5. Table 1 shows the overall energy balance (OEB) of Hong Kong for 1980, 1985 and 1990. The OEB summarizes the origins and uses of all forms of energy, based on data gathered from the various sources stated below. The explanatory notes to Table 1 contain more details on the OEB.
6. Figures showing the growth of energy requirements (including oil products, coal products, electricity and gas) over the period 1980 - 1990 and the corresponding growth of the population size and Gross Domestic Product of Hong Kong are presented in Table 2.
7. Statistics on the value and quantity of imports, re-exports and retained imports as well as the average unit values of imports in respect of selected oil products and coal products (Tables 3-6 and 10-12) are based on Hong Kong's external trade statistics.
8. Based on regular returns submitted by the leading petroleum companies in Hong Kong, the Industry Department compiles statistics on the storage capacity, tank stock and sales of various types of oil products, as shown in Tables 7 and 8. Also, the standard list prices of selected brands of these oil products in Hong Kong, as supplied by the Shell Hong Kong Limited, are given in Table 9.
9. Statistics on the local consumption, production, exports, generating capacity, average charge and general tariff for both electricity and gas are supplied by the respective electricity and gas companies and are summarized in Tables 13-19.

\* The term "gas" refers to town gas throughout this publication.

Table 1 Overall energy balance  
(1980, 1985 and 1990)

(terajoule)

1980

	Coal products	Oil products	Electricity	Gas	Total
Import	916	272 089	0	0	273 005
Export	-47	-7 570	-1 109	0	-8 725
Bunker	0	-68 893	0	0	-68 893
Stock change	0	8 148	0	0	8 148
Primary energy requirements	869	203 774	-1 109	0	203 534
Gas manufacture	0	-3 601	0	3 524	-77
Electricity generation	0	-122 928	45 537	0	-77 391
System loss	0	0	-5 110	0	-5 110
Final energy requirements	869	77 244	39 318	3 524	120 956

1985

Import	162 586	206 990	0	0	369 577
Export	-60	-8 925	-3 781	0	-12 766
Bunker	0	-76 550	0	0	-76 550
Stock change	-4 441	14 506	0	0	10 065
Primary energy requirements	158 086	136 020	-3 781	0	290 326
Gas manufacture	0	-8 346	0	7 979	-367
Electricity generation	-157 315	-40 016	69 246	0	-128 085
System loss	0	0	-8 126	0	-8 126
Final energy requirements	771	87 658	57 340	7 979	153 749

1990

Import	262 253	332 992	0	0	595 246
Export	-68	-86 707	-6 470	0	-93 245
Bunker	0	-129 567	0	0	-129 567
Stock change	31 670	26 049	0	0	57 719
Primary energy requirements	293 856	142 767	-6 470	0	430 153
Gas manufacture	0	-16 017	0	15 056	-961
Electricity generation	-293 278	-5 544	104 177	0	-194 646
System loss	0	0	-11 905	0	-11 905
Final energy requirements	577	121 205	85 801	15 056	222 640

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

### Explanatory notes to Table 1

Table 1 shows the overall energy balance (OEB) of Hong Kong in a simplified form for 1980, 1985 and 1990. 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 the outputs from the energy transformation process.

The aggregate 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 the use of energy, starting from imports or indigenous production, through energy transformation to final use. Each row represents a step in the flow. The positive figures in the "Import" row denote supply of energy to the local economy, while the negative figures in the "Export" and "Bunker" rows denote outflow of energy supply to uses outside Hong Kong. A positive figure in the "Stock change" row denotes a stock decrease, while a negative figure denotes a stock increase.

"Primary energy requirements" (PER) refers to the overall energy consumption within a geographic region. It represents the total supply of energy available to the region, based on which all the requirements for energy transformation and for final consumption in that region are supported. In general, the PER of a region includes both its indigenous energy sources and the imported energy commodities consumed within the region. In the case of Hong Kong, it is calculated from the retained imports of coal and oil products net of bunkers' usage and exports of electricity, and after adjustment for stock changes.

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.

"System loss" for electricity covers losses in generation, transmission and distribution. It also includes electricity consumed within the electricity companies, such as for the office and for the staff residence.

"Final energy requirements" refers to the amount of energy consumed by the final users for all energy purposes such as heating, cooking and driving machinery, but excludes non-energy usages such as using kerosene as a solvent. It differs from the "primary energy requirements" in that the latter includes all energy used or lost in the energy transformation process and the energy lost in the distribution process.

Due to data limitations, breakdowns of "final energy requirements" by end-use (e.g. for industrial, residential or transportation uses) are not available for coal and oil products. However, statistics on local consumption of electricity and gas by type of user are given in Tables 13 and 17 of this report.

Table 2 Growth of energy requirements  
(1980 - 1990)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>% change</u> <u>1985/1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>% change</u> <u>1990/1985</u>	<u>% change</u> <u>1990/1980</u>
Primary energy requirements* (terajoule)	203 534	290 326	+43	430 153	+48	+111
Coal products**	869	158 086	+18 092	293 856	+86	+33 715
Oil products	203 774	136 020	-33	142 767	+5	-30
Less : exports of electricity	1 109	3 781	+241	6 470	+71	+483
Final energy requirements* (terajoule)	120 956	153 749	+27	222 640	+45	+84
Coal products	869	771	-11	577	-25	-34
Oil products	77 244	87 658	+13	121 205	+38	+57
Electricity	39 318	57 340	+46	85 801	+50	+118
Gas	3 524	7 979	+126	15 056	+89	+327
Estimated mid-year population (thousand)	5 063	5 456	+8	5 801	+6	+15
Per capita consumption of primary energy requirements (megajoule)	40 199	53 210	+32	74 157	+39	+84
Gross domestic product at constant (1980) market prices(HK\$ million)***	137,081	179,946	+31	259,352	+44	+89
Per capita GDP at constant (1980) market prices (HK\$)***	27,075	32,980	+22	44,711	+36	+65

\* See explanatory notes to Table 1 on P.3.

\*\* The drastic increases in the local requirement of coal products over the period 1980-1990 were due to the intake of steam coal for electricity generation since 1982.

\*\*\* The 1990 figures are preliminary estimates.

1 terajoule =  $10^{12}$  joules

1 megajoule =  $10^6$  joules

Table 3 Value of retained imports of oil products and coal products,  
and their shares of the total value of retained imports  
(1980, 1985 and 1990)

(HK\$ million)

Oil products								
	<u>Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene</u>	<u>Motor gasoline</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha</u>	<u>Fuel oil</u>	<u>LPG</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1980	1,015	355	408	1,784	3,563	227	7,352 (9.01)	
1985	2,008	500	133	2,375	2,750	345	8,111 (6.43)	
1990	3,681	601	10*	3,722	1,073**	260	9,348 (4.09)	

Coal products						Grand total of oil products and coal products	Total value of retained merchandise imports for Hong Kong
	<u>Steam coal and other coal</u>	<u>Wood charcoal</u>	<u>Anthracite</u>	<u>Coke and semi-coke</u>	<u>Total</u>		
1980	#	20	1	6	27 (0.03)	7,379 (9.05)	81,579
1985	1,755	27	2	5	1,789 (1.42)	9,900 (7.85)	126,149
1990	2,643	25	2	2	2,672 (1.17)	12,020 (5.26)	228,532

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the total value of retained merchandise imports in the corresponding year.

