

## Computime Group Climate Change Management Policy

### 金寶通氣候變化管理政策

#### 1.0 Purpose 目的

Computime Group Limited (the “Company”) is aware of the risks and opportunities that climate change brought to its operations and understands the need of mitigating climate change. This policy aims to provide guidance on introducing carbon emission reduction targets as one of the elements of our long-term management incentive plans to take actions to mitigate the impacts of climate change and to increase the Company’s adaptability to climate-related risks.

「金寶通集團有限公司」（統稱「公司」）意識到氣候變化對其營運帶來的風險和機遇，並了解減緩氣候變化的必要性。本政策旨在為引入碳減排目標提供指導，作為我們長期管理激勵計劃的內容之一，以採取行動減輕氣候變化的影響，並提高公司對氣候相關風險的適應能力。

#### 2.0 Scope 適用範圍

This climate change policy applies to the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”). All business units under the Group are expected to adhere to the principles and actions guided by this policy.

本氣候變化政策適用於所有金寶通集團旗下公司及子公司（統稱「本集團」）。本集團下屬的所有單位應遵守本政策所指導的原則和行動。

#### 3.0 Responsibility 責任

It is the policy of the Company to:

本公司的政策是：

##### **Mitigation** 減緩

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the adoption of energy efficiency initiatives in its operations;  
透過在其業務中採取能源效率措施來減少溫室氣體排放;
- Encourage its employees to adopt green initiatives in its operations, including waste, energy and water saving measures;  
鼓勵員工在營運中採取綠色措施，包括減廢棄物、節能和節水措施;

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption by establishing carbon reduction and energy saving targets;  
透過制定碳排放和節能目標，減少溫室氣體排放和能源消耗;
- Evaluate renewable energy manufacturing potential for energy efficiency improvement and expanding our use of renewable energy technologies;  
評估再生能源製造潛力，以提高我們營運設施的能源效率，並擴大我們對再生能源技術的使用;
- Review and report annually on its progress against targets;  
每年審查並報告目標
- Incorporate climate change considerations into its procurement processes, including sourcing low carbon products and selecting environmentally friendly suppliers; and  
將氣候變化考量納入採購流程，包括採購低碳產品和選擇環保供應商;和
- Engage with internal and external stakeholders to combat climate change;  
與內部和外部持份者合作應對氣候變化;
- Work with other partners (industries, academia, NGOs, government etc.) on climate change mitigation; and  
與其他合作夥伴（工業界、學術界、非政府組織、政府等）合作，共同減緩氣候變化; 和
- Working with suppliers to reduce their carbon footprint and to minimize their climate impacts.  
與供應商合作，減少他們的碳足跡，將他們的氣候影響降到最低。

### **Adaptation 適應**

- Regularly assess the risks and opportunities brought by climate change to its operations;  
定期評估氣候變化對其業務帶來的風險和機會；
- Incorporate climate-related considerations into its risk management process and business continuity plans;  
將與氣候相關的考慮因素納入風險管理程序和業務連續性計劃;
- Adopt measures to reduce the identified climate risks and take advantage of the opportunities;  
採取措施減少識別到的氣候風險，並利用機會;
- Work with other partners (industries, academia, NGOs, government etc.) on climate change adaptation;  
與其他合作夥伴（工業界、學術界、非政府組織、政府等）合作，共同適應氣候變化;
- Consider all climate risks and opportunities and integrate them in our business strategy;  
考慮所有的氣候風險和機會，並將納入業務策略中;
- Investigate the opportunities for finding solutions for our residual emissions such as biological and/or technological removals;  
為我們的剩餘排放量尋找解決方案的機會，例如生物和/或技術性清除;

- Report on our greenhouse gas emissions, targets, results and activities, and its climate risks and opportunities, and mitigation actions.  
報告溫室氣體排放、目標、結果和活動，以及其氣候風險和機會以及減緩行動。

### **Resilience 韌性**

- Establish Business Resumption Plan, and perform Business Resumption Plan test on a regular basis;  
建立業務恢復計劃，並定期進行業務恢復計劃測試
- Set up a Business Recovery Team and specify its responsibilities.  
設立業務恢復團隊並明確其職責
- Strengthen risk assessment, control inspection, and emergency response capacity building;  
加強風險評估、控制檢查及緊急應變能力建設
- Formulate preparatory measures, temporary measures, and recovery measures;  
制定預備措施、臨時措施及復原措施
- Provide guidelines on factory management, protection of buildings and structures, and emergency equipment.  
提供工廠管理、建築物 and 結構保護、緊急設備等指南

