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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 六成半市民支持本地天然氣發電方案

政府的「未來發電燃料組合」公眾諮詢已於六月中旬結束,社會就兩個方案的各種利 弊進行了熱烈討論。香港中文大學香港亞太研究所就此進行電話調查,以探討市民對有關討 論的意見。調查發現,對於政府提出的兩個方案,超過六成半市民支持利用更多天然氣在本 地發電,只有一成半市民支持通過內地電網購電的方案。同時,亦有六成市民同意向內地購 電會令香港更依賴大陸的看法。至於有關向內地電網購電能令香港供電更穩定的看法,不同 意的市民亦相對較同意的多。

香港亞太研究所於 6 月 23 至 26 日晚就本港未來發電方案進行了一項電話民意調查,結 果顯示,67.5%的受訪者表示支持「利用更多天然氣在本地發電」的方案,只有 16.0%表示 支持「向內地電網買電」的方案,而表示「兩個方案都支持」的有2.3%,「兩個方案都不支 持」的有2.1%,表示「不知道」的則有12.1%(見附表一)。

調查亦顯示有相對較多受訪者同意坊間一些對內地購電方案的負面看法。約六成 (59.9%) 受訪者同意「現在香港很多東西都依賴大陸供應,如果向內地電網買電,會令香 港更為依賴大陸」,不同意的有20.3%。對於有看法認為「向內地電網買電,會令香港的電費 受制於內地,香港只有很少討價還價能力」,亦有五成半(55.1%)的受訪者同意,不同意的 則有 19.3%。對於「內地電網的供電穩定性不及香港,如果向內地電網買電,會減低本地供 電的穩定性」的看法,同意的受訪者也有54.0%,不同意的則有24.2%(見附表二)。

另一方面,對於向內地購電方案的正面看法,則相對較多受訪者表示不同意,如「內

地電網網絡強大,能源組合多元化,亦可安排後備發電容量以應付香港的緊急情況,令香港

供電更穩定」,不同意的有 43.1%,同意的則有 28.7%,表示「一半半」的有 20.0%。對於「現

時本地電力只由兩間電力公司提供,如果向內地電網買電,能夠增加本地電力市場的競爭,

令電費下調」的看法,受訪者對此的態度則較為紛紜,不同意的有36.4%,同意的也有35.1%,

表示「一半半」的有 23.0%。最後,就坊間對本地天然氣發電方案的一些憂慮,則有 43.9%

的受訪者不同意「若維持只由本地電力公司供電,很難再找到土地興建新的發電設施,以應

付未來電力需求」的看法,表示同意的有29.3%,表示「一半半」的則有19.4%(見附表二)。

調查亦發現,受訪者在評估兩個不同供電方案的優劣時,除考慮其安全性外,有較多人

認為「供電的可靠性」(32.2%)是最重要的考慮因素。其他考慮因素亦各有約兩成受訪者選

擇,20.4%的受訪者認為「合理價格」是重要,20.3%的受訪者則認為「環保表現」最重要,

19.6%的受訪者認為「能夠引入更多市場競爭」最重要(見附表三)。

是次調查共成功訪問了813名18歲或以上的香港市民,成功回應率為46.1%。若以813

個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負3.44%以內(可信度設於95%)。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室

二零一四年七月四日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所研究員鄭宏泰博士(電話:39431341)。

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附表一:市民對兩個未來發電燃料組合方案的意見(百分比)

	百分比
向內地電網買電	16.0
利用更多天然氣在本地發電	67.5
兩個方案都支持	2.3
兩個方案都不支持	2.1
不知道/好難講	12.1
(樣本數)	(813)

題目:「政府早前就本港未來發電燃料組合方案諮詢公眾,喺維持現有核電比例同減少用煤發電嘅前提下,提出兩個未來電力供應方案,一是向內地電網買電,二是維持由本地電力公司供電,但轉用更多天然氣發電。你比較支持邊個方案?」

附表二:市民對兩個未來發電燃料組合方案正反兩面看法的意見(百分比)

-	不同意	一半半	 同意	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
現在香港很多東西都依賴大 陸供應,如果向內地電網買 電,會令香港更為依賴大陸	20.3	14.5	59.9	5.3	(813)
向內地電網買電,會令香港 的電費受制於內地,香港只 有很少討價還價能力	19.3	21.2	55.1	4.4	(813)
內地電網的供電穩定性不及 香港,如果向內地電網買 電,會減低本地供電的穩定 性	24.2	14.0	54.0	7.7	(813)
內地電網網絡強大,能源組 合多元化,亦可安排後備發 電容量以應付香港的緊急情 況,令香港供電更穩定	43.1	20.0	28.7	8.2	(813)
現時本地電力只由兩間電力公司提供,如果向內地電網買電,能夠增加本地電力市場的競爭,令電費下調	36.4	23.0	35.1	5.5	(813)
維持只由本地電力公司供 電,很難再找到土地興建 新的發電設施,以應付未 來電力需求	43.9	19.4	29.3	7.4	(813)

