

**Independent practitioner's limited assurance report
To the board of directors of Swire Pacific Limited**

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement in respect of the selected sustainability information of Swire Pacific Limited (the "Company") listed below, identified with the symbol [R] in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 2017 ("the 2017 Annual Report") and in the Identified Sustainability Information table set out in Appendix I (the "Identified Sustainability Information").

Identified Sustainability Information

The Identified Sustainability Information for the year ended 31st December 2017 is summarised below:

- Total energy consumption
- Total greenhouse gas emissions by weight
- Total water used
- Total fatalities
- Total lost time injuries

Our assurance was with respect to the year ended 31st December 2017 information only and we have not performed any procedures for the purposes of this engagement with respect to earlier periods or any other elements included in the 2017 Annual Report and, therefore, do not express any conclusion thereon.

Criteria

The criteria used by the Company to prepare the Identified Sustainability Information is set out in the Reporting Methodology (the "Criteria") in Appendix II.

The Company's Responsibility for the Identified Sustainability Information

The Company is responsible for the preparation of the Identified Sustainability Information in accordance with the Criteria. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of Identified Sustainability Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent limitations

The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, measures and measurement techniques and can affect comparability between entities. In addition, greenhouse gas quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Control 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the Identified Sustainability Information based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, and, in respect of greenhouse gas emissions, International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. These standards require that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Identified Sustainability Information is free from material misstatement.

A limited assurance engagement involves assessing the suitability in the circumstances of the Company's use of the Criteria as the basis for the preparation of the Identified Sustainability Information, assessing the risks of material misstatement of the Identified Sustainability Information whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances, and evaluating the overall presentation of the Identified Sustainability Information. A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Given the circumstances of the engagement, in performing the procedures listed above we:

- made inquiries of the persons responsible for the Identified Sustainability Information;
- understood the process for collecting and reporting the Identified Sustainability Information;
- performed limited substantive testing on a selective basis of the Identified Sustainability Information; and
- considered the disclosure and presentation of the Identified Sustainability Information.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion about whether the Company's Identified Sustainability Information has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.



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Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's Identified Sustainability Information for the year ended 31st December 2017 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

Our report has been prepared for and only for the board of directors of Swire Pacific Limited and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the content of this report.

A handwritten signature in purple ink that reads 'PricewaterhouseCoopers' in a cursive script.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 15th March 2018

Appendix I: Identified Sustainability Information

Statistics – Environmental

Metric	Property		Columbia Pacific group		IUSCO group		Sweet Pacific Offshore (West 4)		H2O group		Energy Services		Total (Note 1)		
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Total Energy Consumption (thousand GJ)															
Direct energy consumption	143	154	242,232	243,730 ¹	384	349	767	761	1,417	1,337	341	329	67	51	
Indirect energy consumption	959	1,073	504	682	470	481	1,125	1,100	5	5	17	19	265	244	
Total	1,102	1,177	242,736	244,412	854	830	1,892	1,861	1,422	1,342	358	348	332	295	255,156²
% Change year-on-year	-6%	1%	1%	3%	3%	3%	-3%	6%	6%	3%	3%	13%	13%	1%	
Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Weight (thousand tonnes CO₂e)															
Direct (Scope 1)	2	11	13	18,221	17,702	29	27	52	55	106	109	27	7	6	18,454
Indirect (Scope 2)	204	215 ³	83	80	77	76	183	194	1	1	3	3	50	46	608
Total	215	229	18,301	17,782	105	103	245	249	107	109	31	30	57	51	19,062⁴
% Change year-on-year	-6%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	-2%	-2%	-2%	3%	3%	17%	17%	3%	
Total Water Used (thousand dam)															
Water used	1,390	1,572	950	866	651	710	749	795	-	-	115	77	455	118	11,054 ⁵
% Change year-on-year	-9%	10%	10%	-9%	-9%	-9%	-1%	-1%	-	-	49%	49%	158%	158%	1%

