

Swire Pacific



2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

HKD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Swire Pacific Ltd is a highly diversified group. Operating within 3 core divisions (Property, Beverages and Aviation), we undertake a wide range of commercial activities & conduct them internationally. We have interests in 2 other listed companies, Swire Properties Ltd (“Swire Properties”), & Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd (“Cathay Pacific”). Swire Properties’ property investment portfolio in Hong Kong comprises office and retail premises, serviced apartments and other luxury and high quality residential accommodation in prime locations. Including hotels, the completed portfolio in Hong Kong totals 13.1 million square feet of gross floor area. In the Chinese Mainland, Swire Properties has major mixed use commercial developments, in joint venture in many cases, which will total 14.9 million square feet on completion. Its property investment portfolio includes developments in Miami, and its trading portfolio comprises completed units available for sale in Hong Kong and Vietnam. Through Swire Hotels it wholly owns and manages hotels in Hong Kong and has equity share in others. In the Chinese Mainland, Swire Hotels manages four hotels. Swire Properties owns 97% and 50% interests in the Mandarin Oriental at Taikoo Hui in Guangzhou and The Sukhothai Shanghai at HKRI Taikoo Hui respectively. In the USA, Swire Properties manages, through Swire Hotels, EAST Miami and owns a 75% interest in the Mandarin Oriental in Miami. Swire Coca-Cola (SCC) (formerly Swire Beverages) has the exclusive right to manufacture, market and distribute products of The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) in 11 provinces and the Shanghai Municipality of the Chinese Mainland and in Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan region, Vietnam and Cambodia. The disposal of 100% equity interests in the franchise business in the USA (doing business as Swire Coca-Cola, USA (SCCU)) was completed on 7th September 2023. Swire Coca-Cola continues to provide management and administrative support services to SCCU at an agreed annual management fee under a Management Services Agreement. Information in this

Report relating to SCCU represents data up to completion of the disposal. The HAECO group provides aviation maintenance and repair services. Its primary activities are aircraft maintenance and modification work in Hong Kong (by HAECO Hong Kong), in Xiamen (by HAECO Xiamen) and in the USA (by HAECO Americas), on-wing and off-wing engine support, and engine overhaul work in Hong Kong (by HAECO's 50% joint venture company, HAESL) and in Xiamen (by HAECO Engine Services (Xiamen)). The HAECO group manufactures aircraft seats in the USA. The HAECO group has subsidiaries and joint venture companies in the Chinese Mainland which offer a range of aircraft engineering services, and has a 70% interest in HAECO ITM Limited, an inventory technical management joint venture with Cathay Pacific in Hong Kong. HAECO is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Swire Pacific. Our Associate company the Cathay Pacific group (we hold 45% equity) includes Cathay Pacific, HK Express & Air Hong Kong & associate interests in Air China & Air China Cargo. Cathay Pacific also has interests in companies providing flight catering & passenger & ramp handling services, & owns & operates a cargo terminal at Hong Kong International Airport. It is listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd. By December, the Group was operating about one-third of pre-pandemic passenger flight capacity, representing approximately eight times the average capacity the airlines together operated in the first half of the year. At 31st December 2023, Cathay Pacific, with its subsidiaries HK Express and Air Hong Kong, had 230 aircraft at the end of 2023. The airlines directly connect Hong Kong to 93 destinations worldwide. It has a 16.26% interest in Air China and interests in companies providing flight catering, laundry, and passenger and ramp handling services, and owns and operates a cargo terminal at Hong Kong International Airport. At 31st December 2023, we operated 163 retail outlets at the end of 2023. Taikoo Motors sells passenger cars, commercial vehicles, motorcycles, and scooters, almost all of them in Taiwan. Qinyuan Bakery is a leading bakery chain in southwest China, with 363 stores at the end of 2023. Swire Pacific is one of Hong Kong's largest and oldest employers, where we have over 32,000 employees. In the Chinese Mainland, we also have over 35,000 employees. Globally, we employ over 78,000 people. One other Swire Pacific company - Cathay Pacific Group also responds to CDP, please also see their responses. Some of the answers included relate specifically to Cathay Pacific Group, as they account for a significant proportion of the Swire Pacific Groups total emissions.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

3 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

81969000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

In March 2024, Swire Pacific completed a transaction to take a controlling stake in DeltaHealth China Limited (DeltaHealth). In accordance with our sustainability reporting methodology, we will include DeltaHealth in our reporting boundary once we have collected one full year calendar year of data and have completed a review of their internal data controls. Therefore, we will be reporting on DeltaHealth in 2026 for FY2025, but have not included the entity in our CDP disclosure for FY2024. As the Group's financial reporting includes revenue and profit from the entities it has an interest in and those it has a controlling stake in, DeltaHealth is included in the financial statements. The relatively small scale of DeltaHealth in comparison to our Beverage, Properties and Aviation divisions means it is not expected to have a

material impact on our environmental performance. <https://www.swirepacific.com/en/investor-relations/updates-to-our-shareholders/press-releases/swire-pacific-takes-controlling-stake-in-deltahealth>
[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SWIRE PACIFIC LIMITED A - HK0019000162

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SWIRE PACIFIC LIMITED B - HK0087000532

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- China
- Cambodia
- Viet Nam
- Taiwan, China
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- United States of America
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

- No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

We use the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to assess the baseline water stress across our global operating locations. About 31% of the freshwater we use is drawn from sources that are classified as high or extremely high stress – indicating that demand from local water users is at risk of exceeding supply. When considering a 2030 business-as-usual scenario, 31% of our water demand is from highly stressed basins. Regions with high water stress in 2030 include locations in the Chinese Mainland (Beijing, Shanghai, and Chengdu). Hong Kong will also experience increasing water stress. The findings from the water risk analysis will contribute to the development of our water replenishment strategy. <https://sr.swirepacific.com/en/sr2024/swirethrive/water#understand-our-water-risks>
[Fixed row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

- Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

As we do not own or manage any land, we do not have emissions from agricultural/forestry activities.

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.21) For which transport modes will you be providing data?

Select all that apply

Aviation

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cattle products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Cocoa

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Coffee

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

11-20%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

High fructose corn syrup used in Swire Coca-Cola's (SCCL) beverage products is sourced from our suppliers. SCCL is not involved in the production or processing of maize. This figure represents the revenue attributable to SCCL's regular and low-sugar beverages across all its markets (45%), deduced using the percentage HFCS used in each market, as a percentage of Swire Pacific's total revenue.

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Palm oil

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Soy

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

11-20%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

This is a rough estimate based on: Swire Beverages: Accounts for 59% of the group's revenue. The % of soft drinks sold that contain sweeteners (roughly 66%), of which 4% (based on units sold) is sugar the rest is either HFCS or other sweeteners (it does not take into account the split between sugar cane and sugar beet as that information is not available). + Taikoo Sugar - account for 1.7% of the Groups revenue as a total % of the Groups revenue.

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Timber products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In Swire Coca-Cola Limited, our value chain includes suppliers of sweeteners, carbon dioxide, concentrates, packaging materials, logistics, Cold Drink Equipment (CDE) and any marketing materials or merchandise with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) branding. While our efforts address all our 7,000 suppliers, we prioritise engagement with approximately 700 critical suppliers. Our critical suppliers from which we procure ingredients, packaging materials and any products with the TCCC logo must adhere to the principles set out by TCCC, including the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP), Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). Total of 264 suppliers were reviewed in accordance with SGP in 2024. In partnership with TCCC and several strategic suppliers, we have been increasing the combined planting area in Chinese Mainland verified as meeting PSA over the past several years. We procured 44% of our key agricultural ingredients by weight in 2024 from farms meeting the PSA in Chinese Mainland. Swire Properties have sourced from over 5,000 suppliers in 2023. Our suppliers mainly operate in construction, engineering services, utilities, cleaning, operational services (e.g. information technology, human resources, administration, and marketing) and food supplies. At Swire Properties, supplier screening is conducted annually to identify the top 300 Tier-1 suppliers by considering the significance of their potential exposure to ESG impacts (related to country, industry sector and the impact of the commodity), and the significance of their business relevance (including suppliers' criticality, volume, spending, and substitutability).

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- Recycling

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In line with standard financial budget planning, Swire Pacific at a Group level requires its businesses to set a sustainability budget, which includes detailed projections for their carbon emissions, energy and water usage and waste production for the next three years, as well as detailed 3-year Capex plan for the projects and investments needed to hit these targets (in addition they are also asked to produce less detailed projections and costings up to ten years). They have all set emission reduction targets & established metrics for their carbon intensity and develop action plans for reducing carbon, energy and water intensity, and waste output of their operations. These metrics in turn drive their decision-making process to be more climate oriented. Our businesses embed energy efficiency best practice in their operation practices, for example, at HAECO our aircraft engineering company they assess environmental benefits for new CAPEX in their procurement process. The new CAPEX has to be assessed and approved by the EHS Manager prior to purchase. They have adopted energy saving practices during routine daily operations such as setting optimal indoor temperature and encouraging their staff to switch off unnecessary lighting. Swire Pacific's Group Sustainable Development Department periodically reviews Opco progress in their carbon reduction projects.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The standard Swire Pacific risk assessment and business plans go out to 5 years. However, the Board also projects out the business strategy to ten years. The Group Sustainability Strategy has set medium-term targets out to 2030. As a group, Swire Pacific commits to achieving the following targets by 2030: 50% reduction in our scopes 1 & 2 greenhouse gas emissions from direct operations from a 2018 base year; 30% reduction in water withdrawal from a 2018 frozen efficiency baseline; 65% waste managed by us diverted from landfill This level of ambition is in line with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement and supports national and local decarbonisation commitments. In fact Our Property and Beverage Divisions have had their 2030 targets approved by the SBTi. Cathay Pacific has also set a target for sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) to constitute 10% of its total fuel consumption by 2030. The Group risk assessment assesses risk likelihood criteria, which includes once in a lifetime risks, and risks that occur every 10-40 years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The standard Swire Pacific risk assessment and business plans go out to 5 years. However, the Board also projects out the business strategy to ten years. The Group risk assessment assesses risk likelihood criteria, which includes once in a lifetime risks, and risks that occur every 10-40 years. Swire aims to create long term value for its shareholders. Achieving this depends on the sustainable development of its businesses and the communities in which it operates. In Swire has transformed its goals into the SwireTHRIVE strategy. Under the banner of SwireTHRIVE, Swire Pacific has committed to Net Zero Carbon Emissions, Water Neutrality and Zero Waste to Landfill by 2050.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- IBAT for Business
- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Wildfires

Chronic physical

- Temperature variability
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators

- Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate risk to the Group is identified and assessed through a dimensioning process, in which cross-functional stakeholders conduct a deep-dive evaluation on what the risk means to the business and corresponding mitigations. These mitigations are owned by respective departments, which are responsible for their implementation and execution. A climate risk impact assessment has been performed across six dimensions: financial, disruption, strategic, reputation, regulatory, and human. A pre-defined criteria has been established to determine the materiality of the impact. Top risks are prioritised to highlight risks that have the biggest material impact to the company for the Board's attention. Scenario planning and analysis is used to generate a set of conclusions and recommendations that are being further refined and developed into specific actions to be included in our climate strategy and risk mitigation plans going forward. Climate Scenario Analysis allow us to understand our dependencies and impacts of key physical climate hazard on our business divisions. Climate risk identification and assessment: In 2022, we conducted a second assessment of the physical risks that climate change poses to our businesses. We use a specialized cloud-based platform (Climanomics) provided by The Climate Service (TCS) to assess the financial implications of climate-related risks & opportunities to 850 most valuable assets (by insured value) under four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP 2.6, 4.5, 6 and 8.5). We conducted climate scenario analysis at the Group level. We worked with a specialist environmental consultancy to develop scenario narratives. The narratives for transition risks were based on IEA Stated Policies Scenario Dataset (STEPS) and IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario. The narratives for physical risks were based on IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 5-8.5 and IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 1-2.6. In workshops involving operating company representatives and senior directors and management of Group functions we assessed potential physical and transition risks for the timescale, impact and the company's vulnerability based on existing and planned mitigants. Risks included to our direct operations and to the business as a whole due to impacts along our value chain such as power disruption, supplier disruption, and disruption to distribution networks and for customers accessing our properties. The risks were rated and prioritised in a manner that syncs with our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process; opportunities are also considered. Our climate risk assessment also helps us to align our climate change disclosures with the recommendations of TCFD and ISSB S2 frameworks.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WRI Aqueduct

Other

- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Groundwater depletion
- Declining water quality
- Rationing of municipal water supply
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level

- Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

- Increased pricing of water
- Limited or lack of river basin management

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Local communities
- Regulators
- Suppliers
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In Swire Coca-Cola Limited, we use latest scientific information available on WRI Aqueduct for our company-wide risk mapping exercises. The mapping is reviewed on a yearly basis and reported publicly in our annual Sustainability Report. This provides granular geographical & watershed-level detail and the potential risk and

water stress exposure level in our direct operations, and allows facilities and risk management focus to be prioritised accordingly. On top of that, plant level water risk assessments are required for each manufacturing facility. This includes Source Vulnerability Assessment and a corresponding mitigation plan to be updated every five years at a minimum. Standard requirements and guidance document are prepared in accordance with international methodologies such as the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard. Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment was introduced in 2020 by TCCC as a digitise platform to consolidate results from the two-level assessments. Systematic analysis on six risk categories is utilised to identify priority locations and water management focuses.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

Other

- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Employees
- Local communities
- Regulators
- Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In Swire Coca-Cola Limited, clean-in-place water is involved in our manufacturing process when the production line switches from one product to another. The lack of or ineffective wastewater treatment can cause the organic food or beverage residue to enter stormwater or natural water bodies. The presence of food additives can potentially change in pH and dissolved oxygen level, increase the amount of eutrophication in the water, or depending on the type of food additive, cause algae or other microorganisms to grow in excess. This could result in impacts on aquatic and natural life across ecosystems and enter watersheds, affecting local fauna as well as broader ecosystems and human health, as well as potentially disrupting various uses of water, including industrial uses, if untreated. We follow standard internal requirements of wastewater treatment and testing. Such requirements are applicable to all bottling facilities that generate wastewater (either process, sanitary, cooling or stormwater) in our value chain. Quality of wastewater (including organic pollutant indicators such as BOD, pH, and dissolved oxygen) is strictly monitored and limits are set for each parameters, based on the allowable levels for supporting aquatic life. Success is measured by compliance at all of our facilities with internal standards and regulatory requirements, whichever is more stringent in the case of varied limit levels. Annual external laboratory full test and regular internal audits are conducted for this purpose. Any noncompliance has to be immediately rectified. The internal requirements are adopted as it provides a comprehensive set of detailed guidelines and standards to reduce the risk of adverse effects on the aquatic environment from discharged wastewater, which are based on international standards and industry-specific best practices. These internal standards entail the requirements of drainage plan, stream separation (before treatment), pollution prevention and minimization, as well as wastewater treatment for process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, and stormwater, etc.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Water Footprint Network Assessment tool
- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections
- Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- Regional government databases

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water stress
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Employees
- Local communities
- NGOs
- Regulators
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In Swire Coca-Cola Limited, as indicated in TCCC's product water footprint assessment, approximately 80% of our water consumption resides with the growing and production of our key agricultural ingredients, such as sugar. TCCC conducts water risk mapping exercise on our key agricultural ingredients (including HFCS, cane

and beet sugar) using latest scientific information available on WRI Aqueduct. This provides us the reference of granular geographical & watershed-level detail on the potential risk exposure level in our supply chain, and covers all our four markets. The mapping will be reviewed on a yearly basis by TCCC. Co-packers are third-party contract bottlers who produce and supply beverages to SCC, which represent 1.8% of SCC's production volume. We use latest scientific information available from TCCC on WRI Aqueduct for our co-packer.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We have developed an impact and dependency tool for use within our operating companies to capture our ecological relationships and inform decision making. We have conducted industry-level assessments for the industries in which we operate using the open source tool ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure). We have also conducted site level assessments on 83 assets across our portfolio using the IBAT tool (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool). Swire Pacific has conducted a high-level industry risk assessment across Aviation, Beverages, Properties, and Trading & Industrial divisions using Natural Capital Finance Alliance's Encore tool. For each of these industries, material issues rating from very high to very low have been identified for both dependencies and impacts. By providing insight into how our operating companies potentially depend on and impact on nature, and how these potential dependencies and impacts might represent a business risk, we are better positioned to inform decision making. Whilst not all the issues found to be material at an industry level will be Nature material for the specific operations and geographies of each operating company, this assessment provides a direction for further inquiry. Further developing the risk assessment exploration, an initial 83 high-priority water-withdrawal sites were selected for site-level assessments using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). Within 50km, 63% of sites were found to have at least one Protected Area, and 72% were in proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas. The number of species assessed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species that potentially occur within 50km of each site has also been assessed. The findings from the initial biodiversity assessment revealed that up to 73% of sites require further assessment to confirm if they are conclusively located in close proximity to areas of critical biodiversity. In 2024, we will conduct a more in-depth analysis. This will also be extended to cover the entire Swire Pacific asset list to guide further assessment and decision-making. Around 10% of our assets were included in the initial IBAT assessment.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity
- Areas of high ecosystem integrity
- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision
- Other sensitive location, please specify :Protected area and critical habitat

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In beverage sector, we have conducted water source vulnerability assessments (SVAs) and implemented water management plans (WMPs) at 100% of our manufacturing sites. Together, SVAs and WMPs provide detailed evaluations of site-specific water risks, such as potential adjustments to water prices or damage to local water supply infrastructure, and also include mitigation measures. They are reviewed at least every five years. All our SVAs and WMPs will be validated by third-party experts by 2025, following the Swire Coca-Cola Source Water Risk Management Policy. By the end of 2024, 26 of our plants in Greater China (Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan), the water line in our Lvquan Packaging Centre and our four plants in Cambodia and Vietnam had SVAs and WMPs prepared or verified by external water experts. We use the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas to evaluate location-specific water stress at each manufacturing facility. Water stress indicates the competition for water resources in a particular location, and can be thought of as the demand for water by human society as a proportion of the water available. We compare the baseline water stress with the projected water stress in 2030 under a BAU scenario. We work with TCCC to assess the communities to identify the leadership locations for water. In 2023, Swire Properties began to develop a list of associated nature-related risks and opportunities in accordance with the “LEAP” (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach – an integrated assessment process for nature-related risks and opportunities

management outlined by the TNFD. During the Locate phase, Swire Properties used international and local databases such as Resolve, WWF-TNC, Aqueduct, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, UNEP-WCMC and Hong Kong Biodiversity Information Hub to assess the current integrity and resilience of these areas and our assets' proximity to critical habitats. For biodiversity Integrity, we will assess the overall state of biodiversity of the site and its surrounding area with respect to its pristine state. For biodiversity importance, we have developed four metrics to study: (1 and 2) proximity to protected areas and critical habitats: to assess the site's distance from protected areas and critical habitat, whether it is located within and the percentage of protected area within a specified radius around the site. (3) Threatened species: to examine the number of threatened species within a specified radius around the site and the relative abundance of threatened species at the site compared to selected locations (4) Species richness: Consider the number of distinct species observed within a specified radius around the site and benchmarked against hundreds of randomly selected locations. Finally for water stress, we study the Water Stress Indicator for all our sites. Based on the above criteria, priority sites for Swire Properties were identified in our HK, China and U.S.A. portfolios.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

2025 SCC CDP_Attached Doc 2.3.xlsx
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Other, please specify :Profit Reduction

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

All of our businesses have adopted a common approach to Enterprise Risk Management based on the development and management of their risk registers. This involves 1) Identification: Risks are identified by senior executives and categorized by reference to a common Group risk taxonomy. 2) Assessment: Each major identified risk is assessed by senior executives. Likelihood is considered through plausible scenarios in which the risk could eventuate and with what frequency or duration. The impact of the risk is rated in six dimensions (financial, disruption, reputation, regulatory, human, strategic). As per the SPAC risk framework, financial impacts are categorized on a 1-5 ranking: 1) Negligible - Up to HK\$100 million 2) Minor - HK\$100 to 250 million 3) Moderate - HK\$250 million – 1 billion 4) Major - HK\$1 – 10 billion 5) Catastrophic - –Above 10 billion Substantive financial impacts (rank 4 & 5) are evaluated based on monetary value, duration of disruption in operation, possible litigation claims, potential concern of shareholders/ stakeholders as well as degree of media coverage. Risk velocity is defined as the speed at which a risk manifests itself or affects an organization (speed to impact) which helps determine near term time horizons across 5 Velocity ratings: 1 = Long duration between onset of risk and its impact i.e. multiple years 2 = risk takes up to a year (from onset) to impact the business 3 = risk takes months (from onset) to impact the business 4 = risk takes weeks to impact the business 5 = rapid impact of risk from onset i.e. within days. The vulnerability of the entity to the risk is then rated according to: a) the controls in place to prevent an occurrence, b) the readiness of the organization to respond to any risk event and c) the degree to which the impact cannot be mitigated. 3) Mitigation: Designated risk owners then consider the potential for further mitigation and propose action plans. These plans will be expected to reduce the Company's vulnerability to this risk and improve its overall risk profile. Risk registers are reviewed on a quarterly basis. As a separate exercise, we also identify any climate change opportunities on an ad-hoc basis & if feasible, we consider acting upon any of the opportunities we have identified.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Production capacity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our beverage sector uses the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to assess the likelihood and frequency of water-related stress in our facilities and sourcing regions. Higher exposure levels in these tools generally correlate to an increased chance of these risks occurring, providing an opportunity for more proactive management. For our direct operations, we use the baseline water stress score, which ranges from "Low (0-1)" to "Extremely High (4-5)". This assessment considers physical risks related to water quantity and quality, as well as regulatory and reputational risks, with risk weightings designed for the food and beverage industry. Additional to company-level of water risk assessment, we have conducted Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and implemented Water Management Plans (WMPs) at all of our manufacturing sites, providing detailed evaluations of site-specific water risks. They are reviewed at least every five years. The assessments includes financial and climate-related risks and potential supply disruptions, as well as mitigation measures that support our sites to implement risk control measures, and mitigate water risks and improve our overall water management, and reducing the possibility of product quality issues. Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework considers the likelihood of the event plotted against its severity. Likelihood - a range of five likelihood options from Level 5 – Almost Certain down to Level 1- Rare or once in a career / lifetime. Severity - a range of five severity options from Level 5 – Catastrophic (greater than HK\$ 1bn profit reduction) down to Level 1 – Negligible

(Less than HK\$ 1m profit reduction). For this table other parameters are also indicated (safety, operational, legal etc) to aid in decision making. If a risk leads to consequences in several of these columns then the highest or 'worst' result should be selected. For each risk identified a likelihood score and a severity score can be determined. Items of extreme concern would have a magnitude of up to 5 x 5 and those where we have the least worry would rank towards 1 x 1. All risks should be rated after taking into account current mitigation. Some risks exhibit a range or distribution of potential outcomes. It is necessary to select a feasible scenario based on the original premise, i.e. what is it that worries us. (By way of example it might be that a team considers a full blown bird flu epidemic would be catastrophic but unlikely.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Environmental pollutants are defined according to United Nation's Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and relevant regulations or standards. The acute and chronic toxicity of chemicals are assessed using 50% effective and lethal concentration thresholds stated in these standards. According to this categorization, information on material's properties, hazards and recommended control measures as on material safety data sheet (MSDS) or equivalent is made easily accessible on relevant containers, storage areas and piping.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Within our supply chain, suppliers use fertilizer for the growth of agricultural products such as cane, corn and tea. Pollutants from fertilizers impacting water quality include ammonia and nitrates. They can potentially cause eutrophication and impaired oxygen transport in blood respectively. Our facility level Source Vulnerability Assessments suggested that surface run-off and improper wastewater treatment can also cause water contamination with fertilizers, impacting ecosystems and downstream water users. The scale of the impact is mostly localised to the immediate downstream area, but can vary depending on the crop field size and quantity leached. Risk management with regard to the use of these chemicals are stipulated in TCCC's Operating Requirements. To further mitigate impact of our supply chain operation on water quality, TCCC uses its Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) as a framework to assess our suppliers' sustainable agriculture practices, including their application of fertilizers and wastewater treatment and land management practices, with third party verification.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Resource recovery
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In 2024, our beverage sector updated its sustainability targets, committing to source all key agricultural ingredients from third-party verified sources by 2030. TCCC and its bottlers apply the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) to oversee suppliers of ingredients like sugar beet, cane, and corn. PSA includes measures to reduce water pollution risks from fertilizer use. We require agrochemical handling, transport, storage, application, and disposal to comply with laws. Our goal is to reduce agrochemical reliance and adopt land practices that limit soil erosion and water pollution. Wastewater treatment and discharge are managed to protect water bodies. We track progress by expanding third-party verified PSA coverage in corn fields in China annually and auditing against the PSA principles. To manage water pollution risks, we follow internal water and wastewater treatment standards and conduct testing across our value chain. We monitor incoming water, beverage products, and wastewater for fertilizer-related indicators like nitrogen, ammonia, and dissolved oxygen to ensure compliance and effectiveness. The absence of contamination incidents, such as recalls or fines, also signals success. In 2024, 44% of our key agricultural ingredients by weight in Chinese Mainland were sourced from PSA-compliant farms.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

