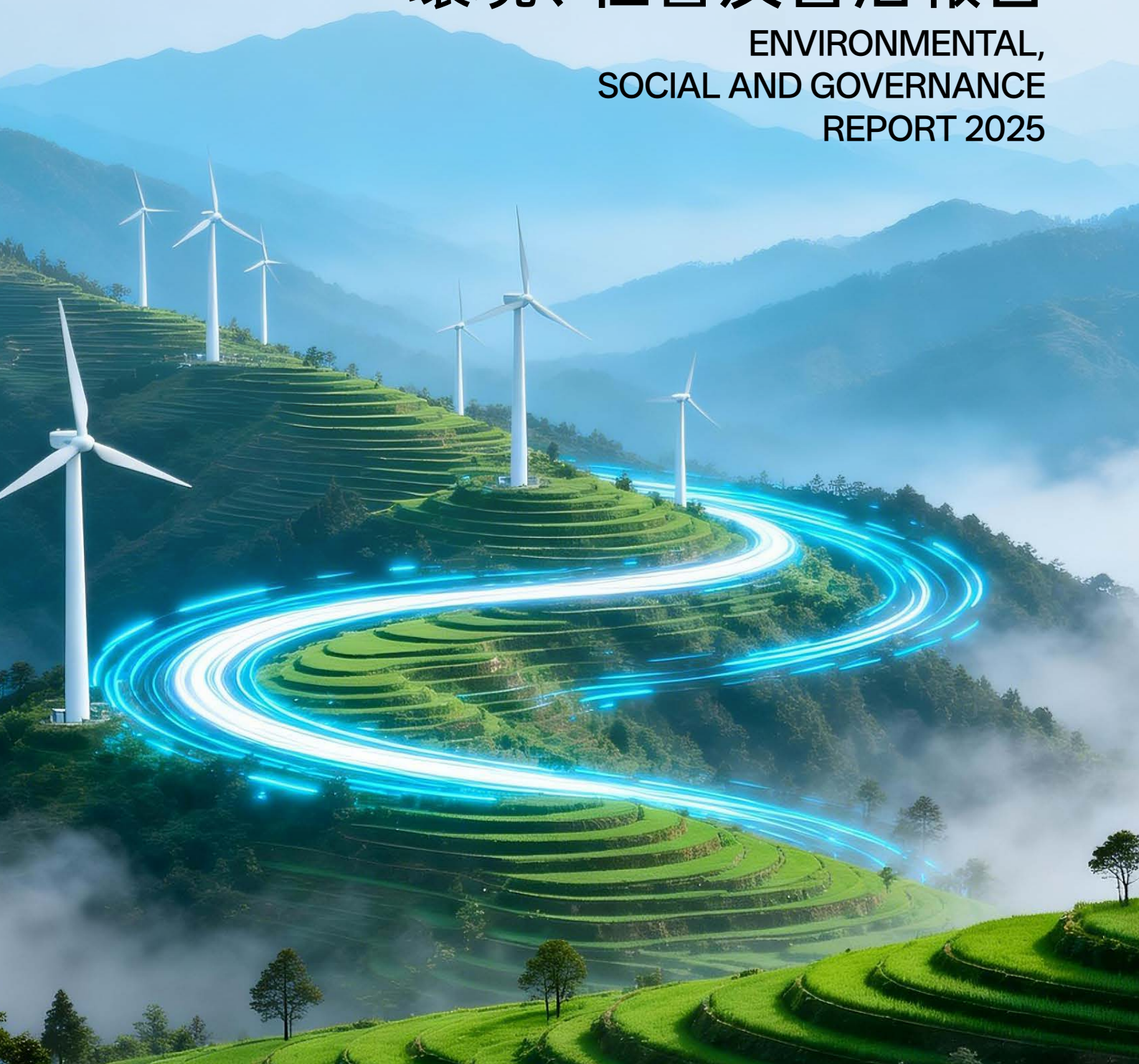




2025

環境、社會及管治報告

ENVIRONMENTAL,
SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE
REPORT 2025



目錄 CONTENTS

1.集團的環境、社會及管治 (ESG) 願景 The Group's Vision for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)	01
--	-----------

2.董事會對環境、社會及管治和氣候事宜的監管 Board's Governance on Environmental, Social and Governance Topics	03
--	-----------

3.報告範圍 Reporting Scope	07
----------------------------------	-----------

4.匯報原則 Reporting Principles	08
---------------------------------------	-----------

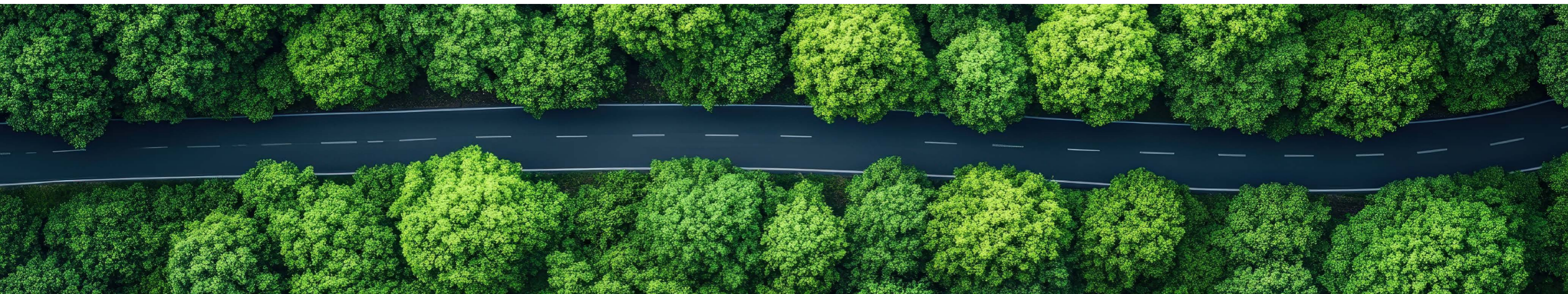
5.與持份者溝通 Communication with Stakeholders	09
--	-----------

6.環境、社會及管治績效 Environmental, Social and Governance Performance	12
---	-----------

6.1 環境 Environmental	6.1.1 環境及自然資源 The Environment and Natural Resources	6.1.2 排放物 Emissions	6.1.3 資源使用 Use of Resources	
6.2 社會 Society	6.2.1 僱傭 Employment	6.2.2 健康與安全 Health and Safety	6.2.3 發展及培訓 Development and Training	6.2.4 勞工準則 Labour Standards
	6.2.5 供應鏈管理 Supply Chain Management	6.2.6 產品責任 Product Responsibility	6.2.7 反貪污 Anti-corruption	6.2.8 社區投資 Community Investment

7.氣候披露 Climate Disclosure	50
-------------------------------------	-----------

7.1 氣候策略 Climate Strategy	7.1.1 時間範圍 Time Horizons	7.1.2 風險識別 Risk Identification	7.1.3 氣候情景 Climate Scenarios	7.1.4 對氣候變化的抵禦力 Climate Change Resilience
7.2 氣候風險管理 Climate risk management				
7.3 氣候指標和目標 Climate Indicators and Targets	7.3.1 目標 Targets	7.3.2 指標 Indicators		



1.集團的環境、社會及管治 (ESG) 願景

The Group's Vision for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

理士國際技術有限公司（「公司」，連同其附屬公司，統稱「集團」）致力成為世界一流的能源管理和電力解決方案提供商，主要從事鉛酸電池及鋰離子電池的研發、製造和分銷，產品包含網能電池、起動電池、動力電池及回收鉛等，產品覆蓋數據中心、通信、電力設備、汽車、低速動力車、家用儲能及工商業儲能等領域。經過二十餘年的發展和積累，理士國際已在中國、亞太、北美等地區建設有 20 餘個生產基地，通過打造全球供應鏈體系，產品與服務觸及 150 個國家與地區。憑藉自身的品牌知名度、豐富的產品組合及行業內的良好口碑，海內外市場份額逐年提升。集團承諾在上述高新技術的持續創新，並且按照相關商業聯盟的行為準則及國際認證，在原有的社會責任 (CSR) 體系上建立環境、社會及管治 (ESG) 的實踐，涵蓋環境保護、僱傭合規、健康與安全、供應鏈管理、產品責任和商業道德等多方面的政策及措施。

Leoch International Technology Limited ("Company", together with its subsidiaries referred to as the "Group") strives to becoming a world-class energy management and power solutions provider, which is mainly engaged in the research and development, manufacturing and distribution of lead-acid batteries and lithium-ion batteries. Our products include grid energy batteries, SLI batteries, motive power batteries and recycled lead, etc. The range of our products covers data centers, communications, power equipment, automobiles, low-speed power vehicles, household energy storage and industrial and commercial energy storage. With over 20 years' development and experience, Leoch International has built more than 20 production bases (located in regions including China, Asia Pacific, North America). By building a global supply chain system, its products and services reach 150 countries and regions. Leveraging on its brand awareness, enriched product portfolio and good reputation in the industry, its market share in the Mainland and overseas increased year by year. The Group is committed to continuous innovation in these advanced technologies and adheres to the code of conduct of relevant business associations and international certification for ESG implementation on top of the established Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) system, which covers the policies and measures of various aspects like environmental protection, labour compliance, health & safety, supply chain management, product responsibility and business ethics.



- 社會責任SA8000認證
SA8000 Certification
- 環境管理ISO14001認證
Environmental Management ISO14001 Certification
- 電池產品符合歐盟ROHS指令
EU Directives for RoHS Compliance of Battery Products
- 知識產權管理體系認證
Intellectual Property Management System Certification
- 產品碳足跡 ISO 14067認證
Product Carbon Footprint ISO 14067 Certification

- 職業健康與安全管理ISO45001認證
Occupational Health and Safety Management ISO45001 Certification
- 能源管理ISO50001認證
Energy Management ISO50001 Certification
- 有害物質過程管理QC 080000認證
Hazardous Substance Process Management QC 080000 Certification
- 溫室氣體排放核查ISO 14064認證
Greenhouse Gas Emission Verification ISO 14064 Certification

在此體系的框架內，集團在董事會所規劃的願景及戰略方向下，組織相關的架構及制定目標以達致體系持續及有效的運行，打造以客戶為中心，實現可持續發展的電池企業。

Within this system framework, the Group established the organizational structure and relevant targets for continual and effective implementation under the vision and strategies defined by the Board of Directors, aiming to become a customer focus and sustainable battery enterprise.



除了上述的體系認證，在2023年理士國際為貫徹新發展理念，提升企業在低碳經濟轉型中的競爭力，在集團內成立了SBTi項目組，與CDP氣候變遷諮詢和科學碳目標合作夥伴—中國認證檢驗集團 (CTI) 合作，制定了科學基礎減碳目標 (SCIENCE-BASED TARGET)。項目組的任務涵蓋對公司溫室氣體排放進行核查，制定具科學基礎的減碳目標及可行的減排方案，從向SBTi(SCIENCE BASED TARGETS INITIATIVE)申報直至通過SBTi審核為完成整個項目，可細分成下列的階段工作：

1. 識別公司項目邊界，確定基準年和目標年，並向SBTi申報及提交承諾函
2. 對公司項目邊界內於基準年的碳排放進行核查，幫助公司了解溫室氣體的排放情況
3. 基於SBTi要求及公司溫室的排放氣體情況，制定具科學基礎的碳減排目標
4. 按照減排目標，規劃階段性的減排路徑實施方案，
5. 對公司相關人員進行減排目標、減排路徑，以及溫室氣體核算能力的培訓，以提升公司員工的碳排放管理能力
6. 幫助公司進行SBTi申請，並實踐及達到SBTi減排過程中的目標及要求

理士國際以2022年為基準年，目標是到2030年實現符合1.5°C全球升溫路徑的溫室氣體減排目標，以支持《巴黎協定》將全球升溫幅度控制在遠低於2°C並力爭達到1.5°C的目標。

安徽理士廠房更因在製定2024年SBTi方面表現卓越，並被世界自然基金會 (WWF) 授予獎項，肯定我們在品質、安全和環境標準方面對卓越品質的執著追求，也體現了我們致力於應對氣候變化，促進全球永續經濟成長理念。

In addition to the above-mentioned system certification, Leoch International established an SBTi project team within the Group in 2023, and set the Science-based Target in collaborating with China Certification & Inspection Group (CCIG), a CDP climate change consultancy and Science Based Targets partner, in order to implement the new development concept and enhance the enterprise's competitiveness during the transition to a low-carbon economy. The tasks of the project team included verifying the Company's greenhouse gas emissions, formulating science-based carbon reduction targets and feasible emission reduction plans. For the entire project from SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative) application to passing the SBTi verification, it would be divided into the following stages of tasks:

1. Identify the boundaries of the Company's project, determine the base year and target year, declare and submit a letter of commitment to the SBTi
2. Verify the amount of carbon emissions within the Company's project boundaries in the base year in order to help the Company understand the situation of greenhouse gas emission
3. Formulate science-based carbon emission reduction targets, based on the SBTi requirements and situation of the Company's greenhouse gas emission
4. Plan the phased emission reduction roadmaps and implementation plans in accordance with the emission reduction targets
5. Conduct training to the Company's relevant personnel on emission reduction targets, emission reduction roadmaps, as well as greenhouse gas accounting capabilities, in order to enhance the carbon emission management capabilities of the employees
6. Support the Company to apply for SBTi, achieve and fulfill the targets and requirements throughout the SBTi emission reduction process

Taking 2022 as the baseline year, Leoch International aims to achieve greenhouse gas emission reduction targets aligned with the 1.5°C global warming pathway by 2030, in support of the Paris Agreement's goal of holding the increase in the global temperature to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Anhui Leoch factory was awarded by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for its outstanding performance on setting the SBTi for 2024. This recognition acknowledges our unwavering pursuit of excellence in quality, safety and environmental standards, while reflecting our commitment to addressing climate change and promoting global sustainable economic growth.

2. 董事會對環境、社會及管治和氣候事宜的監管 Board's Governance on Environmental, Social and Governance Topics

董事會為本集團氣候相關風險及機會的最高負責機構，全面監督氣候議題的識別、評估、管理及披露，確保氣候因素與本集團長期業務策略及可持續發展目標保持一致。我們會定期評估將氣候績效指標納入薪酬政策的適用性及可能性，以提高激勵效果。董事會認為，在業務運營和戰略中考慮氣候變化的應對是不可或缺的，因為這能為氣候相關風險的管理做好準備。董事會會持續監管相關的ESG事宜，確保營運持續遵守業務當地的法律法規，同時維護本集團及其持份者的利益，並提升企業的品牌形象。

董事會整體擁有關鍵認知，有效監督本集團的氣候相關風險，為把握機遇提供指引。我們的獨立非執行董事劉智傑曾出任環境及自然保育基金委員會、創新及科技基金環境項目評審委員會成員，並曾擔任商界環保協會有限公司主席，於環境保護、可持續發展及企業氣候行動等領域具備豐富經驗，有助本集團在ESG及氣候相關議題上的監督及決策。除既有的專業知識外，我們認為持續學習和發展以增強董事局的可持續發展技能屬不可或缺的要素。為此，董事會與管理團隊持續就環境、社會及管治議題（包括氣候相關風險的影響）進行分享與交流。

本集團透過不同的委員會及工作小組（包括社會責任戰略委員會、蓄電池生態環境建設委員會及CSR領導小組），定期收集環境、社會及管治資訊；然後匯總、分析及披露績效於ESG報告內；並於董事會的年度會議匯報。董事會成員審視在ESG報告中所披露的績效，評審與集團業務策略的合適性及合規狀況、全面評估氣候相關風險與機會、及根據年度重要性評估結果，識別對集團及其持份者有重要性的可持續發展議題的潛在影響，制定並審批針對性防控及機遇捕捉措施，從而作出合適決策，並在需要時調整相關策略，確保本集團的可持續發展與長期股東價值一致。集團將延續既定策略，積極把握市場及綠色轉型機遇，同時嚴格控制運營成本、強化全面ESG及氣候風險管理機制。董事會明確識別並優先管理對本集團財務狀況、營運韌性及長期價值有重大影響的議題，包括：

- 氣候相關風險：物理風險（如極端天氣對供應鏈的影響）及轉型風險（如碳定價政策對投資組合的衝擊）；

- 其他重要ESG風險：勞動權益與員工福祉、反貪污及反洗錢、數據隱私與網絡安全、產品/服務責任及品質、客戶服務質量、客戶資料私隱的保障、職業安全及健康。

As the highest responsible organization for climate related risks and opportunities of the Group, the Board of Directors oversees the identification, assessment, management and disclosure of the climate topics overall, ensuring the climate factors align with the Group's long-term business strategies and sustainable development goals. We regularly conduct assessments on the applicability and feasibility of incorporating climate performance indicators into compensation policies, to improve the efficiency of incentives. The Board of Directors believes that it is essential to factor climate change responses into business operations and strategies, as it enables the Company to prepare for managing climate-related risks. The Board of Directors continuously oversees relevant ESG matters to ensure the business operations remain in compliance with the laws and regulations where it operates, while safeguarding the interests of the Group and its stakeholders and enhancing the Company's brand image.

The Board of Directors as a whole possesses essential awareness and effectively oversees the Group's climate-related risks, while providing guidance to capture relevant opportunities. Mr. Lau Chi Kit, our independent non-executive director, previously served as a member on the Environment and Conservation Fund Committee and the Innovation and Technology Fund (Environment) Projects Vetting Committee, and as Chairman of Business Environment Council Ltd. With his extensive experience in environmental protection, sustainable development and corporate climate action, he contributes to the Group's oversight and decision-making on ESG and climate-related issues. In addition to existing professional expertise, we believe that continuous learning and development to strengthen the Board's sustainability competencies are indispensable elements. To this end, the Board of Directors and the management team maintain ongoing sharing and dialogue on environmental, social and governance issues, including the impacts of climate-related risks.

The Group collects environmental, social and governance information on a regular basis through different committees and working groups, including the CSR Strategy Committee, the Battery Ecological Environment Construction Committee and the CSR Steering Groups, and then consolidates, analyses and discloses performance in the environmental, social and governance (ESG) report; and make a report at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. The board members will review the performance disclosed in the ESG report, assess the status of suitability and compliance with the Group's business strategy, conduct a comprehensive evaluation of climate-related risks and opportunities, and identify the potential impacts of the sustainability issues material to the Group and its stakeholders based on the results of the annual materiality assessment. They then formulate and approve the targeted prevention and control measures as well as initiatives to capture opportunities, so as to make appropriate decisions and adjust the relevant strategies as necessary, ensuring that the Group's sustainable development remains aligned with its long-term shareholder value. The Group will continue its established strategy, proactively seizing the market and green transformation opportunities while strictly controlling the operating costs and strengthening the comprehensive ESG and climate risk management mechanisms. The Board explicitly identifies and prioritizes the management of the issues that have material impacts on the Group's financial position, operational resilience, and long-term value, including:

- Climate-related risks: physical risks (such as the impacts of extreme weather events on the supply chains) and transition risks (such as the impacts of carbon price policies on the investment portfolios);

- Other significant ESG risks: labour rights and employee welfare, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering, data privacy and cybersecurity, product/service responsibility and quality, customer service quality, protection of customer data privacy, occupational safety and health.

ESG治理架構 ESG Governance Structure



因應業務策略及內部風險評估，我們認為排放管控及與客戶/產品相關事宜都是比較重要的ESG議題。根據公司發展策略，為積極回應並滿足國內外法律法規及客戶要求，我們在「產品和技術管理委員會」下設「蓄電池生態環境建設委員會」，建立了覆蓋全產業鏈的電池生態運行和認證的控制系統，用以管控碳足跡、歐盟指令要求、有害物質、能源消耗等涉及蓄電池生態環境要求的事項，並加強生態環境保護和管理，促進公司蓄電池生態建設：

In view of the business strategy and internal risk assessment conducted, we consider emission control and customer/product-related matters as relatively material ESG topics. According to the Company's development strategy, for addressing local and overseas laws and regulations and customer requirements, we set up the "Battery Ecological Environment Construction Committee" under the "Product and Technology Management Committee" and established a control system covering the entire industry chain of battery ecological operation and certification, in order to manage carbon footprint, EU directive requirements, hazardous substances, energy consumption and other matters related to the battery ecological and environmental requirements, and strengthen the protection and management of the ecological environment for construction of the Company's battery ecological management system:



部門 Department	功能及責任 Functions and Responsibilities
需求管理組 Demand Management Team	<p>全面掌握全球關於生態環境建設方面的動向（如：歐盟電池法規、產品碳足跡、有害物質要求、供應鏈管理要求等），主動識別國內外相關法律法規及客戶要求，組織解讀及跟進相關責任人落實，並負責評審及回覆關於客戶要求反饋的資料。</p> <p>Research and collect information pertinent to the global trends of ecological environment construction in comprehensive manner (such as: EU battery regulations, product carbon footprint, hazardous substance requirements, supply chain management requirements, etc.), actively identifies relevant laws and regulations both locally and overseas as well as customer requirements, organizes interpretation and follow-up with responsible personnel for implementation, and holds accountable for reviewing and responding to related information that customers request for feedback.</p>
產品組 Product Team	<p>根據需求管理組識別的各項需求，主動識別各系列電池、配件、包材等各類產品/物料的選擇和管控要求，制定及推動具體落地措施。此外，調研電池行業的技術現狀和發展方向，確定產品和材料發展規劃，以指導、監督新材料、新產品、新技術、新工藝在本企業中的推廣和應用，開展減碳工作。</p> <p>According to the needs identified by the Demand Management Team, actively identify the selection criteria and control requirements of various products/materials such as batteries, accessories, packaging materials, etc., formulate and promote specific implementation measures. In addition, research and survey on status quo and development direction on technology of the battery industry, determine the development plan of products and materials in order to guide and supervise the promotion and application of new materials, new products, new technologies and new processes in the enterprise, and also deploy carbon reduction tasks.</p>
能源組 Energy Team	<p>主動瞭解行業內各類節能減排措施，制定公司節能減排、綠色能源規劃方案，按計劃推動節能減排措施的落實工作、以及綠電的採購及應用。</p> <p>Implement the initiatives to understand various energy conservation and emission reduction measures in the industry, formulates the Company's energy conservation, emission reduction, and green energy planning programs, as well as to promote the implementation of energy conservation and emission reduction measures, and also procurement and application of renewable electricity as planned.</p>
供應鏈組 Supply Chain Team	<p>根據產品組識別的管控要求，對上游供應鏈實施管理，包括但不限於盡職調查、要求傳遞、培訓、推動落實等；同時應對制程材料、產品進行有效管理，避免有害物質混入；此外，根據能源組的規劃方案，協同開展節能減排措施的落實工作。</p> <p>Manage the upstream of supply chain according to the control requirements identified by the Product Team, including but not limited to due diligence, requirement communication, training, implementation, etc., and at the same time, manage process materials and products effectively to avoid contamination by hazardous substances. In addition, carry out the implementation of energy conservation and emission reduction measures in a coordinated matter according to the plan of the Energy Team.</p>
IT組 IT Team	<p>協同落地委員會中各組的項目工作，利用IT化手段推動流程化及標準化，並開發及實現IT可追溯性的管理方法。</p> <p>Coordinate the project tasks of each team in the Committee, promote processing and standardization using IT tools, develop and realize IT methods for managing traceability.</p>
認證組 Certification Team	<p>根據客戶和法律法規要求，在公司內部組織開展相關工作，落實ISO14064溫室氣體排放查證、ISO14067產品碳足跡查證、ISO50001能源管理、ISO14001環境管理等各項體系認證，ROHS、REACH有害物質管控，UL、CE等各項產品認證；統籌各部門進行資料準備，確保通過外部各類體系認證和產品檢測等工作，並在需要時跟進及統籌實施有關糾正措施。</p> <p>According to the requirements of customers, laws and regulations, organize and carry out relevant work within the Company, deploy and implement various system certifications such as ISO14064 greenhouse gas emission verification, ISO14067 product carbon footprint verification, ISO50001 energy management, ISO14001 environmental management etc., and various product certifications such as RoHS, REACH hazardous substance control, UL, CE etc., coordinate data preparation with all relevant departments to go through various external system certifications and product testing, and when necessary, follow up and coordinate the implementation of relevant corrective measures.</p>

本集團的董事會在ESG的領導上包括但不限於下列權責：

The Board of the Group assumes leadership in ESG matters, with responsibilities including but not limited to the following:

- 審批並指導氣候策略
Approve and provide guidance on climate strategies;
- 審批及監控氣候及ESG相關目標（包括減碳目標、情景分析結果及淨零路徑）；
Approve and monitor climate and ESG-related targets (including carbon reduction targets, scenario analysis results, and net-zero pathways);
- 定期檢討社會責任戰略委員會、蓄電池生態環境建設委員會及CSR領導小組的匯報，監督氣候及ESG策略執行成效；
Regularly review the reports of the CSR Strategy Committee, the Battery Ecological Environment Construction Committee and the CSR Steering Groups, and oversee the implementation effectiveness of climate and ESG strategies;
- 審批年度ESG報告中氣候及ESG披露內容、重要性評估結果及持份者參與計劃；
Review and approve the climate and ESG disclosures, materiality assessment results, and stakeholder engagement plans in the annual ESG report;
- 確保氣候相關風險已適當納入企業風險管理（ERM）框架，並與其他重大風險（如地緣政治、市場波動、反貪污）同等評估及優先排序；
Ensure that climate-related risks are appropriately integrated into the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and assessed and prioritized on par with other material risks (e.g., geopolitics, market volatility, and anti-corruption).
- 在審批重大資本開支、併購及投資組合調整時，明確考慮氣候相關財務影響。
Explicitly consider climate-related financial impacts when approving major capital expenditures, mergers and acquisitions, and portfolio adjustments.

