

**Frequently Asked Questions Series 18 (Released on 31 August 2012 / Last updated on ~~17 May 28 February 2020~~19)**

**Questions relating to environmental, social and governance reporting**

**Status of “Frequently Asked Questions”**

The following frequently asked questions (FAQs) are designed to help applicants and issuers to understand and comply with the Listing Rules, particularly in situations not explicitly set out in the Listing Rules or where further clarification may be desirable.

Users of the FAQs should refer to the Rules themselves and, if necessary, seek qualified professional advice. The FAQs are not substitutes for the Listing Rules. If there is any discrepancy between the FAQs and the Listing Rules, the Listing Rules prevail.

In formulating our “answers”, we may have assumed certain underlying facts, selectively summarised the Listing Rules or concentrated on one particular aspect of the question. They are not definitive and do not apply to all cases where the scenario may at first appear similar. In any given case, regard must be had to all the relevant facts and circumstances.

The Listing Department may be consulted on a confidential basis. Contact the Listing Department at the earliest opportunity with any queries.

No.	Main Board Rules	GEM Rules	Query	Response
<del>†</del> <i>(Deleted on 16 November 2018)</i>				
<b>A. General</b>				
1.	<u>Appendix 27</u>	<u>Appendix 20</u>	<p><u>What is the implementation date of the amendments to the Rules and the ESG Reporting Guide (“ESG Guide” or “Guide”) adopted in the “Consultation Conclusions on Review of the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide and related Listing Rules” published in December 2019 (the “2019 Amendments”)?</u></p>	<p><u>The 2019 Amendments will be effective for issuers’ financial years commencing on or after 1 July 2020. That is, whether the 2019 Amendments applies would be determined by the commencement date of the reporting period covered by the relevant <a href="#">environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) report</a>:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>- Where the reporting period commences on a day prior to 1 July 2020 (e.g. 1 January 2020 or 1 April 2020), the 2019 Amendments do not apply.</u></li> <li><u>- Where the reporting period commences on or after 1 July 2020 (e.g. 1 July 2020 or 1 October 2020), such ESG report must be prepared in accordance with the Guide as amended by the 2019 Amendments.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Nonetheless, as issuers will need time to gather necessary information and put the required infrastructure in place for reporting under the revised Guide, issuers are encouraged to start the process as early as possible before the commencement of the relevant financial year to allow fine-tuning of the infrastructure based on experience and stakeholders’ feedback.</u></p> <p><i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
2.	13.91/ Appendix 27	17.103/ Appendix 20	<p>Can an issuer adopt other guidelines instead of the <del>ESG Reporting Guide (“ESG Guide” or “Guide”)?</del> Where an issuer adopts alternative reporting guidance or international standards with comparable provisions to the Guide, is it</p>	<p>The Guide sets out minimum parameters for reporting with a view to facilitating issuers’ disclosure and communication with investors and other stakeholders. The issuer’s board may consider adopting international standards or guidelines that are relevant to the issuer’s industry or sector, such as the Global Reporting Initiative’s Sustainability Reporting Standards, CDP’s Climate</p>

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			required to give any explanation/reconciliation in relation to the Guide?	<p>Change Questionnaire and Water Security Questionnaire, Recommendations of the Financial Stability Board’s Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, <a href="#">the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board’s SASB Materiality Map®</a>, the International Organization for Standardization’s Guidance on Social Responsibility, and the Corporate Sustainability Assessment for inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices.</p> <p>To avoid duplication, adopting international reporting standards or guidelines that contain comparable provisions to the ESG Guide should be sufficient compliance with the Guide without the need for further explanation. However, issuers that report on international standards or guidelines should make clear which “comply or explain” provisions and recommended disclosures of the Guide they are reporting on.</p> <p><i>(Updated on <del>16 November 2018</del> 28 February 2020)</i></p>
6.3.	Appendix 27	Appendix 20	The Guide does not set out calculation/measurement methods for KPIs. Issuers may need more resources and guidance to help them with the reporting process. Where may issuers find resources in this regard?	<p>The HKEX website provides various resources for issuers: <a href="https://www.hkex.com.hk/listing/rules-and-guidance/other-resources/listed-issuers/environmental-social-and-governance?sc_lang=en">https://www.hkex.com.hk/listing/rules-and-guidance/other-resources/listed-issuers/environmental-social-and-governance?sc_lang=en</a><a href="http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/rulesreg/listrules/listsptop/esg/index.htm">http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/rulesreg/listrules/listsptop/esg/index.htm</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Issuers may also refer to Appendix 4 of the Exchange’s “How to prepare an ESG Report” (https://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Other-Resources/Listed-Issuers/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/Exchanges-guidance-materials-on-ESG/app4_tableref.pdf)</a> for a table outlining <del>We set out in the table below</del> the provisions of a number of international standards and guidelines that broadly correspond to the provisions of the ESG</p>

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				<p>Guide, as well as other references and resources that an issuer may find useful in preparing its ESG report. <del>The provisions of the international standards and guidelines included in the table may not be strictly equivalent to the corresponding provisions of the ESG Guide, but relate to the same ESG issue. Please note that the references and resources listed below are not exhaustive and are for reference only.</del></p> <p><i>(Updated on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
114.	Appendix 16 Paragraph 28(2)(d), Appendix 27	18.07A (2)(d), Appendix 20	<p>Under Main Board Rules Appendix 16 Paragraph 28(2)(d) (GEM Rule 18.07A(2)(d)), an issuer must include a discussion of its compliance with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on it (as set out in section 2(b)(ii) of Schedule 5 of the Companies Ordinance (<u>Cap. 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong</u> (“<u>Companies Ordinance</u>”)), along with a discussion of other ESG matters (as set out in sections 2(b)(i) and 2(c) of Schedule 5 of the Companies Ordinance). What should the issuer include in the discussion of its compliance with relevant laws and regulations?</p>	<p>In determining what to cover in the discussion of its compliance with relevant laws and regulations, an issuer should assess which laws and regulations have a significant impact on it in the context of its own specific circumstances, bearing in mind recent legislative and/or regulatory changes. For example, an issuer with operations in the PRC should consider the potential impact of the Environmental Protection Tax Law, which came into effect on 1 January 2018.</p> <p>Where there are relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer, the issuer should specify (a) what these relevant laws and regulations are; (b) their potential impact on the issuer; and (c) the ways in which the issuer has ensured compliance.</p> <p>Where there are no relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer, the ESG report should state so.</p> <p>A blanket statement of compliance or absence of non-compliance is not sufficient.</p> <p><i>(Updated on 16 November 2018)</i></p>

