



北京能源國際控股有限公司

京能集团

Beijing Energy International Holding Co., Ltd.



SUSTAINABLE FINANCE FRAMEWORK

2024

Table of Contents

Overview of Beijing Energy International	3
Focus on Clean Energy	3
Tackling Climate Change	5
Land Restoration and Ecological Conservation	6
Industry Integration through Photovoltaic Development	7
Empowering People’s Livelihood	8
ESG Governance	9
Sustainable Finance Framework	11
Use of Proceeds	12
Process for Evaluation and Selection of Projects	15
Management of Proceeds	16
Reporting	17
Pre-issuance External Review	18
Appendix	19
Amendments to This Framework	19
Mapping to China-EU Common Ground Taxonomy (“CGT”)	19
Mapping to Hong Kong Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance	19

Overview of Beijing Energy International

Beijing Energy International Holding Co., Ltd. (“BJEI” or the “Company”) is a red-chip company listed on the main board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange with stock code 00686.HK. **It is an international and market-oriented clean energy investment platform under Beijing Energy Holding Co., Ltd.** As of 31 December 2023, BJEI owned 140 solar power plants, 28 wind power plants, 26 hydropower plants and 1 energy storage power station with an aggregate grid-connected installed capacity of approximately 8,577MW, supporting a total electricity generation volume of close to 11,994,209MWh in 2023.



BJEI aims to build the most efficient and advanced clean energy platform. Our mission is to deliver clean energy to millions of households. Our corporate strategy is to focus on building core competency in national ground, and then expanding globally. To become a world-class international clean energy platform, BJEI actively seeks collaboration across industries to develop a clean energy industrial ecosystem.

Focus on Clean Energy

BJEI’s business is primarily focused on solar and wind power generation, while gradually expanding towards other clean energy forms and verticals such as hydropower, hydrogen energy, energy storage and integrated energy. BJEI believes renewable and clean energy is the key to tackle climate change crisis.

In 2023, we launched 33 new energy projects with aggregate installed capacity of approximately 4,249MW and aggregate grid-connected installed capacity of approximately 465MW. There are also 33 projects in our 2024 pipeline, with aggregate installed capacity of approximately 2,440MW to be installed in 2024.

