7

Accelerating Net Zero and Climate Resilience

In response to the long-term challenges posed by climate change, CEM is committed to integrating climate considerations into its strategic and operational decision-making framework, while continuously enhancing the resilience of the power system and its capacity to manage risks.

7.1 Climate Commitments

As a key energy infrastructure operator in the Macao, CEM recognises the long-term impacts of climate change on urban development and the resilience of the power system. We are committed to integrating climate considerations into our corporate strategy and operational decision-making. Through systematic management mechanisms, we continuously reduce the environmental impact of our operations and enhance the power system's ability to respond to extreme weather and climate-related risks.

In terms of climate mitigation, CEM continues to optimise the energy efficiency of power generation, transmission and distribution systems. We promote technological upgrades and equipment modernisation to reduce energy losses and emissions intensity. We also actively align with Macao's energy transition by enhancing system performance and optimising resource allocation, thereby enabling a more efficient and sustainable energy supply.

To further advance the low-carbon transition and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, CEM has formulated the mid-term development plan, the "Plan to Improve the Environment and Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2026–2028)". This plan promotes decarbonisation initiatives across multiple dimensions, including energy production, transmission and distribution operations, value chain management, and community engagement. Key actions include promoting the application of clean energy, supporting the development of transport electrification, strengthening energy and carbon emissions data management, and advancing green procurement alongside public awareness of energy conservation and carbon reduction. Through systematic planning and continuous implementation of these measures, CEM aims to enhance environmental management across its operations and support Macao's transition towards low-carbon and sustainable development.

7.2 Governance

CEM recognises the long-term impacts of climate change on the stability of the power system and the sustainable development of the city, and has incorporated decarbonisation and climate resilience into its overall corporate development strategy. The Company is progressively referencing the IFRS S2 framework and aligning with the core structure of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to enhance its mechanisms for identifying, managing and disclosing climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring that climate considerations are systematically integrated into corporate strategy, operations and risk management.

In terms of governance structure, the Executive Committee serves as the highest oversight and decision-making body for climate and ESG matters. It is responsible for reviewing climate strategy directions, approving key performance indicators and target setting, and regularly monitoring progress. The Sustainability Steering Committee provides technical expertise and guidance on external assurance, and reviews internal controls and reporting quality to ensure the accuracy and completeness of climate-related information. Various departments implement energy saving and emissions reduction, emissions management, energy efficiency improvement and infrastructure resilience enhancement measures within their respective functions through ESG working groups, ensuring that climate actions are embedded in daily operations.

The Company incorporates climate risks into its enterprise risk management and business continuity frameworks. Through institutionalised monitoring mechanisms and cross-departmental coordination, it continuously assesses the potential impacts of extreme weather, energy transition and regulatory changes, and integrates these considerations into strategic planning and resource allocation. By progressively aligning with IFRS S2 requirements in governance, strategy, risk management and metrics disclosure, CEM aims to enhance the maturity of its climate governance and the transparency of its disclosures.

7.3 Strategy

To enhance the basis for decision-making, CEM conducted a qualitative analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities during the year.

7.3.1 Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Scope of Analysis	
Consistent with the ESG disclosure scope of this reporting period, covering CEM's principal businesses and operations.	
Scenarios Applied	
Physical Risks	Based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), adopting the SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios.
Transition Risks	
Rationale	• SSP1-2.6 represents a lower-emissions pathway with stronger decarbonisation efforts and relatively limited temperature rise, while SSP5-8.5 represents a higher-emissions pathway with greater temperature increase. These scenarios are used to compare the potential impacts on CEM's operations and financial performance under different climate pathways; • The selected SSP1-2.6 scenario is broadly aligned with the policy direction of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to "well below 2°C".
Time Horizons	
Short term	2025-2030
Medium term	2030-2040
Long term	2040-2050
Rationale	In defining the time horizons for climate scenario analysis, the Company primarily references national "dual carbon" targets, the global temperature control trajectory advocated by the Paris Agreement, and the roadmap and phased milestones set out in the DSPA's "Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy of Macao".
Assessment Methodology	
Risks	The Company conducts qualitative climate assessments, using two key dimensions—"expected timing of occurrence" and "potential impact severity"—as the primary basis for evaluating climate-related risks.
● Lower risk	The likelihood of occurrence within the expected timing of occurrence is relatively low, and the potential impact severity on the Company is limited.
● Moderate risk	The likelihood of occurrence within the expected timing of occurrence is moderate, and the potential impact severity on the Company may be of a medium level.
● Higher risk	The likelihood of occurrence within the expected timing of occurrence is relatively high, and the potential impact severity on the Company may be significant.
Opportunities	During the year, the Company conducted qualitative climate assessments using expected timing of occurrence as the primary reference for evaluating climate-related opportunities.
★ ★ ★	High likelihood of realisation within the expected timing of occurrence.
★ ★	Moderate likelihood of realisation within the expected timing of occurrence.
★	Low likelihood of realisation within the expected timing of occurrence.