為增強各層面在氣候變化和可持續發展領域的專業知識和能力，本集團將進一步強化內部監控及培訓計劃，積極定期參與由專業機構舉行的各類培訓和研討會，涵蓋氣候風險識別、IFRS S2披露要求、TCFD框架應用、綠色金產品設計及反貪污合規等領域，確保員工具備應對複雜ESG及氣候挑戰的專業能力。我們亦會聘請外部諮詢機構就氣候風險管理相關議題提供培訓，主題包括營運點的氣候風險評估培訓，以加強各相關部門對氣候風險評估的實操能力建設。

本集團作為全球主要通信商的備用電池戰略夥伴，深獲龍頭通信企業的多年肯定。從本集團的業務評估中，在汽車、儲能和工業應用等領域的推動下，市場對鉛酸電池的需求保持強勁。隨著全球數字經濟急速發展，人工智能、物聯網及大數據等技術得到廣泛應用，尤其人工智能大模型的推出，帶動數據中心需求快速攀升。同時，為配合各行各業的「人工智能+」多場景應用，通信行業也在持續獲得更大發展空間。這些數字經濟領域的蓬勃發展催生的電力負荷需求將出現大幅增長，因而集團在通信儲能的備用電池業務上，立足研發及加大投入產能，作好營運準備以滿足邁向數字化的社會需求。

另一方面，汽車行業仍然是我們的主要的消費者，特別是傳統的內燃機汽車和備用電源系統。在全球的環保意識不斷提高，疊合國家近年大力推動綠色低碳出行及雙碳目標的雙重利好帶動下，新能源汽車為大勢所趨。本集團考慮到起動啟停電池是新能源汽車及燃油汽車必不可少的部件之一，而鉛蓄電池在安全性及效能方面仍較鋰電池佔優，新能源汽車企業依然採用鉛蓄電池作為旗下車款的起動啟停電池；本集團作為新能源汽車及傳統汽車起動啟停電池的領先供應商，與主要汽車製造商已建立了長期的合作夥伴關係；面對新能源車及汽車電池的發展浪潮，本集團持續發揮自身的前沿技術優勢及加強產品研發製造，提高產品的能量密度、壽命和充電效率，向合作夥伴提供高質量的電池產品及服務。

To enhance expertise and capacity in climate change and sustainable development across all levels, the Group will further strengthen its internal controls and training programs, and actively and regularly participate in various training sessions and seminars organized by professional bodies, covering topics such as climate risk identification, IFRS S2 disclosure requirements, application of the TCFD framework, green financial product design, and anti-corruption compliance, ensuring our employees possess the professional competencies to navigate complex ESG and climate challenges. We will also engage external consulting agencies to provide trainings on topics related to climate risk management, including climate risk assessment training for operational sites, thereby enhancing the practical capacity building of relevant departments in conducting the climate risk assessments.

As a strategic partner for reserve power batteries of the major telecommunications companies worldwide, the Group has been recognized by leading telecommunications companies for many years. From the Group's business assessment, market demand for lead-acid batteries remains strong, driven by sectors such as automotive, energy storage and industrial applications. With the rapid development of the global digital economy, technologies such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things and big data have been widely used. In particular, the introduction of artificial intelligence big models has driven a rapid increase in demand for data centers. At the same time, in response to the multi-scenario applications of "artificial intelligence +" in various industries, the communications industry is also continuing to gain greater development. The vigorous development of these digital economy fields will significantly increase the demand for power loads, consequently for addressing such business demands on reserve power batteries in the field of telecommunication energy storage, the Group would focus on research and development, increases investment in production capacity, and prepares operations to pursue the direction of society towards digitisation.

On the other hand, the automotive industry remains our main consumer, especially traditional internal combustion engine vehicles and backup power systems. As a result of dual benefits from both the increasing global awareness of environmental protection as well as green and low-carbon travel and dual-carbon goals driven by the nation's vigorous promotion in recent years, new energy vehicles have become the general trend. Considering that start-stop batteries are one of the indispensable components of new energy vehicles and fuel-powered vehicles, and also lead-acid batteries are still superior to lithium batteries in terms of safety and efficiency, new energy vehicle companies still use lead-acid batteries as start-stop batteries for their models. As a leading supplier of start-stop batteries for new energy vehicles and traditional vehicles, the Group has established long-term partnerships with major automakers. Facing the development trend of new energy vehicles and automotive batteries, the Group continues leverage of our cutting-edge technological advantages to strengthen product R&D and manufacturing processes, improve product energy density, lifespan and charging efficiency for delivery of high-quality battery products and services to our business partners.

在致力發展電池業務的同時，本集團也關注電池製造業務對環境的影響，在生產廠房安裝了減少排放廢酸、酸霧、鉛煙塵、鉛渣等的環保設施。本集團在報告期內，透過申請綠色貸款獲得綠色融資用於支持推動實現綠色和低碳轉型，包括拓展可再生能源的儲能方案，有望促進清潔能源的普及，以助力實現碳中和目標。

本集團積極完善生產佈局，提升工廠產能及豐富產品組合，滿足市場對儲能及起動啟停電池不斷攀升的需求。隨著鋰電池在儲能系統上的應用日益廣泛，本集團在安徽的旗艦工廠將專注於鋰電池的生產研發，並計劃逐步提升年產能，供客戶更多電池產品的選擇。

展望未來，在全球推動節能減碳的大趨勢下，家用儲能、工商業儲能及大儲在全球的需求也在不斷攀升，備用電池業務有望實現高速發展。本集團正積極佈局廣大消費者的市場，推出更輕量化產品，涵蓋家居儲能系統，助力家庭實現能量轉化及存儲，提升新能源系統的運作效能，並確保家庭供電穩定。此外，本集團將致力借助自身行業經驗，佈局太陽能及風能等新細分領域商機，進一步配合國家的雙碳目標，探索及拓展可再生能源的儲能方案。

3. 報告範圍 Reporting Scope

本《二零二五年環境、社會及管治報告及氣候報告》（「本報告」）的報告期為2025年1月1日至2025年12月31日，內容包含“理士國際技術有限公司”（「公司」，連同其附屬公司，統稱「集團」）於本報告期內貢獻集團大部分營運收入及與環境有重要關連的下列六個營運地點，覆蓋鉛酸蓄電池與鋰電池的製造以及鉛回收業務：

鉛酸蓄電池製造業務 Business for Manufacturing of Lead-acid Batteries

1. 江蘇理士電池有限公司

江蘇省金湖縣工業園區理士科技園

2. 肇慶理士電源技術有限公司

肇慶(大旺)高新開發區臨江工業園工業大街東

3. 安徽力普拉斯電源技術有限公司

安徽省濉溪縣經濟開發區女貞路1號

4. 安徽理士電源技術有限公司

安徽省濉溪縣經濟開發區迎春路頭

While striving to develop the battery business, the Group is also concerned about the environmental impact of the battery manufacturing business, environmental protection facilities have been installed in production plants to reduce the emission of waste acid, acid mist, lead fumes, and lead residues. During the reporting period, the Group obtained green financing by applying for green loans to support the promotion of green and low-carbon transformation, including expanding renewable energy storage solutions. This is expected to promote the popularisation of clean energy and facilitate the achievement of the carbon neutrality goal.

The Group actively enhances our production strategies, increases factory production capacity, and enriches product portfolio to meet the rising market demand for energy storage and start-stop batteries. With the increasing application of lithium batteries in energy storage systems, the Group's flagship factory in Anhui would focus on production and research in lithium batteries, together with development plans for raising the annual production capacity gradually in order to provide customers with more choices of battery products.

Looking ahead, under the global trend of promoting energy conservation and carbon reduction, the global demand for household energy storage, industrial and commercial energy storage, and large-scale energy storage is also rising, and the backup battery business is expected to achieve rapid development. The Group actively deploys a wide consumer market and launches lighter products, including household energy storage system, aiding households to realize energy conversion and storage, improves the operational efficiency of new energy systems, and ensures the stability of household power supply. In addition, through leverage of our industry experience, the Group will strive to deploy business opportunities in new segments such as solar and wind energy to further align with the nation's dual-carbon goals, explore and expand renewable energy storage solutions.

The reporting period of This “Environmental, Social and Governance Report and Climate Report 2025” (the “Report”) was from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. It disclosed the content of “Leoch International Technology Limited” (the “Company”, and together with its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the “Group”) of which the majority of business revenues and the significant implication with the environment were represented by the following six operating locations, covering the business in manufacturing of lead-acid batteries and lithium batteries as well as recycling of lead:

1. Leoch Battery (Jiangsu) Corp.

Leoch Hi-Tech Park, Jinhu Industrial Park, Jiangsu Province.

2. Zhaoqing Leoch Battery Technology Co., Ltd.

Industry Ave.(East), Riverside Industrial Park, Zhaoqing (Dawang) Hi-Tech Park.

3. Anhui Uplus Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

Nvzhen Road 1, Suixi Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui Province.

4. Anhui Leoch Power Supply Corp.

Yingchun Road, Suixi Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui Province.

鋰電池製造業務 Business for Manufacturing of Lithium-ion Batteries

5. 安徽理士新能源發展有限公司

安徽省淮北市經濟開發區梧桐大道32號

鉛回收業務 Business for Lead Recycling

6. 太和縣大華能源科技有限公司

安徽省阜陽市太和縣肖口鎮循環經濟示範園

本報告內容是按照《香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則》附錄C2所載的「環境、社會及管治報告守則」而編寫，每年出版一次。

4. 匯報原則 Reporting Principles

重要性：

本集團定期參考本地和國際相同行業的可持續發展標準，致力與其接軌。同時，亦透過定期與各方持份者溝通，以識別對本集團而言最受關注及重要的可持續發展議題。該可持續發展議題亦會在公司的營運總基調下，融入公司的發展方針。本年度本集團更開展持份者的意見調查工作，識別他們對本集團的期望，並制定合適策略以回應他們的意見及需求。

量化：

本集團致力量化和披露環境及社會範疇的關鍵績效指標及數據，並在適當可行的情況下，解釋收集數據和計算的方法，提升數據的透明度。

平衡性：

為了維持報告內容的平衡，就集團及持份者關注的可持續發展績效及挑戰，都作出公平披露，向公眾提供不偏不倚的資訊。

一致性：

本集團乃遵循香港聯交所的「環境、社會及管治報告指引」進行披露，在相同的框架下讓公司可就過去表現按年作出有意義的比較，並在需要時披露相關數據的更新計算方法。

5. Anhui Leoch New Energy Co., Ltd.

No. 32 Wutong Avenue, Huaibei Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui Province.

6. Taihe Dahua Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

Recycling Economic Demonstration Park, Xiaokou Town, Taihe County, Fuyang City, Anhui Province.

The Report is prepared in accordance with the “Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code” as set out in Appendix C2 to the “Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited”, and is published annually in each financial year.

Materiality:

The Group regularly makes reference to the industry sustainability standards at the local and international level and strives to integrate with them. At the same time, regular communication with stakeholders of various aspects is used to identify the most concerned and important sustainability topics for the Group. Those sustainability topics will also be incorporated into the company's development policies under the overall strategy of the company's operations. During the year, the Group also conducted stakeholder surveys to identify their expectations on the Group and developed appropriate strategies to respond to their views and needs.

Quantitative:

The Group is committed to quantifying and disclosing key performance indicators and data within the environmental and social categories, and whenever feasible, explaining the methods of data collection and calculation to enhance transparency of the data.

Balance:

In order to maintain the balance of reporting content, fair disclosure of sustainability performance and challenges related to the Group and stakeholders is provided with impartial information to the public.

Consistency:

The Group adheres to the “Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide” of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for disclosure, which allows the Company to make meaningful annual comparisons of past performance under the same framework, and to disclose updated calculation methods of relevant data when necessary.

5. 與持份者溝通 Communication With Stakeholders

集團每年召開股東會議，提供有效的平臺讓董事局與股東交流意見。除了股東大會外，為保持與客戶、供應商等持份者的緊密關係，集團不時拜訪各持份者，或與他們進行電話會議，並透過公司電子郵箱、客戶服務人員等與各持份者溝通，聆聽他們的意見及需求。集團的整體業績表現亦會每年刊載於公司年報上，向各投資者滙報。

為了更深入瞭解我們的持份者在環境、社會及管治方面的認識及期望，除了上述的持份者溝通途徑，本年度集團對持份者開展調查，採取下列三個步驟以準備及進行「重要性評估」：

The Group convenes annual general meeting (AGM) which provides an effective platform for the Board of Directors to exchange views with shareholders. In addition to AGM, for maintaining close relationships with stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, the Group communicates from time to time with stakeholders and listen to their views and needs through visit, phone conference, company e-mail, and customer service representatives, etc. The Group's overall business performance is also reported to investors through the Annual Report of the Group.

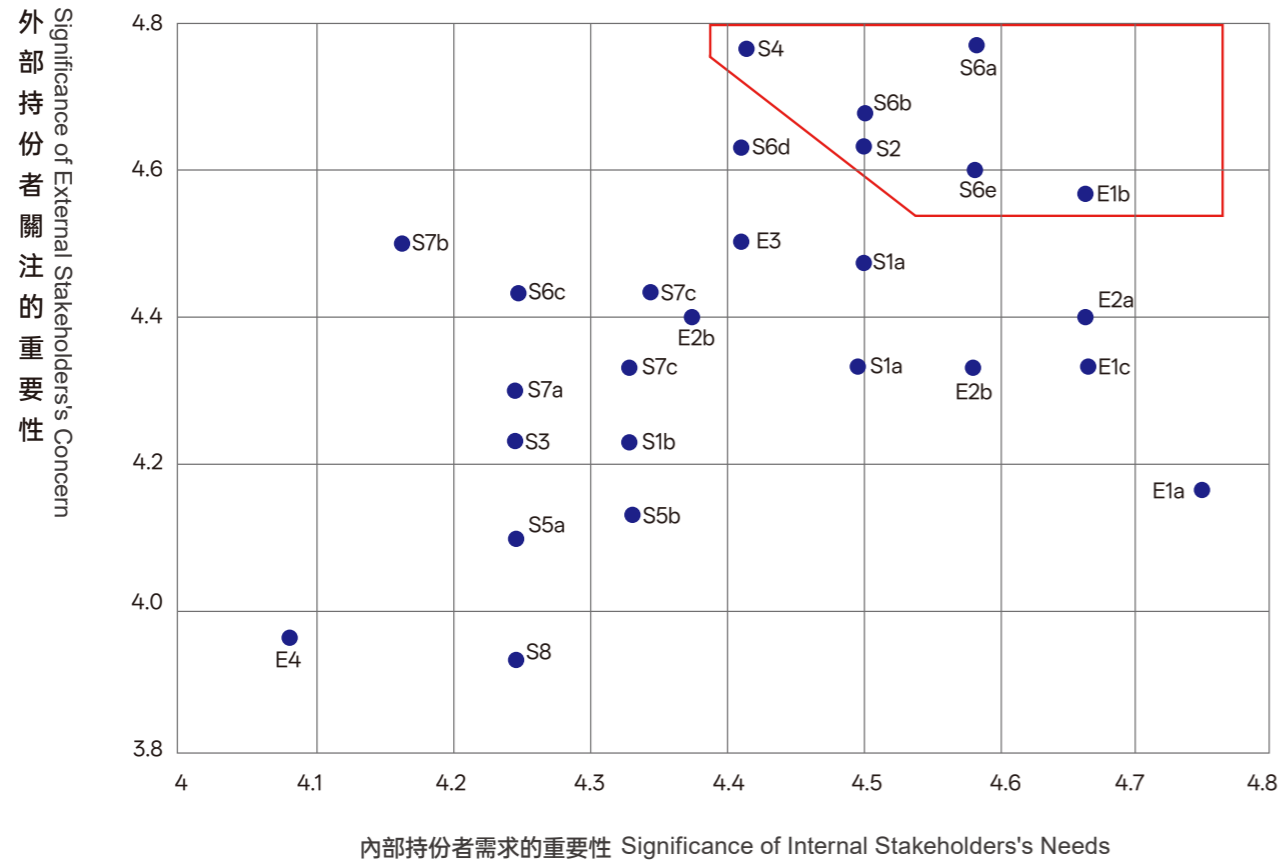
In order to better understand the environmental, social and governance awareness and expectations of our stakeholders, in addition to the above stakeholder communication channels, the Group conducted a survey of stakeholders this year and proceeded the following three steps to prepare and conduct the materiality assessment:

<p>識別環境、社會及管治議題 Identify topics on environmental, social and governance</p>	<p>按照「聯交所」的《環境、社會及管治報告指引》作為重要性評估的框架，並綜合公司發展戰略、行業發展趨勢、監管及資本市場要求等因素，制定對持份者的問卷；問卷從環境保護、僱傭及勞工管理、經營慣例及社區投資等四大範疇進行設定，識別了23個可持續發展的議題。</p> <p>In accordance with the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide as the framework for materiality assessment, and taking into account factors such as corporate development strategies, industry trends, regulatory and market requirements, the stakeholder questionnaire was developed to proceed survey on 23 sustainability topics in four categories: environmental protection, employment and labour management, operating practices and community investment.</p>
<p>確認持份者及設定調查問卷 Identify stakeholders and set up questionnaires</p>	<p>確認對本集團至為重要的持份者，分別是我們的客戶、供應商及員工；按照他們各自的觀感及期望，設定各自調查問卷中議題的具體內容；問卷完成後發放到被抽樣的持份者，在指定期限內收集他們的反饋。</p> <p>The stakeholders identified as utmost important to the Group are our customers, suppliers and employees. According to their respective perceptions and expectations, specific content of the topics was formulated in their respective questionnaires. The questionnaires were then distributed to the sampled stakeholders, whose feedback was collected within the specified time frame.</p>
<p>評估及確認重要議題 Evaluate and identify material topics</p>	<p>透過統計及分析外部持份者的調查反饋，及審視本集團的策略與內部持份者的優先事項，最終綜合這些外部及內部需求數據，編制「ESG重要性分析矩陣圖」，從上述初步識別的23項ESG議題中，確認與本集團相關的重要議題（在下頁矩陣圖右上角的紅色方格內標示）。</p> <p>Through statistical analysis of survey feedback from external stakeholders, and review of the Group's strategies and the priorities of internal stakeholders, data of both external and internal demands was consolidated for plotting the "ESG Materiality Matrix Diagram". From the aforesaid 23 ESG topics, the ESG material topics of the Group were identified (within the red square in the upper right corner of the matrix diagram on next page).</p>

「重要性評估」中的23項ESG議題 "Materiality Assessment" based on 23 ESG Topics

環境/Environment		社會/Social	
	ESG主題/ESG topics		ESG主題/ESG topics
E1a	空氣污染物 / 溫室氣體排放控制 Control for emission of air pollutants / greenhouse gas	S1a	僱傭及員工福利 Employment and staff benefits
E1b	廢水處理 Wastewater treatment	S1b	平等、反歧視和多元工作環境 Equal, anti-discrimination, and diversified working environment
E1c	固體廢棄物治理 Solid waste handling	S4	職業安全及健康 Occupational safety and health
E2a	節約能源 Energy conservation	S2	僱員培訓與發展 Employee developing and training
E2b	節約用水 Water conservation	S3	防範童工及強迫勞工 Prevention of child and forced labour
E3	減少對環境影響的營運 Operations minimizing environmental impacts	S5a	供應鏈管理 Supply chain management
E4	氣候變化應對策略 Strategy against climate change	S5b	綠色採購 Green procurement
		S6a	產品 / 服務品質 Product / service quality
		S6b	客戶的健康與安全 Customers' health and safety
		S6c	客戶服務及投訴處理機制 Customer service and complaint handling mechanism
		S6d	知識產權的維護 Intellectual property right protection
		S6e	客戶資料私隱的保障 Customer data privacy protection
		S7a	企業管治 Corporate governance
		S7b	防止貪污/賄賂及洗黑錢 Prevention of corruption/ bribery and money laundering
		S7c	反競爭行為 Anti-competitive practices
		S8	社區貢獻 Community contribution

ESG重要性分析矩陣圖
ESG Materiality Matrix Diagram

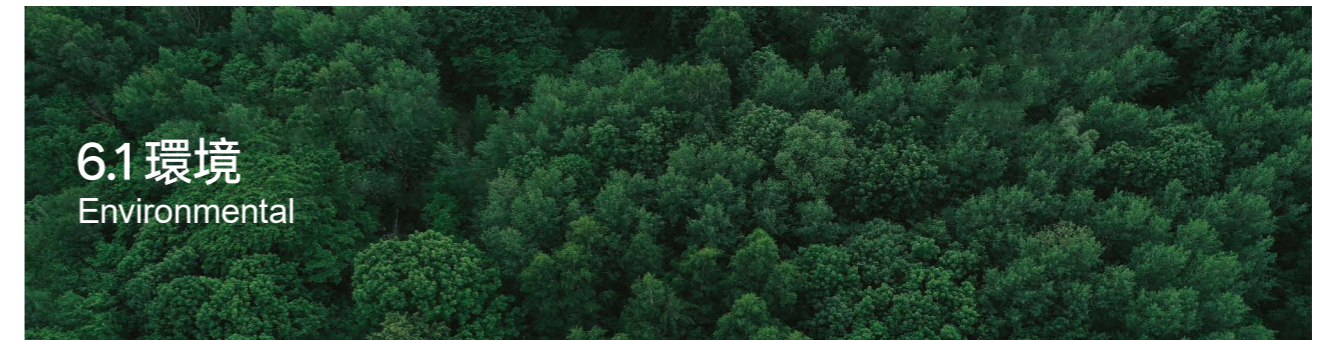


在本年度（2025年）的重要性評估，首5名的最重要性議題基本上與上年度（2024年）的結果相若，反映持份者在這方面的持續關注，在本報告的《6.1.2》、《6.2.2》、《6.2.4》和《6.2.6》章節中也有描述本集團在相關議題中的表現。

In the materiality assessment for this year (2025), the top five materiality topics are generally similar to the results of the previous year (2024), which demonstrating the increased concern of stakeholders in this regard. The Group's performance on the relevant topics is also described in chapters "6.1.2", "6.2.2", "6.2.4" and "6.2.6" of this report.

排名 Ranking	2024	2025
1	產品 / 服務品質 (S6a) Product / service quality (S6a)	產品 / 服務品質 (S6a) Product / service quality (S6a)
2	防範童工及強迫勞工 (S4)、廢水處理 (E1b) Prevention of child and forced labour (S4) Wastewater treatment (E1b)	廢水處理 (E1b) Wastewater treatment (E1b)
3	客戶資料私隱的保障 (S6b) Customer data privacy protection (S6e)	防範童工及強迫勞工 (S4)、客戶資料私隱的保障 (S6e) Prevention of child and forced labour (S4) Customer data privacy protection (S6e)
4	客戶的健康與安全 (S6b)、職業安全及健康 (S2) Customers' health and safety (S6b) Occupational safety and health (S2)	客戶的健康與安全 (S6b) Customers' health and safety (S6b)
5	減少對環境影響的營運 (E3)、知識產權的維護 (S6d) Operations minimizing environmental impacts (E3) Intellectual property right protection (S6d)	職業安全及健康 (S2) Occupational safety and health (S2)

6.環境、社會及管治績效 Environmental, Social and Governance Performance



6.1.1 環境及自然資源 The Environment and Natural Resources

因應社會大眾對環保議題的關注，集團致力滿足社會及客戶的需求，制定相關措施體現綠色文化。

In response to the public's concern over environmental protection topics, the Group is striving to satisfy the demands of the society and customers, and to formulate the relevant measures for fulfilment of the green culture.

6.1.1.1 環境風險監控 Monitoring of Environmental Risks

集團按照認可標準如ISO14001的環境管理體系，識別及評估所有環境因素，對重要環境因素制定方案以便監控；確保廢氣、廢水均按照國家標準及排汙許可證規定達標排放；評估生產流程，找出有害廢棄物產生的源頭，制訂減少有害廢棄物的行動計劃，例如制訂有效措施減少含酸廢水的排放、鉛煙塵的排放，使用後的化學品容器須交由供應商回收處理等。

The Group adheres to recognized standards of environmental management system such as ISO14001 for identification and assessment of all environmental aspects. Schemes are developed to monitor the significant environmental aspects for ensuring the emissions of exhaust gases and wastewater in compliance with the specifications stipulated in the national standards and emission permits. Production processes are assessed to identify the source of hazardous waste generation and the associated action plans are formulated to reduce hazardous wastes, such as formulation of effective measures to reduce the discharge of acidic wastewater and lead dust, return of used chemical containers to suppliers for recycling and treatment, etc.

ISO 14001或同等的環境管理體系認證 ISO 14001 or equivalent Environmental Management System Certification



肇慶理士 Zhaoqing Leoch | 江蘇理士 Jiangsu Leoch | 安徽力普拉斯 Anhui Uplus | 安徽理士新能源 Anhui Leoch New Energy | 安徽理士 Anhui Leoch Power Supply

集團委派部門專責對污水處理站及廢氣淨化系統做好維護，確保正常運行，並制定《環境設施異常應急預案》，對應污水處理、除塵、廢氣淨化等設施在不能正常運行時須採取防止環境污染的必要措施。

此外，集團亦明瞭業務耗用大量能源，因此主動建立國際認可的能源管理體系，並獲取ISO 50001認證，致力有系統地使用能源，減少不必要的消耗。

The Group appoints dedicated department to maintain and ensure proper functioning of the treatment facilities for wastewater and exhaust gases. "Emergency Plan for Abnormalities in Environmental Facilities" is developed to guide the actions required for prevention of environmental pollution in event of malfunctioned facilities for sewage treatment, dust removal or exhaust gas purification, etc.

Furthermore, the Group is aware of considerable energy consumption by business operation and therefore has proactively established internationally recognized energy management system and attained ISO 50001 certification, as a commitment to using energy in a systematic approach and reducing unnecessary consumption.

