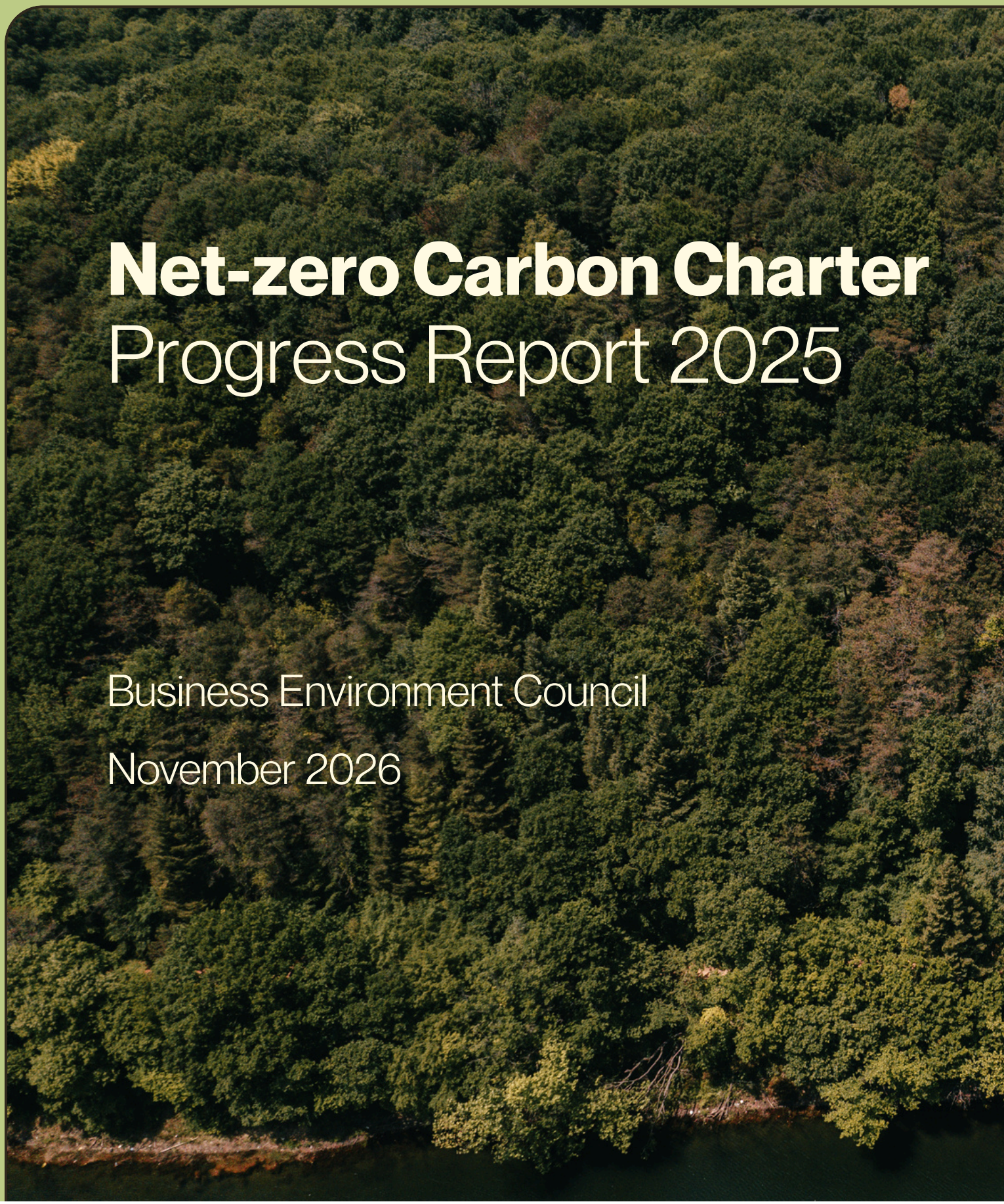


Net-zero Carbon Charter
Progress Report 2025

Business Environment Council

November 2026

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL 商界環保協會

BEC NET-ZERO CARBON CHARTER 零碳約章

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About BEC

Business Environment Council Limited (“BEC”) is an independent, non-profit membership organisation, established by the business sector in Hong Kong. Since its establishment in 1992, BEC has been at the forefront of promoting environmental excellence by advocating the uptake of clean technologies and practices which reduce waste, conserve resources, prevent pollution and improve corporate environmental and social responsibility. BEC offers sustainable solutions and professional services covering advisory, research, assessment, training and award programmes for government, business and the community, thus enabling environmental protection and contributing to the transition to a net-zero economy.

How We Enable Sustainability

The sustainability challenges we face are complex and fluid, shared across industries and borders. We believe in a coordinated, collaborative and holistic approach to drive positive changes. BEC is committed to working with its members, the wider business community, the Hong Kong government, and others in Hong Kong society to realise a sustainable economy. In this way, we are enablers within the sustainability ecosystem, working with different partners to build capacity and encourage the adoption of innovative practices and technologies through green collaboration, practical projects and advisory, using BEC as a green lab, and nurturing leadership.

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Executive Summary

Three progress reports in, the Charter community has built a solid base of measurement and has seen a decrease in Scope 2 emissions, but the value chain, climate risk and transition planning need the next push. This report draws on the 2024/25 signatory survey (71 of 100 signatories responded: 46 Action and 25 Science-aligned) and the emissions data signatories submitted to BEC for 2023/24 and 2024/25.

Progress Over the Past Year

Table 1. Share of survey submissions reporting each scope and with a climate strategy and share of climate strategies that include a transition plan, 2023/24 and 2024/25. Change shown in percentage points.

Measure	2023/24	2024/25
Signatories reporting Scope 1 emissions	**61%**	**79%**
Signatories reporting Scope 2 emissions	**63%**	**80%**
Signatories reporting Scope 3 emissions	**49%**	**66%**
Signatories reporting purchased goods (Scope 3 Category 1)	**34%**	**54%**
Signatories with a climate strategy	**73%**	**77%**
Signatories with a transition plan in the climate strategy	**76%**	**85%**

The Charter community has made clear progress over the past year, as shown in Table 1. The share reporting Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions rose to 77% and 80%, and Scope 3 reporting grew from 49% to 66%, driven largely by more companies measuring emissions from purchased goods and services (up from 34% to 54%). Climate planning also moved forward, though more gradually: the share of signatories with a climate strategy rose from 73% to 77%, and the share of these strategies that include a transition plan rose from 76% to 85%.

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Five Key Findings

01 Reporting has scaled up

Over the past year, the share of submissions to BEC reporting each scope rose by 16 to 20 percentage points, with Scope 3 reporting up from 49% to 66%. In the survey, 79% of respondents say they measure their Scope 1 emissions, and 62% have them independently verified.

02 Scope 2 emissions are falling, Scope 1 emissions are mixed

Around three in four signatories that compared their figures reported a fall in Scope 2 emissions last year. Scope 1 is mixed, more Action Signatories reported increases than decreases, mainly because their businesses grew.

03 The value chain is where most emissions are, and where further actions are needed

Scope 3 accounts for a median of 85% of signatories' footprints, yet only 39% have a Scope 3 target and 21% have asked suppliers to set carbon targets.

04 Climate risk is identified but rarely quantified

85% of respondents have a climate risk process, but only 28% have assessed risks against revenue and 24% have quantified the assets exposed.

05 Transition plans are spreading but often lack a clear pathway

77% of respondents now have a climate strategy (up from 73%), and 85% of those strategies include a transition plan (up from 76%). Yet only 37% of respondents describe their plan as aligned with 1.5°C.

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01

Introduction

1.1 BEC Net-Zero Carbon Charter

Overview of the Charter and Progress

With the support of business leaders and the Environment Bureau (now Environment and Ecology Bureau), Business Environment Council ("BEC") launched the BEC Low Carbon Charter in March 2019. It was rebranded as the Net-zero Carbon Charter ("the Charter") in March 2023 to foster collaboration among companies and organisations in support of Hong Kong's long-term decarbonisation objectives. By committing to establishing emissions reduction targets and implementing strategic actions towards a net-zero future, participants play a vital role in this collective endeavour. **As of September 2026, the Charter has 100 signatories (72 Action Signatories and 28 Science-aligned Signatories)**, reflecting its expanding influence. To facilitate these efforts, BEC is dedicated to organising regular events that aid signatories and businesses in setting, implementing, and achieving their emissions reduction targets. This approach aims to promote a coordinated and impactful pathway to sustainability, encouraging organisations in Hong Kong to contribute actively to the city's decarbonisation journey through commitment and targeted actions towards a net-zero future.

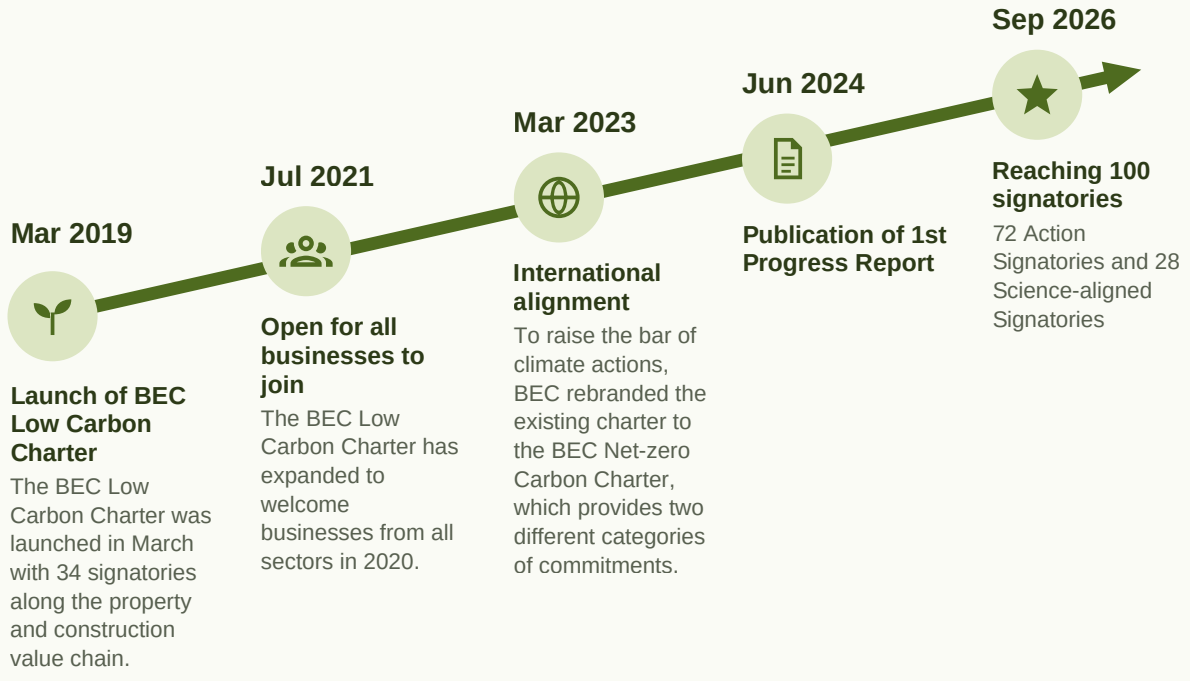


Figure 1. Timeline of the Net-zero Carbon Charter.

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Charter Signatories

The Charter categorises its signatories according to their commitment level and operational capacity to establish and realise emissions reduction targets. Signatories are encouraged to thoroughly evaluate their operational practices and targets before applying, ensuring alignment with one of two distinct categories: Action Signatory ("AS") or Science-aligned Signatory ("SAS"). The primary difference between these categories pertains to the ambition and specificity of the targets set by the organisation (refer to Table 2).

The Charter's criteria will continue to evolve with global practice. Following recent updates such as the Science Based Targets Initiative's Corporate Net-Zero Standard Version 2.0 (NZCS v2), published in June 2026, BEC will review the signatory criteria and update them where needed, to ensure their continued alignment with internationally recognised standards.

Table 2. Target requirements for Action and Science-aligned Signatories.