Examples of Clean Energy Project



Investment in Baoshan Energy Development to build hydropower capabilities



PV Power Plant of Fengtai Railway Station

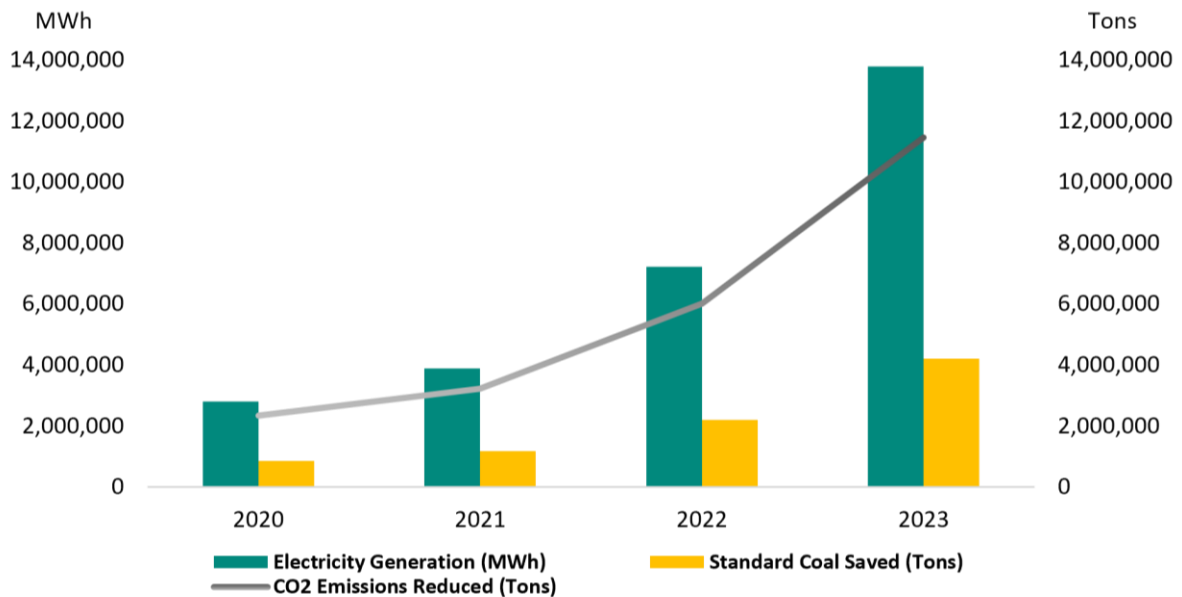


Wind Power Project in Moorabool, Australia



Guigang PV Power Plant in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

BJEI's Environmental Contribution



Tackling Climate Change

GHG Emissions

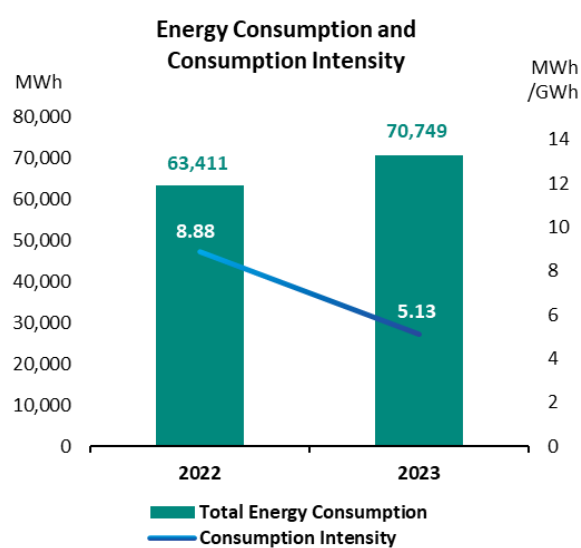
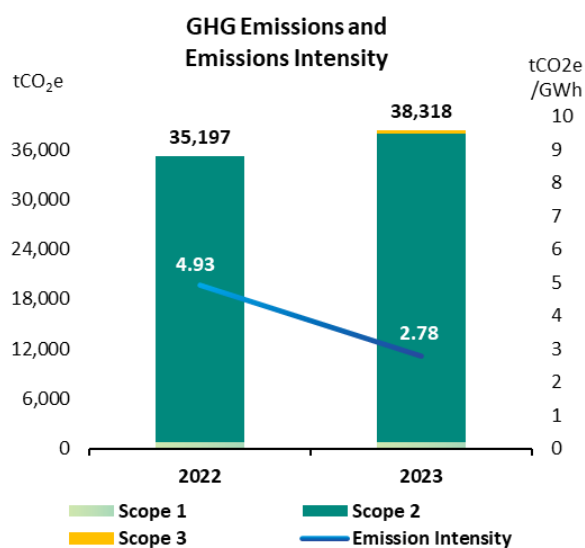
BJEI strives to reduce to greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emission, which mainly came from purchased electricity. In 2023, BJEI reduced GHG emissions intensity to 2.78 tCO₂e/GWh from 4.93 tCO₂e/GWh in 2022.

Energy Consumption

We seek to reduce our energy consumption that are sourced from electricity, diesel, gasoline consumption in offices and heating in power plants. We created a designated energy management system in our office and power plants, while implementing various initiatives to improve energy efficiency. In 2023, our Datong Panda Photovoltaic Power Plant constructed a rooftop photovoltaic energy storage system using the unused rooftop of the activity center, which can reduce office electricity consumption by 2,000kWh per month. We carry out extensive training to improve our employees’ awareness of environmental protection and saving energy daily. As a result, we have significantly reduced our energy consumption intensity by 42%, from 8.88 tCO₂e/GWh in 2022 to 5.13 tCO₂e/GWh in 2023.

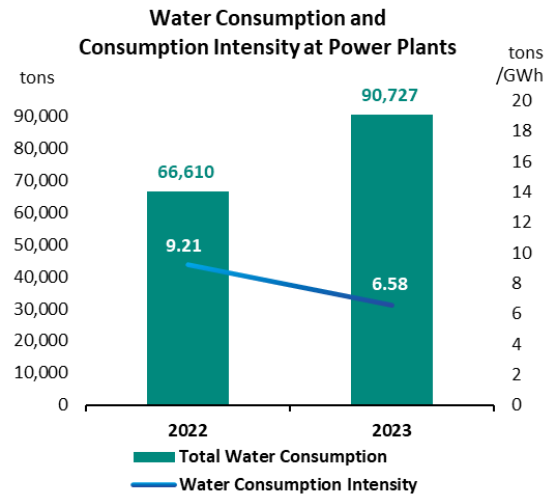


PV Energy Storage System installed on the rooftop of Datong Panda PV Power Plant



Water Consumption

BJEI seeks to minimize water consumption during the construction of photovoltaic power plants. We use village waterwheels to fetch water locally. During the operation, the power plants are usually connected to the municipal water pipes, and the major water consumption comes from the water used for solar panel cleaning and in offices. Within power plants, we arrange cleaning times and methods in a reasonable manner to save water. The power plant reuses the wastewater after treatment facilities for irrigation and toilet flushing. As a result, we have reduced water consumption intensity by 29% from 9.21 tons/GWh in 2022 to 6.58 ton/GWh in 2023.