ISO 50001或同等的能源管理體系認證 ISO 50001 or equivalent Energy Management System Certification



肇慶理士
Zhaoqing Leoch



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch



安徽力普拉斯
Anhui Uplus



安徽理士新能源
Anhui Leoch New Energy



鉛回收
Lead Recycling



安徽理士
Anhui Leoch Power Supply

6.1.1.2 環境目標 Environmental Targets

集團秉持企業社會責任，承諾保護環境，因此集團在下列方面制定目標，旨在管控營運時對環境所造成的負面影響。

The Group is committed to corporate social responsibility and protection of environment, therefore, has established the following targets with the aim to mitigate the adverse environmental impacts incurred from the operation:

環境目標 Environmental target	方向性的陳述 Directional statements	本年度所採取的措施 Measures taken during the year
減少排放 Emission reduction	減少廢酸的排放 Reduce emission of waste acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 於鉛酸蓄電池製造廠房的加酸充電工序中，進行“廢酸”回收 安徽力普拉斯及江蘇廠房分別減排約13.4噸及471.1噸的廢酸 Proceeded “waste acid” recycling in the acid addition and charging processes of lead-acid battery manufacturing factories Anhui Uplus and Jiangsu factories reduced the emission of approximately 13.4 tonnes and 471.1 tonnes of waste acid respectively
	減少酸霧/含酸廢水的排放 Reduce emission of acidic mist / acid-containing wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 改善鉛酸蓄電池的充電工序，增加內化成型號，減少酸霧/含酸廢水的排放 Improved the charging process of lead-acid battery production by increasing inner formation model, for reducing emission of acidic mist / acid-containing wastewater
	減少在生產過程中產生的鉛煙塵排放 Reduce lead-containing smoke emission along the production processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 使用自動密封的生產設備，如自動鑄焊機、自動分板機、鉛煙除塵器，減少在生產過程中產生及排放鉛煙塵 Use of sealed and automated production equipment, such as auto welding machine, auto separator machine and lead smoke remover, for reducing the generation and emission of lead smoke in the production processes
	減少含揮發性有機化合物的廢氣排放 Reduce emission of exhaust gases containing volatile organic compounds (VOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在鋰電池製造廠房，安裝「有機溶劑 (NMP / 甲基吡咯烷酮) 的回收裝置」，以冷凝及噴淋工序回收NMP，藉此減少排放有機化合物的廢氣 安徽理士新能源廠房NMP回收效率達99.5% Installed device for recycling of organic solvent (NMP/N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone) in the lithium-ion battery manufacturing factory for recovery of NMP by condensation and through spraying process, to reduce emission of VOC-containing exhaust gases Efficiency of NMP reaches 99.5% in the factory of Anhui Leoch New Energy
	增加採用潔淨能源，減少燃煤發電所產生的污染 Increase the use of clean energy for reduction of pollution incurred from coal-fired power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在鉛回收廠房的熔煉 / 精煉工序，採用天然氣為主要能源，減少在使用後產生的空氣污染物 In the smelting/refining processes of lead recycling factory, natural gas was adopted as the main energy source, for reducing air pollution incurred from fuel combustion

環境目標 Environmental target	方向性的陳述 Directional statements	本年度所採取的措施 Measures taken during the year
減少排放 Emission reduction	加強工業污水的處理 Strengthen the treatment of industrial wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在鋰電池製造廠房, 使用「整合污水處理機」, 利用陶瓷過濾減少石墨懸浮物 江蘇鉛酸蓄電池廠房全年減少廢水處理接近7萬噸 Utilized an integrated wastewater treatment machine in the lithium battery manufacturing factory to reduce graphite suspension with the ceramic filtration technology Jiangsu lead-acid battery factory reduced wastewater treated by nearly 70,000 tonnes throughout the year
	利用自動化設備或改進工序, 減少報廢物料或工業廢料 Deployment of automated equipment or improvement of processes for reducing scrap materials and industrial waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在極板部門 / 分刷工序, 利用「自動輥剪機」, 減少報廢極板 江蘇及安徽理士鉛酸蓄電池製造廠房全年共減排約80噸的廢板 在極板部門 / 鉛粉工序, 利用「冷切鉛錠機」, 減少鉛渣 江蘇及安徽理士鉛酸蓄電池製造廠房全年共減排約114噸的鉛渣 在組裝部門 / 包板工序, 利用「自動包板機」, 減少鉛塵的產生 江蘇廠房全年共減排約10公斤的鉛塵 改造在組裝與鑄板工序中的「一鍋多機鑄板機」, 減少鉛渣的產生 江蘇廠房全年減少約26噸鉛渣的排放 在鑄板工序, 安裝了鉛渣過濾網, 利用過濾網篩選出大粒的鉛渣, 然後回爐利用 安徽理士廠房全年減少排放約24噸的鉛渣 In electrode plate department / separated polishing process, use of "automated roll-shearing machine" for reduction of scrap electrode plates The lead-acid battery manufacturing factories in Jiangsu and Anhui Leoch reduced the emission of about 80 tonnes of waste plates in total throughout the year In electrode plate department / lead powdering process, use of "lead ingot cold-cutting machine" for reduction of lead residues The lead-acid battery manufacturing factories in Jiangsu and Anhui Leoch reduced lead slag emissions by approximately 114 tonnes per year In assembly department / plate-wrapping process, use of "auto plate wrapping machine" for reducing the generation of lead dust Jiangsu factory reduced lead dust emissions by about 10 kg in total throughout the year In assembly and plate casting process, reformation of "one-furnace-multiple-plate casting machine" for reducing the generation of lead residues Jiangsu plant reduced the emission of lead slag by about 26 tonnes throughout the year In the plate casting process, lead residue filter has been installed to segregate large particles of lead slags, which were then returned to the furnace for reuse Anhui Leoch factory reduced the emission of lead residues by approximately 24 tonnes throughout the year

環境目標 Environmental target	方向性的陳述 Directional statements	本年度所採取的措施 Measures taken during the year
減少廢棄物 Waste reduction	收集 "可回收" 的廢棄物 Collect "recyclable" waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 於鉛回收的電解車間, 利用「轉爐」、「真空爐」收集電解精煉過程中所產生的陽極泥 全年收集約265噸的陽極泥 於鋰電池廠房識別"可回收" 廢棄物, 包括: 紙皮、廢鐵、卡板、泡沫 於鉛酸蓄電池廠房的池極板車間, 增加「正負板熔鉛爐」把尾端廢料回收利用 肇慶廠房全年收集約50噸的尾端鉛廢料 In the electrolysis workshop of the lead recycling factory, the anode mud produced during the electrolytic refining process was collected using the "converter" and "vacuum furnace" Collected about 265 tonnes of anode mud throughout the year Identified "recyclable" waste in the Lithium-ion battery plant, including cardboard, scrap iron, pallet and foam Added a "positive and negative plate lead melting furnace" in the lead-acid battery plant's cell plate workshop to recycle waste materials at the end of production Zhaoqing plant collected about 50 tonnes of end-of-life lead waste throughout the year
	增加採用可再生能源的工序/設備 Increase the use of renewable energy for process / equipment deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 太陽能發電板用於推動鉛粉機、充電機、廠房及倉庫等的照明 江蘇廠房全年的太陽能發電量超過346萬千瓦時 肇慶廠房全年的太陽能發電量650萬千瓦時 鉛回收廠房全年的太陽能發電量超過55萬千瓦時 Use of solar energy panels in powering the lighting for lead powder machines, charging machines and lightings in workshops and warehouses The annual solar power generation of Jiangsu factory exceeded 3,460,000 kWh The annual solar power generation of Zhaoqing factory exceeded 6,500,000 kWh The annual solar power generation of lead recycling factory exceeded 550,000 kWh
能源使用效益 Energy use efficiency	重用處理達標後的廢水 Reuse of wastewater that was treated and meeting the specified standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 透過污水處理設施, 中水回用, 處理後的廢水用於生產廠房的非生產用途 安徽廠區利用這些回用水提供給地面清潔及環保設備的用水, 因而全年可節省約49.9萬立方米的新鮮供水 肇慶及江蘇廠房全年分別節省約8萬及約7萬立方米的新鮮供水 肇慶廠房污水處理後全部回用, 零外排 Through sewage treatment facilities and use of reclaimed water, the treated wastewater was used for non-production purpose in the factories In the Anhui factory, the reclaimed water was used for floor cleaning and in environmental protection equipment, thereby saving fresh water of approximately 49.9 m3 Plants in Zhaoqing and Jiangsu saved approximately 80,000 m3 and more than 70,000 m3 of fresh water respectively throughout the year The treated wastewater from the Zhaoqing plant was entirely reused, achieving zero discharge.

環境目標 Environmental target	方向性的陳述 Directional statements	本年度所採取的措施 Measures taken during the year
能源使用效益 Energy use efficiency	利用熱回收的技術， 減少能源耗用 Adopt heat recovery technology for reducing energy consumption	<p>在鉛酸蓄電池製造及鉛回收廠房，採用合適的熱回收設備：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 利用「空壓機餘熱回收系統」，通過熱交換器將水加熱，供給員工淋浴之用 • 在注塑機的料斗進行循環加熱，透過在料斗更換節能發熱管及控制其溫度，以便回收熱量 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ 肇慶廠房全年節省約7.8萬千瓦 ⊙ 安徽廠區全年節省超過1400千瓦時 • 在注塑部門的熱風乾燥機，利用熱循環熱風機，建立熱風循環系統，將熱能回收 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ 肇慶廠房全年節省約5.8萬千瓦時 ⊙ 安徽廠區全年節省約1400千瓦時 <p>Use of appropriate heat recovery equipment in the lead-acid battery manufacturing and lead recycling workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of "air-compressor heat recovery system", for heating water with heat exchanger to provide hot water for employees' bathing • Heat recycling adopted in the hoppers of injection moulding machines, and heat energy was recovered through installation of energy-saving heating tubes as well as temperature regulated device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Approximately 78,000 kWh could be saved throughout the year in the Zhaoqing factory ⊙ Anhui factory saved about 1,400 kWh throughout the year • In injection moulding department, a hot-air drying machine was equipped with a hot-air blower to establish hot air circulation system for heat recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Approximately 58,000 kWh could be saved throughout the year in the Zhaoqing factory ⊙ Anhui factory saved about 1,400 kWh throughout the year
用水效益 Water use efficiency	採用循環用水的設備 Adopt water recycling equipment	<p>在鉛酸蓄電池製造廠房，採用合適的循環用水設備：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在加充工序中的充電水槽，可循環用水 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ 安徽廠區全年節省約2.1萬立方米的新鮮供水 ⊙ 肇慶廠房設有施大型迴圈水塔，全年節省700 立方米的新鮮供水，減少新水取用 • 設置粗煉污水池及精煉污水池，以便回用精煉冷卻水，節省新鮮供水 • 冷卻循環水塔的設定，水可重複利用 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ 肇慶廠房及安徽廠區全年共節省超過2萬立方米的新鮮供水 <p>Appropriate water recycling devices were used in lead-acid battery manufacturing workshops:</p> <p>Water in the grooves of recharging process could be recycled for use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anhui factory saved about 21,000 m³ of fresh water throughout the year • Zhaoqing plant is equipped with a large-scale circulating water tower, and saved about 700 m³ of fresh water supply throughout the year, so as to reduce the consumption of fresh water • Septic tanks were set up in the refining processes for recycling of cooling water in order to reduce use of fresh water • Configuration of cooling tower would facilitate the recycling of cooling water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Zhaoqing factory and Anhui factory saved more than 20,000 m³ of fresh water throughout the year

環境目標 Environmental target	方向性的陳述 Directional statements	本年度所採取的措施 Measures taken during the year
用水效益 Water use efficiency	雨水收集系統 Rainwater collection system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 透過污水處理設施的雨水收集系統，經過處理後回用，主要為廠房清潔及供水給環保設備 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ 肇慶廠房全年共節省超過800立方米的新鮮供水 • Rainwater is collected through the rainwater collection system of the sewage treatment facility and reused after treatment, mainly for factory cleaning and water supply to environmental protection equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Zhaoqing factory and Anhui factory saved more than 20,000 m³ of fresh water throughout the year

6.1.1.3 員工環保培訓

Environmental Protection Training for Employee

為了讓員工珍惜天然資源及更瞭解保護環境的措施，集團的培訓計劃及新員工入職培訓計劃都涉及環保的要求，包括環保意識及基礎、固體廢物、危險廢物規範化管理及環保法規等知識與技能。由於本年度港交所新增氣候相關披露要求，本集團已安排相關職能員工（例如風險管理、財務、營運及ESG團隊）參與氣候披露相關培訓，以提升對新氣候披露要求的理解與落實能力，並持續完善相關流程與內部控制。本年度員工參與這類型的培訓達 10,897 人次，合共 55,159 培訓小時。

For employees' better understanding on conservation of natural resources and the environmental protection practices, the Group organized both training programs and new employee orientation programs which covered environmental requirements, including knowledge and skills related to environmental awareness and fundamentals, standardized management of solid and hazardous wastes, as well as laws and regulations related to environmental protection. Due to the new climate-related disclosure requirements issued by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in the reporting year, the Group arranged for relevant functional staff (such as risk management, finance, operations, and ESG teams) to participate in climate disclosure-related training, to strengthen their understanding and implementation capabilities regarding the new climate disclosure requirements and to continuously improve related processes and internal controls. In the reporting year, there was a total of 10,897 employees participated in environmental-related training which amounted to a total of 55,159 training hours.

6.1.2 排放物 Emissions

集團深切瞭解業務對環境的影響，因此制定了完善的環保政策以管理各類污染物的排放，對廢水、廢氣、固體廢物等都制定相應的控制程式，嚴格監控營運過程，並積極尋求創新技術以不斷改進環境績效。

The Group has a clear understanding of the environmental impact of its business. Therefore, it formulates comprehensive environmental policy to manage the discharge of various pollutants. Relevant control procedures have been developed for wastewater, exhaust gases and solid wastes, etc. The operation processes are closely monitored and innovative technology is actively pursued for continuous improvement of environmental performance.

在報告期內，集團沒有發現關於排放或其他與環境相關的重大違規事件及投訴個案。

Within the reporting period, the Group did not identify any significant legal non-compliance or complaint related to emissions or other environmental topics.

6.1.2.1 廢水排放控制 Control of Wastewater Discharge

集團對公司活動、產品和服務過程產生的工業廢水和生活污水進行有效控制，制定《污水處理操作規程》妥善處理廢水。集團的生產廠房設有內部污水處理站以處理集團產生的廢水，並在確認達標後才排放到廠外的污水系統，防止因水污染物影響酸鹼度 (PH) 及含鉛量，對環境造成影響。

The Group has effectively controlled the industrial wastewater and domestic sewage generated by the activities, products and services of the Group, and also formulated the "Sewage Treatment Operating Procedure" for handling wastewater properly. The production plants of the Group have installed an internal sewage treatment facility to handle the wastewater generated by the Group and to ensure wastewater compliance with discharge limit before releasing to the external sewage system. This prevents impact to the environment from the influence of water pollutants on pH and lead content.

為確保環境措施有效實踐，集團已建立環保部負責廢水排放的管理，包括收集國家和地方標準並列明集團廢水和污染物排放標準、嚴格監督檢查污水處理設施的維護保養和運行情況、有效處理集團產生的廢水並記錄其結果，與污水排放相關資訊的外部聯絡等。另外，集團也設有化驗室，負責對環保部每日送來的廢水樣本進行水污染物的濃度測量。一旦監測資料異常或排放超標，相關部門即時分析原因，並採取糾正及預防措施。

集團各鉛酸蓄電池廠區藉著污水處理系統，把處理後的廢水用於生產廠房的非生產用途，減少廢水排放。針對其他液體廢棄物，集團各鉛酸蓄電池組裝廠房的各用酸工序，包括加酸充電工序，都設有廢酸回收設備，致力減少廢酸排放到外部環境。

此外，於鉛回收營運，除了利用污水處理系統，更設有“再生鉛熔煉爐回水利用系統”；此系統作為降溫用途，利用水的循環使用，減少99.5%廢水排放。

6.1.2.2 廢氣排放控制 Control of Exhaust Gases

6.1.2.2.1 廢氣處理設備 Equipment for Exhaust Gas Treatment

集團也對廢氣進行有效控制，防止在營運中產生的硫酸霧、鉛煙、鉛塵及其化合物等大氣污染物質對環境造成影響。鉛酸蓄電池生產廠房已安裝完善的廢氣處理系統，所有可能產生廢氣與煙塵的工序都安排在風罩下操作，廢氣與煙塵會經過抽風管道進入處理設施，包括鉛煙淨化器、除塵器、酸霧中和塔/淨化器等，廢氣必須經內部監測並確認滿足排污許可證規定的要求後，才可排放出廠。

於鉛回收廠房，也有安裝廢氣處理系統，所管控的廢氣排放物質包括：鉛、二氧化硫、氮氧化物、煙塵等；於粗煉工序設有廢氣脫硫裝置，以減少二氧化硫的排放；相關區域更安裝煙塵自動測試儀器與煙氣排放連續監測系統，協助管控廢氣排放。

環保部同時作為專責管理廢氣排放的部門，負責收集國家和地方方法例要求、列明排放標準、維護處理設施與排放相關資訊的外部聯絡等。集團亦編制各類處理設施的操作指南，要求相關的崗位嚴格遵守，並做好日常保養確保廢氣處理設施正常運行，在必要時採取糾正及預防措施。

For effective implementation of environmental measures, the Group has established Environment Protection Department responsible for managing the wastewater discharge, including the collection of national and local standards as well as the Group's standards for discharge of wastewater and pollutants; close supervision of the maintenance and operation status of the wastewater treatment facilities; effective treatment and the associated recordkeeping of the wastewater generated by the Group ; liaison with external parties on information relevant to wastewater discharge. In addition, the Group has established laboratory responsible for the testing of wastewater samples submitted daily from the Environment Protection Department for concentration measurement of water pollutants. The relevant department will analyse the cause timely, and implement corrective and preventive actions in event of abnormal findings or discharge exceeding limit.

Through the adoption of sewage treatment facilities, each lead-acid battery manufacturing site of the Group used the treated wastewater for non-production purpose in the production , aimed to reduce the emission of wastewater. For the other liquid wastes, lead-acid battery assembly factories of the Group have equipped with waste acid recycling devices for those processes involved in use of acids, including for the process of acid addition recharging, which aimed to reduce emission of waste acid to the external environment.

Moreover, in the operation of lead recycling, the “water recycling system in the lead-recycling furnace” was set up in addition to the sewage treatment system. Apart from the usage for lowering temperature, that recycling system reused water and the wastewater discharge was reduced by 99.5%.

The Group also controls gas emissions effectively to prevent the impact on the environment from atmospheric pollutants generated during operation such as sulphuric acid mist, lead fumes, lead dusts, and its compounds. The production plants of lead-acid batteries are equipped with a comprehensive exhaust gas treatment system. Processes that are likely to cause exhaust gases, fumes and dusts are operating under exhaust ventilation facilities, through which exhaust gases, fumes and dusts are channelled in ducts into the treatment facilities. These facilities include lead fume purifier, dust collector, acid fume neutralizer / purifier, etc. Gas emission is allowed to discharge to the external environment only when they comply with the requirements of internal monitoring and those requirements stipulated by the emission permit.

In the lead-recycling factory, exhaust gas treatment system has also been installed and the controlled air pollutants include: lead, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, etc. Sulphur removal devices have been installed in the roasting operation to reduce the emission of sulphur dioxides. Relevant areas have even been installed with smoke auto-testing equipment and continuous emissions monitoring system for monitoring and control of exhaust gas emission.

The Environment Protection Department also holds responsibility for managing exhaust gas discharge, including the collection of the requirements stipulated by the national and local legislations; identification of emissions standards; maintenance of treatment facilities and liaison with external parties on information relevant to the gas emission. The Group prepares the operation guidelines for various treatment facilities, and requests the relevant departments to abide by the guidelines strictly, and to ensure normal operation of these facilities by arrangement of routine maintenance and implementation of corrective and preventive measures where necessary.

6.1.2.2.2 減排的工藝改善 Enhancement in Emission Reduction Technology

除了建立完善的廢氣處理系統，集團亦改造工藝，於鉛酸蓄電池生產廠房採用『無鎘內化成』以減少酸霧排放；利用無鎘合金進行內化成工藝，內化成全部使用連體酸壺，防止酸液溢出，同時去除極板化成、極板乾燥等工序，以減少酸霧導致的污染。此外，部分廠區改善“加充/充電工序”，增加內化成型號，減少酸霧的排放。

同時，考慮到工藝與設備息息相關，相關廠區利用自動密封的生產設備，例如：自動輓剪機、自動鑄焊機、自動鑄錠機等；或提升整條生產線，如從半自動改為全自動鑄焊線，及將手工焊接線改為半自動操作等；目標利用自動工藝，減少在生產過程中產生鉛煙塵，因而減輕廢氣過濾的壓力及對空氣質素的影響。

6.1.2.2.3 減少溫室氣體的措施 Measures for Reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

為了減少廢氣排放中的污染物，及在業務過程中減少溫室氣體的排放，除了管控上述大氣污染物的排放，集團積極轉向潔淨能源，如逐步以天然氣替代燃煤供電、推動太陽能發電項目，致力減少在傳統發電過程導致的溫室氣體。營運場地的生活區（如宿舍內的浴室和飯堂等）已從燃煤全面改為使用天然氣，藉此大幅減少排放溫室氣體。肇慶廠房更主動採購6,120,000KWH風力發電綠色電力，進一步降低對化石燃料的依賴。

此外，集團理解交通運輸會造成溫室氣體的排放，因而制定相關行政措施以減少交通需求。如在採購過程中，由於採用非本地供應商需要額外的運輸過程，在滿足品質及交貨能力的前提下，集團會優先選用本地供應商。在辦公室的管理，公司提倡通過視訊會議、SKYPE、電子郵件及電話等多種溝通方式，盡量減少出差次數。

為加強溫室氣體管理並提升溫室氣體排放數據可信度，我們已委託獨立第三方機構依ISO 14064-1:2018 准則，對工廠2024年溫室氣體排放數據進行核查及驗證。在過程中我們分析碳排放分佈，更識別能源節省機會，制定針對性減碳措施，有效改善整體溫室氣體排放表現。同時，我們為鉛酸蓄電池產品進行ISO 14067 碳足跡驗證，量化產品生命週期排放，以應對碳關稅及供應鏈透明需求和強化市場競爭力，吸引綠色採購訂單並支持低碳電池標籤認證。

Apart from the establishment of comprehensive exhaust gas treatment system, the Group has reformed the technology and adopted the “cadmium-free inner formation” in lead-acid battery manufacturing regions for reducing the emission of acidic mist. The inner formation technology uses the cadmium-free alloy and adopts the sealed acid containers completely for prevention of acid spilling, at the same time eliminates the processes like plate formation and drying for minimizing the pollution incurred by acidic mist. Moreover, some manufacturing regions have improved the “recharging / charging process” with enhanced inner formation models for reducing emission of acidic mist.

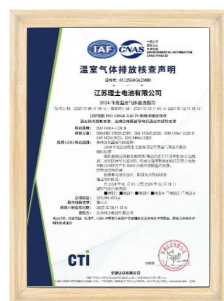
At the same time, considering the correlation between technology and equipment, relevant manufacturing sites adopted production equipment with sealed automation feature, such as automated roll-shearing machine, automated cast-welding machine, automated casting machine, or enhanced the entire production line, such as reforming cast-welding line from semi-automated mode to full automation, as well as reforming the manual-welding production line to semi-automation. With the use of automation technology, it aims for reducing generation of lead fumes in the production processes, and consequently mitigating both the load of exhaust filtration and the adverse impact to air quality.

For reducing pollutants within exhaust gas emission and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions during its business operations, in addition to emission control of the aforesaid air pollutants, the Group is actively transitioning to clean energy to reduce greenhouse gas coming from the conventional power generation, such as by phased replacement of coal-fired power with natural gas and promotion of solar energy projects. Living areas within the operation boundaries (such as bathrooms and canteens in the dormitories) have fully switched from the use of coal to natural gas for reducing greenhouse gas drastically. Zhaoqing factory proactively purchased 6,120,000 kWh wind-generated green electricity, further reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

Moreover, the Group is aware of transportation incurring GHG generation and therefore develops administrative measures for reducing transportation needs. As an example in procurement process, owing to the fact that engaging overseas suppliers requires additional transportation, the Group prefers to engage local suppliers given that the compliance with quality and delivery requirements. While in office management, the Group encourages the use of various communication channels such as video conference, Skype, email, telephone in order to reduce business trips.

To strengthen greenhouse gas management and enhance the credibility of greenhouse gas emissions data, we have engaged an independent third-party institution to conduct verification and validation of the factories' 2024 greenhouse gas emissions data in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard. Throughout this process, we analyzed carbon emissions distribution, identified the opportunities for energy savings, and developed the targeted carbon reduction measures, effectively improving overall performance of greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, we conducted ISO 14067 carbon footprint verification for the lead-acid battery products, quantifying the emissions throughout product lifecycle to address carbon tariffs, meet supply chain transparency requirements, strengthen market competitiveness, attract green procurement orders, and support low-carbon battery label certifications.

ISO 14064溫室氣體排放核查聲明認證
ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gas Emission
Verification Statement Certification



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch

ISO 14067 产品碳足迹证书
ISO 14067 Product Carbon Footprint Certificate



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch

6.1.2.3 固體廢棄物控制
Control of Solid Wastes

集團制定廢棄物分類制度，對可回收利用的廢棄物盡量回收，不能回收利用的廢棄物要及時清理，不會任意丟棄。並與廢棄物處理承辦商簽訂協定書，列明對一般廢棄物的處理要求。

The Group has established waste classification system. Wastes are recycled as much as possible or disposed timely if they could not be reused. Wastes shall be disposed in a controlled manner and also waste handling vendors are contracted on the specified requirements for handling of general wastes.

6.1.2.3.1 廢棄物的分類處理
Classification of Wastes

對於固體廢棄物，集團首先按其危害性分成兩大類：危險廢棄物和一般廢棄物，再按是否可回收利用分為四小類。固體廢棄物包括置於容器中而沒有直接排向水體和大氣的液體和氣體廢物，例如：用容器盛裝的廢油、廢清洗劑等。

For solid wastes, the Group classifies them firstly into two main categories according to their hazards: hazardous wastes and non-hazardous wastes, which are further divided into four sub-groups based on the recyclability. Solid waste includes those liquid and gas wastes which are stored in containers and not directly discharged to external waters and atmosphere, for example: waste oil and waste cleaning solvent in container.

廢棄物類別/Classifications of Wastes	例子/Examples
可利用的危險廢棄物 Recyclable hazardous waste	廢鉛粉、廢電池等 Waste lead powders, waste batteries, etc
不可利用的危險廢棄物 Non-recyclable hazardous waste	廢油、含鉛垃圾、勞保垃圾等 Waste oil, wastes containing lead content, scrap protective equipment, etc
可回收的一般廢棄物 Recyclable general waste	廢紙、廢膠筐/桶、廢設備、廢五金等 Waste papers, scrap plastic basket/barrel, scrap equipment, scrap metals, etc
不可回收的一般廢棄物 Non-recyclable general waste	辦公、生活垃圾等 Office and domestic wastes, etc

各廢棄物產生部門按制定的程式對廢棄物進行分類收集，存放於固定地點。集團的生產廠房設立固體廢棄物的專用臨時儲存區，並按照相關法例放置標誌及採取防止污染與洩漏措施。

Every department generating wastes shall collect and classify waste according to the established procedures and store it in fixed locations. The Group's production factories have set up dedicated temporary storage areas for solid waste, and have placed signs and taken measures to prevent pollution and leakage in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

危險廢棄物按當地的危險廢物名錄及相關法例處理，交由相關合資格單位妥善處理，並禁止將危險廢棄物混入一般廢棄物中貯存。

Hazardous waste is handled in accordance with the local hazardous waste list and relevant laws and regulations, and handed over to relevant qualified units for proper treatment. It is prohibited to mix hazardous waste with general waste for storage.