	Action Signatory ("AS")	Science-aligned Signatory ("SAS")
Emissions Reduction Targets	Currently with emissions reduction targets fulfilling SMART criteria, or developing targets within one year upon signing the Charter, with the ambition to become a Science-aligned Signatory, preferably in three to five years	Currently with near-term emissions reduction targets following 1.5°C aligned science-based pathway, or developing targets within two years upon signing the Charter, with the ambition to further develop net-zero targets based on recognised standards
Target Timeframe	Target date no later than 2030	Target date in five to ten years, no later than 2035
Emission Reductions Ambition	Starting to reduce emissions in the value chain with a clear target	Signatories should demonstrate significant emissions reduction in value chain by aligning their near term targets with recognised standards, to support the international call for halving global emissions by 2030

1.2 Objectives of the Report

The 2024 Progress Report showcased signatories' progress, encouraged peer learning and showed that businesses of every size can take climate action. This year's report builds on that foundation. Emissions reporting is now well established and expectations for climate-related disclosure keep rising, so the report goes a step further: it looks at how signatories' emissions changed over the past year, checks how ready signatories are to disclose, and turns the findings into practical next steps. It has three main objectives:



OBJECTIVE 1

Track progress and trends

The report tracks how signatories' emissions are changing and where the Charter community is heading. Using signatories' own reports of how their emissions changed between 2023/24 and 2024/25, it shows how many cut each scope of emissions, by how much, and what drove the changes. It also shows how emissions reporting has grown across the Charter over the past year.



OBJECTIVE 2

Assess readiness for climate-related disclosure

Regulators, investors and customers increasingly expect companies to disclose how climate change affects their business. The report looks at how well signatories' current practices meet these expectations, covering emissions reporting, assurance / verification, climate risk assessment, targets and transition plans. It highlights the biggest gaps, such as Scope 3 emissions and the financial effects of climate risk.



OBJECTIVE 3

Turn the findings into practical next steps

The report sets out the main barriers signatories face, including those specific to SMEs, the support they ask for, and examples of good practice. From these, it draws next steps for signatories and for the support BEC offers through the Charter.

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02

Charter Decarbonisation Progress

2.1 The 2025 Landscape

The past year has brought the biggest changes yet to what Hong Kong companies are expected to measure, disclose and deliver.

HKEX climate disclosure: reporting Scope 1 and 2 emissions became mandatory for all listed companies from financial years starting in 2025. The largest listed companies (Large Cap issuers) must make full climate disclosures, including Scope 3 emissions and scenario analysis, from FY2026.

Hong Kong sustainability reporting standards: HKFRS S1 and S2, the local versions of the ISSB standards, took effect in August 2025, with full adoption by large publicly accountable entities targeted by 2028.

Assurance / Verification: the Accounting and Financial Reporting Council consulted in December 2025 on requiring independent assurance of sustainability reports, starting with Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Science-based targets: SBTi began revising its Corporate Net-Zero Standard, publishing consultation drafts in 2025 that propose changes to how companies set Scope 2 and Scope 3 targets.

Scope 2 accounting: the GHG Protocol is revising how companies count emissions from purchased electricity, which could change how renewable energy purchases are reported.

Hong Kong policy: the Climate Action Plan 2050 aims to halve carbon emissions from 2005 levels before 2035 and to stop using coal for daily electricity generation by 2035. In 2024, the Government published a hydrogen development strategy and the HKMA launched the Hong Kong Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance.

Together, these changes move the focus from setting commitments to proving progress: complete and verified data, Scope 3 coverage, quantified climate risk and credible transition plans. The chapters that follow look at how ready signatories are.

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2.2 About the Survey and Respondents

BEC surveys all Charter signatories once a year. The questionnaire asks each company about its most recent full reporting year, which for most respondents is a twelve-month period ending in 2025. This report is based on the 2024/25 survey, together with the emissions data signatories submitted to BEC for 2023/24 and 2024/25. This year, the questionnaire was open for responses from 23 June to 31 August 2026.

Primary objectives of the questionnaire

The questionnaire is designed to fulfil five principal objectives:

Tracking progress against the Charter commitment: The questionnaire records each signatory's position on its pathway to net zero, covering governance, target setting and emissions reduction initiatives.

Establishing a consistent emissions record: Signatories report their Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions annually in a standardised format, enabling comparison of the same organisations over time.

Assessing readiness for climate-related disclosure: Several questions reflect the disclosure requirements of HKEX's climate rules and HKFRS S2, allowing signatories' preparedness to be evaluated (section 2.3).

Identifying barriers and support needs: The responses inform the design of BEC's programme of events, guidance and capacity-building activities.

Recognising and disseminating good practice: Signatories' written responses provide the basis for the best practice examples presented in this report.

Overview of respondents

Respondents are mainly Action Signatories (65%), with Science-aligned Signatories making up the other 35%. Most are large organisations: 77% employ more than 100 full-time staff, 8% employ 51 to 100 and 14% employ 50 or fewer. Tier and company size overlap: 92% of Science-aligned respondents are large companies, while 88% of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs, defined in this report as companies with 100 or fewer staff) are Action Signatories.

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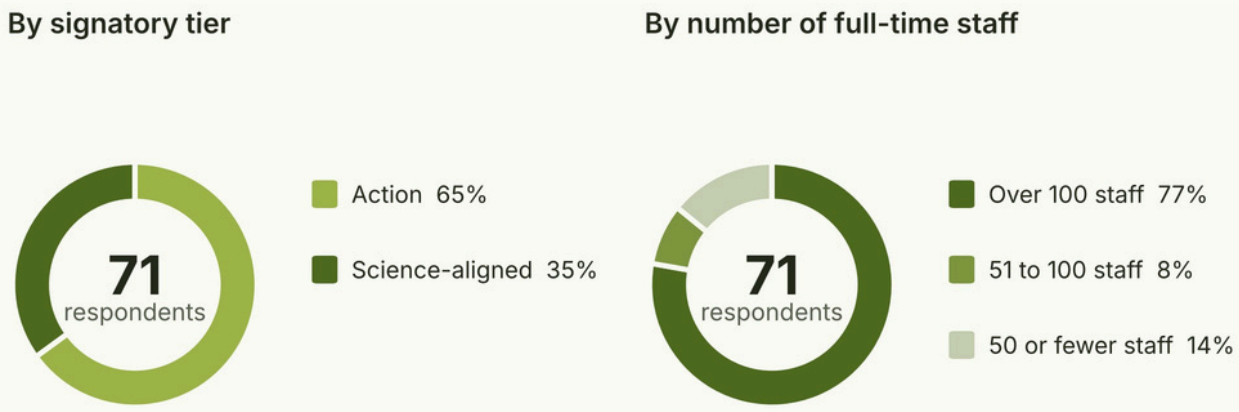


Figure 2. Respondents by signatory tier and number of full-time staff.

Respondents come from 25 industries, which this report groups into 12 sectors. Property and construction is by far the largest group, at 34% of respondents, covering property development and management, construction, building design and engineering, and building materials. It is also the sector with the most Science-aligned Signatories, accounting for 44% of them.

Transport, logistics and travel is next, at 13%, across aviation, cargo handling, port operations and hospitality. Retail, trading and consumer goods (10%), professional and commercial services (8%), engineering (7%) and energy and utilities (7%) follow.

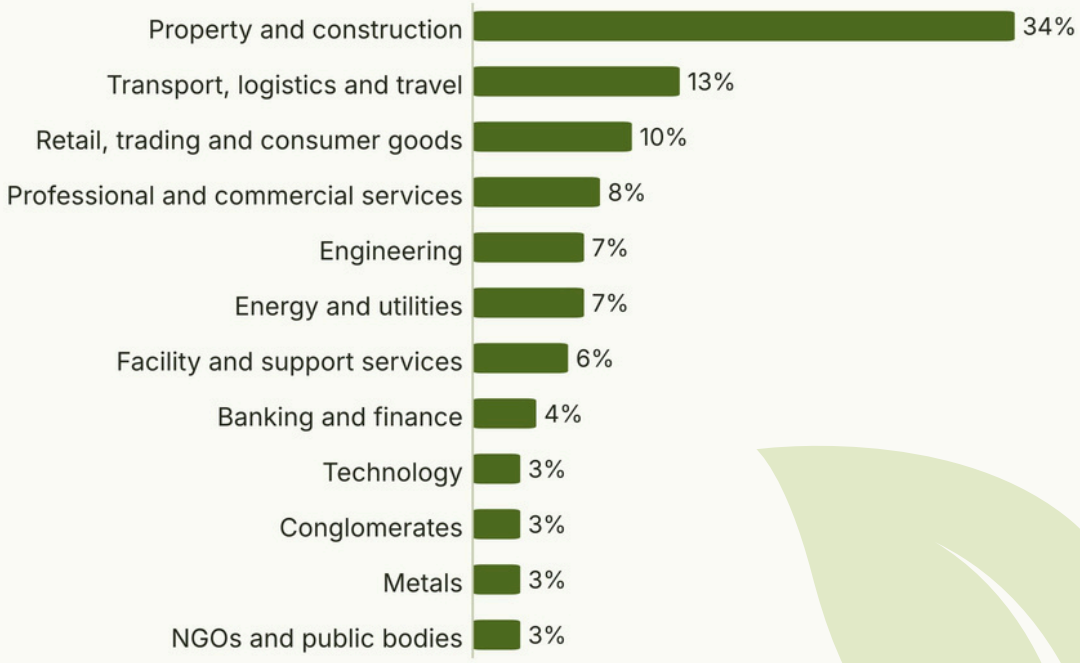


Figure 3. Respondents by sector.

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2.3 Sustainability Reporting and Data Readiness

Reliable emissions data is the foundation of any net-zero commitment: without it, a company cannot set a credible target or show progress. Emissions are reported in three scopes. Scope 1 is direct emissions from a company's own fuel use; Scope 2 comes from purchased energy; and Scope 3 covers the rest of its value chain, from purchased goods to the use of its products.

This chapter looks at how many signatories report each scope, how they verify their figures, and how ready they are for Hong Kong's new climate disclosure rules. Reporting has grown quickly over the past year, but assurance / verification has not kept pace, particularly among Action Signatories.

More Signatories Are Reporting

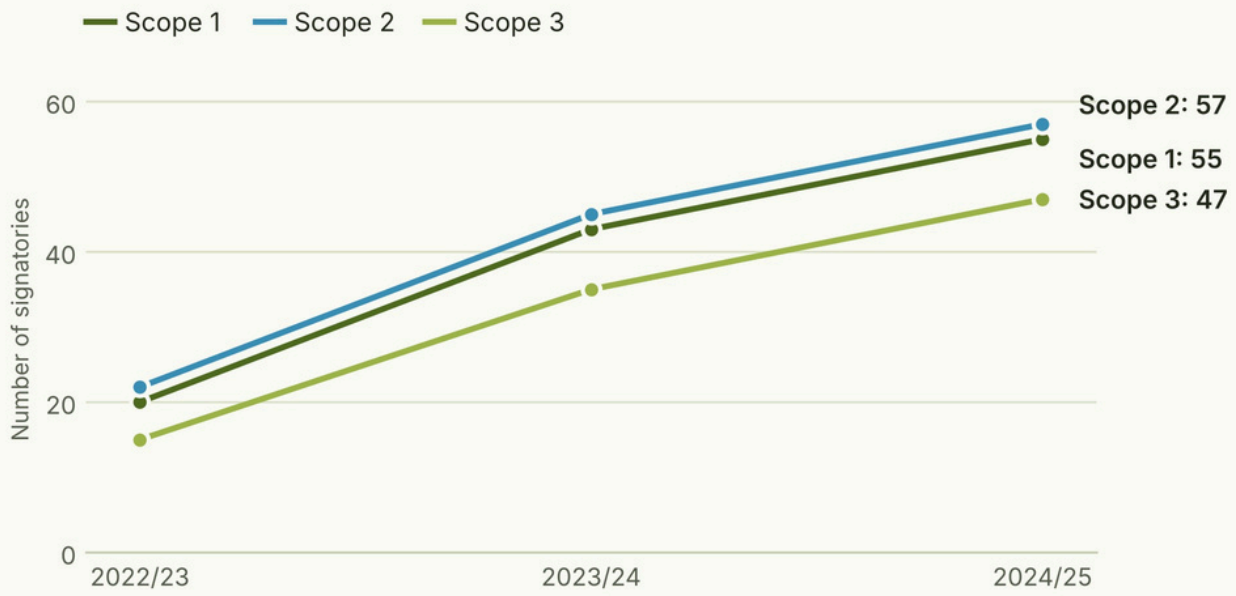


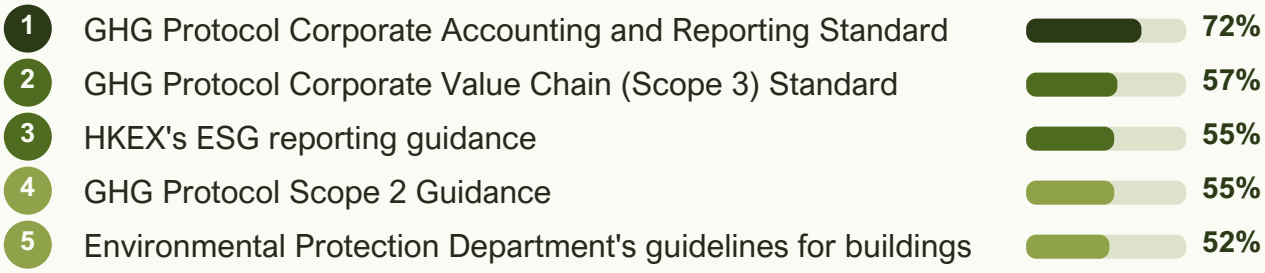
Figure 4. Number of signatories reporting emissions by scope, 2022/23 to 2024/25

With the same number of submissions in 2023/24 and 2024/25, the share of signatories reporting emissions to BEC rose for every scope over the past year: from 61% to 79% for Scope 1, 63% to 80% for Scope 2 and 49% to 66% for Scope 3. The fastest growth is in emissions from purchased goods and services, usually the largest Scope 3 category for companies that buy materials, products or services.