Land Restoration and Ecological Conservation

BJEI acknowledges the importance of land restoration and ecological conversation. During 2023, BJEI implemented a number of soil and water conservation measures to prevent soil erosion and land degradation caused by clean energy projects. For instance, the site of Qingshuihe Power Plant was prone to long-term erosion by flowing water, with complex terrain, gullies and ravines. In 2023, we provided funding for the Qingshuihe Power Plant in growing alfalfa grass in the field area. The alfalfa grass can effectively reduce wind erosion and land degradation, and prevent soil erosion.



Qingshuihe Power Plant – Before Revegetation



Qingshuihe Power Plant – After Revegetation

In 2023, BJEI also carried out a series of ecological protection measures, including environmental impact assessment in the 100MW agricultural solar power project of Yongdeng in Gansu Province. For the Sanchahe Photovoltaic Power Plant, we signed an agreement with Yunnan Provincial Department of Agriculture to fund aquatic ecological conservation work including the supervision of protected areas, infrastructure construction, and aquatic ecological monitoring systems.

Industry Integration through Photovoltaic Development

In addition to the traditional operational model of PV power plants, BJEI explores collaborative opportunities across industries. We proposed innovative integration initiatives such as “PV + Agriculture” and “PV + Animal husbandry”, promoting the integrated use of green energy to optimize the use of land resources, while stimulating industrial innovation and transformation.

“PV + Agriculture”

In March 2024, BJEI launched the 120MW agricultural photovoltaic complementary project in Tianlin County, Baise, Guangxi. The project has a total installed capacity of 120MW and adopts a construction plan that combines agricultural facilities with photovoltaics. The site does not occupy additional land resources. After putting into operation, it is expected to produce 120 million kilowatt-hours of clean and green electricity every year, which is equivalent to saving about 36,000 tons of standard coal.



Guangxi Tianlin 120MW Agricultural Photovoltaic Complementary Project

In November 2023, BJEI won the bid for the 300MW Agricultural Photovoltaic Complementary Project in Fangcheng, Zhanyi District, Qujing, Yunnan Province. This is the largest single photovoltaic project in Yunnan Province, marking another major breakthrough in the development of new energy in the southwest region. The project adopts the “agriculture and photovoltaic complementary” model. The project has effectively improved land utilization rate, promoting employment of local villagers, and increasing the income of farmers.



Tangshan Photovoltaic Power Plant + Peonies

“PV + Animal Husbandry”

The project of Zhenglan Banner Silangcheng Photovoltaic Power Plant is a photovoltaic-animal husbandry complementary distributed power plant developed by using the grassland of photovoltaic area. Sheep grazing in the photovoltaic area not only saves herdsman’s feed costs, but also reduces the labor cost of weeding in photovoltaic power plant, which are mutually beneficial for BJEI and the herdsman. The grassland has effectively reduced the cost of living for the herdsman.



Zhenglan Banner Silangcheng Photovoltaic Power Plant + Animal husbandry

“PV + Carport”

The Project of Nanchang Jiangling Photovoltaic Power Plant is a combination of carport building and photovoltaic power generation technology. It changes the single role of the traditional carport, making full use of the original site, which not only provides area for parking, but also utilizes clean energy to generate electricity and reduces carbon emissions.



Nanchang Jiangling PV Power Plant + Carport

Empowering People’s Livelihood

Besides realizing our corporate value, BJEI also actively contributes to society. We are committed to fostering economic and social development in the residential areas through resources on our platform.

BJEI actively participated in social responsibility practices such as rural revitalization, sponsorship for education, rural poverty alleviation and community service.