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135.	Appendix 27	Appendix 20	When preparing its ESG report, can an issuer cross-reference to disclosure in <u>(a) ESG reports of its listed parent/subsidiary or (b) its previous ESG reports</u> to satisfy its disclosure obligations under the ESG Guide?	<p><u>(a)</u> To avoid duplications, an issuer may use cross-referencing in its ESG report to refer to disclosure in ESG reports of its listed parent/ subsidiaries, provided that each of the listed companies fulfils its own disclosure obligations under the ESG Guide.</p> <p><u>(b) Some ESG issues impact the issuer on a continuous basis with little change from year to year. In such cases, issuers may cross-reference to their previous ESG reports for historical information regarding the relevant ESG issue, and disclose updates to the matter in their current reports.</u></p> <p>If cross-referencing is used, the issuer’s ESG report is expected to have clear-referencing and URL links to specific provisions on its listed parent/ subsidiaries’ ESG reports <u>(or its previous ESG reports)</u> that enables it to comply or explain each of the specific provisions. Any cross-referenced ESG reports must be available at the time when the issuer publishes its ESG report.</p> <p><i>(Added/Updated on 28 February 2020/6 November 2018)</i></p>
<b><u>B. ESG Governance</u></b>				
2A6	Appendices 14 and 27	Appendices 15 and 20	As “governance” is part of the ESG elements, how should issuers reflect it in their ESG reports?	<p>There should be a governance structure in ESG matters including the board’s role in the oversight of ESG matters and assessing and managing material environmental and social risks issues.</p> <p><u>For ESG reports for financial years commencing on or after 1 July 2020, issuers are required to disclose their ESG governance by including a statement from the board containing the following elements:</u></p> <p><u>(i) A disclosure of the board’s oversight of ESG issues;</u></p>

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				<p><u>(ii) The board’s ESG management approach and strategy, including the process used to evaluate, prioritise and manage material ESG-related issues (including risks to the issuer’s businesses); and</u></p> <p><u>(iii) How the board reviews progress made against ESG-related goals and targets with an explanation of how they relate to the issuer’s businesses.</u></p> <p>- <i>(Added/Updated on 17 May 2019 28 February 2020)</i></p>
7.	<a href="#">Appendix 27</a>	<a href="#">Appendix 20</a>	<p><u>Please clarify whether the statement from the board on ESG governance is required to be a separate explicit “statement” from the board. Could the disclosure be included in multiple places of the ESG report?</u></p>	<p><u>Issuers may decide on the presentation of the statement (e.g. a standalone statement or having the relevant information disclosed across various sections of the ESG report), so long as it is abundantly clear for readers to understand the board’s governance of ESG issues.</u></p> <p><i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
<b><u>C. Reporting boundary</u></b>				
48.	Appendix 27	Appendix 20	<p><del>An issuer may have many operations/subsidiaries. Does it need to report on all its operations/subsidiaries?</del><u>How should an issuer determine the reporting boundary of its ESG report?</u></p>	<p>The Guide does not prescribe which entities in an issuer’s group and/or which operations should be included in the ESG report. An issuer’s board should <u>have its own criteria for determining the scope with respect to its own business and, based on the issuer’s ESG risks identified by it, decide on and disclose the operational boundaries of its ESG report in view of its individual circumstances. For example, an issuer may follow the scope used in its annual report, or apply a financial threshold (e.g. inclusion of subsidiaries or operations contributing to a certain percentage of the issuer group’s total revenue or more) or risk level (e.g. inclusion of operations exceeding a certain risk level despite being a non-major business sector of the issuer’s group) in determining</u></p>

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				<p><u>the scope of the ESG report. In some cases, an issuer may adopt different scopes for different Aspects/provisions.</u></p> <p><del>If there is any change to the boundaries of its ESG report, the difference and reason for the change should be explained in the ESG report.</del></p> <p>In relation to determining operational boundaries for reporting on greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions, issuers may refer to the “Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong”, published by the HKSAR Environmental Protection Department (“EPD”) and Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (<a href="https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/sites/default/files/epd/english/climate_change/files/Guidelines_English_2010.pdf">https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/sites/default/files/epd/english/climate_change/files/Guidelines_English_2010.pdf</a>).</p> <p><u>Issuers are required to explain the reporting boundaries of the ESG report and describe the process used to identify which entities or operations are included in the ESG reports. If there is a change in the scope, issuers should explain the difference and reason for the change. If different scopes are adopted for different Aspects/provisions, issuers should also disclose such information in the ESG reports.</u></p> <p><i>(Updated on <del>16 November 2018</del> 28 February 2020)</i></p>
<b><u>D. Reporting principles</u></b>				
59.	Appendix 27	Appendix 20	How does an issuer determine materiality and what is the board’s involvement in the process? Are there resources that issuers may refer to in this	“Materiality” is defined in the Guide as “the threshold at which ESG issues <u>determined by the board</u> <del>are</del> <del>become</del> sufficiently important to investors and other stakeholders that they should be reported”.