6.1.2.3.2 廢棄物的種類及數量
Types and Quantities of Wastes

於2025年，有害廢棄物主要包括廢電池、廢極板、廢鉛邊角料、鉛泥、鉛渣、鉛灰、水處理污泥、被鉛污染的廢棄物、有機樹脂廢棄物、廢機油、廢活性炭、除銅渣及廢酸，有害廢棄物在本報告所覆蓋的營運地點共排放35,211噸；同期，鉛酸蓄電池業務所產生的有害廢棄物比較上年度(2024:35,045噸)減少約0.54%；廢電池及含鉛相關廢物將交給合資格單位回收及再提煉金屬鉛。

In 2025, hazardous wastes mainly included scrap batteries, discarded electrode plates, leftover lead materials, lead sludges, lead residues, lead ashes, sludge from water treatment, lead-contaminated wastes, organic resin waste, waste oil, waste activated carbon, copper removal slag and waste acid. Those hazardous wastes generated from the operating regions covered by the Report amounted to 35,211 tonnes in total. In the same period, the weight of hazardous wastes generated from lead-acid battery business was around 0.54% less than that of the previous year (2024: 35,045 tonnes). Waste batteries and other wastes contaminated with lead would be conveyed to qualified agency for collecting and refining lead metal.

另一方面，無害廢棄物主要是在鉛回收業務中熔煉工序產生出來的水淬渣，其餘是廢棄紙箱、廢膠包裝、辦公與生活垃圾、木卡板、廢鐵、廢泡沫、廢拉伸膜及廢打包帶；期內在本報告所覆蓋的營運地點共排放無害廢棄物25,780噸。與上年度鉛酸蓄電池業務所產生的無害廢棄物比較，減少約28.77%(2024: 3,906噸)。

On the other hand, non-hazardous wastes were mainly water-quenched slag generated from refining process of lead recycling business. The remaining were discarded carton boxes, scrap plastic packaging, office and domestic wastes, wooden pallets, scrap iron, waste foam, waste stretch film and waste packing tape. Consolidated from all operating regions covered by this Report, the total weight of non-hazardous wastes amounted to 25,780 tonnes. As compared with the figure of the previous year (2024: 3,906 tonnes), the weight of non-hazardous wastes generated from lead-acid battery business decreased by around 28.77%.

鉛酸蓄電池業務 (廢棄物排放量) Lead-acid Battery business (Weight of Wastes Generated)	2024	2025	對比2024 %差異 % variation against 2024
有害廢棄物 (噸) Hazardous wastes (tonne)	35,045	34,857	-0.54%
無害廢棄物 (噸) Non-hazardous wastes (tonne)	3,906	2,782	-28.77%
廢棄物總量 Total wastes	38,952	37,639	-3.37%

鉛酸蓄電池業務 (廢棄物排放密度) Lead-acid Battery business (Waste Emission Intensity)	單位 Unit	有害廢棄物 Hazardous wastes	無害廢棄物 Non-hazardous wastes	廢棄物總量 Total wastes
2024年排放密度 (每萬元收入) 2024 Emission intensity (per income of RMB 10,000)	(噸 / 萬元) (Tonne / RMB 10,000)	0.103	0.011	0.115
2025年排放密度 (每萬元收入) 2025 Emission intensity (per income of RMB 10,000)	(噸 / 萬元) (Tonne / RMB 10,000)	0.021	0.002	0.022

6.1.2.3.3 減少廢棄物的方案 Measures for Waste Reduction

於2025年，集團在多個營運區域利用相關設備，減少鉛渣及其他工業金屬廢物的產生；

In 2025, various operating regions of the Group adopted appropriate equipment for reducing the generation of lead residues and other metallic wastes :

- 自動軋剪機 – 在極板車間的分別工序中，可減少報廢極板；
Automated roll-shearing machine – in the separated polishing process of electrode plate workshop, it reduced the amount of discarded electrode plates;
- 冷切機 – 在極板車間的鉛粉工序中，減少鉛渣的產生；
Cold-cutting machine – in the lead powder process of electrode plate workshop, it reduced the generation of lead residues;
- 一鍋多機鑄板機 – 在鑄板工序中，減少鉛渣的產生；
One-furnace-multiple-plate casting machine – in the plate casting process, it reduced the generation of lead residues;
- 鉛渣過濾網 – 在鑄板工序中，減少鉛渣的產生。
Lead slag filter – reduces the generation of lead slag during the plate casting process.

6.1.3 資源使用 Use of Resources

集團注重環境保護，致力實現能源與資源的合理使用，並推廣適當措施提升利用效率。

The Group pays attention to environmental protection and is striving to realize reasonable utilisation of energy and resources. Appropriate measures are advocated for enhancement of utilisation rate.



6.1.3.1 能源管理 Energy Management

本報告所涵蓋的各家鉛酸蓄電池製造工廠，都已獲取 ISO 50001 能源管理體系認證，制定及實踐相關政策及程式，達致節能效果。

For each lead-acid battery manufacturing factory covered by this report, they have achieved certification in ISO 50001 energy management system, which included the establishment and implementation of the related policies and procedures for energy saving performance.

6.1.3.1.1 節能設備及措施 Equipment and Measures for Energy Conservation

在設計工業技術和選擇設備時，集團優先採用低電耗或能源效益較高的設備及產品。對於電耗高的設備，將以電耗低的技術和設備逐步取代；對現行的技術及設備策劃並實施技術改造，優化各生產部門流程，以提高能源的利用率。盡量減少部門設備在無負荷的情況下空轉，對生產間隙可停機的設備，及時關閉能源供應，並根據生產計劃的變動彈性調節設備的運作負荷。

During the phases for development of industrial technology and equipment selection, the Group gives priority to equipment and products that are of low power consumption or higher energy efficiency. For equipment of high power consumption, they will be gradually replaced by technology and equipment of low power consumption. Technology re-engineering is planned and implemented to the existing technology and equipment for process optimisation and enhancement of energy utilisation rate in various production departments. Departments shall minimise the equipment operating at production idle time, and shall shut off the power supply to those equipment at non-production time interval. Operation load of the equipment is flexibly adjusted according to the change in production planning.

針對辦公室的節能管理，集團提倡白天充分利用日光，減少電燈的使用時間；辦公室的空調設定只在合適的溫度範圍運作；要求員工下班時關閉辦公室內各種電源設備，盡量杜絕一切不必要的耗電情況。

For office administration in energy saving, the Group encourages full use of natural daylight to reduce the duration of electrical lighting; air-conditioners are preset to function only at the suitable temperature range; employees are required to turn off the power of all equipment in the office when they get off duty for minimisation of unnecessary power consumption.

6.1.3.1.2 可再生能源的使用 Use of Renewable Energy

集團明白城市供電的過程畢竟會增加溫室氣體的排放，因此致力減少使用市電，在營業地點積極推動太陽能發電系統，部分廠區如在肇慶、江蘇及鉛回收的廠房頂部已全面安裝太陽能板，讓產生的電能用於電池充電、極板化成等工序，多餘的電力則與市電並網使用。

Being aware of municipal power generation leading to the ultimate emission of greenhouse gases, the Group is striving to reduce use of municipal electricity, and hence solar power supply system is actively developed in the operating locations. Some production plants, such as those in Zhaoqing and Jiangsu and lead recovery plants, have fully installed solar panels on the roof, so that the generated electricity can be used for battery charging, plate formation and other processes, and the surplus electricity can be used as municipal power.

6.1.3.1.3 熱能回收 Recovery of Heat Energy

除了利用太陽能，集團亦設有設備把熱能回收，節省市電的消耗；相關配置包括那些安裝在肇慶及江蘇廠的空壓機房的熱回收設備，安徽廠的空壓機房增加熱交換器，在肇慶及安徽廠的注塑機加裝設備，其料斗配置節能發熱管，紅外線加熱圈以及通過熱風乾燥機把熱能回收。

In addition to utilisation of solar energy, the Group has also installed equipment for recovery of heat energy and consequently reducing consumption of municipal power. Example of the reporting year included heat recovery devices installed in the air compressor rooms of Zhaoqing and Jiangsu factory, heating exchangers in the air compressor rooms of the Anhui plant, and equipment installed on injection molding machines in the Zhaoqing and Anhui plants, those hoppers are equipped with energy-saving heating tubes, infrared heating coils, and heat recovery through hot air dryers.



6.1.3.2 用水管理 Water Management

6.1.3.2.1 循環用水 Recycling of Water Resources

集團善用廢水處理系統，循環使用處理後的廢水，減少耗用新鮮供水。鉛酸蓄電池工廠如在安徽廠區內污水處理設施建有中水回用池，將處理達標後的廢水重用於生產廠房清潔、環保設備用水及沖廁等。另外，在肇慶及江蘇廠房透過污水處理設施，把處理後的廢水用於生產廠房的非生產用途。通過上述的中水回用，節省新鮮供水的耗用量。

除了中水回用，集團致力採用、優化、改造設備等方法持續降低耗水量；部分鉛酸蓄電池廠區在合適工序中利用循環用水的設備，比如在加充工序的冷卻塔及充電水槽循環用水。

6.1.3.2.2 節約用水方案 Measures for Water Conservation

此外，部分電池生產廠設有雨水收集池，收集的雨水會經過處理後回用，主要用途為廠房清潔及供水給環保設備；在江蘇廠區，著此類收集系統，全年合共節省用水約10,000立方米；在肇慶廠區，則利用這類系統全年合共節省用水約800立方米。

除了經常提醒員工及訪客節約用水之外，集團致力尋求設備更新改造、技術優化及管理改進等方法持續降低耗水量，並定期實施清潔生產審核，監督及識別可以減少用水的工序，杜絕一切不必要的耗水情況。

6.1.3.3 節約物資措施 Measures of Resource Conservation

集團對可回收利用的固體廢棄物進行分類收集，並盡可能在公司內部利用，例如：對木卡板和紙箱會在公司內部循環再用；在生產過程中的廢棄塑膠會用於生產塑膠卡板，以作為廠房循環利用卡板，並損壞後重用廢棄塑膠繼續生產周轉卡板。

The Group makes best utilisation of the wastewater treatment system. Treated wastewater is recycled for use to reduce the consumption of fresh water. In-house sewage treatment facilities were built with reclaimed water reservoirs in lead-acid battery factories, for example in the Anhui factory, from which treated wastewater complying with environmental standard was reused for cleaning of factory, processing of environmental protection facilities and toilet flushing. In addition, the plants in Zhaoqing and Jiangsu use the treated wastewater through sewage treatment facilities for non-production purposes in the production. By reusing the mentioned reclaimed water, the consumption of fresh water supply can be saved.

Apart from use of reclaimed water, the Group is striving to use methods such as adoption, optimization, and reforming for achieving continual reduction of water consumption. Some lead-acid battery factories even utilise equipment which reuse water in the appropriate operations, such as cooling towers and charging water grooves in the recharging process.

In addition, some battery factories have been installed with rainwater collection reservoirs, in which the collected rainwater would be reused after treatment, mainly for cleaning of workshops and supplying of water to environmental protection facilities, for example, the use of such collection system in Jiangsu factory achieved water saving of around 10,000 cubic metres during the reporting year. In Zhaoqing factory, the use of this type of system achieved water saving of around 800 cubic meters during the reporting year.

Apart from frequent reminding employees and visitors of water conservation, the Group is striving to continuously reduce water consumption by equipment innovation, technology optimisation and enhancement in management practices, etc. Moreover, regular clean production audits are conducted to monitor and identify the processes capable of reducing water consumption; this prevents the occurrence of unnecessary water consumption. In the future, we will continue to promote water conservation and consumption reduction, and improve water efficiency.

The Group collects and categorises the recyclable solid wastes, which will be used internally as much as possible, for example: wooden pallets and carton boxes are reused internally; scrap plastics from the production processes are recycled for production of plastic pallets, which are used within the factory and will be recycled for production of new pallets after damaged.

6.1.3.3.1 辦公室紙張的有效使用 Effective Use of Office Papers

集團的一般用紙原則是優先使用環保紙、列印時雙面使用，及在可行情況下以電子文件管理系統代替紙質文件，務求盡量減少使用紙張。

集團研發內部文件管理系統，文件通過系統進行發放與簽收，鼓勵員工使用電子檔案，顯著減少紙質文件的發放。此外，集團運用SAP-ERP系統和內部電子郵件交流等措施減少使用紙張。

6.1.3.3.2 主要資源耗用一覽表 Listing of key Resource Consumption

本報告所覆蓋的營運區域於2025年所消耗的各種主要資源概列如下：

The following table set forth the main resources consumed in 2025 by the operating regions covered by this Report:

資源/Resource		全年總耗量/Annual Total Consumption
電力 ¹ Electricity ¹	(千瓦時) (kWh)	627,414,313
天然氣 Natural gas	(立方米) (m ³)	8,454,916
液化天然氣 Liquefied natural gas	(公斤) (kg)	67,440
液化石油氣 Liquefied petroleum Gas	(公升) (litre)	23,247
乙炔 Acetylene	(公升) (litre)	65,098
汽油 Gasoline	(公升) (litre)	83,684
柴油 Diesel oil	(公升) (litre)	359,845
無煙煤 Anthracite	(噸) (tonne)	0
蒸氣 Steam	(千兆焦耳) (GJ)	218,467
水 Water	(立方米) (m ³)	382,699
包裝物料 (紙材) Packaging material (paper)	(噸) (tonne)	22,965
包裝物料 (膠材) Packaging material (plastic)	(噸) (tonne)	1,539
包裝物料 (木質) Packaging material (wood)	(噸) (tonne)	15,876
包裝物料 (金屬) Packaging material (metal)	(噸) (tonne)	528

1. 包括外購電力，綠證，綠電，光伏用電量。

1. It includes purchased electricity, green electricity certificates, green power and hotovoltaic electricity consumption.

另外，綜合各個的鉛酸蓄電池廠區，下表簡列它們在報告期間所耗用的主要資源，及每萬元銷售額的耗用密度：

On the other hand, consolidated from all factory regions of lead-acid battery manufacturing, the following table set forth the main resources' consumption and associated intensities per RMB 10,000 of sales during the reporting period:

鉛酸蓄電池業務資源 Lead-acid Battery business Resource		全年耗用量 Annual Consumption	耗用密度 ² (每萬元銷售額) Consumption intensity ² (per RMB 10,000 of sales)
電力 Electricity	(千瓦時) (kWh)	561,246,290	334.98
天然氣 Natural gas	(立方米) (m ³)	8,419,357	5.03
液化天然氣 Liquefied natural gas	(公斤) (kg)	67,440	0.04
液化石油氣 Liquefied petroleum Gas	(公升) (litre)	23,247	0.01
乙炔 Acetylene	(公升) (litre)	65,098	0.04
汽油 Gasoline	(公升) (litre)	69,629	0.04
柴油 Diesel oil	(公升) (litre)	274,404	0.16
無煙煤 Anthracite	(噸) (tonne)	0	0.00
蒸氣 Steam	(千兆焦耳) (GJ)	217,544	0.13
水 Water	(立方米) (m ³)	949,800	0.57

6.1.3.3 包裝材料的有效使用 Efficient Use of Packing Materials

在包裝過程中，集團優先使用可分解和可循環使用的包裝物料（如木卡板、紙箱、鐵箱等），減少塑膠包裝材料的使用。如須使用塑膠包裝材料，也盡量採用較輕或較環保的物料。在鉛回收廠區，一般只用塑膠材料打包及捆紮產品，並不需要其他材質的物料。

於報告期間，下表綜合在本報告覆蓋的鉛酸蓄電池業務的主要包裝物料耗用量，及每萬元鉛酸蓄電池產品銷售額的耗用密度：

In the packing process, the Group prioritise the use of degradable and recyclable packaging materials (such as wooden pallets, cartons, iron boxes, etc.) to reduce the use of plastic packaging materials. Whenever plastic packaging is deemed necessary, materials of less weight or more environmental-friendly should be adopted as far as possible. In the lead-recycling factory, products are generally packaged and bundled with plastic materials only, and there is no need for other types of materials. During the reporting period, the following table consolidated the main packaging materials consumed in the lead-acid battery business covered by this Report, and the associated consumption intensities per RMB 10,000 of sales of lead-acid battery:

鉛酸蓄電池業務包裝材料的種類 Lead-acid Battery business Types of Packaging Materials	全年耗用重量 (噸) Weight of Annual consumption(tonne)	耗用密度 ³ (公斤 / 銷售額) Consumption Intensity per tonne of production ³ (kilogram / sales)
紙材 Paper	22,547	0.01
膠材 Plastic	1,334	0.0008
木材 Wood	15,694	0.01
金屬 Metal	506	0.0003

2.耗用密度的計算利用業務的自主營業收入（萬元）作基數。
3.耗用密度的計算利用業務的自主營業收入（萬元）作基數。

2.The calculation of consumption density uses the business's independent operating income (RMB10,000) as the base.
3.The calculation of consumption density uses the business's independent operating income (RMB 10,000) as the base.



6.2 社會 Society

6.2.1 僱傭 Employment

集團除了遵守業務當地的僱傭條例要求外，亦制定了一系列的僱傭政策，保障僱員獲得公平合理的待遇。

在報告期內，集團沒有發現或收到有關於歧視或招聘的重大違規事件及投訴個案。

In addition to compliance with employment regulations of the countries where the Group's business is in place, the Group has also developed a series of employment policies to ensure employees entitled to fair and reasonable benefits.

During the reporting period, the Group did not identify or receive any significant legal non-compliance or complaint pertaining to discrimination or recruitment.

6.2.1.1 招聘及晉升 Recruitment and Promotion

集團確保招聘過程符合國家法例規定，避免出現歧視。集團清晰列明招聘原則：公開招聘、公平競爭、全面考核、擇優取錄。對每位應聘者都平等對待，規定招聘時不得因種族、民族、社會等級、國籍、宗教、殘疾、性別、性別取向、婚姻狀況、年齡、工會會員資格或政黨等原因出現歧視行為，禁止任何形式的歧視女性，特別是懷孕女性。

集團制定《招聘管理規定》，旨在建立公正和公平的人事招聘和錄用標準，準確地選拔和合理地使用人才。集團現有的員工來自多個省份，僱員的多元化印證招聘決定僅基於崗位元元需要與應聘人員的技能要求。

此外，集團的晉升制度也確保人員的晉升政策公開平等。當有崗位空缺時，各部門負責人提拔具有相應資格能力的人員，人事部門先進行資格審查，對員工的業績、執行能力、出勤情況、貢獻程度進行評估，然後經過測評擇優錄用。集團不會考慮其他跟工作無關的因素，如種族、性別、婚姻狀況等。人事部只根據業績與意願等進行考核，確保有效配對人員與崗位。

The Group ensures the recruitment process in compliance with the country's applicable legislations pertaining to discrimination. The Group specifies clearly the recruitment principles: open recruitment, fair competition, comprehensive evaluation and recruitment of the outstanding candidates. Each candidate is given the equal opportunities during recruitment and discrimination is prohibited against race, ethnicity, social class, nationality, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, age, trade union / party membership, as well as prohibiting all forms of discrimination against female, particularly to pregnant women.

The Group formulates the "Recruitment Management Rules" to define fair and equitable recruitment and hiring standards for selection of the right candidates and reasonable assignment of talent. At present employees of the Group come from various provinces and this diversity of the employees indicates clearly that recruitment decision is purely based on the fulfilment of job requirements by the skills of the candidate.

In addition, the Group's promotion mechanism ensures that promotion of employees is transparent and fair. When there is job vacancy, candidates with appropriate qualifications and competence are nominated by departmental head. Human resources department will firstly conduct qualification review which covers evaluation of performance, competence, attendance history, and the contribution of the candidate. Right candidate is selected after the aforesaid evaluation and will be promoted after further assessment. The Group will not consider factors that are not job-related such as race, gender, marital status, etc. Human Resources Department only pursues the assessment on historical performance and willingness, etc. for effective alignment between the employee and the position.

6.2.1.2 薪酬與福利 Wages and Benefits

集團制定《工資及福利管理規定》確定員工的薪酬及福利計算方法，對加班人員按法定要求給予補償，及規定其他福利及各項員工權益，包括：法定休假日、有薪年假、有薪產假、為員工繳納社會保險等。另外，員工手冊對事假、年休假、特批假、病假、婚假、喪假、產假、工傷假等都有詳細規定；對特殊貢獻或者重大貢獻的人員更給予特別獎勵。

對於工作達到法定退休年齡的人員，經內部綜合評估後，會根據國家相關法例進行退休手續辦理，協助社會保險的轉移，讓退休人員依法享受相關社保福利。

集團的《員工手冊》亦規定在合同履行過程中的勞工糾紛，員工可以透過申訴程式向上級或者責任部門提出申訴，一旦申訴失敗也可向行政總經理進一步申訴。

除了一般的員工待遇與福利，廠區更成立愛心基金組織，對出現重疾及重大事故情況的員工，向他們發放法規要求以外的貨幣性福利；例如：在安徽廠區，全年共向23名員工捐助了約68,200元的愛心基金；在江蘇廠區，全年共向18名員工捐助了約80,400元的愛心基金。

The Group formulates "Wages and Benefits Rules" to define the calculation approach for wages and benefits. It specifies overtime compensation to employees according to legal requirements as well as other benefits and rights entitled to employees, which include: statutory holidays, paid annual leave, paid maternity leave and payment of social insurance for employees, etc. Moreover, the Employee's Handbook specifies in details for casual leave, annual leave, special leave, sick leave, marriage leave, funeral leave, maternity leave, work injury leave, etc. Special rewards are even given to employees who have made special or significant contributions.

For employees who reach the statutory retirement age, the Group will abide by the relevant legislations to arrange the retirement process after internal comprehensive evaluation, and will support the transfer of the social insurance to enable the retired employees entitle to the relevant social insurance benefits.

The Employee Handbook of the Group stipulates that employees can file complaint through appeal procedure to supervisors or responsible departments about the disputes on the employment contract. Whenever the feedback is not satisfactory, the disputes could be escalated to the Administrative General Manager for further handling.

Apart from the general remuneration and benefits for employees, the Group's factories also established caring fund for provision of monetary benefits beyond legal requirements to those employees who suffered from serious illnesses or severe accidents. With reference to the example at Anhui factory, 23 employees were sponsored around RMB 68,200 in total from the caring fund during the reporting year, and at Jiangsu factory, 18 employees were sponsored around RMB 80,400 in total from the caring fund during the reporting year.

6.2.1.3 僱傭成就及獎項 Achievement and Awards Related to Employment

此外，集團各鉛酸蓄電池製造廠區及鋰電池廠房都已成功考獲協力廠商機構頒發的社會責任管理體系如SA8000等認證，認證範圍包含符合僱傭法規及滿足其他員工待遇的要求，這充分顯示廠方在僱傭關係上付出的努力。

Moreover, lead-acid battery factories and lithium-ion battery factories of the Group have successfully achieved the third-party certification on social accountability management system such as SA8000, of which the certification scope covered the compliance with employment regulations and fulfilment of the other benefits to employees. This fully demonstrated the efforts of those factories on building the employment relationship.

SA 8000或同等的社會責任管理體系認證 SA 8000 or equivalent Social Accountability Management System Certification



6.2.1.4 員工人數及流失率 Number and turnover Rate of Employees

在2025年12月31日，本報告所覆蓋的營運區域共有8,715名員工，當中8,538人是全職員工；2025年度各區綜合的每月平均僱員流失率是2.77%，比較上年度整體流失減少了約45%。

As at 31 December 2025, there was a total of 8,715 employees amongst the operating regions covered by this Report, in which 8,538 employees were under full-time employment. From consolidation of all operating regions in 2025, the monthly average employee turnover rate was 2.77%, which was around 45% lower than the overall rate of the previous year.

員工人數/Number of employees		
性別 Gender	男性 Male	5,592
	女性 Female	3,123
工作類別 Employment type	全職 Full-time	8,538
	兼職 Part-time	177
年齡 Age	18 - 30	923
	31 - 45	4,451
	46 - 60	3,263
	> 60	78
地區 Region	安徽 Anhui	5,787
	江蘇 Jiangsu	1,589
	肇慶 Zhaoqing	1,339
總數 Total		8,715

每月平均僱員流失率 (%) Monthly average employee turnover rate (%)		
性別 Gender	男性 Male	2.56
	女性 Female	2.46
年齡 Age	18 - 30	5.32
	31 - 45	2.22
	46 - 60	1.70
	> 60	4.46
地區 Region	安徽 Anhui	2.49
	江蘇 Jiangsu	0.06
	肇慶 Zhaoqing	6.63
總平均率 Overall average		2.77

6.2.2 健康與安全 Health and Safety

集團建立職業健康與安全管理制度，制定有效措施防範員工患有職業病及工業傷亡的發生，並照顧員工的身心健康。

The Group establishes occupational health and safety management system which formulates effective measures to prevent the occurrence of occupational disease and casualty, as well as to look after the physical and mental wellness of the employees.



6.2.2.1 工作場所的管理 Workplace Management

集團按照認可標準如ISO 45001，建立職業健康與安全管理體系，識別各操作工序危險源並進行評估，制定相應的控制方案。此管理體系確保工作環境符合法例及相關健康與安全的要求，對不合法例及相關要求由責任部門督促在限期內整改。並制定應急預案對應火災、職業危害事故、災難性事件及化學品相關事故，例如：鹽酸、丙酮、氧氣、氫氧化鈉等現場處理及棄置方案。

The Group adheres to the recognized standards of occupational health and safety management system such as ISO 45001, which identify and assess the sources of hazards in various operation processes and formulate the corresponding controls. This management system ensures the working environment complies with the legislations on the health and safety requirements, and the designated departments rectify any non-compliance in the specified time frame. Also emergency plan is formulated for fire, occupational hazards, disasters as well as incidents related to chemicals, such as the plan for site management and disposal of hydrochloric acid, acetone, oxygen, sodium hydroxide, etc.