7.3.2 Potential Impacts

Climate-related Risks and Opportunities			Impact on Business Model and Value Chain	Potential Financial Impacts	Response Measures
Physical Risks	Acute Risks	Extreme weather events (e.g. typhoons, thunderstorms and coastal flooding)	• Extreme weather (e.g. Typhoon Hato) may cause damage to power generation facilities, substations, and transmission and distribution infrastructure, with low-lying and newly reclaimed areas facing higher exposure; • When heavy rainfall exceeds drainage capacity, related facilities are prone to flooding and failure; • Increased risks of power outages, asset damage, and prolonged restoration times	• Revenue loss due to operational disruptions; • Increased repair, restoration and related operating costs	• Continuously optimise transmission and distribution network infrastructure • Develop emergency response plans and temporary power supply arrangements • Enhance post-disaster power restoration arrangements and personnel preparedness • Coordinate with civil protection efforts and participate in drills and joint operations • Strengthen business continuity arrangements, including, where necessary, controlled power suspension to protect facilities and phased restoration
	Chronic Risks	Sustained high temperatures	• Long-term temperature increases may reduce power generation efficiency and weaken solar output; • Elevated health and safety risks for employees, particularly those working outdoors	• Increased costs for cooling systems, equipment maintenance and related operations (partially offset by higher electricity demand); • Additional infrastructure investment	• Utilise smart meter data to monitor peak load and growth trends • Identify and address potential overload issues at an early stage • Integrate greening and related measures into the planning and design stages of new or retrofit projects, as part of long-term asset management and environmental improvement • Pilot next-generation communication equipment in low-lying areas to support incident management • Establish the Oriental Pearl (OP) Substation, optimising humidity control to provide a comfortable working environment for staff
		Sea level rise	• Gradual sea level rise may increase the long-term risk of coastal facility inundation and accelerate equipment corrosion; • Such conditions may also constrain water intake and cooling capacity of power plants	• Increased costs for infrastructure maintenance, reinforcement or relocation; • Decline in asset valuation	
Transition Risks	Policy and Legal Risks	More stringent decarbonisation regulations	• Stricter emissions caps, phase-out of fossil fuels, and higher compliance and disclosure/reporting requirements	• Increased compliance costs (e.g. carbon taxes, environmental regulatory compliance, reporting and assurance costs, and potential increases in energy costs); • Potential penalties for non-compliance	• Advance greenhouse gas management and emissions compliance, with monitoring conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements • Strengthen power data network security and emergency response plans in accordance with the Macao Cybersecurity Law • Procure GECs to offset emissions from self-consumed electricity and promote low-carbon operations
		Carbon pricing mechanisms	• Introduction or escalation of carbon pricing may increase the cost of greenhouse gas emissions, reducing the profitability of fossil fuel-based power generation	• Increased compliance costs such as emissions monitoring; • Potential increase in imported electricity costs due to pass-through of carbon costs	
	Technology Risks	Adoption of low-carbon technologies	• Upgrading to low-carbon technologies requires significant upfront investment; • Existing diesel-related equipment may face risks of stranding or impairment	• Increased capital expenditure on renewable energy and other low-carbon technologies	• Conduct power grid development roadmap studies to support grid digitalisation and low-carbon transition, and establish implementation pathways • Introduce intelligent inspection technologies to support substation operation and maintenance, improving equipment condition monitoring capabilities
	Market Risks	Rising fuel and material prices	• Global low carbon transition and geopolitical/market volatility may drive up energy prices (including fossil fuels) and increase the risk of instability in energy and related material supply, leading to supply chain delays or disruptions	• Rising prices of natural gas and fuel oil, increasing power generation-related operating costs	• Expand medium-voltage networks and substations to meet growing electricity demand • Promote sustainable procurement to encourage suppliers to adopt sustainable practices
		Increased energy demand leading to higher equipment load	• Electrification-driven load growth requires substantial investment to expand grid capacity	• Increased capital expenditure for grid expansion and equipment reinforcement (partially offset by revenue growth from increased demand)	
	Reputational Risks	Stigmatisation of high-carbon operations	• Lagging progress in decarbonisation may lead to negative perceptions among investors, customers and other stakeholders, affecting partnership opportunities and access to financing	• Reduced ability to attract investment or secure financing (with potential increases in financing costs); • Negative media attention may damage brand reputation, affecting customer retention and business development	• Establish an ESG management framework and enhance disclosure transparency, consistency and comparability • Promote green services and low-carbon initiatives to enhance public awareness • Strengthen safety monitoring and platform management to improve user experience and reliability