As clean-in-place water is involved in our beverage manufacturing process when the production line switches from one product to another. The lack of or ineffective wastewater treatment can cause the organic food or beverage residue to enter stormwater or natural water bodies. The presence of food additives can potentially change in pH and dissolved oxygen level, increase the amount of eutrophication in the water, or depending on the type of food additive, cause algae or other microorganisms to grow in excess. This could result in impacts on aquatic and natural life across ecosystems and enter watersheds, affecting local fauna as well as broader ecosystems and human health, as well as potentially disrupting various uses of water, including industrial uses, if untreated.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We follow standard internal requirements of wastewater treatment and testing. Such requirements are applicable to all bottling facilities that generate wastewater (either process, sanitary, cooling or stormwater) in our value chain. Quality of wastewater (including organic pollutant indicators such as BOD, pH, and dissolved oxygen) is strictly monitored and limits are set for each parameters, based on the allowable levels for supporting aquatic life. Success is measured by compliance at all of our facilities with internal standards and regulatory requirements, whichever is more stringent in the case of varied limit levels. Annual external laboratory full test and regular internal audits are conducted for this purpose. Any noncompliance has to be immediately rectified. The internal requirements are adopted as it provides a comprehensive set of detailed guidelines and standards to reduce the risk of adverse effects on the aquatic environment from discharged wastewater, which are based on international standards and industry-specific best practices. These internal standards entail the requirements of drainage plan, stream separation (before treatment), pollution prevention and minimization, as well as wastewater treatment for process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, and stormwater, etc.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In Swire Coca Cola, there are six facilities in Chinese Mainland are located in regions with high overall inherent water risks brought about by climate change. The six facilities source water from Yangtze River, Yellow River, Huai River, Jinsha River, and Huangpu River water basins. Inadequate sewage system connection and the lack of treatment facilities in the community cause pollutants such as pathogens, nutrients and chemicals to enter water bodies and threaten the public health, ecosystem and the businesses. In certain area, Hefei for example, leach of applied agrochemicals also adds to the risk of eutrophication and hypoxia. Increased competition of water is also an issue in many of these water basins due to upstream activities and population and economic growth. While our Yunnan facility faces high drought risk. No significant challenge on water sourcing is identified in the reporting year. However, given the water-related risks identified, it is possible that the production capacity of these facilities could be impacted by risk factors, such as deteriorated water quality, water restriction, increased operational costs due to higher water rates and more frequent water treatment facilities maintenance, community conflicts over water, stringent water discharge regulations, etc., if mitigation measures are not implemented.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased production costs due to changing input prices, increased operating costs due to resource scarcity and increased expenditures to mitigate adverse effects and invest in adaptive capacity. Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity and potential supply chain disruption, increased production costs due to changing input prices

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not have consolidated information on the total cost of response to risk at present but are working to calculate this in the future.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Through the standard water risk assessment process, Water Management Plans are prepared and implemented in each of our facilities based on risk factors identified in SVA. Shanghai Shenmei Beverage Co., Ltd. started providing reclaimed water to its neighbouring electronics and machinery manufacturing plants through pipelines constructed by the Jinqiao Industrial Park for cooling, landscape irrigation, car washing and toilet flushing. This win-win solution reduces the buyer's freshwater costs and generates income for our plant from reclaimed water sales and sewage discharge fee deduction, making this project a demonstration project of industrial water saving for the Shanghai Municipality. These responses are aligned to Goal 6, 14 and 17 on UN SDG. Explanation: As part of the monitoring plan for WMP and other sustainability initiatives implementation, we require each of our market to submit quarterly environmental reports, in which a water intensity reduction target, current performance and planned key initiatives (including costs, timeframe and expected impact) have to be provided.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Cambodia

China

Viet Nam

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Mekong
- Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
- Other, please specify :China Cost, Hainan - Hainan North Coast, South China Sea Coast, Vietnam Coast, Vietnam Song Bei Delta

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Three of our plants in Luohe, Zhengzhou and Phnom Penh are in areas with extremely high baseline water stress. These plants constitutes about 9% of our total water withdrawal in 2024. Twelve plants in Hefei, Shanghai, Suzhou, Wenzhou, Jiangxi, Hainan, Zhanjiang, Fuzhou, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Da Nang accounting for a further 33% of our total water demand, are located in areas with high baseline water stress. Whilst our Hong Kong plant is in low-to-medium risk area, it relies on water from a utility supplied mostly from the Dongjiang River, which is located in a medium-to-high risk area. Water stress is just one type of water quantity risk that may not reflect the full picture.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased production costs due to changing input prices, increased operating costs due to resource scarcity and increased expenditures to mitigate adverse effects and invest in adaptive capacity. Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity and potential supply chain disruption, increased production costs due to changing input prices

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not have consolidated information on the total cost of response to risk at present but are working to calculate this in the future.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our beverage sector aims to reduce our water footprint and work with others to protect shared water resources. Our approach is guided by TCCC's 2030 Water Security Strategy, which recognises that water issues are fundamentally local in nature. Water stewardship activities should therefore be based on an understanding of the local context. Our actions also reflect the different ways we impact water. We conduct water risk assessments (SVAs) and implement Water Management Plans (WMPs) at all bottling plants. These are validated by independent experts. As part of the monitoring plan for WMP and other sustainability initiatives implementation, we require each of our market to submit quarterly environmental reports, in which a water intensity reduction target, current performance and planned key initiatives (including costs, timeframe and expected impact) have to be provided.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Cambodia
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In several of our markets, extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes are being rolled out or are in discussion by regulators. Most of these schemes target plastic bottles, which make up around 70% of the total primary packaging we use. EPR schemes will increase our costs and minimum collection rates.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Higher operating costs due to the regulation requirements of the EPR of plastic packaging.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

- Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Governments in our markets in HKSAR, Vietnam and Cambodia are planning to introduce EPR schemes, also known as producer responsibility schemes (PRS), for single-use beverage packaging. Funded by the packaging producers and importers, these schemes drive higher collection rates by providing rebates or deposits on returns, as well as funding the necessary infrastructure. We support these schemes and have participated in government consultations calling for policy implementation.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Over 80% of our water use sits within the agricultural supply chain in Swire Coca Cola (SCC). SCC's business uses a significant volume of corn-derived sweetener, high fructose corn syrup, as a sweetener in our beverages (linked to over 60% of SCC's revenue), including in our Chinese Mainland market. If the production of corn is impacted, a significant portion of our product portfolio will be directly impacted, potentially increasing cost and creating challenges on the availability of sourcing for a key ingredient. We therefore consider the water-related risks in the growing (i.e. sourcing) of this raw material to be a critical risk to monitor and understand.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Other, please specify :Supply chain disruption

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased production costs due to changing input prices, increased operating costs due to resource scarcity and increased expenditures to mitigate adverse effects and invest in adaptive capacity. Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity and potential supply chain disruption, increased production costs due to changing input prices

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Targeting of 100% third-party validation for our key agricultural ingredients suppliers' implementation of Principle for Sustainable Agricultural (PSA)

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not have consolidated information on the total cost of response to risk at present but are working to calculate this in the future.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In partnership with TCCC and several strategic suppliers, we have been increasing the combined planting area in the Chinese Mainland verified by the Principle for Sustainable Agricultural (PSA) over the past several years. Suppliers are encouraged to use the most efficient and cost effective irrigation system available. We organise various supplier engagement platforms, such as supplier summits, workshops, and cross-supplier visits, for awareness raising and experience sharing.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Italy

Spain

France

Germany

Switzerland

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There is increasing interest around the world in reducing and managing the aviation sector's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. With the expectation among the global community, stakeholders and customers that companies within the aviation industry will decouple GHG emissions growth from growing business activities, there is a potential risk to customer retention and attraction as preferences shift to greener forms of passenger and cargo services in the future. We have committed to use 10% SAF by 2030 and reaching net zero by 2050. But to reach these goals would rely on other parties working together, such as supportive policy for the development of SAF supply chain and its usage, the energy sector to invest in SAF supply chain, and for corporates clients to work with airlines to boost SAF purchase agreements. If these other parts of the bigger SAF ecosystem is not moving at the same speed, there is risk that we may not be able to deliver our climate target, thus further increasing the vilification risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Given that there remains a lack of alternatives on the market, the short-term risks are low. The impact on operating revenue is expected to be minimal in the short term. The impact on demand reduction is relatively small (less than 5%), limited to specific regions (mainly in Europe), and mainly for domestic travel. This is not a market Cathay operates in as we carry long-haul, international passengers from Europe to Asia and the Southwest Pacific. In the medium term, if the reduction in demand remains at the 5% level and affecting only our European market, the impact to Cathay is expected to be 1% of our annual passenger revenue (based on 2019 operating level). In the long term, if the trend becomes global and the impact on passenger demand doubles, it could have an impact of up to 10% of our operating revenue.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

721680000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

721680000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

7216800000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

7216800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This cost is for illustrative purposes only of how the financial impacts can be calculated, and should not be construed as a definitive projection of Cathay's financial exposure or future financial performance. Cathay continues to review and revise estimates of impact. The impact from the aforementioned on operating revenue is expected to be minimal in the short term. The impact on demand reduction is relatively small (less than 5%), limited to specific regions (mainly in Europe), and mainly for domestic travel. This is not a market Cathay operates in as we carry long-haul, international passengers from Europe to Asia and the Southwest Pacific. In the medium term, if the reduction in demand remains at the 5% level and affecting only our European market, the impact to Cathay is expected to be 1% of our annual passenger revenue (based on 2019 data at pre-COVID operating level). In the long term, if the trend becomes global and the impact on passenger demand doubles,

it could have an impact of up to 10% of our operating revenue. In 2019, passenger revenue was HK72,168 million - a 1% and 10% reduction will cost Cathay Pacific from HK721,680,000 to HK7,216,800,000.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

- Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3626000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This is an illustrative cost based on Cathay Pacific's existing efforts to manage this climate market risk. In 2024, offsets for our employees duty travel, corporate clients, and by individual customers had an associated approximate cost of HK3,626,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We continue to focus our efforts on reducing our CO2 emissions while raising awareness of sustainability and carbon impacts amongst our customers through our Fly Greener offset programme, which offers passengers and corporate customers the option to offset the carbon emissions associated with their flights. It also gives them the chance to support the development of emissions reduction projects. This programme was the first of its kind by an Asian airline when we started it in 2007. In further demonstration of Cathay's ambition for providing greener choices for our customers, Fly Greener has been made available on our customer website booking and cargo booking platforms. The carbon footprints of a Cathay flight will be automatically displayed in the booking screens for customer flights and cargo shipments. Customers can easily opt in for carbon offset in the booking process.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

60000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Each year, Swire Pacific Limited's operating companies are required to submit to the Group Sustainable Development Office regarding on their total CAPEX spent on climate-related project for the current year, the forecasted spending on climate-related project for the next three years, and high-level estimation of spending on environmental-related projects for the next seven years. This information is crucial in enabling the Group Sustainable Development Office to analyse and monitor the environmental performance of its operating companies. The analysis is then presented to Swire Pacific Limited's senior management, and any necessary actions needed from the operating companies will be recommended from the senior management.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

10000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Each year, Swire Pacific Limited's operating companies are required to submit to the Group Sustainable Development Office regarding on their total CAPEX spent on water-related project for the current year, the forecasted spending on water-related project for the next three years, and high-level estimation of spending on

environmental-related projects for the next seven years. This information is crucial in enabling the Group Sustainable Development Office to analyse and monitor the environmental performance of its operating companies. The analysis is then presented to Swire Pacific Limited's senior management, and any necessary actions needed from the operating companies will be recommended from the senior management.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7216800000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

This revenue figure applies to Cathay Pacific Airways Limited which is an operating company of Swire Pacific Limited. This cost is for illustrative purposes only of how the financial impacts can be calculated, and should not be construed as a definitive projection of Cathay's financial exposure or future financial performance. Cathay

continues to review and revise estimates of impact. For transition market risks, the short-term impact is expected to be minimal. The impact on demand reduction is relatively small (less than 5%), limited to specific regions (mainly in Europe), and mainly for domestic travel. This is not a market Cathay Pacific operates in as we carry long-haul, international passengers from Europe to Asia and the Southwest Pacific. In the medium term, if the reduction in demand remains at the 5% level and affecting only our European market, the impact to Cathay Pacific is expected to be 1% of our annual passenger revenue (based on 2019 data at pre-COVID operating level). In the long term, if the trend becomes global and the impact on passenger demand doubles, it could have an impact of up to 10% of our operating revenue. In 2019, passenger revenue was HK72,168 million - a 10% reduction will cost about HK7,216,800,000. For physical risks, no significant change of impact level is expected in the short term, while year-on-year fluctuation is expected. For medium to long term, impact level is expected to be slowly increasing with no extreme risks identified.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Min Jiang

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :Beiru He

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :Ying He

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :Lake Tail Hu

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :China Cost

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

- Other, please specify :Hainan North Cost

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :South China Sea Cost

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Cambodia

Mekong

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

Other, please specify :Vietnam Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Wallis and Futuna Islands

Other, please specify :Song Be Delta

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Estimation assuming each plant contributes to our overall annual revenue based on the actual production volume.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>There were no significant instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, or monetary fines paid, during the reporting period</i>

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

At Swire Coca-Cola Limited, Energy use ratio (EUR) is a critical metric for tracking the efficiency of our manufacturing plants, which our line managers review daily. It is a measure of the energy (including electricity, steam and natural gas) required to produce one litre of product. Improving EUR helps us reduce our carbon footprint. Steam accounts for more than 10% of a plant's emissions but is difficult to decarbonise. To address this challenge, in 2023, our Chinese Mainland technical team developed the Hot Water Centre (HWC) mechanism, which captures and stores excess heat from air compressors and other equipment and uses it in heating processes, reducing steam demand.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In 2024, three more bottling plants in the Chinese Mainland implemented HWC phase 1.0, bringing the total to 10 plants using the mechanism. By capturing excess heat and transferring it to bottle warmers, we achieved an average 15% improvement in steam efficiency, and our Jiangxi plant recorded a 22% reduction in steam use per litre of product produced. Phase 2.0 will roll out additional heat recovery technologies to three other plants in 2025. Supported by the Swire Pacific Sustainable Development Fund, we will also pilot HWC phase 3.0 in our Nanjing plant, which is expected to achieve up to 70% improvement in steam efficiency with the addition of advanced steam pump technology.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not have consolidated information on the total cost of response to risk at present but are working to calculate this in the future.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Phase 1.0: Transfers excess heat from air compressors directly to bottle warmers, potentially reducing steam demand by up to 35% and boosting EUR by 4%. This phase has already achieved an average of 15% reduction in steam usage at five plants. Phase 2.0: Focuses on reclaiming waste heat from refrigeration units, condensate water and biogas boilers, then using heat pumps to increase the temperature of the water to 90C. This water is then stored until needed, including for clean-in-place (CIP) processes, syrup preparation and other actions that require higher temperatures. Together with phase 1.0, it can reduce steam demand by 80% and improve EUR by 8%. Phase 3.0: Envisions using advanced steam pump technology to produce 140C steam, enabling full electrification of our heat supply, eliminating the need for natural gas boilers and purchased steam. If we then use renewable electricity (RE), we could realise a significant cut in GHG emissions.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

Strengthened social license to operate

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Cambodia
- China
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- Taiwan, China
- Viet Nam

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Mekong
- Min Jiang
- Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
- Other, please specify :Beiru He, Ying He, Lake Tail Hu, China Coast, Hainan North Coast, Guangdong Coast, Vietnam Coast, Song Be Delta

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Water is critical to our business in Swire Coca-Cola —we used over 16.5 billion litres of water in 2024. It is the main ingredient in our products, and used extensively in our manufacturing process and our agricultural supply chains. We recognise that having robust water management plans is a strategic imperative for our business to minimise the risk of disruptions, reduce costs and build positive relationships with our customers and communities. As we use a substantial amount of this vital resource, it is important to ensure that the communities and ecosystems where we operate have continued access to safe, clean water.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Using water responsibly is vital to maintain our social license to operate. Not doing so could lead to business disruption and/or increased costs and increased competition for water resources.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not have consolidated information on the total cost of response to risk at present but are working to calculate this in the future.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As our business grows, so will our water footprint. In addition to water-saving initiatives in our plants, we contribute to water stewardship activities outside of our four walls. We actively support the Coca-Cola Company (TCCC)'s 2030 Water Security Strategy, which aims to replenish at least the same volume of water as the volume of products it sells globally. We have identified plants located near vulnerable water sources where we will prioritise our efforts, which TCCC calls "leadership locations". We support water replenishment projects in collaboration with various governmental and non-governmental partners.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Use of more efficient modes of transport

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nepal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cambodia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates |

- Switzerland
- South Africa
- Taiwan, China

- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

At Cathay Pacific Airways Limited, aircraft emissions constitute 99% of our overall CO2 emissions, and 3,659,651 tonnes of jet fuel was consumed by our aircraft in 2023. Fuel is one of the Group's most significant cost, accounting for 30.5% of our total operating costs in 2023. Hence, using more efficient modes of transport in the form of next-generation aircraft and fuel efficiency improvement initiatives can reduce both our carbon footprint and fuel expenses. Next-generation aircraft includes but not limited to A320neo, A321neo, A350, B777X, in each case, any variant thereof, including freighter variants.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

For Cathay Pacific Airways Limited, fuel is one of the Cathay's most significant cost, accounting for 30.5% of our total operating costs in 2023. Hence, using more efficient modes of transport in the form of new modern aircraft and fuel efficiency improvement initiatives can reduce both our carbon footprint and fuel expenses.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

3850000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

4812000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

This saving is for illustrative purposes only of how the financial impacts can be calculated and should not be construed as a definitive projection of Cathay Pacific's financial exposure or future financial performance. Cathay Pacific continues to review and revise estimates of impact. At the end of 2022, 63 out of 222 (28.38%) of all aircraft operated by the Cathay Pacific Group was new generation aircraft (include but not limited to A320neo, A321neo, A330neo, A350s, B777X), which can deliver up to 25% fuel efficiency savings compared with the older aircraft model used by our competitors. If we replace all our aircraft with the more fuel efficient models in the years to come, expected annual fuel cost savings could be up to HK5,320 million (HK29,711 million x 71.62% x 25%) based on 2019 data at pre-COVID operating level.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

160900000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This is an illustrative cost based on Cathay's existing and committed efforts to capture this resource efficiency opportunity. Since 2021, the Group has taken delivery of 11 new generation aircraft, including 14 A321neo/A320neo, 3 A350-900 and 5 A350-1000. We have also scheduled the delivery of another 75 from 2024 onwards, including 48 A321neo/A320neo, 6 A350F and 21 B777X. Based on public figures, the cost for fleet modernisation will be about HK169 billion

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

One of Cathay's decarbonisation pillars focuses on adding modern, more fuel-efficient aircraft to our fleet. Since 2021, the Group has taken delivery of 22 next-generation aircraft, and scheduled the delivery of another 75 from 2024 onwards.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

At Swire Coca-Cola Limited, the Hangzhou plant piloted an advanced technology known as SubCarb on four of its sparkling production lines. In a typical carbonation process, the beverage base is combined with liquid carbon dioxide at about 11C. After filling, the product is warmed back up to prevent condensation, which could damage the label and packaging. SubCarb technology allows us to raise the filling temperature to 17C and results in a more stable bond and less foaming. This results in significant energy and cost savings.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Initial results show a 44% improvement in energy efficiency of the chiller and 40% reduction in steam required to warm the product back up again. In 2023, we installed SubCarb technology on seven production lines across our Chinese Mainland operations, resulting in savings of 1.15 million kWh of electricity and 1,800 tonnes of steam. Chinese Mainland is working on scaling up the project in 2024.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not have consolidated information on the total cost of response to risk at present but are working to calculate this in the future.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are scaling up the SubCarb project in the Chinese Mainland in 2024, and are rolling it out to our facilities in other markets, where applicable.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

600000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Each year Swire Pacific Limited collects budget spent from operating companies on climate change related matters. The financial metrics reported is the budget planned on climate change related projects in 2024, which includes energy efficiency upgrade for equipment, installation of renewable energy generating equipment etc.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*Each year Swire Pacific Limited collects budget spent from operating companies on water related matters. The financial metrics reported is the budget planned on water related projects in 2024, which includes water use efficiency upgrade, improvement on facilities to recycle and reuse water where it is practically feasible.
[Add row]*

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

Half-yearly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Diversity & Inclusion Policy • We are committed to creating an inclusive and supportive working environment for all our people, regardless of their age, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, relationship, family status, disability, race, ethnicity, nationality, religious and/or political beliefs. The John Swire & Sons Diversity & Inclusion Policy is applicable to all employees and operating companies. Diversity and Inclusion Policy https://www.swirepacific.com/storage/media/64578/diversity_inclusion.pdf Board Diversity Policy • We believe diversity strengthens decision-making and makes us more agile and resilient. Our Board Diversity Policy endorses the principle that our board of directors should have a balance of skills, experience and a range of perspectives appropriate to our businesses. Board Diversity Policy <https://www.swirepacific.com/storage/media/42120/diversity.pdf>

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board, led by its Chairman, is actively engaged in formulating and implementing SwireTHRIVE, and is ultimately accountable for sustainability matters including progress against our 2030 key performance indicators. The Board provides oversight of our risk management framework and our sustainability risks, including climate related risks. Swire Pacific also conducts regular risk identification, analysis, and reviews management processes throughout the year through the Audit Committee and our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system, including our Corporate Risk Register (see ESG risk management section). The Board currently comprises five Executive Directors, two Non-Executive Directors and six Independent NonExecutive Directors. Members are selected based on their qualifications, skills and experience, knowledge of our businesses, and how they impact Boardlevel diversity. All Board members have relevant industry experience in either Real Estate, Aviation, Food and Beverage, or Trading and Industrial sectors. Four out of five of our Executive Directors have had executive or board experience with one or more

of our subsidiaries. Having the right blend of skills and experience ensures the Board can effectively deal with current and emerging risks and opportunities. The board receives training materials or direct training annually. In 2023, the Board received external training on ESG including risk. Further information on our board diversity, processes, and training is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Swire Pacific Annual Report 2023. The Board is kept informed of sustainability risks and performance by the Group Risk Management Committee (GRMC), which reports to the Board via the Audit Committee. The Board monitors performance through detailed monthly reports on health and safety, and quarterly reports on other ESG matters. It also reviews internal and external audit reports and feedback from external stakeholders. The Group Head of Sustainability briefs the Board and Division Heads twice a year on sustainability matters, reports periodically to the Audit Committee, the Terms of Reference for which include oversight of ESG, and attends the meetings of the Swire Pacific Risk Management Committee and ESG Risk Forum. The Board ultimately reviews and approves the Group's sustainable development related targets. Responsibility for achieving sustainability objectives and implementing SwireTHRIVE and our ESG policies on a day-to-day basis is delegated to division heads, with oversight from specialist Group departments. The Sustainable Development Office (SDO), the Group Risk Management and Diversity, Equity and Inclusion departments, and the Group Head of Philanthropy are jointly responsible for SwireTHRIVE. Each operating company has adopted an appropriate organisational structure to manage its most material sustainability issues and to monitor and report on its performance.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board, led by its Chairman, is actively engaged in formulating and implementing SwireTHRIVE, and is ultimately accountable for sustainability matters including progress against our 2030 key performance indicators. The Board provides oversight of our risk management framework and our sustainability risks, including climate related risks. Swire Pacific also conducts regular risk identification, analysis, and reviews management processes throughout the year through the Audit Committee and our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system, including our Corporate Risk Register (see ESG risk management section). The Board currently comprises five Executive Directors, two Non-Executive Directors and six Independent NonExecutive Directors. Members are selected based on their qualifications, skills and experience, knowledge of our businesses, and how they impact Boardlevel diversity. All Board members have relevant industry experience in either Real Estate, Aviation, Food and Beverage, or Trading and Industrial sectors. Four out of five of our Executive Directors have had executive or board experience with one or more of our subsidiaries. Having the right blend of skills and experience ensures the Board can effectively deal with current and emerging risks and opportunities. The board receives training materials or direct training annually. In 2023, the Board received external training on ESG including risk. Further information on our board diversity, processes, and training is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Swire Pacific Annual Report 2023. The Board is kept informed of sustainability risks and performance by the Group Risk Management Committee (GRMC), which reports to the Board via the Audit Committee. The Board monitors performance through detailed monthly reports on health and safety, and quarterly reports on other ESG matters. It also reviews internal and external audit reports and feedback from external stakeholders. The Group Head of Sustainability briefs the Board and Division Heads twice a year on sustainability matters, reports periodically to the Audit Committee, the Terms of Reference for which include oversight of ESG, and attends the meetings of the Swire Pacific Risk Management Committee and ESG Risk Forum. The Board ultimately reviews and approves the Group's sustainable development related targets. Responsibility for achieving sustainability objectives and implementing SwireTHRIVE and our ESG policies on a day-to-day basis is delegated to division heads, with oversight from specialist Group departments. The Sustainable Development Office (SDO), the Group Risk Management and Diversity, Equity and Inclusion departments, and the Group Head of Philanthropy are jointly responsible for SwireTHRIVE. Each operating company has adopted an appropriate organisational structure to manage its most material sustainability issues and to monitor and report on its performance.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Biodiversity is vital to maintaining a resilient natural environment and a resilient natural environment is vital to the sustainable development of Swire Pacific's businesses. Swire Pacific Ltd. acknowledges the scientific consensus that the continued loss of biodiversity poses a threat to nature, the global economy, and human well-being. We support the aims of the Kunming Montreal global biodiversity framework as well as industry-led, national, regional, and local solutions to reducing our impact and dependency on biodiversity. Our 2030 and 2050 commitments leading to Net Zero Emissions, Zero to Landfill, and Water Neutrality will all play key roles in halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity. Given the diversity of the Group's business portfolio, implementation of this policy is handled on a company-by-company basis and is a core responsibility of each company's management team. The executive management of each company in which Swire Pacific has a controlling interest will pay due regard to biodiversity considerations in its operations and supply chain. Associated and joint venture companies are encouraged to follow this policy, as are our business partners and suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Other

- Other, please specify :They have training on ESG matters

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Other

- Other, please specify :They have training on ESG matters

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

- Other, please specify :It is an emerging area

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Currently, the management are responsible for Swire Group Climate, Water and Waste targets. Swire Group does not have a biodiversity target, and a holistic and more comprehensive assessment of our impacts and dependencies on Nature is underway in 2024, driven by increasing attention to this issue and our parent company's adoption of the TNFD recommendations.