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			regard?	<p>Whether a particular ESG issue is material is a matter of judgment that depends on the facts involved, the circumstances of the specific issuer with reference to the views of its key stakeholders. The issuer’s board is responsible for evaluating and determining the issuer’s ESG-related risks and opportunities in the context of its business strategy. Prioritisation of the risks and opportunities that have been determined by the board may be achieved through conducting a materiality assessment exercise. Issuers should bear in mind that materiality can have different meanings for different stakeholder groups, and <del>investors and other stakeholders would expect to see should</del> disclosure of the board’s involvement, and the <del>identification process of</del> and the criteria for the selection of material ESG factors in the ESG report. <del>materiality assessment in the issuer’s ESG report.</del></p> <p>Issuers may also refer to the Exchange’s “How to prepare an ESG Report?” (<a href="https://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Other-Resources/Listed-Issuers/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/Exchanges-guidance-materials-on-ESG/step_by_step.pdf">https://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Other-Resources/Listed-Issuers/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/Exchanges-guidance-materials-on-ESG/step_by_step.pdf</a> <del><a href="https://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Other-Resources/Listed-Issuers/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/How-to-Prepare-an-ESG-Report/steps.pdf?la=en">https://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Other-Resources/Listed-Issuers/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/How-to-Prepare-an-ESG-Report/steps.pdf?la=en</a></del>) and/or the following resources on how to determine materiality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GRI and RobecoSAM’s “Defining What Matters: Do companies and investors agree on what is material?” (<a href="https://www.globalreporting.org/resource/library/GRI-DefiningMateriality2016.pdf">https://www.globalreporting.org/resource/library/GRI-DefiningMateriality2016.pdf</a>); and</li> </ul>



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>The Business Environment Council’s “BEC Handbook: Understanding Materiality for Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting” (<a href="http://bec.org.hk/files/images/BEC_advisorygroups/BEC_ESG_Handbook_web.pdf">http://bec.org.hk/files/images/BEC_advisorygroups/BEC_ESG_Handbook_web.pdf</a>); and–</u></li> <li>• <u>The SASB Materiality Map® developed by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (<a href="https://materiality.sasb.org/">https://materiality.sasb.org/</a>).</u></li> </ul> <p><i>(Updated on 16 November 28 February 2020+8)</i></p>
10.	<u>Appendix 27</u>	<u>Appendix 20</u>	<p><u>Is it a requirement for issuers to conduct a stakeholders engagement every year? Where no stakeholder engagement took place specifically for the purpose of preparing the ESG report during the relevant financial year, is the issuer required to disclose this fact?</u></p>	<p><u>The description of, or explanation on, the application of the materiality principle should focus on the identification process and selection criteria of material ESG factors. Stakeholder engagement only serves as one of the tools enabling an issuer to understand the reasonable expectations and interests of stakeholders, as well as their information needs. Since stakeholder engagement should be part of an issuer’s everyday operations, it is not necessary to conduct a stakeholder engagement specifically for the purpose of preparing an ESG report; thus the absence of a specific stakeholder engagement need not be disclosed in the ESG report.</u></p> <p><u>Issuers are also reminded that a stakeholder engagement may take many different forms and does not necessarily mean a large-scale exercise. For example, it may be conducted through daily contact with clients/ suppliers/ employees or the inclusion of a question in the online product warranty registration form.</u></p> <p><u>However, if a stakeholder engagement was conducted, issuers</u></p>

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				<p><u>should disclose a description of significant stakeholder identified, and as well as the process and results of the stakeholder engagement.</u></p> <p><i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
11.	<u>Appendix 27</u>	<u>Appendix 20</u>	<p><u>The quantitative reporting principle states that an issuer “should set targets (which may be actual numerical figures or directional, forward-looking statements) to reduce a particular impact”. Does this mean that issuers are required to set and disclose targets for all KPIs under the ESG report?</u></p>	<p><u>No. While issuers may set targets for all KPIs that are material to them, the Guide only expressly requires disclosure of targets for KPIs A1.5, A1.6, A2.3 and A2.4 on a “comply or explain” basis.</u></p> <p><u>The quantitative reporting principle also clarifies that targets may be actual numerical figures or directional, forward-looking statements.</u></p> <p><i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
12.	<u>Appendix 27</u>	<u>Appendix 20</u>	<p><u>The Guide requires the description of, or explanation on, the application of the quantitative reporting principle to include information on the standards, methodologies, assumptions and/or calculation tools used.</u></p> <p><u>Please clarify the level of detail required to fulfill this disclosure requirement.</u></p>	<p><u>A description of or reference to the standards (e.g. Greenhouse Gas Protocol for GHG emissions), methodologies (e.g. whether consumption of reused water is counted as water consumption), major assumptions and/or calculation tools adopted in the ESG report suffices.</u></p> <p><u>There is no need to explain the methodologies or assumptions underlying a well-established standard.</u></p> <p><i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
13.	<u>Appendix 27</u>	<u>Appendix 20</u>	<p><u>Where there is no change to the methods or KPIs used or any other relevant factors affecting a meaningful comparison of the ESG report with previous reports, are issuers required to</u></p>	<p><u>Inclusion of a statement to confirm no change may be useful for readers in terms of transparency. This also enables readers to compare information contained in the ESG report with that in previous reports.</u></p>

No.	Main Board Rules	GEM Rules	Query	Response
			<u>disclose this fact in the ESG report?</u>	<i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i>
<b>E. Environmental aspects</b>				
140.	Appendix 27	Appendix 20	<p>What is the difference between direct (Scope 1) and <u>energy indirect (Scope 2)</u> GHG emissions? <del>For the purposes of reporting on KPI A1.2, is an issuer expected to report on both direct and indirect GHG emissions? What should an issuer disclose for the purpose of KPI A1.2?</del></p>	<p><del>The difference between direct and indirect GHG emissions is that: (a) direct GHG emissions are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting issuer; and (b) indirect GHG emissions are emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting issuer, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity.</del></p> <p>Globally, <del>direct and indirect</del> GHG emissions are further categorised into three <u>broad scopes</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Scope 1” covers direct emissions from <del>operations-sources</del> <u>sources</u> that are owned or controlled by the company;</li> <li>• “Scope 2” covers “energy indirect” emissions resulting from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, heating, cooling and steam consumed within the company; and</li> <li>• “Scope 3” covers all other indirect emissions that occur outside the company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. It captures emissions from a wide range of activities (e.g. employee business travel, transporting fuel and the use of a company’s products).</li> </ul> <p><u>Both “Scope 2” and “Scope 3” GHG emissions are indirect emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting issuer, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity.</u></p> <p>Scopes of emissions are defined in accordance with the</p>