題目:「有意見認為,『依家香港好多嘢都依賴大陸供應,如果同內地電網買電,會令香港更為依賴大陸。』你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

題目:「有意見認為,『向內地電網買電,會令香港嘅電費受制於內地,香港無乜討價還價能力』。 你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

題目:「有意見認為,『內地電網嘅供電穩定性及唔上香港,如果同內地電網買電,會減低本地供電 嘅穩定性。』你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

題目:「有意見認為,『內地電網網絡強大,能源組合多元化,亦可安排後備發電容量以應付香港嘅緊急情況,令香港供電更穩定。』你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

題目:「有意見認為,『現時本地電力只係由兩間電力公司提供,如果向內地電網買電,能夠增加本 地電力市場嘅競爭,令電費平啲。』你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同 意呢?」

題目:「有意見認為,『維持只由本地電力公司供電,好難再搵到土地興建新嘅發電設施,以應付未來電力需求。』你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

附表三:市民在評估兩個不同供電方案優劣時的主要考慮因素(除了安全性)(百分比)

	百分比
供電的可靠性	32.2
合理價格	20.4
環保表現	20.3
能引入更多市場競爭	19.6
其他	3.0
不知道/好難講	4.6
(樣本數)	(813)

題目:「喺評估呢兩個不同供電方案嘅優劣時,除咗安全性之外,你認為最重要嘅考慮因素係乜嘢? 係『供電嘅可靠性』、『合理價格』、『環保表現』、定係『能夠引入更多市場競爭』?」

Press Release

Survey Findings on Views about the Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation for Hong Kong Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A telephone survey was conducted from 23 to 26 June 2014 by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) to gauge public views about the future fuel mix for electricity generation. 813 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 46.1%. The sampling error is + or –3.44% at a confidence level of 95%.

Major findings are summarized as follows:

In the survey, the respondents were asked if they supported the "grid purchase" (under which importing electricity through purchase from the Mainland power grid is proposed) or the "local generation" (under which use of more natural gas for local generation is proposed) options. While 16.0% of the respondents showed support to the "grid purchase" option, two-thirds (67.5%) preferred the "local generation" one. 2.3% said they supported both options and 2.1% did not support either one. It must be noted that 12.1% answered "do not know".

Their views over a series of statements weighting the two options were also asked. Concerning the objective of supply reliability, over half of the 813 respondents (54.0%) agreed with the statement that "As the level of reliability of electricity supply from the Mainland power grid is lower than that of the Hong Kong one, the 'grid purchase' option would reduce the reliability of electricity supply in Hong Kong". A quarter (24.2%) disagreed with it and 14.0% said "in-between". Second, 28.7% agreed with the statement that "As strong support is provided by the Mainland's power grid with multiple sources of supply plus local back-up generation could be set up to cater for emergencies, electricity supply of the 'grid purchase' option is highly reliable". Over two-fifths (43.1%) disagreed and 20.0% answered "in-between".

Regarding the issue of affordability, one-third (35.1%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that "As existing supply of electricity in Hong Kong is from the two local suppliers, price could be reduced when the 'grid purchase' option is adopted for more competition", 36.4% expressed the opposite view and 23.0% said "in-between". About their views over the statement "As fuel price under the 'grid purchase' option is set by the Mainland, Hong Kong would have little, if any, bargaining power over electricity cost", more than half of the respondents (55.1%) agreed with it. One-fifth (19.3%) disagreed and 21.2% answered "in-between".

While three-fifths (59.9%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that "As Hong Kong is heavily dependent on the Mainland in many aspects, the 'grid purchase' option would further increase our reliance on the Mainland", only one-fifth (20.3%) showed disagreement. 29.3% of the respondents agreed with the view that "With the 'local generation' option, it would be difficult to find land for new generation facilities in order to meet the fuel demand in the future" and 43.9% disagreed.

Finally, when the respondents were asked which factor, other than safety, they would consider the most important when evaluating the two options of the future fuel mix for electricity generation, reliability was at the top, accounting almost one-third of the responses (32.2%). The figures for affordability, environmental performance, and diversification were at a similar level of 20.4%, 20.3% and 19.6% respectively.

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