

## 关于我公司所属电站电价及其调峰的说明

我公司是由临沧市人民政府与云南水利电力有限公司于 2006 年签订协议组建的，管辖范围为临沧市永德县、镇康县和沧源县三县的供用电。

我公司目前下辖 113 个水电站，全部属于云南省电网非统调电站，在云南省发改委电价政策的指导下实行竞价上网，电价范围在 0.16 元/度-0.18 元/度之间(含税)，其中部分装机超过 2MW 以上的水电站电价具体如下表所示：

电站名称	装机 (MW)	电价 (元/度)
镇康凤尾河电站	10	0.18
镇康大河边电站	12.8	0.18
镇康马鞍山电站	40	0.18
镇康南榕河电站	6.4	0.18
镇康招手岩电站	3.2	0.18
沧源新牙河零级站	2.5	0.16
沧源新牙河一级站	3.76	0.16
沧源忙回电站	19.6	0.16
沧源永安电站	2.0	0.16
永德忙海三级站	7.5	0.16

综上所述，本网所辖水电站的上网电价最高为 0.18 元/度(含税)。

由于我网容量小，而且多以水电为主，因此每到汛期，大量的水电供不出去，因此就需要进行调峰限电。以 2008 年为例，共对所辖的水电站调峰 12 次，累计弃水发电量占全年全网水力发电量的 16%。



## Explanation on the tariff and electricity generation regulation by Lincang City Local Grid

Our Grid is founded in 2006 by Lincang City Government and Yunnan Province Hydropower Investment Co.Ltd. and mandate the electricity supply and use of Yongde County, Zhenkang County and Cangyuan County.

Currently our Grid mandates 113 hydropower stations, all of which are the Un-centralized regulating power station and connected to the grid by bidding type under the guidance of the tariff document issued by Yunnan Province Development and Reform Committee. The tariff ranged from 0.16 yuan / kWh to 0.18 yuan / kWh (VAT included). All issued tariffs for hydropower stations higher than 2MW within our Grid are listed as below:

Name of hydropower station	Issued tariff (RMB/kWh)
Zhenkang Fengweihe Hydropower Station	0.18
Zhenkang Dahebian Hydropower Station	0.18
Zhenkang Maanshan Hydropower Station	0.18
Zhenkang Nanzhahe Hydropower Station	0.18
Zhenkang Zhaoshouyan Hydropower Station	0.18
Cangyuan Xinyahe Zero Level Hydropower Station	0.16
Cangyuan Xinyahe 1st Level Hydropower Station	0.16
Cangyuan Manghui Hydropower Station	0.16
Cangyuan Yongan Hydropower Station	0.16
Yongde Manghai Hydropower Station	0.16

The highest tariff mandated by our Grid is 0.18yuan/kWh (VAT included).

As the small capacity of our grid and mainly comprised of hydropower station, in the rainy season, the electricity generated exceeds the electricity needed, so it need to regulated and restrict the electricity generation. Take 2008 for example, 16% water resource has been abandoned.