\* Since 1989, some of the imported aviation kerosene ("Dual Purpose Kerosene" [DPK]) were sold as kerosene for local consumption. This partly accounted for the drastic decrease in the retained imports of kerosene.

\*\* The significant decrease in the value of retained imports of fuel oil was partly due to the enactment of the Air Pollution Control (Fuel Restriction) Regulation 1990 in July 1990, as a result of which some users of fuel oil might choose to use other types of fuels.

# Less than HK\$ 0.5 million

Table 4 Quantity of retained imports of oil products  
(1980 - 1990 and Q1 1989 - Q4 1990)

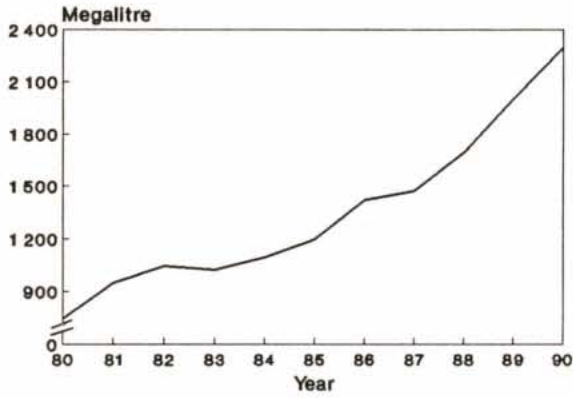
	<u>Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene (kilolitre)</u>	<u>Motor gasoline (kilolitre)</u>	<u>Kerosene (kilolitre)</u>	<u>Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (kilolitre)</u>	<u>Fuel oil (kilolitre)</u>	<u>LPG (tonne)</u>
<b>(A) <u>Annual figures for 1980 - 1990</u></b>						
1980	744 260	257 759	306 605	1 320 143	4 207 475	103 350
1981	950 105	343 471	208 947	1 411 091	4 400 456	113 969
1982	1 042 359	320 492	120 205	1 688 514	4 096 874	126 852
1983	1 023 414	279 799	82 326	1 704 854	3 050 743	130 151
1984	1 090 596	269 309	207 101	1 697 905	2 603 066	144 847
1985	1 195 676	269 087	82 459	1 543 012	2 131 198	143 189
1986	1 420 028	246 431	89 636	2 116 850	2 267 325	161 794
1987	1 470 219	266 082	117 191	2 083 906	1 934 495	163 988
1988	1 690 850	264 919	74 502	2 209 972	1 732 409	159 533
1989	2 000 557	311 871	31 972@	2 313 701	2 061 403	176 783
1990	2 296 055	388 524	7 207@	2 690 712	1 347 198@	169 224
<b>(B) <u>Quarterly figures for Q1 1989 - Q4 1990</u></b>						
1989 Q1	599 156	98 334	11 232	719 724	673 695	56 684
Q2	448 360	66 446	15 873	595 375	442 805	48 434
Q3	476 459	64 564	3 682	452 996	593 272*	41 788
Q4	476 582	82 527	1 185	545 606	351 631	29 877
1990 Q1	505 493	107 731	702	574 756	268 952	45 459
Q2	591 496	77 895	943	651 792	582 224	38 955
Q3	442 541	62 679	399	595 336	248 438	32 398
Q4	756 525	140 219	5 163	868 827	247 584	52 412

\* Revised figure in Hong Kong Trade Statistics

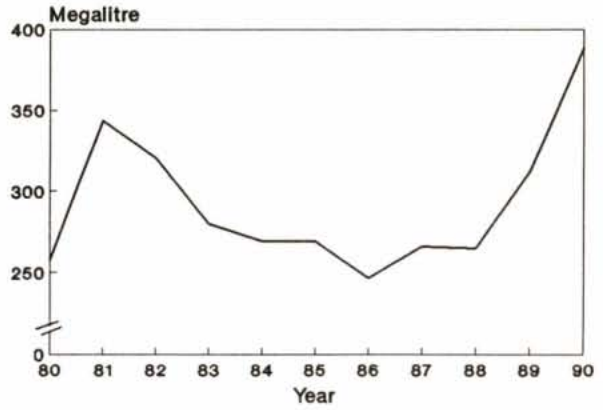
@ See footnotes in Table 3

Graph A Quantity of retained imports of oil products  
(1980 - 1990)

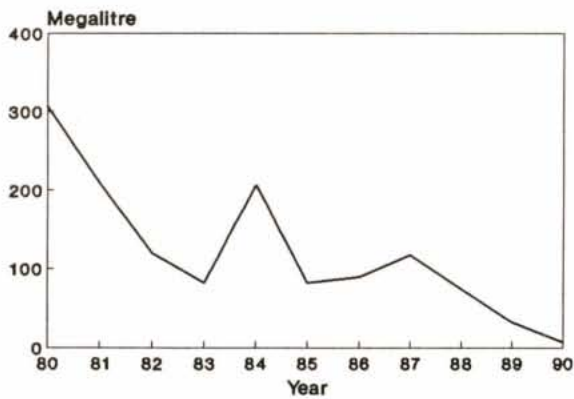
Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene



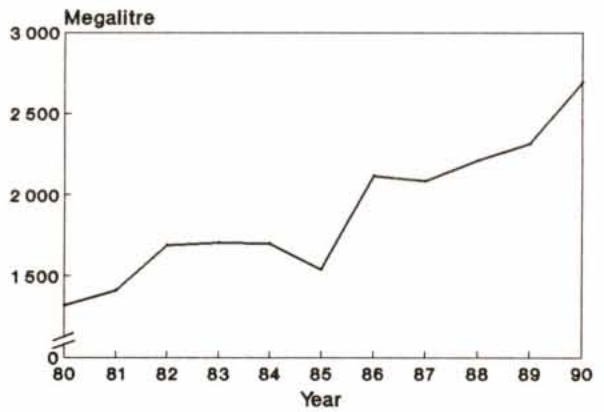
Motor gasoline



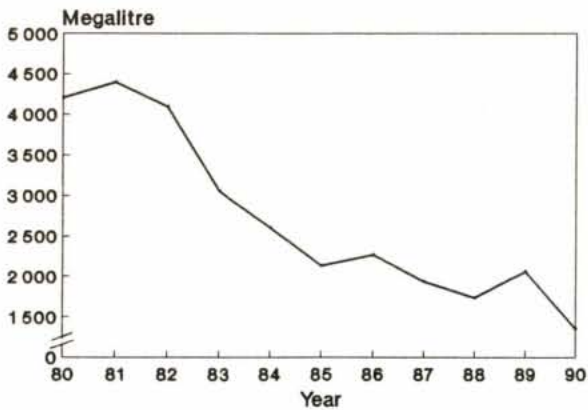
Kerosene



Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha



Fuel oil



LPG

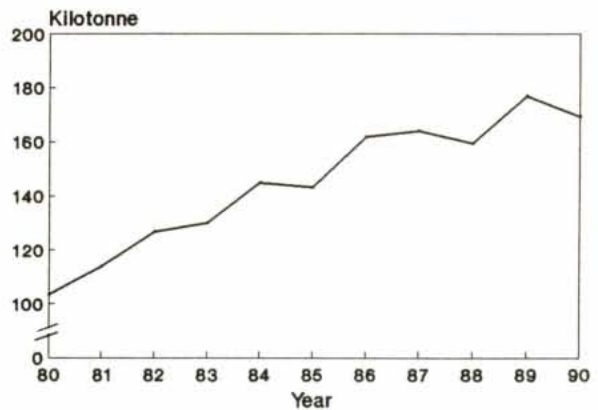


Table 5 Average unit values of imports of oil products  
(1980 - 1990)