Climate-related Risks and Opportunities			Impact on Business Model and Value Chain	Potential Financial Impacts	Response Measures
Opportunities	Market	New revenue from energy services	• Increased demand for cooling, energy efficiency improvements and energy storage solutions driven by heatwaves and electrification	• Increased revenue from energy services	• Expand the public electric vehicle charging network and introduce "Plug and Charge" to enhance user experience • Establish a dedicated team for photovoltaic (PV) system installation and grid connection, providing feasibility assessments and technical advisory services to support customers in system deployment • Promote the application of solar photovoltaic systems within the community, serving different customer segments • Launch the "Green Point" reward programme and promote energy-saving and carbon reduction actions through the CEM app to enhance customer engagement • Pursue green building certification for new substations and install photovoltaic systems • Deepen Guangdong-Macao green energy cooperation by advancing cross-boundary green certificate mechanisms and sustainable electricity use
		Rising demand for low-carbon electricity	• Accelerated adoption of electric vehicles and building electrification increases demand for low-carbon electricity	• Growth in electricity sales revenue; • Creation of opportunities to expand grid infrastructure	
		Lower operating costs following resilience enhancement	• Investment in resilience technologies reduces the frequency of outages and labour requirements, leading to more stable operations post-transition	• Reduced operating costs after transition	
	Technology	Adoption of emerging technologies	• Development of renewable energy, electric vehicle support technologies and smart grids creates opportunities to introduce innovative energy services	• New revenue from innovative energy services	
	Reputation	Enhanced corporate image through sustainable development	• Community education and sustainability-related initiatives enhance corporate image and brand recognition, attracting talent and investors	• Improved talent attraction and retention, potentially reducing related labour cost pressures; • Increased financing and partnership opportunities, with potential reductions in financing costs	

7.3.3 Assessment Results

Physical Risks	Key Assumptions	SSP1-2.6 Scenario			SSP5-8.5 Scenario		
		2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050
Extreme weather events (e.g. typhoons, thunderstorms and coastal flooding)	The Company has developed key assumptions for physical risks, including sustained high temperatures, sea level rise and extreme weather events, with reference to IPCC SSP scenarios. The assessment takes into account the distribution of the Company's core assets in Macao, including power generation, transmission and distribution, and substations (including facilities in low-lying and coastal areas), as well as requirements for continuity of electricity supply. It analyses the potential impacts on asset exposure, equipment availability and restoration time, and evaluates the possible implications for asset value and financial performance.	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sustained high temperatures		●	●	●	●	●	●
Sea level rise		●	●	●	●	●	●