BJEI worked with the local government to promote the Photovoltaic Sand Control Ecological Restoration and Rural Revitalization Industrial Development Integration 10GW Base (Green Power into Beijing) Project, as well as the Wind and Solar Energy Storage and Hydrogen-produced Green Ammonia Project in Inner Mongolia. The two projects have helped Inner Mongolia enhance rural revitalization and industrial development, while facilitating Beijing and Inner Mongolia to progress towards the dual carbon emission goals.



Furthermore, BJEI practices philanthropy in society through programs such as rural poverty alleviation, sport event, disaster relief and community service. We actively provide donations to the Beijing Red Cross Foundation to enhance the access to high-quality education in China.

ESG Governance

The Board is the highest governance body to monitor and oversee the strategic direction of BJEI’s sustainable development, identify climate-related risks and opportunities, supervise objective implementation, and ensure accountability. The Board delegates the responsibility of implementing sustainability-related issues to the Sustainability Committee, which consists of at least three Board members. The Board also assumes full responsibility for the ESG report, identifies material topics of BJEI, and ensures truthfulness, compliance and effectiveness of BJEI’s disclosures by reviewing and approving the ESG report. Pursuant to the relevant requirements of the Listing Rules and the bylaws of the Company as amended from time to time, BJEI has established its Sustainability Committee and ESG working group (the “ESG Working Group”). The Committee consists of Board members at the decision-making level and the managerial level, and the ESG Working Group consists of department heads and general staff at the execution level.

ESG Governance Structure

<p>Board of Directors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serving as the highest governance body responsible for oversight and decision-making on ESG matters for the Group; ▪ Being responsible for nominating and electing the members of the Sustainability Committee; and ▪ Receiving presentations from the Sustainability Committee on sustainability issues and matters at Board meetings
<p>Sustainability Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing, directing and reviewing the Group’s sustainability management objectives, goals, strategies, policies, systems and frameworks; ▪ Identifying and evaluating the Group’s sustainability materiality, prioritization and process for managing key ESG-related issues, and making recommendations to the Board on the determination of the Group’s sustainability materiality and matrix; ▪ Monitoring and regularly reviewing the progress of the Group’s sustainability objectives, the implementation of policies and the effectiveness of strategies; ▪ Monitoring the ratings of third parties in relation to the Group’s sustainability performance and advising on the actions required to improve the performance of the ratings; ▪ Reviewing the Group’s climate change related work (including the implementation of climate change related response strategies and measures); ▪ Discussing regularly with the ESG Working Group and management on sustainability matters and various sustainability strategies and actions; ▪ Reviewing and ensuring the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of ESG report, and recommending the report and other relevant documents to the Board for approval; and ▪ To perform further functions related or incidental to the foregoing which the Sustainability Committee deems appropriate
<p>ESG Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparing ESG report and collecting ESG-related information required by the Group; ▪ Monitoring ESG performance of the Group; ▪ Identifying ESG risks of the Group; ▪ Reporting regularly to the Sustainability Committee on the progress and effectiveness of its work; ▪ Providing other support during the implementation of the Group’s ESG strategies

Materiality Assessment

By implementing the “Materiality” reporting principle, BJEI engages internal and external stakeholders in a materiality assessment to identify ESG topics that have a significant impact on the long-term success of the Company and on the environment, society and economy. The Board has reviewed and confirmed the material topics as follows:



Environment	Labor Practices	Operation Practices	Community Investment
1. Environmental Compliance	17. Employment Compliance	24. Operational Compliance	37. Charity
2. Air Pollutant Management	18. Employees' Remuneration and Benefits	25. Managing Environmental Risks of Supply Chain	38. Promotion of Community Development
3. Fleet Emissions Management	19. Employees' Working Hours and Rest Period	26. Managing Social Risks of Supply Chain	39. Poverty Alleviation
4. Wastewater Management	20. Diversity and Equal Opportunity	27. Procurement Practices	
5. Greenhouse Gas Emission	21. Occupational Health and Safety	28. Quality Management	
6. Waste Management	22. Training and Education	29. Customer Health and Safety	
7. Energy Consumption	23. Prevention of Child Labor and Forced Labor	30. Responsible Sales	
8. Use of Water Resources		31. Customer Service Management	
9. Green Energy Project		32. Intellectual Property Protection	
10. Use of Raw Materials and Packaging Materials		33. Research and Development	
11. Ecological Protection		34. Information Security	
12. Responding to Climate Change		35. Customer Privacy Protection	
13. Prevention and Handling of Environmental Incidents		36. Anti-corruption	
14. Green Office			
15. Soil Contamination Management			
16. Opportunities in Renewable energy			