Statistics – Health & Safety

Metric	Property		Columbia Pacific group		IUSCO group		Sweet Pacific Offshore (West 4)		H2O group		Training & Inoculation		Sweet Pacific Offshore		Total (Note 1)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Recordable Injuries	11,614	11,674	62,712	63,059	34,039	33,415	46,245	45,304	11,647	12,194	2,332	1,995	17,608	17,767	82	81
Total Lost Time Injuries	83	105	1,112	970	249	279	118	113	4	4	10	12	81	95	6	0
Lost Time Injury Rate (LTI ⁶)	1.63	1.80	3.28	2.81	1.46	1.52	0.51	0.50	0.07	0.05	1.20	0.82	1.08	0.00	0.00	1.73
% Change year-on-year (LTI ⁶)	-21%	17%	17%	-4%	-4%	-4%	2%	2%	-	-	-28%	-15%	-15%	-	-	7%
Total Fatalities	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4 ⁷

Notes:
 1. Total fatalities include both Columbia Pacific and IUSCO. Fatalities are reported on a calendar year basis.
 2. For the Columbia Pacific group only, percentages for year-on-year change are reported based on the previous period of the same reporting period. Columbia Pacific group only.
 3. Values are not comparable to the previous period due to the inclusion of the Columbia Pacific group in the previous period.
 4. Values are not comparable to the previous period due to the inclusion of the Columbia Pacific group in the previous period.
 5. Values are not comparable to the previous period due to the inclusion of the Columbia Pacific group in the previous period.
 6. The number of lost time injuries (LTI) is defined as the number of lost time injuries that result in a lost workday.
 7. The number of lost time injuries (LTI) is defined as the number of lost time injuries that result in a lost workday.

Reporting Methodology
Swire Pacific Annual Report 2017

About this report

The sustainability material in the 2017 Swire Pacific Annual Report is produced with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative’s GRI Standard reporting guidelines. The GRI Standard framework encourages companies to report on sustainable development issues that are most relevant to them. The data collected at the 2016 Swire Pacific Annual Report has taken into account these requirements and the indicators required are set out below.

A separate sustainability website prepared with reference to the GRI Standard reporting guidelines at the core level, and in-line with Appendix 27 of the main board listing rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, will be launched in July 2017 on the Swire Pacific website.

Boundaries and Scoping

Appendix I contains (i) a list of companies and parts of companies which have provided information for the 2017 Swire Pacific Annual Report, (ii) a list of companies and parts of companies which have not provided information for the 2017 Swire Pacific Annual Report and (iii) changes in scope since 2016. Performance indicators are reported on a 100% basis and therefore do not make reference to Swire Pacific’s shareholdings in operating companies.

Information regarding our material aspects

Emissions

GRI 305-1 (Formerly known as G4 EN15)	Direct Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (Scope 1): (a) gross direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions; (b) gases included in the calculation; (c) biogenic CO ₂ emissions; (d) the chosen base year; (e) the source of the emission factors used and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used or a reference to the GWP source; (f) the chosen consolidation approach for emissions; (g) standards, methodologies, and assumptions used
GRI 305-2 (Formerly known as G4 EN16)	Energy indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 2): (a) gross energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions ; (b) If applicable, gross market-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent; (c) gases included in the calculation, if available; (c) the chosen base year; (d) standards, methodologies, and assumptions used; (e) the source of the emission factors used and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used or a reference to the GWP source, if available; (f) the chosen consolidation approach for emissions

Aspect boundary: We require all companies and parts of companies which have provided information for this report (as listed in appendix 1) to report their emissions. This helps operating companies to manage emissions more effectively and to identify opportunities for reduction. We use the operational control management approach.

Reporting bases for these indicators: Emissions are calculated in accordance with the greenhouse gas protocol developed by World Resources Institute and World Business Council on Sustainable Development (Greenhouse Gas Protocol). 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'

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 Swire Pacific Offshore's operations)
- International Energy Agency (IEA) (Swire Pacific Offshore's operations where no sources are provided in Defra)
- Aviation jet fuel: we include all flights in the calculation, including testing and training flights and flights by dry leased and wet leased aircraft. As fuel density varies according to a number of factors, we use the Joint Inspection Group's¹ recommended specific gravity of 0.80 kg/L to calculate the weight of fuel. We use the IPCC's emission factor of 3.15² to determine CO₂ emissions from the combustion of aircraft fuel.

¹ Formed by international oil companies, the Joint Inspection Group performs regular inspections of their airport facilities to ensure that they are operated in accordance with their procedures for handling aviation fuel at airports and upstream aviation fuel facilities.

² IPCC. (1999). Aviation and the Global Atmosphere. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

³ www.pnas.org/content/early/2010/02/02/0906548107.full.pdf+html

- Electricity purchased in Hong Kong: we use conversion factors supplied by local power suppliers (China Light and Power and Hong Kong Electric).

