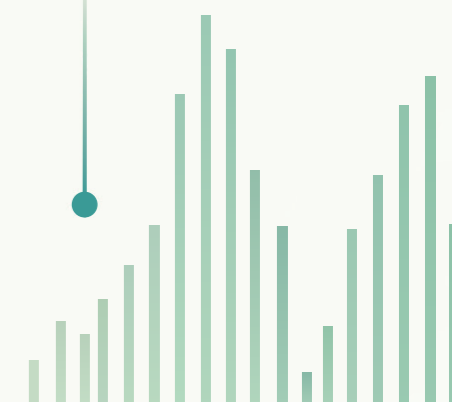




2025 TCFD REPORT

Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Hong Kong Branch
(A joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)



About This Report

Bank Profile

Founded in 1908, Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Head Office") is one of the banks with the longest history.

Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Hong Kong Branch (hereinafter referred to as "Bank of Communications Hong Kong Branch", "the Branch") was established in 1934 and has been operating in Hong Kong over 90 years, with the longest history and the largest overseas branches of the Bank of Communications.

In accordance with the regulatory requirements of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, in January 2018, the banking business of the Bank of Communications in Hong Kong was split into Bank of Communications Hong Kong Branch and Bank of Communications (Hong Kong) Limited. Bank of Communications Hong Kong Branch mainly provides diversified and comprehensive corporate financial service solutions for major corporate customers, including corporate project financing and linkage solutions, cross-border trade settlement and financing services, cross-border cash management solutions, syndicated loans, mergers and acquisitions, debt capital markets and structured finance services, treasury products trading and market risk hedging solutions, etc.

In recent years, under the unified deployment of the Group, Bank of Communications Hong Kong Branch has strengthened its functions, made distinctive features and innovated measures in serving major national strategies such as RMB Internationalization and the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, as well as supporting the consolidation and enhancement of Hong Kong's status as an international financial center. Meanwhile, it has been appointed by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China as the exclusive issuer and deposit agent for the institutional portion of RMB sovereign bonds as well as the fiscal agent for 17 consecutive years.

Looking ahead, Bank of Communications Hong Kong Branch will continue to inherit its rich cultural heritage, carry forward its brand strength cultivated through over 90 years of deep-rooted operations in Hong Kong. By leveraging Hong Kong's resource endowments and geographical advantages, the Branch will better serve high-level opening-up to the world, focus on effectively promoting the "five priorities" of finance, supporting the construction of Hong Kong as an international financial center, and contributing to Hong Kong's economic development and the improvement of people's livelihoods. Aiming to achieve operating results that reflect Hong Kong's role as a regional financial hub, the Bank of Communications' unique strengths, and its vision of becoming a world-class institution, Bank of Communications will fully fulfill its role as a state-owned financial institution, serving as a main force in supporting the real economy and acting as a cornerstone in maintaining finance stability.

Reporting Scope

This report is based on the Branch, unless otherwise stated, covers the Branch and BCOM Finance (Hong Kong) Limited.

The report covers the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. Unless otherwise stated, the data disclosed in the report are compiled by internal system of the Branch and monetary amounts are in Hong Kong dollars.

Principles

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Financial Stability Board's "Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)" and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority's (HKMA) *Supervisory Policy Manual* Module GS-1 "Climate Risk Management", covering the Branch's governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets for climate-related risks.

In case of any discrepancy in the contents of the report, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Preface

With the increasing frequency of climate-related events, climate change has become a global issue. In September 2020, President Xi Jinping officially announced that China will strive to achieve carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060, which has indicated the direction of China's sustainable economic development and low-carbon transition of society. The establishment of the "1+N" policy framework for "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" has also provided clear guidance for comprehensively promoting decarbonisation actions.

Following the publication of the first *Hong Kong Climate Action Plan 2030+* in 2017, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government actively responded to the national strategic requirements on climate change and published the *Hong Kong Climate Action Plan 2050* in October 2021, which has outlined the action plans for promoting carbon emission reduction and carbon neutrality in Hong Kong. It has also proposed the medium-to-long-term decarbonisation targets of a 50% reduction in total carbon emissions before 2035 compared with the level in 2005 and carbon neutrality before 2050, as well as four decarbonisation strategies of "Net-zero Electricity Generation", "Energy Saving and Green Buildings", "Green Transport" and "Waste Reduction", which has specified the key tasks of carbon emission reduction.

Leading by the national strategic requirements of "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" and the HKSAR Government's 2050 carbon neutrality action plan, the Branch has taken the initiative to serve and integrate into the overall national sustainable development. The Branch has made green a defining feature of business development, consistently improved the service level of green finance, seized the opportunities of green financial innovation, and created the characteristics of a green financial enterprise. By enhancing the green financial system, expanding the green financial market and enriching the green financial products and services, the Branch has steered the resources to green and low-carbon fields and provided diverse financial support for the corporate green transition.

The Hong Kong Green and Sustainable Finance Cross-Agency Steering Group has announced that relevant sectors must disclose their climate-related information in alignment with TCFD recommendations by 2025. The Branch has fully understood that climate change is posing great challenges to social stability and economic progress, affecting production, operation, technology research and development, etc., among other aspects and at multiple levels, by which the risks may be transmitted to financial institutions and induce material financial risks. In order to strengthen the top-down design, reinforce climate risk management, and enrich the form of climate-related information disclosure, the Branch analysed and disclosed its own practices in response to climate risk and green investment concept by four dimensions: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, Metrics and Targets, referring to the requirements of the Module GS-1 "Climate Risk Management" in the *Supervisory Policy Manual* issued by the HKMA, and the climate change-related information disclosure framework formulated by TCFD.

In the future, the Branch will continue to shoulder the mission and task of promoting the green economy development, consolidate the green finance strategy, cultivate the green financial market and support the low-carbon transition of real economy. The Branch will also consistently boost the disclosure of climate-related information in the financial sector so as to fulfil its responsibility in the development of green finance.

01

Governance



To serve the national strategy of "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" and implement the concept of green development, the Head Office has actively taken measures to identify and address financial risks arising from climate change, explicitly incorporating climate and environmental risks into its comprehensive risk management system, and has officially become a supporting institution for TCFD. The Branch has monitored, evaluated and managed climate-related risks and opportunities, incorporated climate-related factors into strategic planning, formulated and implemented green finance-related policies, and strengthened the professional competencies and management capabilities among both employees and management regarding climate change to foster a green banking image.

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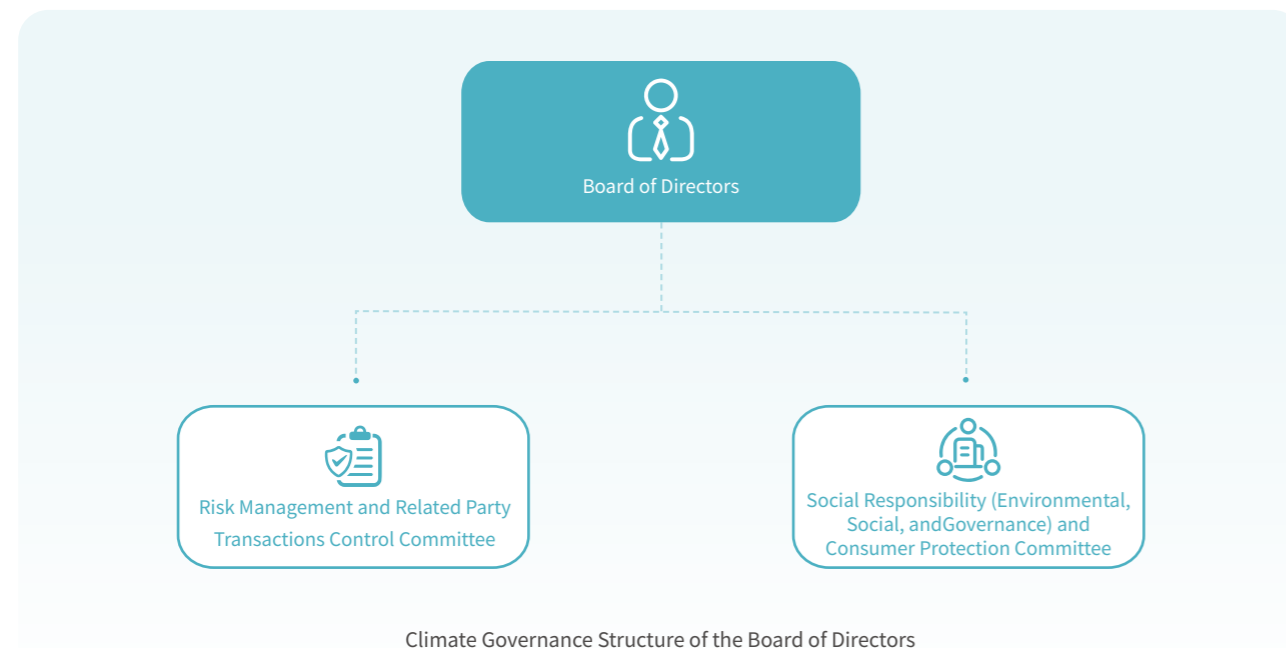
01 Governance

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Board of Directors

The Head Office has attached great importance to the great challenges brought by climate change to financial institutions. It continuously improves its climate governance system, aiming to construct a governance system that is scientific, robust, and effective.