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan issues
- Implementing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainable Development Office (SDO) managed by the Group Head of sustainability reports directly to the CFO. Regular meetings were arranged between the SDO and the CFO. SDO is required to report climate, water and waste performance of the company against targets, and the status for environmental projects quarterly to the CFO. The CFO chairs the Swire Group Environmental Committee with the Group Head of Sustainability. Our sustainable development fund (SD Fund) offers financial support to operating companies for projects which can provide long-term environmental benefits but cannot be justified by reference to our cost of capital targets. The fund provides a capex bridge to make those projects possible. Up to HK\$100 million is available annually to support projects that reduce the carbon, water, and waste footprints of our operating companies, in line with our targets. The fund allows us to test new technologies quickly and at relatively low cost, to determine the solutions most suited to our operations and quantify their actual environmental benefits before implementation at scale. The SD Fund has helped accelerate SD projects across the Group, including innovative new technologies such as Direct Current Microgrids at Taikoo Li Sanlitun shopping centre in Beijing. In 2023, the fund allocated approximately HK\$84.8 million to 12 projects at various operating companies. Applications for SD fund must be approved by the CFO to receive the fund support. Each operating companies must submit to SDO its annual SD budget on climate, water and waste projects. The SDO then consolidate the SD budget submission from each operating companies and submit to CFO for approval. CFO determines the annual incentives for the Group Head of Sustainability, who manages the environmental performance of the Group.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainable Development Office (SDO) managed by the Group Head of sustainability reports directly to the CFO. Regular meetings were arranged between the SDO and the CFO. SDO is required to report climate, water and waste performance of the company against targets, and the status for environmental projects quarterly to the CFO. The CFO chairs the Swire Group Environmental Committee with the Group Head of Sustainability. Our sustainable development fund (SD Fund) offers financial support to operating companies for projects which can provide long-term environmental benefits but cannot be justified by reference to our cost of capital targets. The fund provides a capex bridge to make those projects possible. Up to HK\$100 million is available annually to support projects that reduce the carbon, water, and waste footprints of our operating companies, in line with our targets. The fund allows us to test new technologies quickly and at relatively low cost, to determine the solutions most suited to our operations and quantify their actual environmental benefits before implementation at scale. The SD Fund has helped accelerate SD projects across the Group, including innovative new technologies such as Direct Current Microgrids at Taikoo Li Sanlitun shopping centre in Beijing. In 2023, the fund allocated approximately HK\$84.8 million to 12 projects at various operating companies. Applications for SD fund must be approved by the CFO to receive the fund support. Each operating companies must submit to SDO its annual SD budget on climate, water and waste projects. The SDO then consolidate the SD budget submission from each operating companies and submit to CFO for approval. CFO determines the annual incentives for the Group Head of Sustainability, who manages the environmental performance of the Group.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Chairman and senior executive's variable compensation is linked to a set of KPIs. The SD performance metrics and targets, including the inclusion of decarbonisation elements form part of their KPIs. Salaries and bonuses for the senior executives are formulaic, linked to individual and company performance, subject to approval by an independent remuneration committee.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Chairman and senior executive's variable compensation is linked to a set of KPIs. The SD performance metrics and targets, including the inclusion of decarbonisation elements form part of their KPIs. Salaries and bonuses for the senior executives are formulaic, linked to individual and company performance, subject to approval by an independent remuneration committee.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have a set process for remuneration and appraisal at the company. Individuals are rated on a 5-point score for performance against a set Korn Ferry core competencies and on individual performance on set individual KPIs. Our Senior Executives do have Sustainability KPIs set, which can make up to 25% - 30% of their KPIs.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

As a group we have committed to a 50% absolute reduction in our scopes 1 & 2 emissions by 2030. By tying these KPIs to our executive and sustainability teams' remuneration ensures alignment of interests and accountability which in turn drives a culture of responsibility within the company.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Senior Executives have Sustainability KPIs set, which can make up to 25% - 30% of their KPIs, accounting for 25-30% of their bonus.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

As a group we have committed to a 50% absolute reduction in our scopes 1 & 2 emissions by 2030. By tying these KPIs to our executive and sustainability teams' remuneration ensures alignment of interests and accountability which in turn drives a culture of responsibility within the company.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have a set process for remuneration and appraisal at the company. Individuals are rated on a 5-point score for performance against a set Korn Ferry core competencies and on individual performance on set individual KPIs. The CSO has a total of 5 Sustainability KPIs set each year, which can make up to 75% of their KPIs. This makes up to 27% of the annual bonus calculation.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

As a group we have committed to a 50% absolute reduction in our scopes 1 & 2 emissions by 2030. By tying these KPIs to our executive and sustainability teams' remuneration ensures alignment of interests and accountability which in turn drives a culture of responsibility within the company.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have a set process for remuneration and appraisal at the company. Individuals are rated on a 5-point score for performance against a set Korn Ferry core competencies and on individual performance on set individual KPIs. The central sustainability team each have a total of 5 Sustainability KPIs set each year, which can make up to 75% of their KPIs. This makes up to 17% of the annual bonus calculation.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

As a group we have committed to a 50% absolute reduction in our scopes 1 & 2 emissions by 2030. By tying these KPIs to our executive and sustainability teams' remuneration ensures alignment of interests and accountability which in turn drives a culture of responsibility within the company.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Swire Coca-cola's Executive Director, Supply Chain

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

- Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Approximately 10%-15% of management annual bonus and performance rating is linked to sustainability objectives, including climate and water.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Directly linked to environmental KPIs, which drives improvements in performance. Strategic level oversight and support for achievement of targets.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Swire Coca-cola's Executive Director, Supply Chain

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Approximately 10%-15% of management annual bonus and performance rating is linked to sustainability objectives, including climate and water.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Directly linked to environmental KPIs, which drives improvements in performance. Strategic level oversight and support for achievement of targets.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Senior Executives have Sustainability KPIs set, which can make up to 25% - 30% of their KPIs, accounting for 25-30% of their bonus.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

As a group we have committed to a 50% absolute reduction in our scopes 1 & 2 emissions by 2030. By tying these KPIs to our executive and sustainability teams' remuneration ensures alignment of interests and accountability which in turn drives a culture of responsibility within the company.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We maintain a suite of sustainability policies. Given the diversity of the Group's business portfolio, implementation of our policy is handled on a company-by-company basis and is a core responsibility of each company's management team. The executive management of each company in which Swire Pacific has a controlling interest will set ambitious targets aligned with science to decarbonise, take adequate steps to build its resilience to climate change by identifying and managing climate change risks and opportunities and by developing strategies in line with global best practices to adapt to and mitigate the negative impact of climate change on its operations. Associated and joint venture companies are encouraged to follow this policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Social commitments

- Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy
- Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

spac-sustainable-development-policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We maintain a suite of sustainability policies. Given the diversity of the Group's business portfolio, implementation of our policy is handled on a company-by-company basis and is a core responsibility of each company's management team. The executive management of each company in which Swire Pacific has a controlling interest will set ambitious targets aligned with science to decarbonise, take adequate steps to build its resilience to climate change by identifying and managing climate change risks and opportunities and by developing strategies in line with global best practices to adapt to and mitigate the negative impact of climate change on its operations. Associated and joint venture companies are encouraged to follow this policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

spac-energy-efficiency-policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We maintain a suite of sustainability policies. Given the diversity of the Group's business portfolio, implementation of our policy is handled on a company-by-company basis and is a core responsibility of each company's management team. The executive management of each company in which Swire Pacific has a controlling interest will set ambitious targets aligned with science to decarbonise, take adequate steps to build its resilience to climate change by identifying and managing climate change risks and opportunities and by developing strategies in line with global best practices to adapt to and mitigate the negative impact of climate change on its operations. Associated and joint venture companies are encouraged to follow this policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

spac-sustainable-building-design-policy.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We maintain a suite of sustainability policies. Given the diversity of the Group's business portfolio, implementation of our policy is handled on a company-by-company basis and is a core responsibility of each company's management team. Biodiversity is vital to maintaining a resilient natural environment and a resilient natural environment is vital to the sustainable development of Swire Pacific's businesses. Swire Pacific Ltd. acknowledges the scientific consensus that the continued loss of biodiversity poses a threat to nature, the global economy, and human well-being. We support the aims of the Kunming Montreal global biodiversity framework as well as industry-led, national, regional, and local solutions to reducing our impact and dependency on biodiversity. Our 2030 and 2050 commitments leading to Net Zero Emissions, Zero to Landfill, and Water Neutrality will all play key roles in halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity. Given the diversity of the Group's business portfolio, implementation of this policy is handled on a company-by-company basis and is a core responsibility of each company's management team. The executive management of each company in which Swire Pacific has a controlling interest will pay due regard to biodiversity considerations in its operations and supply chain. Associated and joint venture companies are encouraged to follow this policy, as are our business partners and suppliers.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

spac-biodiversity-policy.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We recognises that water is essential for life and access to safe water and sanitation is a basic human right. Swire Pacific wants to demonstrate its role as a responsible steward for water by facilitating the sustainable management of water catchments where we operate, where we source goods and services, where our factories are located, and at communities that we serve. The policy covers reducing water use, in line with targets, and a goal to achieve water neutrality by 2050; going beyond regulations to comply with best practices; recycling water and using alternative sources of water; access to clean water and safe discharge; protecting and replenishing natural water sources; stakeholder engagement and public advocacy; and progress tracking.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

- Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

spac-sustainable-water-policy.pdf

Row 6

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We acknowledge the scientific consensus that the climate is changing due to anthropogenic factors, that our businesses are contributing to that change, and that our supply chain, operations, and customers will continue to be impacted by the effects of climate change. We support the aims of the Paris Agreement as well as industry led, national, regional, and local policy solutions to reduce our carbon emissions and build resilience to climate change. The policy covers our commitments to reduce GHG emissions in line with ambitious near/ mid term targets with a goal to achieve net zero by 2050; adopt industry best practices in energy efficiency; use renewable energy; engage with our employees, customers and suppliers to reduce emissions; report on progress regularly; assess the impact of climate risks and adapt accordingly; and build adaptive capacity in our business and communities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

Commitment to net-zero emissions

Other climate-related commitment, please specify :increase the use of renewable energy in its buildings and operations through on-site energy generation, purchase of renewable energy and other methods

Additional references/Descriptions

Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

spac-climate-change-policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- RE100
- UN Global Compact
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
- Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- Other, please specify :**Business Environment Council (BEC), BSR**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

GRI: GRI Community member. Supporting the development of the Standards through input on exposure drafts. RE100: Swire Coca-Cola represented almost two thirds of our operational emissions at the end of 2023 and is an RE100 signatory. SBTi: Two of our operating companies have had SBTs approved. Swire Pacific signatory to TCFD, TNFD and UNGC. Swire Pacific is a member of the WBCSD and actively participates and contributes to their climate workstream. Swire Pacific and several of our operating and associate companies are members of the Business Environment Council (BEC) in Hong Kong. Our representatives chair and participate in climate and sustainability committees. We are signatories to BEC's net zero charter.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

report-en (1).pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Swire Pacific Limited, as a normal business activity, will lobby government entities either directly or through trade associations to promote policies that encourage business and achieve workable legislation. Some of our public policy work is conducted via trade associations and industry groups. The Corporate Code of Conduct stipulated that advantage offering to government official and political contribution on behalf of the company are prohibited. To ensure that carbon emissions and water management direction implements consistently, climate and water related strategies and targets are endorsed by the Board of Directors, who are also responsible for monitoring the alignment of all major investments and activities related SwireTHRIVE. The SwireTHRIVE sustainable development strategy provides a group level framework that facilitates collaboration among our operating companies with a view to achieving common goals. It helps us to communicate more clearly what we stand for and what we do. SwireTHRIVE comprises five priority areas where, as a group, we aim to mitigate operational risk and build long term resilience for our businesses by improving standards and efficiency and by innovation. The Public Affairs and Communications team at operating locations are involved in engaging with external associations and policy makers. The team reviews regularly on adherence to company policies, strategies and local regulations. Employees, officers and directors have a responsibility to raise concerns about possible improprieties violating the Code of Conduct. Activities identified as potentially inconsistent with our water commitments and policies will be reported through whistle-blowing procedure. Material concerns will be reported to the audit committee. Our response in 4.11 applies only to Climate Change.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Iceland

Liechtenstein

Norway

EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While Cathay Pacific supports emissions trading as one of the interim solutions to reducing aviation emissions, we do not support the imposition of the European Union's Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) to international flights for several reasons. First, a regional instead of global approach would cause market distortion. Second, this would overlap with the CORSIA scheme, subjecting carriers to 'double charging' and/or additional administrative cost. Third, it is not yet clear if the money collected will be directed to funding much needed climate change initiatives. Nonetheless, we remain in full compliance with the EU ETS regulations but our commitment is towards seeking a global market based solution that is fair, equitable and avoids market distortion. We have been calling for aviation emissions to be regulated under a global sectoral scheme under ICAO i.e. CORSIA (as opposed to regional schemes such as the EU ETS), which we believe is more appropriate for the global nature of the industry. Nonetheless, we remain in full compliance with the EU ETS regulations but our commitment is towards seeking a global solution that is fair, equitable and avoids market distortion.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

EU ETS has important impact on our climate transition plan as this means additional carbon compliance costs to Cathay. This regulatory risk influences our climate strategy in terms of investments in new fleet, flight planning for our aircraft, investments in operational efficiency products and services, and partnerships to reduce emissions.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

International Air Transport Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

At the 77th IATA AGM in 2021, the AGM approved a resolution for the global air transport industry to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. This commitment will align with the Paris Agreement goal for global warming not to exceed 1.5C. This is in line with Cathay Pacific's position. IATA's previous long term carbon reduction target was to reduce carbon emissions from international aviation by 50% from 2019 level by 2050. As one of the airline representatives at the Sustainability & Environmental Advisory Council (SEAC) of IATA, we joined hands with other airlines to propose and support the above change of IATA's position.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

87750

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Please note the figure above only represents the fixed IATA membership fee (i.e. US11,250) for Cathay Pacific, which ensures the airline remains its status as an IATA member to be part of its committees and working groups for policy advocacy, and standard setting and adoption in the areas of sustainability and climate change.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

GRI

IFRS

TCFD

TNFD

Other, please specify :HKEX

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Governance

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Risks & Opportunities

Value chain engagement

Dependencies & Impacts

Public policy engagement

Water accounting figures

Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

- *Full document of Swire Pacific, LTD, Swire Coca Cola and Swire Properties Limited SD reports, sustainability section of Swire Pacific Annual Report • Please refer to the TCFD section of Swire Pacific SD report 2024 • Please refer to the TNFD section of Swire Properties SD report 2024 • Please refer to The Climate Section of Swire Pacific SD report 2024 for the emission targets and emission figures • Please refer to Cathay's Response to TCFD And IFRS S2 in Cathay Pacific SD report 2024*

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

report-en (1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Nil

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For scenario analysis on transition risk we align with the TCFD recommended approach of using two scenarios: high and low carbon. The scenarios are IEA Stated Policies Scenario Dataset (STEPS), and IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario. Our Low Carbon scenario for transition risk aims to ensure that energy-related and industrial process CO2 emissions are reduced in line with a 1.5°C scenario, with no or low or limited temperature overshoot assessed in the IPCC in its Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C. This is a normative IEA scenario that shows a narrow but achievable pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO2 emissions by 2050, with advanced economies reaching net zero emissions in advance of others. All will be reduced in the same proportion as energy emissions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To understand our climate risk level in accordance with the Paris Agreement 1.5 °C pathway.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

According to WRI Aqueduct, baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate more competition among users.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To understand our water stress levels in locations where we have operation.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For scenario analysis on transition risk we align with the TCFD recommended approach of using two scenarios: high and low carbon. The scenarios are IEA Stated Policies Scenario Dataset (STEPS), and IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario. The transition narrative for High Carbon illustrates the consequences of existing implemented and announced policies and targets on energy use, emissions and energy security. The High Carbon scenario is characterised by a limited transition to a low-carbon economy, and as a result, transition risks and opportunities have a low materiality under this scenario. It takes into account: ▪ The impact of climate and energy-related policies that have already been implemented; ▪ The likely effects on energy consumption and emissions of official climate and energy policy announcements targets and plans, such as the NDCs; and ▪ Falling costs of energy technologies, reflecting learning curves.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To understand how the prevailing direction of energy system progression, based on a detailed views of the current policy landscape affects our climate risk.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Low mitigation scenario in which total greenhouse gas emissions triple by 2075 and global average temperatures rise by 3.3-5.7 °C by 2100

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To understand our level of climate risk under the low mitigation scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Aggressive mitigation scenario in which total greenhouse gas emission reduce to net zero by 2050, resulting in global average temperatures rising by 1.3-2.4 °C by 2100, consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To understand our level of climate risk under the aggressive mitigation scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Strong mitigation scenario in which total greenhouse gas emissions stabilize at current levels until 2050 and then decline to 2100. This scenario is expected to result in global average temperatures rising by 2.1-3.5 °C by 2100

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To understand our level of climate risk under the strong mitigation scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Limited mitigation scenario in which total greenhouse gas emissions double by 2100 and global average temperatures rise by 2.8-4.6 °C by 2100

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To understand our level of climate risk under the limited mitigation scenario.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building

- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our purpose in conducting scenario analyses is to understand our changing risk profile as a result of climate change, and particularly in the management of transitions towards a net zero-carbon future. Swire Pacific Limited recognizes that climate changes pose different types of risks and opportunities to the Group and our individual businesses. Apart from physical risks such as extreme weather events, heat, sea level rise etc., climate change also presents significant regulatory, reputational, market based and financial risks to our businesses. We, therefore, need to build our capacity to assess, anticipate, mitigate and adapt to these risks. The focal questions of scenario analysis project aimed to do the following: - Analyze the resilience of the group and its business strategy to climate risk; - Which of our most valuable assets are most exposed to climate risk, and what would be the financial implications of this risk; - What is the overall risk exposure of the Group; - Benchmark our current disclosures against those of the TCFD recommendations Our analysis showed that there is an overall low to moderate level risk of flooding, heat stress, water stress and extreme wind for our global portfolio in all assessed climate scenarios. This is attributed to the relatively robust adaptive capacity and mitigation measures we have integrated into our buildings. Our Real Estate company, Swire Properties have identified short- and medium-term measures for individual buildings that will mitigate risks and building resilience across our portfolios. These include upgrading flood protection measures and alert systems, chiller efficiency improvements, glass façade inspections and smart monitoring systems. Some of these resilience measures will also be incorporated into the planning and design stages of new developments. By doing this, we believe our assets will continue to be resilient under other future climate scenarios. In our aviation investment at Cathay Pacific, their analysis found: The climate-related scenario analysis found that the future of air travel hinges on the nature of the future climate change regime. Turning point will likely be social behavioural change and the extent to which it drives political change and willingness to decarbonise, along with the availability of new technologies that enables that change. This scenario planning exercise explored four plausible scenarios based on these critical uncertainties. Across all scenarios, a key area of mitigation is to ensure security of SAF supply for the Cathay Group over the medium to long term. Besides that, a number of other areas of mitigation will further reinforce the commitment that Cathay Pacific has made to tackle climate change. These include improving the proposition that allows customers (individuals, corporates, cargo, agents) to offset their travel emissions; incorporating an internal carbon pricing model across key areas such as Capex evaluations, fleet planning and network planning; improving operational resilience to tackle the impacts of climate change on the ground (e.g. contingency plans at HKIA) and in the air (e.g. safety incidents caused by air turbulence); to be seen as part of the solution, not part of the problem, by being involved in the development of radical new technology required to decarbonise aviation operations, e.g. alternatively powered aircraft, direct carbon capture and storage, and the production of synthetic aviation fuel.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Facility

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

TCCC uses tools such as the Enterprise Water Risk Assessment and Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment to understand the broader risk context and specific vulnerabilities. The scenario analysis identified water scarcity, water quality issues, and regulatory changes as key water-related risks. Water scarcity and quality issues could affect the availability of clean water for production, leading to potential operational disruptions and increased costs. Regulatory changes related to water usage and discharge could impose additional compliance requirements and costs. We are implementing water stewardship initiatives, including water replenishment projects and wastewater treatment systems, to ensure sustainable water use. We are also working towards 100% compliance with the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) to manage water pollution risks and enhance water efficiency in agricultural supply chains.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

- Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Aviation is a hard-to-abate sector and breakthrough science and technology innovations are required before explicitly committing to ceasing flying activities that are currently powered by fossil fuels. That being said, we have set a target to use 10% of fuel consumption from SAF by 2030. We also continue to send a clear demand signal to the SAF supply market with an aim to scale up SAF usage operationally.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

- We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

- Climate Change Mitigation: Swire Pacific aims to mitigate operational risk and build long-term resilience by driving improved standards, enhanced efficiency, and increased innovation in five key areas: Climate, Waste, Water, People, and Communities - Economic Growth: The company assumes that sustainable development will contribute to economic growth and prosperity in the regions where they operate - Stakeholder Engagement: Swire Pacific believes that open and honest dialogue with stakeholders is essential for successful transition Dependencies: - People and Communities: The company's success is dependent on its people and the communities in which it operates - Natural Environment: Swire Pacific recognizes the importance of preserving the natural environment for future generations - Technological Innovation: The company's transition plan may rely on technological advancements to drive efficiency and innovation

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Our interim target is to halve our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 compared with a 2018 baseline. Each of our businesses have individual targets aligned with science, nationally determined contributions, or international industry commitments. Swire Properties and Swire Coca-Cola have set science-based targets aligned with the 1.5°C pathway and approved by Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Accordingly, 83% of our scope 1 and 2 emissions, and 37% of our scope 3 emissions are currently covered by science based targets. In 2024, we achieved a 40% reduction in emissions for businesses covered by our 2030 target compared to our baseline. Based on our 2030 projections, we surpassed our 31% target reduction for 2024.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Use of resources

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our projection includes an increase in the recovery rate of post-consumer single-use primary packaging, in particular in the Chinese Mainland, the U.S. and the Hong Kong SAR, of up to 100% by 2030. We will work with TCCC, other bottlers and relevant government stakeholders to pilot and expand programmes to support the collection, recovery and reuse of post-consumer materials. In the Hong Kong SAR, we support the Drink Without Waste (DWW) initiative and have invested in New Life Plastics (NLP), a state-of-the-art plastics recycling facility. Our target projection includes 70% recycled PET and 100% recycled aluminium use in our primary packaging by 2030. A significant contribution is expected from our Chinese Mainland operations, where current regulations do not permit the use of recycled content in PET food-grade packaging. We and TCCC continue to engage with the Chinese government on this matter. By increased the use of recycled content in our primary packaging, we could reduce our scope 3 Cat 1. carbon emissions.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
 Upstream/downstream value chain
 Investment in R&D
 Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