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Reporting Methods

Methods are becoming more robust. Of the respondents that shared emissions data this year, most calculate their Scope 1 and 2 emissions with tailored in-house or commercial tools (88% and 90% respectively) rather than generic estimation tools. 86% draw the boundary of their inventory on an operational control basis, counting the emissions of all the operations they run, which is the most common approach. Most companies refer to more than one methodology. The five most widely used are:



Most companies combine international and local methods: 55% use both the GHG Protocol and local guidance from HKEX or the Environmental Protection Department, which helps them meet Hong Kong reporting requirements while keeping their figures comparable internationally. The mix differs by tier. 88% of Action Signatories refer to at least one local guidance document, compared with 50% of Science-aligned Signatories, who rely more on the GHG Protocol and its separate standards for Scope 2 (67%) and Scope 3 (62%). 18% of Action Signatories use local guidance alone, without an international standard. Since HKFRS S2, like IFRS S2, requires emissions to be measured using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, these companies will need to align their methods as disclosure requirements tighten.

Emissions Assurance or Verification Methods

Independent assurance / verification, in which an outside body checks a company's emissions figures against a recognised standard, gives the people who use those figures confidence that they are reliable. It is now common among Science-aligned Signatories, but not yet among Action Signatories. Among the 44 companies that described the assurance / verification of their Scope 1 emissions, the most common standards are ISAE 3000 or ISAE 3410 and ISO 14064-3. Most obtain limited assurance, the lighter of the two assurance levels. The AFRC has proposed that companies reporting under Hong Kong's new sustainability standards should obtain assurance of their Scope 1 and 2 emissions, so signatories without assurance / verification should plan for it now.

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Figure 5. Independent assurance / verification, by tier.

IN FOCUS

How Ready Are Signatories for HKEX's Climate Rules and HKFRS S2?

Two frameworks now shape climate reporting in Hong Kong. Both are built on the global climate standard of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), IFRS S2, and both organise disclosure under four pillars: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

- **HKEX's climate requirements** (Part D of the ESG Reporting Code) apply from financial year 2025. All listed companies must disclose their Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and Large Cap issuers must report in full, including Scope 3 emissions, from 2026.
- **HKFRS S2, issued** by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants in December 2024 and effective from August 2025, is fully aligned with IFRS S2. Under the Government's roadmap, large listed companies and financial institutions are expected to adopt it fully by 2028, and the AFRC has proposed phased assurance of Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Signatories that are not listed are still affected, as listed customers, landlords and parent companies need their data: 73% of respondents have already received climate disclosure requests from investors, customers or clients.

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How Ready Are Signatories for HKEX's Climate Rules and HKFRS S2? (Continue'd)

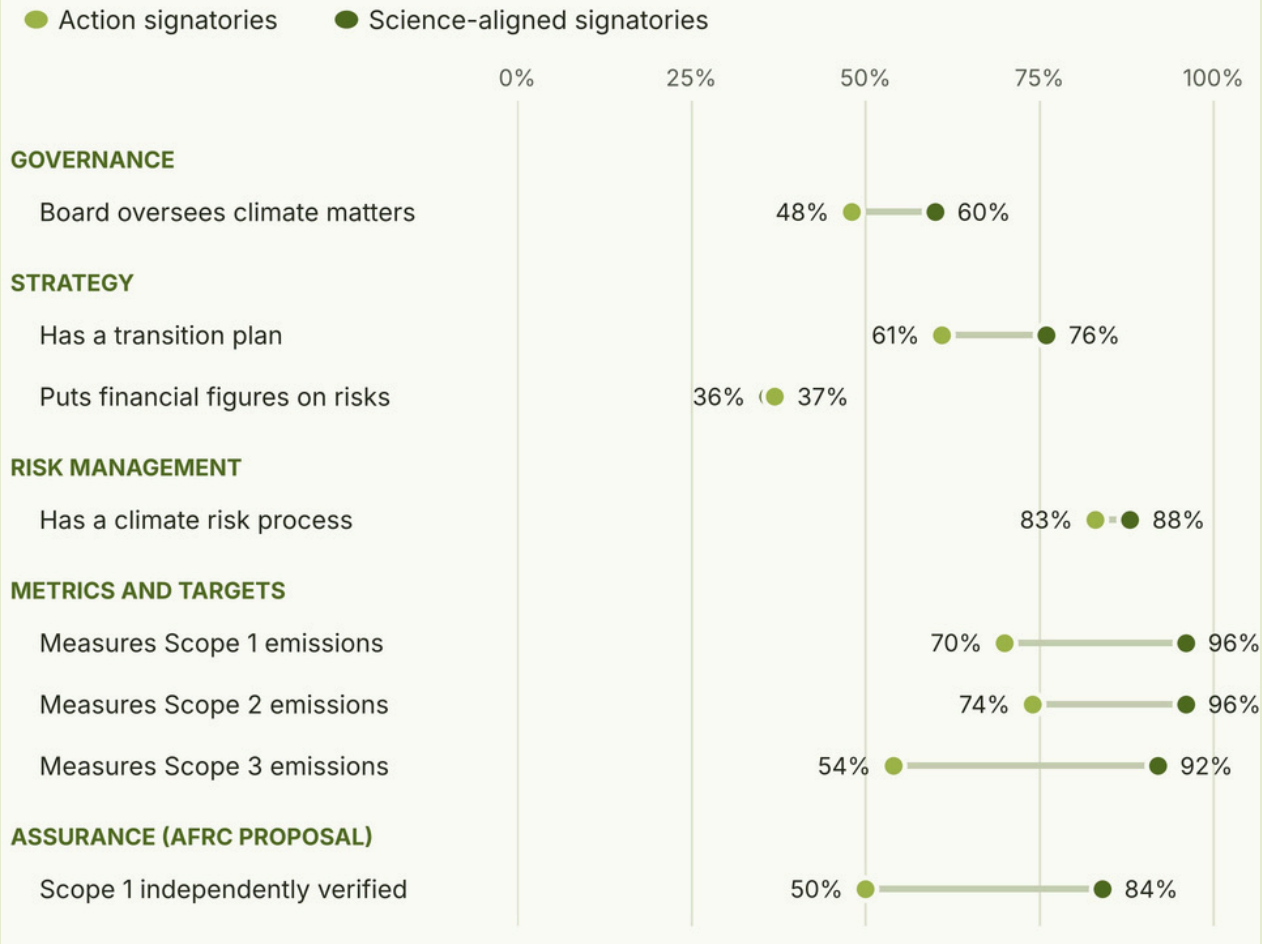


Figure 6. Readiness for core HKEX and HKFRS S2 climate disclosure requirements, by tier.

How we measured readiness

We selected six core requirements common to both frameworks, plus the AFRC's proposed assurance, and matched each to the closest survey question, as shown in the chart. The result shows whether the building blocks for disclosure are in place, not whether a company's report complies in full.

Science-aligned Signatories have most of the building blocks in place; their gaps are financial effects (36%) and board oversight (60%). Action Signatories trail on almost every measure. Most of them already measure the Scope 1 and 2 emissions that HKEX requires of all listed companies, but far fewer measure Scope 3 or have their Scope 1 emissions independently verified. For both tiers, the weakest area is putting financial figures on climate risk, which Large Cap issuers must disclose from 2026. (Section 2.7 looks at this in more detail.)

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2.4 Progress on Emissions Reduction

Emissions figures are the clearest test of whether the Charter is delivering. In the 2024/25 survey, each signatory compared its Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions with its previous reporting year, said whether they had gone up or down and by how much, and explained why. This chapter is based on those answers. Because every figure comes from the same survey, the results are not distorted by new companies joining or widening their reporting, though they show the direction of travel rather than a precise measure of the Charter's total footprint.

The clearest progress is in Scope 2, emissions from purchased energy: around three in four signatories that compared their figures reported a fall, mainly thanks to efficiency projects and renewable electricity. Scope 1 results are mixed, as business growth offsets savings for many Action Signatories. Scope 3 changes mostly reflect business activity and changes in calculation methods rather than cuts in the value chain.

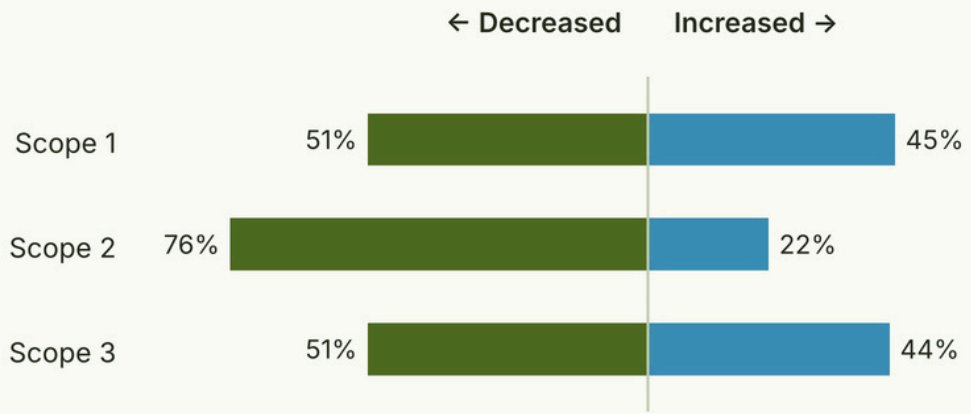


Figure 7. Reported direction of change in emissions against the previous year.

Figure 7 shows the share of signatories whose emissions rose or fell in each scope. The direction alone does not show how large these changes were, so the survey also asked signatories to report the change in tonnes of CO2e. Comparing this with each company's previous-year total gives the size of its change in percentage terms, and Figure 8 shows the typical (median) change for each scope. The median is used because a few companies with very small baselines reported very large percentage rises, which would distort a simple average. Where emissions fell, the typical reduction was 16% for Scope 1, 8% for Scope 2 and 15% for Scope 3. Where emissions rose, the typical increase was 26% for Scope 1, 11% for Scope 2 and 15% for Scope 3. Science-aligned Signatories were more likely to report a fall in every scope: 65%, 83% and 55% for Scope 1, 2 and 3, compared with 40%, 71% and 48% of Action Signatories.

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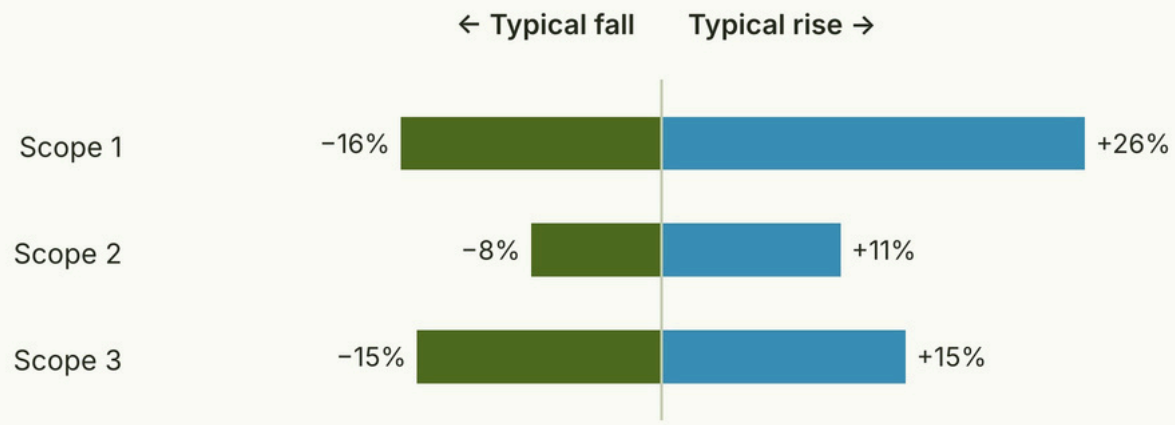


Figure 8. Typical (median) change in emissions among signatories reporting a fall or a rise, by scope.