The Board of Directors, as the highest governance body overseeing Bank of Communications' sustainable development management, incorporates sustainability risks and opportunities into its decision-making considerations by regularly reviewing sustainability management reports. The Board of Directors has established a Risk Management and Related Party Transactions Control Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "RMRPTCC"), which is responsible for overseeing the management of climate and environmental risks and opportunities, supervising the implementation of the climate and environmental risk reporting mechanism, and ensuring that climate change risk factors are integrated into the comprehensive risk management system; the Social Responsibility (Environmental, Social, and Governance) and Consumer Protection Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "ESGCPC") is responsible for green finance-related work, reviewing the green finance development strategy and green finance development goals across the Head Office, and guiding the establishment and promotion of green development concepts such as conservation, low carbon, environmental protection, and sustainable development throughout the Head Office.



Climate Governance Structure of the Board of Directors

The professional backgrounds of the Head Office directors enable them to support and assist the Head Office's work in the ESG field. When reviewing proposals, conducting research and participating in discussion sessions, they provide targeted professional opinions and recommendations, offering support for the Head Office's strategy implementation and major transaction decisions. Among them, Independent Director Dr. MA Jun is a renowned expert in ESG and green finance research and practice, serving as Chair of the Green Finance Committee of the China Society for Finance and Banking, Co-Chair of the Steering Committee of the "Belt and Road" Green Investment Principles, Chair of the Hong Kong Green Finance Association, and Chair of the Sustainable Investment Capacity Building Alliance, among other important positions. Independent Director Ms. LIU Ruixia serves as Chief Expert of the Expert Working Group on Supporting the Achievement of Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Goals of China's Banking Industry under the China Banking Association, and Chief Expert of the Green Credit Committee of the China Banking Association.

Risk Management and Related Party Transactions Control Committee

The "RMRPTCC" of the Board of Directors is primarily responsible for reviewing and revising risk strategies, risk management policies, risk appetite, the comprehensive risk management framework, and internal control procedures (covering climate risks and the green low-carbon transition), as well as supervising and evaluating their implementation and effectiveness. The "RMRPTCC" is also responsible for overseeing the management of climate- and environment-related risks and opportunities, ensuring the implementation of climate and environmental risk reporting mechanisms, and integrating climate risk factors into the comprehensive risk management system.

Social Responsibility (Environmental, Social, and Governance) and Consumer Protection Committee

The "ESGCPC" is responsible for formulating ESG strategies, policies, plans and measures appropriate to the Head Office's circumstances, regularly reviewing the achievement of ESG work objectives, and submitting the annual sustainability report to the Board of Directors. It also studies, develops and evaluates measures to enhance the Head Office's ESG performance, and promotes ESG information disclosure. The Committee regularly receives or reviews reports from senior management on the implementation of ESG strategies, green finance, climate risk management, social responsibility and consumer protection, and provides guidance and supervision on the advancement of related work, as well as offering opinions and recommendations.

Senior Management

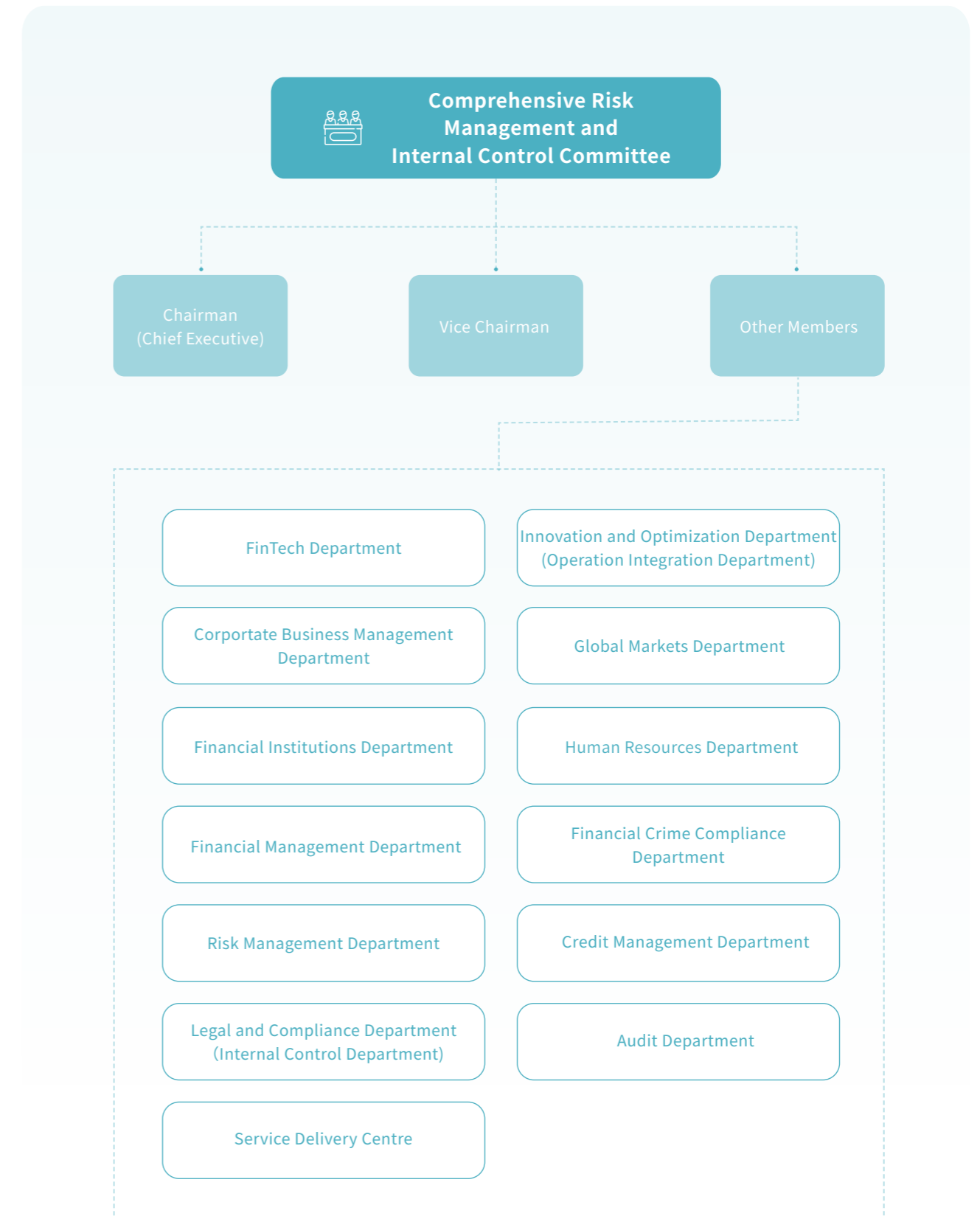
The senior management of the Head Office is responsible for formulating development strategies and objectives; establishing internal management mechanisms and processes, clarifying the responsibilities and authorities of various departments, conducting internal control inspections and performance evaluations; regularly reporting on green finance initiatives to the Board of Directors and its specialized committees, and submitting required reports to regulatory authorities in a timely manner as mandated.

The Green Finance Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "GFC") serves as a permanent deliberative and coordinating body within the Head Office's business management domain. It makes decisions and arrangements on major policies, systems, important issues and topics for the Group's green finance development, and actively promotes the establishment and improvement of the "Four Mechanisms" of green finance work (green finance policy research and transmission mechanism, green finance innovation and development mechanism, green financial resource allocation and guarantee mechanism, green finance target assessment and evaluation mechanism) and "Five Systems" (green financial governance system, green finance risk management system, green finance data governance system, green finance talent support system, green operation and ESG information disclosure system) to promote the improvement of green finance development capabilities. The main responsibilities of the "GFC" include: reviewing the Group's major green finance development plans, green finance development strategies and goals, green finance-related policies and important systems; coordinating the planning and promoting the construction of the Group's green finance work system and mechanism, supervising and guiding various units to implement green finance business development and innovation requirements, etc.