At our aviation investment Cathay Pacific we actively promote carbon offsetting directly to our customers so that they can make greener travelling choices. The Green Friday promotion ran globally with attractive flight deals and complimentary carbon offset, and in some markets, double carbon offset. In 2023, a total of 26,465 tonnes of carbon emission were offset by the programme, of which 7,404 and 9,375 tonnes were offset by our individual and corporate customers respectively. The Earth Day campaign continued this year covering six markets in total. To date, we have purchased over 325,000 tonnes of CO2 offsets.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Medium - Long-term Strategy: Biofuel remains one of the key ways for airlines to decarbonise. Cathay Pacific have been exploring the use of biofuels since 2014, looking at ways to increase supply of biofuels as part of our fuel mix. In 2021, the Fulcrum facility began production. Cathay Pacific has committed to buying 1.1 million tonnes of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) expected delivery from 2024 onwards. Our Corporate SAF Programme accelerates the global transition to sustainable aviation while providing our customers with clear documentation of their Scope 3 emissions reductions. 1. Customers contribute to the purchase of SAF on Cathay Pacific and Cathay Pacific Cargo flights. The SAF purchased is certified by internationally recognised sustainability standards. 2. Cathay Pacific will make use of the SAF, instead of standard fossil jet fuel, to power its flights. 3. Cathay Pacific will issue a verified emissions reduction certificate and proof of sustainability, to help corporates reduce Scope 3 carbon emissions from business travel or cargo transportation. This includes the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for in-sector emissions reduction for aviation-related indirect emissions. In our property division, Swire Properties they offer free energy audits to tenants. Since 2008, audits have covered 5.5 million square feet of commercial space, identifying potential annual energy savings of 9 million kWh. With the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology's Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, it has evaluated the cradle to site carbon footprint of One Taikoo Place. It is cost-effective to manage carbon emissions from construction, including emissions from carbon embodied in construction materials. In 2019, Swire Properties developed a carbon accounting tool to measure embodied carbon in new development projects. Include the effect of climate-related risks and/or opportunities on your climate transition plans and how it has resulted in changes to your strategy.)*

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Long-term Strategy: Cathay Pacific sees biofuel as a key way to decarbonise the aviation sector. This present an opportunity for the industry to invest in the technology and future potential with biofuels. To this end, Cathay Pacific have directly invested in a biofuel technology company in the USA- Fulcrum Bioenergy. Fulcrum began production in 2021. Cathay Pacific has committed to buying 1.1 million tonnes of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) expected delivery from 2024 onwards. Swire Properties and Swire Coca-Cola have partnered with Tsinghua University to investigate opportunities to improve their energy efficiency. The Swire Pacific Sustainable Development Fund earmarks HK\$100 million per annum to invest in projects to improve our performance in sustainable development. The fund allows us to test new technologies quickly and at relatively low cost, to determine the solutions most suited to our operations and quantify their actual environmental

benefits before implementation at scale. The SD Fund has helped accelerate SD projects across the Group, including innovative new technologies such as Direct Current Microgrids at Taikoo Li Sanlitun shopping centre in Beijing. In 2023, the fund allocated approximately HK\$84.8 million to 12 projects at various operating companies.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Short-Term Strategy: Operating flights efficiently is part and parcel of the business. Cathay Pacific's Fuel Steering Committee explores opportunities to improve fuel efficiency through enhancing aircraft operation, airspace and route optimisation and use of ground equipment, such as auxiliary power units, that are not powered by jet fuel. Cathay Pacific has a fuel monitoring system, uses data analytics and performs frequent core engine washing to improve fuel efficiency. Through the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System and ISO 50001 Energy Management System, we manage our operational risks related to climate change, carbon and energy management. For example, our Property Division manages its daily operational risks related to climate change, carbon and energy management. As of 31st December 2023, approximately 99% of its properties (measured by GFA) in Hong Kong and the Chinese Mainland are certified to the ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 management systems.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate: An internal carbon price is a tool that businesses can use to understand how changes to climate-related policies, technologies, risks and opportunities could impact their financial performance, by linking emissions more closely with strategic planning. We piloted an internal carbon price mechanism this year. We tested a shadow price of US100/tCO₂e for strategic CAPEX projects over a certain investment threshold, which was integrated into the financial analysis of the project. This theoretical cost helps us understand the impact that future GHG emissions from the proposed project could have on our bottom line. We also explored establishing a carbon fee, which aims to accelerate our decarbonisation progress. While the shadow price is theoretical, the carbon fee is intended as a benchmark for minimum actual spending on projects that reduce our emissions. The carbon fee is calculated for each market based on their total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year. We began implementing an Internal Carbon Pricing pilot in 2023 with Swire Coca-Cola, Swire Properties, and HAECO.. A carbon fee of USD40/tCO₂e is applied. Water: To deliver growth in a sustainable way, water stewardship is one of the seven key focus areas of our sustainable development strategy. Water availability, quality and accessibility are the major water issues that have been integrated into our business practices. Based on the risk factors identified and rated (on likelihood and potential impact) through our source vulnerability assessment designed with a comprehensive set of 28 evaluation requirements, a Water Management Plan (WMP) with actions, responsibilities, timelines and budget is drawn up and implemented. We focus on improving water efficiency, engaging stakeholders, investing in community water replenishment projects and ensuring that quality of water discharge can support aquatic life. Markets are required to report quarterly their progress. In addition to that, the Sourcing and Packaging & Waste focus areas of our strategy also contribute to minimise value chain water footprint and enhance water quality. These are achieved through supplier empowerment and material recycling. Our strategy covers a 10-year horizon, as we know that water management is a long-term effort and they often take years to realise the results. To enable water risk management prioritisation, policy and plan were rolled out to align risk assessment quality through introducing external verification.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- Other, please specify :HKEx

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Use of Proceeds

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

6908000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

70

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Swire Properties Limited is committed to integrating sustainability considerations into our financing mechanisms. By obtaining green financing through green bonds and green loans, we not only support the transition to a low-carbon, more resource efficient and sustainable economy, but also reaffirm our commitment to sustainable development, and to designing and developing sustainable projects that improve the wellbeing of building occupants and local communities. We established our Green Bond Framework and launched our first green bond in January 2018. The net proceeds of the green bond(s) are used to fund or refinance, in whole or in part, new or existing eligible green projects that relate to green building, energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable water and wastewater management, or climate change adaptation. As part of our ongoing commitment to furthering the development of green financing in Hong Kong, the Green Finance Framework was created to extend the scope of our Green Bond Framework to cover green loans in July 2020. This Green Finance Framework has taken into account the core components recommended in the Green Loan Principles issued by the Loan Market Association, Asia Pacific Loan Market Association and Loan Syndications & Trading Association in December 2018 ("2018 GLP") and the 2018 Green Bond Principles issued by the International Capital Market Association ("ICMA"). By the end of 2024, approximately 70% of our current bond and loan facilities came from green financing.

[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Construction of new buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Swire Properties Green Bond Framework
<https://www.swireproperties.com/~media/Files/Swireproperties/Publications/GreenBondFramework.ashx>

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

6886000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

8.4

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Use of proceeds in green buildings construction over the total revenue of Swire Pacific Limited in 2024. Please refer to 2024 Swire Pacific Limited's Annual Report: https://site.irasia.com/listco/swirepacific/en/ir/reports/swirepacificAR2024/pdf/en/Swire_AR24_e_250407.pdf and the Green Finance Report from Swire Properties <https://www.swireproperties.com/-/media/files/swireproperties/green-bond/swire-properties-green-finance-report-2024.ashx>

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

As we do not operate in the Europe, our constructions of green building does not align to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/2139. However, the new green buildings that we build aligns with the requirement set by BEAM Plus, LEED or WELL.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

As we do not operate in the Europe, our constructions of green building does not align to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/2139. However, the new green buildings that we build aligns with the requirement set by BEAM Plus, LEED or WELL.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Swire Properties Green Finance Report 2024.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Swire Properties Green Bond Framework
<https://www.swireproperties.com/~media/Files/Swireproperties/Publications/GreenBondFramework.ashx>

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

13000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Use of proceeds in energy efficiency over the total revenue of Swire Pacific Limited in 2024. Please refer to 2024 Swire Pacific Limited's Annual Report: https://site.irasia.com/listco/swirepacific/en/ir/reports/swirepacificAR2024/pdf/en/Swire_AR24_e_250407.pdf and the Green Finance Report from Swire Properties <https://www.swireproperties.com/~media/files/swireproperties/green-bond/swire-properties-green-finance-report-2024.ashx>

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

As we do not operate in the Europe, our constructions of green building does not align to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/2139. However, the new green buildings that we build aligns with the requirement set by BEAM Plus, LEED or WELL.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

As we do not operate in the Europe, our constructions of green building does not align to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/2139. However, the new green buildings that we build aligns with the requirement set by BEAM Plus, LEED or WELL.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Swire Properties Green Finance Report 2024.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

Other, please specify :Swire Properties Green Bond Framework

https://www.swireproperties.com/~/_media/Files/Swireproperties/Publications/GreenBondFramework.ashx

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Use of proceeds in Renewable Energy over the total revenue of Swire Pacific Limited in 2024. Please refer to 2024 Swire Pacific Limited's Annual Report: https://site.irasia.com/listco/swirepacific/en/ir/reports/swirepacificAR2024/pdf/en/Swire_AR24_e_250407.pdf and the Green Finance Report from Swire Properties https://www.swireproperties.com/~/_media/files/swireproperties/green-bond/swire-properties-green-finance-report-2024.ashx

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

As we do not operate in the Europe, our constructions of green building does not align to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/2139. However, the new green buildings that we build aligns with the requirement set by BEAM Plus, LEED or WELL.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

As we do not operate in the Europe, our constructions of green building does not align to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/2139. However, the new green buildings that we build aligns with the requirement set by BEAM Plus, LEED or WELL.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Swire Properties Green Finance Report 2024.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Consultancy for physical climate risk management and adaptation

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

Other, please specify :Swire Properties Green Bond Framework
<https://www.swireproperties.com/~media/Files/Swireproperties/Publications/GreenBondFramework.ashx>

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Use of proceeds in Climate Change Adaptation over the total revenue of Swire Pacific Limited in 2024. Please refer to 2024 Swire Pacific Limited's Annual Report: https://site.irasia.com/listco/swirepacific/en/ir/reports/swirepacificAR2024/pdf/en/Swire_AR24_e_250407.pdf and the Green Finance Report from Swire Properties <https://www.swireproperties.com/~media/files/swireproperties/green-bond/swire-properties-green-finance-report-2024.ashx>

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

As we do not operate in the Europe, our constructions of green building does not align to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/2139. However, the new green buildings that we build aligns with the requirement set by BEAM Plus, LEED or WELL.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

As we do not operate in the Europe, our constructions of green building does not align to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/2139. However, the new green buildings that we build aligns with the requirement set by BEAM Plus, LEED or WELL.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Swire Properties Green Finance Report 2024.pdf

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Swire Properties Limited is committed to integrating sustainability considerations into our financing mechanisms. By obtaining green financing through green bonds and green loans, we not only support the transition to a low-carbon, more resource efficient and sustainable economy, but also reaffirm our commitment to sustainable development, and to designing and developing sustainable projects that improve the wellbeing of building occupants and local communities. We established our Green Bond Framework and launched our first green bond in January 2018. The net proceeds of the green bond(s) are used to fund or refinance, in whole or in part, new or existing eligible green projects that relate to green building, energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable water and wastewater management, or climate change adaptation. As part of our ongoing commitment to furthering the development of green financing in Hong Kong, the Green Finance Framework was created to extend the scope of our Green Bond Framework to cover green loans in July 2020. This Green Finance Framework has taken into account the core components recommended in the Green Loan Principles issued by the Loan Market Association, Asia Pacific Loan Market Association and Loan Syndications & Trading Association in December 2018 ("2018 GLP") and the 2018 Green Bond Principles issued by the International Capital Market Association

("ICMA"). This report provides information for the period from 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023. At 31st December 2023, a total of fourteen green bonds in HKD, RMB and USD, including our inaugural public Renminbi (RMB) green bonds, and one HKD green loan were raised.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Reporting Criteria • A green bond/green loan is added to the Use of Proceeds section when it was raised and drawn during the reporting period. • A green bond/green loan is removed from the Use of Proceeds section when it has been fully repaid. • Allocation and use of proceeds for each eligible green project are made according to the approval of the Environmental, Social and Governance Steering Committee or the Executive Committee of Swire Properties Limited. An independent assurance provider, PricewaterhouseCoopers has issued a limited assurance report.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Our sustainable development fund (SD Fund) offers financial support to operating companies for projects which can provide long-term environmental benefits but cannot be justified by reference to our cost of capital targets. Up to HK\$100 million is available annually to support projects that reduce the carbon, water, and waste footprints of our operating companies, in line with our targets. The fund has been supporting our operating companies since 2016 through a capex bridge mechanism. In 2019, a new funding stream was created to support trials of innovative green technology solutions. Operating companies invite companies and start-ups to pitch solutions to identified sustainability problems for which we have not yet found a solution. Successful applicants receive funding to pilot their solution in our operations. This approach allows us to test new technologies quickly and at relatively low cost, to determine the solutions most suited to our operations and quantify their actual

environmental benefits before implementation at scale. If the pilots are successful, they are scaled up for wider use in the operating company and, if relevant, across the Group. The SD Fund has helped accelerate SD projects across the Group, including innovative new technologies such as Direct Current Microgrids at Taikoo Li Sanlitun shopping centre in Beijing. In 2024, the fund allocated approximately HK\$90.9 million to 9 projects at various operating companies. At the start of 2025, another stream was created for smart metering and artificial intelligence to further support our operating companies by providing accurate data and insights, enabling better decision-making and enhancing operational efficiency.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.8) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for transport-related activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.8.1) Activity

Select all that apply

Aviation

(5.5.8.2) Technology area

Select from:

Aerodynamics

(5.5.8.3) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

(5.5.8.4) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

100

(5.5.8.5) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

2000000

(5.5.8.6) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.8.7) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The proposed project will help to advance fundamental research and industry developments regarding scaled contrail reduction, trialing AI-driven flight planning changes on short- and medium-haul flights to avoid contrail generation. Reduce contrails formation by up to 54% (based on previous trial). Proactively contribute to industry-wide discussions on contrail management.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-72

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

82

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

100

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-98

(5.9.5) Please explain

We haven't track our OPEX spending in 2023 for our Water-related projects. Water related projects included system upgrade of waste water treatment plant, increase water use efficiency etc.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Navigate regulations

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment to international standards
- Alignment to scientific guidance

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Shadow Fee - Based on data from the high-level commission on carbon prices and the cost of carbon under the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2°C scenario

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Increase

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

780

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

780

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Operations

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Capital expenditure and investments

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

95

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The shadow pricing mechanism originally applied to planned projects that exceed a threshold value, but has been revised to focus on projects that meet selected criteria. A price of at least USD100/tCO_{2e} is applied to emissions associated with potential projects. The intent is that the mechanism provides additional information about the impact of emissions associated with our businesses' capital expenditure and so aligns the investment decision making process with our carbon reduction goals.

Row 2

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment to international standards
- Alignment to scientific guidance

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The cost of carbon in the pilot hybrid model was priced in 2021-2022. The proposed carbon fee is the value represents the median carbon price reported by companies to CDP. Since then, the current median price used by corporates has increased as has the projected cost of carbon.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Increase

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

312

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

312

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Operations

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

95

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

We began implementing an Internal Carbon Pricing pilot in 2023 with Swire Coca-Cola, Swire Properties, and HAECO, which contribute to around 95% of our operational emissions. The hybrid model comprises of a carbon fee and a shadow pricing mechanism. A carbon fee of USD40/tCO2e is applied to the operational emissions of each operating company for the most recent financial year. Budgets calculated through the fee are set aside for additional decarbonisation projects.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

In Swire Properties Limited: Top 60 significant suppliers in 2023. Supplier Screening We classified our Tier 1 suppliers by screening annually to identify the top 300 Tier-1 suppliers by considering the significance of their potential exposure to ESG impacts (related to country, industry sector and the impact of the commodity), and the significance of their business relevance (including suppliers' criticality, volume, spending, and substitutability).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

42

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Basin/landscape condition
- Dependence on water
- Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The Coca Cola Company's Product Water Footprint Assessment indicates that approximately 80% of our water consumption is in agricultural products. To assess water risk, we map the sourcing country of our key agricultural ingredients. Country-level averages are used. Risk levels of "High" and "Extremely High" are considered as indicators of water stress. Suppliers who operate or source in the country will be identified as having a substantive impact.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Unknown

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

Procurement spend

Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC): The SCoC establishes minimum standards for suppliers, emphasizing ESG practices and performance related to legal and regulatory compliance, environmental protection, health and safety, labor practices, and other sustainability areas. Adherence to Swire Pacific's Policies: The company follows Swire Pacific's Sustainable Procurement Policy and Sustainable Food Policy to promote sustainable sourcing, expanding procurement to include sustainability-related products and services since 2020. Environmental Procurement Guidelines: Swire Properties has been implementing environmental procurement guidelines in line with ISO 14001 Environmental Management System since 2015. Partnership with EcoVadis: Collaboration with EcoVadis has led to the launch of a supply chain sustainability engagement program, utilizing EcoVadis' ESG assessment platform to evaluate supplier performance and provide detailed insights for improvement. Supplier Engagement and Risk Mitigation: Engaging with a wide range of suppliers, the company prioritizes those operating in categories closely related to its major business activities. The assessment of supplier performance, including environmental issues, is regularized based on risk exposure, enabling efficient monitoring, technical support, and continuous improvement.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
- Procurement spend
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We require all suppliers to comply with the Swire Pacific Supplier Code of Conduct. Our critical suppliers from which we procure ingredients, packaging materials and any products with TCCC (The Coca-Cola Company) logo must further comply with principles set out by TCCC, including SGP (Supplier Guiding Principles), PSA (Principles for Sustainable Agriculture) and The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements. The Leader/Mover/Improver Framework help in evaluating compliance and performance of our supply farm base to reflect the continuum of improvement in sustainability practices. It helps prioritizing the actions to the system's most material sustainability risks, including climate change, water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, human rights, health & welfare. Leader level – supply volume verified to TCCC approved standards, with third-party assurance aligned with PSA Mover level – supply volume sourced from farms using other agricultural farming standard(s), effectively identifying and addressing key sustainability issues and advancing sustainable practices

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Product safety and compliance
- Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We actively engage with our plastic packaging suppliers and monitoring their progress. Since May 2023, we have developed a digital activity data tracker (AD Tracker) to collect information on carbon emissions and recycled content of packaging sourced in the Chinese Mainland for real-time checking. In the US, in addition to quality, innovation, delivery, sustainability, cost and relationship (QIDSCR) supplier assessment tools, we launched a new requirement where each direct supplier is required to submit their sustainability commitments and progress annually.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

In our Supplier Code of Conduct, we stated that our suppliers should have in place policies intended to ensure the sustainable development of their businesses. The policies should cover climate, water, waste, people, communities and other sustainability matters relevant to their businesses. Suppliers should measure and report on their impact on the environment (in particular their carbon emissions) and should seek to reduce that impact. They should seek to reduce (or eliminate) and should deal appropriately with all waste, in particular hazardous waste and wastewater generated within their own operations. We will have a strong preference for Suppliers whose goods or services can make a significant difference to reducing our environmental impact. Swire Properties has a strong preference for suppliers whose goods and services can contribute to reducing our own climate and environmental impacts. Suppliers that fail to comply fully with our SCoC risk termination of their contracts, are subject to the contractual terms therein, and removal from our approved contractors list.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We require all suppliers to comply with the Swire Pacific Supplier Code of Conduct. Our critical suppliers from which we procure ingredients, packaging materials and any products with the TCCC logo must further comply with principles set out by TCCC, including the followings: Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE) Since 2023, our teams in the Chinese Mainland are encouraged to include in our supply agreements an explicit clause committing both parties to “develop policies aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of our respective businesses and seeking to reduce the environmental impact of our activities (particularly carbon emissions), disclosing information to the parties when appropriate.”

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Complying with the Supplier Guiding Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Swire Coca-Cola's suppliers are required to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management (Requirement of sustainable agriculture (PSA)). As an overarching framework, it is mandatory for all our over 700 direct and indirect suppliers to adhere to Supplier Guiding Principles, as well as Swire Pacific's Supplier Corporate Social Responsibility Code of Conduct. Suppliers are audited on-site by third-party and rated based the Supplier Guiding Principles. Continuous auditing cycle would be assigned to the suppliers based on their audit results, this is to guarantee the suppliers' compliance with our guidelines and Code of Conduct. We expect our suppliers to conduct business in ways that preserve natural resources and reduce carbon footprint. As outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct, suppliers should have in place an effective policy and routine monitoring system or process for managing environmental issues in other areas such as water use, hazardous materials use, waste management, noise and other environmental aspects relevant to their operation, and report their status and progress in priority environmental areas in relation to climate, waste and pollution upon our request.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Complying with the Supplier Guiding Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Swire Coca-Cola's suppliers are required to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management (Requirement of sustainable agriculture (PSA)). As an overarching framework, it is mandatory for all our over 700 direct and indirect suppliers to adhere to Supplier Guiding Principles, as well as Swire Pacific's Supplier Corporate Social Responsibility Code of Conduct. Suppliers are audited on-site by third-party and rated based the Supplier Guiding Principles. Continuous auditing cycle would be assigned to the suppliers based on their audit results, this is to guarantee the suppliers' compliance with our guidelines and Code of Conduct. We expect our suppliers to conduct business in ways that preserve natural resources and reduce carbon footprint. A total of 264 suppliers were reviewed in 2024.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Measuring product-level emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Swire Coca-Cola has engaged 16 of its key suppliers in Chinese Mainland for key product inputs (ingredients and packaging) to input their supplier specific emissions factors in the designated SSEF platform. This helps in enhancing the accuracy of data for specific products and regions where we source from.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

- Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our approach to sustainability involves deep collaboration with our wide-ranging supplier network, which is comprised of numerous industries, business models, and levels of sustainability maturity and ambition. We actively encourage and motivate our suppliers to embark on a sustainability journey, including signing up for carbon reduction initiatives related to our SBT and providing more environmentally friendly products. To align our suppliers in the Chinese Mainland with our GHG emission reduction goals, we employ a detailed six-step engagement strategy. This process is described in detail to the right. This has led to a significant milestone where 89 suppliers have agreed to our challenge of reducing GHG emissions by 30%, showcasing a unified step towards our sustainability targets.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Reduce scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 30% by 2030

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water Security

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We support our co-packers in the process to get their source vulnerability assessments and water management plans third party validated. Together, SVAs and WMPs provide detailed evaluations of site-specific water risks, such as potential adjustments to water prices or damage to local water supply infrastructure, and also include mitigation measures.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Third party validation for co-packers' source vulnerability assessments by 2030

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- No

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Since May 2023, we have developed a digital activity data tracker (AD tracker) to collect information on carbon emissions and recycled content of packaging sourced in the Chinese Mainland for real-time checking. In the U.S., in addition to Quality, Innovation, Delivery, Sustainability, Cost and Relationship (QIDSCR) supplier assessment tools, we launched a new requirement where each direct supplier is required to submit their sustainability commitments and progress annually. A sustainability communication session was conducted between sustainability teams on both sides as part of the assessment.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Some customers are asking us to provide GHG emissions information so that they can calculate and track their own scope 3 emissions. For key customers, we engage with them to share our sustainability performance, for example our science-based target, use of RE and packaging recycled content and among other initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Increased customer understanding of and appreciation for how our sustainability initiatives contribute to improving their own sustainability performance. Support for our customers with understanding new regulations (e.g. single use plastic ban in Hong Kong).