What Drives the Changes?

The survey asked each signatory whether its emissions rose or fell compared with the previous year, and why. For Scope 1 and 2, companies chose from a list of reasons and could pick more than one; for Scope 3, they explained in their own words. The answers help separate real reductions from changes caused by business growth, new operations or new accounting methods, which the emissions figures alone cannot show.

Scope 1: reduction efforts partly offset by business growth

(of respondents that compared their Scope 1 emissions with the previous year, 51% reported a fall and 45% a rise)

Emissions reduction activities

- 81% of respondents whose Scope 1 emissions fell credited their own reduction activities, showing that targeted projects on fuel use are now delivering measurable cuts in direct emissions.
- Signatories electrified vehicle fleets, forklifts and site equipment, replaced gas-fired appliances and upgraded equipment to cut fugitive emissions, so less diesel, petrol and gas was burned. Some falls also reflected lower output or the sale of parts of the business rather than reduction work.

Change in output

- 50% of respondents whose Scope 1 emissions rose linked the increase to higher output or business growth, such as more projects, larger fleets and higher demand for vehicle fuel. When a business is expanding, the extra fuel its operations need can outweigh the savings from reduction projects.

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Change in output

- On some construction sites, limited access to grid power meant more diesel was burned in generators. Action Signatories reported rises more often than Science-aligned Signatories.

Change in physical operating conditions

- 33% of respondents whose Scope 1 emissions rose pointed to changes in operating conditions, which make direct emissions vary from year to year even when underlying performance is steady.
- Respondents described refrigerant top-ups and replacements during periodic overhauls of air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, refrigerant leaks from ageing equipment and higher natural gas use to meet business needs. Separately, wider reporting boundaries, newly included subsidiaries and better data added emissions that had not been counted before.

Scope 2: emissions reduction through energy efficiency and renewables

(of respondents that compared their Scope 2 emissions, 76% reported a fall and 22% a rise)

Energy efficiency

- 90% of respondents whose Scope 2 emissions fell credited reduction activities, making energy efficiency the single biggest driver of falling emissions across all three scopes.
- Common measures include LED lighting, chiller replacement, retro-commissioning of building systems and AI-based controls that optimise building plant in real time. Some respondents also benefited from the city's cleaner grid electricity.

Renewable electricity

- 49% of respondents whose Scope 2 emissions fell credited more renewable electricity, reflecting wider use of both on-site generation and renewable energy purchases.
- Sources range from rooftop solar on offices, properties and factories to renewable energy certificates and power purchase agreements. Purchased certificates and agreements lower market-based figures, so their effect is clearest for companies that report on that basis.

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Growth and electrification

- 50% of respondents whose Scope 2 emissions rose linked the increase to higher output or business growth, including higher activity levels and new facilities coming into operation and ramping up.
- Some rises reflect progress elsewhere: replacing diesel generators with grid power on sites and deploying more electric vehicles move emissions from Scope 1 into Scope 2, often with a net saving overall. Wider reporting boundaries and new calculation methods explained the remaining rises.

Scope 3: changes in business activity and accounting methods

(of respondents that compared their Scope 3 emissions, 51% reported a fall and 44% a rise; reasons from written answers)

Business activity

- 49% of respondents that explained the change pointed to the level of business activity, showing that Scope 3 emissions still largely track how much companies buy, build and sell.
- Where Scope 3 emissions rose, respondents most often pointed to business growth: more spending on goods, services and materials, more products sold to customers and, for aviation-related businesses, the recovery in air travel after the pandemic. Where they fell, it was usually because activity slowed, for example less construction under way during the year or lower purchasing.

Methods and boundaries

- 22% attributed the change to how emissions were counted rather than to real changes in activity, which makes year-on-year comparison of Scope 3 figures difficult.
- Examples include refined spend-based estimates, better activity data, updated emission factors and newly included business units. New control rules also moved some project emissions from Scope 1 and 2 into Scope 3.

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Reduction work

- 29% credited their own actions, most often in areas they control directly, such as business travel, paper and materials.
- Respondents cut business travel through virtual meetings, travel policies and hybrid working. A smaller group is acting further along the value chain, through low-carbon concrete and steel, modular construction, supplier decarbonisation programmes, product eco-design, tenant engagement, logistics optimisation and shore power for customers.

In Summary

Signatories are making real progress on the emissions they control most directly. Scope 2 stands out: most signatories that compared their figures reported a fall, driven by energy efficiency projects and renewable electricity, and Science-aligned Signatories were more likely to report cuts in every scope. Progress on Scope 1 and Scope 3 is slower, as business growth and changes in how emissions are counted still account for much of the movement. The next step is to carry the success in Scope 2 into these harder areas, by electrifying vehicles and equipment, switching to cleaner fuels and working with suppliers across the value chain. The chapters that follow look at each of these in turn.

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2.5 Spotlight: The Value Chain (Scope 3)

For most companies, the largest share of emissions lies in their value chain: the materials and services they buy, the transport of goods, business travel, and the use and disposal of the products they sell. These are Scope 3 emissions, which the GHG Protocol divides into 15 categories. Scope 3 is harder to measure and to reduce than Scope 1 or 2, because the data and the activities sit with suppliers and customers. Yet it is where the largest reductions are possible, and both HKEX's rules and SBTi's standard now expect companies to measure it and set targets for it.

This chapter shows how large signatories' Scope 3 footprints are, how far signatories have progressed from measuring Scope 3 to working with their suppliers, and how the challenge differs between the two tiers.

Where Most Emissions Are

Among signatories that reported all three scopes, Scope 3 makes up a median **85%** of total emissions: 94% for Science-aligned Signatories and 59% for Action Signatories. For 40% of the signatories, Scope 3 accounts for over 90% of their total emissions. The gap between the tiers partly reflects their business models. The Action tier includes the utilities and several logistics and industrial companies with large direct emissions, while many Science-aligned Signatories are property developers, consultancies and retailers whose emissions sit mostly in materials, purchased services or their tenants' energy use.

Purchased goods and services is by far the largest source. It was named among their top three Scope 3 sources by 73% of signatories that measure Scope 3 and makes up 27% of all categories named (Figure 9). This reflects the weight of materials, products and outsourced services in most signatories' value chains. Capital goods follow, named by 31% of signatories; for property developers, contractors and other asset-heavy businesses, the embodied carbon in buildings, infrastructure and equipment is a major source.

The use of sold products (27%) matters most for companies that sell energy-using equipment or fuels, since the emissions from their customers' use of these products count in their Scope 3. Waste generated in operations (23%) is a common source for property managers and service businesses.

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Fuel- and energy-related activities, business travel and downstream leased assets, mainly the energy tenants use in leased spaces, were each named by 19%, and upstream transportation and employee commuting by 17%. Investments, end-of-life treatment of sold products and upstream leased assets were rarely named, and no signatory chose processing of sold products or franchises. For most signatories, reducing Scope 3 therefore means working with the suppliers of materials and services and, for property owners, with their tenants.

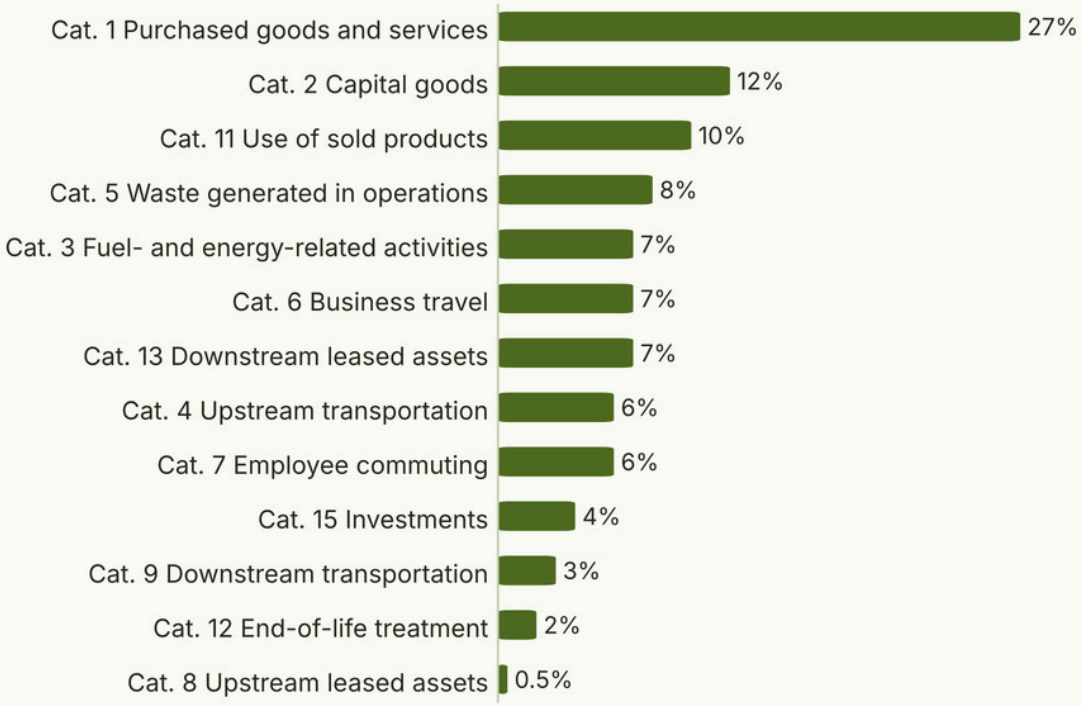


Figure 9. Scope 3 categories named among signatories' top three sources, as a share of all categories named.

From Measuring to Engaging Suppliers

Figure 10 follows signatories through five steps, from measuring Scope 3 to asking suppliers to set their own reduction targets, which is where many of the reductions will ultimately happen. Science-aligned Signatories hold up well until the last step, where the share falls to under half. Action Signatories drop away much earlier.

The biggest gap is between measuring Scope 3 and setting a target: 20 signatories measure it but have no target, 17 of them Action Signatories. Those signatories are the most ready to take the next step. At the other end, 15 signatories have asked suppliers to set carbon reduction targets, 12 of them Science-aligned. How far this reaches varies widely: among the 12 that gave a figure, the share of suppliers by spend asked to set a target ranges from under 10% to 100%, with a median of about 60%.

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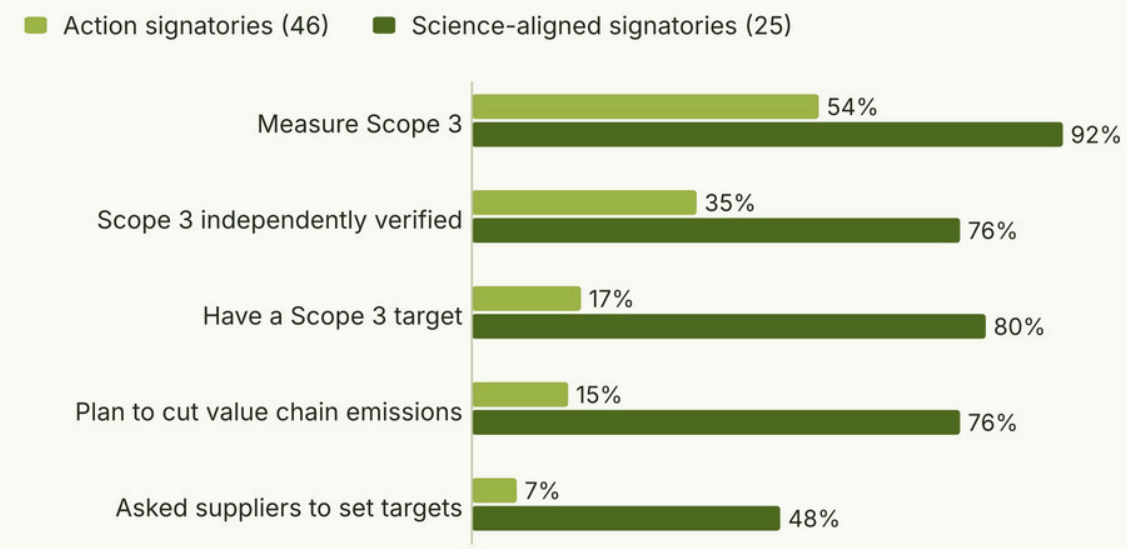


Figure 10. Steps from measuring Scope 3 to engaging suppliers, by tier.