	<u>Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene (HK\$/litre)</u>	<u>Motor gasoline (HK\$/litre)</u>	<u>Kerosene (HK\$/litre)</u>	<u>Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (HK\$/litre)</u>	<u>Fuel oil (HK\$/litre)</u>	<u>LPG (HK\$/kg)</u>
1980	1.364	1.384	1.334	1.354	0.844	2.212
1981	1.697	1.688	1.621	1.587	1.184	2.489
1982	1.756	1.750	1.659	1.623	1.115	2.447
1983	1.807	1.939	1.773	1.709	1.254	2.903
1984	1.783	1.969	1.821	1.739	1.377	2.813
1985	1.680	1.886	1.634	1.563	1.300	2.484
1986	1.081	1.277	1.109	0.923	0.655	1.716
1987	1.124	1.307	1.082	1.044	0.828	1.485
1988	1.030	1.198	1.054	0.963	0.634	1.580
1989	1.198	1.311	1.161	1.120	0.728	1.468
1990	1.603	1.576	1.726	1.355	0.804	1.794

Table 6(A) Quantity of imports of oil products by source and of re-exports of oil products by destination for 1980

	Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene (kilolitre)	Motor gasoline (kilolitre)	Kerosene (kilolitre)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (kilolitre)	Fuel oil (kilolitre)	LPG (tonne)
<b>A. Imports by source</b>						
Singapore	507 355 (68)	202 642 (75)	185 057 (60)	444 643 (33)	3 696 491 (85)	67 482 (64)
China	236 905 (32)	65 284 (24)	98 607 (32)	883 568 (65)	300 117 (7)	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	161 323 (4)	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	15 788 (15)
Bahrain	0	2 771 (1)	19 485 (6)	5 619 (#)	34 599 (1)	0
Japan	0	0	0	4 871 (#)	0	13 408 (13)
Others	0	0	6 064 (2)	24 203 (2)	150 147 (3)	8 866 (8)
Total imports	744 260	270 697	309 213	1 362 904	4 342 676	105 544
<b>B. Re-exports by destination</b>						
Macau	0	12 938 (100)	2 608 (100)	28 010 (66)	73 107 (54)	2 191 (100)
China	0	0	0	60 (#)	62 094 (46)	3 (#)
Others	0	0	0	14 691 (34)	0	0
Total re-exports	0	12 938	2 608	42 760	135 201	2 194
<b>C. Retained imports</b>	744 260	257 759	306 605	1 320 143	4 207 475	103 350

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# Less than 0.5%

Table 6(B) Quantity of imports of oil products by source and of re-exports of oil products by destination for 1985

	Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene (kilolitre)	Motor gasoline (kilolitre)	Kerosene (kilolitre)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (kilolitre)	Fuel oil (kilolitre)	LPG (tonne)
<b>A. Imports by source</b>						
Singapore	977 503 (82)	173 522 (59)	16 506 (19)	830 850 (52)	1 710 395 (75)	84 155 (55)
China	161 567 (13)	60 237 (21)	64 589 (76)	660 483 (41)	180 212 (8)	4 425 (3)
Philippines	56 403 (5)	58 706 (20)	0	82 516 (5)	0	42 468 (28)
U.S.A.	0	0	0	21 385 (1)	174 761 (8)	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	109 442 (5)	0
South Korea	0	0	4 437 (5)	0	85 331 (4)	0
Others	277 (#)	0	0	0	14 775 (1)	21 272 (14)
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>1 195 750</b>	<b>292 465</b>	<b>85 532</b>	<b>1 595 233</b>	<b>2 274 914</b>	<b>152 320</b>
<b>B. Re-exports by destination</b>						
Macau	0	16 713 (71)	2 822 (92)	13 776 (26)	126 825 (88)	6 003 (66)
China	58 (78)	6 665 (29)	248 (8)	38 432 (74)	15 908 (11)	3 128 (34)
Singapore	16 (22)	0	0	0	983 (1)	0
Others	0	0	3 (#)	14 (#)	0	0
<b>Total re-exports</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>23 378</b>	<b>3 073</b>	<b>52 222</b>	<b>143 716</b>	<b>9 131</b>
<b>C. Retained imports</b>	<b>1 195 676</b>	<b>269 087</b>	<b>82 459</b>	<b>1 543 012</b>	<b>2 131 198</b>	<b>143 189</b>

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# Less than 0.5%

Table 6(C) Quantity of imports of oil products by source and of re-exports of oil products by destination for 1990

	Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene (kilolitre)	Motor gasoline (kilolitre)	Kerosene (kilolitre)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (kilolitre)	Fuel oil (kilolitre)	LPG (tonne)
<b>A. Imports by source</b>						
Singapore	2 068 082 (90)	450 522 (92)	9 561 (74)	2 661 600 (72)	1 707 228 (69)	35 012 (17)
China	167 344 (7)	23 054 (5)	3 344 (26)	788 413 (21)	225 443 (9)	7 974 (4)
Japan	30 211 (1)	14 080 (3)	0	121 507 (3)	94 257 (4)	1 530 (1)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	151 127 (71)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	177 236 (7)	0
U.S.A.	0	0	3 (#)	8 543 (#)	102 640 (4)	28 (#)
Australia	30 582 (1)	70 (#)	0	23 916 (1)	0	0
Others	0	47 (#)	0	103 529 (3)	155 058 (6)	16 129 (8)
Total imports	2 296 219	487 773	12 908	3 707 507	2 461 861	211 800
<b>B. Re-exports by destination</b>						
China	164 (100)	74 209 (75)	706 (12)	985 529 (97)	805 811 (72)	31 534 (74)
Macau	0	25 020 (25)	4 993 (88)	30 944 (3)	217 807 (20)	11 042 (26)
Japan	0	0	0	78 (#)	59 971 (5)	0
Others	0	20 (#)	2 (#)	245 (#)	31 075 (3)	0
Total re-exports	164	99 249	5 701	1 016 795	1 114 663	42 576
<b>C. Retained imports</b>	2 296 055	388 524	7 207	2 690 712	1 347 198	169 224

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# Less than 0.5%

Table 7 Storage capacity and tank stock of oil products  
(as at year end of 1980, 1985 and 1990)

	Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene (kilolitre)	Motor gasoline (kilolitre)	Kerosene (kilolitre)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (kilolitre)	Fuel oil (kilolitre)	LPG (tonne)
<b>1980</b>						
Maximum storage capacity	130 100	45 300	67 100	264 818	814 281	11 100
Tank stock	69 053 (53)	23 173 (51) [26]	36 113 (54) [47]	110 837 (42) [27]*	544 462 (67) [51]	6 228 (56) [15]
<b>1985</b>						
Maximum storage capacity	148 268	66 865	28 827	424 797	807 314	13 855
Tank stock	43 881 (30)	32 156 (48) [41]	11 712 (41) [23]	150 583 (35) [27]*	234 508 (29) [40]	7 175 (52) [14]
<b>1990</b>						
Maximum storage capacity	141 832	69 868	43 094	521 042	687 881	18 054
Tank stock	103 697 (73)	37 794 (54) [35]	18 736 (43) [57]	274 457 (53) [26]*	154 004 (22) [31]	5 079 (28) [7]

Figures in round brackets denote percentage tank utilization against the maximum 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 :

$$\text{Days-offtake} = \frac{\text{Tank stock as at the end of the specified period}}{\text{Actual sales in the month that follows}} \times \text{No. of days in the month that follows}$$

Note : 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.