Transition Risks	Key Assumptions	SSP1-2.6 Scenario			SSP5-8.5 Scenario		
		2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050
More stringent decarbonisation regulations	The Company assumes that climate-related policies and disclosure requirements in Macao will become progressively more stringent, and that carbon pricing mechanisms may be introduced or increased to drive the decarbonisation of electricity supply. The Company may need to increase capital expenditure on low-carbon technologies and grid upgrades, while bearing higher compliance and emissions-related costs. If transition progress is insufficient and stakeholder expectations are not met, this may adversely affect its reputation and financing conditions.	●	●	●	●	●	●
Carbon pricing mechanisms		●	●	●	●	●	●
Adoption of low-carbon technologies		●	●	●	●	●	●
Rising fuel and material prices		●	●	●	●	●	●
Increased energy demand leading to higher equipment load		●	●	●	●	●	●
Stigmatisation of high-carbon operations		●	●	●	●	●	●

Opportunities	Key Assumptions	Expected Timing of Occurrence		
		2030	2040	2050
New revenue from energy services	We assess the expected timing of occurrence of climate-related opportunities as the Company transitions towards a low-carbon future.	★★★	★★	★
Rising demand for low-carbon electricity		★★	★★★	★
Lower operating costs following resilience enhancement		★★★	★★★	★
Adoption of emerging technologies		★★	★★★	★★
Enhanced corporate image through sustainable development		★★★	★★★	★

7.4 Risk Management

CEM has established a climate risk management framework and further refined its climate risk inventory during the year, adopting scenario analysis to support the assessment of risks and opportunities. The Company has also integrated climate risk management processes into its overall enterprise risk management framework.

Climate-related Risk Management Framework

Governance

Under the guidance of external consultants, the Sustainability Executive Committee is responsible for identifying and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Regular Reporting

Executive Committee

Climate-related Risk Management Process

1 Identification of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

With reference to international frameworks, industry practices and CEM's actual circumstances, climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to the Company's operations are identified, and a comprehensive risk and opportunity inventory is established.

2 Analysis of Potential Impacts of Risks and Opportunities

Each risk and opportunity is systematically analysed in terms of its potential impacts on the business model, value chain and financial performance, and corresponding response plans are developed.

3 Assessment of Risks and Opportunities

Under the scenario analysis (SSPs) framework, qualitative assessments of risks and opportunities are conducted based on two dimensions: expected timing of occurrence and potential impact severity.

Based on these assessment results, risks and opportunities are prioritised to inform subsequent decision-making and resource allocation.

Planned Progressive Development of Climate-related Training

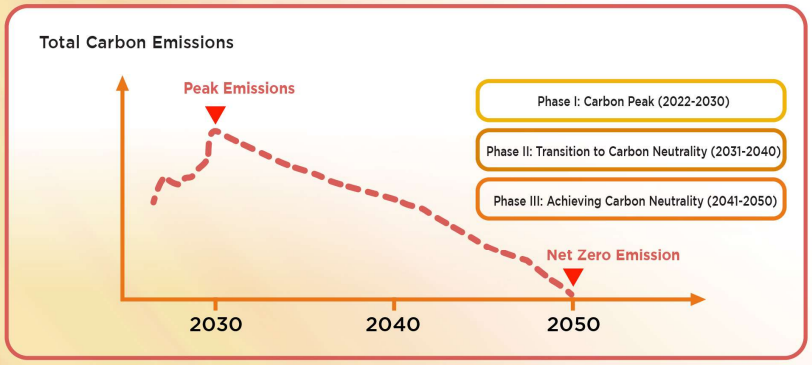
7.5 Metrics and Targets

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction has long been a core commitment of CEM. Since 2010, the Company has continuously obtained ISO 14064-1 certification for Greenhouse Gas Management, and has established mechanisms for GHG inventory and disclosure. During the reporting period, the Company disclosed GHG emissions data covering direct GHG emissions, indirect GHG emissions from imported energy, indirect GHG emissions from transportation activities, and indirect GHG emissions from products used by the responsible party's products. For further details and calculation methodologies, please refer to the sections ***"List of Appendices"***.

The Company plans to advance target-setting under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2026, in alignment with national "dual carbon" goals and the direction set out in the Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy of Macao, and intends to make a commitment and submit targets within 2026.