Two Tiers, Two Challenges

Scope 3 is where signatories report the most difficulty, but the barriers differ by tier. Action Signatories are mostly stuck at the start, working out how to measure their value chain. Science-aligned Signatories have measured it and set targets and now face the harder task of getting suppliers to cut their own emissions.

Action Signatories: "how do we measure it?"

- Measurement is the first hurdle. Only 54% of Action Signatories measure Scope 3, compared with 92% of Science-aligned Signatories, and 68% of those that do measure it have no Scope 3 target yet. Over a third (36%) of those with reduction initiatives say that simply identifying their Scope 3 emissions is a challenge.
- Data and resources hold them back. Those not yet measuring Scope 3 most often say that suppliers cannot provide data, that upstream and downstream data are hard to collect, or that they lack the expertise and tools, while limited budgets (64%) and staff time (21%) make it harder to invest in data systems or outside support.

Science-aligned Signatories: "how do we get suppliers to act?"

- Supplier influence is the main barrier. Although 92% measure Scope 3 and 80% have a target, 74% say limited influence over suppliers holds them back and the same share find managing supply chain emissions complex, while 43% find it hard to engage the suppliers, tenants and customers whose cooperation they need.

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- Supplier engagement is still at an early stage. Even among those with a plan to cut value chain emissions, 37% have not yet asked any supplier to set a reduction target, and some have limited control because they must follow client specifications or operate sites on behalf of others, such as government facilities.

Both tiers also share some barriers: Managing supply chain emissions is complex for 60% of signatories with reduction initiatives, about one in five in each tier cite inaccurate or insufficient data, and several rely on spend-based estimates, which cannot show the effect of a supplier's own reductions.

As a result, most reported Scope 3 cuts so far come from business travel rather than the supply chain. Only a handful of companies credit supplier programmes, low-carbon materials or work with tenants. The best practice examples below show what such programmes involve.

2.6 Targets

Targets turn a net-zero commitment into something that can be measured. They set how much a company will cut its emissions and by when, either in total tonnes (absolute) or per unit of output, floor area or revenue (intensity). Science-aligned Signatories commit to targets in line with 1.5°C; Action Signatories set specific, measurable targets of their own choosing. This section compares the targets of the two tiers, including the type of target and the scopes they cover.

Targets by tier

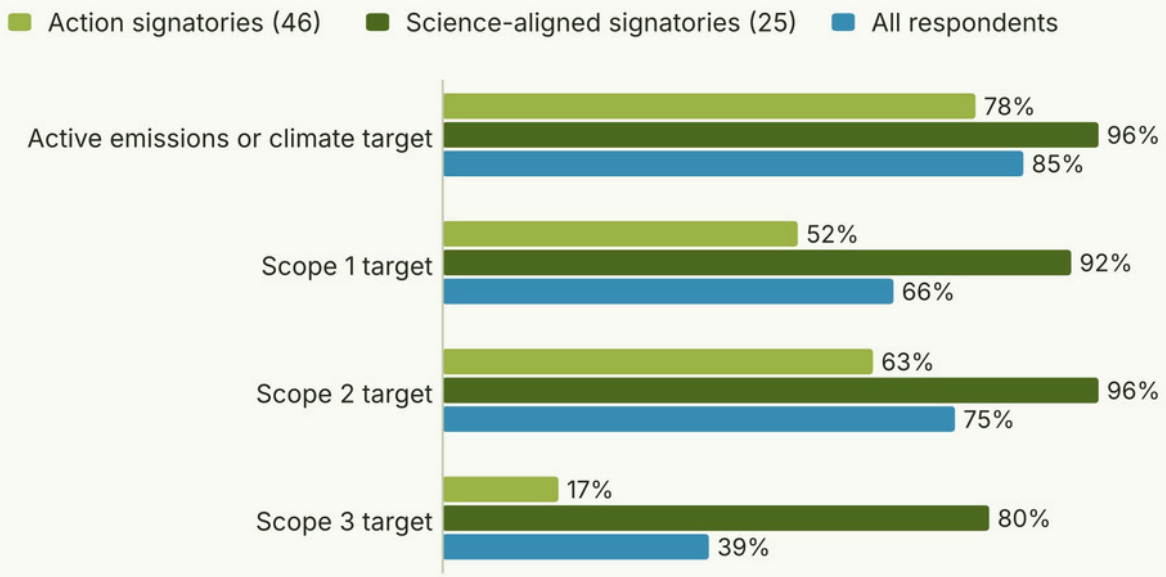


Figure 11. Targets, by tier.

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The tiers also differ in the type of target. All Science-aligned Signatories with a Scope 1 target use an absolute target, while 40% of the Action Signatories that described theirs use an intensity target, which can still allow total emissions to rise as a business grows. Scope 2 targets are the most common kind (75% of respondents), while Scope 3 targets remain rare outside the Science-aligned tier: only 17% of Action Signatories have one. Eleven respondents, ten of them Action Signatories, have no emissions target yet, though all plan to set one within two years. Most cite other business priorities, limited internal resources or limited budgets.

Target years and level of ambition

Target years: Most targets run to 2030, the target year for 56% to 60% of targets across the three scopes (Table 3). Only 16% to 20% look as far ahead as 2035 or 2050, and a few ended in 2025 or 2026. With 2030 less than five years away, many signatories will soon need to renew their targets and set longer-term goals in line with net zero.

Level of ambition: Science-aligned Signatories set deeper cuts. The typical (median) Science-aligned target aims to cut Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50%, compared with 36% and 30% for the typical Action Signatory target. For Scope 3, the typical target is a 42% cut for Science-aligned Signatories and 30% for Action Signatories.

Table 3. Target years and ambition of signatories' emissions targets, by scope.

	Scope 1 targets	Scope 2 targets	Scope 3 targets
Target year 2030	60%	59%	56%
Target year 2035 or later	18%	16%	20%
Typical (median) cut, Action Signatories	36%	30%	30%
Typical (median) cut, Science-alignedSignatories	50%	50%	42%

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2.7 Climate Risk and Resilience

Climate change affects businesses in two ways. Physical risks, such as typhoons, flooding, extreme heat and rising sea levels, can damage assets, disrupt operations and raise costs. Transition risks come from the shift to a low-carbon economy: new policies and carbon prices, changing technology and shifting customer expectations. The same changes also create opportunities, from lower energy costs to new low-carbon products. Hong Kong's new disclosure rules ask companies to identify these risks and opportunities, assess them under different time horizons and scenarios, and estimate their financial effects. This chapter looks at how far signatories have gone in identifying, assessing and managing climate risks. Most now do so, but few have yet put financial figures on them.

Risks Are Identified, Rarely Quantified

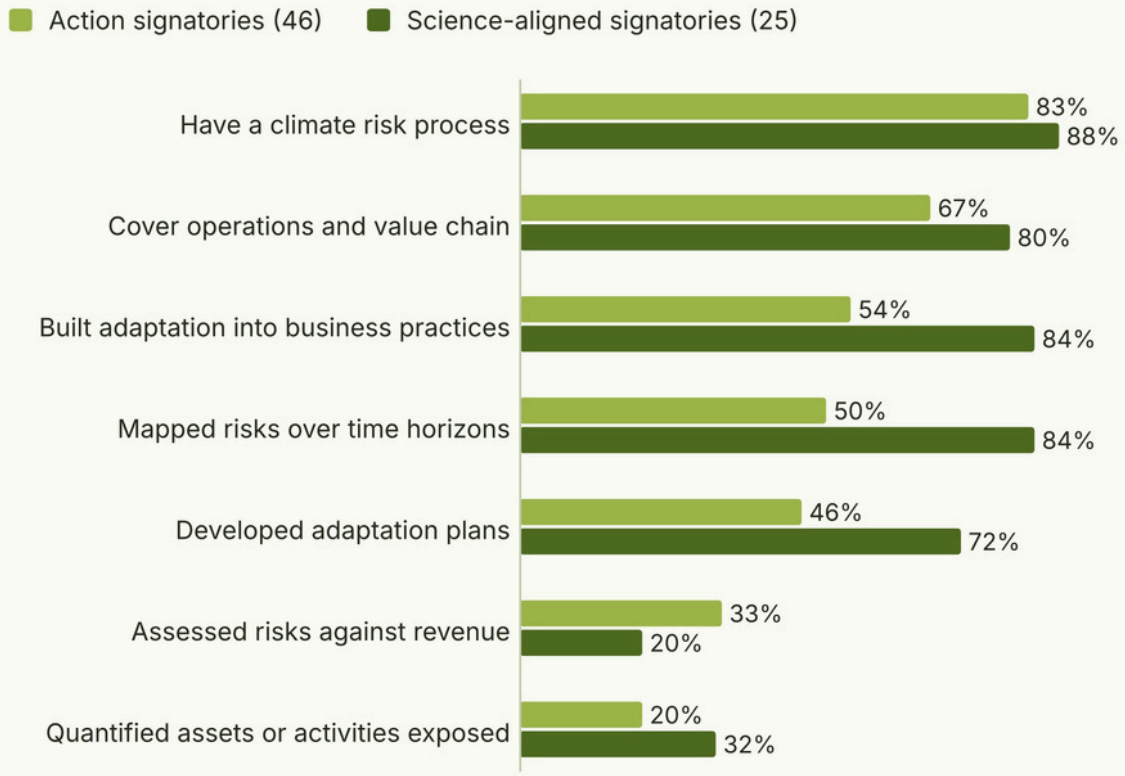


Figure 12. Steps taken to manage climate-related risks.

85% of respondents have a process to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities, and 72% look across their value chain as well as their own operations. Most review their risks at least once a year, and 61% have worked with external partners or consultants. Science-aligned Signatories go further on planning: 84% have mapped the impact of their risks over different time horizons, against 50% of Action Signatories, and 72% have adaptation plans, against 46%. Yet across both tiers, only 28% have assessed risks against company revenue and 24% have quantified the assets or business activities exposed.

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Top 5 risks

68% **Rising energy-related operating costs**
Higher electricity and fuel prices, and the extra cost of cleaner fuels, push up the running costs of buildings, fleets and plant.

50% **Failing to keep up with policy change**
New disclosure rules, building energy codes and possible carbon pricing could add compliance costs or require faster action than planned.

42% **Failing to meet the company's own climate commitments**
Missing a public target would damage credibility, a real risk where business growth is pushing emissions up.

33% **Damage to brand reputation**
Customers, tenants and the public increasingly judge companies on their climate performance.

27% **Failing to meet investor and community expectations on climate change**
Investors and lenders are asking for more climate data and credible transition plans.

Top 5 opportunities

65% **Lower energy-related operating costs**
Efficiency upgrades and on-site renewable energy cut energy bills, often with short payback periods.

62% **Meeting the company's climate commitment to cut emissions**
Delivering on targets builds credibility with clients, investors and staff.

43% **A stronger brand reputation**
A visible climate record helps attract clients, tenants and talent.

30% **Leading the market trend**
Moving early on low-carbon products, services and buildings can win new business as demand grows.

22% **Responding to policy change**
New rules and incentives createdemand for low-carbon services and open access to green finance.

IN FOCUS

Putting a Financial Figure on Climate Risk

Identifying climate risks is now common; working out what they could cost the business is not. This is the clearest gap in signatories' climate risk work.

- **Few have quantified the impact:** Only 28% of all respondents have assessed climate risks against revenue or quantified the assets exposed, with little difference between the tiers.
- **Scenario analysis is still limited:** 16 signatories test their business against climate scenarios, and only 7 use a financial method such as Climate Value-at-Risk.
- **Why it matters now:** Disclosure rules increasingly require companies to report the financial effects of climate risks, and banks and investors use these figures in their decisions.

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2.8 Transition Planning

A net-zero commitment becomes credible when targets are backed by a plan. A transition plan explains how a company will meet its targets: the actions, the investment needed and how they fit its business strategy. 77% of respondents have a climate strategy, and 85% of these include a transition plan (Figure 13), but only 37% describe their plan as aligned with 1.5°C. This section looks at what makes a plan credible and why some signatories do not yet have one.