\* For gas oil and diesel oil only

Table 8(A) Sales of oil products by type of user for 1980

	Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene (kilolitre)	Motor gasoline (kilolitre)	Kerosene (kilolitre)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (kilolitre)	Fuel oil (kilolitre)	LPG (tonne)
<b>A. Local consumption</b>						
By electricity and gas companies	492 (#)	0	0	140 313 (10)	3 070 585 (69)	0
By Government and armed forces	7 802 (1)	11 895 (4)	50 (#)	20 303 (1)	8 138 (#)	2 093 (2)
By domestic, commercial and industrial users	2 596 (#)	273 774 (92)	209 701 (99)	1 033 235 (74)	422 246 (9)	107 068 (96)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 890 (1)</b>	<b>285 669 (96)</b>	<b>209 751 (99)</b>	<b>1 193 850 (86)</b>	<b>3 500 968 (79)</b>	<b>109 161 (98)</b>
<b>B. Other sales<sup>+</sup></b>						
Re-exports	0	12 436 (4)	3 100 (1)	28 255 (2)	133 910 (3)	2 206 (2)
Ship stores	0	* (#)	39 (#)	164 961 (12)	824 098 (18)	* (#)
Aircraft stores	874 782 (99)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>874 782 (99)</b>	<b>12 436 (4)</b>	<b>3 139 (1)</b>	<b>193 216 (14)</b>	<b>958 008 (21)</b>	<b>2 206 (2)</b>
<b>C. Overall sales</b>	<b>885 672</b>	<b>298 105</b>	<b>212 890</b>	<b>1 387 066</b>	<b>4 458 976</b>	<b>111 367</b>

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the overall sales of the corresponding oil product.

Note : 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.

+ "Ship stores" and "Aircraft stores" under "Other sales" include consumption by ships and aircrafts commuting between Hong Kong and overseas. Consumption by helicopters and cross-harbour ferries in Hong Kong is included under "Local consumption".

\* Less than 0.5 kilolitre/tonne

# Less than 0.5%

Table 8(B) Sales of oil products by type of user for 1985

	Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene (kilolitre)	Motor gasoline (kilolitre)	Kerosene (kilolitre)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (kilolitre)	Fuel oil (kilolitre)	LPG (tonne)
<b>A. <u>Local consumption</u></b>						
By electricity and gas companies	435 (#)	0	0	299 367 (18)	1 059 065 (39)	0
By Government and armed forces	4 747 (#)	13 586 (5)	208 (#)	8 715 (1)	16 317 (1)	1 401 (1)
By domestic, commercial and industrial users	2 320 (#)	259 348 (88)	138 828 (98)	1 132 783 (67)	623 030 (23)	149 580 (95)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 502 (1)</b>	<b>272 934 (93)</b>	<b>139 036 (98)</b>	<b>1 440 865 (86)</b>	<b>1 698 411 (62)</b>	<b>150 981 (96)</b>
<b>B. <u>Other sales</u><sup>+</sup></b>						
Re-exports	3 (#)	21 452 (7)	3 137 (2)	55 388 (3)	140 124 (5)	7 031 (4)
Ship stores	0	0	8 (#)	182 823 (11)	880 752 (32)	0
Aircraft stores	1 012 853 (99)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 012 856 (99)</b>	<b>21 452 (7)</b>	<b>3 145 (2)</b>	<b>238 211 (14)</b>	<b>1 020 876 (38)</b>	<b>7 031 (4)</b>
<b>C. <u>Overall sales</u></b>	<b>1 020 358</b>	<b>294 386</b>	<b>142 181</b>	<b>1 679 076</b>	<b>2 719 287</b>	<b>158 012</b>

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the overall sales of the corresponding oil product.

Note : 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.

+ "Ship stores" and "Aircraft stores" under "Other sales" include consumption by ships and aircrafts commuting between Hong Kong and overseas. Consumption by helicopters and cross-harbour ferries in Hong Kong is included under "Local consumption".

# Less than 0.5%

Table 8(C) Sales of oil products by type of user for 1990

	Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene (kilolitre)	Motor gasoline (kilolitre)	Kerosene (kilolitre)	Gas oil, diesel oil and naphtha (kilolitre)	Fuel oil (kilolitre)	LPG (tonne)
<b>A. Local consumption</b>						
By electricity and gas companies	0	498 (#)	0	292 077 (8)	94 213 (4)	0
By Government and armed forces	3 225 (#)	20 099 (4)	113 (#)	44 790 (1)	0	2 908 (1)
By domestic, commercial and industrial users	236 293 (11)	320 789 (71)	106 099 (95)	1 909 418 (54)	459 189 (17)	197 734 (82)
<b>Total</b>	<b>239 518 (11)</b>	<b>341 386 (75)</b>	<b>106 212 (95)</b>	<b>2 246 286 (63)</b>	<b>553 403 (21)</b>	<b>200 642 (84)</b>
<b>B. Other sales<sup>+</sup></b>						
Re-exports	0	112 078 (25)	5 390 (5)	940 139 (26)	915 065 (34)	36 910 (15)
Ship stores	0	0	1 (#)	368 769 (10)	1 188 020 (45)	2 295 (1)
Aircraft stores	2 006 794 (89)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 006 794 (89)</b>	<b>112 078 (25)</b>	<b>5 391 (5)</b>	<b>1 308 909 (37)</b>	<b>2 103 085 (79)</b>	<b>39 205 (16)</b>
<b>C. Overall sales</b>	<b>2 246 313</b>	<b>453 464</b>	<b>111 603</b>	<b>3 555 194</b>	<b>2 656 487</b>	<b>239 847</b>

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the overall sales of the corresponding oil product.

Note : 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.

+ "Ship stores" and "Aircraft stores" under "Other sales" include consumption by ships and aircrafts commuting between Hong Kong and overseas. Consumption by helicopters and cross-harbour ferries in Hong Kong is included under "Local consumption".