The following gases are included in GHG calculations: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxide. These are expressed in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Swire Pacific does not have any biogenic sources of CO₂.

For aviation turbine fuel we only calculate CO₂ emissions as there is no scientific consensus on the global warming effect of other GHG emissions in the upper atmosphere. Our airlines continue to monitor developments in atmospheric science, including studies from the UK's OMEGA aviation and environment project and the Institute of Atmospheric Physics at the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) and, most recently research published by the Goddard Institute of Space Science³. This latest research suggests that the warming impact of non CO₂ gases is less than the cooling impact of aerosols and other aircraft emissions. Until there is greater consensus among the scientific community on these gases, our primary focus remains on the reduction of CO₂ emissions.

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.

Energy

<p>GRI 302-1 (Formerly known as G4 EN3)</p>	<p><u>Energy consumption within the organisation:</u> (a) total fuel consumption from non-renewable sources ; (b) total fuel consumption from renewable fuel sources; (c) the total: Electricity consumption, Heating consumption, Cooling consumption, Steam consumption; (d) the total: Electricity sold, Heating sold, Cooling sold, Steam sold; (e) total energy consumption in joules or multiples; (f) standards, methodologies, and assumptions used; (g) source of the conversion factors used.</p>
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Aspect boundary: We require all companies and parts of companies which have provided information for this report (as listed in appendix 1) to report their energy consumption. We also encourage those with whom we work to reduce their own energy consumption.

Reporting basis for this indicator: Direct energy sources used include diesel, petrol, LPG, Towngas, natural gas, fuel oil, marine gasoil, lubricant oil and jet kerosene. Direct energy is reported in Gigajoules. The quantity of direct energy consumed is calculated by multiplying the fuel in volume or mass by corresponding calorific values (or heating values) given in “**Guidelines to Defra’s Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting**” by Defra in the UK. Towngas consumption in Hong Kong is calculated according to “**Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purpose) in Hong Kong (2010)**” published by EPD. Each unit registered by a gas meter represents a heat value of 48 Mega joules. Indirect energy sources used include electricity,

steam and Towngas purchased from other organizations. Indirect energy is reported in Gigajoules. We consume indirect energy mainly by buying electricity. Some of our bottling plants in Mainland China buy small amounts of steam. The majority of our electricity consumed in Hong Kong and Mainland China is purchased from franchised monopoly suppliers. As a result, we cannot lower the carbon intensity of our electricity by switching suppliers. Each kilowatt hour (kWh) registered by electricity meters represents 3.6 Mega joules. The consumption of renewable energy is insignificant compared with the total energy consumed. We do not sell energy or purchase heating or cooling.

Water

<p>GRI 301-1 (Formerly known as G4 EN8)</p>	<p>Total water withdrawal by source with breakdown by the following sources: (a) total volume of water withdrawn from the sources; (b) standards, methodologies, and assumptions used.</p>
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Water used for any purpose. To be reported in cubic meters for five types of water sources:

1. Surface water – including wetlands, rivers, lakes and ocean
2. Ground water
3. Rain water collected directly and stored by the organisation
4. Waste water from another organisation
5. Municipal water supplies or other public or private water utilities

Aspect boundary: Our companies report consumption of potable water when it accounts for more than 2% of our total water use. All companies and parts of companies which have provided information for this report (as listed in appendix 1) (except Air Hong Kong and Swire Pacific Offshore) measure their water usage. The water consumption in Swire Beverages dormitories and HAECO Xiamen canteens is excluded.

Reporting basis for this indicator: Municipal water supplies account for 98% of our water consumption. We use sea water for some cooling and toilet flushing but do not report the quantity used as sea water is not a scarce resource. The municipal water consumption is the amount reported in water bills.

Occupational Health and Safety

<p>GRI 403-2 (Formerly known as G4 LA6)</p>	<p>a) Report types of injury, injury rate (IR), occupational diseases rate (ODR), lost day rate (LDR), absentee rate (AR) and work-related fatalities, for all employees, with a breakdown by: Region ,Gender; b) Report types of injury, injury rate (IR) and work-related fatalities for all workers (excluding employees) whose work, or workplace, is controlled by the organisation, with a breakdown by: Region, Gender; c) Report the system of rules applied in recording and reporting accident statistics</p>
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Aspect boundary: We require all companies and parts of companies which have provided information for this report (as listed in appendix 1) to provide information about health and safety on a quarterly basis.