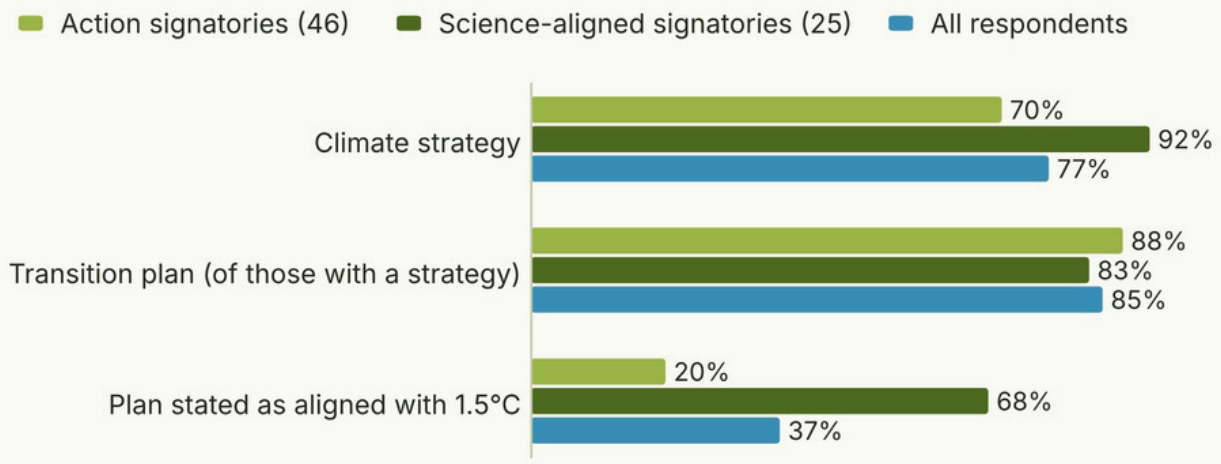


Figure 13. Climate strategies and transition plans, by tier.

Plans without a pathway

Nine signatories have a transition plan but state no temperature goal, and eight Science-aligned Signatories do not state 1.5°C alignment for their plan. Without a pathway, it is hard to judge whether a plan is ambitious enough. Plans also differ in reach: of the 55 respondents with a climate strategy, 35 cover their whole value chain, while nine Action Signatories cover only their own operations.

Why some signatories have no transition plan: 24 respondents have no transition plan yet: 18 Action and 6 Science-aligned Signatories. Most intend to fill the gap soon, and the reasons they give are mainly about capacity rather than commitment:

No climate strategy yet, mostly Action Signatories

- A transition plan normally sits within a climate strategy, so these companies are a step further back. Most plan to develop a strategy within the next two years, but more than half (56%) say they lack the internal resources, capabilities or expertise to do so, 38% say there is no standardised procedure to follow, and 25% do not yet see it as a strategic priority.

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- Practical support would help most. 81% ask for practical guidance or templates, more than half would welcome training for internal teams (56%) or funding and subsidies (56%), and half would value external advisory support (50%).

A strategy but no transition plan, split evenly between the tiers.

- Most of these companies are already developing a plan and expect to complete it within the next two years. The reasons they give for not yet having one are mixed: some do not see it as a strategic priority at present, others lack the internal resources or expertise, and some have no standardised procedure to follow.
- Others face constraints outside their control, such as regulations that require diesel vehicles for transporting dangerous goods, which limit how far they can plan to cut emissions, or group-level timing, as they wait for a parent company to realign its sustainability strategy before setting their own plan.

The answers suggest that clear guidance, templates and peer examples, which the Charter can provide, would help most of these companies take the next step.

2.9 Decarbonisation Actions

Targets and plans matter only if they lead to action. This chapter looks at what signatories are doing to cut emissions, who they work with and how they track results. In Hong Kong, around two-thirds of emissions come from generating electricity, most of it used in buildings, so energy efficiency and cleaner electricity are the natural starting points; transport, waste and the supply chain are the next frontier.

Almost every signatory with a reduction programme is improving energy efficiency, and most are adopting renewable energy. Supply chain and transport measures are less common, and alternatives such as renewable diesel are still mostly at the pilot stage.

Where Signatories Are Acting

87% of respondents had active emissions reduction initiatives in 2024/25: 92% of Science-aligned Signatories and 85% of Action Signatories. Of those without, 89% plan tostart within two years. Most programmes are collaborative: 81% work with external partners such as consultants, landlords, utilities, suppliers or government departments.

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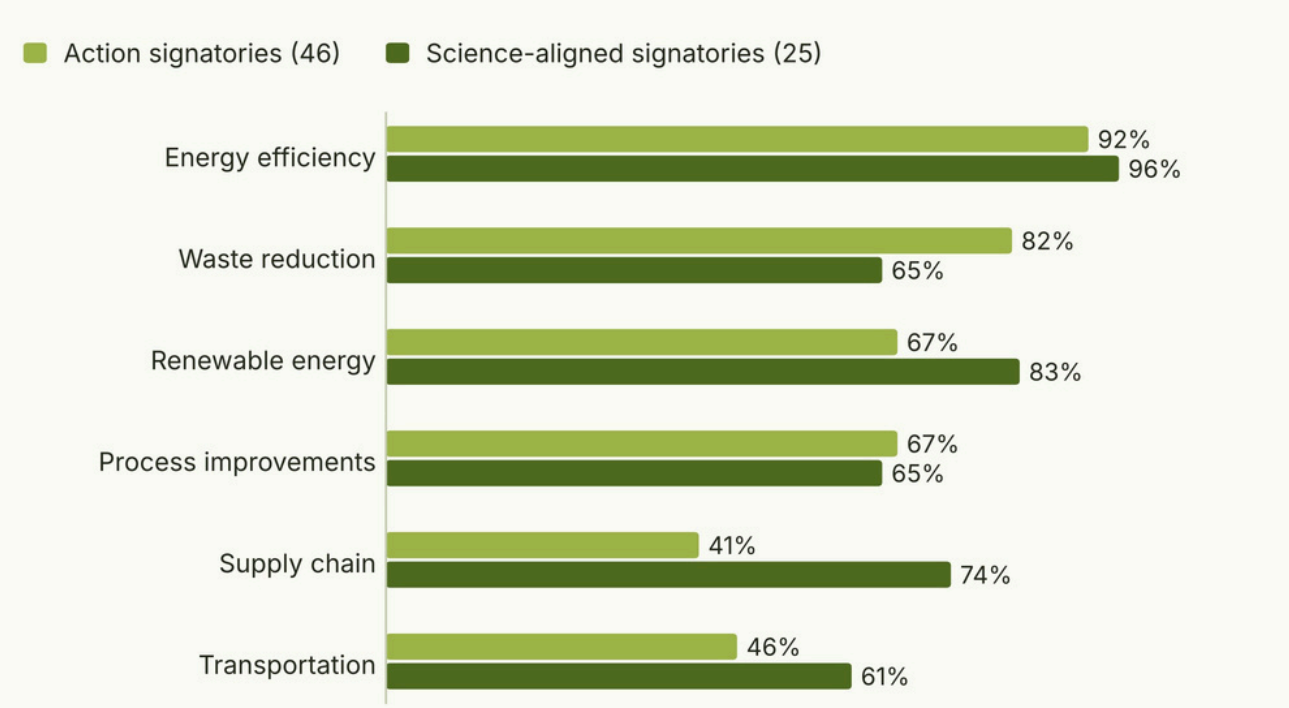


Figure 14. Areas targeted by emissions reduction initiatives, by signatory tier.

Science-aligned Signatories are far more likely to act on their supply chain (74% against 41% of Action Signatories) and on renewable energy (83% against 67%), while Action Signatories more often focus on waste reduction (82% against 65%). Most track progress through regular reports (87%), but only 40% use third-party assessments: 61% of Science-aligned Signatories and 28% of Action Signatories.

Decarbonisation in Practice

Signatories' written answers show what decarbonisation looks like in practice. Most programmes start in buildings and electricity, where proven technologies pay back quickly, and are now extending to transport, materials, waste and tenants. The measures they describe most often:

Buildings and energy efficiency: switching to high-efficiency LED lighting with motion sensors, daylight sensors and timers; upgrading chillers, air-handling units and other building services equipment; and retro-commissioning existing buildings to fine-tune chilled water temperatures, air volumes and plant operation. A growing number use AI-enabled chiller plant optimisation, IoT controls and smart building management systems with real-time energy monitoring. Passive measures such as solar window films, cooling roof coatings, green roofs and better use of daylight cut cooling and lighting loads. Smaller companies often start with simple housekeeping, such as raising air-conditioning set points and switching off lights and equipment outside working hours.

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Renewable energy: installing solar panels on offices, properties, factories and site offices, in some cases expanding existing systems and adding battery storage; and buying renewable electricity through renewable energy certificates or power purchase agreements. Some signatories now power most or all of their properties with renewable electricity, and others have set targets to reach 100% renewable electricity in their core operations.

Transport and equipment: electrifying vehicle fleets, forklifts and other equipment, often through phased plans to replace fuel-based vehicles as they retire, alongside EV charging. Where electrification is not yet practical, signatories are switching to renewable diesel (HVO) or biodiesel, for example in airport ground services equipment and construction site machinery. On construction sites, grid power connections and battery energy storage systems are replacing diesel generators.

Materials and construction: specifying low-carbon concrete, such as CarbonCure concrete, and low-carbon steel; using cement substitutes such as ground granulated blast-furnace slag; and setting embodied carbon targets for concrete, rebar and structural steel in new developments. New buildings are increasingly designed for low operational energy and to achieve green building certification.

Waste and circular economy: recycling programmes for paper, plastics, metals and electronic waste; food waste collection and treatment; certified recycling of IT equipment; reusable materials in place of disposable ones; and paperless offices and digital workflows. Some signatories also use recycled content in their products and packaging.

Working with tenants: tenants control much of the energy used in landlords' buildings. Green leases, tenant partnership programmes and joint work on energy efficiency and waste extend savings into leased spaces.

Refrigerants and process emissions: moving to refrigerants with lower global warming potential, retrofitting chillers and refrigerated vehicles, and tightening leak detection. In industrial operations, signatories recover waste heat and optimise combustion to improve fuel efficiency.

Business travel and commuting: tighter air travel policies, rail in place of short-haul flights, virtual meetings, and encouraging staff to use public transport and carpool.

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2.10 Decarbonisation Progress of Signatories

The analysis of corporate decarbonisation progress identifies four key stages, as illustrated in Figure 15. These stages include:

1. **Stage 1** – Scope 1 and 2 Inventory: This initial stage involves signatories beginning to identify and quantify their direct emissions and indirect emissions resulting from purchased energy.

2. **Stage 2** – Scope 1 and 2 Target Setting: Signatories establish specific targets to reduce their direct and indirect emissions from energy consumption at this stage.

3. **Stage 3** – Scope 3 Mapping and Target Setting: Signatories take into consideration indirect emissions across their entire value chain, setting targets for these emissions as well.

4. **Stage 4** – Long-term Target: The final stage involves signatories setting ambitious, long-term goals to achieve a comprehensive reduction of their overall carbon footprint.



Figure 15. Stages of emissions target setting.

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Signatories are at very different points in their decarbonisation journey, and the divide follows their tier of commitment (Figure 16).

Action Signatories are spread across all four stages. 35% place themselves at Stage 4 and 22% at Stage 3, but 43% are still at Stage 1 (15%) or Stage 2 (28%), building their Scope 1 and 2 inventory or setting their first targets for these emissions. This is partly by design, as the Action tier allows companies to develop their targets within a year of signing. The survey also points to practical reasons. Among Action Signatories at Stage 1 or 2, 40% have no emissions target yet, mostly citing a lack of internal resources or other business priorities, with limited budget most often named as the biggest obstacle. 55% say financial constraints hold back their reduction work, and the same share struggle to balance emissions reduction with business growth. External pressure is also weaker: 60% have never received a disclosure request from investors, customers or clients, leaving less incentive to move faster.

Science-aligned Signatories are concentrated at the advanced end. 76% place themselves at Stage 4 and 20% at Stage 3, with 4% at Stage 2 and none at Stage 1, reflecting the science-based targets they commit to when joining this tier. The survey shows the foundations behind this. 96% have an emissions target, 92% have a climate strategy and 80% have already set a Scope 3 target. They are also mostly larger companies (92% employ more than 100 staff) with the resources to invest in data and expertise, and 80% work with external partners on their reduction initiatives. Outside pressure reinforces this: 92% have received disclosure requests from investors, customers or clients. The few not yet at Stage 4 are mostly still completing their Scope 3 targets or transition plans, and most of them cite limited influence over suppliers as their main barrier.