The "Four Mechanisms" and "Five Systems" of the Comprehensive Risk and Internal Control Management Committee

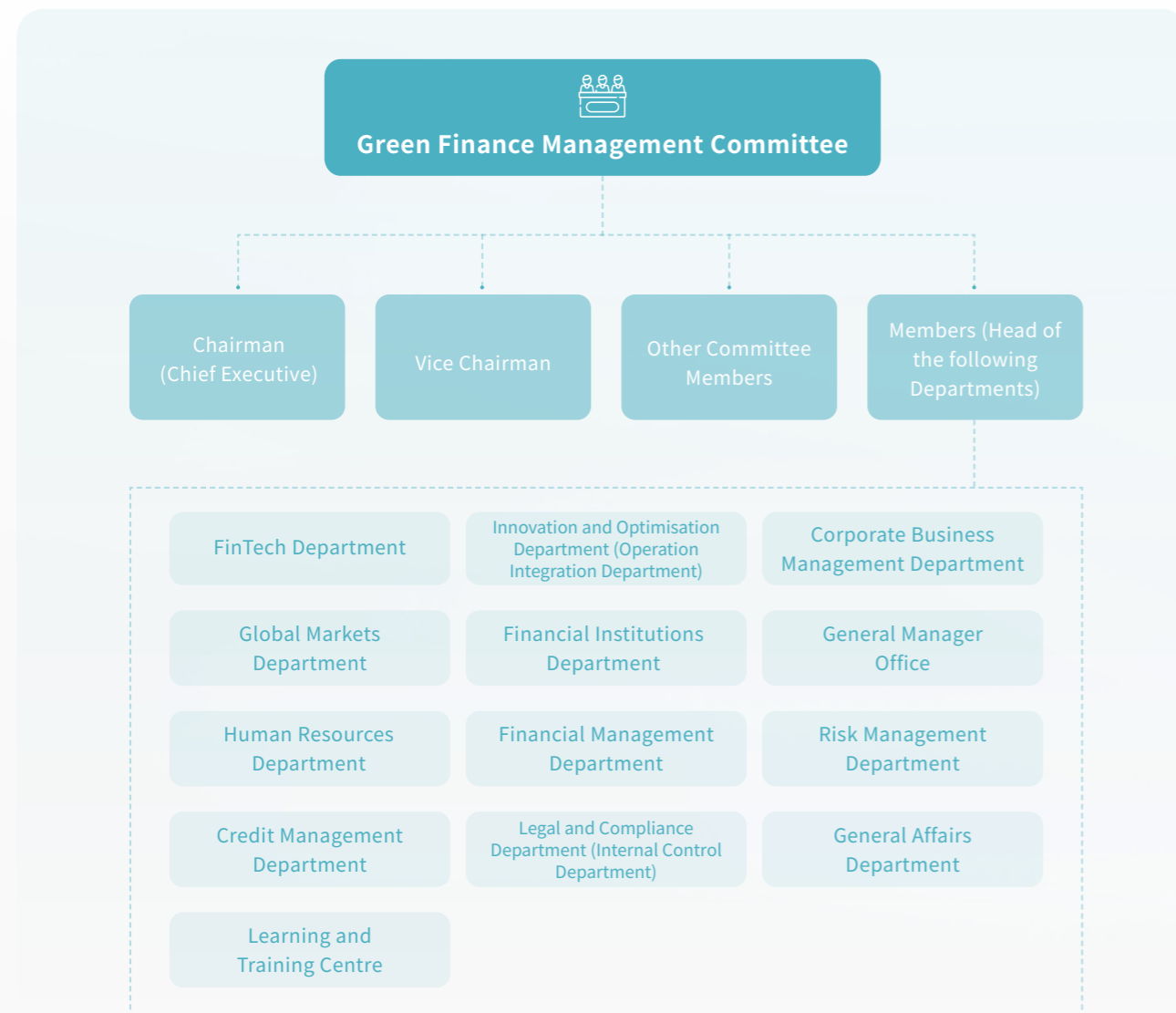
In order to align with the HKMA *Supervisory Policy Manual* and the Head Office's risk management strategies, set risk control targets and strengthen risk management, the Branch has established the Comprehensive Risk Management and Internal Control Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "CRMICC") at the management level. Through regular meetings, the "CRMICC" collectively reviews and evaluates climate risks defined by the HKMA and discusses major issues related to risk management. The Chief Executive of the Branch serves as the chairman of the "CRMICC". The responsibilities of the "CRMICC" include, but are not limited to, coordinating the planning and promoting the architecture of comprehensive risk management and internal control system, as well as supervising and guiding each business line and department to effectively implement risk management strategies, risk appetite, risk limits and internal control. It is also responsible for reviewing and conducting regular assessments on the Branch's risk status, examining the implementation of key risk management indicators, and evaluating on major risk issues, etc.



Organisational Structure of the Comprehensive Risk and Internal Control Management Committee

Furthermore, in order to promote the establishment and improvement of the "Four Mechanisms" and "Five Systems" of green finance according to the Head Office's green finance policies, the Branch has established the Green Finance Management Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "GFMC") at the management level to promote the formulation of the Branch's green finance objectives and strengthen green finance management.

The "GFMC" is chaired by the Chief Executive of the Branch and convenes regular or irregular meetings to collectively review and evaluate various green finance objectives, action plans, as well as major issues and topics. The primary responsibilities of the GFMC include: formulating and promoting the implementation of the Branch's green finance management objectives and action plans in line with the Head Office's green finance development strategy and the goals of achieving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, as well as in accordance with the regulatory requirements in Hong Kong; advancing the development of institutional mechanisms for green finance; regularly assessing the status of green finance governance and development; evaluating the completion of green finance action plans and management objectives; and tracking regulatory developments relating to green finance, etc.



Organisational Structure of the Green Finance Management Committee

During the reporting period, the Green Finance Management Committee convened three meetings. The key tasks performed during the year are summarised as follows:

- (1) Reviewed and approved the Branch's climate-related disclosures;
- (2) Reviewed and approved the Branch's governance measures related to green finance;
- (3) Received briefings on green finance business development, climate risk management, and market and regulatory trends.

Reporting procedure of climate-related issues:

The Branch regularly reports or submits reports on climate-related risks and green finance to the "CRMICC" and "GFMC" and seeks for their approval or decisions on other major issues and topics relevant to climate-related risks and green finance.

Apart from planning and daily management of climate and other ESG risks through the "CRMICC" and "GFMC", the Branch also integrates climate and other ESG risk management into the business processes of credit granting. The Branch's Credit Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "CC") holds meetings twice per year. During these meetings, the "CC" reviews factors related to climate risks, including reviewing the distribution of green loans, the proportion of loans in industries with higher environmental risks and the credit granting development roadmap for green finance. The "CC" is specifically responsible for formulating and adjusting credit asset management policies and credit deployment. It plays a pivotal role in credit asset management at the strategic level, including target formulation, indicator setting, coordination, promotion, review, evaluation, and monitoring of progress and effectiveness. Through its subordinate Loan Review Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "LRC"), the "CC" is responsible for conducting loan reviews for large-value credit exposures. The "LRC" is a standing credit review organisation led by the "CC". For individual cases that qualify as large-value credit exposures meeting Loan Review Committee's review threshold, if such cases involved relatively higher climate risk, the related risk and risk mitigation measures would be discussed in Loan Review Committee's meeting in particular for more in-depth assessment.

Human Resource Management

Remuneration Policy

The Head Office has established a sound and scientific compensation management mechanism that aligns with sustainable development. Green finance-related content has been incorporated into the performance appraisal mechanism for key management personnel. By setting quantitative indicators such as the proportion of green finance and the recognition of value creation derived from green finance, the appraisal results are linked to compensation distribution. This approach is fully consistent with the Bank's sustainable development strategy and effectively ensures the implementation of relevant management initiatives.

To encourage all levels to prioritise climate-related issues and promote the formulation, implementation and monitoring of climate-related strategies and targets, the Branch has aligned its *Remuneration Policy* with the climate risk management strategy. By integrating the climate considerations into the remuneration system, the Branch promotes the involvement of all employees in climate related projects.

During the reporting period, the Branch has continued to include "e-Diversion Rate" and "e-Coverage Rate" as assessment criteria in the performance evaluation of relevant members of senior management, and has newly introduced the "5 Plus 2 Action Plan Indicators" to cover green finance business assessment.

Meanwhile, the Branch has continued to include "supporting the Branch's climate risk management strategy and relevant business or projects during the reporting period" in the performance assessment of individual staff members (including department heads).

ESG Talent Cultivation

Talent is the cornerstone of sustainable development. The Branch is committed to green finance and ESG talent cultivation. The Branch has launched the Green and Sustainable Finance Talent Development Program, offering tiered, customise training tailored for the Branch's senior management, and all employees. This program ensures a solid talent pipeline for the sustainability strategy.

Supporting the "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" initiative, the Branch built a 3-dimensional training framework: industry analysis, policy interpretation, and practical application. The curriculum covers low-carbon transition, green product certification, financial innovation, and ESG risk compliance. Throughout the year, 44 ESG-related training sessions were conducted, with over 10,000 participants, embedding green finance expertise into every role. The Branch also partnered with the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Institute of Bankers to organise the "Enhanced Competency Framework - Green and Sustainable Finance" certification programmes to upskill the workforce with industry-recognised credentials. A total of 143 employees completed the certification, empowering the green financial services with proven expertise.

In addition, the Branch also integrated green practices into daily work. The Branch released a micro-course series titled "In-Depth Carbon Reduction for Green Bank Operations", covering six core themes: green office practices, low-carbon commuting, sustainable procurement, eco-friendly management, green branch operations, and anti-greenwashing measures. The Branch also held annual climate risk management refresher training for all staff, enhancing organisation-wide awareness of climate risk mitigation. The Branch's "Green Environmental Week" themed on "Join Hands for Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction". Innovative challenges like the "Green Lunch Pledge" and "Green Snapshot Contest" attracted over 600 participants. Through these initiatives, the Branch embedded sustainability into its culture, making it a shared practice across the Branch.



02

Strategy



Focusing on climate change issues and aligning with the strategic deployment of the Head Office, the Branch has integrated green and low-carbon concepts into its corporate strategy. Building on the strengthened top-down design of green finance, the Branch has comprehensively established a green financial system and constructed a high-quality service platform for green finance. To expand the impact of green finance, the Branch has scaled up the development of green bonds and other financial instruments with a focus on supporting the green and low-carbon transition of the real economy, thereby driving the whole society to take resolute steps towards the goal of sustainable development.