ISO 45001或同等的職業健康與安全管理體系認證 ISO 45001 or equivalent Occupational Health and Safety Management System Certification



安徽理士
Anhui Leoch Power Supply



肇慶理士
Zhaoqing Leoch



安徽理士新能源
Anhui Leoch New Energy



安徽力普拉斯
Anhui Uplus



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch



鉛回收
Lead Recycling

6.2.2.1.1 設備管理 Facility Management

集團致力提供安全的工作場所，包括引入合適的生產設備；如所有工廠都採用輥剪設備，取代手工分刷板，既提升了員工作業安全效果，也降低了職業危害暴露。

生產廠房安裝了換新風系統，並安排所有可能產生廢氣與煙塵的工序都在風罩下操作。這些崗位人員都需佩戴防塵口罩，以減少員工吸入的危害；同時產生廢氣的設備都安裝了集氣罩並連接環保設備如：鉛塵與鉛煙淨化器、酸霧中和塔等，防止廢氣排放到大氣對公眾的危害。

化學品倉庫設置了通風、防爆燈、可燃氣體報警儀、消防等設施。並在化學品接觸區域張貼安全標籤、《物料安全數據表(MSDS)》及現場處理及棄置方案。

The Group is striving to provision of a safe workplace, including the installation of the appropriate production equipment. For example, all factories adopt roller shearing devices instead of manual counterparts, this enhances safety effectiveness of employees' operations and concurrently mitigates the exposure to occupational hazards.

Production plants are installed with fresh air supply system, also all processes which may potentially generate exhaust gases and dusts are operating under exhaust ventilation facilities. Employees in these positions are required to wear masks for minimising the hazards from inhalation. In addition, equipment that generates exhaust gases is installed with fume hoods which are connected to environmental protection facilities such as lead dust and lead fume purifier, acid fume neutralizer, etc. This approach prevents the emission of exhaust gases to the external atmosphere which may cause hazards to the public.

Chemical warehouses are equipped with ventilation system, explosion-proof lighting, flammable gas alarm, fire equipment, etc. Safety label, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), site management and disposal guidelines are also posted in areas where chemicals are in place.



6.2.2.1.2 健康及安全監控 Monitoring of Health and Safety

集團定期監控工作環境的安全情況，包括定期對生產廠房內有害物質濃度（如鉛、酸）進行監測，並張貼監測結果。每年為員工進行職業健康身體檢查，識別職業病的發生，以確認工作場所安全和管理完善。本年度安排參與體檢的員工達10,491人次，當中沒有確診職業病的個案；參與員工類別包括高溫、高噪音、燒焊工、加酸工、充電工、收板工、開機刷板工、接觸酸霧、電離輻射、鉛煙、鉛塵、粉塵及危害化學品等崗位。集團亦會根據當地法例要求為其他員工提供體檢，包括模塑部、設備部、倉儲部、後勤部、品保部等。

集團亦會監測廠房各工序的噪音水準，在噪音可能超標的崗位，要求操作人員及進入的訪客全部佩戴耳塞。

The Group regularly monitors the safety conditions of the workplace environment; this includes the regular monitoring on the concentration of hazardous substances (such as lead, acid) in the production plants, and posting of the monitoring results. Annual occupational health examination is arranged to employees for detecting occurrence of any occupational disease and confirmation of comprehensive workplace safety management. During the reporting year, the headcounts of health examination arranged to employees reached 10,491, from which no case of occupational disease was diagnosed. The types of participated employees included the job positions exposed to high temperature, high noise level, welding, acid addition, charging, panel collection, machine operation and panel brushing, environment with acidic mist, ionizing radiation, lead fumes, lead powder, dust and hazardous chemicals. The Group will also provide health check-ups for other employees in accordance with local legal requirements, covering departments such as moulding, equipment, warehousing, logistics, and quality assurance.

Also, the Group monitors the noise level in various processes within the production plants; for positions where noise level may exceed the standard, workers and visitors are required to wear earplugs.

在報告期內，集團沒有發現重大違反業務當地職業健康及安全相關的法例。過去2年沒有發現因工作關係而死亡的事務。在本報告期內，肇慶廠房的電池極板製造車間因發生一起觸電安全事故，造成1名電工經搶救無效死亡。事故發生後，廠房立即啟動應急處置機制，總經理指揮應急工作，並妥善安排家屬安撫及工傷賠償事項。事故調查得知，事故是由於導電杆未做絕緣及防護員工安全意识薄弱，及後召開廠級安全生產會議，通報事故並部署全廠安全排查整改、強化安全監管、涉電作業人員亦必須進行電危害與防觸電培訓。廠房亦聘請協力廠商專家進行隱患排查與安全評估，持續提升安全管理水準，定期與不定期開展檢查，排除隱憂；另在本報告期內因工傷而損失的工作日數則有1,320天。我們發現部分員工安全意识薄弱，有僥倖心理，習慣性違規作業、安全操作規程掌握不熟練、安全訓練針對性不強，培訓效果不明顯。有見及此，為減少日後事故的發生，集團強化安全教育培訓，並考核員工培訓內容、嚴格執行日週月檢查，加大現場巡查頻次、督促員工正確佩戴及使用勞動防護用品及每月召開健康及安全分析會，排除隱憂。

6.2.2.2 員工安全設備與培訓 Provision of Protective Equipment and Training to Employees

集團為員工配發崗位所需的防護用品，例如各種防鉛塵/煙的口罩、防砸鞋、護目鏡等，並要求所有在廠房操作與進入廠房的人員都必需佩戴合適的個人防護用品。

集團制定《勞動防護用品管理規定》規範各工序必須佩帶的勞保用品的標準，勞保用品使用區域，及在各崗位的勞保防護用品的配置方法。

集團更為員工提供職業健康及安全培訓，使員工理解所處環境的潛在危害及相關的規避方法。於2025年，本報告所覆蓋的營運區域共有15,130人次參與安全培訓，合共71,777個培訓小時；本年度的培訓範圍除了包括一般的安全教育及職業健康防護外，還覆蓋下列的範疇：

風險管理 Risk management	機械傷害、物體打擊、高處墜落三十條硬措施培訓、風險辨識與職業防護、勞工保護工具的佩戴等； Training on 30 mandatory measures for mechanical injury, physical strike and fall from height prevention, risk identification and occupational protection, wearing of labour protection devices, etc.;
應急培訓 Emergency training	消防培訓、心肺復蘇和AED急救技能培訓、天然氣洩漏演練、綜合應急演練、硫酸洩漏事故的應急演練、宿舍疏散演練等； Fire training, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and AED emergency skill training, natural gas leak emergency drill, comprehensive emergency drill, emergency drill in event of sulphuric acid spill, dormitory evacuation drill, etc.;
特殊安全操作 Special operational safety	特種作業操作人員安全培訓、危險化學品安全知識培訓、有限空間作業安全演練、及應對新冠疫情的防護及管控措施等。 Safety training for special operation personnels, hazardous chemicals safety knowledge training, safety drill for confined space operation, and protective and management measures against novel coronavirus pandemic.

During the reporting period, the Group did not identify any significant legal non-compliance against the relevant occupational health and safety regulations in the regions of operation. In the past 2 years, there was no work-related fatal incident. During this reporting period, an electric shock accident occurred in the battery electrode plate manufacturing workshop at the Zhaoqing plant, resulting in the death of one electrician despite rescue efforts. Following the incident, the plant immediately activated its emergency response mechanism. The general manager directed the emergency efforts and properly arranged for family support and compensation for the work-related injury. The accident investigation revealed that the cause was a lack of insulation on a conductive bar and insufficient safety awareness among employees. Subsequently, a plant-wide safety production meeting was convened to report on the accident and deploy comprehensive safety inspections and rectifications, safety supervision was strengthened, and mandatory training on electrical hazards and electric shock prevention was arranged for all personnel involved in electrical work. The plant also engaged third-party experts to conduct hazard inspections and safety assessments, continuously improving safety management standards, and implementing regular and ad hoc inspections to eliminate hidden risks. Additionally, the number of working days lost from work-related injuries was 1,320 days during the reporting period. We identified issues such as weak safety awareness among some employees, a tendency to take chances, habitual violations of safety procedures, inadequate mastery of safety operating rules, and insufficiently targeted safety training with limited effectiveness. In light of this, to reduce the occurrence of future incidents, the Group has strengthened safety education and training, assessed employees on training content, strictly conducted inspections daily, weekly and monthly, increased on-site inspection frequency, ensured the proper wearing and use of personal protective equipment, and holds monthly health and safety analysis meetings to eliminate hidden worries.

The Group provides employees with protective equipment required for the positions, for example, various masks against lead dust/smoke, anti-smashing shoes, goggles, etc. All workers and visitors within the production plants are required to wear the appropriate personal protective equipment.

The Group formulates "Regulations on the Management of Protective Equipment at Workplace" to standardise the specifications of the required protective equipment in various processes, the areas where protective equipment to be used, and the way by which the protective equipment is deployed.

The Group provides employees with occupational health and safety training, which enables them aware of the potential hazards in their workplace and the relevant risk mitigation measures. In 2025, the counts of employee safety trainings amongst the operating regions covered by this Report were 15,130 and the total duration of employee training amounted to 71,777 hours. During the reporting year, apart from the general safety education and occupational health protection, the scope of trainings also covered the following aspects:

6.2.2.3 工作與生活的平衡 Work and Life Balance

集團建立考勤及社會責任制度以規範員工權益與作息時間，藉此控制加班安排，規定不得以任何形式強迫員工加班工作，而員工加班必須本著自願申請的原則，使員工有時間兼顧家庭生活，達至生活與工作的平衡。

此外，集團提供康樂活動場所給員工，並不定期組織員工活動，協助員工舒緩工作壓力，保持身心健康。

下表展示本年度集團於不同區域所舉辦的個別活動範例：

安徽力普拉斯/Anhui Uplus



向全體員工發放端午福利
Distribution of Dragon Boat Festival benefits to all employees



叉車競賽
Forklift skills competition



每月開展員工生日活動
Conducting monthly employee birthday activities



管理干部拓展訓練
Outreach training for managerial personnels

The Group establishes attendance and social accountability systems to standardize the rights of the employees and their rest schedules. These control the overtime work arrangement and prohibit the forced overtime work in any form. Overtime work must be taken voluntarily by employee, and this enables them sufficient time for family activities for achieving the balance between their work and private lives.

Moreover, the Group provides employees with recreational areas and organizes activities for employees to help them alleviate work pressure and maintain their physical and mental wellness.

Examples of individual activities organized by the Group in different regions during this year are showed in the below table:

6.2.3 發展及培訓 Development and Training

集團針對不同部門的需要而制定年度培訓計劃，新員工入職時會按照其崗位要求提供特定培訓，並要求員工通過培訓考核，確保新員工能獨立勝任崗位。

The Group formulates annual training programmes according to the specific needs of various departments. New employees are required to attend the specific training required for the positions and to go through the training assessment. This ensures the new employee has the competence to complete task independently.



6.2.3.1 培訓種類 Types of Training

集團的全體人員都要接受【公司基礎培訓（入職培訓）】和【崗前基礎培訓（上崗培訓）】，並根據需求參加【在職提高培訓（在職培訓）】。

【公司基礎培訓（入職培訓）】內容的深度，可視崗位而有不同的制定，在入職培訓計劃表中說明。一般的公司基礎培訓（入職培訓）內容包括企業概況（如：組織架構、產品及技術概況），體系基礎（如：ISO9001、ISO14001、ISO45001、SA8000、IATF16949）及行為準則（如：基本規章制度、行為規範）。

【崗前基礎培訓（上崗培訓）】內容通常包括：相關規章制度、操作指南、工作流程、操作技能、職業防護與安全生產、設備保養等崗位有關的知識和技能。各部門都根據崗位任職要求對新員工進行崗前基礎培訓。

【在職提高培訓（在職培訓）】的安排是為更新、擴展員工知識面、提升任職能力與管理水準、增進工作效率或準備職務晉升。

The Group requests all employees to attend Corporate Fundamental Training (Induction Training) and Pre-assignment Basic Training (Position's Skill Training), and where necessary the On-the-job Enhancement Training (On-the-job Training).

The depth of details of Corporate Fundamental Training (Induction Training) may vary from positions to positions and this will be defined in the induction training plan. The Corporate Fundamental Training (Induction Training) generally includes company overview (example: organisational structure, products and technologies), management system fundamentals (example: ISO9001, ISO14001, ISO45001, SA8000, IATF16949), and code of conduct (example: company's rules and regulations, code of practices).

The content of Pre-assignment Basic Training (Position's Skill Training) generally includes knowledge and skills that are relevant to the positions such as the applicable rules and regulations, operation guidelines, workflows, operating skills, occupational safety, safety production and equipment maintenance, etc. Each department is required to deliver Pre-assignment Basic Training to new employees in accordance with the job requirements.

On-the-job Enhancement Training (On-the-job training) aims to update and extend the knowledge of the employee, enhance the competence and management skills, improve the work efficiency or prepare for the employee's promotion.

6.2.3.2 培訓計劃與執行 Training Plan and Execution

培訓的執行模式按照各區需求及/或年度培訓計劃而制定，可以每日早會部門培訓、特定培訓班、現場指導、或其他混合模式進行。

集團根據員工意願、能力潛質和業務發展需要，採用晉升與調動等方法，讓公司與員工個人共同發展。集團制定《員工調整管理辦法》確定員工的晉升和崗位調整準則，並促進員工的職業發展。此外，集團制定內部職稱評定方案給研發、技術、設備、品質、安全、環保、售服等相關崗位，識別員工的發展與培訓需求。

每年年底，集團都會進行員工培訓需求調查，範圍覆蓋晉升與調動的需要，並確定不同崗位員工的培訓需求，以制定和實施下個年度的培訓計劃。

The mode of training execution would be varied and defined in response to the regional needs and/or the annual training plan. This could be the daily departmental morning meeting, the specified training class, onsite coaching, or other modes of combination.

According to the employee's willingness and potential as well as the business development needs, the Group makes use of promotion and job transfer to enable synergy in development of both the Group and employees. The Group formulates "Regulations on Mobilisation of Employees" to define the criteria for promotion and job transfer and this facilitates the career development of employees. Moreover, the Group formulates internal competence evaluation scheme to employees in functions of R&D, technology, equipment, quality, safety, environmental protection, after-sale service, etc. in order to identify the development and training needs of these employees.

At the end of each year, the Group conducts survey in the training needs of the employees. It covers the needs for promotion and job transfer, also ascertains the training needs of different positions so as to formulate the training plan in the following year.

6.2.3.3 培訓績效 Training Performance

在本報告所涵蓋的營運區域，於2025年綜合各區受訓僱員的每月平均比例49.56%；每名員工之每月平均培訓時數是3.93小時。

From consolidation of data in 2025 of the operating regions covered by this Report, the monthly average proportion of employees trained was 49.56%, and the monthly average number of training hours per employee was 3.93 hours.


50,020

全年培訓總人次
Total number of training participants in the reporting year


341,889

全年培訓總時數
Total number of training hours in the reporting year

		受訓僱員的總人次 Total number of training participants	受訓僱員的每月平均比例 (%) Monthly average proportion of employee trained (%)
性別 Gender	男性 Male	33,055	50.85
	女性 Female	16,965	45.89
僱員級別 Employee category	高級管理層 Senior management	307	66.19
	中級管理層 Middle management	2,124	71.47
	初級員工 Junior staff	47,589	49.12
總數/總平均 Total/Overall average		50,020	49.56

		僱員培訓總時數 (小時) Total number of employee training hours (hours)	每名僱員的每月平均培訓時數 Monthly average number of training hours per employee
性別 Gender	男性 Male	220,513.5	3.89
	女性 Female	121,375.5	4.00
僱員級別 Employee category	高級管理層 Senior management	1,429.0	4.01
	中級管理層 Middle management	8,727.0	4.22
	初級員工 Junior staff	331,733.0	3.93
總數/總平均 Total/Overall average		341,889.0	3.93



6.2.4 勞工準則 Labour Standards

集團規定禁止使用童工（未滿16歲的未成年人），並通過驗證身份證等方法防止誤聘童工。集團嚴禁與任何故意使用童工的供應商合作。

The Group prohibits using child labour (young people below 16 years of age). Measures are in place to prevent the employment of child labour by checking their identity cards during recruitment. The Group forbids the engagement with any supplier who intentionally uses child labour.



6.2.4.1 童工的防控措施 Measures for Child Labour Prevention

人事部定期抽查員工的實際年齡，鼓勵員工舉報使用虛假身份證入職本公司的事件，盡早發現因任何原因進入公司的童工。集團一旦發現童工，將立即停止其工作，指定專人負責遣送該童工到醫院接受身體檢查。若該童工確認身體健康，經勞動部門同意後，將安排專人送返其父母住處。集團將調查誤聘童工的原因，採取有效的措施杜絕類似事件。

Human Resources Department regularly performs sample check on the actual age of employees. Employees are encouraged to report any incident of using fake identity card during recruitment so as to discover any unknown child labour as early as possible. In event of child labour discovered, the Group will terminate his/her duties and send him/her to the hospital for medical examination. Given the good health of child labour confirmed from hospital and consensus granted from the local labour authority, the Group will designate person to send the child labour back to the place where the child's parents reside. Also the Group will investigate the reason behind the unintentional employment of child labour and take effective measures to prevent its recurrence.

6.2.4.2 強迫勞工的防控措施 Measures for Forced Labour Prevention

集團亦制定控制程式禁止任何強迫性勞動，確保員工在自願的基礎上工作，並規定了員工申訴的途徑。強迫性勞動包括：在僱用期間收取員工抵押金或抵押物、扣押身份證件、扣押工資、違反員工意願的加班、抵債勞動、以暴力與威脅或非法限制人身自由的做法等。

The Group formulates control procedure to prohibit all forms of forced labour. This ensures the employees to work on voluntary basis and also provides the approach for employees to file the related complaint. Forced labour includes: requesting of deposits or collateral during employment, detention of personal identification document with the employer, withholding of wages, involuntary overtime work, bonded labour, and practices to force working by using violence, threat or other illegal restriction of personal liberty.

6.2.4.3 申訴及調查制度 Appeals and Investigation System

集團建立員工意見收集箱或透過工會代表等申訴管道，給員工有機會反映其在工作上的意見及感受。如發現有強迫性勞動時，集團向員工進行調查及收集意見後，與管理層進行討論並共同尋求解決方法。

The Group collects opinions from employees through establishment of suggestion box and appealing channels via the trade union representatives, etc. These provide employees the opportunities to provide feedback about the jobs. In event of forced labour discovered, the Group will conduct investigation and collect opinion from the employee, then discuss with the management to seek for the resolution.

在報告期間，集團未有發現聘用童工或違反強制性勞動相關法例的個案。

During the reporting period, the Group did not identify any employment of child labour nor any legal non-compliance pertaining to forced labour.

6.2.5 供應鏈管理 Supply Chain Management



6.2.5.1 供應商評估 Supplier Evaluation

集團制定《供應商評審控制程式》規定供應商的挑選準則及供應商須遵守的要求。

對現正合作的供應商，集團定期對他們的產品品質狀況、交貨及時狀況、配合度、技術創新等方面進行績效評審；整體來說，本年度的關鍵材料供應商全部都經過評估；鉛酸蓄電池業務的關鍵材料供應商包括鉛、塑膠粒子、硫酸、化工產品及包裝材料等，鋰電池業務的關鍵材料供應商則包括主機殼、電芯及模組等供應商；上述超過200家現有供應商通過評估。

在篩選新供應商時，對一般供應商進行品質、成本等商業要求的評估；另外，對關鍵材料如電解鉛等供應商，還須評估其環保與社會責任績效，且供應商必須簽訂《環境保護協議書》與《社會責任協議書》，承諾對相關要求的符合。

因應不同的供應商物料涉及不同風險等級，將供應商進行風險分類及評定等級。按照風險評定標準，在原則上將採用不同嚴格程度的評估，比如送檢測樣板的頻率、物料有害物質檢測報告所要求的內容可因應不同風險等級而有所差異；在必要時可要求供應商在整改後接受重新評估。

評估結果會具體地記錄（如以分數標示），及指示所需要的跟進行動，給予供應商適當期限執行整改措施；若滿期限供應商仍未能達到規定的評估要求，集團不予它們准入《綠色合格供應商名單》，及不允許向名單以外的供應商進行採購。成為合格供應商的企業，若在核准時認為有潛在風險，集團更會考慮在採購開發時與供應商簽訂“社會責任承諾書”及“職業健康安全責任書”。本年度被採用及通過上述評估的新供應商不少於160家。

The Group formulates "Supplier Evaluation Procedure" to specify criteria for supplier selection and the requirements that the suppliers need to abide by.

For existing suppliers, the Group regularly conducts performance evaluation on their aspects of product quality, on-time delivery, level of coordination and technological innovation, etc. Overall speaking, all key suppliers of essential materials have been evaluated in the reporting year. For the business of lead-acid battery manufacturing, the key suppliers included those providing lead, plastic pellets, sulphuric acid, chemical products, and packaging materials, etc. While for the business of lithium-ion battery manufacturing, the key suppliers included those providing battery case, electronic cores and modules. More than 200 existing suppliers belonged to the aforesaid scope have passed the assessment.

During the selection of new supplier, supplier is generally evaluated on the commercial requirements such as quality and cost. In addition, for suppliers of key materials such as electrolytic lead, their performance on environmental protection and social responsibility will also be reviewed. They are also required to sign the "Agreement for Environmental Protection" and "Agreement for Social Responsibility" for acknowledging commitment to the compliance with relevant requirements.

Different supplied materials are assigned with different risk ratings; suppliers are categorised based on risks and assigned with different assessment criteria. In accordance with the defined risk assessment standard, the depth of supplier evaluation will vary accordingly in principle; for example, frequency of sample submission for testing and the required report content of hazardous substances testing may vary according to different risk ratings. Whenever necessary, suppliers may be subjected to re-evaluation after implementation of corrective actions.

Evaluation results will be recorded in detail (for example illustrated by scores) and indicate the required follow-up actions requesting the supplier to take corrective actions within the appropriate timeframe. For those suppliers who still could not fulfill the specified evaluation requirements by the defined timeline, the Group will prohibit the entitlement of their names in "List of Green Qualified Suppliers", and forbid any procurement from suppliers who are out of the List. Being approved suppliers, when potential risk is identified during the evaluation, the Group may even consider to sign with them the "Social Responsibility Commitment" and "Occupational Health & Safety Responsibility Commitment" at the time of engaging procurement. In the reporting year, no less than 160 new suppliers have been adopted and passed the above-mentioned assessment.

6.2.5.2 供應鏈的環境及社會風險管控 Management of Environmental and Social Risks in Supply Chain

對有污染環境風險的材料（如：化工類、電鍍類），集團要求供應商的材料符合環保法例如ROHS, REACH的要求，必須通過相關的環保檢測；檢測範圍主要覆蓋：鎘 (CD)、鉛 (PB)、汞 (HG)、六價鉻 (CR (VI))等重金屬，及多溴聯苯 (PBBS) 等有害物質的含量。

本集團優先選擇不會對環境造成重大危害的供應商，評估他們對外部環境的排放、污染或其他負面的影響；同時考慮供應鏈中的業務合作夥伴的營運合規性，評估他們涉及的相關社會風險，如：員工勞動合規、安全合規等；因而優先考慮已獲取環境或社會責任相關認證（如ISO14001、ISO50001）的供應商，本年度集團聘用這類認證供應商的數目超過214家。

針對重要的採購物料，包括鉛、酸、隔板等，相關的供應商在核准前需進行社會責任審核；而且有審核條款規定：未能通過審核，無法成為合格供應商。在鉛回收營運中，採購原材料的過程是從個人採購廢舊電池，被審核的供應商一般屬於資產供應商，提供設備及建築工程服務等。

6.2.5.3 綠色採購 Green Procurement

在符合營運要求的情況下，集團優先選擇符合環保特性的設備及物料；在選擇耗能設備時，會優先考慮取得節能認證或高效能源標籤的產品。在採購關鍵材料如隔板、鉛、合金、塑料粒子、磷酸鐵鋰、負極材料、電解液、硫酸時，合格的有害物質檢測報告，譬如符合歐盟ROHS檢測要求，便是其中一項重要的採購準則。集團亦會優先選擇可回收利用的塑料。

此外，集團制訂了本地性採購政策，作為綠色採購的其中一項措施；在具備相同質素的狀況下，優先選用位於本地（中國內地）供應商所提供的產品及服務，以減少在採購運輸過程中的溫室氣體排放。

6.2.5.4 供應商分佈 Supplier Distribution

截至2025年12月31日，集團所聘用的供應商不少於512家，絕大部分都位於中國，餘下供應來自歐洲地區，本地供應佔集團整體比例超過99%以上。

For materials which impose risks of environmental pollution (e.g. chemicals, electroplating types), the Group will request the supply of materials in compliance with environmental laws such as the requirements of RoHS, REACH. The supplied materials need to attain pass results in the related environmental testing and the scope of testing mainly covered the content of heavy metals such as Cadmium (Cd), Lead (Pb), Mercury (Hg), Hexavalent Chromium (Cr VI), as well as the content of hazardous substances like Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs).

The Group will prioritize the engagement with those suppliers without incurring significant hazards to the environment. They will be evaluated on their emission, pollution, or other adverse impacts to the environment. At the same time, business partners in the supply chain will also be evaluated on their operational compliance and the associated social risks, such as compliance in employment of labour, safety compliance. Consequently, priority was given to those suppliers who have already attained certification related to environmental or social responsibility (e.g. ISO14001, ISO50001). In the reporting year, the Group has engaged more than 197 suppliers with such types of certifications.

For important procured materials, including lead, acid, separation plate, etc., relevant suppliers are required to proceed social responsibility assessment before approval. Moreover, the audit requirements stipulated that supplier could not be eligible if not able to pass through the audit. In the lead-recycling operation, raw materials are procured from scrap batteries through personal means. The suppliers being evaluated are generally those asset providers, which provide equipment and construction engineering services, etc.

Under the conditions complying with the operational requirements, the Group will prioritize the use of equipment and materials possessing environmentally friendly characteristics. Upon selection of energy consuming equipment, priority will be given to those attained with energy saving certification or product label of high energy efficiency. For procurement of essential materials such as separation plate, lead, alloy, plastic pellets, lithium iron phosphate, anode materials, electrolyte solutions and sulphuric acid, report of testing hazardous substance content with pass result, such as in compliance with EU's RoHS testing requirement, could be one of the important selection criteria during procurement. The Group will also prioritize the use of recyclable plastics.

Furthermore, the Group has formulated the local procurement policy, as one of the measures in green procurement. When encountering suppliers with the same level of quality, preference will be using products and services from those suppliers situated in the local region (Mainland China), for mitigating emission of greenhouse gases during transportation along the procurement process.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group has engaged no less than 512 suppliers. Most of them were situated in China, while the remaining suppliers came from Europe. The proportion of local suppliers accounted for more than 99% of the total supply base of the Group.