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Government/Regulators. Industry Associations, Partners, Society/Community, Environmental Non-governance Organisations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

- Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Globally, there is increasing concern about plastic and the environmental damage, especially in the water body, it causes if not properly handled at its end-of-life. Partnering with key stakeholders is essential to improve recovery and recycling rates in our markets and support closed-loop systems for our packaging materials. It is our rationale to prevent water pollution by engaging our stakeholders in circular economy for our beverage packaging.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We partner with industry, governments and civil society to support the collection and recycling of waste packaging. Our product labels include clear disposal instructions and packaging material information to increase the likelihood that our bottles and cans are recycled into the highest value end products possible, ideally new bottles and cans. We are working to improve our understanding of how plastic waste is handled in our new markets in Southeast Asia, starting with a study of the current situation and challenges. We are already involved in programmes with recyclers in the Hong Kong SAR, Vietnam and Cambodia to promote collection of PET bottles. Swire Coca-Cola, together with TCCC, supports the Community Plastic Beverage Bottle Recycling Programme in Tin Shui Wai, Hong Kong SAR, where used plastic beverage bottles are collected by cleaners at housing estates, residential buildings and shopping malls. The initiative is led by Drink Without Waste, a coalition of beverage manufacturers and importers, waste handlers and recyclers, institutions, retailers and NGOs in the Hong Kong SAR focussed on reducing waste from beverage consumption.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our environmental initiatives has been shared in our Annual Sustainable Development Report, Social Media and Company's website, where it is accessible by our investors and shareholders. We have also actively participated in various events (such as Rethink HK, Working Groups Under the Business Environment Council to share the environmental initiatives that we have done.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Increased investors or shareholders understanding of and appreciation for how our sustainability initiatives contribute to improving their own sustainability performance.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Swire Pacific uses the operational control consolidation approach in the reporting of its sustainability performance. Appendix I contains (i) a list of companies and parts of companies which are covered in the 2024 Swire Pacific Annual Report and Sustainability Report, (ii) a list of companies and parts of companies which have not provided information for the 2024 Swire Pacific Annual Report and Sustainability Report and (iii) changes in scope compared with 2023. For businesses where the Group exercises operational control, performance indicators are reported on a 100% basis and are not adjusted to reflect the proportion of Swire Pacific's shareholdings. We may recalculate the targets, including their baseline, in case of any change that significantly affects positively or negatively the value of the KPIs to reflect any material change to the Group (such as acquisition, developments or divestment). When relevant, an external verifier will be required to independently reassure the data (including the baseline) under the new scope, considering the material change to the Group. In addition, the Company is committed to reviewing its targets every 5 years and will consider more ambitious adjustment in the case of over-achievement during the tenor of the target timeline. In 2024, we reviewed our targets and recalculated the climate and water target baselines to reflect the new markets (i.e., Vietnam and Cambodia) acquired by Swire Coca-Cola and the disposal of 100% equity interests in the franchise business in the USA (doing business as Swire Coca-Cola, USA). It is our practice not to report on indicators for new acquisitions/developments until operational performance data is available for at least one full calendar year and a review of internal controls has been completed; and for our Properties division, after each property development has opened and reached a significant level of occupancy. The Company's recalculation policy will align with this timeline, such that the recalculation of any target is informed by one financial year of externally verified data.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Swire Pacific uses the operational control consolidation approach in the reporting of its sustainability performance. Appendix I contains (i) a list of companies and parts of companies which are covered in the 2024 Swire Pacific Annual Report and Sustainability Report, (ii) a list of companies and parts of companies which have not provided information for the 2024 Swire Pacific Annual Report and Sustainability Report and (iii) changes in scope compared with 2023. For businesses where the Group exercises operational control, performance indicators are reported on a 100% basis and are not adjusted to reflect the proportion of Swire Pacific's shareholdings. We may recalculate the targets, including their baseline, in case of any change that significantly affects positively or negatively the value of the KPIs to reflect any material change to the Group (such as acquisition, developments or divestment). When relevant, an external verifier will be required to independently reassure the data (including the baseline) under the new scope, considering the material change to the Group. In addition, the Company is committed to reviewing its targets every 5 years and will consider more ambitious adjustment in the case of over-achievement during the tenor of the target timeline. In 2024, we reviewed our targets and recalculated the climate and water target baselines to reflect the new markets (i.e., Vietnam and Cambodia) acquired by Swire Coca-Cola and the disposal of 100% equity interests in the franchise business in the USA (doing business as Swire Coca-Cola, USA). It is our practice not to report on indicators for new acquisitions/developments until operational performance data is available for at least one full calendar year and a review of internal controls has been completed; and for our Properties division, after each property development has opened and reached a significant level of occupancy. The Company's recalculation policy will align with this timeline, such that the recalculation of any target is informed by one financial year of externally verified data.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Swire Pacific uses the operational control consolidation approach in the reporting of its sustainability performance. Appendix I contains (i) a list of companies and parts of companies which are covered in the 2024 Swire Pacific Annual Report and Sustainability Report, (ii) a list of companies and parts of companies which have not provided information for the 2024 Swire Pacific Annual Report and Sustainability Report and (iii) changes in scope compared with 2023. For businesses where the Group exercises operational control, performance indicators are reported on a 100% basis and are not adjusted to reflect the proportion of Swire Pacific's shareholdings. We may recalculate the targets, including their baseline, in case of any change that significantly affects positively or negatively the value of the KPIs to reflect any material change to the Group (such as acquisition, developments or divestment). When relevant, an external verifier will be required to independently reassure the data (including the baseline) under the new scope, considering the material change to the Group. In addition, the Company is committed to reviewing its targets every 5 years and will consider more ambitious adjustment in the case of over-achievement during the tenor of the target timeline. In 2024, we reviewed our targets and recalculated the climate and water target baselines to reflect the new markets (i.e., Vietnam and Cambodia) acquired by Swire Coca-Cola and the disposal of 100% equity interests in the franchise business in the USA (doing business as Swire Coca-Cola, USA). It is our practice not to report on indicators for new acquisitions/developments until operational performance data is available for at least one full calendar year and a review of internal controls has been completed; and for our Properties division, after each property development has opened and reached a significant level of occupancy. The Company's recalculation policy will align with this timeline, such that the recalculation of any target is informed by one financial year of externally verified data.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Swire Pacific uses the operational control consolidation approach in the reporting of its sustainability performance. Appendix I contains (i) a list of companies and parts of companies which are covered in the 2024 Swire Pacific Annual Report and Sustainability Report, (ii) a list of companies and parts of companies which have not provided information for the 2024 Swire Pacific Annual Report and Sustainability Report and (iii) changes in scope compared with 2023. For businesses where the Group exercises operational control, performance indicators are reported on a 100% basis and are not adjusted to reflect the proportion of Swire Pacific's shareholdings. We may recalculate the targets, including their baseline, in case of any change that significantly affects positively or negatively the value of the KPIs to reflect any material change to the Group (such as acquisition, developments or divestment). When relevant, an external verifier will be required to independently reassure the data (including the baseline) under the new scope, considering the material change to the Group. In addition, the Company is committed to reviewing its targets every 5 years and will consider more ambitious adjustment in the case of over-achievement during the tenor of the target timeline. In 2024, we reviewed our targets and recalculated the climate and water target baselines to reflect the new markets (i.e., Vietnam and Cambodia) acquired by Swire Coca-Cola and the disposal of 100% equity interests in the franchise business in the USA (doing business as Swire Coca-Cola, USA). It is our practice not to report on indicators for new acquisitions/developments until operational performance data is available for at least one full calendar year and a review of internal controls has been completed; and for our Properties division, after each property development has opened and reached a significant level of occupancy. The Company's recalculation policy will align with this timeline, such that the recalculation of any target is informed by one financial year of externally verified data.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Acquired DeltaHealth China Limited in March 2024.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Although Swire Pacific Limited acquired DeltaHealth China Limited in March 2024, a full calendar year of environmental data for DeltaHealth China Limited is not available for that year. In line with our reporting practices, we do not disclose performance indicators for newly acquired entities until at least one full calendar year of operational data is available and a comprehensive review of internal controls has been completed.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2, market-based

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Mergers, acquisitions of business that has operation in the baseline year and divestments Significant structural changes within an organisation, necessitate a recalculation of baseline emissions. A structural change involves the transfer of ownership or control of activities or operations from one company to another Acquisition of business that does not have operation in the baseline year Note that NOT all changes necessitate a recalculation. If the newly acquired business(es) is/are not operated in the baseline year, the baseline does not require recalculation. Nonetheless, the operation activity impacts on carbon, water and waste in historical years where the business(es) start operating should be recalculated for record tracking, while this may not impact the target. Organic growth/ decline Besides, if the change is from an organic growth or decline, i.e., the increases or decreases in production output, changes in product mix, and closures and openings of operating units that are owned or controlled by the company, recalculation is NOT required. When there is change in emission more than the 5% threshold due to

the improvements in data accuracy or changes in calculation methodologies, such as adopting new source of emission factors or correcting substantial errors, the baseline emissions should be recalculated. This ensures that the emissions reflect the most accurate and up-to-date methods available. If SPAC identifies cumulative errors in its activity data or calculation, it must recalculate its baseline emissions to reflect these corrections accurately. This includes both individual errors and collective errors that significantly impact the reported data.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department, Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings, 2010

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Only Swire Properties had verifiable sources to report its market-based figure. For other operating companies' energy supplied in Hong Kong and China, market-based emission factor is not available. A location-based emission factor which reflect the average emission intensity of grid is used.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Direct emissions for GRI reporting are the same as scope 1 emissions under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and are defined as follows: 'Emissions that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by a company, such as combustion facilities (e.g.: boilers, furnaces, burners, turbines, heaters, incinerators, engines, flares etc.), combustion of fuels in transportation (e.g.: cars, buses, planes, ships, barges, trains etc.), and physical or chemical processes (e.g.: in cement manufacturing, catalytic cracking in petrochemical processing, aluminium smelting etc.)'. Indirect emissions for GRI reporting are the same as scope 2 emissions under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and are defined as follows: 'Emissions that occur from the generation by another party of electricity that is purchased and consumed by the company.' Other indirect emissions for GRI reporting are the same as scope 3 emissions under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and are defined as follows: 'Emissions that occur from sources not owned or controlled by the organisation, which include both upstream and downstream emissions.'

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 3: Franchises

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3: Business travel

- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

- Scope 3: Other (upstream)
- Scope 3: Other (downstream)
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

03/30/2024

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

It is our practice not to report on indicators for new acquisitions/developments until operational performance data is available for at least one full calendar year and a review of internal controls has been completed.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105570

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2024, we recalibrated our baseline carbon emissions to reflect our current reporting boundary. The effect was to remove SCCU and include Swire Coca-Cola's operations in Cambodia and Vietnam. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development. In addition to HFCs, we also report the consumption of refrigerant HCFC-22 as part of our scope 1 emissions

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

689642

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2024, we recalibrated our baseline carbon emissions to reflect our current reporting boundary. The effect was to remove SCCU and include Swire Coca-Cola's operations in Cambodia and Vietnam. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

630849

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2020 is our first year reporting market-based scope 2 emissions. In 2024, we recalibrated our baseline carbon emissions to reflect our current reporting boundary. The effect was to remove SCCU and include Swire Coca-Cola's operations in Cambodia and Vietnam.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2518000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Consists of Scope 3 Cat 1 emissions from our Properties, Beverage, and Motor Companies. Reporting basis for these indicators: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using spend data. Emissions factors: Supply chain GHG emission factors for US industries and commodities by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reporting basis: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using spend data. Emissions factors: Supply chain GHG emission factors for US industries and commodities by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reporting basis: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using primary energy data. Emission factor: The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the UK.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

168000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reporting basis: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using spend data and primary distance data. Emission factor: Supply chain GHG emission factors for US industries and commodities by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the UK

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reporting basis: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using primary waste data. Emission factor: The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the UK

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reporting basis: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using spend data. Supply chain GHG emission factors for US industries and commodities by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reporting basis: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using employee data. Emissions factor: The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the UK

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Mapping out, collecting data and calculating our scope 3 emissions, which was not mature during that time.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Mapping out, collecting data and calculating our scope 3 emissions, which was not mature during that time.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to our business

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

810000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reporting basis for these indicators: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using type and quantity of sold products data. Emissions factors: The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the UK; Grid factors from local utility companies.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reporting basis for these indicators: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using type, quantity, and weight of sold products data. Emissions factors: The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the UK.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1205000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reporting basis for these indicators: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using region, building type and GFA data, plus Climate zone of region. Emissions factors: Grid factors from local utility companies.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to our business

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8316000000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Investments in SPAC's value chain include Cathay Pacific Group for which and HAESL. We account for a proportion of the Cathay Pacific Group and Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited total Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions equivalent to our equity share in those companies. We account for 45% of Cathay Pacific Group's total GHG emissions under the Group's scope 3 emissions, which is the same as our percentage ordinary shareholding interest in Cathay Pacific. For Cathay Pacific Group's aviation turbine fuel associated emissions, Global Warming Potential of CO2 is 1. This assumes that all other GHGs are negligible, as their impacts are still uncertain. We account for 50% of Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited ("HAESL")'s total GHG emissions under the Group's Scope 3 emissions as HAESL is a joint venture company between Rolls-Royce and HAECO group. Reporting basis for these indicators: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using primary energy data. Emissions factors: • Grid factors from local utility companies • Country-specific GHG emission factors from electricity by the International Energy Agency (IEA) • Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of Hong Kong SAR Government (all Hong Kong operations). • The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the UK (operations outside of Hong Kong)

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to our business

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to our business

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In 2024, we recalibrated our baseline carbon emissions to reflect our current reporting boundary. The effect was to remove SCCU and include Swire Coca-Cola's operations in Cambodia and Vietnam. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development. In addition to HFCs, we also report the consumption of refrigerant HCFC-22 as part of our scope 1 emissions

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110000

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In 2021, we reassessed our report boundary and concluded that we should exclude companies which we do not have operational control. The principal effect of this is to exclude Cathay Pacific, which we do not control because it is an associate. As recommended in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard, we have included a proportion of Cathay Pacific's GHG emissions under the group's scope 3 emissions. The proportion is 45%, which is the same as our percentage ordinary shareholding interest in Cathay Pacific. Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited (HAESL), a joint venture company between Rolls-Royce plc and HAECO Group, will also be excluded. For ease of comparison, we have restated past years' data so as to exclude data relating to Cathay Pacific and HAESL. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions

from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development. In addition to HFCs, we also report the consumption of refrigerant HCFC-22 as part of our scope 1 emissions

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

120000

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In 2021, we reassessed our report boundary and concluded that we should exclude companies which we do not have operational control. The principal effect of this is to exclude Cathay Pacific, which we do not control because it is an associate. As recommended in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard, we have included a proportion of Cathay Pacific's GHG emissions under the group's scope 3 emissions. The proportion is 45%, which is the same as our percentage ordinary shareholding interest in Cathay Pacific. Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited (HAESL), a joint venture company between Rolls-Royce plc and HAECO Group, will also be excluded. For ease of comparison, we have restated past years' data so as to exclude data relating to Cathay Pacific and HAESL. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development. In addition to HFCs, we also report the consumption of refrigerant HCFC-22 as part of our scope 1 emissions

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

171000

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In 2021, we reassessed our report boundary and concluded that we should exclude companies which we do not have operational control. The principal effect of this is to exclude Cathay Pacific, which we do not control because it is an associate. As recommended in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard, we have included a proportion of Cathay Pacific's GHG emissions under the group's scope 3 emissions. The proportion is 45%, which is the same as our percentage ordinary shareholding interest in Cathay Pacific. Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited (HAESL), a joint venture company between Rolls-Royce plc and HAECO Group, will also be excluded. For ease of comparison, we have restated past years' data so as to exclude data relating to Cathay Pacific and HAESL. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development. In addition to HFCs, we also report the consumption of refrigerant HCFC-22 as part of our scope 1 emissions [Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

565000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

394000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2024, we recalibrated our baseline carbon emissions to reflect our current reporting boundary. The effect was to remove SCCU and include Swire Coca-Cola's operations in Cambodia and Vietnam. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development. In addition to HFCs, we also report the consumption of refrigerant HCFC-22 as part of our scope 1 emissions

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

613000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

486000

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2021, we reassessed our report boundary and concluded that we should exclude companies which we do not have operational control. The principal effect of this is to exclude Cathay Pacific, which we do not control because it is an associate. As recommended in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard, we have included a proportion of Cathay Pacific's GHG emissions under the group's scope 3 emissions. The proportion is 45%, which is the same as our percentage ordinary shareholding interest in Cathay Pacific. Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited (HAESL), a joint venture company between Rolls-Royce plc and HAECO Group, will also be excluded. For ease of comparison, we have restated past years' data so as to exclude data relating to Cathay Pacific and HAESL. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

529000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

449000

(7.7.3) End date

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2021, we reassessed our report boundary and concluded that we should exclude companies which we do not have operational control. The principal effect of this is to exclude Cathay Pacific, which we do not control because it is an associate. As recommended in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard, we have included a proportion of Cathay Pacific's GHG emissions under the group's scope 3 emissions. The proportion is 45%, which is the same as our percentage ordinary shareholding interest in Cathay Pacific. Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited (HAESL), a joint venture company between Rolls-Royce plc and HAECO Group, will also be excluded. For ease of comparison, we have restated past years' data so as to exclude data relating to Cathay Pacific and HAESL. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

557000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

490200

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2021, we reassessed our report boundary and concluded that we should exclude companies which we do not have operational control. The principal effect of this is to exclude Cathay Pacific, which we do not control because it is an associate. As recommended in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard, we have included a proportion of Cathay Pacific's GHG emissions under the group's scope 3 emissions. The proportion is 45%, which is the same as our percentage ordinary shareholding interest in Cathay Pacific. Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited (HAESL), a joint venture company between Rolls-Royce plc and HAECO Group, will also be excluded. For ease of comparison, we have restated past years' data so as to exclude data relating to Cathay Pacific and HAESL. The sources of the GWP are Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs published by HKEX and Guidelines to Account for and Report on

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong published by the EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), World Resources Institute (2005), and Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) – Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3773094

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

40547

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

89384

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

169368

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

60

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

33025

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17288

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

43852

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Numbers of employees

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3215

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Lessor-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

127347

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Swire Pacific Limited has no intermediate products for downstream processing

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

846454

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20780

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1136787

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

Lessor-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

99.8

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6372434

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :<https://www.swirepacific.com/storage/fm/2024SustainabilityReport/reporting-methodology-2024-en.pdf#:~:text=This%20document%20provides%20information%20on%20the%20reporting%20scope%2C,Swire%20Pacific%20Limited%20%28%E2%80%9Cswire%20Pacific%E2%80%9D%20o>
- Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :<https://www.swirepacific.com/storage/fm/2024SustainabilityReport/reporting-methodology-2024-en.pdf#:~:text=This%20document%20provides%20information%20on%20the%20reporting%20scope%2C,Swire%20Pacific%20Limited%20%28%E2%80%9Cswire%20Pacific%E2%80%9D%20o>
- Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Swire Pacific Limited accounts 45% and 50% of Cathay Pacific Airway Limited and HAESL's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions respectively.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2688514.17

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

27769.15

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

151673.37

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

232523.08

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

23301.53

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

10457.56

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

28995.62

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

2516.25

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

47027.62

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

997158

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2803.87

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1013207.95

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

5241996

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Nil

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2518121

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

78376

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

112414

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

167719

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

31405

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4828

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

13591

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

809791

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2238

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1205267

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

2437933

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

A scope 3 mapping exercise has been conducted in 2022.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

2727000

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We have only included 45% of Cathay Pacific Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions under category 15 of our scope 3 emissions. As recommended in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard, we have included a proportion of Cathay Pacific's carbon emissions under the Group's scope 3 (category 15) emissions given their materiality and their interest to readers of this report. The proportion is 45%, which is the same as our percentage ordinary shareholding interest in Cathay Pacific.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.**Row 1****(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024 Assurance Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024 Assurance Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024 Assurance Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Investments

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

SCC_SR2023_SBT_EN.pdf, SCC_SR2022_SBT_EN.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Other, please specify :Swire Coca Cola Limited engaged RESET Carbon to prepare its SBT progress report, which was submitted to SBTi for verification.

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

85

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

4247.15

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The Group generated 474 thousand tonnes of scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in 2024, a 21% decrease from 2023. The Beverages and Property divisions accounted for more than 83% of the Group's emissions in 2024. Swire Properties absolute GHG emissions decreased by 15%, while Swire Coca-Cola's emissions decreased by 28%. Swire Properties has implemented energy-saving measures in their HVAC system of their Hong Kong portfolio, set strict controls for the circulation pumps of the heat-pump system at Taikoo Li Sanlitun, Beijing, and decreased electricity usage at HKRI Taikoo Kui and Taikoo Hui Guangzhou. Swire Coca-Cola has continued to invest in technology to improve energy efficiency, and increased its procurement of renewable energy in the Chinese Mainland. The emissions of our Aviation division decreased by 1% and emissions from our Trading & Industrial businesses decreased by 1%. For full details of the scope of our data, please see our Reporting methodology. Electricity consumption is our largest source of GHG emissions. We used around 962 million kilowatt-hours of electricity in 2024 and generated 565 thousand tonnes of indirect (scope 2) emissions, a decrease of 6% in electricity use from 2023. Shifting our energy mix to renewable sources is a crucial part of our decarbonisation strategy. We encourage our businesses to explore opportunities to generate and purchase more renewable electricity (RE). Swire Properties and Swire Coca-Cola have set RE targets. More than 36 million kWh of electricity was generated from renewable sources at Swire Properties, Swire Coca-Cola, HAECO and Trading and Industrial in 2024, representing a 23% increase from 2023, and a 29% increase over the past five years. By the end of 2024, 32.9% of the electricity we used came from renewable sources.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119163.69

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The Group generated 474 thousand tonnes of scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in 2024, a 21% decrease from 2023. The Beverages and Property divisions accounted for more than 83% of the Group's emissions in 2024. Swire Properties absolute GHG emissions decreased by 15%, while Swire Coca-Cola's emissions decreased by 28%. Swire Properties has implemented energy-saving measures in their HVAC system of their Hong Kong portfolio, set strict controls for the circulation pumps of the heat-pump system at Taikoo Li Sanlitun, Beijing, and decreased electricity usage at HKRI Taikoo Kui and Taikoo Hui Guangzhou. Swire Coca-Cola has continued to invest in technology to improve energy efficiency, and increased its procurement of renewable energy in the Chinese Mainland. The emissions of our Aviation division decreased by 1% and emissions from our Trading & Industrial businesses decreased by 1%. For full details of the scope of our data, please see our Reporting methodology. Electricity consumption is our largest source of GHG emissions. We used around 962 million kilowatt-hours of electricity in 2024 and generated 565 thousand tonnes of indirect (scope 2) emissions, a decrease of 6% in electricity use from 2023. Shifting our energy mix to renewable sources is a crucial part of our decarbonisation strategy. We encourage our businesses to explore opportunities to generate and purchase more renewable electricity (RE). Swire Properties and Swire Coca-Cola have set RE targets. More than 36 million kWh of electricity was generated from renewable sources at Swire Properties, Swire Coca-Cola, HAECO and Trading and Industrial in 2024, representing a 23% increase from 2023, and a 29% increase over the past five years. By the end of 2024, 32.9% of the electricity we used came from renewable sources.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

*[Fixed row]***(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

Select from:

 Market-based**(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?**

Select from:

 Yes**(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.**

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	14	Nil

*[Fixed row]***(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?**

Select from:

 Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

In 2024, we didn't use any biofuel in our plants.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

13

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

*We report CO2 emissions from the combustion of biofuels, e.g., biodiesel, as biogenic emissions separately from fossil fuel CO2 emissions (scope 1), if any. Biogenic emissions are calculated using emission factors listed in Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors by Defra in the UK.
[Fixed row]*

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Maize/corn

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

765250.825

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

Data includes emissions from HFCS.

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

74

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

75361

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

3302

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N₂O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

277

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7627

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2851

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2600

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41445

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

370294

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

218197

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

168

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

166

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19779

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

129491

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

129491

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5442

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13607

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12126

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3427

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8256

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7725

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

889

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32633

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32633

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Trading & Industrial</i>	<i>5000</i>
Row 2	<i>Beverages</i>	<i>47000</i>
Row 3	<i>Property</i>	<i>9000</i>
Row 4	<i>Aviation</i>	<i>18000</i>

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1012

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Region-specific emissions factors

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are calculated using emission factors from the following sources: - "Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong" published by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of Hong Kong Government (all Hong Kong operations). - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the UK (operations in Mainland China and Taiwan). The following gases are included in GHG calculations as according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxide, and hydrofluorocarbons. These are expressed in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Swire Coca-Cola does not have any material biogenic sources of CO₂.

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

39592

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Region-specific emissions factors

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are calculated using emission factors from the following sources: - "Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong" published by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of Hong Kong Government (all Hong Kong operations). - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in the UK (operations in Mainland China and Taiwan). The following gases are included in GHG calculations as according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxide, and hydrofluorocarbons. These are expressed in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Swire Coca-Cola does not have any material biogenic sources of CO₂.

Row 3

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6542

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Region-specific emissions factors

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

This data includes the emissions from refrigerants recharge of the cold drink equipment (CDE) and our cooling facilities. The source of the GWP is "Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong" published by EPD. These guidelines cite the IPCC Second Assessment Report (1995), and World Resources Institute (2005), Calculating HFC and PFC Emissions from the Manufacturing, Installation, Operation and Disposal of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Equipment (Version 1.0) - Guide to calculation worksheets, World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Transport services activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

18000

(7.19.3) Comment

This emissions related to our HAECO, which is a leading provider of international aircraft maintenance and repair services, operating from bases in Hong Kong, the Chinese Mainland, and the US.