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02 Strategy

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Actively Implement the Requirements of the Head Office

In response to the national climate target of "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality", the Head Office has formulated *Outline of the Development Plan of Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (2021-2025)*, established green as the defining theme for the Group's business operations and development. The *Risk Management Plan of Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (2021-2025)* requires incorporating climate and environmental risks into the comprehensive risk management system, and continuously assessing the impact of climate and environmental risks on the bank's overall operations and management. The Head Office has constructed a "2+N" green finance policy system, providing directional deployment for the high-quality development of green finance and high-quality service to support the national "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" strategy goals across the entire bank.

The Branch actively engages to accomplish the climate change-related objectives set by the Head Office, adhering to the requirements of both the *Outline of the Development Plan of Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (2021-2025)*, the *Risk Management Plan of Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (2021-2025)* and the "2+N" green finance policy system to anchor its business development in green. The Branch continues to explore green, low-carbon, and sustainable business models both to offer customers comprehensive green financial services and to promote the national strategy of "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality".

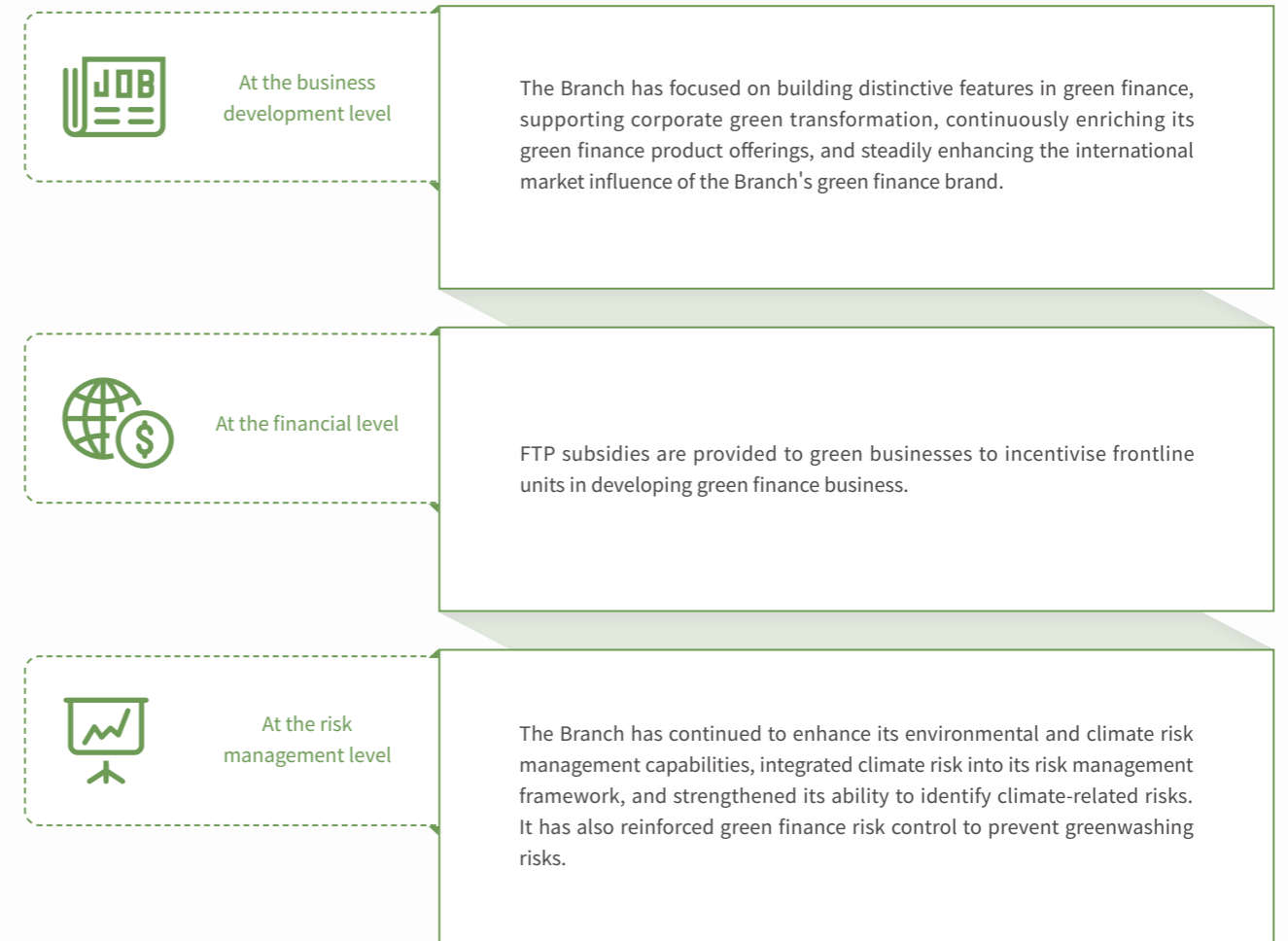
The "2" represents two top-down design documents: the "Green Finance Policy of Bank of Communications Co., Ltd." and the "Action Plan of Bank of Communications for Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality Goals"

The "N" represents various specialised green finance policies, mainly including organisational structure, business management, supporting tools, segmented industries, product integration, policies related to credit approval, assessment and evaluation, etc.

The Head Office's "2+N" green finance policy system

Consolidate the Branch's Green Finance Strategy

The Branch adheres to the guidance of the Head Office and positions green finance as a long-term development strategy.



In addition, the Branch has formulated the *Green Finance Action Plan* to further implement the relevant requirements of the Head Office, clarify the objectives, tasks and specific measures for the Branch's green finance business development, promote high-quality development of the Branch's green finance business, and demonstrate full commitment to advancing the green finance agenda. By deepening the implementation of the green development strategy, supporting the green and low-carbon transition of key sectors and customer groups, continuously advancing green finance product innovation, strengthening the development of the green finance brand, and enhancing green finance risk management, the Plan further consolidates the Branch's green finance strategy.

| Enrich Green Financial Products

Research indicates that USD 100-150 trillion in global investment toward climate-related projects will be required over the next three decades to limit global warming to 1.5° C. Green finance plays an indispensable role in gathering and guiding such a large amount of funds. Banks can expand emerging markets and business opportunities by innovating and enriching green financial products.

The Branch's climate-related financial products include: green and sustainable development deposits, green loans and sustainable development loans, green and sustainable bonds, etc.

By investigating the climate-related risks and opportunities faced by the Branch's clients in different industries and keeping abreast of future policy and emission reduction trends of the market, the Branch continues to provide valuable advice to clients for exploring low-carbon transition, assists and encourages the Branch's clients to set climate-related goals and action plans by developing related businesses and products.

In addition, to support the development of green products and services, the Branch has leveraged digital transformation initiatives to systematise and standardise green business data, thereby enhancing the efficiency of data statistics and management.

| Strengthen Green Operations

The Head Office has always adhered to the concept of green operation, strictly abiding by the *Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China*, *Law of the People's Republic of China on Energy Conservation* and other relevant laws and regulations, and is committed to promoting the conservation and efficient use of energy resources.

The Branch is rigorously implementing the *Green Finance Action Plan* and comprehensively advancing the low-carbon transformation of its own operations. Relevant tasks are progressing in an orderly manner, with regular updates provided to the senior management. Specific initiatives include the phased establishment of low-carbon branches, enhancement of building energy management, actively adoption of renewable energy, expansion of green commuting options, continuous promotion of green office practices, adoption of digital working models, and encouragement of a green and low-carbon lifestyle among employees. Furthermore, the Branch systematically conducted data collection on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from its operations, which contributed to the formulation of this report.

03

Risk Management



The Branch has integrated climate risk management into the comprehensive risk management system for implementing climate-related strategies and achieving climate-related action targets. By optimising the existing risk management process to achieve effective identification and assessment of climate risks, the Branch has taken proactive measures to manage, respond to and mitigate the possible impacts of climate risks.

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03 Risk Management

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Climate Risk Management Framework

In the existing risk management framework, the Branch has emphasised the climate risk factors and continuously enhanced the three lines of defence for risk management. The Branch has also assigned climate risk management responsibilities to all relevant departments and promoted the dissemination of risk culture.



Climate Risk Management Process

Climate Risk Identification

According to the definition of TCFD, climate risk refers to the uncertainty brought about by climate factors such as extreme weather, natural disasters, global warming, and the transition to sustainable development to economic and financial activities. It can be categorised into physical risk and transition risk. The physical risks identified and assessed by the Branch can be further divided into acute physical risks and chronic physical risks. Acute physical risks include the financial impact of increasingly frequent extreme weather events such as hurricanes, cyclones or floods. Chronic physical risks, on the other hand, include the financial impact of rising sea levels or persistent heat waves caused by long-term changes in climate patterns. The transition risks identified and assessed by the Branch refer to the low-carbon transition of the economy in response to climate change trends, which may involve changes in policies and regulations, as well as shifts in technology and markets dynamics, potentially affecting the Branch's financial performance and reputation.