#### **4.0 Climate change and its physical risk 氣候變化及其物理風險**

- Climate change: Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. The consequences of climate change now include, among others, intense droughts, water scarcity, severe fires, rising sea levels, flooding, melting polar ice, catastrophic storms and declining biodiversity.  
氣候變化: 氣候變化是指溫度和天氣模式的長期變化。氣候變化的後果包括極端乾旱、缺水、重大火災、海平面上升、洪水、極地冰層融化、災難性風暴，以及生物多樣性減少等。
- We realized two main types of physical risk of climate change, namely acute or chronic:  
我們意識到氣候變化帶來的物理風險主要有兩大類，即急性或慢性:
  - Acute physical risks include one off disruptions which are driven by specific weather events or “hazards”, such as heatwaves, floods, typhoons, monsoons, wildfires, droughts and storms;  
急性物理風險包括由特定天氣事件或「隱患」所驅動而引起的一次性中斷，例如熱浪、洪水、颱風、季風、山火、乾旱和風暴;

- Chronic physical risks are more gradual changes and driven by longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as changing rain patterns, rising sea levels and increasing mean temperatures.  
長期的物理風險是循序漸進的變化，由氣候模式的長期變化所驅動的，例如變化中的降雨模式、海平面上升和平均溫度上升。
- Four main types of transition risks of climate change, namely Policy and Legal risks, Technology risk, Market risk and Reputation risk:  
氣候變化的過渡風險主要有四種，分別是政策和法律風險、技術風險、市場風險和聲譽風險：
  - Policy and legal risks: These are risks to the business as a result of governments responding to climate change through regulations by increasing energy efficiency standards, caps supply or use of resources, or the price of a carbon.  
政策與法律風險: 這些是給企業帶來的風險，由於政府為應對氣候變化的風險，包括政府透過提高能源效率標準，對資源的供應或使用設定上限，或使用碳價格。
  - Technology risk: Technology will allow existing products and services to be replaced with ones that are more energy efficient and deliver lower emissions. This will have increased research costs and impact demand for existing products.  
技術風險: 技術將使現有的產品和服務被更節能和低排放的產品和服務所取代。這將增加研究成本，並影響對現有產品的需求。影響對現有產品的需求。
  - Market risk: There is a significant change in consumer behavior and expectations with consumers looking for low carbon goods and services. This could lead to risks of reduced demand for existing products (as green products become, market increased cost of raw materials and production).  
市場風險: 消費者的行為和期望因尋找低碳產品和服務而發生了重大變化。這可能導致對現有產品需求減少的風險（因為綠色產品變得更有吸引力），市場的不確定性，以及原材料和生產成本的增加。
  - Reputation risk: Stakeholders have higher expectations of how businesses respond to climate change issues. Risks in this area can lead to loss of revenue or market share if these expectations are not addressed.  
聲譽風險: 持份者對企業如何應對氣候變化議題有更高的期望。如果這些期望沒有得到應對，這一領域的風險可能導致收入或市場佔有率的損失。

## 5.0 Commitment 承諾

- Comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations;  
遵守所有相關的環境法律和法規；
- Continuously evaluate and improve our business operations to enhance efficiency and minimize greenhouse gas emission and our environmental footprint;  
持續評估並改善業務營運，提高效率並減少溫室氣體排放，降低對環境的影響；

- Adhere to all applicable local, national, and international laws, regulations, treaties, and industry standards, especially those related to the provision of products or services, pricing, sales, and distribution of our products and/or services;  
遵守所有適用的地方、國家和國際法律、法規、條約和行業標準，特別是那些與提供產品或服務、定價、銷售和分銷我們的產品和/或服務相關的規定；
- Ensure this policy is communicated to all employees.  
確保將此政策傳達給所有員工。

## 6.0 Review of Policy 政策檢討

The Group will review this climate change management policy regularly as appropriate.

本集團將定期檢討本氣候變化管理政策。

## 7.0 Amendment of Policy 政策修改和批准

ESG Committee is responsible to establish, maintain, review and approve this Policy. If the Policy needs to be revised, the revision shall be updated as A, B, C, D and etc.

ESG 委員會負責建立、維護及審批此政策。若該政策需要修訂時，其版本需要升版，版本號以 A、B、C、D 之類表示。

## 8.0 References 參考

HKEx Guidance on Climate Disclosures 氣候資訊揭露指引 ([https://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/Exchanges-guidance-materials-on-ESG/guidance\\_climate\\_disclosures.pdf?la=en](https://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/Exchanges-guidance-materials-on-ESG/guidance_climate_disclosures.pdf?la=en))

Approved by:  \_\_\_\_\_

(Chairman & CEO) AUYANG Pak Hong Bernard

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