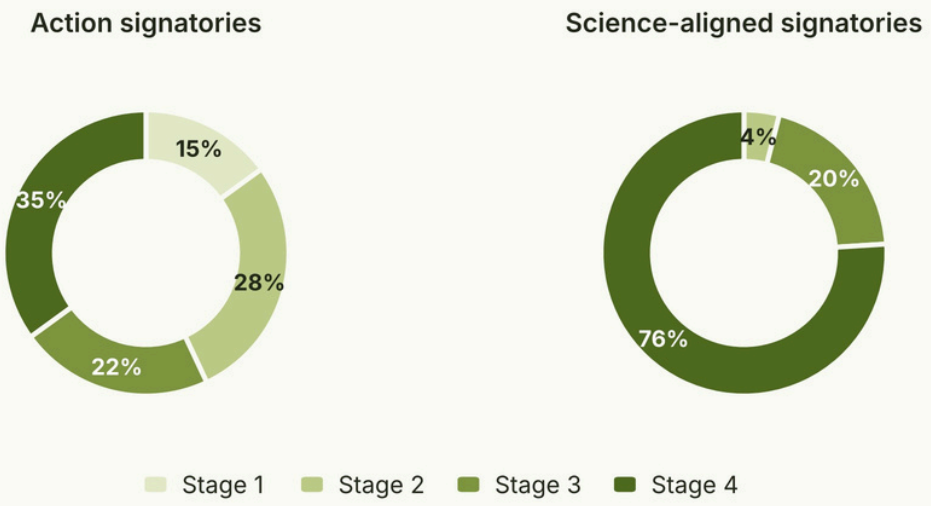


Figure 16. Self-assessed stage in the decarbonisation journey, by tier.

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What Sets the Tiers Apart

ACTION SIGNATORIES

43% are still at Stage 1 or 2, building inventories or first targets

55% of those at Stage 1–2 say financial constraints hold back reduction work

60% of those at Stage 1–2 have never received a disclosure request

SCIENCE-ALIGNED SIGNATORIES

76% place themselves at Stage 4, with a long-term target

96% have an emissions target, and 80% a Scope 3 target

92% have received disclosure requests from investors, customers or clients

2.11 Barriers, Support Needs and the Business Case

Signatories have shown what is possible, but progress is uneven, and most face real constraints: limited budgets, competing business priorities, technology that is not yet mature or affordable, and little control over emissions that sit with landlords, suppliers or customers. Understanding these barriers, and the support signatories want to overcome them, is central to BEC's role in the Charter.

This chapter sets out the challenges signatories report, the support they ask for, the particular position of SMEs, and the business benefits that make the case for continued action. Balancing emission cuts with business growth and finding the money are the top challenges, and funding and technical guidance are the most requested forms of support.

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What Holds Signatories Back

Among the signatories with reduction initiatives, the most common challenges are:

Balancing emission reductions with business growth: new sites, expanding operations and higher output can add emissions faster than efficiency projects remove them, so companies have to decarbonise while they grow.

Financial constraints: low-carbon equipment, renewable energy and better data systems need upfront investment with long payback periods and compete with other business priorities for budget.

Complexity of managing supply chain emissions: many suppliers across several tiers, each with different data, methods and reporting periods, make value chain emissions hard to track and manage.

Limited influence over suppliers: many companies, especially smaller buyers, have little leverage to make suppliers measure or cut their emissions, and some must use the materials their clients specify.

Technological limitations: low-carbon options for some equipment, vehicles, fuels and building materials are not yet mature, available or affordable in Hong Kong.

Insufficient policies or government incentives: signatories point to limited financial incentives, and to rules that slow cleaner options, such as requirements to use diesel vehicles for transporting dangerous goods.

The challenges change as signatories progress. Action Signatories more often struggle to identify their Scope 3 emissions in the first place. Science-aligned Signatories, who are further along, more often struggle with supplier influence, engaging stakeholders, the wider energy transition and limited control over energy use in buildings they do not manage. Some signatories also point to regulatory barriers, such as rules that require diesel vehicles for transporting dangerous goods.

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The Support Signatories Want



Figure 17. Support signatories want, by tier.

Funding is the top request in both tiers, chosen by 77% of respondents, which mirrors financial constraints being one of the most common barriers to reduction work. Many of the measures signatories want to take, such as replacing chillers, electrifying fleets or switching to low-carbon materials, involve upfront costs that pay back only over several years. Technical guidance or tools come second (61%), and a further 38% would value training or capacity building for their own staff, showing that knowledge as well as money holds companies back.

The two tiers then diverge in ways that reflect where they are on their journey. Science-aligned Signatories are much more interested in peer learning and case studies (64%), as their focus has moved to supplier engagement and other value chain work, where there is no single method and learning from others' experience matters most. Action Signatories lean more towards technical guidance (63%) and advice on setting targets and transition plans (37%), and are more likely to want help with disclosure and reporting (20%), the building blocks they are still putting in place.

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SME Corner

23% of respondents have 100 or fewer staff, and 88% of these are Action Signatories. They are at an earlier stage than larger companies on every measure. The gaps are widest for transition plans, Scope 3 measurement and external support for climate risk work, where SMEs are at most half as likely as larger companies to have made progress.

Resources are the main constraint: all respondents that identify as SMEs report moderate to very large resource constraints when implementing emissions reduction initiatives. Among SMEs with reduction initiatives, 90% cite financial constraints, and 50% each point to technological limitations, balancing emissions reduction with business growth, and the complexity of managing supply chain emissions. These constraints show in their progress: 56% of SMEs have a climate strategy, 63% have active emissions reduction initiatives and 31% measure their Scope 3 emissions, compared with 84%, 95% and 78% of larger companies. SMEs are also less likely to draw on outside expertise, with 50% of those running initiatives working with external partners. For now, they face less external pressure: only 38% have received disclosure requests from investors, customers or clients, compared with 84% of larger companies

Companies without a climate strategy most want practical guidance or templates, followed by funding and training. Practical first steps for SMEs: start with a simple Scope 1 and 2 inventory, set one measurable target, and use free tools and guidance before investing in consultants.raph text

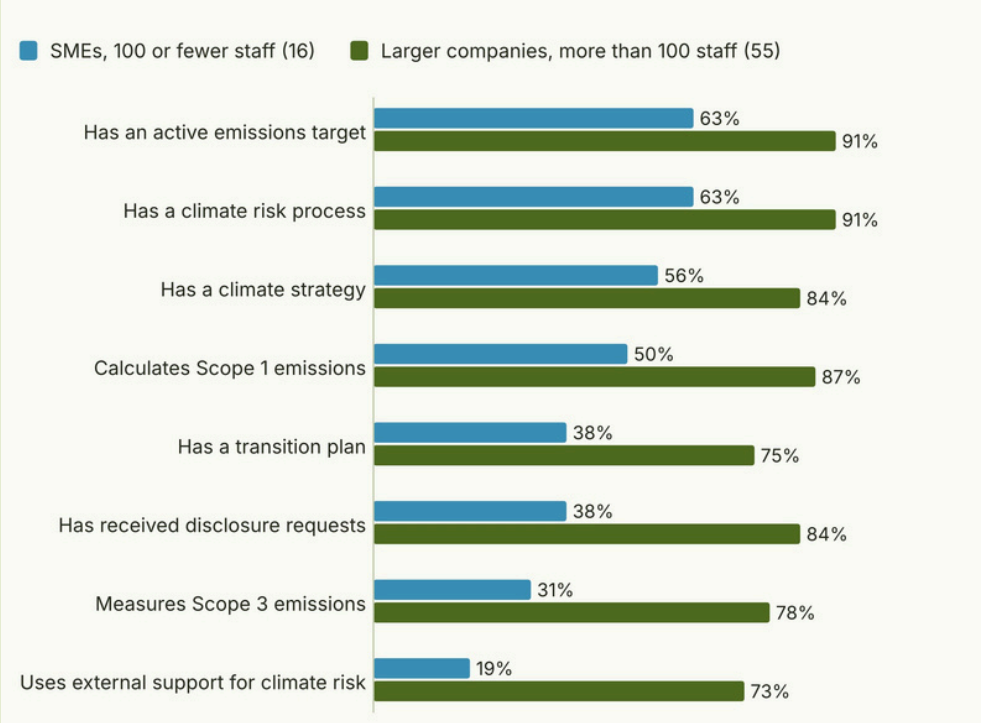


Figure 18. SMEs compared with larger signatories.

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03

Recommendations and the Road Ahead

3. Recommendations and the Road Ahead

The Charter community has laid the foundations: most signatories now report their emissions, manage climate risks and have targets. The next stage is to move from measuring to managing. The survey points to four gaps where the Charter can make the most difference.

Key Gaps



GAP 1

Scope 3 is measured by too few and acted on by fewer

Only 54% of Action Signatories measure Scope 3, against 92% of Science-aligned Signatories, and only 21% of respondents have asked suppliers to set reduction targets. Most reported Scope 3 cuts so far come from business travel rather than the supply chain.



GAP 2

Few have put a financial figure on climate risk

85% of respondents have a climate risk process, but only 37% have estimated what the risks could cost the business, and few use scenario analysis.



GAP 3

Transition plans are missing or lack a pathway

24 respondents have no transition plan, mostly because they lack resources, expertise or a standard procedure, and nine plans state no temperature goal.



GAP 4

Assurance / verification has not kept pace with reporting

Far more signatories now report their emissions, but independent verification lags behind, particularly among Action Signatories.

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What the Charter Can Do Next

Building on this year's findings, the Charter, subject to availability of resources, will focus on five areas to close these gaps and help more signatories move from commitment to action:

ACTION 1

Tailored support for Action Signatories and SMEs

Many Action Signatories and SMEs are still at the early stages: measuring Scope 3, setting targets and writing a first transition plan. Most of those without a plan point to a lack of resources or a clear procedure rather than a lack of commitment. Practical, step-by-step tools, such as a Scope 3 starter toolkit, a transition plan template with worked examples and short training sessions for internal teams, can lower the barrier to taking the next step.

ACTION 2

Building capability on the value chain and climate risk

The biggest gaps this year are in supply chain action and in putting a financial figure on climate risk. A supply chain programme that links signatories with their suppliers, building on the 2026 Annual Event, "Building Partnerships for Low-carbon Supply Chains", together with peer-led sessions on scenario analysis and financial quantification, can help signatories move from identifying these issues to managing them.

ACTION 3

Strengthening data quality and simplifying reporting

Reporting has grown quickly, but assurance / verification has not kept pace and many Scope 3 figures still rely on estimates. Clear guidance on preparing for independent verification, and a shorter, more focused questionnaire that asks which Scope 3 categories each company covers and accepts existing disclosures such as CDP responses, can improve data quality while easing the reporting burden.

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ACTION 4

Peer learning, benchmarking and recognition

Science-aligned Signatories have much to share, and many are already in other signatories' value chains. Case studies, peer exchanges and anonymised benchmarks would let each signatory see how it compares and learn from those further ahead. Recognising signatories that strengthen their commitments, including Action Signatories whose plans are already aligned with 1.5°C and are ready to become Science-aligned, can encourage others to follow.

ACTION 5

Connecting signatories with policy and finance

Funding is the most requested form of support, chosen by 77% of respondents, and some signatories face rules that slow the switch to cleaner technologies. The Charter can bring signatories' experience to policymakers and financial institutions, making the case for incentives, green finance and consistent data requests that make it easier for companies, especially SMEs, to act.

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Building Capacity for Signatories and Business Community

By linking commitment, measurement, capability-building and advocacy, BEC and the Charter help Hong Kong businesses move from pledge to implementation, strengthens the credibility of corporate climate claims, and creates a shared market platform for decarbonisation across sectors and supply chains. Listed below are the relevant programmes and activities in 2025 that we organised to help build market capacity.

A. Policy Discussion / Knowledge-sharing Forum

Post-COP29 Forum (Jan 2025)

The event translated COP29 outcomes into implications for Hong Kong businesses and their net-zero strategies. For the Charter, it helped signatories and the wider market align corporate climate action with the international policy agenda, reinforcing the Charter's role as a business-facing bridge between global climate signals and local corporate planning.





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B. Capacity Building on Net-zero Transition and Accountability

Net-zero Carbon Charter Annual Event 2025 (June 2025)

Over 70 industry leaders and sustainability practitioners convened to exchange insights on climate risk management, decarbonisation strategies, and stakeholder engagement. The event featured a panel discussion, with speakers from Swire Coca-Cola HK, Link REIT, Leigh & Orange Limited, and CLP Power Hong Kong Limited, who shared practical experiences in managing climate risks and building organisational resilience. The event also featured sustainability experts from Roma Risk Advisory Limited, Cundall Hong Kong Limited, and Hongkong Land Limited, discussing effective climate communication, carbon reduction initiatives, and stakeholder engagement strategies.