The Branch attaches great importance to climate risk identification and assessment. To identify climate-related risks accurately and comprehensively, the Branch has analysed the pathway and timescale through which climate risks transmit to various traditional risks, and has submitted the *Assessment Report on the Integration of Climate Risk into the Bank's Comprehensive Risk Management Framework* to the relevant committees.

Risk Type	Specific Risks	Overview of Potential Financial Impact	Affected Scopes and Duration
Physical Risks	Acute Physical Risks	Extreme climate events (such as deadly heat waves, floods, blizzards, droughts, etc.).	Short term: Production costs surge and the value of high-risk assets fluctuates. Medium and long term: The proportion of high-risk assets increases, exacerbating financial pressure.
	Chronic Physical Risks	Ecosystem pollution (such as soil, air, water, marine pollution and environmental accidents, etc.).	Medium and long term: Equipment is damaged and the risk of asset impairment increases. Long term: Cost of environmental restoration will affect the sustainable development of enterprises.
		Geographic changes caused by long-term climate change (such as sea level rise, monsoon belt shift, glacier melting, etc.).	Production costs and insurance premiums for high-risk assets continue to rise. Medium and long term: Health problems will occur frequently and the labor efficiency will decline. Long term: The risk of disease transmission increases and business operating costs further increase.
		The destruction and shortage of natural resources (such as desertification of arable land, shortage of fresh water resources, etc.).	Revenues plummet and premiums for high-risk assets rise. Short, medium and long term: The labor force is negatively affected and the overall operational efficiency of the enterprise declines.
Transition Risks	In terms of policies and laws: strictly control the scale of some carbon-intensive industries, implement carbon trading mechanisms to encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, limit the use of energy with intensive carbon emissions or inefficiency, increase environmental law enforcement, levy and increase environmental taxes, and promote sustainable land use measures.	Production is hampered and environmental remediation costs increase.	Short, medium and long term: Existing assets retires earlier; asset impairment increases, and operating costs rise.
	In terms of science and technology: technological breakthroughs will be achieved in new energy, production efficiency, carbon storage, etc. The original carbon-intensive emission technologies and production systems will be eliminated by new low-carbon industries, resulting in the phenomenon of "creative destruction".	Production is hindered and expenditure on technological research and development increases.	Medium and long term: Existing assets retires earlier, and the demand for products and services reduces.

Risk Type	Specific Risks	Overview of Potential Financial Impact	Affected Scopes and Duration
Transition Risks	In terms of market: in an environment where climate change issues are prominent, the relationship between market supply and demand will change significantly. Consumers will be more inclined to choose low-carbon and environmentally friendly products and services, and investors in stocks and bonds will be more inclined to invest in green financial assets.	Revenues decline and market share decrease.	Short, medium and long term: Financing becomes more difficult and market uncertainty increases; raw material prices rise and asset revaluation is affected.

Note: "Short term" refers to the next 1-3 years, "Medium term" refers to the next 3-5 years, and "Long term" refers to the next 5-10 years.

Financial impact analysis of climate change

Risk Type	Impact Paths	Time Range	Impact
Credit Risk	Climate risk drivers may reduce collateral value, borrowers' repayment ability or banks' recovery of the loan outstanding in the event of default. Regarding corporate credit, climate physical risks (such as cyclones damaging factories) may directly weaken the value of collateral such as real estate, factories, and equipment of enterprises; transition risks (carbon emission allowance compliance and expense recognition, carbon tariffs, capitalisation of decarbonisation projects, etc.) lead to a decline in cash flow of companies in carbon-intensive emission industries represented by energy companies. Regarding retail credit, extreme weather (such as typhoons) may cause a drop in community housing prices, affecting the value of collateral for personal mortgage loans.	Medium to Long Term	Medium to High
Market Risk	A significant, sudden and negative price adjustments in the market may be triggered when climate risks have a material impact on asset prices and valuation. The effect would be accelerated if there is a breakdown in correlations between assets or a sharp reduction in market liquidity for particular assets.	Short to Medium Term	Low to Medium
Interest Rate Risk	Climate risks reconstruct the interest rate curve. Frequent extreme climate events may change market expectations of inflation, further affecting interest rate policies and causing the short/long end of the yield curve to steepen or flatten.	Short Term	Low to Medium
Liquidity Risk	Climate risks may prompt counterparties of banks to withdraw deposits to mitigate transition and physical risks, resulting in a reduction in the Branch's funding sources.	Short to Long Term	Low to Medium
Operational Risk	Extreme weather events may damage bank premises, jeopardising the safety of bank employees and customers, as well as disrupting the operation of critical infrastructure, systems, and suppliers, thereby affect the Branch's operational capabilities and cost expenditures.	Short to Long Term	Low
Reputational Risk	Amid changing market and growing consumer preference towards more climate- and environmental-friendly products, services and business practices, banks may face increasing reputational risks such as expectations or concerns regarding the bank's greater social responsibilities in addressing climate change and supporting the transition.	Long Term	Medium

Risk Type	Impact Paths	Time Range	Impact
Legal and Compliance Risk	Increasing legal liability and regulatory compliance costs associated with climate-sensitive investments and business activities	Long Term	Low to Medium
Strategic Risk	Banks may lose its competitiveness and market standing if fails to respond timely to the changing market environment along with increasing scrutiny and preference towards climate or environmental-friendly solutions and responsible banking practices.	Long Term	Low

Note: "Short term" refers to the next 1-3 years, "Medium term" refers to the next 3-5 years, and "Long term" refers to the next 5-10 years.

Transmission paths of climate risk impact on the Branch

Climate Risk Assessment

Scenario Analysis and Stress Testing

The impacts of climate change are characterised by long time horizons, high uncertainty, far-reaching impacts, etc. Climate-related risks may exceed the risk appetite level set by the Branch, leading to substantial-financial impacts.

To enhance the resilience of development strategies under different climate change scenarios, the Branch incorporates climate-related risks into stress testing scenarios. Future physical risks, transition risks, and climate-related opportunities are identified and analysed for their impacts. By conducting stress testing, the potential financial impacts of climate-related risks are assessed.

The stress testing scenarios include the Below 2° C Scenario and the Current Policy Scenario.

Below 2° C Scenario:

This scenario is one of the climate scenarios developed by the the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). It assumes that climate policies are introduced immediately and progressively become more stringent to achieve an orderly transition. Under this scenario, transition risks are relatively high, while physical risks are relatively low.

Current Policy Scenario:

This scenario is also one of the NGFS climate scenarios. It assumes that no new climate policies are introduced in the future and that only currently implemented climate policies remain in place. Under this scenario, transition risks are relatively low, while physical risks are relatively high.

The climate-related risks identified and assessed by the Branch fall into two categories: physical risks and transition risks.

Physical Risks:

The physical risk stress test primarily involves projecting the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events under the Current Policy Scenario, focusing on severe typhoons and heavy rainfall, and assessing their transmission to the value of property collateral held by the Branch. This results in an increase in the loss given default (LGD) for property mortgage loans, thereby affecting the expected credit loss (ECL) on such loans. The stress test results indicate that, as most of the Branch's property collateral is located in areas less affected by extreme weather events, the risk exposure to climate-related events is relatively low. Overall, climate-related physical risks do not have a material impact on the expected credit loss of the Branch's property mortgage loans.

Transition Risks:

The Branch incorporates transition risks into its stress testing by assessing the financial viability of loan customers and bond issuers across 11 carbon-intensive industries (including oil and gas, coal, power, non-ferrous metals, cement, steel, chemicals, paper, construction, aviation, and shipping). This is achieved by applying stress factors and conducting credit rating assessments to estimate the impact on ECL. According to the test results, the impact of transition risks on the Branch's ECL is immaterial.

Credit Granting Assessment

Currently, the Branch has incorporated clients' climate risks and ESG risks into the *Implementation Rules for Credit Granting* with ESG risk assessment being one of the mandatory requirements for corporate credit applications. The Branch conducts an annual review of internal credit-related policies, such as the *Implementation Rules for Credit Granting*. Additionally, in the event of any climate-related risk incidents that poses a potential significant credit risk, the Branch promptly initiates risk investigations. The Branch dynamically adjusts management strategies and customer admission requirements for clients with higher risk exposures.

Principal assessment guidelines and requirements for climate risks (mainly for medium or large-scale enterprise credit customers or other non-personal credit customers with credit lines exceeding the equivalent of HKD 200 million):

Additional assessment requirements for credit-related businesses in industries greatly affected by climate change: the impacts of climate change or extreme weather events on the supply of production resources, production and potential financial losses should be incorporated into the feasibility analysis (if applicable), scenario analysis and stress testing of relevant projects. The sustainable risk assessment of debtors or credit-granting projects should be improved.

Focus on the potential transition risks posed to debtors during the low-carbon transition: the Branch evaluates the market development prospect and market structure changes. Carbon-intensive industries (e.g. fossil fuel-related industries) will be restricted from operating or confronting a decline in resource value. Meanwhile, traditional products' market acceptance and competitiveness may decrease in response to consumer expectations and industry technology transformation trends. The risk of phasing out by market is also increasing. The strategic plan and implementation pathways developed by the clients in carbon-intensive industries for achieving "carbon peaking" and "carbon neutrality" should be understood. Moreover, their technical and financial capability for technology transformation should be assessed.