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Beverages</i>	327000	206000
Row 2	<i>Aviation</i>	40000	39000
Row 3	<i>Trading & Industrial</i>	20000	20000
Row 4	<i>Property</i>	178000	130000

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Transport services activities

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

40000

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

39000

(7.21.3) Comment

This emissions related to our HAECO, which is a a leading provider of international aircraft maintenance and repair services, operating from bases in Hong Kong, the Chinese Mainland, and the US.

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79000

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

565000

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

394000

(7.22.4) Please explain

The reporting scope of our Annual Financial Report, our Sustainable Development Report, and the emissions data in these responses are all align. There is no other entity that is included in these responses that are not covered by our Annual Financial Report or our Sustainable Development Report.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The reporting scope of our Annual Financial Report, our Sustainable Development Report, and the emissions data in these responses are all align. There is no other entity that is included in these responses that are not covered by our Annual Financial Report or our Sustainable Development Report.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Cathay Pacific Airways Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Transportation support services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 3 emissions= 6,357,528 metric tons CO2e

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swire Resources

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Apparel stores

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.554

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2475.986

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2473.682

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 3 emissions= 3,142 metric tons CO2e

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swire Properties Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Real estate owners & developers

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

ISIN code - equity

LEI number

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

HK0000063609

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

5299001L12PHYVQ92465

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9000

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178000

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130000

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 3 emissions= 280,828 metric tons CO2e

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Taikoo Sugar

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Sugar

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.216

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

588.04

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

582.595

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 3 emissions= 16,180 metric tons CO2e

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Taikoo Motors

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Engines & motors

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

847.51

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5589.286

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4992.003

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 3 emissions= 967,842 metric tons CO2e

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Qinyuan Bakery

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Baked goods & cereals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1855.105

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11362.341

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11244.528

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 3 emissions= 10,934 metric tons CO2e

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swire Coca Cola

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Food & beverage wholesale

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47000

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

327000

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253000

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 3 emissions= 4,479,345 metric tons CO2e

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

HAECO Group

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Transportation support services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18000

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40000

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39000

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 3 emissions = 556,530 metric tons CO2e

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swire Waste Management Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Waste management

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2364.743

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

342.905

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

342.905

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 3 emissions = 1,246 metric tons CO2e

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Swire Pacific is a Hong Kong based international conglomerate with a diversified portfolio of market leading businesses. We have operations in properties, aviation, beverages and trading & industrial. The diversity makes the accounting process and standardisation of accounting procedures very challenging. The Group is committed to Net Zero by 2050. We are currently conducting a scope 3 mapping exercise to understand and identify hotspots and focus on accounting emissions in areas where we can make the most contribution towards the net zero goal. During 2021, the upstream emissions from extraction, production and transportation processes associated with SPROPS's purchased goods and services was 131, 214 tCO2e. The calculation methodology of this emission data follows the "WBCSD/WRI's GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard", where emissions are calculated using the economic input-output assessment. The primary data on consumption expenditure such as office supplies are multiplied by the appropriate country specific CEDA factors to calculate emissions in this category. SCC will continue to work with The Coca-Cola Company and other stakeholders to map out the upstream and downstream emissions through engagement with suppliers and partners in the future.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Swire Properties: Swire Properties offers free energy audits for their tenants to help them identify energy-saving opportunities. Since 2008, the audits have covered 5.8 million sq ft of tenanted area in Hong Kong and Chinese Mainland, identifying potential savings of 9.1million kWh. Swire Properties has an online data collection platform for each asset, the activity data (primary data) and emission factors are verified by independent third party. Swire Coca-Cola Swire Coca-Cola provides emission details to certain beverage brands (e.g., Monster Beverage Corporation). Emission allocation is based on percentage production and distribution volume (for fleet consumption). As an effort to switch from global average to supplier-specific emission data, Swire Coca Cola is also sourcing a supplier data collection platform to enable voluntary report of activities data and/or LCA results.As an effort to switch from global average to supplier-specific emission data, Swire Coca Cola is also sourcing a supplier data collection platform to enable voluntary report of activities data and/or LCA results. Cathay Pacific: The Fly Green Programme provides passengers an opportunity to offset their carbon footprint from air travel. The proceeds received from the programme go directly to running projects that have achieved Gold Standard accreditation by coupling carbon reduction climate action with sustainable development. The Green Friday promotion was also relaunched and was extended globally with attractive flight deals and complimentary carbon offset, and in some markets, double carbon offset. Other than the above programmes, Cathay Pacific collaborates with suppliers where possible to help drive innovation in new technologies that the industry needs to achieve carbon reduction objectives. When selecting suppliers, Cathay Pacific will also take into consideration environmentally preferable products and services such as increasing the use of sustainable materials, utilizing regenerated waste materials and procuring recycled plastic products.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 25% but less than or equal to 30%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

334305

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

334305.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

342182.05

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

622410

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

964592.05

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

195352

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

195352.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

342182

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1494249.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**Sustainable biomass**

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume this type of fuel. This is not applicable.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

261

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is provided accordingly.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume this type of fuel. This is not applicable.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume this type of fuel. This is not applicable.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

144854

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is provided accordingly.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

188449

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is provided accordingly.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume this type of fuel. This is not applicable.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

334305

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is provided accordingly.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

62042

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

62042

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

62042

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

62042

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16437

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This PPA is signed by our property division.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8529

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5075

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13604.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

588126.29

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

55747.17

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

195352

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

839225.46

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

283

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

283.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

204753.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

100

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

204853.86

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24546

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24546.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23320

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23320.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52991

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52991.00
[Fixed row]

(7.36) Provide any efficiency metrics that are appropriate for your organization's transport products and/or services.

Row 1

(7.36.1) Activity

Select from:

Aviation

(7.36.2) Metric figure

741

(7.36.3) Metric numerator

Select from:

Other, please specify :gramme co2

(7.36.4) Metric denominator

Select from:

Revenue-ton.km

(7.36.5) Metric numerator: Unit total

741

(7.36.6) Metric denominator: Unit total

1

(7.36.7) % change from last year

5

(7.36.8) Please explain

Cathay Pacific Airway Limited (CX) has emitted around 14.1 million tonnes of CO₂e in 2024, an increase of 22% from 2023, as CX continued to rebuild our operations and networks. It was still 23% below 2019 level, the last year of normal operation before COVID-19. Carbon intensity of the airline operations, which is measured on a per revenue tonne kilometre ("RTK") basis, saw a slight year-on-year increase by 5%, primarily associated with lower-than-expected load factors. Reduction in carbon intensity is expected to be observed with continuous fleet modernisation and increased SAF usage towards 2030.

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO₂e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000057827

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

474000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

81969000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

- Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- Change in renewable energy consumption
- Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our ongoing efforts in emissions reduction activities and increase in the use of renewable energy contributes to the decrease of our carbon emissions intensity

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000278649

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

252734.23

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

liter of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

9070000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

21

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

- Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

For our beverage businesses, manufacturing accounts for 6% of our total carbon footprint. We are working to reduce the energy used in our plants through new technologies, process optimisation and digitalisation. We track manufacturing energy use ratio (EUR), the energy required to produce a litre of product (MJ/L), which allows us to compare the performance of individual plants across different markets and benchmark against our peers. We have set 2030 improvement targets for each facility. In 2024, our overall EUR was 2.9% lower compared with 2023 for our beverage businesses. Our sparkling plants in the Chinese Mainland improved their EUR by 7% versus 2018 (0.25 MJ/L vs. 0.27 MJ/L). This was enabled by the roll out of a digital Manufacturing Information System (MIS) and energy management system. Chilling systems were also upgraded at three plants in the Chinese Mainland. Cooling tower and boiler upgrades in our Taiwan plant are expected to save over 96,000 kWh annually.

[Add row]

(7.51) What are your primary intensity (activity-based) metrics that are appropriate to your emissions from transport activities in Scope 1, 2, and 3?

Aviation

(7.51.1) Scopes used for calculation of intensities

Select from:

- Report Scope 1 + 2 + 3 (category 4)

(7.51.2) Intensity figure

0.01042

(7.51.3) Metric numerator: emissions in metric tons CO₂e

21243

(7.51.4) Metric denominator: unit

Select from:

- t.km

(7.51.5) Metric denominator: unit total

2038642

(7.51.6) % change from previous year

43

(7.51.7) Please explain any exclusions in your coverage of transport emissions in selected category, and reasons for change in emissions intensity.

Nil

ALL

(7.51.1) Scopes used for calculation of intensities

Select from:

Report Scope 1 + 2 + 3 (category 4)

(7.51.2) Intensity figure

0.01042

(7.51.3) Metric numerator: emissions in metric tons CO₂e

21243

(7.51.4) Metric denominator: unit

Select from:

t.km

(7.51.5) Metric denominator: unit total

(7.51.6) % change from previous year

43

(7.51.7) Please explain any exclusions in your coverage of transport emissions in selected category, and reasons for change in emissions intensity.

Nil
[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

71764

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

diverted 44,014 tonnes of waste from landfill

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Diversion Rate = 44,014/71,733 = 61%

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2024, the Group generated a total of 74,315 tonnes of waste, 18% less than in 2023. Of this, 97% was non-hazardous waste and 3% was hazardous waste. Companies included under our 2030 target generated 71,733 tonnes of non-hazardous waste. Overall, 61% of the total non-hazardous waste generated by the Group in 2024 was recycled, reused, or recovered. Our Property and Beverages divisions accounted for 54% and 41% of the Group's total non-hazardous waste in 2024 respectively. Swire Properties' maintained a waste diversion rate of 38% in 2024, the same as in 2023. Tenants in Hong Kong and the Chinese Mainland are encouraged to reduce and recycle waste. Swire Coca-Cola's waste diversion rate was 91% in 2024, the same as in 2023. As of 2024, Swire Coca-Cola's Hangzhou, Jiangsu and Shanghai bottling facilities in the Chinese Mainland obtained UL2799 Zero Waste to Landfill validation from UL Solutions – a leading global safety certification. This is a milestone achievement in our commitment to Zero Waste to Landfill. HAECO's waste diversion rate slightly decreased from 68% in 2023 to 67% in 2024. By 2030, we aim for 65% of our waste to be diverted from landfill. The target covers nonhazardous waste generated by operating companies, which made up 99% of the Group's total non-hazardous waste footprint in 2024. Subsidiaries covered by our target diverted 61% of their waste from landfill in 2024, maintaining the same diversion rate as in 2023. Based on our 2030 projections, we surpassed our 57% waste diversion target for 2024.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

105570

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

689642

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

795212.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

99.9

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

99.9

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

99.9

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

397606.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

79000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

394000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

473000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

81.04

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target setting approach makes reference to the methodology outlined in the GHG protocol. We use the operational control approach when considering our boundary for target setting and reporting. Divestments, acquisitions, mergers or changes in reporting boundary will trigger a restatement of our historical data and base year recalculation of our target base year if they contribute to over 5% of our emissions portfolio. Due to the divestment of HUD, SPO and SCCUS, and as a result of a rescoping exercise, whereby businesses where we do not have operational control are included under or scope 3 emissions, HAESL and Cathay Pacific Group's emission are now classified under category 15 under Scope 3 (in-line with GHG Protocol), while HUD, SPO and SCC US is removed from our target baseline.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We are committed to play our part to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement. The Swire Pacific Climate Change Policy, available on our website, states that Swire Pacific will "reduce its carbon emissions in accordance with near and medium-term targets that are aligned with science." Our Group-wide operational emissions target necessitates an average annual reduction of 4.2% from baseline year (2018) to target year (2030) in line with climate science. The 2030 target is a milestone on our journey to our long-term ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. We require each of our businesses to set individual targets aligned with science, nationally determined contributions, or international industry commitments. Our Group-level target is a summation of these targets. By having a group-level target and subsidiary level targets, we aim to drive decarbonisation at every level through the Group, and work on common strategies, where feasible, to achieve our targets. Swire Properties and Swire Coca-Cola have set science-based targets aligned with the 1.5°C pathway and approved by Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Accordingly, 83% of our scope 1 and 2 emissions, and 37% of our scope 3 emissions are currently covered by science based targets.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024, we achieved a 40% reduction in emissions for businesses covered by our 2030 target compared to our baseline. Based on our 2030 projections, we surpassed our 31% target reduction for 2024. Approximately 88% of our operational emissions is generated from electricity. Prioritising energy efficiency in our buildings and operations has the dual benefit of reducing costs and our emissions intensity. Our Sustainable Building Design Policy requires new and substantially renovated buildings to obtain the highest or, as a minimum, the second highest international or local building environmental certification. At the end of 2024, 96% of Swire Properties' wholly owned existing buildings have been certified as green buildings. Of these, 98% have achieved the highest ratings. 100% of its wholly owned projects under development have achieved green building certification ratings. Swire Coca Cola operates LEED certified bottling plants in the Chinese Mainland. Across the Group, we continued to upgrade our lighting, cooling, boiler, and refrigeration systems to more energy efficient models. Shifting our energy mix to renewable sources is a crucial part of our decarbonisation strategy. We encourage our businesses to explore opportunities to generate and purchase more renewable electricity (RE). Swire Properties and Swire Coca-Cola have set RE targets. More than 36 million kWh of electricity was generated from renewable sources at Swire Properties, Swire Coca-Cola, HAECO and Trading and Industrial in 2024, representing a 23% increase from 2023, and a 29% increase over the past five years. By the end of 2024, 32.9% of the electricity we used came from renewable sources. Since 2023 we began implementing an Internal Carbon Pricing with Swire Coca-Cola, Swire Properties, and HAECO, which collectively contribute to around 95% of our operational emissions. The model we use includes a carbon fee based on past year's emissions that provides budget for additional decarbonisation projects, and a shadow carbon price to build the impact of emissions of proposed projects

into investment decision making. Our businesses also make use of our HKD100million Sustainable Development Fund. Swire Coca-Cola and HAECO can use it as a CAPEX bridge for projects that do not pass their internal hurdle rate. All Group subsidiaries can access its innovation stream to trial promising new decarbonisation technologies. In 2024, the fund allocated approximately HK\$91 million to 9 projects.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

FLAG Near-Term Approval Letter_Swire Coca Cola Limited.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67429

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

397877

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3376941

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100694

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

186567

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

895528

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4559730.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5025036.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

96.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

96.0

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

89.0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

84.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

85.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3517525.200

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

206000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3201914

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

59036

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

138433

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1030136

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4429519.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4682519.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

22.72

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target boundary covers all Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with all Swire Coca-Cola wholly and majority owned operations (i.e., bottling plants, sales and distribution centres), in four markets: the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan Region. It covers Scope 1 stationary fuel and mobile fuel combustion, and fugitive emissions from refrigerants; Scope 2 purchased electricity, steam and Towngas. Scope 3 target covers emission sources that contribute over 80% of its total Scope 3 emissions in 2018. Several emission sources are excluded from the boundary because they are either not material or data is not available. Acquisitions in Cambodia (completed on 25 November 2022), Vietnam and six subsidiaries of Coca-Cola Bottlers Manufacturing Holdings Limited (CCBMH) in the Chinese Mainland

(all completed on 1 January 2023), as well as the sale of SCCU, have significantly changed the scope of our business. On 9 February 2024, Swire Coca-Cola announced share capital acquisitions that will further expand our operations into Thailand and Laos. We are in the process of updating our SBT to reflect these changes. For now, this progress report only covers our businesses in the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan Region and the U.S. that were originally included in our SBT target (our “legacy” businesses). According to SBTi and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), a recalculation of baseline inventory is required when there is a significant structural change in the business (above a 5% threshold). This may require us to update our 2030 targets. Besides, being in one of the FLAG-designated sectors (Food and Beverage Processing), we are now required by the SBTi to set FLAG targets and resubmit the Scope 3 target after the separation of FLAG emissions from the Scope 3 inventory. Swire Coca-Cola is currently recalculating the emissions inventory based on the new operation boundary and plans to resubmit its SBT following the latest requirement.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We aim to reduce the GHG emissions of our entire business, in line with our science-based targets (SBTs). By meeting our targets, we will also make our business more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

GHG emissions associated with our business activities can be classified into five main categories: Ingredients, Packaging, Manufacturing, Distribution and CDE. 77% (excluding SCCU) of our emissions are generated in the Chinese Mainland, and over 90% of our emissions are from sources we do not directly control (i.e., Scope 3 emissions). We aim to do as much as we can to reduce our absolute GHG emissions. Carbon removal and offsetting will be last resorts for hard-to-abate emissions. In line with our Carbon Offsetting Policy, we will continue to offset emissions from staff business air travel annually. CDE not only uses a substantial amount of energy to keep our drinks cool, but also requires refrigerants that can contribute to global warming. In line with TCCC’s policy, all new coolers purchased since 2015 are HFC-free, using either natural refrigerants or those with an ultra-low GWP, reducing climate impact. We are also phasing out old coolers from our inventory. In the Hong Kong SAR, we aim to retire all non-compliant CDE, including vending machines, coolers, post-mix dispensers and carboy dispensers by 2026. At the end of 2024, 56.7% of our CDE in the Hong Kong SAR are HFC-free. Since 2019, we have retired over 50% of our non-compliant coolers, reducing the average Scope 1 emissions per CDE by 70% (or a total of over 400 tonnes of CO₂e). One of the challenges has been removal of post-mix and carboy dispensers necessitating careful planning to minimise operational disruptions. In the Taiwan Region, we continued to retrofit our coolers with our patented technology that uses low-GWP refrigerants. 83% of our coolers in the Taiwan Region use low-GWP refrigerants. In Cambodia, we are retiring old coolers and 52% of our inventory is now HFC-free. In the Chinese Mainland, Cambodia and Vietnam, we are rolling out 50% more energy-efficient coolers developed together with our suppliers.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approved Targets Proof.xlsx

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/11/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12244

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

218021

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

230265.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

172698.750

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

130000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

139000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Achieved and maintained**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***100% coverage of Scope 1 and 2 emissions***(7.53.1.83) Target objective**

Building on our achievements since the launch of our SD 2030 Strategy in 2016, we are in a good position to advance to our next targets for 2025 and 2030. These new targets are challenging and will require innovation, creative thinking and considerable effort as we strive to achieve our SD vision: to be the leading sustainable development performer in our industry globally by 2030.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

 Yes**(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

In 2024, Swire Properties achieved a 40% absolute carbon reduction compared to the 2019 baseline for our global portfolio. Throughout the year, we continued to adopt innovative lowcarbon technologies and management practices and invest in energy efficiency research and development. This includes the rollout of innovative low-carbon technologies such as the Photovoltaic, Energy Storage, Direct Current, and Flexible ("PEDF") power distribution system at Taikoo Li Sanlitun and Taikoo Hui Guangzhou continued retrofitting works such as chiller replacement and leveraging the Cloud-based Smart Energy Management Platform to generate energy management and energy-saving insights. We continued to explore opportunities to increase our on-site renewable energy generation across our portfolio and source for off-site renewable electricity, where feasible. In 2024, we secured nearly 100% renewable electricity for both Taikoo Li Sanlitun and INDIGO. Meanwhile, Taikoo Hui Guangzhou and Taikoo Li Chengdu continued to secure 100% renewable electricity in achieving net-zero carbon in annual electricity consumption for both landlord and tenant operations. This brings our overall mix of renewable electricity in the Chinese Mainland portfolio to approximately 60%.

Row 4**(7.53.1.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Methane (CH4)

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43034

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

77305

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

120339.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

0.23

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

0.65

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

54152.550

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41624.203

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49404.745

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

91028.948

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Ground emissions stem from all non-aircraft operations, covering our airline ground operations and ground subsidiaries in Hong Kong.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Ground emissions stem from all non-aircraft operations. While they contribute considerably less than aircraft emissions, we work to reduce our carbon footprint from these operations by concentrating on electricity consumption, equipment efficiency, and vehicular emissions.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Ground emissions stem from all non-aircraft operations. While they contribute considerably less than aircraft emissions, we work to reduce our carbon footprint from these operations by concentrating on electricity consumption, equipment efficiency, and vehicular emissions. Our goal is to reduce ground emissions by 32% by 2030 and 55% by 2035, from a 2018 baseline. Our 2035 target formed part of our pledge signed in 2021 with the Hong Kong International Airport which underscored our commitment to net zero operations by 2050. It is in line with science-based target to limit global warming to 1.5 degree compared to preindustrial level. To better understand where the most impactful opportunities for energy savings occur, we conducted company-wide energy audits previously to inform our initiatives and retro commissioning implementation processes. Results of this exercise, which include more than 100 energy saving opportunities, provided important context which will help us more effectively align our carbon reduction efforts with a trajectory required to achieve our target. This year, a terminal-wide lighting enhancement project was completed where we replaced 100% of regular lighting with LED lights. This represents an electricity saving of approximately 330,000 kWh annually, equivalent to around 128 tonnes of carbon emissions. We have adopted various decarbonisation strategies to bridge the gap between our targets and performance while transitioning to a lowcarbon future, such as adopting electric vehicles, retro commissioning, performing system upgrades and equipment replacement. To reduce the remaining carbon emissions stemming from building energy use, we have completed a major lighting enhancement project by installing 1,100 LED lights this year. This initiative is expected to save more than 160,000 kWh of electricity yearly, which is equivalent to approximately 63 tonnes of carbon emissions. To reduce vehicle fuel consumption, we are replacing our fleet with fuel-efficient options and electric vehicles. We also optimise route efficiency through regular reviews and GPS tracking to enhance our ability to monitor and improve transportation efficiency in line with our sustainability goals.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

 Yes

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 6

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

FLAG Near-Term Approval Letter_Swire Coca Cola Limited.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Methane (CH4)

- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90966

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

386790

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

477756.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

96

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

96

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

96

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

143326.800

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

206000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

253000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

67.21

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target boundary covers all Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with all Swire Coca-Cola wholly and majority owned operations (i.e., bottling plants, sales and distribution centres), in four markets: the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan Region. It covers Scope 1 stationary fuel and mobile fuel combustion, and fugitive emissions from refrigerants; Scope 2 purchased electricity, steam and Towngas. Acquisitions in Cambodia (completed on 25 November 2022), Vietnam and six subsidiaries of Coca-Cola Bottlers Manufacturing Holdings Limited (CCBMH) in the Chinese Mainland (all completed on 1 January 2023), as well as the sale of SCCU, have significantly changed the scope of our business. On 9 February 2024, Swire Coca-Cola announced share capital acquisitions that will further expand our operations into Thailand and Laos. We are in the process of updating our SBT to reflect these changes. For now, this progress report only covers our businesses in the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan Region and the U.S. that were originally included in our SBT target (our “legacy” businesses). According to SBTi and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), a recalculation of baseline inventory is required when there is a significant structural change in the business (above a 5% threshold). This may require us to update our 2030 targets. Besides, being in one of the FLAG-designated sectors (Food and Beverage Processing), we are now required by the SBTi to set FLAG targets and resubmit the Scope 3 target after the separation of FLAG emissions from the Scope 3 inventory. Swire Coca-Cola is currently recalculating the emissions inventory based on the new operation boundary and plans to resubmit its SBT following the latest requirement.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We aim to reduce the GHG emissions of our entire business, in line with our science-based targets (SBTs). By meeting our targets, we will also make our business more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Manufacturing accounts for 6% of our total carbon footprint. We are working to reduce the energy used in our plants through new technologies, process optimisation and digitalisation. We track manufacturing energy use ratio (EUR), the energy required to produce a litre of product (MJ/L), which allows us to compare the performance of individual plants across different markets and benchmark against our peers. We have set 2030 improvement targets for each facility. In 2024, our overall EUR was 2.9% lower compared with 2023. Our sparkling plants in the Chinese Mainland improved their EUR by 7% versus 2018 (0.25 MJ/L vs. 0.27 MJ/L).