Sustainable Finance Framework

The purpose of the Sustainable Finance Framework (the “Framework”) is to ensure BJEI (and its subsidiaries)’s potential Green/Social/Sustainability Bonds, Loans, and other instruments (collectively referred to as “Sustainable Financing Instruments”) align with the Green Bond Principles 2021, Social Bond Principles 2023 and Sustainability Bond Guidelines 2021 administered by the International Capital Market Association and the Green Loan Principles 2023 and Social Loan Principles 2023 published by the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association, the Loan Market Association, and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association. BJEI ensures that its financing strategy is support its sustainability development, and that the capital being raised will be deployed responsibly for sustainable means and in pursuit of ESG goals.

BJEI has prepared this Framework with the intention to issue “Sustainable Finance Instruments”, which may include (but not limited to):

- Green/Social/Sustainability Bonds issued by BJEI or any of its consolidated subsidiaries or project companies (in various formats such as, but not limited to, Senior Unsecured, Hybrid, Project Bond) where 100% of the proceeds are dedicated to (re)financing Eligible Sustainable Projects
- Green/Social/Sustainability Loans contracted by BJEI or any of its consolidated subsidiaries or project companies where 100% of the proceeds are dedicated to (re)financing Eligible Sustainable Projects

BJEI is committed to providing information with transparency, accuracy and integrity according to the four key pillars listed below:



- **Use of Proceeds**
- **Project Evaluation and Selection**
- **Management of Proceeds**
- **Reporting**

This framework also aims to align, where possible, with the requirement of EU-China Common Ground Taxonomy (CGT) and the Hong Kong Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance.





Use of Proceeds


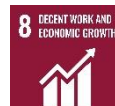


An amount equal to the net proceeds from any Sustainable Financing Instruments issued by BJEI (or any of its subsidiaries) will be used exclusively to finance and/or refinance existing or future Eligible Green/Social/Sustainability Projects (“Eligible Sustainable Projects”).

Eligible Sustainable Projects are defined as BJEI’s assets, investments and projects which must fall into at least one of the following eligible categories:

Eligible Category	Eligibility Criteria	Contribution to UN SDGs
Renewable Energy	<p>Solar Power</p> <p>Development, investment, operation and management of solar facilities, equipment or components (e.g. distributed and centralized photovoltaic plants, floating photovoltaics). Solar power complies with below criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar facilities operating at life cycle emissions lower than 100gCO2e/kWh; declining to 0gCO2e/kWh by 2050) 	 <p>SDG: 7.2</p>
	<p>Wind Power</p> <p>Development, investment, operation and management of wind facilities, equipment or components (e.g. onshore and offshore wind projects). Wind power complies with below criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offshore and onshore wind facilities operating at life cycle emissions lower than 100gCO2e/kWh; declining to 0gCO2e/kWh by 2050) 	
	<p>Hydropower</p> <p>Development, investment, operation and management of hydro-electricity facilities, equipment, or components; hydropower complies with either of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run-of-river without artificial reservoir Power density > 5W/m2 Lifecycle GHG emission intensity < 100 gCO2e/kWh 	 <p>SDG: 13.1</p>
	<p>Green Hydrogen</p> <p>Development, investment, operation and management of equipment or components dedicated for producing hydrogen from electrolysis solely using renewable electricity</p>	

Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure Investment on the improvement of existing, or development/installation of new transmission projects that aim to connect renewable energy sources or reduce GHG emissions through installation of equipment that will improve system efficiency or energy use management

Clean Transportation	Investment on electric vehicles or related supporting infrastructure (e.g. charging stations and hydrogen filling stations)		SDG: 11.2
Energy Efficiency	Development, investment, operation and management of renewable energy storage facilities, equipment, or components		SGD: 7.2
Energy Efficiency	<p>Projects related to the upgrade of existing facilities, equipment, system, and technology that would lead to improvement in energy efficiency. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LED lighting and systems for energy management such as smart grid and smart metering 		SDG: 9.4
Energy Efficiency			SDG: 13.1