Climate Risk Monitoring, Reporting and Control

To coordinate with the climate risk management strategies, the Branch has incorporated the climate risk into the responsibility scope of the "CRMICC". Regular meetings have been held on issues such as climate risk-related management policies, risk status assessment, risk metrics tracking, etc., to ensure timely monitoring and management of climate risk and make proportionate strategic adjustments to the climate risk situation to mitigate the impacts of climate risks.

The Branch has incorporated related climate risk indicators in the Risk Appetite Statement to identify and quantify the impacts of climate risks on the Branch's operation and portfolio. The indicators have been monitored quarterly and reviewed at least once a year to align with the Branch's development pace and macroeconomic situation.

The Branch also regularly reports on the status of assets in both high-energy-consuming and carbon-intensive industries to the "GFMC", and sets early warning limits for monitoring. In addition, the Branch regularly tracks the latest developments on climate-related issues at the "GFMC".

The Branch has strengthened its response measures to extreme meteorological disaster events to ensure business continuity. To enhance the Branch's operational resilience and ensure that critical business transactions remain accessible under extreme circumstances, contingency measures have been developed in accordance with relevant requirements. These include the procurement of VPN equipment, the implementation of multi-factor authentication, access whitelisting, automation tools, and virtual desktops for business operations, providing controlled and secure channels for relevant departments to access transaction and office systems during severe weather conditions. Multiple drills for the relevant initiatives were conducted in 2025.

In accordance with the annual plan, the Branch submitted an audit report on climate risk management in June 2024, covering four areas: the organisational structure and strategy for climate risk management, climate risk stress testing, due diligence procedures for green and sustainable products, and climate risk-related disclosures. A total of 14 recommendations were put forward. As of 31 December 2025, all 14 recommendations have been fully implemented, effectively enhancing business management and supporting future development.

Climate Risk Management Enhancement

The Branch has developed the methodology for quantifying the financed emissions and has conducted the calculation and disclosure for financed emissions. In the future, the Branch will further expand the collection scope of carbon emission data, redouble the effort in performance analysis and monitoring for financed emissions, support and promote the development of green finance and transition finance.

The Branch will remain attentive on the evolution of global, national, and regional climate risks, gradually enhance the process of climate risk identification, assessment, and management, while improving its risk information and data collection system. Considering the long-term nature, uncertainty and complexity of climate risks, the Branch will consistently enrich the types of climate risk indicator and strengthen the capability and adaptability in climate risk management.

04

Metrics and Targets



In 2025, in response to the Head Office's arrangements for climate and environmental risk management and to fulfil obligations under the *Supervisory Policy Manual* Module GS-1 "Climate Risk Management" by the HKMA, the Branch continues to implement climate related tasks. The Branch has enhanced carbon emission disclosure at operational and portfolio levels, optimised internal compensation policies, and promoted the development of green finance at the business level.

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04 Metrics and Targets

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The Branch's Key Initiatives

In line with the Branch's operational targets of "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality", the Branch has conducted an internal carbon inventory and improved its carbon data management.

In order to comprehensively analyse and identify the risks and opportunities arising from climate change, the Branch has established a qualitative and quantitative assessment process from 2022 onwards and quantified the financed emissions in loan and bond portfolios with reference to *The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry* published by Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). During the year, to improve the accuracy and coverage of calculations, the Branch has further reviewed the relevant methodology.

Operational GHG Emissions

Operational GHG Emissions Accounting

The Branch strictly complies with relevant national laws and regulations, embraces green development principles, and continues to provide green financial services to customers. In its own operations, the Branch actively promotes green office initiatives, raises environmental awareness among employees, reduces energy consumption and carbon emissions, and strives to be a practitioner in energy conservation and carbon reduction.

In 2025, the calculation of the Branch's operational greenhouse gas emissions was based on actual conditions and referred to the *Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions* issued by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), as well as other relevant standards or specifications. The Branch's Scope 3 emissions were calculated in strict accordance with these standards.

The Branch's operational GHG emissions are reported together with Bank of Communications (Hong Kong) Limited and BCOM Finance (Hong Kong) Limited. In 2025, the Branch's operational emissions intensity (including Scope 1 and Scope 2) was 2.56 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) per person and 0.11 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) per square metre.

index	unit	2025
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ton	5,214.23
GHG emissions per unit floor area (Scope 1 and 2)	ton/square metre	0.11
GHG emissions per capita (Scope 1 and 2)	ton/per employee	2.56
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3)	ton	12,728.57
GHG emissions per unit floor area (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3)	ton/square metre	0.27
GHG emissions per capita (Scope 1, 2 and 3)	ton/per employee	6.85
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	ton	166.73
Fuel	ton	166.71
Fugitive emissions	ton	0.01
Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2 - market-based)	ton	5,047.50
Purchased electricity	ton	5,047.50
Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2 - location-based)	ton	5,047.50
Purchased electricity	ton	5,047.50
Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)	ton	9,142.21
Carbon Offset	ton	0

Note: 1. The accounting is reported together with Bank of Communications (Hong Kong) Limited and BCOM Finance (Hong Kong) Limited. When calculating the GHG emissions per square metre of floor area, the floor area is based on the average value at the beginning and end of the year; when calculating per capita GHG emissions, the total number of people is calculated using the average value at the beginning and end of the year, where the number of outsourced personnel is used to calculate the per capita GHG emissions in Scope 2 and part of Scope 3, and the number of formal employees is used to calculate the per capita GHG emissions in Scope 1 and the rest of Scope 3.

2. The Branch's Scope 1 GHG emissions in 2025 are categorised as follows: carbon dioxide (154.99 tons of CO₂ equivalent), methane (0.21 tons of CO₂ equivalent) and nitrogen oxide (11.52 tons of CO₂ equivalent). Due to data limitations, fugitive emissions accounting results do not include fugitive emissions from air-conditioning refrigerants.

3. Due to data limitations, fugitive emissions accounting results do not include fugitive emissions from air-conditioning refrigerants.

4. The market benchmark is calculated based on the specific energy purchasing decisions of the enterprise and takes into account the environmental attributes of the energy purchased by the enterprise.

5. In the disclosure, the Branch reported its significant Scope 3 GHG emissions in accordance with the 15 categories set out in the *GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*. The increase in Scope 3 GHG emissions at the operational level in 2025 was mainly driven by the expansion of the accounting boundary for selected categories during the reporting year. Regarding Category 15 - Investment, please see the summary of greenhouse gas emissions at the investment and financing level for details.

6. The Branch has not purchased any carbon credits during the reporting period.

7. The factors used in the calculation of each category in Scope 3 are from the main text of the *ESG Report Preparation Guidelines* and the annex *Appendix 2 Reporting Guidelines for Environmental KPIs* issued by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEX), the *Guidelines for Accounting and Reporting of GHG Emissions and Reductions for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Public Purpose) in Hong Kong (2010 Edition)* issued by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department and the Environmental Protection Department (EMSD) of Hong Kong, the *China Product Life Cycle GHG Emission Coefficient Set (2022)* issued by the Environmental Planning Institute of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China, and the China Environmental Input-Output Database (CEEIO) and other sources.

GHG emissions at the Branch's operational level (2025) (Unit: ton CO₂e)

Other environmental indicators	Unit	2025
Power consumption	MWh	8,938.61
Water consumption	m ³	12,863.74
Gas consumption	MJ	1,435,632.00
Paper consumption (A4)	ton	71.40
Paper consumption (A3)	ton	2.47

Note: Water consumption includes water bill, bottled water and barreled water.

Other environmental indicators of the Branch

Operational Net-Zero Emissions Target and Progress

In line with the Head Office's core initiatives on climate and environmental risk management, the Branch has formulated emission targets for its own operations based on its specific circumstances, to ensure the goals are practical and to actively contribute to the green transition.

Emissions Targets (Operational)	2035	2050
Absolute GHG emissions at operational level	Reduce GHG emissions at operational level by half in 2035 (2022 as baseline)	Achieve net-zero GHG emissions at operational level in 2050

Operational GHG Emissions Target of the Branch

The Branch is actively examining the objectives outlined in the *Sustainable Finance Action Agenda* issued by the HKMA, and will monitor regulatory developments to review the Branch's operational net-zero emissions target.

Operational Net-Zero Initiatives and Achievements

In its own operations, the Branch strictly abides by relevant national laws and regulations, upholds the principles of green and sustainable development, actively promulgates green office practices, raises environmental awareness among employees, and strives to be a practitioner in energy conservation and carbon emission reduction.

The outcomes of green operations have been significant. During the reporting period, the Branch's greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2), emissions per employee (Scope 1 and Scope 2), and emissions per unit area (Scope 1 and Scope 2) remained broadly flat compared with the adjusted comparable data of the same period last year. Among these, Scope 1 emissions recorded a year-on-year decrease of 3.69%.

The decline in emissions was achieved through effective management of multiple energy and resource consumption indicators. During the reporting period, the Branch's electricity use decreased by 0.07% year-on-year, water consumption dropped by 10.98%, and paper (A4 and A3) usage fell by 15.20%.