Since 2018, CEM has undertaken forward-looking research under the "Green Macao, Low-Carbon Macao" initiative. Through a range of measures, including energy conservation and efficiency improvement, green transport, renewable energy integration, and digital services, the Company has been promoting low-carbon development in a phased and orderly manner. Based on a comprehensive assessment of Macao's social, economic and technological conditions, CEM formulated the "CEM Low-Carbon Development Pathway" in 2022, setting out a clear roadmap for low-carbon development from 2022 to 2050, with corresponding emissions reduction action plans across the entire electricity value chain.

Guided by its low-carbon development strategy, CEM places power system transformation at its core, and is progressively implementing zero-carbon transition initiatives such as smart meter upgrades, electric mobility charging network development, solar photovoltaic power generation, and utility tunnels. These efforts lay the foundation for achieving sustainable development and carbon neutrality goals.



7.6 Energy Efficiency

CEM incorporates energy management into its internal Integrated Management System, covering key energy use segments including power generation, transmission, distribution, and internal operations. Relevant management activities are implemented by designated departments in accordance with established procedures, and are subject to regular review and reporting within the Company's governance structure.

Through its established performance measurement and monitoring mechanisms, CEM regularly collects and analyses operational data related to energy use and electricity supply, including performance in power generation and transmission and distribution. Departments submit relevant performance data according to defined schedules, which are reviewed by management to identify improvement opportunities and follow-up actions.

In addition, through internal audits and management review mechanisms, CEM periodically evaluates the implementation and effectiveness of energy-related processes to ensure that management measures are continuously optimised in line with operational needs. Energy-related risks and contingencies are also incorporated into business risk management and emergency response arrangements, enhancing the stability and reliability of the power system. The Company further communicates energy management and energy-saving requirements to employees through established training and internal communication mechanisms, ensuring that relevant personnel understand their roles and responsibilities in energy management and supporting effective implementation.

7.7 Energy-saving Initiatives

Energy saving is a key approach to improving energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions. In addition to continuously optimising power generation efficiency, CEM promotes energy-saving management from both electricity demand and daily operations perspectives. This includes optimising facility energy management, improving equipment operating modes, promoting the application of energy-saving technologies, and strengthening energy consumption monitoring to enhance energy efficiency in daily operations.

We continue to promote energy-saving practices and related services to guide customers towards more efficient electricity use, thereby reducing overall energy waste. These measures help reduce system load and, together with efficient power generation and electricity import arrangements, support the stable operation of the power system and the achievement of energy transition objectives from the demand side.

Carbon and Energy Management

CEM continues to strengthen its energy management mechanisms by proactively measuring energy consumption and carbon emissions performance across major operational facilities, and integrating relevant data into operational decision-making and optimisation processes. Through regular disclosure of key energy indicators (such as electricity consumption at substations), the Company progressively improves energy efficiency and advances operational emissions reduction.

Collaboration with Academic Institutions and Government

We maintain collaboration with the University of Macao and relevant government departments to promote the application of energy-saving technologies and research on energy transition. We also provide data support for policy planning, facilitating the development of renewable energy and electrification.

Sustainable Power Dispatch and Emissions Control

CEM follows the principles of "safety, environmental protection and efficiency" by prioritising the operation of higher-efficiency and lower-emission generation units. It optimises unit dispatch and operational planning to enhance system efficiency, reduce energy losses, and minimise emissions.