<p>Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use</p>	<p>Projects that promote the restoration of sites such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of natural landscapes Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation 	 <p>SDG: 15.1, 15.2</p>
<p>Rural Revitalization</p>	<p>Investment or expenditure related to industrial development integration projects that could improve socio-economic development through enhancing employment generation, increasing income and empowering businesses in rural areas. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural-PV complementary distributed power plant Animal Husbandry-PV complementary distributed power plant Fishery-PV complementary distributed power plant <p>Target Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underserved communities or low-income population defined by local government, residing in China’s mountainous or rural areas 	 <p>SDG: 7.1</p>
<p>Affordable Basic Infrastructure</p>	<p>Investment or expenditure related to providing safe, affordable and inclusive infrastructure (access to electricity and transportation)</p> <p>Target Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underserved communities or low-income population defined by local government, residing in China’s mountainous or rural areas with inadequate infrastructure, such as renewable energy facilities 	 <p>SDG: 7.1</p>
<p>Access to Essential Service - Education</p>	<p>Investment or expenditure on projects related to education and training with focus on advancing opportunity and equity for disadvantaged populations</p> <p>Target Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underserved communities or low-income population defined by local government, residing in China’s mountainous or rural areas with limited access to basic education 	 <p>SDG: 4.1, 4.3</p>

Exclusion List

For each Sustainable Financing Instrument, BJEI has established a set of criteria preventing projects and/or activities that are considered to have potential negative social or environmental impact to be earmarked as Eligible Sustainable Projects. Such exclusion list includes but not limit to the following:

1. Projects related to development, operation, and maintenance of new or existing fossil fuel-based electricity generation capacity or heating systems, including but not limited to, coal, oil or natural gas-powered assets
2. Projects related to the nuclear energy production or trade of nuclear fuel
3. Projects related to trade and production of conflict minerals
4. Projects related to the production of palm oil
5. Projects related to the production or trade of alcoholic beverages
6. Projects related to the production or trade of tobacco products
7. Projects related to the production or trade of weapons, ammunition, and military fighting vehicles
8. Gambling related activities

Process for Evaluation and Selection of Projects

The process for project evaluation and selection ensures that the amount equal to the net proceeds of the Sustainable Financing Instruments are allocated to investment or expenditure that meet the eligibility criteria as defined in the Use of Proceeds section of the Framework.

To ensure the allocations are made to Eligible Sustainable Categories as specified above, BJEI has established a dedicated Sustainable Finance Working Group (“SFWG”) to oversee the selection of Eligible Sustainable Projects and their compliance with the eligibility criteria. The SFWG team will be responsible for sourcing the list of Eligible Sustainable Projects for SFWG’s approval. The SFWG will meet on an annual basis or whenever necessary.

The SFWG is composed of representatives from the below departments with the required level of expertise and seniority:

- Equity Financing Department
- Financial Management Department
- Strategic Investment Department
- Engineering Management Department

The SFWG is responsible for:

- Reviewing and validating the existing pool of Eligible Sustainable Projects
- Replacing Eligible Sustainable Projects that no longer meet the eligibility criteria (e.g., divestment, liquidation, concerns regarding ESG risks/alignment with eligibility criteria, etc.)
- Reviewing, validating, and approving new investments or projects to be included in the Eligible Sustainable Projects pool

- Verifying and validating annual reporting regarding Sustainable Financing instruments in terms of impact and allocation
- Identifying material ESG risks and conducting due diligence through controversy review on sustainable projects

The SFWG will adhere to BJEI’s internal policies and procedures to identify and manage environmental and social risks associated with financed projects. BJEI will ensure that all Eligible Sustainable Projects comply with relevant domestic and international laws and regulations.

The SFWG will at all times oversee the compliance of selected projects in terms of eligibility and compliance with exclusion criteria. If there is any material environmental and/or social controversy or adverse effect from the Eligible Sustainable Projects identified after the allocation of proceeds, such projects will become ineligible for allocation.

Management of Proceeds

Net proceeds raised from any Sustainable Financing Instruments will be managed by the Treasury team of BJEI. Such proceeds will be credited to a separate account in BJEI’s books (the “sustainable account”). Sustainable financing proceeds accredited to the sustainable account will be allocated from the sustainable account to BJEI’s sustainable project portfolio in respect of financing eligible projects approved by the SWFG team.

The sustainable account will contain the following information:

- Sustainable financing instrument issuances: instrument type, issuance date, maturity date, currency, allocation amount, etc.
- List of eligible sustainable projects: eligible categories, amount, types of the project, project description
- Allocation of proceeds by eligible categories
- Amount of unallocated proceeds

Eligible Sustainable Projects shall qualify for refinancing with a maximum 1-year look-back period before the issuance year of the Sustainable Financing Instrument. On best-effort basis, BJEI will fully allocate the net proceeds of the Sustainable Financing Instrument within 3 years from the issuance date.