Specifically, in strengthening building energy management, newly renovated office premises and branches are required to adopt LED lighting, heat recovery ventilation systems, and sterilising air purification systems. For premises exceeding 500 square metres, intelligent lighting control systems are mandatory, establishing energy efficiency standards at the source. Energy conservation and consumption reduction management in existing office areas is also enhanced, such as replacing LED light fixtures in relevant areas, installing lighting control systems, and upgrading air handling units to reduce energy consumption and improve energy-saving and emission-reduction efficiency. In terms of energy-saving retrofitting of data centres, the Branch has replaced the DCIM system has been deployed to further optimise air conditioning cooling setpoints and reduce energy consumption.

In actively utilising renewable energy, the Branch has selected areas within its owned properties for pilot solar power generation for self-consumption. The electricity generated is prioritised for use in common areas (such as stairwell lighting) through system coordination, thus reducing carbon emissions.

In advancing green commuting in an orderly manner, the Branch actively responds to the HKSAR Government's green transportation policy by promoting green commuting, purchasing new electric vehicles and installing charging facilities to meet business and office needs. At the same time, some existing fuel vehicles have been replaced with plug-in hybrid electric vehicles to reduce emissions.

In advancing green office initiatives, the Branch has replaced entire-floor lighting systems with LED fixtures in selected owned properties, thereby enhancing lighting efficiency and reducing both energy consumption and emissions.

In implementing digital office models, the Branch continues to promote paperless and digital office processes to enhance work efficiency. Automated workflows have been developed using relevant platforms, significantly reducing offline manual operations. Some meetings have gone paperless. Special internal notices have been issued to strengthen control over printed materials, with paper usage data published monthly to establish a regular monitoring mechanism.

To promote the core concept of a green, low-carbon lifestyle and a sense of responsibility, the Branch has organised courses and seminars to encourage the reduction of food waste. An initiative to collect and vote on "Outstanding Practices for Green Office and Carbon Reduction" was held to reward exemplary cases. By optimising the "take-as-needed" meal system, the Branch has effectively promoted the implementation of actions centred on the principle of "carbon reduction starts with me".



Digital Screen in Staff Canteen Promoting "Take Only What You Need" Meal Collection

In 2026, the Branch has established operational carbon reduction targets, which include a 1% reduction in total electricity consumption, a 5% decrease in annual paper usage, and a 5% reduction in food waste in the staff canteen.

Financed GHG Emissions

Financed GHG Emissions Accounting

Based on information such as the company's disclosures, industry classifications, and industry average emission factors, the Branch used the proportion of the its credit and other asset balances to the client's total debt and equity (total debt and total market value for listed companies) as the attribution factor to quantify and analyse the emission data across its investment and financing portfolio in 2025.

In 2025, the quantification of the Branch's financed emissions covers assets from its loan and bond portfolios. The in-scope assets amount to HKD224.90billion, with total carbon emissions of approximately 2.90MtCO_{2e}. The average asset carbon intensity of loans and bonds is approximately 12.88tCO_{2e} per million Hong Kong dollars.

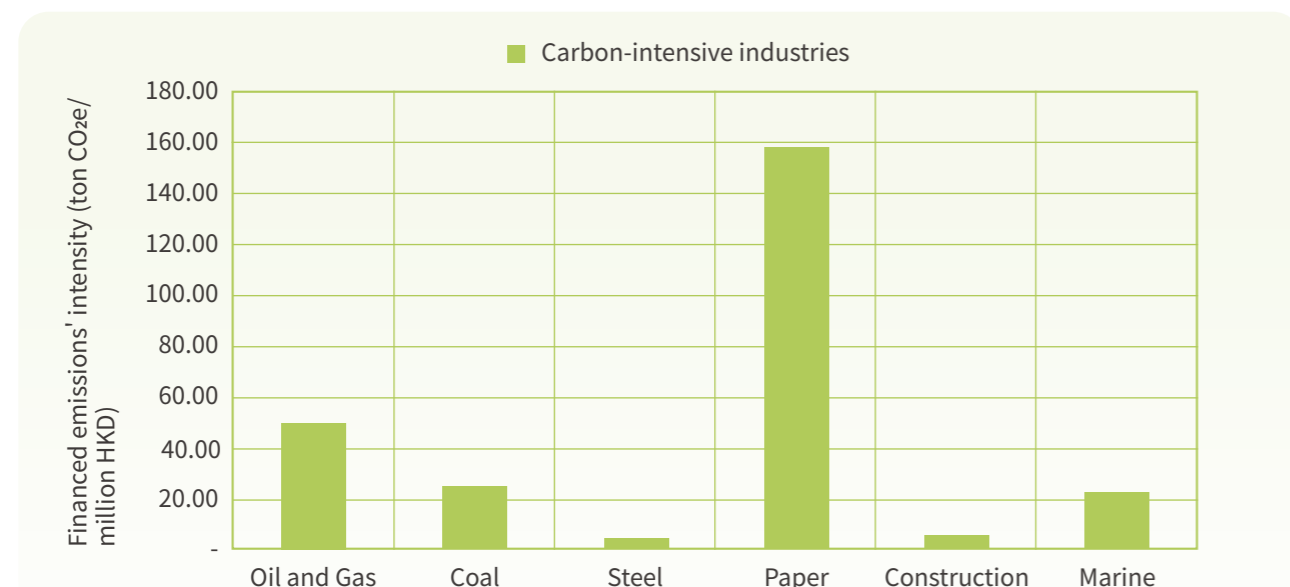
Category	Financed Emissions (10,000 tCO _{2e})	Percentage (%)	Emission Intensity (tCO _{2e} /million HKD)	Data Quality	Coverage Percentage (%)
Loan	106.19	36.67	12.22	2.38	100.00
Bond	183.43	63.33	13.29	2.40	100.00
Total	289.62	100.00	12.88	2.39	100.00

Note: 1. The calculation strictly complies with PCAF's *Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standards for the Financial Industry*.

2. When calculating emissions for loans and bonds, only Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of enterprises are included if they are involved while Scope 3 emissions of enterprises are currently excluded due to limitations in data availability, comparability, and quality.

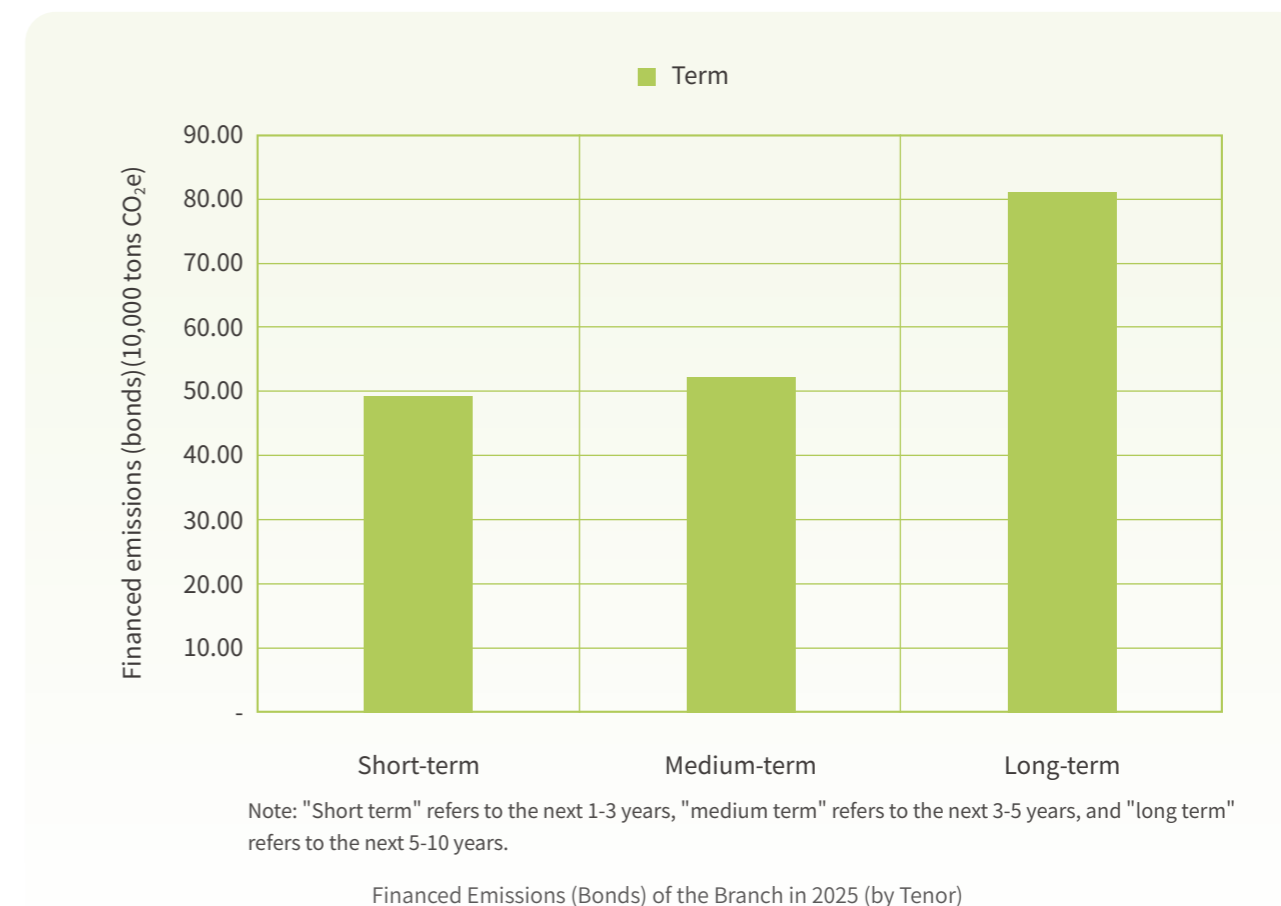
3. The PCAF methodology categorises data quality for financed emissions accounting outcomes on a 1-5 scale (1=low uncertainty, 5=high uncertainty), directly reflecting uncertainty levels.