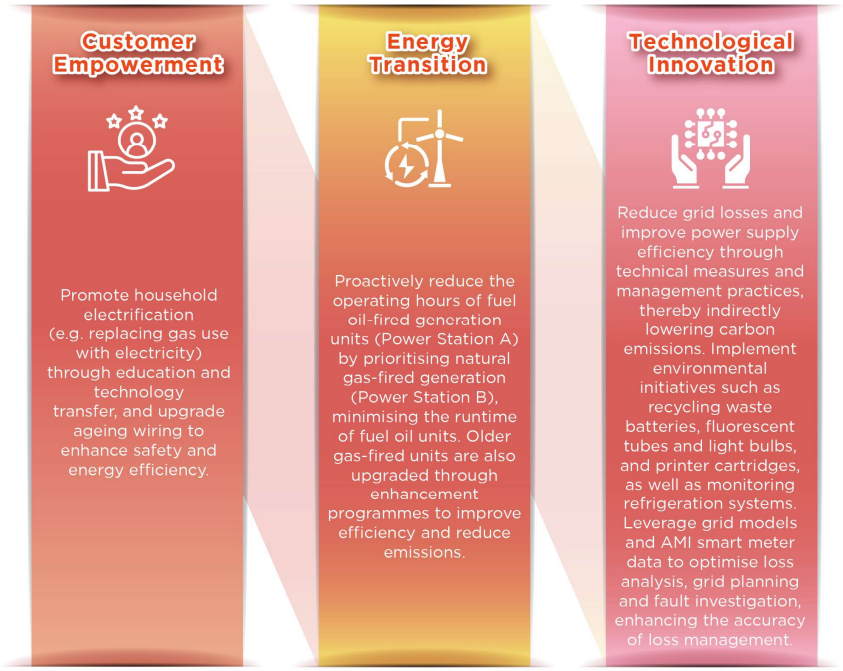
7.7.1 Promoting Energy Saving to Advance Low-carbon Development

To encourage the public to practise energy conservation and emissions reduction in their daily electricity use, CEM has launched the "5% Energy Saving Action" lucky draw. Customers who reduce their electricity consumption by 5% or more compared with the same period of the previous year, and complete registration, are eligible to participate in the draw.

The campaign encourages the public to support low-carbon living through practical actions. By linking with the "Eco Fun Carbon Points Rewarding Plan", it further enhances participation incentives and social impact. Through quantified energy-saving targets and incentive mechanisms, CEM continues to promote the integration of energy-saving practices into daily life, supporting the city's transition towards low-carbon development.

7.8 Enhancing Energy Efficiency

CEM is committed to reducing energy consumption per unit of electricity generated and lowering emissions intensity, while ensuring the safety and reliability of power supply. The Company continues to optimise the fuel mix for local power generation and refine generation unit operating strategies, prioritising the performance of high-efficiency generation facilities. Through refined dispatch and equipment management, overall generation efficiency is further enhanced. Leveraging a stable supply of natural gas and the high efficiency of gas-fired units, the Coloane Power Station B CC1 combined cycle gas turbine unit continues to serve as a core generation facility.



7.8.1 Collaborating with Industry to Advance Dual Carbon Goals

To support national "dual carbon" goals and the energy transition trend, CEM organised thematic seminars focusing on energy conservation, emissions reduction, and the application of new technologies. Industry experts were invited to share the latest developments in energy management, smart applications, and power quality enhancement.

The events attracted participation from multiple departments. Through cross-departmental exchange and professional sharing, employees deepened their understanding of low-carbon transition and technological innovation. CEM will continue to strengthen related training and knowledge exchange, enhancing overall energy management capabilities and laying a solid foundation for low-carbon operations and improved power system performance.

7.9 Air Quality

CEM regards the improvement of air quality as one of the core priorities of its environmental management. The Company strictly complies with local laws and regulations on air pollution prevention and control, and, on this basis, proactively advances optimisation of the energy mix and transformation of the generation portfolio. Through active investment in and development of new energy generation, CEM continuously reduces air pollutant emissions from its production processes. We are committed to compliant operations and to addressing regional air pollution challenges, thereby minimising the impact of emissions on local air quality. During the reporting year, CEM recorded no incidents of non-compliance or exceedances with a material impact on the Company, and all monitored indicators complied with the relevant emission standards of the Macao SAR Government.

7.9.1 Emissions Monitoring

Air emissions generated by CEM primarily originate from the stacks of the Coloane Power Station. Analysers installed within the stacks measure the emission volume and concentration of five air pollutants every 15 minutes, including nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), and carbon dioxide (CO_2). Relevant data are monitored in real time by the power station control room, and all emission values are subject to validation to ensure data reliability.

Building on regular environmental monitoring and a commitment to transparency, CEM has established a systematic air emissions data management mechanism. Through an online monitoring system, the Company tracks various gaseous emissions generated during power generation and provides real-time data to the DSPA ensuring that regulators can promptly monitor emission dynamics while enabling public oversight.