# Less than 0.5%

Table 9 List prices of selected oil products  
(as at end of quarters for Q1 1989 - Q4 1990)

		<u>Aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene</u>			<u>Gas oil and diesel oil</u>				
		<u>Aviation gasoline 100</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Aviation jet fuel</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Motor gasoline -Premium label</u> <sup>2</sup>	<u>Kerosene</u> <sup>3</sup>	<u>Light diesel for motor vehicles</u> <sup>4</sup>	<u>Light diesel for industrial and marine use</u> <sup>5</sup>	<u>Fuel oil</u> <sup>5</sup>	<u>LPG</u> <sup>6</sup>
1989	Q1	5.75	2.32	5.14	1.95	3.59	2.07	1.43	4.39
	Q2	5.75	2.32	5.26	1.95	3.64	2.12	1.51	4.47
	Q3	5.75	2.32	5.26	1.95	3.64	2.12	1.51	4.47
	Q4	5.75	2.32	5.41	2.30	3.95	2.43	1.66	4.89
1990	Q1	5.75	2.32	6.24	2.30	4.36	2.43	1.66	4.89
	Q2	5.75	2.32	6.31	2.30	4.26	2.33	1.66	4.89
	Q3	5.75	2.75	7.03	2.90	4.80	2.87	2.16	5.39
	Q4	7.50	3.80	7.08	3.30	5.30	3.37	2.31	6.03

Note : The list prices of aviation gasoline 100 and aviation jet fuel are exclusive of Government duties (both at HK\$3.58/litre as at 31 December 1990), while that of motor gasoline and light diesel for motor vehicles are inclusive of Government duties (at HK\$3.58/litre and HK\$1.78/litre respectively as at 31 December 1990).

Basis of pricing :

- 1 - HK\$/litre in bulk ex airport
- 2 - HK\$/litre in bulk ex filling station
- 3 - HK\$/litre in bulk ex installation
- 4 - HK\$/litre in bulk ex filling station
- 5 - HK\$/litre in bulk ex installation
- 6 - HK\$/kg delivered

Table 10 Quantity of retained imports of coal products  
(1980 - 1990 and Q1 1989 - Q4 1990)

	<u>Steam coal and other coal</u>	<u>Wood charcoal</u>	<u>Anthracite</u>	<u>Coke and semi-coke</u>
(tonne)				
<u>(A) Annual figures for 1980 - 1990</u>				
1980	756	21 406	1 995	5 561
1981	51 696	19 927	5 304	3 735
1982	1 451 485	21 959	3 191	2 520
1983	3 416 006	24 760	2 307	1 253
1984	4 459 637	21 359	2 598	2 489
1985	5 520 669	19 852	2 515	3 951
1986	6 390 253	19 844	2 265	3 360
1987	8 007 311	18 646	2 259	2 909
1988	9 264 886	16 697	1 576	1 917
1989	9 925 879	18 873	1 960	517
1990	8 928 614	16 252	2 053	1 404
<u>(B) Quarterly figures for Q1 1989 - Q4 1990</u>				
1989 Q1	2 201 499	5 716	1 118	177
Q2	2 402 020	5 016*	4	237*
Q3	2 905 718	3 762	774	36
Q4	2 416 642	4 379	64	67
1990 Q1	1 521 956	4 377	1 336	226
Q2	1 676 289	4 554*	0	324
Q3	2 256 541	2 411	0	680
Q4	3 473 828	4 910	717	174

The drastic increases in retained imports of "Steam coal and other coal" as from 1982 were due to the intake of steam coal for electricity generation.

\* Revised figures in Hong Kong Trade Statistics

Graph B Quantity of retained imports of coal products  
(1980 - 1990)

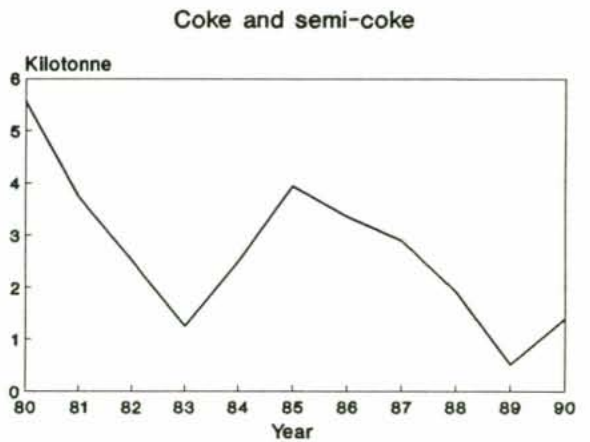
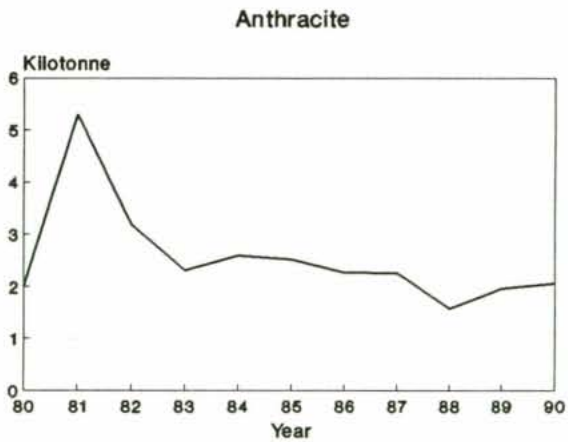
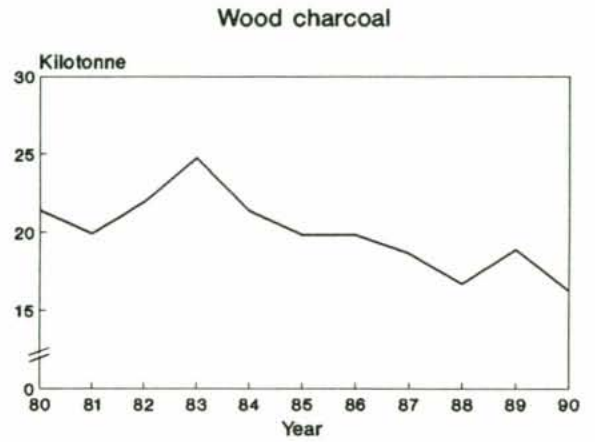
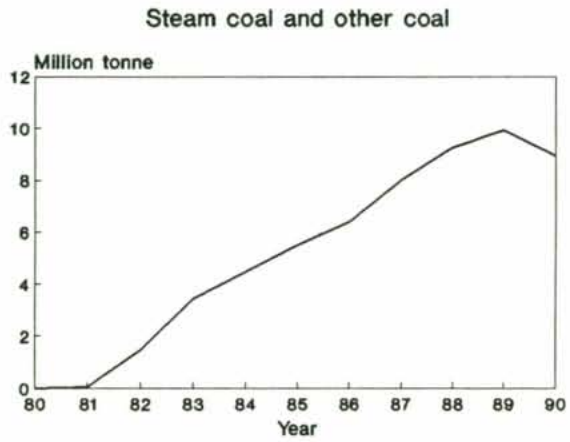


Table 11 Average unit values of imports of coal products  
(1980 - 1990)

	(HK\$/tonne)			
	<u>Steam coal and other coal</u>	<u>Wood charcoal</u>	<u>Anthracite</u>	<u>Coke and semi-coke</u>
1980	405.2	918.1	445.3	1,017.9
1981	404.9	830.7	547.0	1,115.8
1982	372.5	1,050.0	689.4	866.8
1983	337.3	1,368.1	727.6	1,260.9
1984	337.3	1,420.4	803.6	1,361.1
1985	317.9	1,360.8	818.0	1,335.4
1986	290.7	1,296.4	979.8	1,302.7
1987	247.8	1,324.3	967.3	1,223.2
1988	241.5	1,447.3	985.1	1,148.1
1989	270.9	1,598.4	1,483.3	1,156.7
1990	296.0	1,557.2	1,064.0	1,654.0