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				<p>international reporting framework published by the World Resources Institute / World Business Council for Sustainable Development, as reported in <i>The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard</i>.</p> <p>Also see the Hong Kong Government’s “Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong” (<a href="https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/sites/default/files/epd/english/climate_change/files/Guidelines_English_2010.pdf">https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/sites/default/files/epd/english/climate_change/files/Guidelines_English_2010.pdf</a>).</p> <p><del>Issuers are required to report on both Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions on a “comply or explain” basis, Issuers and are encouraged to report on Scope 3 GHG emissions in accordance with the scope classifications.</del></p> <p><i>(Updated on 16 November 2018 28 February 2020)</i></p>
15.4	Appendix 27	Appendix 20	Can an issuer which has operations in multiple countries use Hong Kong emission factors to calculate the emissions of their operations in other countries?	<p>The Exchange’s webpage provides reporting guidance (<del><a href="http://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Other-Resources/Listed-Issuers/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/How-to-Prepare-an-ESG-Report/app2_kpis.pdf?la=en">http://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Other-Resources/Listed-Issuers/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/How-to-Prepare-an-ESG-Report/app2_kpis.pdf?la=en</a></del><a href="https://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Other-Resources/Listed-Issuers/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/Exchanges-guidance-materials-on-ESG/app2_envirokpis.pdf">https://www.hkex.com.hk/-/media/HKEX-Market/Listing/Rules-and-Guidance/Other-Resources/Listed-Issuers/Environmental-Social-and-Governance/Exchanges-guidance-materials-on-ESG/app2_envirokpis.pdf</a>) (“Reporting Guidance”) on data collection methodologies and on calculating and reporting on the Environmental KPIs in the ESG Guide. The emission factors referred to in the Reporting Guidance are Hong Kong-based.</p> <p>Issuers having operations in other countries may refer to</p>

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				<p>international resource links set out in the HKEX website (<a href="http://www.hkex.com.hk/listing/rules-and-guidance/other-resources/listed-issuers/environmental-social-and-governance/esg-resources-hyperlinks?sc_lang=en">http://www.hkex.com.hk/listing/rules-and-guidance/other-resources/listed-issuers/environmental-social-and-governance/esg-resources-hyperlinks?sc_lang=en</a>) for methods to calculate the emissions of their operations in other countries. However, HKEX website does not contain the emission factors of all countries in the world and expert advice may be sought as appropriate.</p> <p><i>(Added/Updated on 16 November 2018/28/02/2020)</i></p>
716.	Appendix 27	Appendix 20	Both Aspect A2 and Aspect A3 concern “resources”. What is the difference between the information called for under each of these Aspects?	<p>The main distinction between the two is that: (a) Aspect A2 relates to the use of resources – i.e. it is concerned with the quantity (e.g. how much an issuer is consuming); whilst (b) Aspect A3 is concerned with the impact of an issuer’s activities on natural resources and the environment (e.g. the effect that an issuer’s activities have on water supply or biodiversity).</p> <p><i>(Added on 21 December 2015)</i></p>
<b><u>F. Social aspects</u></b>				
17.	<u>Appendix 27</u>	<u>Appendix 20</u>	<u>Please clarify whether Aspect B2: Health and Safety covers physical safety of employees only.</u>	<p><u>Aspect B2: Health and Safety covers both physical and non-physical aspects, such as the mental well-being of employees. For example, in respect of KPI B2.3, issuers may disclose their employee wellness programmes (which may include mental wellness or financial wellness seminars).</u></p> <p><i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
18.	<u>Appendix 27</u>	<u>Appendix 20</u>	<u>KPI B5.4 requires description of practices used to promote environmentally preferable products</u>	<p><u>Environmentally preferable products may be defined with reference to the issuer’s internal classification.</u></p>

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			<p><u>and services when selecting suppliers, and how they are implemented and monitored.</u></p> <p><u>What is the definition of “environmentally preferable products”?</u></p>	<p><u>In Hong Kong, the Government has consigned Hong Kong Productivity Council to develop green specifications for commonly used items, which may provide a useful reference. See Green Procurement by EPD:</u>  <a href="https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/how_help/green_procure/green_procure1.html">https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/how_help/green_procure/green_procure1.html</a></p> <p><i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
19.	<u>Appendix 27</u>	<u>Appendix 20</u>	<p><u>Where may issuers find resources for reporting of the anti-corruption aspect?</u></p>	<p><u>Issuers may refer to “Tips for Good Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting under the Anti-Corruption Aspect” (<a href="https://cpas.icac.hk/EN/Info/Lib_List?cate_id=3&amp;id=2432">https://cpas.icac.hk/EN/Info/Lib_List?cate_id=3&amp;id=2432</a>) published by the Independent Commission for Anti-Corruption’s Corruption Prevention Advisory Service.</u></p> <p><u>In addition to reporting on the general disclosures and KPIs prescribed under Aspect B7, issuers may disclose results of their corruption risk assessment in their ESG reports.</u></p> <p><u>Issuers may also upload important anti-corruption policy documents, including the codes of conduct for directors and staff, integrity requirements for business partners, and their whistle-blowing policy and procedures to their websites.</u></p> <p><i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
<b><u>G. Interaction with the Companies Ordinance and other Listing Rules</u></b>				
820.	Appendix 16 Paragraph 28(2)(d), Appendix 27	18.07A (2)(d), Appendix 20	<p>The Companies Ordinance (<del>Cap. 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong</del>) (“<b>Companies Ordinance</b>”) requires all Hong Kong incorporated companies (unless exempted) to include in the business review section of their annual directors’</p>	<p>The Companies Ordinance requirement in this regard has been incorporated under Main Board Rules Appendix 16 Paragraph 28(2)(d) (GEM Rule 18.07A(2)(d)) and applies to all issuers listed on the Exchange, regardless of their place of incorporation, for financial years ending on or after 31 December 2015.</p>