6.2.6 產品責任 Product Responsibility

集團按照ISO9001、IATF16949、IECQ QC 080000及TL 9000 標準實施品質管理體系，從來料到出貨的各环节均保證產品品質符合客戶要求，及產品性能均達到適用的國家和行業標準。電池成品須經過相關測試，滿足品質條件後才允許出貨。

The Group adheres to ISO9001, IATF16949 IECQ QC 080000 and TL 9000 standards in the implementation of quality management system, which assures the quality compliance with customer requirements during the stages from receipt of raw materials to product delivery. Also, it assures the fulfilment of product functionality to the applicable national and industry standards. All battery finished products are approved for delivery only after they passed all relevant testing and met the quality standards.

ISO 9001 或同等質量管理體系認證 ISO 9001 or equivalent Quality Management System Certification



肇慶理士
Zhaoqing Leoch



安徽力普拉斯
Anhui Uplus



安徽理士
Anhui Leoch Power Supply



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch



鉛回收廠房
Lead Recycling Factory



安徽理士新能源
Anhui Leoch New Energy

IATF 16949 汽車品質管理體系認證 IATF 16949 Automotive Quality Management System Certification



肇慶理士
Zhaoqing Leoch



安徽理士
Anhui Leoch Power Supply



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch



安徽理士新能源
Anhui Leoch New Energy

IECQ QC 080000 有害物質流程管理系統
IECQ QC 080000 Hazardous
Substance Process Management System



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch

TL 9000 通訊產業品質管理體系
TL 9000 Communications Industry
Quality Management System



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch

此外，集團亦按照ISO14001環境管理體系進行生產，確保鉛酸蓄電池內的鎘和砷含量符合鉛酸蓄電池行業規範的相關要求。同時，集團清楚識別產品所用物料（含零部件）的環境管理物質風險等級和供應商風險等級，確保有環保要求的產品（符合電池法令）所配套採購的物料都符合歐盟ROHS的規定要求。

In addition, the Group adheres to ISO 14001 environmental management system for manufacturing. It assures the amount of cadmium and arsenic in the lead-acid battery complies with relevant requirements in the industry standards of the lead-acid batteries. Moreover, for environmental management of all materials (including the components) in the products, the Group clearly identifies the risk ratings for both the restricted substances and the associated suppliers. This ensures the materials procured for the environmental products (in compliance with battery directives) fulfill the EU RoHS specified requirements.

另一方面，個別廠區更獲得有關組織頒發獎項，展示集團的產品在技術及質量管理上的表現。

On the other hand, individual factory sites have even attained awards from relevant organizations, demonstrating the performance of the Group's products in terms of technology and quality management.

負責廠區/Factory Site	獎項名稱/Name of Award	頒發機構/Awarding Institution
安徽力普拉斯 Anhui Uplus	2025年全國輕工業品質信得過班組-EV二期動力品質班 2025 National Light Industry Quality Trustworthy Team Award Certificate - EV Phase II Power Quality Team	中國輕工業聯合會 China National Light Industry Council
	淮北市2024年度規上工業企業畝均效益評價定檔A類企業（複評） Huabei City 2024 Annual Above-Scale Industrial Enterprises Per-Mu Benefit Evaluation Class A Enterprises (Re-evaluation)	淮北市工業和信息化局 Bureau of Industry and Information Technology of Huabei
安徽理士 Anhui Leoch Power Supply	2024年製造業企業品質管理能力企業（檢驗級） 2024 Manufacturing Enterprise Quality Management Capability Enterprise (Inspection Level)	工業和信息化局 Industry and Information Technology Bureau
	安徽省製造業單項冠軍培育企業 Enterprise Cultivating Single Champion in the Manufacturing Industry of Anhui Province	安徽省工業和信息化局 Anhui Provincial Industry and Information Technology Bureau
	安徽省製造業企業畝均效益領跑者 "Efficiency Per Mu" Leaders of Manufacturing Enterprises in Anhui Province	安徽省畝均效益評估聯席會議辦公室 Anhui Provincial Joint Conference Office for Evaluation of "Efficiency Per-Mu"
	淮北市製造業二十強企業 Top 20 Manufacturing Enterprises in Huabei City	中共淮北市委淮北市人民政府 The CPC Huabei Municipal Party Committee and the Huabei Municipal People's Government

負責廠區/Factory Site	獎項名稱/Name of Award	頒發機構/Awarding Institution
安徽理士 Anhui Leoch Power Supply	2025年全國輕工業業優秀品質管理小組-努力QC小組 2025 National Light Industry Excellent Quality Management Group - Effort QC Team	中國輕工業聯合會 China National Light Industry Council
	2025年全國輕工業業優秀品質管理小組-陽光QC小組 2025 National Light Industry Excellent Quality Management Group - Sunshine QC Team	中國輕工業聯合會 China National Light Industry Council
	2025年全國輕工業品質信得過班組-管式技術班 2025 National Light Industry Quality Trustworthy Team Award Certificate - Tube Technology Team	中國輕工業聯合會 China National Light Industry Council

6.2.6.1 產品之合規設計 Compliant Product Design

在產品設計階段會充分參考適用的國際、國家標準，進行FMEA分析，確保達到安全要求。

At the product design stage, applicable international or national standards are considered to the full extent. Together with FMEA analysis, it ensures the applicable safety requirements are fulfilled.

在新產品開發時，對產品可靠性進行測試，合格才能投入生產；生產過程中定期抽樣進行可靠性週期監測，以確保產品安全可靠。按照各相關國家對產品安全的要求，申請相關的安全認證（如：UL、CE、CQC），確保產品安全性符合相關國家要求。

For new product development, product reliability test is conducted and only pass result will trigger the mass production. During the production process, periodic sampling is conducted to monitor reliability for assuring safe and reliable products. According to the product safety requirements of the relevant countries, safety certification (for example, UL, CE, CQC) is applied to ensure the compliance of product safety to the relevant national requirements.

通過從設計及原材料選用、過程式控制等方面嚴格管控有害物質，確保產品符合環保要求，如電池可接觸部分、ABS、絲印油墨、電池標籤、外置的連接線，必須符合ROHS要求。每年都委託協力廠商實驗室檢測產品的環保特性，務必符合電池法令的要求。

Through product design, selection of raw materials, process control, etc., hazardous substances are strictly controlled to ensure the products in compliance with the environmental requirements, for example, RoHS compliance at the battery's accessible parts, ABS, inks for silk screen printing, battery labels and external connection cords, etc. Third-party laboratory is appointed annually to test the environmental attributes of products for assuring the compliance with the battery's directives.

6.2.6.2 產品之公平宣傳 Fair Promotion of Products

集團制定《商業道德規範控制程式》堅持競爭的公平原則，承諾拒絕假冒、混淆、虛假宣傳、商業賄賂等不正當的商業競爭行為。

The Group formulates the "Business Ethics Control Procedure" to uphold the principle of fair competition, and to commits not to engage improper business competitive behaviours such as fake, confused or false promotion, and bribery.

集團確保在宣傳資料上公開的產品參數與提供給客戶的產品資料，都是基於產品的測試結果，而產品都經過國家相關認證，確保產品參數真實可靠。

The Group ensures both product parameters disclosed on the promotional materials and product information provided to the customers are based on the test results of the products. Also, the products have achieved the relevant national certifications to ensure the product parameters are true and reliable.

6.2.6.3 售後服務 After-sales Services

集團會根據客戶要求制定與客戶配套的售後服務，比如對維修電池可提供上門服務；為客戶購買的產品提供保質期；對超出保質期的電池，集團會定期向客戶回收舊件。

集團建立專門的售後服務團隊對客戶提供技術支援，包括產品安裝、維護及更換。

6.2.6.4 質量檢定過程 Quality Assurance Process

集團制定完善的質檢過程，包括來料檢驗標準、制程檢驗規程，及成品出貨檢驗標準。相關的電池成品出貨檢驗標準旨在確保鉛酸蓄電池符合國家與行業標準或客戶的出貨要求。集團在廠內設有實驗室，通過集團內部的測試確保符合相關的出貨要求。

6.2.6.4.1 產品及物料檢測 Product and Material Testing

集團通過從設計、原材料選用、程式控制等方面嚴格管控有害物質，確保產品符合環保要求，委託協力廠商實驗室檢測產品符合電池法令的環保特性，如檢測原材料滿足ROHS法令對鉛、汞、鎘、六價鉻、多溴聯苯、多溴聯苯醚的限量要求；並通過制程管控，達到成品電池符合電池法令中對鉛、汞、鎘等有害物質的要求。

集團對重要原材料進行環保符合性驗證，並要求供應商定期提供材料的有害物質檢測報告，以證明材料符合相關環保法例如ROHS的要求。對ROHS 有害物質含量超標的物料，相關部門會拒收，進行標識並隔離。

此外，集團依照國家標準和客戶要求定期抽取產品送到協力廠商實驗室進行測試，檢測產品符合電池法令的環保要求，及產品性能達到適用的國家和行業標準。

6.2.6.4.2 產品回收程序 Product Recall Procedure

集團也制定產品回收的程式，以處理因產品安全與健康理由而須回收的產品。在報告期內，在已售或已運送的貨品中，江蘇及安徽廠房分別發現有0.09%及1.5%因產品安全與健康理由而須回收的個案。廠房已與回收公司合作，把相關已回收的貨品拆除利用，減少廢棄物。

The Group develops after-sales services specific to the requirements of the customers, such as on-site servicing for malfunctioned battery; provision of warranty period to customers for the purchased products; and for batteries used beyond the warranty period, the Group would collect from customers the old batteries on a regular basis.

The Group established a dedicated after-sales service team for technical support which covers product installation, maintenance and replacement.

The Group formulates comprehensive quality assurance process which includes standards for incoming quality check on materials, in-process inspection and testing procedure, and pre-shipment inspection and testing specifications for finished products. Relevant pre-shipment inspection and testing specifications for finished products aim to ensure lead-acid batteries fulfil the national and industry standards or delivery requirements from the customers. The Group has set up laboratories within production plants to proceed internal testing for assuring the product compliance with the relevant delivery requirements.

The Group strictly controls the hazardous substances through design, selection of raw materials, process control, etc., which ensures the product compliance with the environmental requirements. Third-party laboratories are appointed to test the compliance of environmental attributes as defined in the battery's directive; for example, to test raw materials against the RoHS directive on the restricted amount in lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers. Moreover, process control is in place to assure the finished batteries in compliance with the battery's directive on the requirement of restricted substances such as lead, mercury, and cadmium.

For demonstrating material compliance with relevant environmental legislations such as RoHS, the Group conducts environmental compliance verification on the important raw materials and requires suppliers to regularly provide reports of hazardous substances testing. For those materials that contain hazardous substances higher than the RoHS specified limit, relevant departments will reject the materials, label and segregate them.

In addition, the Group conducts product sampling regularly in accordance with the national standards and customer requirements. The samples will be sent to third-party laboratories for testing the product compliance against the environmental requirements in the battery's directive, as well as for verifying fulfilment of product functionality to the applicable national and industry standards.

The Group has also established product recall procedure, for handling of those products to be recalled owing to product's safety and health reason. During the reporting period, amongst the products being sold and delivered, the Jiangsu factory and Anhui factory were found 0.09% and 1.5% respectively of the cases involved in recall due to product safety and health reasons. The factories have cooperated with recycling companies to dismantle and reuse the relevant recycled goods to reduce waste.

6.2.6.5 客戶投訴與意見處理 Handling of Customer Complaints and Feedback

集團制定《顧客投訴控制程式》以回應客戶投訴，跟投訴相關的產品會按《不合格品控制程式》處理，並採取糾正措施，以消除不符合產品或服務的原因，防止相同事件再次發生。

集團亦制定《顧客滿意控制程式》收集並分析客戶回饋與意見，對客戶滿意度進行調查，確認客戶服務的改善機會。

在報告期內，集團未有發現違反產品責任相關法例的重大個案及客戶投訴。

6.2.6.6 知識產權及資訊安全的維護 Protection of Intellectual Property and Information Security

集團制定《顧客財產控制程式》對客戶的知識產權及個人私隱信息進行妥善保管。知識產權包括顧客的規格檔、圖紙、產品、及其他無形資產。採用文件控制機制有系統地管理顧客的文件、圖紙與其他資訊，只有獲得授權人士才能取閱。若須對顧客財產複製、借出等，必須先徵得顧客的書面許可。此外，集團對含有高技術或有保密要求的操作及產品，更會向相關國家機構進行註冊，確保相關的知識產權受到合適的法律保護。截至2025年底，集團於中國已註冊的專利不少於320項，另外有2個屬於鉛酸蓄電池在海外註冊的專利。

管理人員入職時須簽訂《職業道德規範及知識產權約定書》，約定書範圍包括保密條款及競業禁止條款及要求員工承諾：嚴格遵守發言及訊息披露制度，禁止將商業機密轉交予任何第三者，不得為自己或他人的利益直接或間接使用集團的知識產權。

集團在知識產權的管理，本報告覆蓋的鉛酸蓄電池製造廠區更獲得政府及相關機構及認證，例如：知識產權管理體系GB/T29490:2013的認證。

The Group formulates "Customer Complaint Control Procedure" to respond to the customer complaints. Those products related to the complaint will be handled in accordance with the "Nonconforming Product Control Procedure". Corrective actions will be taken to eliminate the cause of the non-compliant product or service for prevention of recurrence.

The Group also formulates "Customer Satisfaction Control Procedure" to collect and analyse the feedback and opinions from customers. It proceeds investigation on customers' satisfaction and identifies opportunities for improvement in the customer service.

During the reporting period, the Group did not identify any significant legal non-compliance or customer complaint pertaining to product responsibility.

The Group formulates "Customer Property Control Procedure" to properly maintain the intellectual property and privacy information of the customers. Intellectual properties include specifications, drawings, products and other intangible assets of the customers. Document control mechanism is in place to manage in a systematic way those documents, drawings and other information of customers, which can only be accessed by authorised persons. Prior written consent from the customers is also required for replication and borrowing of their properties. Moreover, for the operation and products associated with hi-tech information or confidential requirements, the Group will register patent with the relevant authorities of the country for assuring the appropriate legal protection of the relevant intellectual property. By the end of 2025, the Group has registered in China no less than 320 patents. Moreover, 2 patents have already been successfully registered overseas pertinent to lead-acid battery.

Management personnel are required to sign the "Code of Business Ethics and Agreement for Intellectual Property" at the time of their recruitment. The Agreement covers the terms and conditions for confidentiality and competition business, in which employees are required to commit: in strict compliance with the mechanism for public speech and information disclosure; prohibition to transfer of business confidential information to third party; forbidden in neither direct nor indirect use of the Group's intellectual property for exchange of benefits of the employee himself/herself or others.

Regarding the Group's management of intellectual property, individual lead-acid battery factories covered by the scope of this Report have been awarded and certificated by government and relevant institutions respectively, such as certification of GB/T29490:2013 for Intellectual Property Management System.



知識產權管理體系的相關認證 Certifications of Intellectual Property Management System



另一方面，個別廠區更獲得有關組織頒發獎項，展示集團在專利創新工作上的表現。
Furthermore, individual factory sites have even attained awards from relevant institutions, demonstrating the Group's performance on patent innovation.

負責廠區/Factory Site	獎項名稱/Name of Award	頒發機構/Awarding Institution
安徽力普拉斯 Anhui Uplus	淮北市2024年發明專利十強 Top 10 Enterprise for Invention Patents in Huaibei City	淮北市市場監督管理局 Huaibei Municipal Administration for Market Regulation
安徽理士 Anhui Leoch Power Supply	淮北市發明專利十強企業 Top 10 Enterprise for Invention Patents in Huaibei City	淮北市市場監督管理局 Huaibei Municipal Administration for Market Regulation
	淮北市2024年發明專利創新優秀企業 2024 Excellent Enterprise for Invention Patent Innovation in Huaibei City	淮北市市場監督管理局 Huaibei Municipal Administration for Market Regulation

集團在資訊安全的維護，本報告覆蓋的鉛酸蓄電池製造廠區更獲得相關機構的獎項及認證，例如：ISO 27001 資訊安全管理體系的認證。

The Group has maintained information security. The lead-acid battery manufacturing factory covered in this report has received awards and certifications from relevant organizations, such as the ISO 27001 Information Security Management System Certification.

ISO 27001 資訊安全管理體系 ISO 27001 Information Security Management System



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch

6.2.7 反貪污 Anti-corruption

集團制定《商業道德規範控制程序》的要求，與員工、供應商分別簽訂廉潔協議。此外，亦制定了《反商業賄賂程序》，整體內容包括合法經營、避免利益衝突、公平競爭等。我們堅持競爭的公平原則，承諾拒絕假冒、混淆、虛假宣傳、商業賄賂等不正當的商業競爭行為。

集團在反貪污的管理，本報告覆蓋的鉛酸蓄電池製造廠區更獲得相關機構的獎項及認證，例如：ISO 37001 反賄賂管理體系的認證。

The Group formulates the "Business Ethics Control Procedure" which requires both employees and suppliers to sign the agreement for integrity. In addition, the "Anti-Corruption Procedure" is also formulated to cover lawful business, avoidance of conflict of interests, and fair competition, etc. We adhere to the principle of fair competition and promise to reject unfair commercial competition practices such as counterfeiting, confusion, false advertising, and commercial bribery.

For anti-corruption management, the lead-acid battery manufacturing factory covered in this report has received awards and certifications from relevant organizations, such as the ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System Certification.

ISO 37001 反賄賂管理體系 ISO 37001 Anti-bribery Management System



江蘇理士
Jiangsu Leoch

6.2.7.1 道德規範 Code of Ethics

集團要求所有員工應遵守商業道德，員工不得索取或者收受不恰當的酬金。
The Group requests all employees to abide by the business ethics, employees must not ask for or receive any improper compensation.



6.2.7.1.1 員工守則 Rules for Employees

管理人員入職時即簽訂《職業道德規範及知識產權約定書》，約定書範圍包括職業道德準則：承諾絕不與集團的交易對象約定或索取任何賄賂或其它不正當利益，包括但不限於回扣、傭金、不當饋贈或招待；避免工作中的利益衝突；合法經營；保護並合理利用公司資產；公平競爭等。集團每年組織各工廠組織車間拉長級以上、各部門的管理幹部，召開廉政會議，通報各項廉政規定，並簽訂廉政協定。

6.2.7.1.2 反貪汙相關的員工培訓 Employee Training Related to Anti-corruption

為了保持實踐上述程式及規範的有效性，本年度集團繼續提供員工培訓，主題按照各廠區的情況，包含廉潔教育、誠信與商業道德、企業風險防範、強化公司治理、預防職務犯罪、舉報管理辦法等反貪汙相關內容。

在2025年，對於一般員工，本報告所覆蓋的營運區域合共培訓 4,398 人次，相關的培訓小時共有 49,492 小時，主題覆蓋下列範圍：

廉潔從業教育 Education on Integrity Practices	預防職務犯罪 Prevention of Occupational Crimes	《員工手冊》 中規範的廉潔行為 Integrity Behaviours as stipulated in the "Employee Handbook"	其他主題關於提升防貪意識 及闡明貪汙相關的危害性 Other topics on enhancement of awareness against corruption and elaboration of impacts incurred by corruption
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此外，針對董事的職責及依據港交所的《董事會及董事企業管治指引》，對現任董事提供相關培訓，主題涵蓋企業管治守則及上市規則的內容。

6.2.7.2 防貪採購管理 Anti-corruption Procurement

集團在採購合同中訂立廉政交易條款，內容包括賣方不得為推銷交易物、擴大交易份額、提高交易價格，因而壓低品質、虛報數量、或對買方人員請客、送禮、提供回扣、傭金、有價證券、娛樂或其它形式的腐敗利益。

根據採購的訂單金額或不同類別，由不同級別的管理人員審核，加強採購過程中的監督。

在招標的過程上，資訊必須公開發佈，並確保公佈的資訊是準確及真實，使招標程式符合「公平、公開、公正」的完善機制。

Management personnel are required to sign the "Code of Ethics and Agreement for Intellectual Property" at the time of their recruitment. The Agreement covers the criteria for business ethics: commitment not to agree with or request from the Group's business partner on bribes in any form or other improper benefits, which include but not limited to rebates, commissions, improper gifts or hospitality; avoidance of conflicts of interest at work; lawful business; protection and appropriate use of the Company's assets; fair competition, etc. The Group organizes annual integrity meetings attended by workshop management personnel at the line leader level and above from each factory, as well as managerial staff from all departments. During these meetings, various integrity regulations are communicated, and integrity agreements are signed.

For maintaining effective implementation of the abovementioned procedures and practices, the Group continued to provide employee trainings in the reporting year. The themes varied according to the specific situation of various manufacturing regions and they included the topics related to awareness against corruption and bribery, integrity practices, business ethics, enterprise risk management, enhancement of corporate governance, prevention of job-related crime, and whistleblowing management methods.

For general staff in 2025, throughout the operating regions covered by this Report, there was a total of 4,398 participants in the related trainings, and the employees' training duration amounted to 49,492 hours, covering the following themes:

In addition, trainings were provided to current directors regarding the responsibilities of directors and in accordance with the "Corporate Governance Code for Directors and Board of Directors" issued by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, with topics covering the content of Corporate Governance Code and Listing Rules.

The Group sets out the integrity terms & conditions in the procurement contract, which include seller shall not lower the product quality, falsify the volume or give bribes to buyer in the form of hospitality, gifts, rebates, commissions, securities, entertainment, or other corruption for the benefits of product promotion, increase of trading volume and selling prices.

According to the contract amount and categories in the procurement contract, the review and approval of contract is conducted by different levels of the management personnel to strengthen the supervision of the procurement process.

For open tendering, information must be made public and such disclosed information shall be accurate and true. This ensures the tendering process is conducted in a fair, open and equitable manner.

6.2.7.3 舉報程式 Whistle-blowing Procedure

集團制定了《舉報申訴管理規定》，就舉報程式及如何查處、被舉報人申訴進行了詳細規定。員工可通過總經理信箱、電話及當面交流等途徑向集團高層管理者告密及投訴，集團保護告密者的個人私隱和相關權利。

為了保障員工的合法權益，維護企業整體利益並及時發現和處理隱患問題，集團監督各規章制度及執行人員在過程中的行為，故申訴內容可包括貪汙、賄賂、舞弊違法、欺詐勒索及其他違反誠信的事件。

在報告期內透過上述的內部舉報程序，本報告所覆蓋的各營運區域沒有發現與誠信或貪汙相關的重大違規個案。

6.2.7.4 財務帳目管理 Financial Account Management

集團每年邀請協力廠商審計機構對公司財務進行獨立審計，維持精確的財務帳目，保障股東的權益。

The Group formulates the "Regulations for Management of Whistle-blowing and Appeals" which stipulates in detail the procedure of whistleblowing, the methodology of investigation and the way of appeal by the person under investigation. Employees can complain or report in a confidential manner to the Group's senior management through the General Manager's letterbox, telephone, and face-to-face communication, etc. The Group protects the personal privacy and the related rights of the whistle-blower.

For protection of the legitimate rights of employees, enterprise interests and timely identification and handling of potential issues, the Group supervises the enforcement of company regulations and the behaviours of the executives in the processes. Therefore, the scope of whistleblowing may include corruption, bribery, misconduct, illegality, fraud, extortion and other breaches of integrity.

During the reporting period, through the above-mentioned internal whistle-blowing procedure, there was no case of significant legal non-compliance related to integrity or corruption amongst the operating regions covered by this Report.

Every year the Group invites third-party auditors to conduct independent audits of financial accounts. This maintains accurate financial accounts for protection of the interests of shareholders.



6.2.8 社區投資 Community Investment

本集團多年來與不同的外部持份者合作，秉承履行社會責任的企業核心價值，透過自家建立的【理士國際愛心基金會】作為慈善捐贈平臺，支援社區內有需要人士和相關組織。過去多年，集團所支持社區的範圍包括扶貧、支援受災、助學、慰問探訪、及環保意識提升工作等。本年度集團繼續秉持這份責任，定期在端午節、中秋節、春節主辦活動慰問附近村民舉辦活動，積極瞭解社區人士及組織的需求，並給予他們支援及關愛。

The Group has been partnering with a wide range of external stakeholders over the years, for fulfillment of the corporate core values on social responsibility. With the charity donation platform established by the Group, "Leoch International Caring Foundation", the Group utilised it to support the needy people and organizations in the community. For many years, the scope of community support activities covered poverty alleviation, post-disaster assistance, education sponsorship, caring visit, and enhancement in environmental awareness, etc. During the reporting year, the Group continued to uphold this responsibility for identification of the community needs as well as provision of support and caring to the needy people and organizations therein, through regularly organizing events during the Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, and Chinese New Year to care for nearby villagers.

下表展示本年度集團於不同區域所舉辦的個別活動範例：


The following table sets forth certain examples of community events organized by the Group amongst different operating regions in the reporting year:

負責廠區:肇慶理士
Factory Site: Zhaoqing Leoch

活動類型:社區支援 / 慰問
Type of Event: Community Support / Caring Service

與「大旺街辦」及「肇慶高新區正隆社區黨委」合辦「社企同心慶中秋走訪慰問暖人心」，為「正隆社區」捐贈物資及進行義工慰問活動。

Together with the Dawang Subdistrict Office and the Party Committee of Zhenglong Community in Zhaoqing High-tech Zone, we organized the "Social Enterprises to Celebrate Mid-Autumn Festival and Visit People", donated supplies to the Zhenglong Community and conducted volunteer condolences activities.




負責廠區:江蘇理士
Factory Site: Jiangsu Leoch

活動類型:社區支援 / 慰問
Type of Event: Community Support / Caring Service

與「金湖縣總工會」合辦「金湖縣總工會理士送溫暖」活動，捐贈物資。

We co-organised the "Jinhu County Federation of Trade Unions' Winter Warmth Donation" activity with Jinhu County Federation of Trade Unions, and donated supplies.




負責廠區:安徽理士
Factory Site: Anhui Leoch Power Supply

活動類型:社區支援 / 慰問
Type of Event: Community Support / Caring Service

向「濉溪縣消防救援大隊」及「濉溪縣公安局」捐贈物資的夏日送清涼活動

Organised Summer Breeze to donate supplies to the Brigade of Fire Rescue in Suixi County and Public Security Bureau of Suixi County.