Table 12(A) Quantity of imports of coal products by source and of re-exports of coal products by destination for 1980

(tonne)

	<u>Steam coal and other coal</u>	<u>Wood charcoal</u>	<u>Anthracite</u>	<u>Coke and semi-coke</u>
<b>A. Imports <u>by source</u></b>				
West Malaysia	0	11 077 (48)	0	0
China	747 (99)	989 (4)	698 (33)	0
Vietnam	0	0	1 000 (48)	0
Japan	0	0	387 (18)	4 646 (83)
Singapore	0	8 130 (36)	0	0
Others	9 (1)	2 634 (12)	10 (1)	925 (17)
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>22 830</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>5 571</b>
<b>B. Re-exports <u>by destination</u></b>				
Macau	0	1 423 (100)	100 (100)	0
China	0	0	0	10 (100)
Others	0	1 (#)	0	0
<b>Total re-exports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>C. Retained <u>imports</u></b>	<b>756</b>	<b>21 406</b>	<b>1 995</b>	<b>5 561</b>

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# Less than 0.5%

Table 12(B) Quantity of imports of coal products by source and of re-exports of coal products by destination for 1985

(tonne)

	<u>Steam coal and other coal</u>	<u>Wood charcoal</u>	<u>Anthracite</u>	<u>Coke and semi-coke</u>
<b>A. Imports by source</b>				
South Africa	2 241 694 (40)	0	0	0
Australia	1 986 002 (36)	0	0	0
China	708 719 (13)	130 (1)	797 (32)	2 573 (60)
Canada	584 254 (11)	0	0	0
Singapore	0	17 902 (83)	0	0
Vietnam	0	109 (#)	1 721 (68)	0
Japan	0	0	0	1 120 (26)
Others	0	3 404 (16)	2 (#)	595 (14)
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>5 520 669</b>	<b>21 545</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>4 288</b>
<b>B. Re-exports by destination</b>				
Macau	0	1 612 (95)	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	237 (70)
Indonesia	0	0	0	100 (30)
Australia	0	0	5 (100)	0
Others	0	81 (5)	0	0
<b>Total re-exports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 693</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>C. Retained imports</b>	<b>5 520 669</b>	<b>19 852</b>	<b>2 515</b>	<b>3 951</b>

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

# Less than 0.5%

Table 12(C) Quantity of imports of coal products by source and of re-exports of coal products by destination for 1990

(tonne)

	<u>Steam coal and other coal</u>	<u>Wood charcoal</u>	<u>Anthracite</u>	<u>Coke and semi-coke</u>
<b>A. Imports by source</b>				
South Africa	3 216 557 (36)	0	0	0
Australia	3 002 928 (34)	0	316 (15)	0
China	1 707 577 (19)	1 244 (7)	420 (20)	19 (1)
Indonesia	659 540 (7)	503 (3)	0	0
Colombia	233 792 (3)	0	0	0
U.S.A.	108 220 (1)	149 (1)	0	0
Singapore	0	15 483 (84)	0	0
Others	0	1 068 (6)	1 317 (64)	1 494 (99)
Total imports	8 928 614	18 447	2 053	1 513
<b>B. Re-exports by destination</b>				
China	0	921 (42)	0	53 (49)
Macau	0	693 (32)	0	0
Taiwan	0	307 (14)	0	19 (17)
Others	0	274 (12)	0	37 (34)
Total re-exports	0	2 195	0	109
<b>C. Retained imports</b>	8 928 614	16 252	2 053	1 404

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares against the corresponding total.

Table 13 Local consumption of electricity by type of user  
(1980 - 1990 and Q1 1989 - Q4 1990)

	(terajoule)											
	<u>Domestic</u>			<u>Commercial*</u>			<u>Industrial</u>			<u>Total</u>		
<b>(A) <u>Annual figures for 1980 - 1990</u></b>												
1980	8 414	(21)	15 779	(40)	15 125	(39)	39 318					
1981	8 733	(21)	17 481	(42)	15 406	(37)	41 620					
1982	9 227	(21)	20 106	(45)	15 436	(34)	44 769					
1983	10 685	(21)	23 021	(46)	16 820	(33)	50 526					
1984	10 817	(20)	24 806	(46)	18 543	(34)	54 166					
1985	11 519	(20)	27 001	(47)	18 820	(33)	57 340					
1986	12 808	(20)	29 393	(46)	21 391	(34)	63 592					
1987	14 022	(20)	32 625	(46)	23 979	(34)	70 626					
1988	15 712	(21)	35 045	(46)	24 876	(33)	75 633					
1989	17 075	(21)	38 336	(48)	25 178	(31)	80 589					
1990	19 037	(22)	41 830	(49)	24 934	(29)	85 801					
<b>(B) <u>Quarterly figures for Q1 1989 - Q4 1990</u></b>												
1989	Q1	2 939	(19)	7 581	(49)	5 073	(33)	15 593				
	Q2	3 778	(19)	9 638	(48)	6 508	(33)	19 924				
	Q3	6 675	(26)	11 504	(45)	7 380	(29)	25 559				
	Q4	3 683	(19)	9 614	(49)	6 217	(32)	19 514				
1990	Q1	3 231	(20)	8 287	(50)	4 988	(30)	16 506				
	Q2	3 927	(19)	10 423	(50)	6 473	(31)	20 823				
	Q3	7 899	(28)	12 570	(45)	7 270	(26)	27 739				
	Q4	3 981	(19)	10 550	(51)	6 202	(30)	20 732				

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

\* Includes street lighting which is charged to the Government's account.

Table 14 Electricity production, exports and consumption  
(1980 - 1990 and Q1 1989 - Q4 1990)

(terajoule)

	Electricity generated at plant@ (1)	System loss* (2)	Exports of electricity to China (3)	Local electricity consumption, as measured at meter point (4)=(1)-(2)-(3)
<b>(A) <u>Annual figures for 1980 - 1990</u></b>				
1980	45 537	5 110	1 109	39 318
1981	47 912	5 441	851	41 620
1982	52 223	6 475	979	44 769
1983	59 360	7 511	1 323	50 526
1984	64 524	7 694	2 664	54 166
1985	69 246	8 126	3 781	57 340
1986	77 083	9 141	4 350	63 592
1987	85 511	9 981	4 904	70 626
1988	91 828	11 010	5 185	75 633
1989	98 500	11 539	6 371	80 589
1990	104 177	11 905	6 470	85 801
<b>(B) <u>Quarterly figures for Q1 1989 - Q4 1990</u></b>				
1989 Q1	19 498	2 302	1 603	15 593
Q2	25 114	3 642	1 548	19 924
Q3	30 948	3 575	1 814	25 559
Q4	22 940	2 020	1 406	19 514
1990 Q1	20 132	2 420	1 205	16 506
Q2	26 131	3 940	1 367	20 823
Q3	33 312	3 508	2 066	27 739
Q4	24 602	2 037	1 832	20 732

@ Figures on electricity generated at plant for 1983 and before cover Cheung Chau Electricity Co. Ltd., Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. and China Light & Power Co. Ltd., while those for 1984 and after cover the latter two companies only. Starting from 1984, China Light & Power Co. Ltd. took over from Cheung Chau Electricity Co. Ltd. the supply of electricity for Cheung Chau.