This was enabled by the roll out of a digital Manufacturing Information System (MIS) and energy management system. Chilling systems were also upgraded at three plants in the Chinese Mainland. Cooling tower and boiler upgrades in our Taiwan plant are expected to save over 96,000 kWh annually. We are making good progress in the Chinese Mainland, where the renewable power market is rapidly expanding. In 2024, 53% of the electricity used in our Chinese Mainland operations was from renewable sources, up from 34% in 2023. Thirteen facilities in the Chinese Mainland have secured third-party RE agreements this year. Our operations in Hangzhou, Hefei, Hubei, Nanjing, Shanghai Jinqiao, Wenzhou and Yunnan now use 100% RE. Our bottling plants in Foshan, Guangxi, Huizhou, Luohe and Shanghai Minhang, and the packaging centre in Lvquan, use a partial RE mix. In our other operating locations, corporate RE procurement is not as mature and there are also regulatory challenges with setting up our own solar PV systems. We engaged a consultant to do a comprehensive scan of RE availability and procurement options in our SEAHKT region, determining that renewable energy certificates (RECs) may be the most viable option to achieve our goals. Going forward, we will develop guidelines to ensure the RECs we purchase are credible and in line with internationally accepted standards. Across our business, solar PV systems with an annual power generation capacity of 28,933 MWh, and an additional 3,009 MWh in the U.S., are installed at our sites. In the Taiwan Region, we are buying back a 499kWp solar PV system on our rooftop, which is expected to contribute 4% of the annual electricity needs of the plant. Over the next three years, we have a pipeline of eight additional onsite solar PV projects in the Chinese Mainland, Vietnam, Taiwan Region and the U.S.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 7

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approved Targets Proof.xlsx

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/11/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12244

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

218021

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

230265.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

138159.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

130000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

139000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.09

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage of Scope 1 and 2 emissions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Building on our achievements since the launch of our SD 2030 Strategy in 2016, we are in a good position to advance to our next targets for 2025 and 2030. These new targets are challenging and will require innovation, creative thinking and considerable effort as we strive to achieve our SD vision: to be the leading sustainable development performer in our industry globally by 2030.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024, Swire Properties achieved a 40% absolute carbon reduction compared to the 2019 baseline for our global portfolio. Throughout the year, we continued to adopt innovative lowcarbon technologies and management practices and invest in energy efficiency research and development. This includes the rollout of innovative low-carbon technologies such as the Photovoltaic, Energy Storage, Direct Current, and Flexible (“PEDF”) power distribution system at Taikoo Li Sanlitun and Taikoo Hui Guangzhou continued retrofitting works such as chiller replacement and leveraging the Cloud-based Smart Energy Management Platform to generate energy management and energy-saving insights. We continued to explore opportunities to increase our on-site renewable energy generation across our portfolio and source for off-site renewable electricity, where feasible. In 2024, we secured nearly 100% renewable electricity for both Taikoo Li Sanlitun and INDIGO. Meanwhile, Taikoo Hui Guangzhou and Taikoo Li Chengdu continued to secure 100% renewable electricity in achieving net-zero carbon in annual electricity consumption for both landlord and tenant operations. This brings our overall mix of renewable electricity in the Chinese Mainland portfolio to approximately 60%.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approved Targets Proof.xlsx

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/30/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Category 2: Capital goods

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per square meter

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.7787

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.7787000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.7787000000

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

36.8

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

36.8

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5840250000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-1

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.639

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.6390000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.6390000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

71.76

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Due to the complexities associated with Swire Pacific being a diversified group of companies, it is more strategic and actionable to have intensity targets set at the subsidiary level where industry specific intensity metrics can be applied and emissions intensity performance reviewed and improved. This target covers upfront embodied carbon emissions of Swire Properties' new development projects. Trading properties are excluded in this Category and reported under Scope 3 Category 1.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Lower carbon emissions in value chain

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The adoption of low-carbon procurement specifications for major construction materials such as concrete, rebar and structural steel. • Minimise use of materials through structural optimisation and low-carbon design. • Early electrification of construction sites and adoption of more energy efficient construction methods, equipment and processes. • Expand our sustainable procurement efforts to cover more purchased goods and services. • Collaborate with industry association, peers, and stakeholders along the value chain to accelerate the market transformation of low carbon construction materials manufacturing and adoption

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approved Targets Proof.xlsx

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/30/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per square meter

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.2.27) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets

0.136

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.1360000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.1360000000

(7.53.2.48) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

35.6

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

35.6

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

0.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

28

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0979200000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

(7.53.2.74) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets

0.063

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0630000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0630000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Achieved and maintained**(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Due to the complexities associated with Swire Pacific being a diversified group of companies, it is more strategic and actionable to have intensity targets set at the subsidiary level where industry specific intensity metrics can be applied and emissions intensity performance reviewed and improved. This target covers emissions from the operation of assets owned by Swire Properties and leased to other entities (i.e. tenant's emissions).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce our value chain emissions through engaging our tenants and reduce their carbon emissions from our leased assets

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

 Yes**(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

A 54% reduction against the 2018 baseline was recorded in 2024. This downward trend is mainly attributed to the expanded adoption of off-site renewable electricity procurement for our tenants at INDIGO and Taikoo Li Sanlitun, securing nearly 100% renewable electricity. This year, we continued to work closely with commercial tenants to reduce their carbon footprints through a variety of tenant engagement activities, including: • The Green Performance Pledge, a performance-based agreement that acts as a blueprint for our landlord-tenant partnerships. A collective reduction in electricity use intensity ("EUI") by 3.8%, saving around 750,000 kWh of electricity and collectively achieving nearly HKD1 million in tenant electricity cost savings from GPP participating tenants (who reported electricity and waste data for both the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 cycles) in our Hong Kong portfolio. • The Green Kitchen Initiative, a platform that allows our portfolio management teams and our tenants to collaborate on sustainability-enhancing measures before fit-out and renovation projects for F&B outlets. • Energy audits that help tenants identify energy-saving opportunities. These have been ongoing since 2008.

*[Add row]***(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target setting approach makes reference to the methodology outlined in the GHG protocol. Divestments, acquisitions, mergers or changes in reporting boundary will trigger a restatement of our historical data and base year recalculation of our target base year if they contribute to over 5% of our emissions portfolio. Due to the divestment of HUD, SPO and SCCUS, and as a result of the rescoping exercise, Cathay Pacific Group's emission is now classified under category 15 under Scope 3 (in-line with GHG Protocol) and HUD, SPO and SCCUS has been removed from our target baseline.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We are committed to play our part to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement. Progress requires technological advancements, mature markets, and enabling policy environments. Our strategy is to support their development, and adopt feasible approaches that align with our business objectives and help us achieve our goals.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Swire Pacific committed one million HKD in support to Cathay Pacific's Corporate Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Programme, which provides corporate customers the opportunity to reduce their carbon footprint from business travel or airfreight by contributing to the use of SAF uplifted for the first time from Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA) on Cathay Pacific flights.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We review our performance against target quarterly. Actions to put us on track for meeting our target will communicate in the climate working group meeting,

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

- Business division

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Ground emissions stem from all non-aircraft operations. While they contribute considerably less than aircraft emissions, we work to reduce our carbon footprint from these operations by concentrating on electricity consumption, equipment efficiency, and vehicular emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

The 2050 net zero target requires immediate reductions in carbon emissions within the next decade. This presents the challenge of driving down emissions in the short term, while the technologies we require for decarbonization are still in development. Our stop-gap solution is to carbon offset. We only go with the carbon offset schemes fulfilling the most stringent sustainability criteria, adding incremental decarbonization effort, and is audited by reliable third party to ensure no double counting. We also work with business partners and our customers through our Fly Greener programme to enable all who fly with us to offset. As of 2023, we have purchased over 20,000 tonnes of CO2 offsets

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We review our performance against target quarterly. Actions to put us on track for meeting our target will communicate in the climate working group meeting,

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Business division

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs5

Abs7

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Attaining net-zero emissions by 2050 remains our highest SD priority, and we are well on our way to achieving this goal. We continued to make solid progress towards our 1.5°C-aligned science-based targets in 2023, achieving an absolute reduction of 29% for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to our 2019 baseline. Innovation will be critical as we navigate our transition to a net-zero future. Our ambitious trial of the Photovoltaics, Energy Storage, Direct Current and Flexible Power System (“PEDF”) project at Taikoo Li Sanlitun has attracted significant recognition as the only commercial PEDF application to receive a “Top 10 Building PEDF Best Practices” award in the Chinese Mainland. This achievement has generated interest from Hong Kong government officials, validating our efforts and serving as a testament to our best-in-class decarbonisation solutions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Swire Properties was the first real estate company in Hong Kong and the Chinese Mainland to support the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign and set ambitious 1.5°C-aligned science-based targets to fight climate change. We have committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and support Hong Kong’s carbon neutrality pledge. The transition to net-zero will bring us closer to this commitment by saving costs through energy efficiency improvements and by providing opportunities for innovation and market differentiation. Through proactively addressing decarbonisation, we can future-proof our operations, mitigate regulatory risks and position ourselves as an industry leader in sustainable development.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

In 2024, Swire Properties achieved a 40% absolute carbon reduction compared to the 2019 baseline for our global portfolio. Throughout the year, we continued to adopt innovative lowcarbon technologies and management practices and invest in energy efficiency research and development. This includes the rollout of innovative low-carbon technologies such as the Photovoltaic, Energy Storage, Direct Current, and Flexible (“PEDF”) power distribution system at Taikoo Li Sanlitun and Taikoo Hui Guangzhou continued retrofitting works such as chiller replacement and leveraging the Cloud-based Smart Energy Management Platform to generate energy management and energy-saving insights. We continued to explore opportunities to increase our on-site renewable energy generation across our portfolio and source for off-site renewable electricity, where feasible. In 2024, we secured nearly 100% renewable electricity for both Taikoo Li Sanlitun and INDIGO. Meanwhile, Taikoo Hui Guangzhou and Taikoo Li Chengdu continued to secure 100% renewable electricity in achieving net-zero carbon in annual electricity consumption for both landlord and tenant operations. This brings our overall mix of renewable electricity in the Chinese Mainland portfolio to approximately 60%.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

*We review our performance against target quarterly. Actions to put us on track for meeting our target will communicate in the climate working group meeting,
[Add row]*

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	2	4136.7
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

Resource efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

6720000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Cathay Pacific electronic Flight Folder, a digitized inflight manual, has replaced as much as 75kg of paper on each flight. Accessed through tablet computers, the Flight Folder centralizes Flight Deck manuals, charts, maps and pre-flight paperwork. The weight reduction can result in dramatic fuel savings and hence emissions reduction.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

136.7

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

361253

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

>25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Retrofitting of fans for air handling units and primary air handling units in Three Pacific Place

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Linking ESG performance metrics to our financing and green use of proceeds financing demonstrates that we are serious about being a sustainable business. Swire Pacific has sustainability linked loans where the interest payable is reducible by reference to indicators of our ESG performance. Sustainable finance represented more than 55% of total financing across the Group at the end of 2024. Swire Properties' commitment to green financing began in 2018 with its inaugural green bond. It has targeted achieving a minimum of 50% of bond and loan facilities from green financing by 2025, and 80% by 2030. As of 31st December 2024, approximately 70% of its financing came from green bonds, sustainability-linked loans, and green loans. The proceeds of its green financing, including green loans, have been allocated to projects including green buildings, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable water and wastewater management. New Life Plastics Limited, a non-wholly owned Swire Coca-Cola subsidiary, has also obtained a sustainability-linked loan.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At Swire Pacific, it is in our Climate Change policy that we adopt industry best practices to improve energy efficiency in its operations; which would include the compliance with all climate related regulations.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2020, we reviewed and defined energy reduction targets and strategies for individual portfolios to support our SBTs. The respective financial requirements have also been incorporated into the annual budgeting process.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Improving fuel efficiency is Cathay Pacific's key pillar in lowering its greenhouse gas emissions. Their strategies focus on two key aspects: Technology and operations, and Infrastructure. While we are reliant on the work of governments and regulators to ensure that we are allowed to fly the most efficient routes and operate in the most efficient manner during all flight phases, these strategies help us to achieve our GHG emissions targets. Technology presents the best prospects for reducing aircraft emissions. As part of our continual efforts to improve fuel efficiency, we keep abreast of the latest aircraft technologies and regularly review the performance of our existing fleet. We introduce fuel-efficient aircraft to stay competitive and lower our carbon footprint.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Since 2011, Swire Properties have worked with Tsinghua University through the Joint Research Centre for Building Energy Efficiency and Sustainability to develop and test new methods to increase energy efficiency and improve environmental performance in our projects. This collaboration continues to generate substantial energy savings and allows us to share new ideas and practices with our employees, business partners, industry peers and other researchers.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

All our major business units also incorporated SD considerations into their annual budgets and shared proposed budget allocations with the relevant Sustainable Development working groups.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our sustainable development fund (SD Fund) offers financial support to operating companies for projects which can provide long-term environmental benefits but cannot be justified by reference to our cost of capital targets. Up to HK\$100 million is available annually to support projects that reduce the carbon, water, and waste footprints of our operating companies, in line with our targets. The fund has been supporting our operating companies since 2016 through a capex bridge mechanism. In 2019, a new funding stream was created to support trials of innovative green technology solutions. Operating companies invite companies and start-ups to pitch solutions to identified sustainability problems for which we have not yet found a solution. Successful applicants receive funding to pilot their solution in our operations. This approach allows us to test new technologies quickly and at relatively low cost, to determine the solutions most suited to our operations and quantify their actual environmental benefits before implementation at scale. If the pilots are successful, they are scaled up for wider use in the operating company and, if relevant, across the Group. The SD Fund has helped accelerate SD projects across the Group, including innovative new technologies such as Direct Current Microgrids at Taikoo Li Sanlitun shopping centre in Beijing. In 2024, the fund allocated approximately HK\$90.9 million to 9 projects at various operating companies. At the start of 2025,

another stream was created for smart metering and artificial intelligence to further support our operating companies by providing accurate data and insights, enabling better decision-making and enhancing operational efficiency.

Row 8

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our Internal Carbon Pricing pilot began in 2023 and will continue throughout 2024. It is being trialled by Swire Coca-Cola, Swire Properties, and HAECO, which contribute over 80% of our operational emissions. The hybrid model comprised a carbon fee and shadow pricing mechanism. A carbon fee of USD22/tCO₂e is applied to the operational emissions of each operating company for the most recent financial year. Budgets calculated through the fee are set aside additional decarbonisation projects. The shadow pricing mechanism originally applied to planned projects that exceed a threshold value, but has been revised to focus on projects that meet selected criteria. A price of up to USD100/tCO₂e is applied to emissions associated with potential projects. The intent is that the mechanism provides additional information about the impact of emissions associated with our businesses' capital expenditure and so aligns the investment decision making process with our carbon reduction goals. In 2024 we assessed our ICP's effectiveness and the cost of carbon externally and adjusted the prices for carbon fee and shadow price to US\$40 and \$100 per tonne of carbon, respectively.

[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Other, please specify :To reduce carbon emissions from packaging materials and ingredients.

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

We partner with our suppliers to deliver sustainable procurement practice. By identifying opportunities across our value chain, we enhance our positive impact, from reducing GHG emissions to advocating for more sustainable packaging solutions. Our approaches are: 1. Managing impacts within our supply chain by ensuring suppliers comply with our policy framework and guidelines 2. Implementing sustainable procurement by considering sustainability in purchasing decisions 3. Collaborating with key suppliers to achieve sustainability goals

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

Knowledge sharing

Operational

Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We require all suppliers to comply with the Swire Pacific Supplier Code of Conduct. Our critical suppliers from which we procure ingredients, packaging materials and any products with TCCC (The Coca-Cola Company) logo must further comply with principles set out by TCCC, including SGP (Supplier Guiding Principles), PSA (Principles for Sustainable Agriculture) and The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements. Since 2023, our teams in the Chinese Mainland are encouraged to include in our supply agreements and explicit clause committing both both parties to "develop policies aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of our respective business and seeking to reduce the environmental impact of our activities (particularly carbon emissions), disclosing information to the parties when appropriate." In partnership with TCCC and several strategic suppliers, we helped increase the combined planting area in the Chinese Mainland verified as meeting the PSA to 14,233 hectares, a 71% increase over 2022. For sugar supplied to our Hong Kong SAR business, we have worked closely with a sugar trader to purchase sugar from certified sustainable sources from Thailand and Malaysia.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- Emissions reductions (mitigation)
- Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

NA
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Soil

Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Within our supply chain, suppliers use fertilizer for the growth of agricultural products such as beet, cane, corn and tea. Pollutants from fertilizers impacting water quality include ammonia and nitrates. They can potentially cause eutrophication and impaired oxygen transport in blood respectively. The Product Water Footprint Assessments carried out by TCCC and the Nature Conservancy in 2010 indicates that nitrate and ammonia from fertilizer could be leached from the crop field of sugar beet and enter groundwater. Our facility level Source Vulnerability Assessments suggested that surface run-off and improper wastewater treatment can also cause water contamination with fertilizers, impacting ecosystems and downstream water users. The scale of the impact is mostly localised to the immediate downstream area, but can vary depending on the crop field size and quantity leached. Risk management with regard to the use of these chemicals are stipulated in TCCC's Operating Requirements. To further mitigate impact of our supply chain operation on water quality, we use PSA as a framework to assess our suppliers' sustainable agriculture practices, including their application of fertilizers and wastewater treatment and land management practices, through third party verification.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

We adopt the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) to manage our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients, including sugar beet, cane and corn. The Principles is adopted as it provides a comprehensive set of approaches to mitigate fertilizers-related water pollution risk in our agricultural supply chain, where fertilizers application mostly occurs. The PSA includes management requirements on agrochemicals handling, transport, storing, application, and disposal in accordance with all applicable laws to prevent negative impacts on human health and the environment, minimising reliance on agrochemicals, land management practices to minimise soil erosion and impacts of diffuse pollution on surface and groundwater bodies, and management of treatment systems for all wastewater discharges to prevent degradation of receiving water bodies. Based on these requirements, we target to achieve 100% compliance with PSA verified through third-party assessment by 2025. Our measure of success is increase coverage of our supplier's corn field in Chinese mainland with third-party verified PSA, year on year. Audit on each principle of PSA is carried out for such purpose.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :Hydroprocessed Esters and Fatty Acids (HEFA) for Sustainable Aviation Fuel

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We considered SAF as a low-carbon product made from sustainable and renewable sources (e.g. agricultural residue, waste oils and municipal solid waste). Compared to traditional jet fuel, the SAF Cathay used can reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions by up to 80%. It also meets the requirements set out by ICAO for CORSIA eligible fuel. In 2022, we have launched the Cathay Corporate SAF Programme and have entered into the 2nd round in 2023. The programme is one of

the first of its kind in Asia and helps to accelerate the global transition to SAF whilst providing our customers certification of their Scope 3 indirect emissions reductions. Through the Corporate SAF Programme, corporate customers contribute to the purchase of SAF certified by internationally recognised sustainability standards, such as the EU Renewable Energy Directive, Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) or International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) system, which would be used to power Cathay Pacific flights.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :CORSlA Emissions Reduction methodology for CORSlA Eligible Fuel

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Lifecycle emissions per MJ of energy for SAF

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Jet A-1 fuel

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Percentage of difference from LCA value between SAF and jet fuel is multiplied to the amount of Neat SAF used in tonnes. The product of this is then multiplied to an emissions factor which is defined under CORSIA.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.01

*[Add row]***(7.75) Provide tracking metrics for the implementation of low-carbon transport technology over the reporting year.****Row 1****(7.75.1) Activity***Select from:* Aviation**(7.75.2) Metric***Select from:* Yearly purchase**(7.75.3) Technology***Select from:* Other, please specify :Took delivery of 12 next-generation aircraft**(7.75.4) Metric figure**

12

(7.75.5) Metric unit

Select from:

Other, please specify :numbers of aircraft

(7.75.6) Explanation

The airline started tracking its carbon emissions back in the 1990s. Compared to 1998, carbon intensity, measured by CO2 per RTK has improved by over 27% and by CO2 per ATK has improved by 24%. We target to improve our carbon intensity by 12% from the 2019 level by 2030, bringing the number from 761 gCO2/RTK to 670 gCO2/RTK. As we carry on our implementing of fuel saving initiatives and replacing older aircraft models with newer, more efficient next-generation aircraft with increased SAF usage towards 2030, we expect carbon intensity to steadily improve.

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Offices, separate distribution centres and sales centres.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Shared premises

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Leased offices and distribution centres are excluded from our current reporting system. Water use in these facilities contributes to a small fraction of the overall consumption of SCCL and is often managed by the landlords or onsite facilities. Therefore, is considered immaterial.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated flow meters are used. Withdrawal figures are closely monitored, compared and analyse against consumption data to track water efficiency, which is then reported to senior management on a quarterly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water withdrawals in all our bottling plants, which contributes to approximately 99% of water withdrawal across our operations. To more accurately monitor our water consumption within our operations, we completed installation of water sub-meters in all of our plants in the critical locations – such as water withdrawal, water discharge and heavy water consumption areas. Meter records are taken and reported on a daily and monthly basis respectively. Daily water balance analysis is carried out at several plants with low water efficiency. We are also working towards in adding more meters in our production line step-by-step to monitor water use more closely. This figure is included in our annual Sustainability Report, which is based on GRI Standards - Core option reporting.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water withdrawals in all our bottling plants, which contributes to approximately 99% of water withdrawal across our operations. Meter records are taken and reported on a daily and monthly basis respectively.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Most of our production facilities source water from third-party providers, with one exception of groundwater consumption in Hainan, Chinese Mainland and Da Nang, Vietnam. The water withdrawal from groundwater are monitored with meters on a daily basis. In Hong Kong, seawater is used in toilet flushing, yet the consumption is insignificant.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Internal testing is carried out every 2 to 4 hours on 8 basic parameters of source water, using standard methods and calibrated equipment.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water withdrawal quality in all our bottling plants, which contributes to approximately 99% of water withdrawal across our operations. The Coca-Cola Company has requirements on the water quality with specific parameters, and all our bottlers are required with comply with the requirements. Full analysis on over 100 organic and inorganic parameters are arranged on a monthly or yearly basis and are performed by external accredited laboratory such as SGS.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated flow meters are used.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges in all our bottling plants, which contributes to approximately 99% of water discharges across our operations. Meter records are taken and reported on daily and monthly basis respectively. Quantity discharged is reviewed at plant level on quarterly basis against The Coca-Cola Company's requirements on wastewater treatment and wastewater quality parameters. Annual company level review is also carried out.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated flow meters are used. Meter records are taken and reported on daily and monthly basis respectively.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges in all our bottling plants, which contributes to approximately 99% of water discharges across our operations. Upon onsite treatment, wastewater from our plants is conveyed to local treatment facility, with the exception of Taiwan plant where reclaimed water meets the quality standard for direct discharge to surface water. Treated water is sold to three electronic factories for reuse in our Shanghai plant in Chinese Mainland. Quantity discharged by destination is reviewed at plant level on quarterly basis. Annual company level review is also carried out.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated flow meters are used.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges in all our bottling plants, which contributes to approximately 99% of water discharges across our operations. Meter records are taken and reported on a daily and monthly basis respectively. Quantity discharged by treatment method is reviewed at the plant level on a quarterly basis. Annual company level review is also carried out.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality in all our bottling plants, which contributes to approximately 99% of water discharges across our operations. Daily (twice a day) internal wastewater sample tests and annual external wastewater sample tests on a minimum of 11 parameters are carried out through standard procedures to ensure that any wastewater discharged from our bottling plants meets the water quality requirements of local regulations, TCCC as well as the World Health Organisation standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Additional parameters are tested based on local regulatory needs. Test results are reported to TCCC and local authorities on an annual or monthly basis depending on local requirements. In the Chinese Mainland, Cambodia and Vietnam, we have installed an online monitoring system to allow real-time tracking of wastewater compliance.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our direct operation does not involve any discharge of fertilizers, pesticide or priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge temperature in all our bottling plants, which contributes to approximately 99% of water discharges across our operations. Calibrated thermometers and temperature probes are used to monitor water discharge temperature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Following with TCCC's requirements, our bottling plants comply with local and international environmental regulation on the temperature requirements. TCCC also has its own requirements on the standards of the temperature of discharged water. Water temperature is normally maintained at 20 to 30 degree Celsius for optimal onsite wastewater treatment efficiency.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water consumption in all our bottling plants, which contributes to over 99% of water consumption across our operations. Water consumption is monitored in terms of monthly production volume from all production plants. We track our water use ratio (WUR), which is the volume of water needed to produce one litre of our finished product. This allows us to look at both total water consumption and water use efficiency.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The figure is closely monitored, compared, and analysed against withdrawal data to track water efficiency, which is then reported to senior management on a quarterly basis. This figure is included in our annual Sustainability Report, which is based on GRI Standards - Core option reporting.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water recycled/ reused in all our bottling plants, which contributes over 99% of water recycled/ reused across our operations. Calibrated flow meters and water balance charts (where meters are not applicable) are used. Meter records are taken and reported on a monthly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

To more accurately monitor our water consumption, we completed installation of water sub-meters in the critical flow areas of water treatment and recycling facility in all of our bottling plants. Where meters are not available, water balanced chart will be used to review the water recycling/reuse. We are working to add more meters along the production lines in order to monitor more granular level of water flow in our production. Treated wastewater is reused in cooling towers, for cleaning and

irrigation and for toilet flushing. Backwash water from pump seal cooling lines and ozone generator cooling systems is reused in condensing towers. Treated water is also sold to electronic factories for reuse in our Shanghai plant. Quantity recycled/reused are reviewed at the plant level on a quarterly basis. An annual company level review is also conducted. Depending on the nature of use, reclaimed water quality is tested against relevant national standards.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to workers in all our bottling plants. The provision of fully-functioning and well-managed WASH services to all employees is required in all our plants.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers is implemented and monitored through TCCC's quality and environmental standards. Internal compliance checks are conducted annually at a minimum. It is also part of our routine GMP control checks done daily, weekly and monthly as well as the FSSC 22000 Food Safety Management System requirements, for which all our manufacturing facilities are certified.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

 Lower**(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

 Divestment from water intensive technology/process**(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast**

Select from:

 Higher**(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast**

Select from:

 Mergers and acquisitions**(9.2.2.6) Please explain**

The water withdrawal decreased by 10% in 2024 compared to 2023. This is due to the exclusion of our US business, which has been divested in 2023 September. We acquired business in Thailand and Laos in 2024, and these new operations will be fully included in the boundary of our sustainability related reporting once we have tracked their data for a full year. As continuous business growth is projected and major acquisitions taken place, we foresee an increase in water withdrawal in the future. While our goal is to decouple water consumption from production volume growth through improving water efficiency, we recognise the following factors may offset our efforts: As SCCL continues to expand its product portfolio, the number and type of beverages produced is on a rise. This means more frequent changes in the production lines from one beverage type to another, more water is therefore required for thorough cleaning of the equipment. The strategic reduction in product serving sizes and increase in the use of returnable glass bottles in certain markets also add onto this effect.