7. 氣候披露 Climate Disclosure



7.1 氣候策略 Climate Strategy

本集團認為，氣候變化是一個關鍵問題，可能導致對業務運營、價值鏈、戰略決策和財務績效產生短期、中期和長期影響，因此我們致力於在不同時間範圍進行情景分析，識別和評估與氣候相關的物理風險和機遇，以監測和評估對本集團可能的影響，制定和應用具體的緩解和適應措施和戰略，以減少對本集團的負面影響。

本集團根據兩種情景和三種時間範圍開展了氣候相關情景分析，以確定物理風險、轉型風險。物理風險包括急性和慢性風險，這些風險可在極端天氣和氣候變化下分別立即和長期影響本集團運營。轉型風險包括因為實施嚴格、嚴格的氣候法規和法律而帶來的監管、技術、市場和聲譽風險。

The Group recognizes climate change as a critical issue with potential short-, medium-, and long-term impacts on our business operations, value chain, strategic decision-making, and financial performance. Consequently, we are committed to conducting scenario analyses across various time horizons to identify and assess climate-related physical risks and opportunities. This enables us to monitor and assess potential impacts on the Group, and to develop and implement specific mitigation and adaptation strategies to minimize the adverse effects on the Group.

The Group has conducted climate-related scenario analyses based on two scenarios and three time horizons to determine physical and transition risks. Physical risks encompass acute and chronic risks, which can impact the Group's operations immediately through extreme weather events or over the long term through climatic shifts. Transition risks include regulatory, technological, market, and reputational risks arising from the implementation of increasingly stringent climate regulations and legislation.

7.1.1 時間範圍 Time Horizons

根據行業本質和本集團氣候目標，選擇時間範圍，評估氣候相關風險、設定目標和戰略決策，確保時間範圍符合我們全面的氣候適應措施和方向。時間範圍的定義如下：

In accordance with the industry nature and the Group's climate objectives, specific time horizons are selected to assess climate-related risks, set targets, and inform strategic decision-making, to ensure alignment with our comprehensive climate adaptation measures and direction. The time horizons are defined as follows:

時間範圍：短期 Time horizon: short-term	時間範圍：中期 Time horizon: medium-term	時間範圍：長期 Time Horizon: long-term
時間段：當前至 2030 年 基於當前設備壽命和政策變化週期 Time period: present to 2023 Based on current useful life of equipments and policy change cycles	時間段：2030 至 2050 年 考慮政府政策的淨零目標 Time period: 2030 to 2050 Considering the net-zero target of the government policy	時間段：2050 年到 2100 對應氣候物理風險的長期趨勢 Time period: 2050 to 2100 Aligning with the long-term trends of climate physical risks

7.1.2 風險識別 Risk Identification

依據HKEx滙報框架和廣泛的同業調研，本集團定期按照詳細的風險類型開展氣候相關風險的評估，在此基礎上，我們根據本集團業務狀況和發展戰略，以及內部和外部利益相關方關注點，分析了每個風險類型與短期、中期和長期影響。

氣候相關風險分為兩大類：與低碳經濟轉型相關的風險及與氣候變化下物理影響的相關風險，如下所示：

According to the HKEx reporting framework and extensive industry research, the Group regularly conducts climate-related risks assessments based on detailed risk types, on the basis of which, we analyse each risk type and its short-, medium-, and long-term impacts, taking into account the Group's business situation and development strategy, as well as the concerns of both internal and external stakeholder.

Climate-related risks are divided into two main types: risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy and risks associated with the physical impacts of climate change, as detailed below:

轉型風險/Transition risks		物理風險/Physical risks	
· 政策及法律	Policy and Legal	· 急性	Acute
· 科技	Technological	· 慢性	Chronic
· 市場	Market		
· 聲譽	Reputation		

*整體來說，本集團在物理風險及轉型風險兩個維度，均沒有發現重大的高風險。

Overall, the Group have not identified any significant high risks in respect of physical risks or transition risks. Overall, the Group have not identified any significant high risks in respect of physical risks or transition risks.

7.1.3 氣候情景 Climate Scenarios

本集團已經通過使用聯合國政府間氣候變化專門委員會（“IPCC”）第六次評估報告《共享社會經濟路徑》（“SSP”）和國際能源署（“IEA”）的《全球能源與氣候模型》（“GEC模型”）分別進行氣候相關情景分析，以分別進行物理風險分析和過渡風險分析，以評估氣候恢復力。情景分析評估本集團的氣候適應能力，並有助於瞭解由於氣候變化而可能改變本集團財務狀況和業務的情況，以便我們能夠確認我們的氣候缺陷，並制定防爆措施和策略，以提高我們的業務模式和價值鏈的彈力。

Based on the “Shared Socioeconomic Pathways” (“SSP”) from the Sixth Assessment Report issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of the United Nations and the “Global Energy and Climate Model” (“GEC Model”) published by the International Energy Agency (“IEA”), the Group has conducted climate-related scenario analyses separately for physical risks and transition risks, to evaluate climate resilience. These scenario analyses evaluate the Group's climate adaptation capabilities and help understand how climate change could potentially alter the Group's financial position and business operations. This enables us to identify climate-related vulnerabilities and develop mitigation measures and strategies to strengthen the resilience of our business model and value chain.

進行氣候變化情景分析 Conducting climate change scenario analyses	評估氣候變化對公司經營的影響時間與程度 Assessing the timing and extent of climate change's impact on the Company's business operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 定義低排放和高排放兩種氣候情景 · 結合公開情景模型進行分析 · 分別得到兩個情境下的定量/定性參數 · Defining low-emission and high-emission climate scenarios · Analyzing when combined with public scenario models · Obtaining quantitative/qualitative parameters under the two scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 根據情景分析結果，基於集團和各成員企業業務特點及地理位置，評估氣候相關風險和機遇的短期、中期及長期影響 · Based on the result of scenario analyses, assessing the short-term, middle-term and long-term impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities depending on the business characteristics and geographical locations of the Group and each of its member companies

情景分析原則

為更精準評估氣候相關物理風險及過渡風險，本集團採用多情景分析框架，對集團主要運營區域在全球溫升1.5°C及3°C情境下的潛在風險進行前瞻性評估，時間跨度涵蓋短期（2030年）、中期（2050年）及長期（2100年）。

在物理風險評估方面，我們選取了具代表性的IPCC共享社會經濟路徑（SSPs）情景：
 · SSP1-2.6: 代表積極減排、與《巴黎協定》1.5°C溫控目標高度一致的可持續發展路徑；
 · SSP3-7.0: 代表區域競爭加劇、溫室氣體高排放的情景，對應較高溫升（接近3°C或以上）下的嚴重物理風險。

在轉型風險評估方面，我們主要參考國際能源署（IEA）《全球能源與氣候展望》（GLOBAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE OUTLOOK）中的兩個核心情景：

· 淨零排放情景（NET ZERO EMISSIONS BY 2050 SCENARIO, NZE）：闡述全球於2050年實現淨零排放的可能路徑及對能源、金融、產業的深遠影響，與本集團氣候過渡計劃及減碳承諾高度契合；
 · 現有政策情景（STATED POLICIES SCENARIO, STEPS）：反映當前已實施及已宣布政策的真實執行結果，用以檢視在本集團現有政策環境與業務條件下，過渡風險的潛在暴露程度。

上述情景的選擇，確保了風險評估結果與本集團的業務規劃、戰略方向、氣候轉型計劃及已公開的中長期減碳目標保持高度一致，為後續制定具針對性的氣候適應與減緩策略提供科學、穩健的分析基礎。



Principles of scenario analysis

To enable a more precise evaluation of climate-related physical risks and transition risks, the Group employs a multi-scenario analysis framework to prospectively assess potential risks in its key operating regions under 1.5°C and 3°C global warming scenarios, with time horizons covering the short-term (2030), medium-term (2050), and long-term (2100).

For the physical risk assessment, we have selected representative scenarios from the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs):
 · SSP1-2.6: represents a sustainable development pathway characterized by aggressive emissions reductions and high alignment with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature control goal.
 · SSP3-7.0: represents a scenario featuring intensified regional competition and elevated greenhouse gas emissions, associated with severe physical risks under a higher degree of global warming (close to or exceeding 3°C).

In terms of transition risk assessment, we primarily take two central scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s “Global Energy and Climate Outlook” for reference:

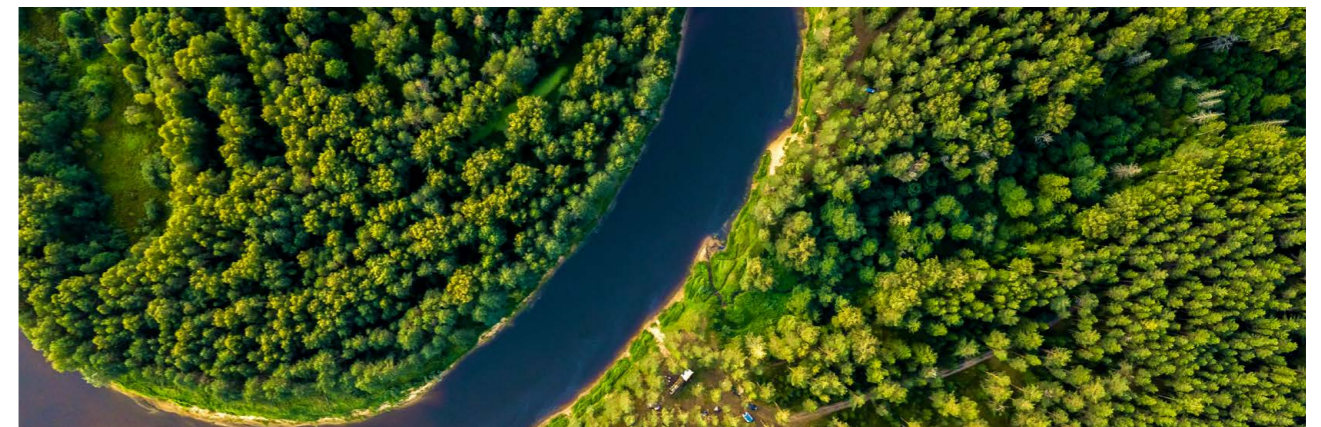
· Net Zero Emissions Scenario (Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario, NZE): describes a possible global pathway to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and its profound impacts on energy, financial, and industry, which is highly consistent with the Group's climate transition plan and decarbonization commitment;
 · Stated Policies Scenario (Stated Policies Scenario, STEPS): reflects the realistic implementation outcomes of policies that are currently implemented and already announced, serving to examine the potential extent of transition risk exposure under the Group's existing policy environment and business conditions.

The selection of the above scenarios ensures that the risk assessment results align closely with the Group's business planning, strategic direction, climate transition plan and publicly announced medium to long term decarbonization targets. This provides a scientific and robust analytical foundation for subsequent development of targeted climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

	低排放情景 Low-emission scenario	高排放情景 High-emission scenario
情景定義 Scenario definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 具有雄心的氣候行動使全球變暖被限制在1.5°C或遠低於2°C。在2050年達到碳中和（淨零排放） Ambitious climate action limits global warming to 1.5°C or well below 2°C, achieving carbon neutrality (net-zero emissions) by 2050 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 全球氣候政策幾近停滯，經濟高度依賴化石燃料，清潔技術發展嚴重落後，溫室氣體排放持續高企，本世紀末升溫超過3°C Global climate policy progress remains largely stagnant, with economies remaining heavily reliant on fossil fuels, clean technology development significantly lagged behind expectations, and greenhouse gas emissions persistently higher, leading to 3°C warming by the end of this Century
選擇理由 Rationales for selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 到2050年實現溫室氣體淨零排放，到2100年將氣溫升幅控制在比工業化前水準高1.5°C以內 選擇此情景以評估為了實現《巴黎協定》1.5°C或遠低於2°C目標而進行的具有雄心的氣候行動的影響，在該情景下，我們將更加關注轉型風險。 Achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, and limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100 This scenario is selected to assess the impacts of ambitious climate actions aimed at achieving the 1.5°C or well below 2°C targets set by the "Paris Agreement". Under this scenario, we will put more emphasis on transition risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 到2050年維持溫室氣體排放水平穩定，到2100年降低排放水平，並將溫度升幅超過3°C 作為最壞情況壓力測試，用以評估國際合作崩解、轉型停滯時，極端物理風險對資產組合、供應鏈及營運據點的最大衝擊，確保本集團在最嚴峻條件下仍具備韌性。 Stabilizing greenhouse gas emission levels by 2050, followed by gradual reductions toward 2100, resulting in temperature rise exceeding 3°C As worst-case stress testing to assess the maximum impacts of extreme physical risks on asset portfolio, supply chain, and operational sites in the event of international cooperation breakdown and transition stagnation, ensuring the Group possesses resilience even under the most severe conditions.
情景敘述 Scenario descriptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 全世界意識到氣候變化的嚴峻性，各國加大氣候行動力度，立即使用嚴厲的政策措施減少排放，以期將本世紀末全球變暖控制在1.5°C或遠低於2°C。技術進步和意識提升促進低碳、低能耗轉型，同時市場也轉向更加氣候友好的生產和消費。公民社會和消費者對企業氣候行動的壓力也在增加。 The world recognizes the severity of climate change, and countries ramps up climate action by immediately implementing stringent policy measures to reduce emissions, aiming to limit global warming to 1.5°C or well below 2°C by the end of this century. Technological advancements and increased awareness are driving the transition toward low-carbon and low-energy consumption, while the market is also shifting toward more climate-friendly production and consumption. Pressure from civil society and consumers on corporate climate action is also growing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 國際氣候協定失效，各國重啟煤炭與油氣開採，碳定價與減排政策被廢除。技術創新偏離低碳路徑，人口與資源需求激增。極端天氣、海平面上升與生態崩潰頻發，對本集團亞太營運基地與投資組合構成重大物理風險。 International climate agreements failed; countries resumed coal, oil, and gas extraction, carbon pricing and emission reduction policies are abolished. Technological innovation deviates from the low-carbon path, while population and resource demands surges. Extreme weather events, sea level rise, and ecological collapse occur frequently, posing significant physical risks to the Group's Asia-Pacific operational bases and investment portfolio.

	低排放情景 Low-emission scenario	高排放情景 High-emission scenario
主要參考 Main References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPCC SSP1-2.6: 全球採取强有力的氣候政策和技術創新，以清潔能源為主，實現1.5°C或遠低於2°C的溫控目標。 IEA NZE: 能源系統快速脫碳，依賴可再生能源、電氣化和技術突破，並需强有力的國際政策支持。全球在2050年實現碳中和。 IPCC SSP1-2.6: the world adopts robust climate policies and technological innovation, focusing on clean energy, to achieve the 1.5°C or well-below 2°C temperature control goals. IEA NZE: the rapid decarbonization of the energy system relies on renewable energy, electrification, and technological breakthroughs, and requires strong international policy support to achieve global carbon neutrality by 2050. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPCC SSP3-7.0: 氣候政策幾近停滯。經濟高度依賴化石燃料，溫室氣體排放持續高企，本世紀末升溫超過3°C。極端氣候、海平面上升與生態系統崩潰風險極高。 IEA STEPS: 引入新的氣候政策，排放水平在2050年維持或略有下降，但遠未達淨零目標。全球變暖趨向3°C或更高，物理風險加劇。 IPCC SSP3-7.0: climate policy is nearly at a standstill. The economy remains heavily reliant on fossil fuels, with greenhouse gas emissions persistently high, driving global temperature rises exceeding 3°C by the end of the century. The risks of extreme weather, sea-level rise, and ecosystem collapse are extremely severe. IEA STEPS: Introducing new climate policies, keeping emission levels stable or slightly decreased by 2050, but still far from reaching net-zero targets. Global warming is trending towards 3°C or higher, and physical risks are intensifying.

7.1.4 對氣候變化的抵禦力 Climate Change Resilience



本集團管理層已識別並優先評估氣候相關的風險，基於選定情景分析通過問卷調查以瞭解其影響程度及時間範圍。調查結果存在的差異可能源於管理人員對氣候問題的認知程度及專業判斷標準不同所致。為解決此問題，本集團將持續加強管理層及員工的氣候意識。

通過氣候情景討論，本集團在轉型風險和物理風險兩個維度識別出了以下短期（1-3年）、中期（3-5年）和長期（5-10年）的氣候相關風險及它們對本集團運營的潛在影響進行了分析。我們針對性地制訂具體風險的適應與緩解措施。下表概述調查結果。

The management of the Group has identified and prioritized the assessment of climate-related risks, to understand the potential extent and duration of their impacts through conducting analyses on the selected scenarios and questionnaire surveys. Differences in survey results may arise from varying levels of awareness and professional judgment standards among managers regarding climate-related issues. To address this, the Group will continue to strengthen climate awareness among management and employees.

Through climate scenario discussions, the Group has identified climate-related risks in the dimensions of transition risks and physical risks over short-term (1-3 years), medium-term (3-5 years), and long-term (5-10 years) horizons, and analyzed their potential impacts on the Group's operations. We formulated targeted adaptation and mitigation measures for specific risks. The table below summarizes the findings.

風險類型 Risk categories	風險 Risks	情景 Scenarios	時間範圍/Time horizons			潛在財務影響 Potential financial implications	緩解/適應措施 Mitigation/adaption measures
			短期/Short-term	中期/Medium-term	長期/Long-term		
氣候相關轉型風險 Climate-related transition risks							
政策及法律 Policy and legal	碳價格提高 Increased carbon pricing	1.5°C	中 Moderate	中 Moderate	中 Moderate	增加合規成本及碳價格的調整，導致總體生產/營運成本增加。 Increased compliance cost and adjustment to carbon cost results in an increase in overall production/operation cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·將柴油車替換為電動車、使用純電動大巴車接送員工、使用電動叉車/貨車廠區內短駁、使用潔淨能源(天然氣)、使用可再生能源於車間生產(自用太陽能發電/綠電合約/綠證)、餘熱回收系統，減少後勤浴室使用的天然氣量、更換高效電機，直接降低範疇1排放。 ·推行本地及綠色採購、透過供應商評價與參與推動減排、要求供應商獲取環保節能認證。 ·進行碳核查，核算生產全流程的碳排放資料，制定針對性的減排減碳目標和行動計畫。 ·避免高碳排放的運輸方式，優化運輸物流：鐵路 / 水路為主，公路為輔、就近集中採購/運輸、推廣可迴圈託盤、周轉箱、鐵框，降低包裝生產與運輸碳排放、在廠區隔壁生產電池隔板、電池殼等核心部件，實現就地配套，降低物流碳排放。 ·Replaces diesel vehicles with electric vehicles, uses pure electric buses to transport employees, uses electric forklifts/trucks for short-distance shuttling within the factory area, uses clean energy (natural gas), utilizes renewable energy for workshop production (self-used solar power generation / green electricity contracts / green electricity certificates), implements waste heat recovery systems, reduces the amount of natural gas used in employee showers, and replaces with high-efficiency motors to directly reduce Scope 1 emissions. ·Promotes local and green procurement, drives emission reduction through supplier evaluation and involvement, and requires suppliers to obtain environmental and energy-saving certifications. ·Conducts carbon verification, accounts for carbon emission data throughout the production process, and formulates targeted emission and carbon reduction targets and action plans. ·Avoids high-carbon-emission transportation methods and optimizes transportation logistics: prioritizes railways/waterways, supplemented by highways; practices centralized procurement/transportation nearby; promotes recyclable pallets, returnable containers, and metal cages; reduces carbon emissions from packaging, production and transportation; produces core components such as battery separators and battery casings adjacent to the factory site to achieve local supply and minimize logistics-related carbon emissions.
		3°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small		
	訴訟風險 Litigation risks	1.5°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small	如超出碳排放限制、違反法律和法規，導致罰款等成本增加；糾正/預防措施的實施增加成本。 Exceeding carbon emission limits or non-compliance with laws and regulations results in increased costs such as fines; the implementation of corrective/preventive measures also increases costs.	
		3°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small		
	加強排放報告的要求 Stricter emission reporting requirements	1.5°C	小 Small	中 Moderate	中 Moderate	在價值鏈中計算溫室氣體排放的監管和行業要求日益增加、能源管理要求趨嚴，為合乎要求投資綠色能源/技術，運營成本增加。 There are increasing regulatory and industry requirements for calculating greenhouse gas emissions in the value chain, energy management requirements are becoming stricter and investment in green energy/technology is required to comply with these requirements, leading to rising operational costs.	
		3°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small		

風險類型 Risk categories	風險 Risks	情景 Scenarios	時間範圍/Time horizons			潛在財務影響 Potential financial implications	緩解/適應措施 Mitigation/adaption measures		
			短期/Short-term	中期/Medium-term	長期/Long-term				
氣候相關轉型風險 Climate-related transition risks									
技術 Technological	以較低排放的產品及服務替代現有的產品及服務 Replacing existing products and services with lower-emission alternatives.	1.5°C	小 Small	中 Moderate	中 Moderate	嚴格的全球和本地政策促使採用綠色能源/技術以減少碳排放，研發替代技術成本增加、高碳排放產品需求減少。 Stringent global and local policies are driving the adoption of green energy/technologies to reduce carbon emissions, leading to increased R&D costs for alternative technologies and decreased demand for high-carbon-emission products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 投資可持續技術研發、為員工提供可持續發展培訓，內部培養氣候分析能力、降低長期外包依賴。 以可生物降解/可回收替代品取代將以化石燃料為主的成分，例如肇慶廠以合成纖維取代天然纖維（棉、麻、竹纖維）的勞保用品、江蘇廠以木質包材包裝電池、安徽鋰電池廠以竹、麻纖維、生物基膠黏劑低溫熱壓複合、防水塗層，替代薰蒸木箱 / 瓦楞紙箱，包裝成品鋰電池。 通過鼓勵和激勵客戶參與回收計畫，提高回收率、建立廢舊鉛酸蓄電池回收網路，通過“以舊換新”，定點回收等方式回收社會端的廢舊電池、回收退役電池中的正負極材料、電解液等，提升再生材料使用率。 Invests in the research and development of sustainable technologies, provides sustainability training for employees, cultivating internal capabilities in climate analysis, and reduces long-term outsourcing dependency. Replaces fossil fuel-based ingredients with biodegradable/recyclable alternatives. Examples include: the Zhaoqing plant substituted synthetic fibers for natural fibers (cotton, hemp, bamboo) in labour protection equipment; the Jiangsu plant used wooden packaging for batteries; and the Anhui lithium battery plant employed bamboo, hemp fibers, and bio-based adhesive combined with low-temperature hot pressing and waterproof coatings to replace fumigated wooden boxes / corrugated cartons for packaging finished lithium batteries. Increases recycling rates by encouraging and incentivizing customer participation in recycling programs, and establishes a recycling network for used lead-acid batteries. Recycles used batteries from the public sector through methods like "trade-in" and recycling at designated locations. Recycles positive/negative electrode materials, electrolytes, etc., from retired batteries to improve the utilization rate of recycled materials. 		
		3°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small				
	轉型至較低排放技術的成本 Cost of transitioning to lower-emission technologies	1.5°C	小 Small	中 Moderate	中 Moderate				
		3°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small				
市場 Market	客戶行為不斷變化 Changing customer behaviors	1.5°C	小 Small	中 Moderate	中 Moderate	<p>隨著消費者越來越關注/擔憂環境、氣候變化的影響，對具有低氣候影響的產品/服務的偏好增加，導致市場競爭加劇，對產品或服務的需求下降。</p> <p>As consumers are increasingly concerned about the environmental and climate impacts, the growing preference for products and services with low climate effects will intensify market competition, leading to a decline in the demand for certain products or services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在業務運營中推廣可持續做法：肇慶以再生紙包裝電池，不使用含99.9%石油塑膠包裝、使用由原油和天然氣衍生物製成的新塑膠作電池外殼、肇慶廠與高新區生態環境局合作，打造綠色工廠。 與投資者及客戶定期溝通氣候行動、進行市場研究並審查相關市場報告，以瞭解與氣候相關的市場趨勢，提升ESG品牌吸引力，有效降低客戶流失。 Promotes sustainable practices in business operations: Zhaoqing used recycled paper for battery packaging, avoiding plastic packaging containing 99.9% petroleum, refraining from using new plastic made from crude oil and natural gas derivatives for battery casings, and collaborated with the Ecology and Environment Bureau of the High-tech Zone to build green factories. Regularly communicates climate actions with investors and clients, conducts market research, and reviews relevant market reports to understand climate-related market trends, enhance ESG brand appeal, and effectively reduce customer loss. 		
		3°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small				
	原材料價格上升 Raw material prices increasing	1.5°C	中 Moderate	中 Moderate	中 Moderate	<p>能源和水資源成本上升、原材料供應、價格波動，影響生產量，導致供應鏈中生產成本增加，潛在收入減少。</p> <p>Rising costs of energy and water resources, fluctuations in raw material supply and prices affects production volumes, leading to increased production costs in the supply chain and a potential reduction in revenue.</p>			
		3°C	小 Small	中 Moderate	中 Moderate				
	聲譽 Reputation	持份者的關注程度提高或持份者的負面回饋 Increased level of stakeholder concern or negative feedback from stakeholders	3°C	小 Small	中 Moderate	中 Moderate		<p>持份者的關注及意見增加導致投資者撤資，資本可用性減少</p> <p>Increased concerns and opinions from stakeholders lead to investor withdrawal, reducing capital availability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 優化報告流程並外包專業顧問確保準確、與持份者定期溝通與公司氣候變化減緩的努力、加入科學目標倡議 (SBTi) 並制定科學碳目標 (SBT) 1.5攝氏度減排目標，提升ESG評級，避免撤資壓力。 Optimizes the reporting process and engages professional consultants to ensure accuracy, maintains regular communications with stakeholders on the Company's climate change mitigation efforts, adopts the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and set a science-based target (SBT) aligned with 1.5°C emissions reduction goals, to enhance the ESG rating, and avoid divestment pressure.
			1.5°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small			