Financed Emissions (Loans & Bonds) of the Branch in 2025 (by Category)



Note: Certain industry figures in the above chart are not fully directly comparable with those for the same period in the preceding year, as the Branch improved data quality throughout its 2025 annual accounting practise.

Financed Emissions' Intensity (Loans & Bonds) of Carbon-Intensive Industries in the Branch in 2025 (by Industry Category)



Financed Net-Zero Emissions Target

Currently, the Branch has set targets for carbon emissions at the investment and financing levels.

Emissions Target (Financed Emissions)	2060
Absolute financed emissions	Achieve net-zero financed emissions by 2060

Financed GHG Emissions Target of the Branch

The Branch is also actively studying the related goals of *Sustainable Finance Action Agenda* announced by the HKMA, and will follow the progress of regulatory policy releases and review the Branch's financed emission target.

In the future, the Branch will continue delivering relevant training for front-line units, focusing on key emission industries, maintaining close communication with customers and suppliers. Beyond enhancing the risk management of its financing portfolio, the Branch is also dedicated to facilitating the green transition of clients across industries, collaborating to capture market opportunities in the green and low-carbon sector.

Incorporate Climate Risk into Remuneration Policies

The Branch has aligned its *Remuneration Policy* with the climate risk management strategy. In the annual performance assessment of departments, climate risk considerations have been incorporated, including:

"e-Diversion Rate" and "e-Coverage"

"e-Diversion Rate" and "e-Coverage Rate" are included as performance assessment criteria of the related departments to encourage better climate risk management.

Through the application of digital technology, operational efficiency can be enhanced. Resources consumption and carbon emission can be reduced. As a key ESG initiative, the Branch has implemented a paper-free account opening system for customers. This not only significantly improves business efficiency but also substantially reduces paper usage, thereby mitigating environmental impact.

"Strategic Projects"

Points would be awarded for related departments completing projects in green finance, technology finance, digital transformation business, etc. This encourages departments to support their clients in green and low-carbon transition to actively mitigate climate change.

"Digital Transition"

Points would be awarded for frontline/middle/back office departments according to their completion of digital transformation projects in accordance with their functions, with a view to optimising business processes, reducing operational costs and improving customer experience.

"Support for Climate Risk Management Strategies and Social Responsibility (ESG) Projects"

Points would be awarded for departments according to their implementation of initiatives in support of climate risk management strategies and ESG principles during the assessment period (such as obtaining relevant awards).

"5 Plus 2 Action Plan" Assessment

Business lines are assessed under the "5 Plus 2 Action Plan", which tracks the growth of green deposits, green loans, and green bonds.

Continue to Push Forward Green Finance

The Branch consistently adheres to the implementation of new development concepts, engaging in various green financial services. The Branch has successively launched green time deposits among various green financial initiatives, to promote green and sustainable development. The Branch is supporting the comprehensive green transition of the national economy and society, and helping consolidate Hong Kong's position as an international green and sustainable finance hub.

Green Loans

Key Achievements:

As of the end of the reporting period, the outstanding balance of the Branch's green loans and sustainability-linked loans amounted over the equivalent of HKD 5 billion.

Key Achievements:

During the reporting period, the branch made 497 green deposits, involving an amount of over HKD 10 billion.

Green Bonds

Key Achievements:

As of the end of the reporting period, the Branch's investment balance in green, sustainability and social bonds reached over HKD 42 billion.

Key Achievements:

During the reporting period, the Branch successfully assisted clients in issuing 41 ESG-themed bonds, with a total issuance size of approximately USD 18.5 billion equivalent.

Highlight Practice 1:

In April 2025, the Branch acted as Joint Bookrunner (non-tranched) to assist the Ministry of Finance of China in issuing the inaugural RMB-denominated green sovereign bonds, including RMB 3 billion 3-year tranche and RMB 3 billion 5-year tranche.

Highlight Practice 2:

In June 2025, the Branch acted as Joint Global Coordinator to assist the HKSAR Government in issuing RMB 4 billion 20-year offshore green bonds; and as Joint Lead Manager to assist the HKSAR Government in issuing USD 1 billion 5-year and EUR 1 billion 8-year green bonds.

Highlight Practice 3:

In September 2025, the Branch acted as Joint Global Coordinator to assist the People's Government of Hainan Province in issuing RMB 2.5 billion 3-year offshore sustainability bonds and RMB 1.5 billion 5-year offshore blue bonds.

Highlight Practice 4:

In September 2025, the Branch acted as Joint Global Coordinator to assist the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government in issuing RMB 1 billion 5-year offshore Greater Bay Area-themed sustainability bonds and RMB 1.5 billion 10-year offshore social bonds.

Highlight Practice 5:

In October 2025, the Branch acted as Joint Global Coordinator to assist the People's Government of Guangdong Province in issuing RMB 3.5 billion 3-year offshore sustainability bonds and RMB 1.5 billion 10-year offshore blue bonds.

Highlight Practice 6:

In November 2025, the Branch acted as Joint Global Coordinator to assist the HKSAR Government in issuing RMB 2.5 billion 5-year digital green bonds, HKD 2.5 billion 2-year digital green bonds, USD 0.3 billion 3-year digital green bonds, and EUR 0.3 billion 4-year digital green bonds.

Recognised with Multiple Awards in Climate Risk Management and Green and Sustainable Development



In January 2025, the Branch was honored with the "Best Chinese Offshore USD Green Bond Underwriter" and "Best Green Bond Underwriter – Bank" awards presented by Wind Information at the Wind Best Investment Bank Awards.

• 最佳中资美元绿色债券承销商 •		• 最佳绿色债券承销商 - 银行 •	
1 工商银行	2 国泰君安	1 中国银行	2 工商银行
3 中国银行	4 中信银行	3 农业银行	4 兴业银行
5 中金公司	6 汇丰银行	5 建设银行	6 招商银行
7 交通银行	8 渣打银行	7 中信银行	8 光大银行
9 农业银行	10 招商银行	9 江苏银行	10 交通银行

The Branch was honored with the "Best Chinese Offshore USD Green Bond Underwriter" and "Best Green Bond Underwriter – Bank" awards presented by Wind Information



In March 2025, the Branch was honored with the "China Offshore Best Sustainability-linked Loan" and "Hong Kong Best Social Loan (Public Sector)" presented by *The Asset* at the Triple A Sustainable Finance Awards 2025.



The Branch was honored with the "China Offshore Best Sustainability-linked Loan" and "Hong Kong Best Social Loan (Public Sector)" presented by *The Asset*

For the period ending 31 March 2025, the Branch was awarded the "Hong Kong Green Organisation" certification by the Environmental Campaign Committee under the "Hong Kong Green Organisation Scheme".



The Branch was awarded the "Hong Kong Green Organisation" certification by the Environmental Campaign Committee



For the period ending 30 June 2025, the Branch was awarded the "Basic Level" Carbon Reduction certificate by the Environmental Campaign Committee.



The Branch was awarded the "Basic Level" Carbon Reduction certificate by the Environmental Campaign Committee

During the period from 27 August 2025 to 26 August 2026, the L-floor lobby at the BOCOM tower, of the Branch, has been certified with the "Good Class" Indoor Air Quality Certificate under the Office and Workplace Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme, administered by the Environmental Protection Department of the HKSAR Government.



The L-floor lobby at the BOCOM tower, of the Branch, has been certified with the "Good Class" Indoor Air Quality Certificate under the Office and Workplace Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme



During the period from 25 November 2025 to 24 November 2026, the ground-floor lobby at the BOCOM tower, of the Branch, has been certified with the "Good Class" Indoor Air Quality Certificate under the Office and Workplace Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme, administered by the Environmental Protection Department of the HKSAR Government.



The ground-floor lobby at the BOCOM tower, of the Branch, has been certified with the "Good Class" Indoor Air Quality Certificate under the Office and Workplace Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme

In December 2025, the Branch was honored with the "Outstanding Award for Green and Sustainable Loan Facilitator (Ship Leasing Industry) – Visionary Green Loan Framework" and "Outstanding Award for Green and Sustainable Loan Facilitator (Real Estate Industry) – Visionary Green and Social Loan Framework and Sustainability-linked Loan Performance Metrics" presented by HKQAA at the HKQAA Hong Kong Green and Sustainable Finance Awards.



The Branch was honored with the "Outstanding Award for Green and Sustainable Loan Facilitator (Ship Leasing Industry) – Visionary Green Loan Framework" and "Outstanding Award for Green and Sustainable Loan Facilitator (Real Estate Industry) – Visionary Green and Social Loan Framework and Sustainability-linked Loan Performance Metrics"

Appendix

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