CEM strictly complies with Administrative Regulation No. 24/2019 of the Macao SAR Government, "Emission Standards of Air Pollutants for Power Plants". During the year, the Company engaged a third-party laboratory accredited by the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) to conduct comprehensive and professional air pollutant emission testing at the Coloane Power Station in May and September 2025. Results from both independent tests confirmed that emission levels of all pollutants remained consistently below statutory limits, fully complying with and outperforming local environmental standards.

2025 Air Emissions Data of CCA

Air Pollutant	Result (mg/m³)	Emission Limit (mg/m³)	Qualified
NO_x	344	500	✓
SO_2	196	290	✓
PM	36	100	✓

2025 Air Emissions Data of CCB

Air Pollutant	Result (mg/m³)	Emission Limit (mg/m³)	Qualified
NO_x	38	50	✓
SO_2	1	35	✓
PM	4	5	✓

7.10 Green Grid Development Plan

To align with national "dual carbon" goals and the Macao's Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy of Macao, CEM is progressively advancing green grid planning and continuously increasing the share of non-fossil energy in imported electricity. On one hand, CEM is deepening regional collaboration by actively engaging with local enterprises and regional power partners to explore more viable green electricity arrangements. On the other hand, the Company continues to strengthen its energy coordination capabilities by enhancing grid systems to improve the integration and management of diverse energy sources, providing a practical pathway for expanding the use of clean energy in Macao under existing conditions.

At present, CEM has gradually established a regional green energy cooperation mechanism, Green electricity certificates[5] purchased by CEM to offset the carbon emissions from the consumption of the CEM Building. It has also facilitated the successful grid connection of Macao's first megawatt-scale photovoltaic power generation project, laying a solid foundation for the gradual development of a local green electricity ecosystem.

Green electricity certificates purchased by CEM

7.11 Deepening Regional Collaboration

CEM continues to strengthen collaboration with mainland power systems and renewable energy enterprises, focusing on key areas such as regulatory alignment, trading mechanisms, and operational processes to explore green electricity and GECs cooperation models suited to Macao's context. These efforts have supported concrete collaboration with major regional power partners and renewable energy enterprises, while progressively advancing the practice of GECs procurement.

In addition, through internal coordination and cross-departmental collaboration, CEM has, under a compliant framework, gradually established working mechanisms to promote green electricity and GECs trading, providing support for future partnerships and the implementation of related procurement arrangements.

China Three Gorges Corporation

CEM further expanded its sources of GECs. In 2025, it signed "Collaboration Framework Agreement" and "GEC Trading Agreement" with China Three Gorges Corporation, completing its second green certificate procurement. This enabled direct procurement of green certificates from renewable energy generators, further enhancing the diversification and transparency of green certificate sourcing.

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited

To promote coordinated energy development within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, CEM engaged in in-depth technical exchanges with CLP Power. Both parties shared experiences and explored collaboration in areas including new power supply assurance technologies, renewable energy integration, AI-enabled operation and maintenance, and energy storage systems. CEM also presented its practices in grid planning, smart operation and maintenance, and electric vehicle charging networks, and organised site visits to key substations to demonstrate its achievements in intelligent management and grid safety. This exchange has laid the groundwork for jointly exploring smart energy solutions. CEM will continue to deepen regional collaboration, contributing to the development of a green, safe and efficient modern energy system in the Greater Bay Area and supporting national "dual carbon" goals.

China Southern Power Grid International Co. Ltd. and Local Enterprises in Macao

To deepen green energy cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, CEM signed the "Memorandum of Understanding on GEC Exchange and Cooperation" with China Southern Power Grid International Co., Ltd. to jointly explore a "dual-agency" model that enables Macao electricity customers to participate in the mainland green certificate market, while continuously enhancing cross-boundary green certificate procurement and trading mechanisms.

In addition, CEM established strategic partnerships with six integrated resort operators and signed the CEM and integrated tourism & leisure enterprises sustainable development.

5 Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificates (hereinafter referred to as "green certificates") are the sole proof of the environmental attributes of renewable electricity in China and serve as the only recognised certification of renewable energy generation and consumption.