風險類型 Risk categories	風險 Risks	情景 Scenarios	時間範圍/Time horizons			潛在財務影響 Potential financial implications	緩解/適應措施 Mitigation/adaption measures
			短期/Short-term	中期/Medium-term	長期/Long-term		
氣候相關實體風險 Climate-related physical risks							
立即性 Acute	極端天氣事件的發生 The occurrence of severe weather events	1.5°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small	資產損壞、營運中斷及保險費用上升，導致直接經濟損失。 Asset damage, operational disruptions, and rising insurance costs result in direct economic losses.	·避免在高度暴露於極端天氣的地區運營、加強基礎設施的氣候適應設計（強化廠房結構、換上超強力擋風玻璃、於廠區接近天然山坡或人造斜坡建設泥石防護壩、肇慶廠暴雨時自動開啟應急溢流閘、啟動排水泵）、購買氣候風險保險、建立緊急應變計劃、制定業務持續計劃及災害管理預案、實施台風及高溫警報特殊工作安排、定期疏散演習，確保業務連續性並大幅降低損失與保險成本。 ·實施ISO 14001環境管理體系，以規範和控制環境影響。 · Avoids operating in areas highly exposed to extreme weather conditions, strengthens climate-resilient infrastructure design (reinforces factory structures, replaces windows with ultra-strong glass, constructs mud and stone protection dam in the factory areas in close proximity to natural slopes or man-made slopes, activates emergency overflow valves and starts drainage pumps during heavy rain at the Zhaoqing factory), purchases climate risk insurance, establishes emergency response plans, develops business continuity plans and disaster management plans, implements special work arrangements for typhoon and high-temperature warnings, conducts regular evacuation drills, to ensure business continuity while significantly reducing losses and insurance costs. · Implements the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to standardize and control environmental impacts.
		3°C	小 Small	小 Small	中 Moderate		
長期性 Chronic	降雨模式的變化及天氣模式出現極端的變化 Changes in rainfall patterns and the emergence of extreme weather patterns	1.5°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small	降雨量的增加或減少可能引發洪水、乾旱和水資源短缺，進而對業務、社區和全球供應鏈產生不良影響，設施受損而停業。 Increases or decreases in rainfall can trigger floods, droughts, and water shortages, which in turn negatively impact businesses, communities, and global supply chains, leading to facility damage and operational shutdowns.	·安裝抵禦更高洪水水位的防洪閘板 ·肇慶廠雨水收集池採用海綿城市概念，用於吸收雨水、保留過剩的暴雨水，然後慢慢過濾和釋放水，減少因極端天氣對業務影響。 · Installs flood gates to withstand higher flood water levels. · The rainwater collection pool at the Zhaoqing factory adopts the Sponge City concept, designed to absorb rainwater, retain excess stormwater, and then slowly filter and release the water, reducing the impact of extreme weather on operations.
		3°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small		
	平均升溫 Average temperature increases	3°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small	能源使用增加，例如冷卻需求增加，冷卻需求增加導致空調使用增加，電費上升。員工受傷風險增加和與高溫相關疾病增加。 Increased energy use, such as rising cooling demands, leads to greater air conditioning use and higher electricity bills, as well as an elevated risk of employee injuries and heat-related illnesses.	將氣候風險納入財務規劃、壓力測試與情景分析、對地理位置進行脆弱性評估，主動降低高風險資產暴露，保護長期組合價值。 Incorporates climate risks into financial planning, stress testing, and scenario analysis, assesses the vulnerability of geographical locations, proactively reducing exposure to high-risk assets, and protecting the long-term value of the portfolio.
		1.5°C	小 Small	小 Small	小 Small		

限制

於2025財年，本集團參考香港交易所ESG守則，行業慣例及最新科學研究制定氣候披露框架。然而，情景分析存在固有限制，無法全面涵蓋所有潛在氣候風險，且其結果受數據質量、假設準確性及技術條件影響。我們將持續監察新興風險，優化分析流程，並歡迎持份者提供寶貴反饋，以提升未來披露的精確性和可靠性。

未來改進

跟據在報告期內進行的氣候情景分析及當個報告年財務影響評估，沒有發現重大的氣候風險及量化財務影響。按照香港聯合交易所的氣候相關披露要求提倡的重要性原則，本集團認為在不重要風險情況下披露的氣候情景分析、轉型計劃及機遇相關信息均為對持份者的不重要信息。所以，我們重點地披露了情景分析結果，以提升結果層面的透明度。此外，本集團正處於氣候相關披露的早期階段，本報告暫未提供氣候風險（如碳稅負擔）及機遇（如太陽能產業擴張）對短期、中期及長期財務影響的定量評估。未來，我們將強化情景分析能力，逐步引入量化模型，評估潛在財務影響的規模與概率。此外，我們將探討財務資源的靈活性，針對分析識別的關鍵影響制定應對策略。在此基礎上，我們將制定全面氣候過渡計劃，提升集團的氣候適應與韌性，確保業務可持續發展。

當前財務影響

2025年安徽地區發生嚴重熱浪事件，為保障員工安全，本集團安徽鉛酸蓄電池廠增設降溫設備、水冷空調、排水系統及飲水機等設施，產生額外開支人民幣56.5萬元；庫存物料因水災嚴重損毀需報廢更換，導致額外開支人民幣123.5萬元。同時，同廠因超出《碳排放權交易管理辦法（試行）》碳配額，在廣州電力交易中心購買碳信用額補償，產生額外開支人民幣約2萬元。本集團將持續強化減碳及氣候適應措施，經評估，氣候相關風險（包括極端天氣、碳稅或碳定價機制）預期不會對下個報告年度資產或現金流產生重大影響。

預計財務影響

本集團已開展多情景分析，並初步嘗試將物理風險與轉型風險映射至財務影響。然而，受限於外部情景參數的不確定性（包括政策路徑、技術成本曲線及區域氣候投影的變動性）、內部數據精細度以及當前模型成熟度，我們認為現階段尚未具備足夠穩健的基礎，對未來財務影響作出具體的量化預測或區間估計。因此，本報告暫不披露氣候相關風險及機遇在中期及長期對損益、資產負債表、現金流或資本需求的預計財務影響金額。

Limitations

During FY2025, the Group developed a climate disclosure framework with reference to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's ESG Code, industry practices, and the latest scientific research. However, scenario analysis has inherent limitations and cannot comprehensively cover all potential climate risks, and its outcomes are influenced by data quality, the accuracy of assumptions, and technical conditions. We will continue to monitor emerging risks, optimize the analytical process, and welcome valuable feedback from stakeholders to enhance the accuracy and reliability of future disclosures.

Future Improvements

According to the climate scenario analyses conducted during the reporting period and the financial impact assessment for the current reporting year, no significant climate-related risks or quantified financial impacts were identified. In line with the principle of materiality advocated by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's climate-related disclosure requirements, the Group considers that disclosing information on climate scenario analysis, transition plans, and opportunities in cases of immaterial risks is not material to stakeholders. Therefore, we have focused on disclosing the outcomes of the scenario analysis to enhance transparency at the results level. Furthermore, as the Group is in the early stages of climate-related disclosure, this report does not yet provide a quantitative assessment of the short-, medium-, and long-term financial impacts of climate risks (e.g., carbon tax burdens) and opportunities (e.g., expansion of the solar energy industry). Going forward, we will strengthen our scenario analytical capabilities, gradually introduce quantitative models, and assess the scale and probability of potential financial impacts. In addition, we will explore the flexibility of financial resources and develop response strategies for key impacts identified through analysis. On this basis, we will formulate a comprehensive climate transition plan to enhance the Group's climate adaptability and resilience, ensuring sustainable business development.

Current financial impacts

In 2025, a severe heatwave hit the Anhui region. To ensure employee safety, Anhui lead-acid battery factory of the Group installed additional cooling equipment, water-cooled air conditioners, drainage systems, and water dispensers, resulted in additional expenses of RMB 565,000. Moreover, inventory materials were severely damaged by flooding and required scrapping and replacement, leading to an extra expense of RMB 1,235,000. At the same time, the same factory purchased carbon credits for compensation through the Guangzhou Electricity Trading Center due to exceeding the carbon quota stipulated in the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading", incurring additional expenses of approximately RMB 20,000. The Group will continue to strengthen carbon reduction and climate adaptation measures. The assessment on climate-related risks (including extreme weather, carbon taxes, or carbon pricing mechanisms) has been conducted and is not expected to have any significant impacts on assets or cash flows in the next reporting year.

Anticipated financial impacts

The Group has conducted multi-scenario analysis and made initial attempts to map physical and transition risks to financial impacts. However, due to uncertainties in external scenario parameters (including policy pathways, technology cost curves, and regional climate projection variability), limitations in the granularity of internal data, and the current level of model maturity, we consider the current foundation insufficiently robust to make specific quantitative forecasts or range estimates regarding future financial impacts. Consequently, this report does not disclose anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the profit and loss statement, balance sheet, cash flows, or capital requirements in the medium to long term.

本集團將採取審慎漸進的做法，持續改進方法學，重點包括：

The Group will adopt a prudent and progressive approach to continuously improve its methodology, with a focus on:

- 進一步完善歷史損失數據與氣候事件的關聯性分析；
Further refining the analysis of the correlations between historical loss data and climate events;
- 加強與國際同業及專業機構的模型對標；
Strengthening model benchmarking with international peers and professional institutions;
- 待內外條件更為成熟、主要假設的不確定性顯著降低後，再有序引入量化結果。
Introducing quantitative results in an orderly manner only after internal and external conditions are more mature and uncertainties in key assumptions are significantly reduced.

我們承諾保持最高標準的透明度與謹慎性，一旦具備可靠、可驗證的量化基礎，將於後續報告中適時披露相關預計財務影響。現階段，我們仍以定性分析為主，並將氣候相關不確定性作為戰略規劃與風險管理的重要考慮因素

We are committed to maintaining the highest standards of transparency and prudence. Once a reliable and verifiable quantitative basis is established, the related estimated financial impacts will be disclosed in due course in subsequent reports. At the present stage, our analysis remains primarily qualitative, and climate-related uncertainties are considered as significant factors in strategic planning and risk management.

7.2 氣候風險管理 Climate Risk Management

本集團制定了綜合風險管理框架，以定期監控、管理和審查氣候相關風險。該分析每年進行一次，並將結果提交給董事會審閱。於報告期間，我們識別出三種對我們的業務有重大影響的物理及轉型風險。我們採取如下所述的方法來管理與氣候相關風險。

The Group has established a comprehensive risk management framework to regularly monitor, manage, and review climate-related risks. This analysis is conducted annually, with the results submitted to the Board of Directors for review. During the reporting period, we identified three physical and transition risks that have a material impact on our business. We adopt the following approaches, as described below, to manage climate-related risks.



7.3 氣候指標和目標 Climate Indicators and Targets

本集團已就 GHG 排放、能源消耗和水管理建立了不同的氣候指標和目標，以有效跟踪氣候相關風險和機遇的表現，並監控此類風險和機遇的管理進度，幫助本集團符合國際氣候目標，為向低碳經濟過渡做出貢獻。

The Group has established distinct climate indicators and targets for GHG emissions, energy consumption and water management, in order to effectively track performance related to climate risks and opportunities, and monitor management progress on such risks and opportunities, assisting the Group in aligning with international climate goals, and contributing to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

7.3.1 目標 Targets

我們已設定2050財年或之前實現的減碳及節能目標，以2024財年為基準，範圍基本與本報告一致。我們已制定相應的管理策略以實現減碳目標。為體現我們向低碳經濟轉型的決心，我們將逐步減少溫室氣體排放量，為全球努力將溫度上升控制在1.5°C以下作出貢獻。

We have established carbon reduction and energy conservation targets to be achieved by FY 2050 or earlier, using FY2024 as the baseline year, with the scope largely aligned with this report. We have established the corresponding management strategies to accomplish the carbon reduction goals. To demonstrate our commitment to transitioning to a low-carbon economy, we will gradually reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to the global efforts to limit the temperature rise to below 1.5°C.

溫室氣體管理目標 GHG management target

	單位 Unit	目標年 Target Year	目標* Target	2025年進度 2025 progress
溫室氣體排放密度 GHS emissions intensity	噸二氧化碳當量／萬元營收 Tonne CO2 equivalent / RMB 10,000	2030	減少30% Reduce 30%	已減少了41% Achieved emissions reduction of 41%
		2035	減少40% Reduce 40%	
		2050	減少70% Reduce 70%	

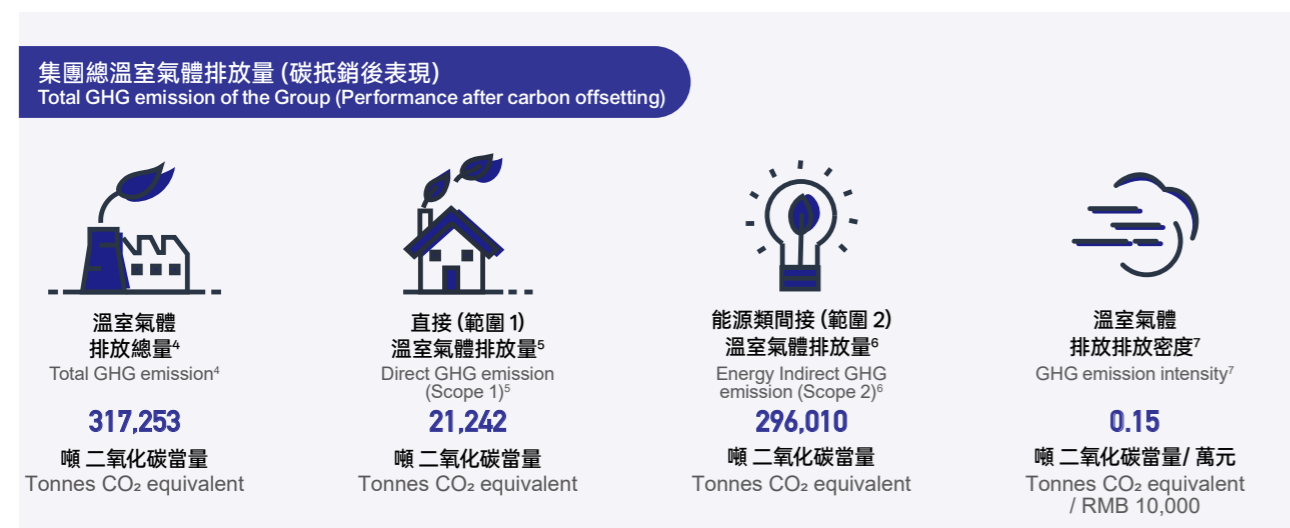
*基線年 (2024年) : 0.26 噸 二氧化碳當量/ 萬元
Baseline year (2024): 0.26 tonnes CO2 equivalent / RMB 10,000

7.3.2 指標 Indicators

GHG 排放 GHG emissions

本集團積極響應國家低碳經濟發展的方針，制定了一系列減排措施，並通過識別碳排放源、計算排放量、訂立減排目標以及定期評估成效，系統化管理溫室氣體排放。本集團在量化的過程中參照溫室氣體核算體系的國際標準進行，以確保數據的準確性與可信度。另外，考慮到範圍3計算的數據收集涉及價值鏈的上游及下游活動，範圍龐大之如，亦需要持份者如供應商、客戶及租戶的配合，本集團認為採用合理資料寬免較恰當。本集團的溫室氣體排放量計算如下：

The Group actively responds to the national policy of low-carbon economic development by formulating a series of emission reduction measures. We systematically manage greenhouse gas emissions through identifying carbon emission sources, calculating emission volumes, setting reduction targets, and conducting regular performance evaluations. During the quantification process, the Group refers to international standards of the GHG accounting system to ensure data accuracy and credibility. Furthermore, given that the data collection for Scope 3 calculations involves extensive upstream and downstream activities across the value chain and requires cooperation from stakeholders such as suppliers, clients, and tenants, the Group deems it appropriate to adopt reasonable data exemptions. The Group's greenhouse gas emissions are calculated as follows:



	單位 Unit	2025年	2024年
直接溫室氣體排放 (範圍 1) Direct GHG emission (Scope 1)	噸 二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO2 equivalent	21,242	61,318
能源間接溫室氣體 排放 (範圍 2) Energy Indirect GHG emission (Scope 2)	噸 二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO2 equivalent	301,533	358,915
溫室氣體排放總量 Total GHG emission	噸 二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO2 equivalent	322,776	420,233
溫室氣體排放密度 ⁸ GHG emission intensity ⁸	噸 二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO2 equivalent / RMB 10,000	0.16	0.26
碳抵銷 ⁹ Carbon offset ⁹	噸 二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO2 equivalent	5,523	/
溫室氣體排放總量 (碳抵銷後) Total GHG emission (after carbon offsetting)	噸 二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO2 equivalent	317,253	/
溫室氣體排放密度 (碳抵銷後) GHG emission intensity (after carbon offsetting)	噸 二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO2 equivalent / RMB 10,000	0.15	/

在報告期內，透過落實《6.1.1.2》所述多項減排措施，本報告所覆蓋的營運地點共產生溫室氣體322,776噸二氧化碳當量；當中，安徽理士及肇慶廠房在廣州電力交易中心共購買10,409,000KWH綠色電力證書作5,523 噸 二氧化碳當量的碳抵銷，進一步降低對化石燃料的依賴；集團碳抵銷後的總溫室氣體排放總量為317,253噸二氧化碳當量。每萬元的鉛酸蓄電池成品銷售額產生0.17噸二氧化碳當量，與上年度同業務的排放密度(0.27噸 二氧化碳當量/ 萬元) 比較，本年度排放略減少37.23%。本集團將持續關注能源使用及碳排放情況，並透過提升能效及推動節能措施，以減少業務營運對環境的影響。

During the reporting period, by implementing the various emission reduction measures outlined in the chapter "6.1.1.2", the operating locations covered in this report generated a total of 322,776 tonnes CO2 equivalent in greenhouse gas emissions, among which, Anhui Leoch Power Supply and Zhaoqing plant collectively purchased 10,409,000 kWh green electricity certificates through the Guangzhou Electricity Trading Center for carbon offsetting of 5,523 tonnes CO2 equivalent, further reducing reliance on fossil fuels. The Group's total greenhouse gas emission after carbon offsetting amounted to 317,253 tonnes CO2 equivalent, in which, 0.17 tonnes CO2 equivalent was generated for every RMB 10,000 in sales of lead-acid battery products. Compared to the emission intensity of the same business in the previous year (0.27 tonne CO2 equivalent / RMB 10,000), the emissions in this year decreased slightly by 37.23%. The Group will continue to monitor energy consumption and carbon emissions, and will reduce the environmental impact of its business operations by enhancing energy efficiency and promoting energy-saving measures.

4. 溫室氣體計算時所採用的全球變暖潛能值 (GWP) 是基於《政府間氣候變化專門委員會 (IPCC) 第六次評估報告 (AR6)》所發佈的數值。

5. 直接溫室氣體主要源自車輛燃料、廠內設施的天然氣、二氧化碳滅火器、二氧化碳焊接機焊接保護氣、冷媒及乙炔的耗用，計算方法是基於2006年出版的《政府間氣候變化專門委員會 (IPCC) 國家溫室氣體清單指南》。

6. 能源間接溫室氣體源主要源自外購電力及蒸氣的間接排放，計算過程所採用的區域電網基準排放因數則參考「中華人民共和國國家發展和改革委員會 (NDRC) 所發佈的數值；外購蒸氣的間接排放則參考《工業其他產業企業溫室氣體排放核算方法與報告指南》作計算。

7. 溫室氣體排放密度的計算利用業務的自主營業收入 (萬元) 作基數。

8. 溫室氣體排放密度的計算利用業務的自主營業收入 (萬元) 作基數。

9. 安徽理士、肇慶廠房分別在廣州電力交易中心購買 4,289 MWH 、6,120 MWH 綠色電力證書作5,523 噸 二氧化碳當量的抵銷。

4. The global warming potential (GWP) used in greenhouse gas calculations is based on the values published in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

5. Direct greenhouse gases mainly come from vehicle fuel, natural gas, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers, carbon dioxide welding machine welding shielding gas, refrigerant and acetylene consumption in factory facilities. The calculation is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories published in 2006.

6. Energy indirect greenhouse gas sources mainly come from indirect emissions from purchased electricity and steam. The regional grid baseline emission factor used in the calculation refers to the value released by the National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China (NDRC). Indirect emissions from purchased steam are calculated with reference to the Guidelines for the Calculation and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Other Industrial Enterprises.

7. The calculation of GHG emission intensity uses the business's independent operating income (RMB 10,000) as the base.

8. The calculation of GHG emission intensity uses the business's independent operating income (RMB 10,000) as the base.

9. Anhui Leoch Factory and Zhaoqing Leoch Factory purchased 4,289 MWH and 6,120 MWH green electricity certificates from the Guangzhou Electricity Trading Center respectively, for carbon offsetting of 5,523 tonnes CO2 equivalent.

各廠房溫室氣體排放量/排放密度(碳抵銷後表現)¹⁰
Greenhouse gas emissions/emission density in each factory (Performance after carbon offsetting)¹⁰

<p>肇慶廠房溫室氣體排放總量 Zhaqing Factory Total GHG emission</p> <p>46,591 噸二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO₂ equivalent</p>	<p>肇慶廠房溫室氣體排放密度 Zhaqing Factory GHG emission density</p> <p>0.16 噸二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO₂ equivalent / RMB 10,000</p>	<p>江蘇廠房溫室氣體排放總量 Jiangsu Factory Total GHG emission</p> <p>72,969 噸二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO₂ equivalent</p>	<p>江蘇廠房溫室氣體排放密度 Jiangsu Factory GHG emission density</p> <p>0.15 噸二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO₂ equivalent / RMB 10,000</p>
<p>力普拉斯廠房溫室氣體排放總量 Uplus Factory Total GHG emission</p> <p>55,893 噸二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO₂ equivalent</p>	<p>力普拉斯廠房溫室氣體排放密度 Uplus Factory GHG emission density</p> <p>0.31 噸二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO₂ equivalent / RMB 10,000</p>	<p>安徽理士廠房溫室氣體排放總量 Anhui Leoch Factory Total GHG emission</p> <p>106,438 噸二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO₂ equivalent</p>	<p>安徽理士廠房溫室氣體排放密度 Anhui Leoch Factory GHG emission density</p> <p>0.15 噸二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO₂ equivalent / RMB 10,000</p>
<p>鉛回收廠房溫室氣體排放總量 Lead Recycling Factory Total GHG emission</p> <p>30,643 噸二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO₂ equivalent</p>	<p>鉛回收廠房溫室氣體排放密度 Lead Recycling Factory GHG emission density</p> <p>0.11 噸二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO₂ equivalent / RMB 10,000</p>	<p>安徽理士新能源廠房溫室氣體排放總量 Anhui Leoch New Energy Factory Total GHG emission</p> <p>4,718 噸二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO₂ equivalent</p>	<p>安徽理士新能源廠房溫室氣體排放密度 Anhui Leoch New Energy Factory GHG emission density</p> <p>0.04 噸二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO₂ equivalent / RMB 10,000</p>

各業務溫室氣體排放量/排放密度(碳抵銷後表現)¹¹
GHG emission /emission density by respective business segment (Performance after carbon offsetting)¹¹

<p>「鉛酸蓄電池製造」業務溫室氣體排放總量 Total GHG emission of "Lead-acid Battery Manufacturing" business</p> <p>281,892 噸二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO₂ equivalent</p>	<p>「鋰電池製造」業務溫室氣體排放總量 Total GHG emission of "Lithium-ion Battery Manufacturing" business</p> <p>30,643 噸二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO₂ equivalent</p>	<p>「鉛回收」業務溫室氣體排放總量 Total GHG emission of "Lead Recycling" business</p> <p>4,718 噸二氧化碳當量 Tonne CO₂ equivalent</p>
<p>「鉛酸蓄電池製造」業務每噸生產的溫室氣體排放密度 GHG emission intensity per tonne produced in the "Lead-acid Battery Manufacturing" business</p> <p>0.19 噸二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO₂ equivalent / RMB 10,000</p>	<p>「鋰電池製造」業務每千瓦時生產的溫室氣體排放密度 GHG emission intensity per kWh produced in the "Lithium-ion Battery Manufacturing" business</p> <p>0.11 噸二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO₂ equivalent / RMB 10,000</p>	<p>「鉛回收」業務每噸生產的溫室氣體排放密度 GHG emission intensity per tonne produced in the "Lead Recycling" business</p> <p>0.04 噸二氧化碳當量/萬元 Tonne CO₂ equivalent / RMB 10,000</p>

10. 排放密度的計算利用業務的自主營業收入(萬元)作基數。

11. 排放密度的計算利用業務的自主營業收入(萬元)作基數。

10. The calculation of emission intensity uses the business's independent operating income (RMB 10,000) as the base.

11. The calculation of emission intensity uses the business's independent operating income (RMB 10,000) as the base.

易受氣候相關轉型和物理風險影響的資產

本集團進行了氣候脆弱資產評估, 並沒有發現重大脆弱資產佔比及金額。

涉及氣候相關機遇的業務活動

於報告年, 未獲得綠色產品認證, 沒有來自於綠色產品的收入。

資本運用

在報告年度中, 本集團為氣候相關風險的支出和融資如下:

Assets vulnerable to climate-related transition and physical risks

The Group conducted a climate-vulnerable assets assessment, and did not identify any significant percentage and amount of vulnerable assets.

Business activities involving climate-related opportunities

During the reporting year, there was no revenue from green products or services.

Capital deployment

The Group's expenditures and financings related to climate-related risks during the reporting year are as follows:

相關項目開支(人民幣) Related project expenditures (RMB)	2025	2024 ¹²
由於極端天氣造成的開支 Expenditures due to extreme weather conditions	1,800,600	/
由於氣候相關法律法規的開支 Expenditures due to climate-related law and regulations	21,604	/
自建餘熱回收系統 Self-built waste heat recovery system	57,100	/
購買氣候風險保險 Purchase of climate risk insurance	10,000	/
用於應對氣候相關風險的開支 Expenditures used to address climate-related risks	1,889,304	/

融資類型 Types of financing	貨幣 Currency	2025	2024 ¹³
綠色貸款金額 Amount of green loan	人民幣 RMB	60,000,000	/
總融資金額 Total financing amount	人民幣 RMB	60,000,000	/

內部碳價格

本集團正積極探索內部碳價格機制的應用, 以支持氣候相關風險與機遇的財務評估, 促進低碳經濟轉型。

報酬

本集團積極考慮將氣候相關績效融入薪酬政策, 以激勵管理層及員工推動可持續發展目標。

行業指標

在報告年度, 本集團跟據聯交所的氣候相關披露要求進行氣候表現匯報, 而未有參考《〈國際財務報告可持續披露準則S2號〉行業披露指南》或其他行業指標。

Internal carbon prices

The Group is actively exploring the application of an internal carbon pricing mechanism to support the financial assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities, thereby promoting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Remuneration

The Group is actively considering integrating climate-related performance into remuneration policies to incentivize management and employees in driving sustainable development goals.

Industry-based metrics

During the reporting year, the Group conducted climate performance reporting in accordance with the climate-related disclosure requirements of the Stock Exchange, and did not refer to the IFRS S2 Industry-based Guidance on implementing Climate-related Disclosures or other industry metrics.

12. 2024年未有相關數據收集系統。

13. 2024年未有相關數據收集系統。

12. There was no related data collection system in 2024.

13. There was no related data collection system in 2024.

股票代號: 842
STOCK CODE: 842