No.	Main Board Rules	GEM Rules	Query	Response
			reports a discussion of certain ESG matters (Companies Ordinance Schedule 5, sections 2(b)(i), 2(b)(ii) and 2(c)). Does this requirement also apply to issuers incorporated outside Hong Kong?	<i>(Updated on 16 November 2018)</i>
921.	Appendix 16 Paragraph 28(2)(d), Appendix 27	18.07A (2)(d), Appendix 20	Does an issuer fulfil its obligation to discuss certain ESG matters in the business review section of its annual directors' report, as required by Main Board Rules Appendix 16 Paragraph 28(2)(d) (GEM Rule 18.07A(2)(d)), by cross-referencing its ESG report?	<p>An issuer does not fulfil its obligation to discuss certain ESG matters in the business review section of its annual directors' report, as required by Main Board Rules Appendix 16 Paragraph 28(2)(d) (GEM Rule 18.07A(2)(d)), by cross-referencing its ESG report.</p> <p>The requirement under Main Board Rules Appendix 16 (GEM Rules Chapter 18) is separate and distinct from the information called for under the <del>ESG</del> Guide. The requirement under Main Board Rules Appendix 16 (GEM Rules Chapter 18) requires a discussion of certain ESG matters (as set out in sections 2(b)(i), 2(b)(ii) and 2(c) of Schedule 5 of the <del>New</del> Companies Ordinance), whilst the Guide calls for greater details including <u>but not limited to the issuer's ESG governance structure, policies adopted as well as</u> data in relation to the environmental and social performance of the issuer. The disclosure under the ESG Guide should complement, rather than be a substitute for, the information disclosed in the business review section of the annual directors' report.</p> <p><i>(Add Updated on 28 February 21 December 2015)</i></p>
22.	<u>13.91, Appendix 27</u>	<u>17.103, Appendix 20</u>	<u>Whilst paragraph 5 of the Guide states that the Guide is organised into two ESG subject areas: Environmental and</u>	<u>Under the Listing Rules, the Exchange requires issuers to disclose environmental and social matters in ESG reports in accordance with the Guide, and to disclose matters in relation to corporate</u>

No.	Main Board Rules	GEM Rules	Query	Response
			<p><u>Social, and corporate governance is addressed separately in the Corporate Governance Code, the term “ESG” is defined in Main Board Rule 13.91(1) (GEM Rule 17.103(1)) as “environmental, social and governance”. Please clarify whether Main Board Rule 13.91(1) (GEM Rule 17.103(1)) and the Guide cover corporate governance.</u></p>	<p><u>governance in corporate governance reports in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code.</u></p> <p><u>Issuers may however publish a combined corporate governance and ESG report if appropriate.</u></p> <p><i>(Added on 28 February 2020)</i></p>
<b><u>H. Independent assurance</u></b>				
23.	<u>Appendix 27</u>	Appendix 20	<p><u>Paragraph 9 of the ESG Guide encourages issuers to seek independent assurance for ESG reports, and where independent assurance is obtained, requires the issuer to describe the level, scope and processes adopted for the assurance given in the ESG report.</u></p> <p><u>(a) What should an issuer consider when selecting an assurance provider?</u></p> <p><u>(b) What should be the scope of assurance?</u></p> <p><u>(c) Which assurance framework should issuers adopt?</u></p> <p><u>(d) Is the issuer required to state the name of the party providing assurance in the ESG report?</u></p>	<p><u>(a) An issuer should consider whether the assurance provider:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>• is independent from the issuer and its controlling shareholders, and therefore able to reach an objective and impartial opinion about the ESG report;</u></li> <li><u>• is demonstrably competent in both the subject matter and assurance practices; and</u></li> <li><u>• will issue a written report which includes: an opinion or set of conclusions; a description of the responsibilities of the report preparer and the assurance provider; and a summary of the work performed, which explains the nature of the assurance conveyed by the assurance report. For the avoidance of doubt, issuers are not required to disclose the text of this report in the ESG report.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>(b) Issuers may choose to obtain external assurance for all or part of its ESG Report, so long as the scope of assurance is clearly set out in the ESG report.</u></p>



No.	Main Board Rules	GEM Rules	Query	Response
				<p><u>(c) While a globally-accepted standard specifically for ESG reports is yet to be developed, issuers may refer to ISAE 3000, being the standard for assurance over non-financial information issued by the International Federation of Accountants, which comprises guidelines for the ethical behaviour, quality management and performance of an assurance engagement.</u></p> <p><u>(d) Issuers may decide whether to disclose the assurance provider's name.</u></p> <p><u>(Added on 28 February 2020)</u></p>

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	<b>“Comply or explain” Provisions</b>	<b>Recommended Disclosures</b>
<i>(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)</i>		
<b>A. Environmental</b>		
<b>Aspect A1: Emissions</b>	<p>General Disclosure Information on:</p> <p>(a) the policies; and</p> <p>(b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer</p> <p>relating to air and greenhouse gas emissions, discharges into water and land, and generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.</p> <p><i>Note: Air emissions include NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, and other pollutants regulated under national laws and regulations.</i></p> <p><i>Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluoro carbons, perfluoro carbons and sulphur hexafluoride.</i></p> <p><i>Hazardous wastes are those defined by national regulations.</i></p>	<p>GRI: 103-2 (e-i), 305, 306, 307-1</p> <p>DJSI: 2.2.1</p> <p>I&lt;IR&gt;F: 4.18</p> <p><i>(Note: G4 Guidelines have been superseded by the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards effective on 1 July 2018. References to the relevant standards have been updated accordingly in the FAQs on 16 November 2018.)</i></p>