\* System loss covers losses in generation, transmission and distribution. It also includes electricity consumed within the electricity companies, such as for the office and for the staff residence.

Table 15 Maximum installed generating capacity, peak demand, annual production, plant factor, load factor and average charge per unit for electricity (1980 - 1990)

	Maximum installed generating capacity@ (megawatt)	Peak demand (megawatt)	Annual production (including system loss) (terajoule)	Plant factor* (%)	Load factor** (%)	Average charge per unit (HK\$/megajoule)
<u>Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd.</u>						
1980	1 029	795	12 143	37	48	0.1059
1981	1 060	960	13 344	40	44	0.1555
1982	1 172	1 038	14 501	39	44	0.1553
1983	1 498	1 340	17 629	37	42	0.1692
1984	1 685	1 221	17 517	33	45	0.1680
1985	1 685	1 181	17 997	34	48	0.1672
1986	1 685	1 259	19 772	37	50	0.1611
1987	1 771	1 379	21 862	39	50	0.1570
1988	1 998	1 430	23 358	37	52	0.1569
1989	2 001	1 542	25 034	40	51	0.1638
1990	2 210	1 614	26 657	38	52	0.1772
<u>Hina Light &amp; Power Co. Ltd.</u>						
1980	2 313	1 980	33 353	46	53	0.1012
1981	2 546	2 109	34 521	43	52	0.1501
1982	2 860	2 280	37 672	42	52	0.1482
1983	3 236	2 538	41 669	41	52	0.1544
1984	3 583	2 710	47 007	41	55	0.1538
1985	3 895	2 987	51 249	42	54	0.1559
1986	4 268	3 355	57 311	43	54	0.1532
1987	4 843	3 650	63 649	42	55	0.1529
1988	5 455	3 849	68 470	40	56	0.1518
1989	5 455	4 202	73 466	43	55	0.1552
1990	6 132	4 407	77 520	40	56	0.1584

Refers to the average of the daily maxima during the year.

$$\text{Plant factor} = \frac{\text{Actual production (including system loss) for the year, measured in megajoule}}{\text{Installed capacity, measured in megawatt} \times 60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 365 \text{ (or 366)}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Load factor} = \frac{\text{Actual production (including system loss) for the year, measured in megajoule}}{\text{Peak demand within the year, measured in megawatt} \times 60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 365 \text{ (or 366)}} \times 100\%$$

terajoule =  $10^6$  megajoules

The average charge per unit is obtained by dividing quantities of electricity consumed into the corresponding sales revenue, which comprises the basic tariff and the fuel cost adjustment.

Differences in the average charge per unit between the two electricity companies as well as over the years could arise, inter alia, from the differences in transmission and distribution networks, the pattern of usage by domestic, commercial and industrial users, and the application of Bulk Tariff as against General Tariff in the customer accounts.

Table 16 General tariff for electricity  
(1989 and 1990)

I. Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd.

	For the period 1.1.89 - 31.12.89 (tariff in force as from 1.1.88)	For the period 1.1.90 - 31.12.90 (tariff in force as from 1.1.90)		
(a) Domestic tariff in cents per Kilowatt-Hour (kWh)				
For the first 10 kWh	\$7.70 minimum charge	\$7.95 minimum charge		
For the next				
10 kWh ( 11 - 20)	76.3	78.8		
20 kWh ( 21 - 40)	68.3	70.8		
60 kWh ( 41 - 100)	67.3	69.8		
900 kWh ( 101 - 1 000)	66.8	69.3		
1 000 kWh (1 001 - 2 000)	65.8	68.3		
500 kWh (2 001 - 2 500)	65.3	67.8		
2 500 kWh (2 501 - 5 000)	63.3	65.8		
Flat rate for consumption exceeding 5 000 kWh per month	64.7	67.2		
(b) Commercial and miscellaneous tariff in cents per kWh				
For the first 10 kWh	\$7.70 minimum charge	\$7.95 minimum charge		
For the next				
10 kWh ( 11 - 20)	75.3	77.8		
20 kWh ( 21 - 40)	73.8	76.3		
60 kWh ( 41 - 100)	73.3	75.8		
100 kWh ( 101 - 200)	72.8	75.3		
2 800 kWh ( 201 - 3 000)	67.3	69.8		
2 000 kWh (3 001 - 5 000)	64.3	66.8		
Flat rate for consumption exceeding 5 000 kWh per month	66.3	68.8		
(c) Small industrial tariff in cents per kWh				
For the first 10 kWh	\$7.70 minimum charge	\$7.95 minimum charge		
For the next				
90 kWh ( 11 - 100)	77.3	79.8		
2 900 kWh ( 101 - 3 000)	65.8	68.3		
2 000 kWh (3 001 - 5 000)	63.3	65.8		
Flat rate for consumption exceeding 5 000 kWh per month	65.0	67.5		
(d) Fuel cost adjustment in cents per kWh				
	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>
1989	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0
1990	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5

Table 16 (cont'd)

II. China Light & Power Co. Ltd.

For both 1989 and 1990  
(tariff in force  
as from 1.3.87)

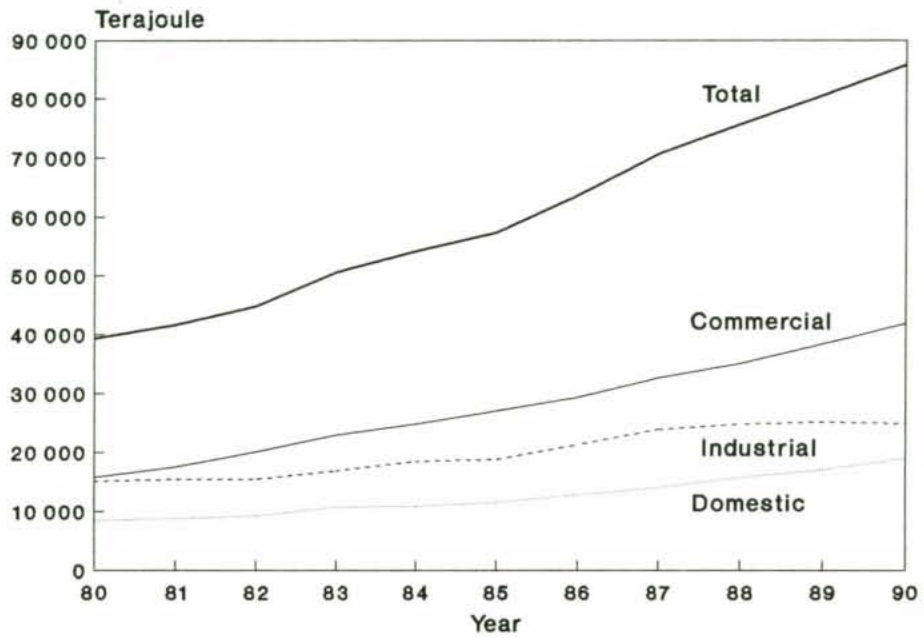
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(a) Domestic tariff in cents per kWh				
For the first 20 kWh		72.5		
		(subject to minimum charge of \$11.00)		
For the next 480 kWh ( 21 - 500)		66.8		
For over 500 kWh		64.9		
(b) General service tariff in cents per kWh				
For the first 20 kWh		72.5		
		(subject to minimum charge of \$11.00)		
For the next 480 kWh ( 21 - 500)		66.8		
4 500 kWh (501 - 5 000)		64.7		
For over 5 000 kWh		63.7		
(c) Fuel cost adjustment in cents per kWh				
	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>
1989	-8.5	-8.5	-8.5	-8.5
1990	-8.5	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5

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

The unit of supply is kilowatt-hour (being equivalent to 3.60 megajoules).