Pending allocation, the unallocated proceeds will be held in accordance with BJEI’s treasury and liquidity management policy. The unallocated proceeds can be kept in cash or invested in cash equivalent, money market instruments, or other equivalent short-term and liquid instruments until the allocation to Eligible Sustainable Projects. As long as the Sustainable Financing Instrument remains outstanding, the balance of net proceeds will be adjusted to match allocations to Eligible Sustainable Projects. BJEI will reallocate proceeds to other Eligible Sustainable Projects in case of divestments or if any Eligible Sustainable Projects no longer meet the Eligibility Criteria or if there is any material environmental and/or social controversy.

BJEI is committed to positioning itself as an advocate to support the development of the sustainable finance market. BJEI has established a dedicated set of rules to ensure complete transparency regarding Sustainable Financing Instruments’ proceeds management:

- When an Eligible Sustainable Project earmarked for allocation to a Sustainable Financing Instrument is subjected to joint investment or joint ventures (i.e. equity consolidation), and not fully consolidated, BJEI will only consider the pro-rated share (%) of investment
- The amount that can be allocated to an Eligible Sustainable Project is established after deducting any external funding already provided to these projects
- If a material issue related to ESG arises after allocation of proceeds to a specific Eligible Sustainable Project, BJEI commits to replacing the project as soon as feasible, as indicated in the Process for Project Evaluation and Selection of Project section of this Framework

Reporting

Until full allocation of the Sustainable Financing Instruments proceeds, BJEI shall report information on the allocation of proceeds and relevant impact information on an annual basis in the Annual Report or Environmental, Social and Governance Report, and thereafter in case of any material change to the allocation. Such reporting will be available on BJEI’s corporate website.

The allocation reporting will include information on the aggregated allocated amounts to each Eligible Category, the description on the types of the projects financed and any balance of unallocated proceeds. The percentage of allocation of net proceeds between financing/refinancing of existing and new Eligible Sustainable Projects will be also reported.

Where feasible, BJEI shall disclose the relevant information on the expected environmental benefits by eligible categories. Below are some examples of impact reporting metrics that could be reported:

Eligible Category	Examples of Impact Reporting Metrics
Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installed capacity (MW) ▪ Annual renewable energy production (MWh) ▪ Annual GHG emissions reduced (tCO₂e) ▪ Annual green hydrogen production (tons)
Clean Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of electric vehicles acquired ▪ Number of charging stations installed ▪ Number of hydrogen filling stations installed ▪ Annual GHG emissions reduced (tCO₂e)
Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual reduction of energy consumption (%) ▪ Annual energy savings (or estimated) in MWh ▪ Annual GHG emissions reduced (tCO₂e)
Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual contribution in ha or m² to land remediated/ decontaminated/ regenerated ▪ Hectares of protected or conserved land
Rural Revitalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of underserved population supported ▪ Number of jobs generated or maintained
Affordable Basic Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of rural households with access to green electricity
Access to Essential Services - Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of educational institutions funded ▪ Number of students supported

Pre-issuance External Review

BJEI has obtained a Second Party Opinion from Sustainable Fitch, which confirms the Framework's alignment with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, Green Loan Principles, Sustainability Bond Guidelines and Social Loan Principles. The Second Party Opinion report is publicly available on BJEI's website.

Appendix

Amendments to This Framework

BJEI will review this Framework from time to time, including its alignment with updated versions of the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Principles as well as Green and Social Loan Principles when such updates are made publicly available. Future updates to this Framework, if any, will be published on BJEI's website and will replace this Framework.

Mapping to China-EU Common Ground Taxonomy (“CGT”)

Eligible Project Category	Relevant CGT Category
Renewable Energy	C2.10 Manufacture of hydrogen D1.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology D1.3 Electricity generation using wind power D1.5 Electricity generation using hydropower
Clean Transportation	F2.1 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport H1.3 Construction and operation of facilities for shared transport, including motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles
Energy Efficiency	C3.1 Green lighting upgrades D1.8 Storage of electricity

Mapping to Hong Kong Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance

Eligible Project Category	Relevant Hong Kong Taxonomy Identified Activity
Renewable Energy	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-conditioning Supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology ▪ Electricity generation from wind power
Clean Transportation	Construction and operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land transport