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			<i>(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)</i>
	KPI-A1.1	The types of emissions and respective emissions data.	<p>GRI: <del>305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4, 305-6, 305-7</del></p> <p>CDP: <del>C6.1, C6.2, C6.3, C6.5, C6.10</del></p> <p>ISO 26000:2010: <del>6.5.3.2, 6.5.5.2.1</del></p> <p>DJSI: <del>2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.5</del></p> <p>TCFD: <del>Metrics &amp; Targets Recommended Disclosure (b)</del></p> <p><i>(Note: References to CDP and DJSI have been updated in the FAQs on 16 November 2018 to refer to CDP’s Climate Change Questionnaire 2018, CDP’s Water Security Questionnaire 2018 and DJSI Corporate Sustainability Assessment 2018 respectively.)</i></p> <p>References/Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>The Clean Air Charter – A Business Handbook, published by The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and the Hong Kong Business Coalition on the Environment (<a href="http://www.cleanair.hk/eng/guidebook/guidebook_eng_r.pdf">http://www.cleanair.hk/eng/guidebook/guidebook_eng_r.pdf</a>)</del></li> </ul>
	KPI-A1.2	Greenhouse gas emissions in total (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	

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		<p><i>(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong, EPD and Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (<a href="https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/sites/default/files/epd/gn_pdf/GN2014P097-2014c-e.pdf">https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/sites/default/files/epd/gn_pdf/GN2014P097-2014c-e.pdf</a>)</del></li> <li>• <del>Carbon Audit Toolkit for Small and Medium Enterprises in Hong Kong, published by The University of Hong Kong and City University of Hong Kong (<a href="http://www6.cityu.edu.hk/aerc/sme/images/sme_eng.pdf">http://www6.cityu.edu.hk/aerc/sme/images/sme_eng.pdf</a>)</del></li> <li>• <del>EMFAC-HK Vehicle Emission Calculation Tool by EPD (<a href="https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environmentinhk/air/guide_ref/emfac-hk.html">https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environmentinhk/air/guide_ref/emfac-hk.html</a>)</del></li> <li>• <del>Greenhouse Gas Protocol Calculation Tools (<a href="https://ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools">https://ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools</a>)</del></li> </ul>

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			<i>(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Motor Vehicles Emission Simulator 2014b, United States Environmental Protection Agency (<a href="https://www.epa.gov/moves/latest-version-motor-vehicle-emission-simulator-moves">https://www.epa.gov/moves/latest-version-motor-vehicle-emission-simulator-moves</a>)</del></li> <li>• <del>Carbon Manager launched by the Council for Sustainable Development for calculation of the carbon footprint of users (<a href="https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/misc/ehk12/te/eh13b.html">https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/misc/ehk12/te/eh13b.html</a>)</del></li> </ul> <p><i>(Updated on 16 November 2018)</i></p>
	KPI-A1.3	Total hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	<p>GRI: 306-2(a)  ISO 26000:2010: 6.5.3.2  DJSI: 2.3.5</p> <p>References/Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Waste guidelines &amp; references, published by EPD (<a href="https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environmentinhk/waste/guide_ref/waste_guidelines.html">https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environmentinhk/waste/guide_ref/waste_guidelines.html</a>)</del></li> </ul>

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	KPI-A1.4 Total <del>non hazardous</del> waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).		GRI: <del>306-2(b)</del> ISO 26000:2010: <del>6.5.3.2</del> DJSI: <del>2.3.5</del>
	KPI-A1.5 Description <del>of measures to mitigate emissions and results achieved.</del>		GRI: <del>103-2, 305-5</del> CDP: <del>C4.1, C4.1a, C4.1b, C4.3, C4.3a, C4.3b, C7.9</del> ISO 26000:2010: <del>6.5.3.2, 6.5.5.2.1</del> DJSI: <del>2.4.4</del> TCFD: <del>Metrics &amp; Targets Recommended Disclosure (e)</del>  <i>(Updated on 16 November 2018)</i>

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			<i>(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)</i>
	KPI A1.6	Description of how hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are handled, reduction initiatives and results achieved.	<del>GRI: 103-2, 306-2, 306-4</del> <del>ISO 26000:2010: 6.5.3.2</del> References/Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website of EPD</del>  (<a href="https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/en/quickaccess/resource-centre-index.htm">https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/en/quickaccess/resource-centre-index.htm</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Aspect A2: Use of Resources</b>	General Disclosure Policies on the efficient use of resources, including energy, water and other raw materials.  <i>Note: Resources may be used in production, in storage, transportation, in buildings, electronic equipment, etc.</i>		<del>GRI: 103-2(e-i), 301, 302, 303</del> <del>CDP: W6.1, W6.1a</del> <del>DJSI: 2.2.1</del>
	KPI A2.1	Direct and/or indirect energy consumption by type (e.g. electricity, gas or oil) in total (kWh in '000s) and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	<del>GRI: 302-1, 302-3</del> <del>CDP: C8.2a, C8.2e, C8.2e</del> <del>ISO 26000:2010: 6.5.4.2</del> <del>DJSI: 2.3.3</del>

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	<del>KPI-A2.2</del>	<del>Water consumption in total and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).</del>	<del>CDP: W1.2b ISO 26000:2010: 6.5.4.2 DJSI: 2.3.4</del>
	<del>KPI-A2.3</del>	<del>Description of energy use efficiency initiatives and results achieved.</del>	<del>GRI: 103-2, 302-4, 302-5 CDP: C4.1, C4.1a, C4.1b, C4.2 ISO 26000:2010: 6.5.4.2, 6.5.5.2.1</del>
	<del>KPI-A2.4</del>	<del>Description of whether there is any issue in sourcing water that is fit for purpose, water efficiency initiatives and results achieved.</del>	<del>GRI: 103-2, 303 CDP: W4.2, W8.1, W8.1b ISO 26000:2010: 6.5.4.2</del>
	<del>KPI-A2.5</del>	<del>Total packaging material used for finished products (in tonnes) and, if applicable, with reference to per unit produced.</del>	<del>GRI: 301-1 ISO 26000:2010: 6.7.5.2</del>



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		<i>(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)</i>
<b>Aspect A3: The Environ- ment and Natural Resources</b>	General Disclosure: Policies on minimising the issuer’s significant impact on the environment and natural resources.	<del>GRI: 103-2(e-i), 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306</del> <del>CDP: C2.2, C2.2a, C2.2b, C2.2c, C2.2d</del> <del>DJSI: 2.2.1</del> <del>TCFD: Risk Management Recommended Disclosures (b) and (c)</del> <i>(Updated on 16 November 2018)</i>
	<b>KPI- A3.1</b> Description of the significant impacts of activities on the environment and natural resources and the actions taken to manage them.	<del>GRI: 103-1, 103-2, 303-1, 304-2, 306-3(e), 306-5</del> <del>CDP: C2.2, C2.2a, C2.3, C2.3a</del> <del>ISO 26000:2010: 6.5.3.2, 6.5.4.2, 6.5.5.2.1, 6.5.5.2.2, 6.5.6.2</del> <del>TCFD: Risk Management Recommended Disclosures (b) and (c), Strategy Recommended Disclosure (a)</del> <i>(Updated on 16 November 2018)</i>

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		<i>(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)</i>
<b>Aspect A4: Climate Change</b>	General Disclosure: Policies on measures to identify and mitigate significant climate related issues which have impacted, and those which may impact the issuer.	<p>GRI: 201-2</p> <p>CDP: C2.2, C2.2a, C2.2b, C2.2c, C2.2d, C3.1, C3.1e, C3.1d, C3.1f, C3.1g</p> <p>ISO 14080:2018: 5.1-5.2</p> <p>ISO 14090:2019: 6-8</p> <p>TCFD: Strategy—Recommended Disclosure (a) and (c), Risk Management—Recommended Disclosure (a) and (b), Scenario Analysis and Climate related Issues</p> <p>CDSB Climate Change: 4.6, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.14</p> <p>CDSB Framework: REQ-02, REQ-03, REQ-06</p>
	KPI-A4.1 Description of the significant climate related issues which have impacted, and those which may impact the issuer, and the actions taken to manage them.	<p>GRI: 201-2</p> <p>CDP: C2.3, C2.3a, C2.5, C3.1e</p> <p>TCFD: Strategy—Recommended Disclosure (a) and (b), Metrics and Targets—Recommended Disclosure (a)</p> <p>CDSB Climate Change: 4.6, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.14</p> <p>CDSB Framework: REQ-02, REQ-03, REQ-06</p> <p>G20/OECD: 5.a.7</p>

				<del>I&lt;IR&gt; F: 4.6-4.7, 4.35-4.37</del>
<b>B. Social</b>				
<b>Employment and Labour Practices</b>				
<b>Aspect B1: Employment</b>	<p>General Disclosure</p> <p>Information on:</p> <p>(a) <del>the policies; and</del></p> <p>(b) <del>compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer</del></p> <p><del>relating to compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, anti-discrimination, and other benefits and welfare.</del></p>			<p><del>GRI: 103-2(e-i), 202, 401, 405, 406, 419-1</del></p> <p><del>ISO 26000:2010: 6.3.10.3, 6.4.3.2, 6.4.4.2</del></p> <p><del>DJSI: 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.4.1, 3.5.2</del></p>
		KPI-B1.1	<del>Total workforce by gender, employment type, age group and geographical region.</del>	<p><del>GRI: 102-8(a), 102-8(b), 102-8(e), 405-1(b-ii)</del></p> <p><del>DJSI: 3.2.1</del></p>
		KPI-B1.2	<del>Employee turnover rate by gender, age group and geographical region.</del>	<p><del>GRI: 401-1(b)</del></p> <p><del>DJSI: 3.5.3</del></p>
<b>ESG Reporting Guide</b>				<b>Guidelines/ Reference/Resources</b>

	<b><del>“Comply or explain” Provisions</del></b>	<b><del>Recommended Disclosures</del></b>		<i>(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)</i>
<b>Aspect B2: Health and Safety</b>	<p><del>General Disclosure</del></p> <p><del>Information on:</del></p> <p><del>(a) the policies; and</del></p> <p><del>(b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer</del></p> <p><del>relating to providing a safe working environment and protecting employees from occupational hazards.</del></p>			<p><del>GRI: 103-2(e i), 403, 419-1</del></p> <p><del>ISO 26000:2010: 6.4.6.2</del></p> <p><del>DJSI: 3.7.2</del></p>
		KPI-B2.1	<del>Number and rate of work-related fatalities.</del>	<del>GRI: 403-9, 403-10</del>
		KPI-B2.2	<del>Lost days due to work injury.</del>	<del>GRI: 403-9</del> <del>DJSI: 3.7.1</del>
		KPI-B2.3	<del>Description of occupational health and safety measures adopted, how they are implemented and monitored.</del>	<del>GRI: 103-2, 103-3(a i), 403-</del> <del>ISO 26000:2010: 6.4.6.2</del> <del>DJSI: 3.7.2</del>

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<b>Aspect B3: Development and Training</b>	General Disclosure Policies on improving employees' knowledge and skills for discharging duties at work. Description of training activities. <i>Note: Training refers to vocational training. It may include internal and external courses paid by the employer.</i>		
		KPI B3.1	The percentage of employees trained by gender and employee category (e.g. senior management, middle management).
		KPI B3.2	The average training hours completed per employee by gender and employee category.
<b>Aspect B4: Labour Standards</b>	General Disclosure Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant		