Total discharges**(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)**

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

 Lower**(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

 Divestment from water intensive technology/process**(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast**

Select from:

 Higher**(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast**

Select from:

 Mergers and acquisitions**(9.2.2.6) Please explain**

Total water discharge decreased by 8% in 2024 compared to 2023. This is due to the exclusion of our US business, which has been divested in 2023 September. As continuous business growth is projected and major acquisitions taken place, we foresee an increase in water discharge in the future. While our goal is to decouple water consumption from production volume growth through improving water efficiency, we recognise the following factors may offset our efforts: As SCCL continues to expand its product portfolio, the number and type of beverages produced is on a rise. This means more frequent changes in the production lines from one beverage type to another, more water is therefore required for thorough cleaning of the equipment. The strategic reduction in product serving sizes and increase in the use of returnable glass bottle in certain markets also add onto this effect. This in turn will drive increases in our water discharge quantities.

Total consumption**(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)**

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption decreased by 9% in 2024. The consumption volume is based on an aggregation of production volume measurement, which refers to the water incorporated into our products. Again, we exclude our operation in US in 2024 due to the divestment. As continuous business growth is projected and major acquisitions taken place, we foresee an increase in water consumption in the longer term future.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

4433.87

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

26.74

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We use the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas to evaluate location-specific water risks at each Swire Coca-Cola manufacturing facility and major co-packer facilities annually. Water stress indicates the competition for water resources in a particular location, and can be thought of as the demand for water by human society as a proportion of the water available. We compare the baseline water stress with the projected water stress in 2030 under a BAU scenario. We use the actual water withdrawal from each our facilities, and considered the locations fall under the water stress "High" and "Extreme High" as the water stressed areas. Three of our plants in Luohe, Zhengzhou and Phnom Penh are in areas with extremely high baseline water stress. These plants constituted about 6% of our total water withdrawal in 2024. Twelve plants in Hefei, Shanghai, Suzhou, Wenzhou, Jiangxi, Hainan, Zhanjiang, Fuzhou, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, Da Nang, accounting for a further 19% of our total water demand, are located in areas with high baseline water stress. Whilst our Hong Kong plant is in a low-to-medium risk area, it relies on water from a utility supplied mostly from the Dongjiang River, which is located in a medium-to-high risk area. Water stress is just one type of water quantity risk that may not reflect the full picture. For example, our plant in Cambodia is low-to-medium risk for water stress, but at medium-to-high risk of drought.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Maize/corn

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Agricultural regions in China from which we source our maize are located in water stress area. We expect the percentage of agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress to remain similar in the next annual review as we do not foresee any substantial change to the agricultural ingredient sourcing arrangement in the coming year. The water risk mapping was leveraged to confirm the sustainability sourcing target (e.g. PSA) and focuses in our 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our operation in 2024 does not involve direct withdrawal of fresh surface water. It is therefore not relevant to us. Our new acquisition in Thailand and Laos might involve usage of surface water. This data will be reported after we track their one full year data.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11.4

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :This is an estimated data based on the headcount in our operation in Hong Kong SAR. In 2024, our employment strategy has changed and led to a reduction on the total employees. Therefore the volume is 16% lower than previous year.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In Hong Kong, seawater is used in toilet flushing and therefore seawater consumption is relevant to us. According to WHO's Technical Notes on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Emergency, an estimation of 30 L of flush water is used per capital per day. Assuming the 1,221 employees in Hong Kong work 6 days a week, annual seawater consumption is around 13.70 megaliters. This translates to an immaterial 0.1% of our overall water consumption. Therefore, we do not directly measure this withdrawal source. Insignificant year-on-year change is expected on this estimated value.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

353.65

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We use renewable groundwater for production of beverages in our Hainan plant in Chinese Mainland and Da Nang plant in Vietnam, therefore it is relevant to us. 2024 we are moving our Ho Chi Minh manufacturing site to Long An greenfield, and this process has completed in March 2025. During the transitioning period, some

of the production are temporarily moving to Da Nang plant, therefore the water consumption is higher. Additionally, Vietnam is a growing market, therefore the water withdrawal also increased due to the increment of the production volume.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not withdraw non-renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not withdraw produced/entrained water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

16279.6

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Majority of our production facilities source water from third-party providers, therefore it is relevant to us. Water withdrawal from external providers decreased by 12% in 2024 mainly due to the exclusion of our US operation. We foresee that amount of water withdrawn from third party sources will increase in the future due to mergers and acquisitions as well as the expanding product portfolio and reduced serving size.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

189.51

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Treated wastewater of our Taiwan operations fulfills criteria of aquatic life, and is discharged to fresh surface water. It is therefore relevant to us. Water discharged to surface water was 4% lower in 2024, which is within the threshold of 5%. Therefore we consider as about the same. We foresee future discharges to fresh surface water to be higher due to growing cleaning need as a result of product portfolio expansion and product serving size reduction.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge water to brackish Surface water/ seawater, therefore it is not relevant to us. We do not foresee to do so in the future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge water to groundwater, therefore it is not relevant to us. We do not foresee to do so in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7234.34

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We discharge treated wastewater to third party facilities in majority of our plants and is therefore relevant to us. We discharged 8% lower than 2023. This is due to our exclusion of operation in the US. We foresee future discharges to third-party destinations to be higher due to acquisitions in Thailand and Laos, and growing cleaning need as a result of product portfolio expansion, product serving size reduction and adoption of returnable packaging.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

182.62

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A, about the same

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater processed with tertiary treatment is sold from our Shanghai plant to three electronic factories for reuse. Tertiary treatment is therefore relevant to us. Additional water filtering system was installed to ensure compliance to national standard on the reuse of urban recycling water—Water quality standard for urban miscellaneous use (GB/T18920).

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7051.72

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A, about the same

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

91-99

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In our Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Cambodia and Vietnam operations, process wastewater generated is processed on-site using secondary biochemical treatment method, which involves filtering, pH control, biochemical treatment, membrane treatment, disinfection, and sedimentation, before being discharged into municipal sewers for further treatment. Such level of treatment is applied as it can effectively remove over 90% of organic matters and suspended solids, which are the key potential water pollutants of our manufacturing process. Wastewater is tested against internal requirements on eleven wastewater treatment parameters or applicable local legal regulations, whichever is stricter. The internal standard also entails requirements of drainage plan, stream separation, pollution prevention and minimization. In the Chinese Mainland, Cambodia and Vietnam, online monitoring system is installed to allow real-time tracking of wastewater compliance. Monthly sample checks are carried out by local authority/third-party at point of discharge in Taiwan. Volume of wastewater processed with secondary treatment increased by 44% in 2023. This is due to our acquisition of the plants in Chinese Mainland bottling plants and our new markets in Vietnam and Cambodia. We foresee future volume to be higher due to major acquisitions as well as growing cleaning need as a result of product portfolio expansion, and product serving size reduction and adoption of returnable packaging.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :N/A, about the same

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In our Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan operations, process wastewater generated is processed on-site using primary then secondary treatment method, which involves filtering, pH control, biochemical treatment, membrane treatment, disinfection, and sedimentation, before being discharged into municipal sewers for further treatment. Primary treatment is therefore relevant to us, but we do not discharge wastewater that receives primary treatment only. We do not foresee to do so in the future. There is no change in volume from last year.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge untreated wastewater to the natural environment, therefore it is not relevant to us. We do not foresee to do so in the future.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge wastewater to third party without treatment. We do not foresee to do so in the future.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not process wastewater using other specific treatment techniques, therefore it is not relevant to us. We do not foresee to do so in the future.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

15

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

We use the WRI Aqueduct water stress assessment as the tool for identification. In 2024, among our total 30 bottling plants and 1 packaging centre, three of the plants in Luohe, Zhengzhou, and Phnom Penh are in areas with extremely high baseline water stress. These plants constituted about 11% of our total water withdrawal in 2024. Twelve plants in Hefei, Shanghai, Suzhou, Wenzhou, Jiangxi, Hainan, Zhanjiang, Fuzhou, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and Da Nang accounting for further 33% of our total water demand, are located in areas with high baseline water stress. These areas are located in the water basin of Beiru He, Ying He, Huang River, Yangtze, Mekong Delta, South China Sea Coast and Viet Nam Coast.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

N/A

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fuzhou

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Min Jiang

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.128361

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

119.178828

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

101.48

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

101.48

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

40.23

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

40.23

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

61.25

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge. Fuzhou plant shut down since September 2024 and no production after that.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hainan

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :Three river basins - Nandu River Basin, Wanquan River Basin, Changhua River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.018692

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

110.286706

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

224.24

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

224.24

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

96.45

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

96.45

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

127.79

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge. Several quality issues were found in the production, therefore more testing and washing processes in 2024, which use more water than before.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hefei (Sparkling and Still)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.790045

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

117.197053

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1213.83

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1213.83

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

443

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

443

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

770.83

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jiangxi

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

- Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.351949

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

116.087066

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

394.53

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

394.53

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

84.35

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

84.35

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

310.18

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Luohe

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :Sha River and Li River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.540301

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

114.076362

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

652.36

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

652.36

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

299

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

299

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

353.36

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Shanghai - Minhang

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.00426

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.381119

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

433.84

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

433.84

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

183

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

183

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Shanghai - Shenmei

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.243573

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.61226

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

798.28

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

798.28

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

288

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

288

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

510.28

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Still - Suzhou

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.226082

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

120.490823

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

499.06

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

499.06

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

381

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

381

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

118.06

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Wenzhou

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :Ou River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.855009

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

120.807505

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

308.02

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

308.02

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

73.67

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

73.67

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

234.35

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Zhanjiang

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :Jianjiang

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

21.229742

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

110.405902

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

196.02

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

196.02

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

62.45

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

62.45

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

133.57

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Zhengzhou

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Huang He (Yellow River)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.808277

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

113.563061

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

801.36

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

801.36

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

278

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

278

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

523.36

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Phnom Penh

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Cambodia

Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

11.210564

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

104.112989

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

325.67

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

325.67

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

210

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

210

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

115.67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Da Nang

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

- Other, please specify :Vu Gia River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.060896

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

108.164056

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

129.33

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

129.33

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

26.42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

26.42

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

102.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ha Noi

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

Other, please specify :Huong River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.394271

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

107.570845

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

560.46

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

560.46

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

200

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

200

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

360.46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ho Chi Minh

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

Saigon

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

10.858465

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.785051

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

557

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

557

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

135

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

135

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water consumption is based on calculation using withdrawal minus discharge.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Independent external accredited company limited assurance is conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), and International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410. The verification process involves data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Independent external accredited company limited assurance is conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), and International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410. The verification process involves data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Internally, we follow standard testing procedures stipulated in The Coca-Cola Company's Operating Requirements. The frequency of testing depends on the water source and the water treatment system. Highly variable sources may require testing every 4-8 hours, while less variable sources may only require testing once per week or less frequently if a baseline is established. Annual full test on all regulated water quality parameters is performed by external accredited laboratory.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water discharge is regulated through local water discharge permit. Wastewater discharge quantity and quality are verified through regular permit renewal. In the Chinese Mainland, Vietnam and Cambodia, we have installed an online monitoring system to track wastewater compliance. Parameter readings are uploaded to local authority real time monitoring platform.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water discharge is regulated through local water discharge permit. Wastewater discharge quantity and quality are verified through regular permit renewal. In the Chinese Mainland, Vietnam and Cambodia, we have installed an online monitoring system to track wastewater compliance. Parameter readings are uploaded to local authority real time monitoring platform.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water discharge is regulated through local water discharge permit. Wastewater discharge quantity and quality are verified through regular permit renewal. In the Chinese Mainland, Vietnam and Cambodia, we have installed an online monitoring system to track wastewater compliance. Parameter readings are uploaded to local authority real time monitoring platform. All our bottling plants complied with the The Coca-Cola's requirements. There are 3 treatment options: 1. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW): Discharge to a POTW with effective secondary treatment that complies with local regulatory requirements. Secondary treatment is considered effective if it achieves 85% removal of soluble BOD5 and total suspended solids. 2. Private, Government-Approved Treatment System: Similar requirements as for POTW, with effective secondary treatment. 3. Onsite Treatment System: Must produce effluent that meets the stricter of either Coca-Cola's internal parameters or local legal regulations.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Internally, we follow standard treated wastewater testing procedures stipulated in The Coca-Cola Company's Operating Requirements. Annual full test on all regulated wastewater quality parameters is performed by external accredited laboratory.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Based on the Coca-Cola Company's requirements, we keep the records of total water withdrawal. For water consumption, it is relevant to the cleaning of the production, water treatment and reverse osmosis water, as well as other water consumption cooling, sanitation and domestic use in the plants. In addition, our products contains not just water, but also the formula used in the product. Therefore, we are facing the challenge of getting the accurate water consumption and getting the verification of this data.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

81969000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

4942950.65

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We don't use revenue to track our water withdrawal efficiency. Instead, Swire Coca-Cola accounts for 88% of the Group's water use. It tracks the efficiency of its manufacturing process using the water use ratio (WUR) metric (litres of water used per litre of finished product produced). It aims to achieve a 15% WUR improvement by 2030 compared to 2018. In 2024, its overall WUR was 1.84, a 3% improvement from 2023.
[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Maize/corn

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1222

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

The intensity accounts for green, blue and grey water footprint from the commodity's production and processing, representing a comprehensive view of embedded water use. It is used internally along with tons of volume purchased to shed light on priority and action with regard to supply chain water risk. Sugar and HFCS were selected as a result. Since data from Mekonnen Hoekstra 2011 Water Footprint Crops is used, estimated water intensity remains the same as last year. Annual review on data availability and update is in place. We anticipate that total water consumption will decrease in long-term as suppliers will have more focus on and progress with implementation of water efficiency initiatives, which is part of our strategy to have all key agricultural ingredients suppliers verified by third-party with the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). It is also our strategy to directly or indirectly partner, influence and innovate with suppliers to drive reduction program and sustainability progress.

[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Beverages

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.84

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

liter of finished product produced

(9.12.5) Comment

In 2024, the Group withdrew 18.9 million cubic metres of fresh water, a 10% decrease from 2023. Almost all (99%) of the water we used came from municipal water sources. Swire Coca-Cola withdrew the rest from groundwater sources. Swire Coca-Cola accounts for 89% of the Group's water use. It tracks the efficiency of its manufacturing process using the water use ratio (WUR) metric (litres of water used per litre of finished product produced) and aims to achieve a WUR of 1.45 by 2030. In 2024, its overall WUR was 1.84, down 2% from 1.88 in 2023. While during the reporting year, few markets are conducting new production line construction, plant re-location, testing and commissioning, each of the bottling plants are monitoring closely in their water efficiency and reduce water leakage as much as possible. [Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	NA

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

While none of our beverage products was marketed as low water impact beverage product, effort has been made to redesign packaging with the goal to minimise postconsumer impact to land and water. The launch of our first labelless Bonaqua bottled water in 2021 is an example of our work. SCC has also engaged suppliers on a number of opportunities to minimise water use in the production process. Within our own operations, water efficiency will continue to be a major focus in the coming years.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Procurement/production of sustainable raw materials

Increase in procurement/production of crops using sustainable agriculture practices

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

44

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Underway**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

44

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply* None, alignment not assessed**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The percentage of target achieved is the portion of HFCS consumed by the Coca-Cola System in Chinese Mainland that passed PSA third party audit. Baseline year is not applicable for this target as it is a metric for completion by certain year. For disclosure purpose, base year and target set year are reported the same as the other targets.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In partnership with TCCC and several strategic suppliers, we have been increasing the combined planting area in the Chinese Mainland verified as meeting the PSA over the past several years. This area—totalling 62,844 hectares at the end of 2024—represents an impressive increase of 342% over 2023. As a result, in 2024, we procured 44% of our key agricultural ingredients by weight in Chinese Mainland from farms meeting the PSA.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The PSA is the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture, which is set out by The Coca-Cola Company. PSA provides detailed guidance on human and workplace rights, environmental and ecosystem management, animal welfare, farm management systems and transparency. Our aim is to promote environmentally and socially responsible farming practices that support the long-term health of our ecosystems and communities.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1.88

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1.6

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1.84

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

14

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2024, SCC reviewed and refreshed our 2030 sustainable development strategy, “Our Choice, Our Future!” to respond to four key drivers: 1) Business structure changes: Our expansion and the restructuring of SCCU have shifted the goal posts, which means we need to update our targets and baselines. 2) New business plan: Our targets must reflect the ambitious growth goals in our new 10-year business plan launched in 2024. 3) Growing expectations: New requirements from the science-based targets initiative (SBTi) for our sector mean we must set a target to reduce emissions from the agricultural ingredients we buy. 4) Mid-point check: By 2025, we will be halfway through our original 10-year plan, so it is a good time to take stock and review our progress. Our refreshed 2030 target to improve (reduce) water use ratio from 2018 by 15%. In 2024, the WUR improved 2% compared with 2018.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our WUR is the volume of water needed to produce one litre of our finished product. There is no substitute for the water used in our products, but we can use less water in manufacturing processes and building services, which together made up 46% of our water withdrawal in 2024. We do this by optimising process and production schedules, fixing leaks, reusing water and opting for water-free alternatives such as dry lubricants and ionised air rinsing. We also recycle water in cooling towers and for cleaning, irrigation and toilet flushing. Our overall WUR (excluding SCCU) in 2024 was 1.84 L/L. By 2030, we target to improve WUR by 15% compared with 2018 levels. Factors beyond the efficiency of the manufacturing process also impact WUR. For example, plants with a larger product mix (more SKUs) or shorter production runs use more water, as more cleaning is required between changeovers.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We aim to use less water in our manufacturing processes and to safeguard shared water resources by working with others. • 15% improvement in WUR by 2030 (vs. 2018 baseline) • All manufacturing sites have third-party validated Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) and Water Management Plans (WMP) • Actively support TCCC Replenishment and 'high water stress location' goals and SPAC Water Neutrality commitments

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

12686000

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

8880200

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

9785000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

76

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target was developed in 2021. To drive efficient water use in our operations, we have set a target to reduce water use by 30% by 2030, compared to a 2018 frozen efficiency baseline. The baseline assumes our water use efficiency remains fixed at 2018 levels but allows us to factor in the projected increase in overall

water demand as our business grows. The 2024 projected water withdrawal figure (projected in terms of business growth with water use efficiency level remains at the 2018 level) and its corresponding target year figure has been inputted and compared with reporting year's water withdrawal.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Reduce freshwater use: We monitor our water use to identify opportunities to adopt more efficient processes, repair leaks, install water flow regulators and use technologies that use less or no freshwater. Going beyond our direct operations, we seek to positively influence the behaviour of our suppliers, customers, and other water users in our local communities. Swire Coca-Cola upgrades equipment, adopts new water-saving or water-less technologies and fixes leaks to reduce freshwater demand of its facilities. It has installed water sub-meters at all of its bottling plants in the Chinese Mainland. While Swire Coca-Cola does not have direct control of its co-packers' operations, they contribute to the overall water footprint of the drinks it sells. It engages strategic copackers on water issues.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

To drive efficient water use in our operations, we set a target to reduce freshwater withdrawal by 30% by 2030, compared to a 2018 frozen efficiency baseline. To date we have achieved a 23% reduction, which surpassed the 15% target reduction for 2024 based on our 2030 projections. The baseline assumes our water use efficiency remains fixed at 2018 levels but allows us to factor in the projected increase in overall water demand as our business grows. There are tradeoffs. Water-cooled chillers are more energy efficient than air-cooled chillers and so reduce carbon emissions. They are a central part of our decarbonisation strategy but will increase our water footprint. Our target currently covers operating companies, which together make up 99% of the Group's total water footprint. It reflects our efforts to reduce water use in our operations. The water in the beverages produced by Swire Coca-Cola (production volume) is excluded.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water withdrawals total volumes

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

10/14/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

52

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/29/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

83

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

65

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Percentage of SVAs and WMPs verified by third-party water expert is adopted as a progress indicator. We are working towards verifying all of these plant-level assessments and plans across our operating markets by 2025. Baseline year is not applicable for this target as it is a metric for completion by certain year. For purpose of disclosure, base year is set to the year of 2018, where most of our targets based on.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

By the end of 2024, 25 out of our 30 plants had SVAs and WMPs prepared or verified by external water experts.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

SVA is the Sourced Vulnerability Assessment, and WMP is Water Management Plan.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic polymers

- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold
- Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

End-of-life management

- Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled

(10.1.3) Please explain

By 2025, 100% of our primary packaging will be technically recyclable. By 2030, our primary packaging will be made of 50% recycled material.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not engage in the production of plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not engage in the production of durable plastic goods.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We produce beverage products packaged in plastics, includes plastic bottles and post mix bag-in-box.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not engage in the production of plastic packaging.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We produce beverage products packaged in plastics, includes plastic bottles and post mix bag-in-box.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We sale beverage products packaged in plastics, includes plastic bottles and post mix bag-in-box.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not provide waste management/services.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not provide financial products/services for plastic-related activities

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

318224.85

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

- % virgin fossil-based content
- % post-consumer recycled content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

96.3

(10.4.6) % post-consumer recycled content

3.7

(10.4.7) Please explain

In 2023, we only disclosed our PET packaging data for CDP. This year, to align with what we reported to EMF, we include all plastic packaging including primary, secondary and tertiary. This figure includes our operation in Chinese Mainland, HKSAR, Taiwan Region, Vietnam and Cambodia. US is still included as we are still support managing their sustainability items.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

318224.85

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

- % virgin fossil-based content
- % pre-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

96.3

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

3.7

(10.5.7) Please explain

In 2023, we only disclosed our PET packaging data for CDP. This year, to align with what we reported to EMF, we include all plastic packaging including primary, secondary and tertiary. This figure includes our operation in Chinese Mainland, HKSAR, Taiwan Region, Vietnam and Cambodia. US is still included as we are still support managing their sustainability items.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

% reusable

% technically recyclable

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

1

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

73.3

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

In 2023, we only disclosed our PET packaging data for CDP. This year, to align with what we reported to EMF, we include all plastic packaging including primary, secondary and tertiary. This figure includes our operation in Chinese Mainland, HKSAR, Taiwan Region, Vietnam and Cambodia. US is still included as we are still support managing their sustainability items. The % of packaging that is technically recyclable is calculated based on the Global Recyclability Assessment Tool provided by EMF. We define the recyclability of the plastic packaging based on the RecyClass Guideline. For example, transparent light colour PET bottles are considered fitting the recycling system. The proportion of such packaging in our products will be considered as recyclable.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

318224.85

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

73.3

(10.6.12) Please explain

The % of packaging that is technically recyclable is calculated based on the Global Recyclability Assessment Tool provided by EMF. We define the recyclability of the plastic packaging based on the RecyClass Guideline. For example, transparent light colour PET bottles are considered fitting the recycling system. The proportion of such packaging in our products will be considered as recyclable.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Species management
- Other, please specify :Conducted a high-level industry risk assessment across Aviation, Beverages, Properties, and Trading & Industrial divisions using Natural Capital Finance Alliance’s Encore tool

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators 	<p>Select all that apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Conduct screening study of our global portfolio with biodiversity indicators to define a priority list and nature profile, and to identify the dependencies and impacts on natural assets and ecosystem services.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	NA
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	NA
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	NA
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	NA
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	NA
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	NA

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- Water withdrawals– total volumes
- Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We seek third party assurance on key sustainability performance data points. We are also working with a third party to validate the robustness of additional data with a view to expanding the scope of our assured data in future reporting cycles.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

assurance-report-2024-en.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Group Head of Sustainable Development

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute