



BLUE RIVER HOLDINGS LIMITED 藍河控股有限公司

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司)

Stock Code 股份代號: 0498.HK

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT 2026

環境、社會及管治報告

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This environmental, social and governance (the “ESG”) report (the “Report”) of Blue River Holdings Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) for the year ended 31 March 2026 (the “Reporting Period”) covers the ESG governance and reporting framework, environmental matters (Subject Area A), social matters (Subject Area B) and climate-related aspects as set out in the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code (the “Code”) in Appendix C2 to the Rules (the “Listing Rules”) Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”).

SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

The ESG information in this Report covered material issues (the assessment process of which was detailed in the section “Materiality Assessment and Stakeholders Engagement” below) of all of our business segments discussed in the section “Business Review” of the Annual Report, except for those businesses in (i) which the Company does not have a controlling interest; and (ii) whose ESG implications are considered insignificant to the Group.

The scope of this Report covered four business segments for the Reporting Period:

- (i) the Compressed Natural Gas (the “CNG”) sale and distribution and logistics businesses in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) (the “Ports and Logistics Business”);
- (ii) the coal trading agency services in the PRC (the “Coal Trading Business”);
- (iii) the securities trading and investment business in Hong Kong (the “Securities Business”); and

關於本報告

藍河控股有限公司(「本公司」)及其附屬公司(「本集團」)截至2026年3月31日止年度(「報告期」)之本環境、社會及管治(「環境、社會及管治」)報告(「本報告」)涵蓋《香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)證券上市規則(「上市規則」)》附錄C2《環境、社會及管治報告準則》(「準則」)所載的環境、社會及管治的管治與報告框架、環境事項(主要範疇A)、社會事項(主要範疇B)及氣候相關方面。

本報告的範圍

除(i)本公司並無持有其控股權益的業務；及(ii)其環境、社會及管治之影響對本集團而言並不重大的業務外，本報告中的環境、社會及管治資料涵蓋了年報中「業務審視」章節中討論的所有業務分部的重要事項(其評估過程在以下「重要性評估和持份者參與」章節中詳列)。

本報告範圍涵蓋報告期內的四個業務分部：

- (i) 於中華人民共和國(「中國」)營運壓縮天然氣(「壓縮天然氣」)銷售及分銷及物流業務(「港口及物流業務」)；
- (ii) 於中國營運煤炭貿易代理服務(「煤炭貿易業務」)；
- (iii) 於香港進行證券交易和投資業務(「證券業務」)；及

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(iv) the provision of loan financing, financial related services and cash management services in Hong Kong (the “Financial Services Business”).

Collectively, the PRC operations are referred to as the “Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses”, while the Hong Kong operations are referred to as the “Securities and Financial Services Businesses”. With the exception of the newly added Coal Trading Business and the disposal of the property investment business in Hong Kong, the reporting boundaries remained consistent with those adopted in the report for the year ended 31 March 2025.

THE COMPANY'S APPROACH TO ESG RISKS, IMPACTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND REVIEW OF ESG PERFORMANCE

We considered ourselves duty-bound to assess and manage all foreseeable risk factors as effectively as possible. We believed that effective management of the ESG risks, impacts and opportunities can improve sustainability and financial performance of the Group in long term.

We recognise the need to assess the ESG risks in our investments and the operational process of our subsidiaries and their impact on financial performance and the communities where both we and our subsidiaries operated.

Our vision and strategy for the ESG was set out clearly in our ESG policy (the “ESG Policy”). The guiding principles for each ESG area (as detailed in the section “Business Review” of the Annual Report) had been developed in line with our approach to ESG management strategy. Through dialogue with the management of our business units and other stakeholders, we developed strategic approaches to address ESG challenges and integrated these into our business practices. We also monitored the ESG performance through regular reviews and enhanced the ESG awareness through training. Relevant findings and recommendations are reported to the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”) on an ongoing basis.

(iv) 於香港提供貸款融資、金融相關服務及現金管理服務(「金融服務業務」)。

整體而言，中國業務統稱為「港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務」，而香港業務則稱為「證券及金融服務業務」。除新增加的煤炭貿易業務以及出售香港的物業投資業務外，報告的範圍仍與截至2025年3月31日止年度的報告所採用的範圍一致。

本公司應對環境、社會及管治的風險、影響和機遇的方法及對環境、社會及管治表現的檢討

我們認為本公司有責任並盡可能有效地去評估和管理所有可預見的風險因素。我們相信有效管理環境、社會及管治的風險、影響和機遇，長遠來看能提升本集團的可持續發展能力及財務表現。

我們意識到有必要評估我們在投資上以及附屬公司在經營過程中的環境、社會及管治風險，以及他們在財務表現及我們和附屬公司經營所在的社區上的影響。

我們對於環境、社會及管治的願景和策略在我們的環境、社會及管治政策(「環境、社會及管治政策」)中已列明。每個環境、社會及管治範疇(在年報的「業務審視」章節中詳列)的指引原則乃根據我們的環境、社會及管治管理策略方針而制定。通過與業務經營單位之管理層和其他持份者的對話，我們制定策略去應對環境、社會及管治挑戰並將他們融入業務經營中。我們亦通過定期審視監管環境、社會及管治表現，以及通過培訓增強環境、社會及管治意識，並持續地把相關的發現和建議向本公司董事局(「董事局」)匯報。

We required all business units to implement the necessary level of risk management and internal controls to ensure compliance with the ESG Policy, considering their specific business needs and circumstances. We ensured that all employees receive the relevant information, training and supervision to mitigate and manage the associated ESG risks. A strong emphasis was placed on preventing accidents and incidents, but in the event that they occur, we had appropriate emergency plans that were routinely rehearsed.

Business units were required to perform risk management and internal control review annually to assess the effectiveness of their internal control systems. The risk assessment was conducted using a questionnaire which included the ESG matters. The methodology for reviewing the effectiveness of these risk management and internal control systems was detailed in section “Risk Management Framework” in the Corporate Governance Report of the Annual Report.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

The Company recognised the need to integrate the ESG risks, impacts and opportunities into its business strategy. The integration aimed to deliver not only robust financial performance but also sustainable development of the Group over the long term. The Group had set a qualitative target of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 in collaboration with international institutions, gradually reducing emissions across all businesses, with the objective of monitoring and mitigating global warming and climate change, while ensuring alignment with the current performance and its strategic future development of the Group. The Group was dedicated to addressing carbon emissions and wastes in its daily operation. The Board and the management were responsible for reviewing these goals and targets, with the objective of achieving continual improvement in the ESG performance of the Group.

我們要求所有業務單位執行必要的風險管理及內部監控，以確保遵守環境、社會及管治政策，同時顧及其各自的業務需求及具體情況。我們確保為全體員工提供相關資訊、培訓及監督，力求減輕及管理相關環境、社會及管治風險。我們高度重視預防意外及事故發生，即使發生意外及事故，我們亦有適當的應急計劃，並定期進行演練。

業務單位需要每年進行風險管理及內部監控審查，以評估內部監控系統的有效性。風險評估乃通過問卷方式進行，當中涵蓋環境、社會及管治相關事宜。檢討風險管理及內部監控系統有效性的方法於年報的企業管治報告中標題為「風險管理框架」的章節中詳述。

可持續發展目標和指標

本公司意識到有必要在業務策略中納入環境、社會及管治風險、影響及機遇，藉此實現穩健的財務業績，同時可確保本集團長遠可持續發展。本集團已設定一個質性目標，即到2050年在與國際機構合作下實現淨零排放，逐步減少各業務的排放，目標是監測並減緩全球變暖和氣候變化，同時確保與本集團當前表現及其未來策略發展保持一致。本集團致力解決日常營運中的碳排放及廢棄物問題。董事局及管理層負責檢討該等目標和指標，力求持續改善本集團的環境、社會及管治表現。

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ESG GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

環境、社會及管治方面的管治架構

Board of Directors

董事局

- ▶ Has overall responsibility for the Company's ESG strategy and reporting
對本公司的環境、社會及管治策略及匯報承擔全部責任
- ▶ Sets the Company's performance targets for the ESG management
制定本公司在環境、社會及管治管理方面的表現指標
- ▶ Oversees the formulation of the Group's climate-related strategies, objectives, risks and opportunities, monitoring measures and procedures
監督本集團氣候相關策略、目標、風險與機會的制定，以及監測措施和程序
- ▶ Ensures the Group maintains effective risk management and internal control systems and implements effective ESG initiatives
確保本集團維持有效的風險管理和內部控制系統，並推行有效的環境、社會及管治活動
- ▶ Delegates the day-to-day responsibility for the ESG-related matters to senior management and the corporate governance and compliance committee of the Company (the "Corporate Governance and Compliance Committee")
將環境、社會及管治相關事宜的日常職責委託予本公司高級管理層及企業管治及法規委員會（「企業管治及法規委員會」）
- ▶ Approves the ESG Policy and ESG Report
審批環境、社會及管治政策及環境、社會及管治報告

Audit Committee

審核委員會

- ▶ Reviews the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems related to the ESG matters (including climate-related issues)
檢討與環境、社會及管治事項（包括氣候相關事宜）相關的風險管理和內部監控系統的有效性

Corporate Governance and Compliance Committee

企業管治及法規委員會

- ▶ Reviews the ESG policies and practices developed by senior management and makes recommendations to the Board
檢討由高級管理層所制定的環境、社會及管治政策及常規，並向董事局提出建議
- ▶ Reviews the progress on achieving the ESG performance targets
檢討達致環境、社會及管治表現指標的進度
- ▶ Reviews and monitors the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements related to the ESG matters (including climate-related issues) and meets with the management to assess related compliance policies, programs and procedures
檢討及監察本公司在遵守與環境、社會及管治事項（包括氣候相關事宜）相關的法律及監管規定方面的情況，並與管理層舉行會議，以評估相關的合規政策、方案及程序
- ▶ Investigates or causes to be investigated any significant instances of non-compliance or potential compliance violations that are reported to the Corporate Governance and Compliance Committee
調查或安排調查向企業管治及法規委員會舉報的任何重大違規或潛在違規情況
- ▶ Reviews the ESG Report developed and prepared by senior management
審閱由高級管理層所制定及編製之環境、社會及管治報告

Senior Management

高級管理層

- ▶ Develops the Company's ESG policies and practices
制定本公司的環境、社會及管治政策及常規
- ▶ Designs, implements and monitors the risk management and internal control systems related to the ESG matters (including climate-related risk and opportunities)
設計、實施和監察與環境、社會及管治事項(包括氣候相關風險及機會)相關的風險管理和內部監控系統
- ▶ Develops the actions in achieving the ESG performance targets
制定為達致環境、社會及管治表現指標所需的行動
- ▶ Ensures compliance with legal and regulatory requirements related to the ESG matters
確保遵守與環境、社會及管治事項相關的法律及監管規定
- ▶ Prepares the ESG Report with the assistance of external consultant
在外部顧問的協助下編製環境、社會及管治報告

ESG Working Group

環境、社會及管治工作組

- ▶ Assists senior management and the Corporate Governance and Compliance Committee in developing the ESG policies and practices and preparing the ESG Report
協助高級管理層及企業管治及法規委員會制定環境、社會及管治政策及常規和編製環境、社會及管治報告
- ▶ Assists senior management and the Corporate Governance and Compliance Committee in developing actions for achieving the ESG performance targets
協助高級管理層及企業管治及法規委員會制定為達致環境、社會及管治表現指標所需的行動
- ▶ Assists senior management in coordinating and implementing the ESG policies and practices
協助高級管理層統籌及實施環境、社會及管治政策及常規

Departments and Business Units

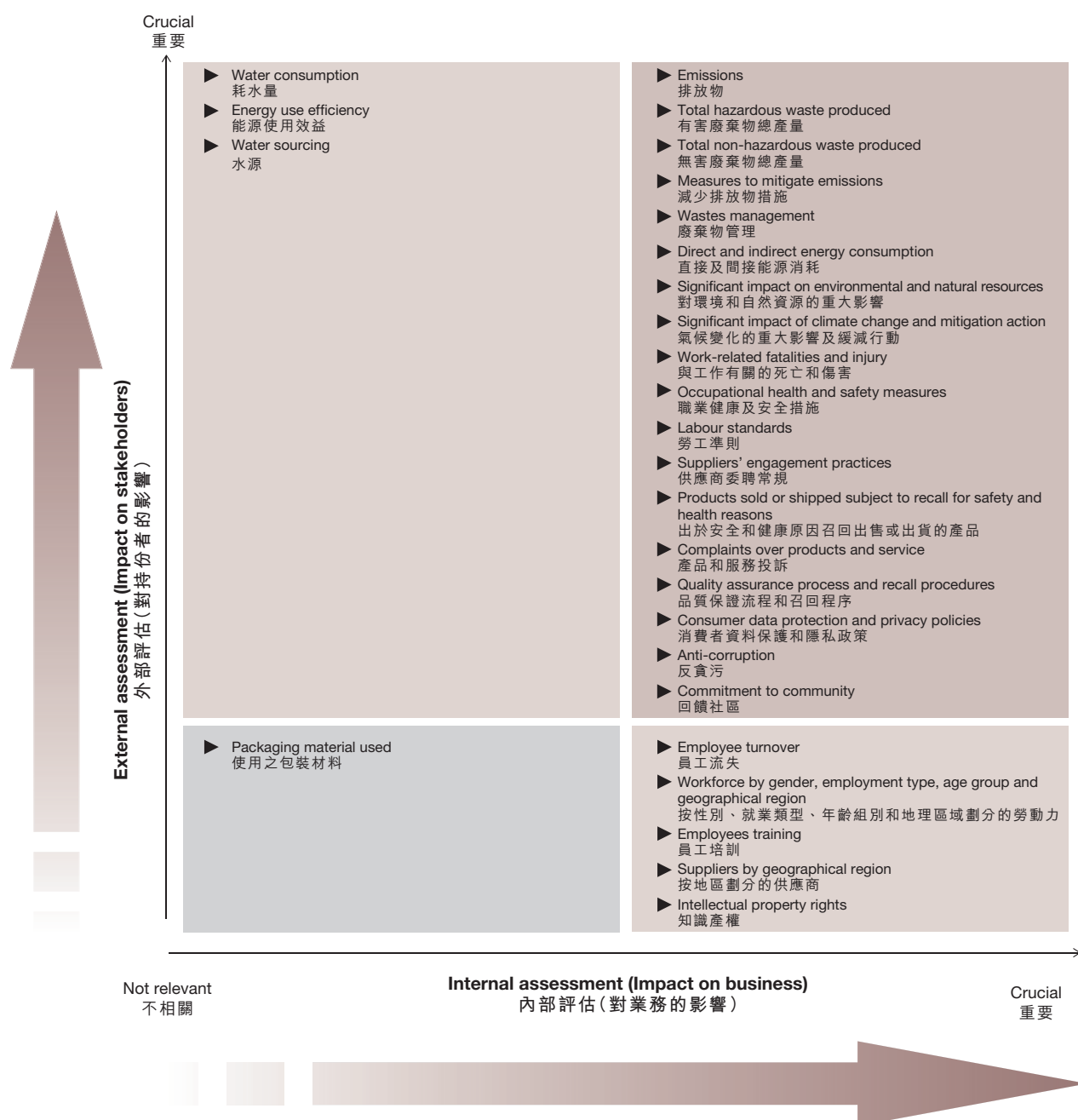
部門及業務經營單位

- ▶ Complies with ESG policies and practices developed by senior management and Corporate Governance and Compliance Committee
遵循由高級管理層及企業管治及法規委員會制定的環境、社會及管治政策及常規
- ▶ Implements good operation practices and ensures the ESG compliance in daily operations
實施良好營運操守並在日常操作中確保環境、社會及管治的合規性
- ▶ Implements the actions required to achieve the ESG performance targets
採取為達致環境、社會及管治表現指標所需的行動
- ▶ Collects climate-related information and data to support the preparation of the ESG report
收集氣候相關資料和數據，以支持環境、社會及管治報告的編製

重要性評估和持份者參與

當決定哪些環境、社會及管治資料可納入本報告時，我們考慮相關資料的重要性，尤其是其對本公司業務及經營是否重要和相關。

以下的重要性矩陣顯示了我們在報告期內的重要性評估結果：



Based on the annual materiality assessment, the following principal ESG issues were identified as our key aspects:

- Climate change: Climate change presented a global challenge and more stringent laws and regulations regarding disclosure requirements were in force;
- Energy management: Effective energy management could reduce energy consumption and improve operational performance and productivity of our Group;
- Care for employees: We valued our employees as fundamental to our sustainable business development and ongoing success. We were committed to safeguarding their labour rights, health and safety, and actively strive to improve their working conditions in order to retain our employees;
- Product/Service responsibility: High-quality products and services were vital for enhancing brand image, customer retention and maintaining customer loyalty; and
- Effective corporate governance: It was essential for ongoing development and success of the Company's businesses, ensuring regulatory compliance, enhancing competitiveness and building long-term enterprise value.

The matrix was based on both internal and external materiality assessments conducted for the Reporting Period. By engaging our key stakeholders, the assessment results provided an important reference for our ESG management and information disclosure. The internal materiality assessment involved senior management and other key employees of the Company. The external assessment involved stakeholders such as relevant government and regulatory bodies, customers, suppliers and the communities where our businesses operated. These stakeholders were identified by consulting various departments within our business units such as sales and marketing, procurement, legal and finance.

根據年度重要性評估，我們將下列主要環境、社會及管治議題識別為關鍵範疇：

- 氣候變化：氣候變化關乎全世界，並已針對披露要求實施更嚴格的法律及法規；
- 能源管理：有效能源管理可減少能耗，提高本集團的營運表現及生產力；
- 關懷員工：我們重視員工，並視之為本集團可持續業務發展及持續成功的關鍵。我們承諾維護員工的勞工權利、健康與安全，並設法改善其工作條件以挽留員工；
- 產品／服務責任：優質產品及服務對於提升品牌形象、留住客戶及維持客戶忠誠度至關重要；及
- 有效企業管治：此乃本公司業務持續發展及成功的關鍵，有助確保監管合規、提高競爭力及建立企業長遠價值。

該矩陣以報告期內進行的內部及外部重要性評估為依據。透過與主要持份者溝通，所得評估結果為我們的環境、社會及企業管理及資訊披露提供重要參考。內部重要性評估牽涉本公司高級管理層及其他關鍵員工，而外部評估則牽涉相關政府及監管機構、客戶、供應商以及業務經營所在社區等持份者。有關持份者乃透過諮詢業務單位不同部門（如銷售市場部、採購部、法律部及財務部）而識別。

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Key stakeholders of the Company were engaged through ongoing and comprehensive communication channels to understand their concerns and expectations.

本公司透過持續和全面的溝通渠道與主要持份者溝通，以瞭解其關注和期望。

Our key stakeholders, their primary concerns and our channels of ongoing engagement were set out in the table below:

下表載列我們的主要持份者、其關注重點，以及我們與其持續地溝通的途徑：

Key stakeholders 主要持份者	Key concerns 關注重點	Engagement channels 溝通途徑
Shareholders and investors 股東和投資者	▶ Financial performance and position 財務表現及狀況 ▶ Corporate governance 企業管治 ▶ Sustainable development 可持續發展	▶ Annual and interim reports 年報和中期報告 ▶ Announcements and circulars 公告及通函 ▶ General meetings 股東大會 ▶ Meetings and interviews 會議和訪問 ▶ Information disclosed on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange 於本公司及聯交所網站內披露之信息
Lenders 貸款人	▶ Financial performance and position 財務表現及狀況 ▶ Corporate governance 企業管治	▶ Business visits 商務拜訪 ▶ Information disclosed on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange 於本公司及聯交所網站內披露之信息 ▶ Liaison through email and telephone 通過電子郵件及電話聯絡
Regulatory bodies 監管機構	▶ Compliance 合規 ▶ Corporate governance 企業管治 ▶ Laws, regulations and practices 法律、法規和常規	▶ Compliance reporting 合規匯報 ▶ Consultation 諮詢 ▶ Meetings 會議 ▶ Seminars and workshops 研討會及工作坊

Key stakeholders 主要持份者	Key concerns 關注重點	Engagement channels 溝通途徑
Customers 客戶	▶ Quality of products and services 產品和服務質素 ▶ Corporate reputation 企業信譽 ▶ Data privacy 資料私隱 ▶ Business integrity and conduct 業務誠信和行為	▶ Daily operations 日常營運 ▶ Business visits 商務拜訪 ▶ Meetings 會議 ▶ Customer satisfaction survey 客戶滿意度調查 ▶ Complaint handling mechanism 投訴處理機制 ▶ Brochures and leaflets 小冊子及單張
Suppliers 供應商	▶ Corporate reputation 企業信譽 ▶ Fair and ethical business practice 公平與道德營商常規 ▶ Long-term relationship 長期合作關係	▶ Procurement and tendering process 採購與投標流程 ▶ Business visits 商務拜訪 ▶ Seminars and workshops 研討會與工作坊
Employees 僱員	▶ Health and safety 健康與安全 ▶ Remuneration and benefits 薪酬和福利 ▶ Training and development 培訓與發展 ▶ Equal opportunities 平等機會 ▶ Corporate culture 企業文化	▶ Training workshops and seminars 培訓工作坊與研討會 ▶ Regular performance reviews 定期表現評估 ▶ Meetings and discussions 會議和討論 ▶ Company activities 公司活動 ▶ Company notices 公司通告 ▶ Enquiry and complaint handling mechanism 信訪及投訴處理機制
Community 社區	▶ Social contribution 社會貢獻 ▶ Environmental responsibilities 環境責任 ▶ Community participation 社區參與	▶ Charitable donation 慈善捐贈 ▶ Community investment 社區投資 ▶ Volunteer activities 志願者活動

REPORTING PRINCIPLES

In the preparation of this Report, we applied four reporting principles set below:

Materiality: This Report set out the identities of our key stakeholders and their concerns. It also explained the methodology for determining material issues and used the materiality matrix to demonstrate the priority of each issue. Please refer to the section “Materiality Assessment and Stakeholders Engagement” for further details.

Quantitative: This Report disclosed Key Performance Indicators (the “KPIs”) in a quantitative manner with measurable criteria, and reported emission and employment data according to the standards, methodologies, assumptions or calculation tools used, and source of conversion factors used, where appropriate, for the reporting of KPIs. Please refer to the sections “Key Performance Indicators — Environmental”, “Key Performance Indicators — Social” and “Key Performance Indicators — Climate-related” for further details.

Balance: Our achievements and challenges in all aspects of sustainable development, aiming to provide an unbiased picture of our performance to the stakeholders were discussed in this Report.

Consistency: This Report adopted the same methodologies as in previous years wherever possible and elaborated any changes to the methods used where appropriate, which ensured a consistent method was used to provide the ESG data that was comparable with the historical ones.

匯報原則

編製本報告時，我們應用下列四項匯報原則：

重要性：本報告呈列主要持份者的身份及其關注重點，同時闡述釐定重大議題的方法，並使用重要性矩陣展示各項議題的優先順序。進一步詳情請參閱「重要性評估和持份者參與」一節。

量化：本報告以量化方式及可衡量準則披露關鍵績效指標（「關鍵績效指標」），並根據匯報關鍵績效指標所採用的標準、方法、假設或計算工具以及轉換系數來源（如適用）報告排放及僱傭數據。進一步詳情請參閱「關鍵績效指標 — 環境」、「關鍵績效指標 — 社會」及「關鍵績效指標 — 氣候相關」章節。

平衡：本報告探討我們在可持續發展各方面的成就及挑戰，從而不偏不倚地向持份者呈報我們的表現。

一致性：本報告盡量使用與過往年度相同的方法，並已在適當時候解釋所用方法的任何變動，以確保採用一致的方法來提供與歷史數據可資比較的環境、社會及管治數據。

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

We strived to comply with all relevant environmental laws and regulations applicable to our various business operations. Our legal team had been working closely with our business units to assess the impact of promulgated environmental protection laws and regulations such as:

- the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, Cap. 311, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Waste Disposal Ordinance, Cap. 354, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Water Pollution Control Ordinance, Cap. 358, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Noise Control Ordinance, Cap. 400, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance, Cap. 611, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Environmental Protection Law of the PRC;
- the Environmental Impact Assessment Law of the PRC;
- the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution;
- the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution;
- the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Noise Pollution;
- the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste Pollution; and
- the National Environmental Emergency Response Plan.

Policies to minimise the environmental impacts from operations were established and are promptly updated in accordance with the aforesaid laws and regulations. Moreover, a reporting system was developed and all our business operating units were required to promptly report any significant non-compliance issues, including those related to the environment, to senior management.

During the Reporting Period, there was no material non-compliance with laws and regulations related to environment that could have had a significant impact on the Group.

環境保護

我們努力遵守所有適用於我們各項業務經營上有關環境的法律及法規。我們的法律團隊與我們的業務單位緊密合作，評估下列已頒佈的環保法律及法規的影響，例如：

- 香港法例第311章《空氣污染管制條例》；
- 香港法例第354章《廢物處置條例》；
- 香港法例第358章《水污染管制條例》；
- 香港法例第400章《噪音管制條例》；
- 香港法例第611章《汽車引擎空轉（定額罰款）條例》；
- 《中國環境保護法》；
- 《中國環境影響評價法》；
- 《中國大氣污染防治法》；
- 《中國水污染防治法》；
- 《中國噪聲污染防治法》；
- 《中國固體廢物污染環境防治法》；及
- 《國家突發環境事件應急預案》。

我們已經制定了盡量減少經營造成環境影響的政策並根據上述法律及法規進行及時更新。此外，我們建立了一項匯報系統，我們所有業務經營單位必須及時向高級管理層匯報任何重大違規問題，包括環境相關事宜。

於報告期，並無發生與環境有關的法律及法規且可能對本集團產生重大影響的重大不合規事項。

AIR EMISSIONS

The emission sources mainly came from the operations of the Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses. For example, sulphur oxides (the “SOx”) and nitrogen oxides (the “NOx”) were produced from fuel consumption of the CNG filling trucks, patrol vehicles and office vehicles. Particulate matter (the “PM”) was generated from the dust that arose from fuel consumption by vehicles and trucks. Dust, exhausted gases and other airborne particles were produced from the operations at CNG fueling stations. Since the Securities and Financial Services Businesses were primarily conducted in office, their air emission amount was not significant.

Various preventive and corrective measures had been implemented to address the air emission issues arising from our operations. Controlling vehicles’ speed at the CNG fueling stations as well as performing regular cleaning and maintenance of paved access roads had been performed to minimise the impact of SOx, NOx and fugitive emissions. The CNG leakage detectors had been frequently used to monitor and ensure that no incidents of vast leakage occur during the CNG filling services.

Being a responsible enterprise, we were dedicated to minimising negative impacts of air emissions and energy consumption on the environment. By managing emissions and consumption, we endeavoured to increase resource efficiency through sustainable operations. We had implemented the aforementioned environmentally friendly and sustainable measures to reduce air emissions and wastes, and to enhance energy efficiency.

氣體排放

主要排放源來自港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務的運營。例如，壓縮天然氣加氣車、巡邏車及辦公用車的燃料消耗會產生硫氧化物（「硫氧化物」）及氮氧化物（「氮氧化物」）。顆粒物（「顆粒物」）源自車輛及卡車相關燃料消耗所產生的灰塵。壓縮天然氣加氣站運作會產生灰塵、廢氣及其他空氣微粒。由於證券及金融服務業務主要在辦公室進行，其廢氣排放並不大。

我們已採取各種預防及糾正措施解決營運過程中產生的廢氣排放問題。我們控制壓縮天然氣加氣站的車輛速度，並會定期清潔和維護鋪設通路，力求最大限度地減少硫氧化物、氮氧化物及無組織排放的影響。壓縮天然氣洩漏探測器經常用於監測並確保壓縮天然氣加注服務過程中不會發生大量洩漏事故。

作為負責任企業，我們竭盡所能減少廢氣排放及能源消耗對環境造成的負面影響。透過管理排放及消耗，我們設法透過可持續營運提高資源效率。我們已實施上述環保及可持續發展措施，以減少廢氣排放及廢物並提高能源效率。

SEWAGE

Domestic sewage generated by staff at the CNG fueling stations was treated by a septic tank. The effluent discharged from septic tanks was either used by local villagers for vegetable farming or discharged into the municipal sewage network. Sewage was treated to remove contaminants before being reused or being duly discharged in compliance with the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (《中國水污染防治法》).

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The availability of suitable land for landfill was decreasing, while concerns about environmental and health impacts of landfill sites and waste treatment (both hazardous and non-hazardous ones) were increasing. We endeavoured to reduce the amount of waste being transported to landfills or processed in other ways by implementing source reduction and we encouraged reusing and recycling as much as possible.

Hazardous waste such as used engines and lubrication oil from machinery maintenance at fueling stations, fluorescent lights, used printer cartridges and vehicle batteries, must be first stored in a designated storage areas and then collected by licenced contractors or taken to designated recycling stations. We strictly prohibited dumping, discarding or stacking hazardous waste to avoid any land or water pollution.

污水

壓縮天然氣加氣站工作人員產生的生活污水均經過化糞池處理。化糞池排出的污水供當地村民用作耕種或排入市政污水管網。污水經去除雜質等處理程序後會循環再使用或根據《中國水污染防治法》合法地排放。

廢棄物管理

適用於垃圾堆填的土地之供應正在減少，而有關垃圾堆填區及廢物處理(包括有害廢棄物和無害廢棄物)對環境和健康影響的關注正在增加。我們盡可能地透過源頭減廢及鼓勵循環再使用和回收再利用廢棄物以減少將要堆填或以其他方式處理之廢棄物的數量。

有害廢棄物(如加氣站機器維修產生的廢引擎及潤滑油、螢光燈、廢棄印表機墨水匣及汽車電池等)必須先存放在指定的儲存區域，再由持牌承包商收集或運送至指定回收站。我們嚴格禁止傾倒、丟棄或堆疊有害廢棄物，避免造成土地或水污染。

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Non-hazardous waste generated by the Group mainly consisted of domestic and office waste such as wastepaper. To achieve waste reduction, we advocated for green office environment by encouraging employees to minimise paper consumption through the use of digital documents instead of printing and by adopting double-sided printing. We minimised the consumption of disposable items by replacing them with reusable ones. For example, we replaced disposable paper cups and utensils with glass cups and metal cutlery in our office.

In compliance with the Law of the PRC on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste Pollution (《中國固體廢物污染環境防治法》), our domestic waste management system was established, encompassing classification, collection, transportation and treatment processes. Non-hazardous waste such as employees' domestic and office waste was classified into recyclable or non-recyclable waste. Non-recyclables waste was collected periodically by eligible sanitation companies in accordance with the revised laws and regulations.

USE OF RESOURCES

Energy consumption has a direct effect on our environment, operational costs and exposure to fluctuations in energy supply and prices as most of the energy consumption comes from fossil fuels. The extraction, transportation and processing of fossil fuels may cause land degradation, water and atmospheric pollution. On the other hand, water is becoming a precious resource especially under increasing pressure from factors such as drought, population increase and rising demand for industrial uses. To reduce its environmental impact and enhance resources efficiency, we had adopted policies on the effective use of resources in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Energy Conservation Law of the PRC (《中國節約能源法》), the Water Law of the PRC (《中國水法》) and the Mineral Resources Law of the PRC (《中國礦產資源法》).

本集團產生的無害廢棄物主要包括廢紙等生活廢棄物及辦公廢棄物。為減少廢棄物，我們倡導綠色辦公環境，鼓勵員工使用電子文件代替列印，並採用雙面列印，盡量減少紙張消耗。我們採用可重複使用的物品取代一次性物品，盡可能減少一次性物品消耗。例如，我們於辦公室採用玻璃杯及金屬餐具取代即棄紙杯及餐具。

根據《中國固體廢物污染環境防治法》，我們已建立涵蓋分類、收集、運輸及處理等流程的生活廢棄物管理系統。員工生活廢棄物及辦公廢棄物等無害廢棄物分為可回收廢棄物及不可回收廢棄物。不可回收廢棄物由合資格環衛公司按照經修訂的法律及法規定期收集。

資源使用

由於大部分能源消耗來自化石燃料，能源消耗對我們的環境、經營成本及能源供應和價格的變化產生直接影響。開採、運送及加工處理化石燃料均可能導致土地退化、水污染及大氣污染。另一方面，尤其在乾旱、人口增長及工業需求增加等因素的壓力不斷增加下，水正變成一項珍貴的資源。因此，我們根據《中國節約能源法》、《中國水法》及《中國礦產資源法》的有關規定採納了高效使用資源的政策，以減低對環境的影響及提高資源效益。

Various measures had been implemented to encourage energy saving. The results of the implementation of energy-saving plans were linked with the management's annual performance appraisal. At our CNG fueling stations, regular maintenance of motor vehicles and trucks had been conducted and LED lights were used to enhance energy efficiency.

In offices, efficient use of electrical appliances was promoted to staff such as turning off lighting during breaks and shutting down all appliances after office hours. Some of our offices had installed temperature guides for switching on air-conditioners only when the temperature reached a pre-set level.

For water usage, measures such as efficient use of water were promoted and communicated to staff. Water-efficient fixtures and fittings such as showerheads, taps and hoses were installed at some operation sites. Given the nature of our business, sourcing water was not considered as a key issue for the Group.

The Company was committed to managing all business operations with sensitivity to environmental protection. We will review our environmental protection practices from time to time and will continue to apply eco-friendly measures and practices in our operations.

為鼓勵節約能源，我們已採取多項措施。節能計劃實施結果與管理層的年度經營表現評估相關聯。在壓縮天然氣加氣站，我們已定期維護汽車及貨車，亦使用LED燈，從而提高能源效益。

在辦公場所，我們鼓勵員工提高電器的使用效率，諸如休息期間關燈及下班後關閉所有電器等。我們的一些辦公場所已經安裝了溫控指引，當溫度達到預先設定的水平時空調才會啟動。

在用水方面，提升用水效率的措施已實施並已向員工宣傳。部分經營場所已安裝節水裝置和配件，例如淋浴噴頭、水龍頭和軟管。鑒於我們的業務性質，本集團並不將用水來源視為重大事項。

本公司致力於管理所有業務經營單位時保持對環境保護的敏銳觸覺。我們將不時審視我們的環境保護工作，且繼續在我們的經營中實施綠色生態環境的措施和常規。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS — ENVIRONMENTAL

Notes 1 to 6

關鍵績效指標 — 環境

附註1及6

ENVIRONMENTAL KPIs 環境關鍵績效指標	UNIT 單位	PORTS AND LOGISTICS, AND COAL TRADING 港口及物流以 及煤炭貿易		SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL SERVICES 證券及金融服務	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
Emission 排放物					
Nitrogen oxides 氮氧化物	Tonnes 噸	0.07	0.05	0.0022	0.0038
Sulphur oxides 硫氧化物	Tonnes 噸	0.00009	0.00006	0.00008	0.00007
Particulate matter 顆粒物	Tonnes 噸	0.01	0.01	0.00016	0.00028
Wastes 廢棄物					
Hazardous waste ^{Notes 2 and 3} 有害廢棄物 ^{附註2及3}	Tonnes 噸	0.06	0.36	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Non-hazardous waste ^{Note 2} 無害廢棄物 ^{附註2}	Tonnes 噸	9.33	12.18	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Total wastes ^{Note 2} 廢棄物總量 ^{附註2}	Tonnes 噸	9.39	12.54	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Sales volume 銷量	10,000 Tonnes 10,000噸	0.58	0.65	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Office area 辦公室面積	Square Feet 平方呎	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	3,672	3,672
Total wastes by sales volume 廢棄物總量(按銷量)	Tonnes/10,000 Tonnes 噸／10,000噸	16.19	19.29	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Total wastes by office area ^{Note 2} 廢棄物總量(按辦公室面積) ^{附註2}	Tonnes/Square Feet 噸／平方呎	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用

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ENVIRONMENTAL KPIs 環境關鍵績效指標	UNIT 單位	PORTS AND LOGISTICS, AND COAL TRADING 港口及物流以 及煤炭貿易		SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL SERVICES 證券及金融服務	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
Energy Consumption 能源消耗					
Petrol 汽油	kWh 千瓦時	53,767	38,920	53,430	46,059
Electricity 電力	kWh 千瓦時	427,904	579,645	44,116	30,148
Total energy consumption 能源消耗總量	kWh 千瓦時	481,671	618,565	97,546	76,207
Sales volume 銷量	10,000 Tonnes 10,000噸	0.58	0.65	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Office area 辦公室面積	Square Feet 平方呎	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	3,672	3,672
Total energy consumption by sales volume 能源消耗總量(按銷量)	kWh/10,000 Tonnes 千瓦時／10,000噸	830,467	951,638	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Total energy consumption by office area 能源消耗總量(按辦公室面積)	kWh/Square Feet 千瓦時／平方呎	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	27	21
Water Consumption 耗水量					
Municipal water supplies ^{Notes 4 and 5} 市政供水 ^{附註4及5}	Cubic Meter 立方米	9,374	1,973	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Sales volume 銷量	10,000 Tonnes 10,000噸	0.58	0.65	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Office area 辦公室面積	Square Feet 平方呎	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	3,672	3,672
Total water consumption by sales volume ^{Notes 4} 耗水總量(按銷量) ^{附註4}	Cubic Meter/ 10,000 Tonnes 立方米／10,000噸	16,162	3,035	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Total water consumption by office area ^{Note 5} 耗水總量(按辦公室面積) ^{附註5}	Cubic Meter/ Square Feet 立方米／平方呎	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用

Notes:

- Environmental KPIs in this data table reflected the data for the reporting periods from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 under the 2026 column and from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 under the 2025 column respectively.
- The Group considered the hazardous or non-hazardous waste generated from the operation of the Securities and Financial Services Businesses to be immaterial and therefore no disclosure was made for these KPIs and was marked as not applicable ("N/A") in the table.

附註：

- 本數據表內的環境關鍵績效指標分別反映於2026欄目下2025年4月1日至2026年3月31日及於2025欄目下2024年4月1日至2025年3月31日報告期的數據。
- 本集團認為證券及金融服務業務營運中產生的有害或無害廢棄物並不重大，因此該等關鍵績效指標未作披露並已於上表標示為不適用（「不適用」）。

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環境、社會及管治報告

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|--|--|
| <p>3. The decrease in hazardous waste for the Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses was mainly due to a reduction in the scale of machinery maintenance at fueling stations.</p> <p>4. The increase in water supply and consumption in the Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses was attributable to the leasing of the fueling station to a new tenant who operated car-washing services on the premises.</p> <p>5. The water supply and discharge for the office premises of the Securities and Financial Services Businesses were managed by the building's property management. As a result, this data was not available to the Group. The Group considered the water consumption for the office premises to be immaterial and therefore no disclosure was made and was marked as N/A in the table.</p> <p>6. The Company's business activities had no environmental impact regarding packaging material for finished products and therefore no relevant KPI was disclosed in the table.</p> | <p>3. 港口及物流以及煤炭貿易的有害廢棄物減少主要由於加油站機器維護規模縮小所致。</p> <p>4. 港口及物流以及煤炭貿易的供水及耗水量增加乃由於將加油站租賃予新租戶，該租戶在加油站內經營洗車服務。</p> <p>5. 證券及金融服務業務的辦公場所供水及排水均由大廈物業管理公司負責。因此，本集團無法取得相關數據。本集團認為該等辦公場所的耗水量並不重大，因此未作披露並已於上表標示為不適用。</p> <p>6. 本公司業務活動並無造成製成品包裝材料方面的環境影響，故上表未有披露相關關鍵績效指標。</p> |
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SOCIAL

Credibility and reputation are invaluable assets for the Company which operates in diverse economic, social and cultural contexts. Therefore, we have developed common principles, values and responsibilities that guide our relations with the market, the communities in which we operated, the people who work with us and all those who have a legitimate interest in our activities.

In social context, the Company will maintain the following core values:

Genuine

We are sincere, trustworthy and reliable.
Operating with integrity, being ethical and respecting others is at the heart of the Company's culture.

Involved

We are inclusive, open and actively engaged with our customers, partners, employees and the communities we serve.
People are our greatest asset.

社會

可信度和商譽是本公司在多元經濟、社會、文化營運下的無價資產。因此我們制定了用以指導我們與市場、營運所在社區、同事以及那些於我們業務活動中擁有合法權益的所有持份者的關係的共同準則、價值和責任。

在社會領域下，本公司將堅持以下核心價值：

真誠

我們真誠、可靠及值得信賴。
誠信經營、崇尚道德和尊重他人是本公司文化的中心。

包容

我們以包容、開放和積極的態度來接待我們的客戶、合作夥伴、僱員和服務的社區團體。
人是我們最大的財富。

Exceptional

We are committed to creating exceptional experiences that delight our employees and customers.

These core values reflect the importance that the Company attaches to the integrity, respect, responsibility, competence and safety in carrying out our business.

傑出

我們承諾創造一個使自己的僱員和客戶感到欣慰的出色體驗。

這些核心價值反映了本公司以重視誠實、尊重、責任、能力和安全的態度來經營業務。

EMPLOYMENT

We believed that focusing on talent management and emphasising staff engagement would in turn drive the growth of our business. Meanwhile, we had established policies to regulate compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, anti-discrimination and other benefits and welfare in accordance with laws and regulations such as:

- the Employment Ordinance, Cap. 57, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, Cap. 282, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Minimum Wage Ordinance, Cap. 608, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Sex Discrimination Ordinance, Cap. 480, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Disability Discrimination Ordinance, Cap. 487, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Family Status Discrimination Ordinance, Cap. 527, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Race Discrimination Ordinance, Cap. 602, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Labour Law of the PRC;
- the Labour Contract Law of the PRC;
- the Social Insurance Law of the PRC;
- the Provisions on Minimum Wages;
- the Law of the PRC on the Protection of the Disabled Persons; and
- the Law of the PRC on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women.

僱傭

我們堅信重視傑出的管理層和強調員工參與會帶來業務的增長。同時，我們根據以下法律及法規，制定了相關政策來規定薪酬及解僱、招聘及晉升、工作時間、休假時間、平等機會、多元化、反歧視及其他的待遇和福利，例如：

- 香港法例第57章《僱傭條例》；
- 香港法例第282章《僱員補償條例》；
- 香港法例第608章《最低工資條例》；
- 香港法例第480章《性別歧視條例》；
- 香港法例第487章《殘疾歧視條例》；
- 香港法例第527章《家庭崗位歧視條例》；
- 香港法例第602章《種族歧視條例》；
- 《中國勞動法》；
- 《中國勞動合同法》；
- 《中國社會保險法》；
- 《最低工資規定》；
- 《中國殘疾人保障法》；及
- 《中國婦女權益保障法》。

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In practice, a performance-based remuneration and appraisal system had been adopted to ensure fair pay for our employees and to attract and retain talent. Our Group offered a competitive salary, which was assessed regularly to reflect the market trends from time to time. Other than salary, regular staff welfare and benefits such as social insurance, statutory holidays, maternity and breastfeeding leaves, high temperature subsidies, meal allowance, and communication allowance, had also been provided. The salaries and fringe benefits of employees were confidential and disclosure of salary package was strictly protected. In addition, we strived to create a harmonious working environment for employees through the organisation of various activities such as festive and social functions, volunteer work and team sports events for employees and their families.

During the Reporting Period, there was no material non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations relating to employment that could have a significant impact on the Group.

在實踐中，我們採用以工作表現為基礎的薪酬和考核體系，以確保員工得到公平報酬並吸引和留住優秀人才。本集團提供具競爭力的工資，並定期評估以反映不時的市場趨勢。除了工資，我們還提供常規的員工福利和待遇如社會保險、法定假日、產假、哺乳假、高溫補貼、膳食津貼及通訊津貼。員工的工資及附加福利將保密處理，嚴禁披露薪酬方案。此外，我們亦為員工及其家屬組織節日和社交活動、志願者工作及團隊體育賽事等各種活動，努力為員工創造和諧的工作環境。

於報告期內，概無發生涉及僱傭相關適用法律及法規並可能對本集團產生重大影響的重大違規事項。

HEALTH AND SAFETY

We recognised the importance of occupational health and safety, and endeavoured to provide a safe working environment for our staff by encouraging safety practices and enhancing their awareness through regular training and safety drills.

Occupational health and safety policies were established in accordance with relevant laws and regulations such as:

- the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance, Cap. 509, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Law of the PRC on Work Safety;
- the Law of the PRC on Prevention and Treatment of Occupational Diseases;
- the Fire Control Law of the PRC; and
- the Technical Specification for Dust and Poison Prevention in Urban Gas Industry.

健康與安全

我們認識到職業健康與安全的重要性，並致力於為員工提供一個安全的工作環境，鼓勵安全操作並通過定期培訓和安全演練來增強員工的安全意識。

我們根據以下相關法律及法規制定了有關職業健康與安全的政策，例如：

- 香港法例第509章《職業安全及健康條例》；
- 《中國安全生產法》；
- 《中國職業病防治法》；
- 《中國消防法》；及
- 《城鎮燃氣行業防塵防毒技術規範》。

In respect of the Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses, various measures had also been employed to ensure health and safety of our employees. Our operations had set up their safety committees or supervision departments to conduct comprehensive supervision and management of work safety with a view to complying with the relevant national laws, the regulations and mandatory standards. Regular training and drills on safety and fire were organised, particularly the training and drills in the CNG sale and distribution and logistics business. At the CNG fueling stations, safety inspections were carried out on a regular basis to prevent safety accidents. Moreover, all employees were required to be licenced for engaging in specialty works (such as those at our CNG fueling stations). Annual health examinations and sport activities had also been arranged to promote good health and well-being.

In addition to providing a healthy and safe working environment, the Group also paid close attention to the mental health of its employees. By actively listening to employees' concerns and sharing developmental outcomes, the Group fostered a supportive atmosphere. This approach not only strengthened colleague bonds but also encouraged employees to seek help for work-related stress or mental health issues, thereby positively influencing the working culture of the Group over time.

Furthermore, although the impact of the pandemic was gradually diminishing, preventive measures against infectious diseases had been established as standard operating procedures of the Group. We performed office cleaning and disinfection regularly, educated employees on proper hygiene practices, raised our employees' awareness of personal hygiene in the office by encouraging frequent handwashing and maintaining cleanliness at desks and workspaces. Employees were also advised to report any symptoms and sought medical advice promptly if they felt unwell.

對港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務而言，我們亦已採取各項措施保障員工的健康及安全。我們的港口及物流業務單位都已建立安全委員會或安全監督部門，針對安全生產進行全面的監督和管理，以符合國家相關法律、法規及強制性標準。業務單位亦定期組織有關安全和消防方面的培訓及應急演練，尤其是有關壓縮天然氣銷售及分銷及物流業務的培訓及應急演練。我們亦定期於壓縮天然氣加氣站進行安全檢測，以防止安全事故發生。此外，所有從事特殊工種的員工（如於壓縮天然氣加氣站工作的員工）需持有相關證書執勤。業務單位還提供年度健康體檢及安排各項體育運動來提高員工健康水平。

除了為員工提供健康安全的工作環境外，本集團亦高度重視員工的心理健康。通過積極聆聽員工疑慮並分享發展成果，本集團積極營造相互扶持的氛圍，不僅有助加強同事之間的聯繫，同時亦可鼓勵員工就應對工作相關壓力或心理健康問題尋求協助，從而逐步為本集團的工作文化帶來正面影響。

此外，儘管疫情的影響正逐步消退，但防範傳染病的措施已成為本集團標準作業程序。我們定期進行辦公室清潔及消毒，教育員工正確衛生習慣，鼓勵經常洗手並保持辦公桌和工作空間的清潔，以提高員工在辦公室的個人衛生意識。一旦抱恙，我們亦建議員工及時報告症狀並尋求醫療建議。

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In accordance with the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, Cap. 282, Laws of Hong Kong (香港法例第282章《僱員補償條例》), the Group had maintained relevant insurance(s) to safeguard the interests of its staff. During the Reporting Period, there was no material non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations relating to occupational health and safety that could have a significant impact on the Group.

根據香港法例第282章《僱員補償條例》，本集團已投購相關保險，保障員工權益。於報告期內，概無發生涉及職業健康及安全相關適用法律及法規並可能對本集團產生重大影響的重大違規事項。

DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

We believed that continuous staff training and development were essential for enabling our employees to discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively and efficiently. Our training and development programmes included without limitation on-the-job training, seminars conducted by internal and external professionals, etc. Employees, particularly those at middle and senior levels, were encouraged to undertake external training and professional examinations.

We valued the importance in career planning and development for employees at all levels. We promoted the on-the-job training which addressed the specific needs of the duties and qualification requirements of our employees, including topics such as occupational health and safety, quality control, technical skills, environmental protection and anti-corruption. We also offered regular training and drills for employees at the CNG fueling stations to keep them up-to-date with the most recent safety practices in the Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses.

In addition to internal training programmes, the Group ensured the directors stay updated on the latest regulatory requirements and the ESG governance practices. Additionally, employees were encouraged to participate in continuous learning activities such as seminars, workshops and conferences organised by both governmental and professional bodies. A more detailed discussion on the training to directors and senior management, as well as certain training programmes that were part of our risk management and internal control systems, were set out in the Annual Report.

發展及培訓

我們堅信，為了讓員工有效和高效地履行職責和責任，持續的員工培訓和發展是必要的。我們的培訓和發展項目包括但不限於在職培訓、由內部和外部專家授課的講座等。我們還鼓勵員工，尤其是中高層管理人員，參加外部培訓和專業考試。

我們重視各級員工的職業規劃和發展。我們加強在職培訓以滿足員工職責及資質規定的具體需求，包括職業健康與安全、質量控制、技術技能、環境保護及反貪污等主題。我們亦為壓縮天然氣加氣站的員工提供定期培訓及演習，讓其了解港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務的最新安全實務。

除內部培訓計劃外，本集團亦確保董事可時刻緊貼最新的監管要求及環境、社會及管治常規。此外，本集團亦鼓勵員工參加政府及專業機構組織的持續學習活動，例如研討會、工作坊及會議。有關向董事及高級管理層提供培訓以及屬於我們風險管理及內部監控系統一部分的若干培訓計劃的進一步詳情載於年報。

LABOUR STANDARDS

We had established policies that strictly prohibited the employment of child and forced labour. Employee's rights to working hours and leave entitlement complied with relevant laws and regulations and had been promoted and communicated to all staff, especially to new hires. The relevant laws and regulations included but are not limited to:

- the Employment of Children Regulations, Cap. 57B, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Labour Law of the PRC;
- the Labour Contract Law of the PRC; and
- the Law of the PRC on the Protection of Minors.

In practice, the inspection of personal identity documents of job applicants was conducted at the recruitment stage. Employment contracts that set out the rights and responsibilities of both parties were made with each employee. These contracts were designed to prohibit all forms of child and forced labour and to protect the rights of employees. The heads of the business units were required to communicate actual work arrangements with management to ensure employees had sufficient rest time and to reduce overtime work in business operations. Under no circumstances would we tolerate child and forced labour. If any cases related to child and forced labour were discovered, we would immediately terminate the employment, coordinate an investigation into any non-compliance identified, and take corrective actions and appropriate penalties to prevent such incidents from occurring again.

During the Reporting Period, there were no instances of material non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to labour standards affecting the Group. Furthermore, no cases of child and forced labour were noted during the Reporting Period.

勞工準則

我們制定了嚴格杜絕聘用童工及任何強制勞工的制度，並根據相關法律及法規執行有關工作時間及休假等員工權利，並告知員工，特別是新僱用的員工。相關法律及法規包括但不限於：

- 香港法例第57B章《僱用兒童規例》;
- 《中國勞動法》;
- 《中國勞動合同法》; 及
- 《中國未成年人保護法》。

在實踐中，招聘階段會查驗求職者的個人身份證件。與每名員工簽訂載列雙方權利及責任的僱傭合同，旨在禁止一切形式的童工和強制勞工，保護員工的權利。業務單位負責人需與管理層溝通實際工作安排，確保員工有充足的休息時間，減少業務運營中的加班。在任何情況下，我們都不會容忍童工及強制勞工。如果發現任何涉及童工及強制勞工的案例，我們將立即終止僱傭及協調調查所發現的任何違規行為，並採取糾正措施和給予適當處罰以防止再次發生同類事故。

於報告期內，概無發生涉及勞工標準相關適用法律及法規並對本集團造成影響的重大違規事項。此外，報告期內亦未發現任何童工及強制勞工情況。

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

We had established long-term and stable partnerships with suppliers who are recognised for their excellence, fostering a sustainable supply chain. We believed that high-quality and efficient services and products were best provided through close cooperative relationships with our suppliers. In respect of the Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses, our main suppliers were upstream gas and coal suppliers. In respect of the Securities and Financial Services Businesses, service providers including securities brokers, legal and advisory professionals, and office equipment and hardware maintenance providers were engaged on an as-needed basis.

We recognised that proper management of our supply chain could have a positive impact on our natural and social environment. Therefore, we strived to promote our environmental and social practices and communicate them with our partners along the supply chain. Policies and procedures had been established in our procurement process to select capable and responsible suppliers, managing environmental and social risks within the supply chain.

Product quality and price were typical risks in the supply chain that we monitored closely during our assessment of environmental and social risk. In line with our established policies and procedures, we strictly controlled the quality and price of materials from suppliers during the goods acceptance process. A list of qualified suppliers was maintained to ensure a reliable source of raw materials. For example, our Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses upheld quality standards for incoming CNG by obtaining quality inspection certificates from the suppliers on a regular basis.

During the Reporting Period, there were no significant incidents and irregularities related to business ethics, environmental protection and employment practices among our main suppliers.

供應鏈管理

我們與優秀供應商建立長期穩定的合作夥伴關係，藉此打造可持續的供應鏈。我們相信，通過與供應商密切合作，我們可提供最優質及高效的服務及產品。就港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務而言，我們的主要供應商為上游天然氣供應商。至於證券及金融服務業務方面，我們則因應需要聘請證券經紀、法律顧問及辦公設備及硬件維修等服務供應商。

我們深明妥善管理供應鏈可為自然及社會環境帶來正面影響。因此，我們致力於供應鏈上下推廣環境及社會實務，並與合作夥伴進行溝通。我們已針對採購流程建立篩選有能力及負責任供應商的政策及程序，負責管理供應鏈相關環境及社會風險。

評估環境及社會風險時，我們密切監控構成供應鏈典型風險的產品質量和價格。根據既定政策及程序，我們在驗收過程中嚴格控制供應商提供的材料質量和價格。我們備有合格供應商名單，確保原材料來源的可靠性。例如，港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務定期向供應商索取壓縮天然氣質量檢驗證書，以維護質量標準。

於報告期內，主要供應商於商業道德、環境保護及僱傭常規等方面並無發生任何重大事故及違規行為。

We were conscious of the social and environmental risks in our supply chain, particularly their implications on the environment and communities where we operated, and health and safety of our employees. Hence, our supplier selection was considered not only on general supplier aspects such as product quality, price competitiveness and production and delivery capabilities, but also on environmental and social aspects. A comprehensive evaluation on the new suppliers were undertaken by the Group to ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations and our policies and standards. We conducted annual assessments on all our current suppliers to assess their performance and to ensure consistent adherence to our standards, particularly on environmental protection and the Code of Conduct (the “Code of Conduct”).

Besides, we had long prioritised sustainable sourcing on product purchased with minimal environmental impacts. This included selecting electrical equipment with higher energy efficiency labels, grades 1 and 2, and using clean and sustainable energy.

PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY

We were committed to offering products and services that meet high standards of safety, quality and reliability as well as these protecting our customers’ personal data to uphold their trust in us.

Policies had been established in accordance with relevant laws and regulations such as:

- the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance, Cap. 486, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Civil Code of the PRC;
- the Product Quality Law of the PRC;
- the Law of the PRC on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests; and
- the Regulation on the Administration of Urban Gas.

我們深知供應鏈中存在社會和環境風險，尤其對我們營運所在地的環境和社區以及員工的健康與安全構成影響。因此，我們在挑選供應商時不僅考慮產品質量、價格競爭力及生產交付能力等一般供應商因素，同時亦著眼於環境及社會層面。本集團對新供應商進行全面評估，確保其符合相關法律及法規以及我們的政策及標準。我們每年評估所有現有供應商，從而了解其表現並確保其持續符合我們的標準，尤其是環境保護及行為準則（「行為準則」）。

此外，我們一直將可持續採購作為優先考慮因素，傾向購買對環境影響較小的產品，包括選擇具有一、二級能效標籤的電器設備以及使用清潔可再生能源。

產品責任

我們承諾提供高標準的安全、優質和可靠的產品和服務，同時保護客戶的個人資料，以保持他們對我們的信任。

我們根據以下相關法律及法規制定政策，例如：

- 香港法例第486章《個人資料（私隱）條例》；
- 《中國民法典》；
- 《中國產品質量法》；
- 《中國消費者權益保護法》；及
- 《城鎮燃氣管理條例》。

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In respect of the Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses, quality management teams were established within our operations to conduct regular inspections, quality analyses and sample checks on the products and services provided.

The ultimate goal for the Securities Business was to deliver strong investment returns to shareholders over the medium to long term. We had built a highly qualified investment team dedicated to seeking profitable investment opportunities. When a potential investment opportunity arose, the investment team evaluated it thoroughly and critically to reduce investment risks and safeguard the best interests of the shareholders. In making investment decisions, we adopted a responsible and prudent approach to balance profitability and risk.

In respect of the Financial Services Business, we strived to provide reliable and flexible loan solutions to customers. Comprehensive information regarding loan services, such as terms and conditions for loans and collateral as well as consequences of default, was provided to customers, enabling them to make well-informed decisions. In addition, adhering to our customer-oriented principle, we offered prompt responses and best assistance to our customers. Our employees were well-trained and possessed adequate, up-to-date knowledge of credit financing, and we had engaged a professional legal adviser to review the terms of loan contracts to ensure that the services provided complied with all relevant regulations.

During the Reporting Period, there was no material non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations relating to product responsibility that could have a significant impact on the Group.

我們已就港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務建立質量管理團隊，定期對提供的產品和服務進行檢查、質量分析及抽樣檢查。

證券業務的終極目標是在中長期為股東創造強勁投資回報。我們已組建一支高質素的投資團隊，致力尋找有利可圖的投資機會。當潛在投資機會湧現時，投資團隊會進行全面深入評估，力求降低投資風險並維護股東的最佳利益。在作出投資決策時，我們採取負責任及審慎原則，平衡利潤與風險。

至於金融服務業務方面，我們致力為客戶提供靈活可靠的貸款解決方案。我們向客戶提供詳盡的貸款服務信息（如貸款及抵押品條款及條件以及違約後果），助其作出明智決定。此外，我們秉持以客為本原則，給予客戶及時回應及適切協助。員工均經過專業培訓，擁有充分合時的信貸融資知識。我們亦已委聘專業法律顧問審視貸款合約條款，確保所提供的服務符合所有相關法規。

於報告期內，概無發生涉及產品責任相關適用法律及法規並可能對本集團產生重大影響的重大違規事項。

We placed a high priority on customer satisfaction with our products and services and made efforts to respond to customers' feedback. We strived to improve our customers' experiences by actively listening to their expectations through a variety of communication channels. Upon receiving feedback, the relevant departments would process it promptly and reported the findings to the management. The management would then review the feedback and determine if internal controls and procedures needed to be enhanced or if any other appropriate actions were required.

We respected and strived to preserve intellectual property rights by protecting the confidentiality of our technology, avoiding disputes and preventing violations of third-party property. In addition, we placed a high priority on customer privacy and commercially sensitive information protection. To protect this information, we ensured our IT systems were properly safeguarded by installing licenced and anti-virus software. To protect the intellectual property of the Group, our trademarks and domain names were registered in the relevant jurisdiction(s). The Group also ensured that customers' personal data was securely stored, and processed only for the intended purpose. Access rights were granted only to designated and authorised employees on a need-to-know basis. Instructions regarding confidentiality were clearly stated in the letters of employment of our employees.

We complied with relevant data protection laws and regulations such as the Copyright Ordinance, Cap. 528, Laws of Hong Kong (香港法例第528章《版權條例》), the Data Security Law of the PRC (《中國數據安全法》) and Personal Information Protection Law of the PRC (《中國個人信息保護法》). Personal, confidential and commercially sensitive information collected from stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers or other business partners, was protected against unlawful collection, retention, dissemination and use in accordance with the requirements of the relevant acts.

我們十分重視客戶對產品和服務的滿意度，竭力回應客戶反饋。我們通過各種溝通渠道積極聆聽客戶期望，致力改善客戶體驗。接獲反饋後，相關部門會及時處理，並向管理層匯報調查結果。管理層隨後將審視反饋意見，並決定是否需要加強內部監控及流程或採取其他適當措施。

我們尊重並努力維護知識產權，保護技術機密性及避免爭議，並防止侵犯第三方財產。此外，我們著重保護客戶隱私及商業敏感信息，為此，我們力求確保IT系統得到適當防護，並已就此安裝授權防毒軟件。為保護本集團的知識產權，我們在相關司法權區註冊商標及域名。本集團亦保證客戶個人數據得到妥善存儲，並僅會於特定情況下進行處理。只有經授權的指定員工方可於必要情況下獲得訪問權限。員工聘用合同內訂明保密相關要求。

我們遵守相關資料保護法律及法規，例如香港法例第528章《版權條例》、《中國數據安全法》及《中國個人信息保護法》。我們根據相關法律要求保護從持份者（包括員工、客戶、供應商或其他商業夥伴）收集的個人、機密及商業敏感信息，防止其被非法收集、保留、散佈及使用。

ANTI-CORRUPTION

The Company believed that honesty, integrity and fair play were important assets in the Company's businesses. We were committed to ensuring that the Company's reputation was not tarnished by dishonesty, disloyalty or corruption. Our Code of Conduct, which included, among other things, the anti-corruption policy, and our whistleblowing policy helped to maintain the highest ethical standards of transparency, fairness and accountability in accordance with relevant laws and regulations such as:

- the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance, Cap. 201, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Competition Ordinance, Cap. 619, Laws of Hong Kong;
- the Anti-Money Laundering Law of the PRC;
- the Company Law of the PRC;
- the Criminal Law of the PRC;
- the Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the PRC; and
- the Interim Provisions on Prohibition of Commercial Bribery.

All of the Company's business dealings were on arm's-length terms without any favourable treatment resulting from the personal interest of the staff. As outlined in our Code of Conduct, it was our policy that no employee should solicit and accept advantages from suppliers, customers, competitors or any person in connection with our business. Meanwhile, no employee in the Group should offer any advantage without lawful authority or reasonable excuse to any person as an inducement or reward in connection with that person's work. Senior management and certain employees were required to sign an undertaking to commit to maintaining their integrity and self-discipline on their duties pursuant to the relevant laws, regulations and the Listing Rules. If any case of suspected corruption or other criminal offence was discovered, it would be reported to the Independent Commission Against Corruption or other relevant authorities.

反貪污

本公司堅信，誠實、公正和公平在經營中是本公司的重要資產。我們承諾確保本公司的聲譽不被欺詐、失信或貪污所玷污。我們的《行為準則》載有(其中包括)根據下列相關法律及法規制定的反貪污政策及舉報政策，其有助維持透明度、公平性及問責性方面的最高道德標準：

- 香港法例第201章《防止賄賂條例》;
- 香港法例第619章《競爭條例》;
- 《中國反洗錢法》;
- 《中國公司法》;
- 《中國刑法》;
- 《中國反不正當競爭法》; 及
- 《關於禁止商業賄賂行為的暫行規定》。

本公司的所有業務往來乃按公平條款訂立，且不存在因員工的個人利益所致的任何優惠待遇。正如我們的《行為準則》所載，任何員工都不許從供應商、客戶、競爭對手或與我們有業務聯繫的任何人士索取和收受利益。同時，本集團任何員工不得提供任何沒有合法授權或合理理由的利益給他人，作為與他工作相關的利誘或回報。高級管理層及部分員工必須根據相關法律法規及上市規則簽署承諾書，承諾在履行職責時保持誠信和自律。一旦發現任何涉嫌貪污或其他犯罪行為，本集團將向廉政公署或其他相關部門舉報。

In particular, as a financial services provider, our employees handled money transactions in day-to-day business operations. Potential risks of improper or dishonest monetary transactions by customers or employees could not be neglected. As part of the loan approval process, we conducted customer due diligence procedures using a risk assessment approach to identify money laundering and terrorist financing risks. Besides, measures to monitor and report of suspicious cases were also implemented and maintained throughout the operations of the Group. Any suspicious transactions were reported to the management immediately.

To maintain high standards of business ethics and integrity, directors and employees were encouraged to participate and attend the anti-corruption training. During the Reporting Period, we encouraged directors to attend briefings and seminars organised by professional bodies to stay updated on anti-money laundering regulations and practices, thereby enhancing their understanding of anti-corruption. Policy/code covered issues such as prevention of bribery, solicitation and acceptance of advantages, and conflicts of interest was provided to new employees to raise their awareness of anti-corruption.

All employees were trained and encouraged to assist in tackling fraud, corruption and other malpractice, and to report any suspicions of bribery through the enquiry and complaint procedures of the Group. We had established specific channels for employees and third parties to make confidential report on irregularities that come to their attention. We also had measures in place to ensure that no employee would suffer workplace disadvantages for reporting irregularities. The effectiveness of these procedures was reviewed and monitored by the Audit Committee of the Company and approved by the Board.

During the Reporting Period, there was no significant non-compliance with anti-corruption laws and regulations that could impact the Group. Additionally, there were no legal cases of corruption brought against the Company and its employees.

特別是，作為金融服務提供者，我們的員工在日常業務營運過程中處理金錢交易，不能忽視客戶或員工進行不當或不誠實金錢交易的潛在風險。作為貸款審批過程其中一環，我們採用風險評估方法進行客戶盡職審查，從中識別洗黑錢及恐怖主義融資風險。此外，本集團亦已針對每個營運環節制定及實施監察及舉報可疑案件的措施。任何可疑交易一律即時上報管理層。

為維持高標準的商業道德和誠信，我們鼓勵董事及員工參與並出席反貪污培訓。於報告期內，我們鼓勵董事參加專業機構組織的簡報會及研討會，緊貼最新的反洗錢法規及常規，增強對反貪污工作的認識。我們亦會向新入職員工提供守則，涵蓋防範賄賂、索賄、收受利益、利益衝突等問題，藉此提高其反貪污意識。

我們要求全體員工接受培訓，並鼓勵員工協助打擊欺詐、貪污及其他不當行為，通過本集團的諮詢及投訴程序舉報任何涉嫌賄賂情況。我們已建立具體渠道，供員工及第三方就所知違規行為以保密方式進行舉報。我們亦訂有措施確保員工不會因舉報違規行為而於職場承受任何不利影響。本公司審核委員會負責評估及監督上述程序的成效，並由董事局批准。

於報告期內，概無發生涉及反貪污法律及法規並可能對本集團造成影響的重大違規事項。此外，本公司及其員工並無面臨任何貪污法律訴訟。

COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY

We placed high value on community services, actively contributing to and participating in communities where we operated through charitable and community activities. We were awarded the title of “Caring Company” by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service for over a decade in recognition of our corporate citizenship and our ongoing efforts in caring for the community.

In order to spread more positive energy within the community, we encouraged our employees to participate in social activities and engage in volunteer work organised by local charities including visiting the elderly. Supporting underprivileged groups, such as the elderly, low-income families and the homeless people, was one of the focal points of our community work. During the Reporting Period, we participated in and made donations to “Dress Casual Day 2025”, “Green Low Carbon Day 2025” and “Skip Lunch Day 2026” organised by the Community Chest.

We will continue to explore opportunities to contribute to the community through charitable donations or community activities in future.

回饋社區

我們高度重視社區服務，積極投身慈善和社區活動，為經營所在社區作出貢獻。我們獲得香港社會服務聯會頒發「商界展關懷」標誌逾十載，表彰我們在企業公民責任及持續關愛社區方面作出的努力。

為求於社區散播更多正能量，我們鼓勵員工參與社會活動，並加入當地慈善機構組織的志願工作（包括看望長者）。支援長者、低收入家庭及無家可歸者等弱勢群體是我們社區工作的重點之一。於報告期內，我們參加由香港公益金籌辦的「公益便服日2025」、「綠色低碳日2025」及「公益行善「折」食日2026」的活動，並向該等活動捐款。

我們日後將繼續發掘機會通過慈善捐贈或參與社區活動，為社區作出貢獻。

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS —
SOCIAL

Notes 1 to 4

關鍵績效指標 — 社會^{附註1及4}

SOCIAL KPIs 社會關鍵績效指標		UNIT 單位	PORTS AND LOGISTICS AND COAL TRADING 港口及物流以及煤炭貿易		SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL SERVICES 證券及金融服務	
			2026	2025	2026	2025
Employment 僱傭						
Total number of employees 總員工人數		person 人次	36	47	17	17
By gender 按性別劃分	Male 男性	%	44.44	44.68	64.71	64.71
	Female 女性	%	55.56	55.32	35.29	35.29
By employment type 按就業類型劃分	Monthly Paid Permanent Staff 月薪長期員工	%	80.56	85.11	100.00	100.00
	Monthly Paid Contract Staff 月薪合約員工	%	19.44	14.89	0	0
	Daily Paid Staff 日薪員工	%	0	0	0	0
By age group 按年齡組別劃分	Under 30 years old 30歲以下	%	2.78	0	0	0
	30–50 years old 30至50歲	%	50.00	57.45	41.18	47.06
	Over 50 years old 50歲以上	%	47.22	42.55	58.82	52.94
By geographical region 按地區劃分	Mainland China 中國內地	%	100.00	100.00	0	0
	Hong Kong 香港	%	0	0	100.00	100.00
Total turnover rate of employees 員工總流失率		%	30.56	25.53	11.76	41.18
By gender 按性別劃分	Male 男性	%	37.50	28.57	18.18	45.45
	Female 女性	%	25.00	23.08	N/A 不適用	33.33
By age group 按年齡組別劃分	Under 30 years old 30歲以下	%	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
	30–50 years old 30至50歲	%	33.33	7.41	28.57	25.00
	Over 50 years old 50歲以上	%	29.41	50.00	N/A 不適用	55.56
By geographical region 按地區劃分	Mainland China 中國內地	%	30.56	25.53	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
	Hong Kong 香港	%	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	11.76	41.18

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE REPORT

環境、社會及管治報告

SOCIAL KPIs 社會關鍵績效指標		UNIT 單位	PORTS AND LOGISTICS AND COAL TRADING 港口及物流以及煤炭貿易		SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL SERVICES 證券及金融服務	
			2026	2025	2026	2025
Health and Safety 健康與安全						
Number of work-related fatalities ^{Note 2} 因工死亡人數 ^{附註2}		person 人次	0	0	0	0
Rate of work-related fatalities ^{Note 2} 因工死亡比率 ^{附註2}		%	0	0	0	0
Number of lost days due to work injury 因工傷損失的工作天數		day 天數	0	0	0	0
Average lost days per case due to work injuries 每宗工傷事件的平均損失天數		day 天數	0	0	0	0
Development and Training 發展及培訓						
Percentage of employees trained 受訓員工百分比		%	100	102.13	17.65	17.65
By gender 按性別劃分	Male 男性	%	44.44	45.83	66.67	66.67
	Female 女性	%	55.56	54.17	33.33	33.33
By employee level 按僱員級別劃分	Executive management 行政管理人員	%	5.56	6.25	100.00	100.00
	Middle management 中級管理人員	%	16.67	10.42	0	0
	General staff 一般員工	%	77.78	83.33	0	0
Average training hours per employee 每名僱員的平均受訓時數		hour 時數	6.00	11.23*	2.53	2.53
By gender 按性別劃分	Male 男性	hour 時數	6.00	11.52*	2.45	2.45
	Female 女性	hour 時數	6.00	11.00*	2.67	2.67
By employee level 按僱員級別劃分	Executive management 行政管理人員	hour 時數	6.00	18.00*	10.75	10.75
	Middle management 中級管理人員	hour 時數	6.00	4.29*	0	0
	General staff 一般員工	hour 時數	6.00	12.31*	0	0
Supply Chain Management 供應鏈管理						
By geographical region 按地區劃分	Mainland China ^{Note 3} 中國內地 ^{附註3}	supplier 供應商	12	12	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
	Hong Kong ^{Note 3} 香港 ^{附註3}	supplier 供應商	0	0	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Product Responsibility 產品責任						
Number of complaints received 接獲投訴宗數		case 宗數	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1. Social KPIs in this data table reflected the data for the reporting periods from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 under the 2026 column and from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 under the 2025 column respectively.
2. The Group had no work-related fatalities in the past three years.
3. The service providers of the Securities and Financial Services Businesses were not considered as part of our supply chain and therefore no specific number of suppliers was identified. Therefore, this KPI was marked as N/A in the table.
4. The Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses had no product subject to recall for safety and health reasons. As a service company for the Securities and Financial Services Businesses, we did not sell products subject to recall for safety and health reasons. Therefore, no relevant KPI was disclosed in the table.

* Recalculated and restated.

附註：

1. 本數據表內的社會關鍵績效指標分別反映於2026欄目下2025年4月1日至2026年3月31日及於2025欄目下2024年4月1日至2025年3月31日報告期的數據。
2. 本集團於過去三年並無錄得因工死亡人數。
3. 證券及金融服務業務的服務供應商不被視為我們供應鏈的一部分，故未有確定供應商的具體數目。因此，該關鍵績效指標已於上表標示為不適用。
4. 港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務並無出於安全和健康原因而召回任何產品。作為證券及金融服務業務的服務公司，我們並無銷售出於安全和健康原因而召回的產品。因此，上表未有披露相關關鍵績效指標。

* 已重新計算及重列。

CLIMATE CHANGE

Through ongoing communication with stakeholders, we recognised that climate change has become one of the most critical ESG issues globally. The Group had made reference to the disclosure framework recommended by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”) and the *Guidance on Climate Disclosures* and the *Implementation Guidance for Climate Disclosures under HKEX ESG Reporting Framework*, published by the Stock Exchange in November 2021 and April 2024, respectively, in overseeing climate-related matters as well as preparing relevant disclosures. The disclosures were made across four thematic areas: “Governance,” “Strategy,” “Risk Management,” and “Metrics and Targets”.

氣候變化

透過與持份者持續溝通，我們確認氣候變化已成為全球最關鍵的ESG議題之一。本集團參考了氣候相關財務信息披露工作組(「TCFD」)所建議的披露框架，以及聯交所於2021年11月及2024年4月分別發佈的《氣候信息披露指引》及《香港交易所環境、社會及管治框架下氣候信息披露的實施指引》，以監督氣候相關事宜及編製有關披露。相關披露涵蓋四個主題範疇：「管治」、「策略」、「風險管理」及「指標與目標」。

GOVERNANCE

The Group's ESG matters were managed by our ESG Governance Bodies (the "ESG Governance Bodies"), which comprised the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and the Corporate Governance and Compliance Committee, and senior management. The ESG Governance Bodies covered climate-related matters within the oversight of Environmental, Social and Governance issues, with details set out in the section "ESG Governance Structure".

In ensuring that the ESG Governance Bodies possessed the appropriate skills and competencies in overseeing climate-related matters, our directors and management maintained continuous dialogue with external advisors to stay abreast of the latest requirements in climate-related disclosures and regulations.

Although ESG matters (including climate-related aspects) were incorporated into the Group's corporate governance framework, the continuous changes in ESG regulatory requirements within the Group's operating environment made it difficult at present to establish a set of long-term and stable ESG targets as the basis for evaluating and measuring the remuneration of directors and senior management. Therefore, the Group had not yet incorporated ESG performance indicators into its remuneration policy.

管治

本集團的環境、社會及管治事宜由本集團環境、社會及管治的管治機構（「環境、社會及管治的管治機構」）負責管理，該機構包括董事局、審核委員會、企業管治及合規委員會以及高級管理層。環境、社會及管治的管治機構將氣候相關事宜納入環境、社會及管治事宜的監督範圍，詳情載於「環境、社會及管治方面的管治架構」一節。

為確保環境、社會及管治的管治機構具備監督氣候相關事宜所需的適當技能及能力，我們的董事及管理層與外部顧問保持持續對話，以掌握氣候相關披露及法規的最新要求。

雖然環境、社會及管治的事宜（包括氣候相關方面）已納入本集團的企業管治框架，但本集團營運環境中環境、社會及管治的監管要求持續變動，目前難以制定一套長期而穩定的環境、社會及管治目標，作為評估及衡量董事及高級管理層薪酬的基礎。因此，本集團尚未將環境、社會及管治績效指標納入其薪酬政策。

STRATEGY

The ESG Governance Bodies identified climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to the Group through regular risk assessments (as disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report under the section “Risk Management and Internal Control”). Through conducting risk assessments, we assessed the potential impacts of these risks and opportunities, thereby formulated appropriate response strategies and measures. These included considering and establishing indicators and targets applicable to the Group to monitor the impacts of climate change. By regularly comparing the achievement of current and prior indicators and targets, the Group evaluated the effectiveness of its climate change mitigation measures.

In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities, physical risks refer to the direct impacts of climate change, including acute risks triggered by extreme weather events and chronic risks arising from long-term shifts in climate patterns; transition risks refer to the potential risks that may emerge during the process of transitioning to a low-carbon economy; climate-related opportunities represent the potential benefits arising from proactive responses to climate change.

We were implementing environmental protection measures to align our business with global sustainable development policies and international commitments (such as the “Hong Kong Climate Action Plan 2050” and the Paris Agreement), thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing climate resilience. However, given current data and resource constraints, we had not yet conducted climate scenario analyses in accordance with the latest ESG implementation guidelines. We were in the process of enhancing our climate governance framework and would, in due course, carry out specific climate scenario analyses, thereby formulating long-term plans and business strategies that would further support the Group’s sustainable development.

策略

環境、社會及管治的管治機構透過定期風險評估(載於企業管治報告中「風險管理及內部監控」一節)，識別與本集團相關的氣候相關風險及機遇。透過進行風險評估，我們評估了該等風險及機遇的潛在影響，並據此制定適當的應對策略及措施，包括考慮及制定適用於本集團的指標及目標，以監察氣候變化的影響。本集團透過定期比較現有及過往指標及目標的達成情況，評估其氣候變化緩解措施的成效。

就氣候相關風險及機遇而言，實體風險指氣候變化的直接影響，包括由極端天氣事件引發的急性風險，以及由氣候模式長期轉變所產生的慢性風險；轉型風險指在向低碳經濟轉型過程中可能出現的潛在風險；氣候相關機遇則指因積極應對氣候變化而可能帶來的潛在裨益。

我們正實施環境保護措施，使業務配合全球可持續發展政策及國際承諾(如《香港氣候行動藍圖2050》及《巴黎協定》)，從而減少溫室氣體排放並提升氣候韌性。然而，鑒於現有數據及資源所限，我們尚未按照最新環境、社會及管治實施指引進行氣候情景分析。我們正完善氣候管治框架，並將適時進行具體的氣候情景分析，從而制定長遠規劃及業務策略，進一步支持本集團的可持續發展。

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Based on the definitions of physical risks, transition risks and opportunities, we categorized the key climate-related risks and opportunities we primarily faced, the affected assets and business activities, the relevant time horizons, the potential impacts, as well as the strategies we adopted to mitigate or adapt to these risks and opportunities, as set out below:

根據實體風險、轉型風險及機遇的定義，我們將主要面臨的關鍵氣候相關風險及機遇、受影響的資產及業務活動、相關時間跨度、潛在影響，以及我們為緩解或適應該等風險及機遇所採取的策略，分類列示如下：

Category	Affected asset or business activities — Amount and Percentage 受影響資產或業務活動 — 金額及百分比	Time Horizon 時間跨度	Description and Potential Impact 描述及潛在影響	Mitigation/Adaptation Measures 緩解/應對措施
Physical Risks 實體風險				
Extreme Weather Events (e.g., Tropical Cyclones and Heavy Rainfall) 極端天氣事件(如熱帶氣旋及暴雨)	All business segments — (HK\$1,565 million) (Representing 100% of total asset value) 所有業務分部—(15.65億港元)(佔資產總值100%)	Short Term 短期	Extreme weather events represent acute physical risks arising from climate change, which may directly affect the Group and disrupt daily business operations. For example, storms and heavy rainfall may cause damage to the Group's properties and traffic congestion, resulting in employee absenteeism and reduced working hours, while also disrupted the CNG supply chain. Fallen trees may endanger employee safety during commutes and severe storms may damage buildings, including office premises and critical data stored within, as well as interrupt energy and water supply. These impacts could reduce productivity and revenue, disrupt supply chains and increase maintenance, repair and insurance expenses. 極端天氣事件屬氣候變化帶來的急性實體風險，可能直接影響本集團並擾亂日常業務運作。例如，風暴及暴雨可能損毀本集團物業並造成交通擠塞，導致員工缺勤及工時減少，同時擾亂壓縮天然氣供應鏈。倒塌樹木可能危及員工通勤安全，嚴重風暴可能損毀建築物(包括辦公場所及其內儲存的關鍵數據)，並中斷能源及供水。該等影響可能降低生產力及收入，擾亂供應鏈，並增加維修、修復及保險開支。	- Developed employee health and safety programs, including regular identification of workplace hazards and removal of safety risks (e.g., excessive stacking of files), regular disaster drills and provision of protective equipment 制定員工健康及安全計劃，包括定期識別工作間危害及消除安全風險(如文件過度堆疊)、定期災難演習及提供防護裝備 - Provided remote work and flexible work arrangements for employees 為員工提供遠程工作及彈性工作安排 - Enhanced building and equipment protection designs, adjusted the distribution of key assets, or expand insurance coverage 加強建築物及設備防護設計、調整關鍵資產分佈或擴大保險覆蓋範圍 - Strengthened data backup (including off-site backup) 加強數據備份(包括異地備份) - Expanded supplier networks to ensure sufficient alternative suppliers 擴大供應商網絡以確保有充足的替代供應商 - Established disaster recovery and business continuity plans 制定災難復原及業務持續性計劃 - Improved supplier communication, established alternative transportation routes and maintained safeguarded inventories of CNG 改善供應商溝通、建立替代運輸路線及維持壓縮天然氣的安全庫存 - Explored and establish backup energy and water systems, such as generators and water storage facilities 探索及建立備用能源及水系統，如發電機及儲水設施

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類別				
Chronic Climate Change, including rising average temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and increasing severity of floods 慢性氣候變化，包括平均氣溫上升、降雨模式轉變及洪水嚴重程度加劇	All business segments — (HK\$1,565 million) (Representing 100% of total asset value) 所有業務分部 — (15.65 億港元) (佔資產總值 100%)	Long term 長期	Chronic climate change represents chronic physical risks, which over time may create deteriorating working environments and affect employee health, while posing challenges to the storage, transportation and operation of temperature and humidity-sensitive inventories and equipment, accelerating their damage, depreciation and aging. For example, high temperatures may disrupt the logistics, leading to delays in the supply of gas and potentially damaging the fueling stations' facilities, thus posing a threat to the operation of the Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses. Over the long term, these impacts will increase the Group's costs of safeguarding employees and assets, such as higher electricity expenses from intensified air-conditioning use, which also indirectly raises greenhouse gas emissions and exacerbates global warming. 慢性氣候變化屬慢性實體風險，長期可能導致工作環境惡化並影響員工健康，同時對溫度及濕度敏感的存貨及設備的儲存、運輸及運作構成挑戰，加速其損耗、折舊及老化。例如，高溫可能擾亂物流，導致燃氣供應延誤及潛在損毀加氣站設施，從而威脅港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務的運作。長遠而言，該等影響將增加本集團保障員工及資產的成本，例如因加強使用冷氣而產生更高電費，間接亦增加溫室氣體排放並加劇全球暖化。 In addition, increases in rainfall magnitude and intensity may easily cause flooding that damages goods and facilities, requiring enhanced waterproofing, moisture-resistant and drainage designs for buildings, as well as expanded insurance coverage. These could lead to higher operating and insurance costs and may even adversely affect asset valuation. 此外，降雨量及強度增加可能輕易造成洪水，損毀貨物及設施，需要加強建築物的防水、防潮及排水設計，以及擴大保險覆蓋範圍。該等因素可能導致營運及保險成本上升，甚至可能對資產估值造成不利影響。	- Formulated operational procedures such as safety management plans and environmental management plans for different extreme weather scenarios 針對不同極端天氣情景制定運作程序，如安全管理計劃及環境管理計劃 - Closely monitored the latest weather updates and followed recommendations from local governments to develop emergency plans, strengthened warning forecasts and improved emergency response 密切監察最新天氣資訊，並跟隨地方政府建議制定應急計劃，加強預警預報及改善應急響應 - Established and maintained effective asset protection policies and procedures 制定並維持有效的資產保障政策及程序 - Implemented environmental and energy-saving measures (including those disclosed in the section "Use of Resources"), set greenhouse gas emission targets (details in the section "Metrics and Targets"), monitored and continuously reduced emissions 實施環境及節能措施（包括「資源使用」一節所披露者），設定溫室氣體排放目標（詳情載於「指標與目標」一節），監察並持續減少排放 - Upgraded air-conditioning systems and improved building ventilation and heat dissipation to enhance energy efficiency 升級冷氣系統，改善建築物通風及散熱以提升能源效益 - Strengthened waterproofing, moisture-resistant and flood-protection designs at key locations (such as offices and fueling stations) 加強關鍵場所（如辦公室及加氣站）的防水、防潮及防洪設計 - Conducted regular maintenance and timely upgrades of climate-resilient equipment 定期維護及及時升級具氣候韌性的設備 - Reviewed and adjusted property and employee insurance coverage 檢討並調整物業及員工保險覆蓋範圍

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類別				
Transition Risks 轉型風險				
Policy and legal risks, including strengthened emission reporting requirements, the introduction of new environmental policies by the government, regulation of products and services and potential carbon pricing mechanisms 政策及法律風險，包括加強排放報告規定、政府推出新環境政策、規管產品及服務，以及潛在碳定價機制	All business segments — (HK\$1,565 million) (Representing 100% of total asset value) 所有業務分部 — (15.65 億港元) (佔資產總值 100%)	Medium term or long term 中期或長期	Policy and legal risks represent transition risks, referring to potential challenges arising from changes in the regulatory environment during the process of transitioning to a low-carbon economy. As policies and regulations become more stringent and governments around the world have successively formulated climate-related regulations to support the global decarbonization vision, compliance costs may rise, including the gradual enhancement of ESG data collection mechanisms to meet the latest disclosure requirements, as well as increased consultancy fees to stay abreast of regulatory updates and compliance obligations. Failure to meet requirements could result in penalties or fines. The development of high-emission products and services may also be adversely affected, as mandatory measures may require reductions in their production and provision, or compulsory changes to product and service specifications. These impacts could lead to demand reduction, render certain industries no longer profitable and force accelerated transition involving early asset retirement, financing activities and significant capital expenditures. In addition, carbon taxes or related fees may raise operating costs, further intensifying financial pressures. As a result, the transition to a low-carbon society might lead to a significant impact on the business operations of the Group. 政策及法律風險屬轉型風險，指在向低碳經濟轉型過程中因監管環境變化而產生的潛在挑戰。隨著政策及法規日益嚴格，全球各國政府相繼制定氣候相關法規以支持全球減碳願景，合規成本可能上升，包括逐步完善環境、社會及管治數據收集機制以符合最新披露要求，以及增加顧問費用以掌握法規更新及合規義務。未能符合要求可能導致處罰或罰款。高排放產品及服務的發展亦可能受到不利影響，因強制性措施可能要求減少其生產及供應，或強制更改產品及服務規格。該等影響可能導致需求減少，使若干行業不再盈利，並迫使加速轉型，涉及提早資產報廢、融資活動及重大資本開支。此外，碳稅或相關收費可能增加營運成本，進一步加重財務壓力。因此，向低碳社會轉型可能對本集團的業務運作造成重大影響。	- Monitored existing and emerging trends of government policies related to climate change, including articles and circulars issued by regulators on policy developments 監察現有及新興的氣候變化相關政府政策趨勢，包括監管機構就政策發展發出的文章及通函 - Strengthened communication with regulatory authorities 加強與監管機構的溝通 - Established dedicated roles for monitoring and internal review, and engaged professional external advisors, to identify regulatory changes early and ensure compliance 設立專責崗位進行監察及內部檢討，並聘用專業外部顧問，以及早識別法規變化並確保合規 - Planned business transformation initiatives in advance to refine products and services in line with future standards, while addressing capital requirements for transition 提前規劃業務轉型，以按照未來標準優化產品及服務，同時處理轉型所需的資金需求 - Strengthened ESG data collection and disclosure processes to enhance transparency 加強環境、社會及管治數據收集及披露流程以提升透明度 - Conducted compliance training to improve employee awareness of policy and legal requirements 進行合規培訓以提高員工對政策及法律要求的認識

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Technology Risk, including substitution of existing products and services with lower-emission alternatives 技術風險，包括以更低排放的替代品取代現有產品及服務	All business segments — (HK\$1,565 million) (Representing 100% of total asset value) 所有業務分部 — (15.65億港元) (佔資產總值100%)	Medium term or long term 中期或長期	Technology risk is a type of transition risk, referring to challenges that may arise during the shift to a low-carbon economy due to technological improvements. If the technologies adopted by the Group become outdated, there is a potential risk of substitution by lower-emission alternatives. As a result, the Group may need to increase capital expenditure to invest in and introduce new technologies and assets, while retiring existing assets earlier than expected. During the process of technological improvement, productivity may temporarily decline as operations adapt to new technologies and business processes, affecting efficiency. In addition, if technology investments fail or remain immature, this could lead to resource misallocation and financial losses. 技術風險乃轉型風險的一種，指在向低碳經濟轉型過程中，因技術進步而可能出現的挑戰。倘本集團採用的技術變得過時，則可能面臨被低排放的替代方案所取代的風險。因此，本集團或需增加資本開支，以投資並引進新技術及新資產，同時較預期提前淘汰現有資產。在技術進步的過程中，由於營運需要適應新技術及新業務流程，生產力可能會暫時下降，進而影響效率。此外，倘技術投資失敗或仍不成熟，其可能導致資源錯配及財務損失。	- Strengthened research and development investment to reduce the risk of substitution by new technologies 加強研發投入，以降低被新技術替代的風險 - Conducted comprehensive feasibility studies prior to investment to ensure capital expenditure was justified and aligned with long-term strategy 於投資前進行全面的可行性研究，以確保資本開支合理且符合長期策略 - Developed phased asset renewal plans to gradually retire high-emission assets 制定分階段資產更新計劃，以逐步淘汰高排放資產 - Provided employee training to accelerate adaptation to new technologies and processes 提供員工培訓，以加速適應新技術及新流程

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類別				
Market and Reputation Risk, including shifts in consumer preferences 市場及聲譽風險，包括消費者偏好轉變	All business segments — (HK\$1,565 million) (Representing 100% of total asset value) 所有業務分部 — (15.65億港元) (佔資產總值100%)	Medium term or long term 中期或長期	Market and reputation risks are transition risks that arise from changes in market demand and reputational impacts. As consumers, investors and other stakeholders place increasing emphasis on ESG performance, failure to adapt products and services to meet low-carbon and sustainability requirements may result in reduced demand and loss of market share, particularly as consumer demand for high-emission products and services declines, directly impacting revenue. 市場及聲譽風險乃因市場需求變化及聲譽影響而產生的轉型風險。隨著消費者、投資者及其他持份者日益重視環境、社會及管治表現，未能調整產品及服務以滿足低碳及可持續發展要求或會導致需求減少及市場份額流失，尤其是當消費者對高排放產品及服務的需求下降時，將直接影響收入。 For example, ESG investment is becoming an increasingly popular investment approach as it involves greater consideration of climate change and ESG-related issues within the investment strategies of the Company. Hence, investment decisions of the Company may be affected and may have an adverse influence on the financial performance of the Company. 例如，環境、社會及管治投資正成為日益普及的投資方式，乃由於其涉及在公司的投資策略中更全面地考慮氣候變化及環境、社會及管治相關議題。因此，本公司的投資決策可能受到影響，並可能對本公司的財務表現產生不利影響。 In addition, if environmental performance falls short of public or investor expectations, reputational damage may occur, leading to industry stigmatization that affects talent recruitment and retention and potentially causing loss of investor confidence or divestment. These outcomes undermine brand value and financing capacity, resulting in revenue reduction, higher financing costs and intensified transition pressures. 此外，若環境表現未達公眾或投資者預期，可能會引致聲譽受損，導致行業污名化，影響人才招聘及留任，並可能削弱投資者信心或引發撤資。該等後果將削弱品牌價值及融資能力，導致收入減少、融資成本上升，並加劇轉型壓力。	- Closely monitored consumer preferences and market trends to adjust product and service positioning and specifications in advance 密切監察消費者偏好及市場趨勢，以提前調整產品及服務的定位及規格 - Strengthened brand management and stakeholder communication 加強品牌管理及持份者溝通 - Enhanced ESG disclosure transparency and promoted adopted low-carbon and environmental policies 提升環境、社會及管治披露透明度，並推廣所採用的低碳及環保政策 - Incorporated ESG aspects into investment analysis and decisions, and continued to monitor the ESG performance of investments for the Securities Business 將環境、社會及管治因素納入投資分析及決策，並持續監察證券業務投資項目的環境、社會及管治表現 - Established reputation crisis response mechanisms 建立聲譽危機應對機制 - Explored new markets 開拓新市場

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類別				
Opportunities 機遇				
Use of new technologies or low-emission energy 使用新技術或低排放能源	All business segments — (HK\$1,565 million) (Representing 100% of total asset value) 所有業務分部 — (15.65億港元) (佔資產總值100%)	Medium term or long term 中期或長期	Technology and energy transition present opportunities for the Group. The use of new technologies or low-emission energy can reduce emissions, improve energy efficiency, enhance sustainability performance and strengthen brand image and reputation. These measures not only support compliance with regulatory and market expectations but also deliver cost savings that improve operational efficiency and long-term competitiveness. 技術與能源轉型為本集團帶來機遇。使用新技術或低排放能源可減少排放、提升能源效率、提升可持續發展表現，並加強品牌形象及聲譽。該等措施不僅有助符合監管及市場期望，更能節省成本，從而提升營運效率及長期競爭力。	- Collaborated with research institutions or suppliers to explore areas for applying low-carbon technologies and energy 與研究機構或供應商合作，探討低碳技術及能源的應用領域 - Identified opportunities and invested in adopting low-emission energy and new technologies 識別機會並投資於採用低排放能源及新技術 - Strengthened promotion of adopted low-carbon technologies to enhance market recognition and consumer trust 加強推廣已採用的低碳技術，以提升市場認可及消費者信任
Access to new markets 進入新市場	All business segments — (HK\$1,565 million) (Representing 100% of total asset value) 所有業務分部 — (15.65億港元) (佔資產總值100%)	Medium term or long term 中期或長期	Market transition brings positive impact to the Group. Entering new markets can expand the customer base and revenue streams, enhancing the Group's profitability. Such transition also drives business growth and strengthens overall competitiveness. 市場轉型為本集團帶來正面影響。進入新市場可擴大客戶基礎及收入來源，提升本集團的盈利能力。此類轉型亦能推動業務增長，並增強整體競爭力。	- Strengthened market research to understand demand for low-carbon products and services (including consumer preferences and regulatory requirements) 加強市場研究，以了解對低碳產品及服務的需求(包括消費者偏好及監管要求) - Developed products and services that meet low-carbon standards 開發符合低碳標準的產品及服務 - Obtained policy support and incentive schemes 取得政策支持及激勵計劃 - Established and expanded partnerships 建立及擴展合作夥伴關係

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Category	Affected asset or business activities — Amount and Percentage 受影響資產或業務活動 — 金額及百分比	Time Horizon 時間跨度	Description and Potential Impact 描述及潛在影響	Mitigation/Adaptation Measures 緩解/應對措施
Brand image and reputation 品牌形象及聲譽	All business segments — (HK\$1,565 million) (Representing 100% of total asset value) 所有業務分部 — (15.65億港元) (佔資產總值100%)	Medium or long term 中期或長期	Consistently supporting and advancing low-carbon and sustainability strategies creates reputational opportunities for the Group. These actions enhance market recognition, attract more investors and top talent, while a strong corporate image also helps broaden customer and supplier partnerships, further supporting the Group's business expansion and long-term development. 持續支持及推進低碳與可持續發展策略，為本集團帶來聲譽上的機遇。該等行動能提升市場認可度，吸引更多投資者及頂尖人才，同時強大的企業形象亦有助擴展客戶及供應商合作夥伴關係，進一步支持本集團的業務擴展及長期發展。	- Consistently promoted low-carbon and sustainability strategies 持續推動低碳及可持續發展策略 - Strengthened ESG disclosure and promoted the Group's environmental initiatives to enhance transparency 加強環境、社會及管治披露並推廣本集團的環保措施，以提升透明度 - Obtained government or authoritative certifications where appropriate 在適當情況下取得政府或權威機構的認證
Resilience 韌性	All business segments — (HK\$1,565 million) (Representing 100% of total asset value) 所有業務分部 — (15.65億港元) (佔資產總值100%)	Medium term or long term 中期或長期	Enhancing preparedness for climate change in advance creates resilience opportunities for the Group. By identifying climate risks in advance, closely monitoring changes and taking appropriate actions, the Group can better withstand climate impacts, reduce operational disruptions, minimize asset losses and transition risks and provide greater stability for sustainable business development. 提前加強應對氣候變化的準備，為本集團帶來韌性機遇。透過提前識別氣候風險、密切監察變化並採取適當行動，本集團能更有效抵禦氣候影響，減少營運中斷，將資產損失及轉型風險降至最低，並為業務的可持續發展提供更穩健的基礎。	- Closely monitored climate change developments 密切監察氣候變化發展 - Strengthened climate risk identification and assessment 加強氣候風險識別及評估 - Invested in infrastructure and technology to enhance disaster resilience 投資基礎設施及技術，以提升災害韌性 - Expanded insurance coverage in susceptible areas 擴大易受影響地區的保險保障範圍 - Developed disaster recovery and business continuity plans 制定災難復原及業務連續性計劃 - Strengthened collaboration with the supply chain 加強與供應鏈的合作

Going forward, we will continue to strengthen communication with stakeholders, including employees and business partners, and work together to provide additional resources for climate change mitigation activities, such as collaborating with employees to reduce electricity consumption and partnering with banks to provide financing support, thereby supporting the achievement of our goals.

展望未來，我們將持續加強與持份者（包括員工及業務夥伴）的溝通，並攜手合作，為減緩氣候變化的活動提供更多資源，例如與員工合作減少用電，以及與銀行合作提供融資支持，從而支持我們實現目標。

CURRENT AND EXPECTED FINANCIAL IMPACTS AND TRANSITION PLAN

Taking into account the climate-related risks and opportunities identified above, as well as the Group's existing resources and operations, the Board and senior management had not, at this stage, identified any risks or opportunities that could result in significant and readily quantifiable financial impacts on the Group in the short and medium term, including impacts on cash flows, access to finance, or cost of capital, nor any that would require immediate transition measures. The long-term financial impacts could not be reliably projected. Accordingly, the response and adaptation measures outlined above only reflected the Group's anticipated response to climate-related risks and opportunities. At present, there are no quantified figures or transition plans available for the purpose of disclosure, including capital commitments, financing activities, investments, or asset disposals. The Group will closely monitor and regularly review the existing climate-related risks, opportunities and strategies through ongoing risk assessments and will formulate and implement transition plans as necessary to address risks and strengthen its competitiveness and sustainability.

CLIMATE-RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group had been maintained effective risk management and internal control systems as part of good corporate governance. Under the existing systems, risk assessment was conducted annually, led by the Audit Committee and submitted to the Board for approval upon completion. The scope of risk assessment covered all major business segments of the Group, including those defined under the "Scope of this Report" above. Details of the risk assessment were disclosed in the section "Risk Management and Internal Control" of the Corporate Governance Report.

當前及預期財務影響及轉型計劃

經考慮上述已識別的氣候相關風險及機遇，以及本集團現有資源及營運情況，董事局及高級管理層現階段並無發現任何會在短期及中期內對本集團造成重大且可直接量化的財務影響（包括對現金流量、融資渠道或資本成本的影響）的風險或機遇，亦無發現需要立即採取轉型措施的事項。長期的財務影響無法作出可靠預測。因此，上述應對及適應措施僅反映本集團對氣候相關風險及機遇的預期應對。目前並無可供披露的量化數據或轉型計劃（包括資本承擔、融資活動、投資或資產處置）。本集團將透過持續的風險評估，密切監察及定期檢討現有的氣候相關風險、機遇及策略，並在必要時制定及實施轉型計劃，以應對風險並增強自身競爭力及可持續性。

氣候相關風險管理

本集團一直維持有效的風險管理及內部監控系統，作為良好企業管治的一部分。根據現有制度，風險評估每年進行一次，由審核委員會主導，並於完成後提呈董事局批准。風險評估的範圍涵蓋本集團所有主要業務分部，包括上文「本報告的範圍」所界定者。風險評估的詳情已於企業管治報告內「風險管理及內部監控」一節披露。

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Climate change had been incorporated into our risk management framework as one of the items in the risk assessment. The risk coordinator designated by the Audit Committee, collected evaluations from risk owners of each major business segment (typically department heads or senior management) through questionnaires and/or interviews. The process included risk identification, assessment of the nature, likelihood and impact of risks, consideration of existing mitigation measures and internal controls, as well as recommendations from risk owners on further mitigating the identified risks (if any). These risks were consolidated at the Group level, comprehensively assessed and analyzed, and ranked by nature and materiality. Due to data and resource constraints, we had not yet conducted climate scenario analysis. During the Reporting Period, we conducted risk assessments using the same procedures as those applied in the previous year. The detailed results of the assessment were disclosed in the section “Strategy” above.

Through regular risk assessments conducted using a consistent methodology, management was able to track significant changes in the nature and extent of each risk item and evaluated the effectiveness of mitigation efforts.

METRICS AND TARGETS

To ensure sustainable development, the Group had established KPIs to monitor progress on environmental protection initiatives. During the preparation of annual ESG reports in accordance with Listing Rules requirements, data was gathered through our established data collection system to measure the achievement status of each KPI, reported to the Board for review, approval and subsequent disclosure. We strongly believed that conducting regular assessments of metrics and targets and disclosing the results to the public was the most direct and effective way to fulfill our environmental responsibilities.

氣候變化已納入我們的風險管理框架，作為風險評估的項目之一。由審核委員會指定的風險協調人，透過問卷及／或訪談收集各主要業務板塊的風險負責人（通常為部門主管或高級管理層）的評估意見。該流程包括風險識別、評估風險的性質、風險可能性及影響、考慮現有的緩解措施及內部監控，以及風險負責人就進一步緩解已識別風險（如有）提出的建議。該等風險在本集團層面進行整合、全面評估及分析，並按性質及重要性進行排序。受限於數據與資源，我們尚未進行氣候情境分析。於報告期內，我們採用與過往年度相同的程序進行風險評估。評估的詳細結果已於上文「策略」一節披露。

透過採用一致的方法進行定期風險評估，管理層得以追蹤各項風險項目在性質及程度上的重大變化，並評估緩解措施的有效性。

指標及目標

為確保可持續發展，本集團已設立關鍵績效指標，以監察環保措施的進展。在根據《上市規則》要求編製年度環境、社會及管治報告期間，我們透過既有數據收集系統蒐集數據，以衡量各項關鍵績效指標的達成狀況，並呈報董事局，供其審閱、批准及後續披露。我們堅信，定期評估指標及目標，並向公眾披露結果，是履行環境責任最直接及有效的方式。

With respect to climate change, the Group had established qualitative metrics and targets, which were disclosed in the section “Sustainable Development Goals and Targets”.

就氣候變化而言，本集團已設立定性指標及目標，並已於「可持續發展目標和指標」一節中披露。

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

有關指標及目標的補充資料

According to research by the IPCC and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions have been identified as the primary driver of modern climate change. Accordingly, the Group's targets focused on greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions, covering both direct and indirect emissions. These targets enabled us to align with local government and international reduction commitments, while comprehensively mitigating the impacts of climate change. The existing targets of the Group had been determined with reference to the nature of our business, as well as the relevance and materiality of the subject being monitored. These targets had not been subject to third-party verification nor had they been derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach. Looking forward, we will take into account peer ESG disclosures, the latest regulatory requirements, the latest international agreement on climate change (including jurisdictional commitments that arising from that agreement), as well as ongoing guidance and support from regulators, to update and establish indicators and targets applicable to the Group, including both cross-industry and industry-specific indicators.

根據IPCC及聯合國氣候變化框架公約(UNFCCC)的研究，人為溫室氣體排放已被認定為現代氣候變化的主要驅動因素。因此，本集團的目標聚焦於溫室氣體排放，涵蓋直接排放及間接排放。該等目標使我們能夠與地方政府及國際減排承諾保持一致，同時全面緩解氣候變化的影響。本集團現有目標是參考我們的業務性質，以及監測對象的相關性及重要性而釐定。該等目標未經第三方驗證，亦非採用行業脫碳方法推導所得。展望未來，我們將參考同業的環境、社會及管治披露、最新監管要求、最新的國際氣候變化協議(包括該協議產生的司法權區承諾)，以及監管機構持續提供的指引及支持，以更新並制定適用於本集團的指標及目標，包括跨行業指標及行業特定指標。

During the Reporting Period, our direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) arose from the use of petrol in mobile vehicles, including CNG filling trucks, patrol vehicles and office vehicles, as well as from fugitive emissions of CNG. Our indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) resulted from the consumption of purchased electricity, while other indirect emissions (Scope 3) were attributable to business air travel by employees.

於報告期內，我們的直接溫室氣體排放(範圍1)源自汽車(包括壓縮天然氣加氣車、巡邏車及辦公用車)所使用的汽油，以及壓縮天然氣的逸散性排放。我們的間接溫室氣體排放(範圍2)來自外購電力的消耗，而其他間接排放(範圍3)則源於員工的商務航空差旅。

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We have implemented a series of mitigation measures to minimise GHG emissions. For example, petrol compliant with national standards was used in all vehicles and regular maintenance was carried out. Electricity was the primary source of our GHG emissions. Therefore, we prioritised the use of equipment with energy efficiency labels or powered by renewable energy. In addition, employees were encouraged to conduct online meetings instead of business travel to reduce GHG emissions wherever possible.

GHG emissions were measured in accordance with the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004)*. Under this standard, GHG emissions were categorised into three scopes:

- Scope 1 — Direct emissions from company operations, including stationary sources, mobile combustion sources (covering land, air and marine transport), refrigerants (including hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs)), and deductions for removals from newly planted trees.
- Scope 2 — Indirect emissions from energy use, primarily arising from electricity and town gas consumption.
- Scope 3 — Other indirect emissions generated by the entity's business activities but from sources not directly controlled by the entity.

The greenhouse gases covered include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Based on our current operations, the Group's major emission was carbon dioxide, and such emissions were disclosed in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e).

我們已實施一系列緩解措施，以盡量減少溫室氣體排放。例如，所有車輛均使用符合國家標準的汽油，並定期進行保養。電力是我們溫室氣體排放的主要來源。因此，我們優先使用附有能源效益標籤或以可再生能源驅動的設備。此外，我們鼓勵員工盡量以線上會議代替商務差旅，以盡可能減少溫室氣體排放。

溫室氣體排放乃按照《溫室氣體核算體系：企業核算與報告標準(二零零四年)》進行測量。根據該標準，溫室氣體排放分為三類範圍：

- 範圍1 — 來自公司營運的直接排放，包括固定排放源、移動燃燒源（涵蓋陸、空及海上運輸）、製冷劑（包括氫氟碳化物(HFCs)及全氟碳化物(PFCs)），以及因新植樹木所致之碳移除量之抵減。
- 範圍2 — 來自能源使用的間接排放，主要源於電力及城市燃氣消耗。
- 範圍3 — 該實體業務活動所產生的其他間接排放，但排放源並非由該實體直接控制。

所涵蓋的溫室氣體包括二氧化碳(CO₂)、甲烷(CH₄)、一氧化二氮(N₂O)、氫氟碳化物(HFCs)、全氟碳化物(PFCs)、六氟化硫(SF₆)及三氟化氮(NF₃)。根據我們目前的營運狀況，本集團的主要排放物為二氧化碳，而該等排放以噸二氧化碳當量(tCO₂e)披露。

The measurement involved multiplying activity data from each emission source (e.g., fuel consumption under Scope 1, energy consumption under Scope 2 and flight distances for employee business travel under Scope 3, category 6) by the corresponding emission factors and global warming potential (GWP) values, where applicable. Activity data was obtained through the Group's data collection system, while emission factors and GWP values were sourced from international and local regulators, academic institutions and public utility organizations, and were updated as necessary. We had assumed that activity data, emission factors and GWP values remained consistent during the preparation of the Report, and that the Report preparers applied consistent methodologies and principles, thereby ensuring the comparability of emissions across reporting years and among different companies. In compliance with the Code, we quantified Scope 2 GHG emissions using a location-based method and disclosed Scope 3 GHG emissions in accordance with the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011)*.

Intensity values were calculated by dividing total GHG emissions by the total sales volume of CNG or by the office area of the applicable businesses. During the Reporting Period, the total sales volume of CNG for the Ports and Logistics and Coal Trading Businesses was 5,800 tonnes, equivalent to 0.58 units (1 unit = 10,000 tonnes), while the office area for the Securities and Financial Services Businesses was 3,672 square feet.

With reference to the *Implementation Guidance for Climate Disclosures under HKEX ESG Reporting Framework*, the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol* is one of the most commonly used global frameworks to measure and manage GHG emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions. It establishes five key principles — Relevance, Completeness, Consistency, Transparency and Accuracy — to ensure a true and fair representation of greenhouse gas emissions. Adoption of the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol* enabled us to meet Listing Rules requirements and enhances the quality of our ESG reporting.

該測量方法涉及將來自各排放源的活動數據(例如範圍1下的燃料消耗、範圍2下的能源消耗,以及範圍3類別6下員工商務差旅的飛行距離)乘以相應的排放因子及全球暖化潛勢值(GWP)(如適用)。活動數據透過本集團的數據收集系統獲取,而排放因子及GWP值則來自國際及本地監管機構、學術機構及公共事業組織,並在必要時進行更新。我們假設在編製本報告期間,活動數據、排放因子及GWP值保持一致,且報告編製者採用一致的方法及原則,從而確保各報告年度間及不同公司間的排放量具有可比性。為符合守則規定,我們採用基於地點的方法量化範圍2的溫室氣體排放,並按照《企業價值鏈(範圍3)核算與報告標準(二零一一年)》披露範圍3的溫室氣體排放。

密度值的計算方法是將溫室氣體排放總量分別除以壓縮天然氣的總銷售量或相關業務的辦公室面積。於報告期內,港口及物流以及煤炭貿易業務的壓縮天然氣總銷售量為5,800噸,相當於0.58個單位(1個單位=10,000噸);而證券及金融服務業務的辦公室面積則為3,672平方呎。

經參考《香港交易所環境、社會及管治框架下氣候信息披露的實施指引》,《溫室氣體核算體系》是衡量及管理私營及公營機構營運、價值鏈及減緩措施所產生溫室氣體排放的最常用全球框架之一。其確立五項關鍵原則 — 相關性、完整性、一致性、透明度及準確性 — 以確保溫室氣體排放得以真實而公平地呈列。採用《溫室氣體核算體系》使我們能夠符合《上市規則》的要求,並提升我們環境、社會及管治報告的品質。

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For Scope 2 emissions, the Group had not entered into any contractual instruments or arrangements with electricity suppliers. Therefore, supplier-specific emission factors were not applicable, and our measurement was based on emission factors commonly adopted in the regions where we operated.

Due to limitations in data collection, we had not yet been able to comprehensively gather all Scope 3 emission data applicable to the Group for disclosure. With reference to the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011)*, flight distances for employee business travel (Category 6) was applicable to us. We will strengthen engagement with relevant stakeholders and continue to improve our data collection system to obtain reliable data for timely disclosure. We believe that increasing regulatory requirements and growing public attention to ESG matters will facilitate the establishment of a more effective data collection system.

Except for Scope 3 emission data as a newly added item in the Reporting Period, we had not changed the methodologies, input data, or assumptions for greenhouse gas measurement, nor had any targets been revised during the Reporting Period.

In assessing whether the established metrics and targets had been achieved, the Group reviewed past business activities during the preparation of annual ESG reports. Apart from GHG emissions, this Report set out in the sections “Environmental Protection”, “Air Emissions”, “Sewage”, “Waste Management” and “Use of Resources” presented the details and performance of our efforts in emission reduction and energy efficiency.

就範圍2排放而言，本集團並無與電力供應商訂立任何合約工具或安排。因此，供應商特定排放因子並不適用，而我們的測量乃基於我們營運所在地區普遍採用的排放因子。

由於數據收集方面的限制，我們尚未能夠全面收集適用於本集團的所有範圍3排放數據以作披露。參考《企業價值鏈(範圍3)核算與報告標準(二零一一年)》，員工商務差旅的飛行距離(類別6)適用於本集團。我們將加強與相關持份者的溝通，並持續改進數據收集系統，以獲取可靠數據作及時披露。我們相信，日益增長的監管要求及公眾對環境、社會及管治事宜的關注，將有助建立更有效的數據收集系統。

除報告期內新增的範圍3排放數據外，我們並無變更溫室氣體測量的方法、輸入數據或假設，亦無於報告期內修訂任何目標。

於評估既定指標及目標是否已達成時，本集團於編製年度環境、社會及管治報告期間檢討過往的業務活動。除溫室氣體排放外，本報告於「環境保護」、「空氣排放」、「污水」、「廢棄物管理」及「資源使用」各節中，闡述了我們在減排及能源效益方面的努力詳情及表現。

Given that internal carbon pricing systems and carbon credit mechanisms for offsetting GHG emissions were not yet prevalent in the regions where we operated, the Group had not applied carbon pricing in its decision-making, and the targets set as well as the total emissions disclosed for GHG emissions were presented on a gross rather than net basis. We had nonetheless considered potential environmental impacts and compliance with applicable laws and regulations in our decision-making. Should internal carbon pricing systems and carbon credit mechanisms gain wider recognition and adoption in our operating regions in the future, the Group will also adopt them as appropriate.

鑒於內部碳定價系統及用於抵銷溫室氣體排放的碳信用機制在我們營運所在地區並未普及，本集團並未在決策中應用碳定價，而所設定的目標及所披露的溫室氣體排放總量均以總額而非淨額基準呈列。儘管如此，我們在決策時已考慮潛在的環境影響，並遵守適用的法律法規。倘內部碳定價系統及碳信用機制日後在我們營運所在地區獲更廣泛認可及採用，本集團亦將適時採納。

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS —
CLIMATE-RELATED ^{Notes 1 to 2}

關鍵績效指標 — 氣候相關 ^{附註1及2}

CLIMATE-RELATED KPIs 氣候相關關鍵績效指標	UNIT 單位	PORTS AND LOGISTICS AND COAL TRADING 港口及物流 以及煤炭貿易		SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL SERVICES 證券及金融服務	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
Greenhouse Gas Emissions 溫室氣體排放					
Greenhouse gas emissions — Scope 1 溫室氣體排放 — 範圍1	Tonnes 噸	15.90	12.15	14.66	12.64
Greenhouse gas emissions — Scope 2 溫室氣體排放 — 範圍2	Tonnes 噸	173.04	252.96	26.03	18.09
Greenhouse gas emissions — Scope 3 ^{Note 2} 溫室氣體排放 — 範圍3 ^{附註2}	Tonnes 噸	0.11	N/A 不適用	0	N/A 不適用
Total greenhouse gas emissions 溫室氣體排放總量	Tonnes 噸	189.05	265.11	40.69	30.73
Sales volume 銷量	10,000 Tonnes 10,000噸	0.58	0.65	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Office area 辦公室面積	Square Feet 平方呎	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	3,672.00	3,672.00
Total greenhouse gas emissions by sales volume 溫室氣體排放總量（按銷量）	Tonnes/ 10,000 Tonnes 噸／10,000 噸	325.95	407.86	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用
Total greenhouse gas emissions by office area 溫室氣體排放總量（按辦公室面積）	Tonnes/ Square Feet 噸／平方呎	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	0.0111	0.0084

Notes:

- Climate-related KPIs in this data table reflected the data for the reporting periods from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 under the 2026 column and from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 under the 2025 column respectively.
- The increase in Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions during the Reporting Period was attributable to the inclusion of business travel activities.

附註：

- 本數據表內的氣候相關關鍵績效指標分別反映於2026欄目下2025年4月1日至2026年3月31日及於2025欄目下2024年4月1日至2025年3月31日報告期的數據。
- 報告期內範圍3溫室氣體排放增加乃由於商務差旅活動納入所致。