Graph C Local consumption of electricity by type of user  
(1980 - 1990)



Graph D Local consumption of town gas by type of user  
(1980 - 1990)

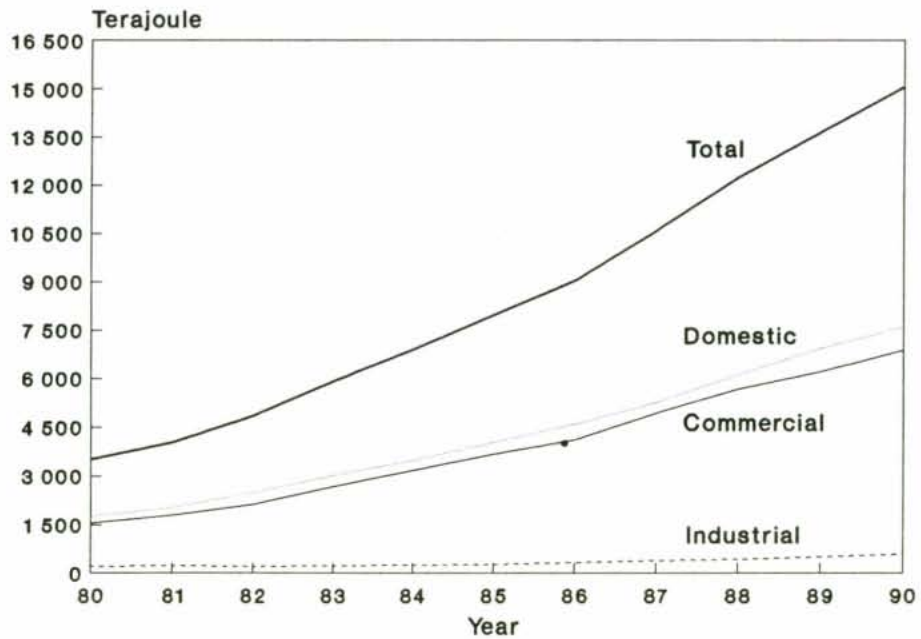


Table 17 Local consumption of town gas by type of user  
(1980 - 1990 and Q1 1989 - Q4 1990)

(terajoule)

	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>(A) <u>Annual figures for 1980 - 1990</u></b>				
1980	1 758 (50)	1 554 (44)	212 (6)	3 524
1981	2 025 (50)	1 784 (44)	225 (6)	4 034
1982	2 500 (51)	2 138 (44)	220 (5)	4 858
1983	3 021 (51)	2 670 (45)	233 (4)	5 924
1984	3 476 (50)	3 174 (46)	257 (4)	6 907
1985	4 036 (51)	3 669 (46)	274 (3)	7 979
1986	4 593 (51)	4 123 (45)	327 (4)	9 043
1987	5 254 (50)	4 930 (46)	399 (4)	10 584
1988	6 127 (50)	5 680 (46)	440 (4)	12 247
1989	6 943 (51)	6 218 (45)	510 (4)	13 671
1990	7 596 (50)	6 877 (46)	583 (4)	15 056
<b>(B) <u>Quarterly figures for Q1 1989 - Q4 1990</u></b>				
1989 Q1	2 029 (54)	1 583 (42)	115 (3)	3 727
Q2	1 710 (51)	1 512 (45)	129 (4)	3 351
Q3	1 482 (47)	1 520 (49)	130 (4)	3 132
Q4	1 723 (50)	1 603 (46)	135 (4)	3 461
1990 Q1	2 155 (53)	1 748 (43)	130 (3)	4 033
Q2	1 946 (51)	1 697 (45)	151 (4)	3 794
Q3	1 633 (47)	1 682 (49)	148 (4)	3 463
Q4	1 862 (49)	1 750 (46)	154 (4)	3 766

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

Table 18 Maximum installed generating capacity, peak demand, annual production, plant factor, load factor and average charge per unit for town gas (1980 - 1990)

	Maximum installed generating capacity, as at end of year (terajoule per day)	Peak demand (terajoule per day)	Annual production (including system loss) (terajoule)	Plant factor# (%)	Load factor## (%)	Average charge per unit (HK\$/megajoule)
1980	15.8	12.9	3 524	61	75	0.0761
1981	27.4	15.6	4 034	40	71	0.0880
1982	38.9	18.4	4 858	34	72	0.0951
1983	38.9	22.4	5 924	42	72	0.1004
1984	38.9	24.4	6 907	49	77	0.1048
1985	61.9	27.8	7 979	35	79	0.1017
1986	61.9	32.2	9 043	40	77	0.0867
1987	112.1	39.0	10 584	26	74	0.1003
1988	112.1	41.9	12 247	30	80	0.1018
1989	112.1	46.6	13 671	33	80	0.1070
1990	112.1	51.1	15 056	37	81	0.1203

# Plant factor =  $\frac{\text{Actual production (including system loss) for the year, measured in terajoule}}{\text{Installed capacity, measured in terajoule per day} \times 365 \text{ (or } 366)} \times 100\%$

## Load factor =  $\frac{\text{Actual production (including system loss) for the year, measured in terajoule}}{\text{Peak demand within the year, measured in terajoule per day} \times 365 \text{ (or } 366)} \times 100\%$

Table 19 General tariff for town gas  
(1989 and 1990)

Hong Kong and China Gas Co. Ltd.

	For the period 1.1.89 - 31.12.89 (tariff in force as from 1.1.89)	For the period 1.1.90 - 31.12.90 (tariff in force as from 1.1.90)		
(a) General tariff in cents per megajoule (MJ)				
For the first 2 500 MJ	13.00 (subject to minimum charge of \$12.00)	13.50 (subject to minimum charge of \$12.00)		
For the next				
5 000 MJ ( 2 501 - 7 500)	12.86	13.36		
10 000 MJ ( 7 501 - 17 500)	12.76	13.26		
15 000 MJ ( 17 501 - 32 500)	12.66	13.16		
25 000 MJ ( 32 501 - 57 500)	12.53	13.03		
50 000 MJ ( 57 501 - 107 500)	12.43	12.93		
50 000 MJ (107 501 - 157 500)	12.34	12.84		
50 000 MJ (157 501 - 207 500)	12.24	12.74		
50 000 MJ (207 501 - 257 500)	12.15	12.65		
For over 257 500 MJ	12.05	12.55		
(b) Fuel cost adjustment in cents per MJ (as at end of quarter)				
	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>
1989	-2.268	-1.804	-1.948	-2.108
1990	-1.692	-1.568	-1.820	+1.200

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