*(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)*

GRI: ~~103-2(e-i), 404-2(a)~~  
ISO 26000:2010: 6.4.7.1  
DJSI: 3.4.1, 3.4.2

GRI: 404-1  
ISO 26000:2010: 6.4.7.2  
DJSI: 3.4.1, 3.4.2

GRI: ~~103-2(e-i), 408, 409, 419-1~~  
ISO 26000:2010: 6.3.10.3

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	impact on the issuer relating to preventing child and forced labour.		
		KPI-B4.1	Description of measures to review employment practices to avoid child and forced labour.
		KPI-B4.2	Description of steps taken to eliminate such practices when discovered.
<b>Operating Practices</b>			
<b>Aspect B5: Supply Chain Management</b>	General Disclosure Policies on managing environmental and social risks of the supply chain.		GRI: 103-2(e-i), 308, 414 DJSI: 2.2.1
		KPI-B5.1	Number of suppliers by geographical region. GRI: 102-9

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		KPI- B5.2	Description of practices relating to engaging suppliers; number of suppliers where the practices are being implemented, how they are implemented and monitored.  GRI: <del>103-2, 308-1, 308-2, 414-1, 414-2</del> ISO 26000:2010: 6.4.3.2
<b>Aspect B6:- Product Responsibility</b>	General Disclosure Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer  relating to health and safety, advertising, labelling and privacy matters relating to products and services provided and methods of redress.		GRI: <del>103-2(e-i), 416-2, 417-2, 417-3, 418-1, 419-1</del> ISO 26000:2010: <del>6.6.7.2, 6.7.4.2, 6.7.9.2</del> DJSI: 2.2.1

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		<i>(Please note that these references/ resources are not exhaustive and are for reference only.)</i>	
		KPI-B6.1	Percentage of total products sold or shipped subject to recalls for safety and health reasons.
		KPI-B6.2	Number of products and service related complaints received and how they are dealt with.
		KPI-B6.3	Description of practices relating to observing and protecting intellectual property rights.
		KPI-B6.4	Description of quality assurance process and recall procedures.
			ISO 26000:2010: 6.7.4.2
			GRI: 102-43, 102-44, 103-2(c-vi), 418-1 ISO 26000:2010: 6.7.6.2 DJSI: 1.5.2
			ISO 26000:2010: 6.6.7.2 I<IR>F: 4.29
			ISO 26000:2010: 6.7.4.2



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		KPI-B6.5	Description of consumer data protection and privacy policies, how they are implemented and monitored. GRI: 103-2, 103-3(a-i), 418- ISO 26000:2010: 6.7.7.2 DJSI: 1.10.2, 1.10.3
<b>Aspect B7: Anti-corruption</b>	General Disclosure Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer  relating to bribery, extortion, fraud and money laundering.		GRI: 205, 103-2(e-i), 205-3, 419-1 ISO 26000:2010: 6.6.3.2 DJSI: 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3
		KPI-B7.1	Number of concluded legal cases regarding corrupt practices brought against the issuer or its employees during the reporting period and the outcomes of the cases. GRI: 205-3 DJSI: 1.4.6

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		KPI-B7.2	Description of preventive measures and whistle-blowing procedures, how they are implemented and monitored. GRI: 102-17, 103-2, 103-3(a-i), 205 ISO 26000:2010: 6.6.3.2 DJSI: 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3 I<IR>F: 4.9
<b>Community</b>			
<b>Aspect B8: Community Investment</b>	General Disclosure Policies on community engagement to understand the needs of the communities where the issuer operates and to ensure its activities take into consideration the communities’ interests.		GRI: 103-2(e-i), 413 ISO 26000:2010: 6.8.3.2, 6.8.4.2, 6.8.5.2, 6.8.6.2, 6.8.7.2, 6.8.8.2, 6.8.9.2 DJSI: 3.6.1, 3.6.2, 3.6.3
		KPI-B8.1	Focus areas of contribution (e.g. education, environmental concerns, labour needs, health, culture, sport). GRI: 203-1(a)

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		KPI-B8.2	Resources contributed (e.g. money or time) to the focus area. GRI: 201-1(a-ii)

**Key:**

1. ~~GRI – Global Reporting Initiative’s Sustainability Reporting Standards (<https://www.globalreporting.org/standards>)~~  
*Please also refer to GRI’s guide Linking the GRI Standards and HKEX ESG Reporting Guide (<https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/resource-download-center/linking-the-gri-standards-and-hkex-esg-reporting-guide>) when preparing ESG reporting based on the GRI Standards*
2. ~~CDP – Climate Change Reporting Guidance (<https://www.cdp.net/en/guidance>)~~
3. ~~ISO 14080:2018 – International Organization for Standardization’s Greenhouse Gas Management and Related Activities – Framework and Principles for Methodologies on Climate Actions (ISO 14080:2018) (<https://www.iso.org/standard/67452.html>)~~
4. ~~ISO 14090:2019 – International Organization for Standardization’s Adaptation to Climate Change – Principles, Requirements and Guidelines (ISO 14090:2019) (<https://www.iso.org/standard/68507.html>)~~
5. ~~ISO 26000:2010 – International Organization for Standardization’s Guidance on Social Responsibility (ISO 26000:2010) (<http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/iso26000.htm>)~~
6. ~~DJSI – Corporate Sustainability Assessment for inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (<https://www.sustainability-indices.com/sustainability-assessment/corporate-sustainability-assessment.html>)~~
7. ~~TCFD – Recommendations of the Financial Stability Board’s Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (<https://www.fsb-tefd.org/publications/final-recommendations-report>)~~
8. ~~CDSB Climate Change – Climate Change Reporting Framework (<https://www.cdsb.net/what-we-do/reporting-frameworks/climate-change>)~~
9. ~~CDSB Framework – Framework for Reporting Environmental Information, Natural Capital and Associated Business Impacts (<https://www.cdsb.net/what-we-do/reporting-frameworks/environmental-information-natural-capital>)~~
10. ~~G20/OECD – Principles of Corporate Governance (<https://www.oecd.org/daf/ca/principles-corporate-governance.htm>)~~
11. ~~I<IR>F – The International <IR> Framework (<http://integratedreporting.org/resource/international-ir-framework/>)~~

*(Updated on 16 November 2018)*