We recognize the importance of the health and safety of our contractors and visitors. Occupational health and safety is included in our supplier CSR code of conduct.

Reporting basis for this indicator: Swire Pacific reports the number of lost time injuries (LTI), the Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR), the number of lost days, the Lost Day Rate (LDR) and employee fatalities as defined below.

1. **Total injuries** are the number of injuries in a year which result in minimum lost time of one working day.
2. **Lost Time Injury Rate:** represents the number of injuries per 100 equivalent employees per year. It is calculated as the total Injuries multiplied by 200,000 and then divided by total hours worked. 200,000 is the annual hours worked by 100 employees, based on 40 hours per week for 50 weeks a year.
3. **Lost Days:** A Lost Day occurs when, in the opinion of a physician, an employee cannot work. Lost Days are counted as calendar days where counting begins on the first day following the injury and ends on the day when the person returns to full duty, receives a permanent job transfer or leaves employment.
4. **Lost Day Rate** represents the number of lost work days per 100 equivalent employees per year. It is calculated as the total lost days multiplied by 200,000 and then divided by total hours worked. 200,000 is the annual hours worked by 100 employees, based on 40 hours per week for 50 weeks a year.
5. **An employee fatality** is a loss of life of an employee as the result of a work-related incident.

Information about the number of hours worked, lost time injuries, fatalities and lost days due to injuries is collected from operating companies. Lost Day Rate and Lost Time Injury Rate are calculated using GRI definitions. Injuries occurring during travel to and from work in Mainland China are included having regard to relevant Mainland China legislation.

Omissions: Occupational health, absenteeism, types of injury and contractor management are monitored and managed by operating companies but not reported on at group level. The nature and locations of our operations mean that occupational health hazards are minimal. Due to the diversity of our businesses, types of injury will vary greatly between industries. Types of injury are therefore recorded at an operating company level. If a type of injury is common in several operating companies, the Swire Pacific health and safety committee may investigate further how these kinds of injuries can be reduced. For example, several incidences of road and transport related injuries resulted in a group

transport safety policy being developed at head office level. Information on reducing injuries from manual handling has also been disseminated through the health and safety committee. Contractor management is done at operating company level and best practice is shared through the health and safety committee.

We do not report by region or gender.

Appendix III

The Selected Sustainability Data in the Company's report for the year ending 31 December 2017 relates to companies and operations listed below:

- Swire Properties Limited
- Cathay Pacific Airways Limited
- Hong Kong Dragon Airlines
- Air Hong Kong
- Cathay Pacific Catering Services
- Vogue Laundry Service Limited
- Hong Kong Airport Services
- Cathay Pacific Services Limited
- Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company Limited
- Hong Kong Aero Engine Services Limited
- Taikoo (Xiamen) Aircraft Engineering Company Limited
- Taikoo (Xiamen) Landing Gear Services Company Ltd
- Taikoo Engine Services (Xiamen) Company Ltd
- Taikoo Spirit AeroSystems (Jinjiang) Composite Company Ltd
- HAECO Americas Line Services
- Swire Beverages companies
- Swire Pacific Offshore companies
- Hongkong United Dockyards group
- Swire Resources group
- Taikoo Motors group
- Swire Foods
- Chongqing New Qinyuan Bakery
- Taikoo Sugar Limited
- Taikoo Sugar (China) Limited
- Swire Waste Management Limited
- Swire Pacific Cold Storage group

The Sustainability Data in the Company's report for the year ending 31 December 2017 does not include the companies and operations listed below:

- Property Division - USA
- Aviation Division - Catering and laundry service companies outside Hong Kong
- Beverages Division -
 - Coca-Cola Bottlers Manufacturing Holdings Limited and Xiamen Luquan Industries Company Limited
 - US Bottling Plants in Yorkstreet, Wilsonville, Bellevue, Tempe (only excludes environmental data)
 - China bottling plants in Yunnan, Guangxi, Hubei, Hainan and Jiangxi provinces, the city of Zhanjiang in Guangdong province, and Shanghai Municipality (excludes environmental and health & safety data)

- Trading & Industrial Division - Campbell Swire, Akzo Nobel Swire Paints Limited and the Swire Sustainability Fund

In 2017 we expanded the scope of reporting to include the following operations:

Properties - Restaurants