ISSB S2/TCFD Disclosure and Transition Planning Capacity Building Workshop (Jul 2025)

The capacity building workshop supported businesses on ISSB-aligned climate disclosure. This strengthens disclosure capability and helps Hong Kong and regional businesses align with global reporting standards, which is essential for credible net-zero claims and access to sustainable finance.





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HKIA Carbon Capacity Building Programme Decarbonisation Event (Mar 2025)

The event, titled "HKIA's Decarbonisation Journey: Successes, Challenges, and Opportunities", gave more than 30 airport business partners a platform to share decarbonisation experiences and strategies, with presentations from ground handling, aircraft maintenance, and cargo handling, plus a panel with the Airport Authority. This is value-chain capacity building in a hard-to-abate sector, helping aviation-related businesses translate net-zero ambition into operational action.





ECF BEC Net-zero Recognition Programme Industry Engagement

Funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund ("ECF"), industry engagement for the Net-zero Recognition Programme has been completed. An online survey received over 470 responses, six focus group discussions and twenty senior interviews gathered practical insights to shape sector-specific guidelines supporting lower-carbon management in the construction and property management sectors.



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C. Capacity Building on Climate Resilience

BEC EnviroSeries Conference: Climate Resilience & AI/Big Data (May 2025)

The session focused on how AI and big data can support climate resilience. It complements decarbonisation with adaptation and risk analytics, helping businesses use data to assess climate risk and build more resilient operations.



The Second Climate Risk Management Forum 2025 (Jul 2025)

The forum advanced climate risk management among businesses and stakeholders. It mainstreams climate risk into corporate strategy and supports signatories' resilience planning, linking net-zero action with physical and transition risk management.

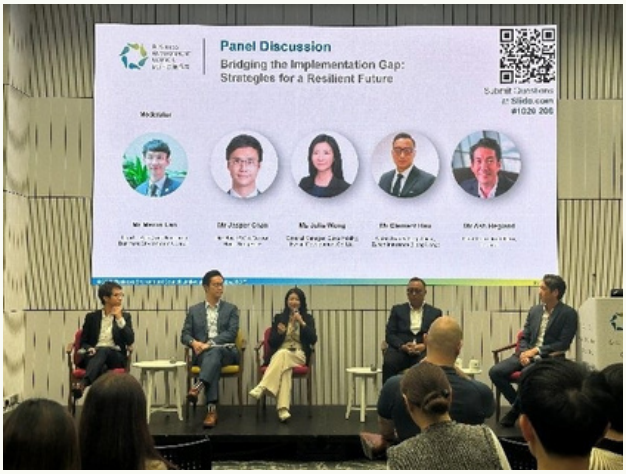




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From Insight to Action: Embedding Corporate Climate Resilience (Jul 2025)

The event focused on turning climate resilience insight into implementation. It helps businesses move from awareness to action, supporting practical adaptation planning and embedding resilience into governance and operations.





D. SME Support & Tenant Engagement

BEC x Hang Seng Bank ESG Forum – Empowering SMEs for an ESG-Driven Tomorrow (Mar 2025)

The forum helped SMEs embed ESG into core operations through practical case studies, frameworks, and expert perspectives. This extends market transformation beyond large corporates to SMEs and supply chains, building the capabilities needed for decarbonisation, disclosure, and sustainable finance.





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Swire Properties GPP Academy

The Charter designed and delivered 4 capacity building events for Swire Properties' Green Performance Pledge tenants, based on surveys and interviews on tenants' sustainability needs. It is a building-level and tenant-level engagement that helps office tenants reduce carbon emissions, energy, water, and waste, while sharing best practices across the landlord–tenant ecosystem.





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BEC Net-zero Carbon Charter Signatories

The Charter's 100 signatories as of September 2026, listed alphabetically by tier.

Science-aligned Signatories 28

- AECOM Asia Company Limited
- Airport Authority Hong Kong
- Alliance Construction Materials Limited
- AS Watson Retail (HK) Limited
- Business Environment Council
- Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited
- Cundall Hong Kong Limited
- FUJIFILM Business Innovation Hong Kong Limited
- Gammon Construction Limited
- Hang Lung Properties
- Hong Kong Air Cargo Terminals Limited
- Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park Limited
- Hongkong Land Limited
- ISS Facility Services Limited
- Jinchat Climaveneta Hong Kong Co. Ltd.
- New World Development Company Limited
- Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Limited
- PwC China
- Roma (meta) Group Limited
- Ronald Lu & Partners
- Schneider Electric (Hong Kong) Limited
- Shell Hong Kong Limited
- Sino Land Company Limited
- Swire Coca Cola HK
- Swire Pacific Limited
- Swire Properties Limited
- Veolia Hong Kong Holding Limited
- Worldwide Flight Services

Action Signatories 72

- Active Energy Management Ltd
- Analogue Holdings Limited
- ASEL Consulting Company
- AVISTA RISK ADVISORY LIMITED
- BEAUSKIN Medical
- Brilliant (Man Sau) Engineering Limited
- Brooklines Group Limited
- Cathay Cargo Terminal
- Cathay Dining
- Champion REIT
- Cheung Kong Crystal Technology Co., Ltd.
- China Overseas Property Services Limited
- CITIC Telecom International Holdings Limited
- CityLinkers Group Limited
- CLP Holdings Limited
- CN Logistics International Holdings Limited
- Computer And Technologies International Limited
- COSCO SHIPPING Ports Limited
- Crown Gas Stoves (Holdings) Company Limited
- Crown Logistics
- CTF Services Limited
- Dunwell Technology (Holdings) Limited
- ESG Hong Kong Limited
- Fata Enterprises Limited
- Fook Tin Technologies Limited
- FSE Lifestyle Services
- Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
- Hang Seng Bank
- Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company Limited
- Hong Kong Airport Services Limited
- Hong Kong Housing Society
- Hong Yip Service Company Limited
- Hysan Development Company Limited
- Integrated Waste Solutions Group Holdings Limited
- IP&E GBA Limited
- JEB Greater China Limited
- Kai Shing Management Services Limited
- Konica Minolta Business Solutions (HK) Ltd.
- Lan Kwai Fong Properties Limited
- Lee Kee Group
- Leigh & Orange Limited
- Link Asset Management Limited
- Linkers CPA Limited
- Logicalis Hong Kong Limited
- Meiriki Japan
- Menzies CNAC Aviation Services Limited
- Modern Terminals Limited
- Nan Fung Property Management
- New World Property Management Company Limited - Miami Quay
- New World Property Management Company Limited - The Pavilla Hill
- Ocean Park Hong Kong
- Olympian City
- Quam Plus International Financial Limited
- SEM Holdings Limited
- Shiu Wing Steel Ltd
- Shun Tak Centre
- Spare-it Limited
- Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited
- Sunta Chemical Limited
- The Harbour School Limited
- The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited
- The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Ltd.
- The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
- The Kowloon Motor Bus Co. (1933) Ltd.
- Tin Yat Limited
- Tradeport Hong Kong Limited
- TUV Rheinland Hong Kong Ltd
- Vogue Laundry Service Limited
- WeSpire Living Limited
- Wharf Estates Limited
- Wo Lee Steel Company Limited
- Yau Lee Holdings Limited

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Acknowledgements

The BEC Net-zero Carbon Charter Progress Report 2025 is the work of Business Environment Council's Policy & Research team, with initiative support from BEC Climate Change Business Forum Advisory Group ("BEC CCBF AG"). BEC extends its sincere gratitude to the members of BEC CCBF AG, the supporting organisations of BEC Net-zero Carbon Charter, and the signatories, whose contributions have been instrumental in the content and development of this report.

About BEC CCBF AG

BEC Climate Change Business Forum Advisory Group advocates for greater awareness and capacity building in climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience among BEC's members and the wider business community in Hong Kong. It also serves as a platform for BEC to engage with relevant regulatory authorities on climate-related issues and to facilitate collaboration between local and international experts in the field of climate change.

Stakeholders Acknowledgement

BEC CCBF AG Steering Committee (2023 – 2025)

Airport Authority Hong Kong
CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
Cundall Hong Kong Limited
Henderson Land Development Company Limited
Hongkong Land Limited
Link Asset Management Limited
New World Development Company Limited
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Limited
Shell Hong Kong Limited
Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited
Swire Coca-Cola Limited T/A Swire Coca-Cola HK
Swire Pacific Limited
Swire Properties Limited
The Hongkong Electric Company Limited
Veolia Hong Kong Holding Limited

BEC CCBF AG Steering Committee (2025 – 2027)

Airport Authority Hong Kong
Amazon Web Services Hong Kong Limited
CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
Hang Seng Bank Limited
Henderson Land Development Company Limited
Hongkong Land Limited
Hysan Development Company Limited
MTR Corporation Limited
New World Development Company Limited
Shell Hong Kong Limited
Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited
Swire Pacific Limited
Swire Properties Limited
The Hongkong Electric Company Limited

Supporting Organisations

CDP
China Real Estate Chamber of Commerce Hong Kong and International Chapter Limited
Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited
Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency
SME Sustainability Society
The British Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong
The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong
The European Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong
The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
The Hong Kong Liner Shipping Association

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Appendix

BEC Net-zero Carbon Charter Annual Impact Questionnaire 2024/25

Introduction

As a signatory of BEC Net-zero Carbon Charter ("the Charter"), your company joins a distinguished assembly of businesses committed to voluntarily setting and achieving decarbonisation targets, reporting on climate action progress, and promoting ambitious net-zero practices. Your contributions are essential to Hong Kong's transition to a low-carbon economy.

BEC invites you to complete this form to share your company's journey and progress in adhering to the Charter commitments. This serves two key purposes: (1) to provide BEC with insights into your target-setting and decarbonisation experiences, enabling us to offer tailored support, and (2) to document your progress for promotion and recognition.

By completing the questionnaire via SurveyMonkey, your company fulfils the annual requirement to disclose progress towards target setting and achievement. We also encourage you to share updates through other communication channels.

Handling of Information

The information you provide will be used solely for materials and publications related to the Charter. It will be anonymised and aggregated to protect the identities of individual signatories. We encourage you to share your experiences and achievements by disclosing your decarbonisation targets and progress online.

Please be assured that BEC aims to track the collective decarbonisation progress of all signatories and facilitate learning from best practices.

Instructions

Please fill out your information directly via SurveyMonkey and submit your responses upon completion. For optimal user experience, we recommend accessing the survey on a desktop or laptop. Your responses will be automatically saved, allowing you to resume on the same device at any time until submission. You will receive a confirmation email once your submission is successfully received. We recommend completing the survey in English.

This form should be submitted by 31 August 2026. We encourage early submission, and BEC may contact your designated representative for clarification if necessary. For any questions, please contact Ms Rachel Yan at rachelyan@bec.org.hk or call 2784 3962. Thank you.

BEC Net-zero Carbon Charter Data Collection and Handling Disclaimer

I hereby declare that the information provided hereafter is authentic to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am authorised to represent the company/organisation below in responding to this questionnaire. Individual responses will be kept strictly confidential and will not be sold, reused, rented, loaned, or otherwise disclosed to any other third party. For more information, one may refer to BEC's Privacy Policy.

□ I have read and agree with the above data collection and handling disclaimer.

A. General Information

1. Company / Organisation Name

(Please provide the name of the entity that joined the Charter as a signatory)

2. What is your company's level of commitment in the Charter?

□ Action Signatory
□ Science-aligned Signatory

3. Describe your company's business profile.

(Please refer to the Hang Seng Industry Classification System on the description of sector)
□ Property & Construction
□ Industrial Engineering
□ Conglomerates
□ Industrial Transportation
□ Commercial & Professional Services
□ Diversified Metals & Minerals
□ Travel & Leisure
□ NGOs
□ Utilities
□ Banking & Financial Services
□ Oil & Gas
□ Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology
□ Support Services
□ Telecommunications
□ Other, please specify

4. What is the size of your company, in terms of the number of full-time equivalent employees?

□ ⩽50 □ 51 – 100 □ ⩾101

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B. Risk Identification, Assessment and Management

This section seeks information on the procedures your company has adopted to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities. Effectively managing these risks is essential for addressing environmental challenges, regardless of how they are perceived or evaluated.

5. In your organisation, who is overseeing climate change matters?

□ Board of directors
□ Senior management
□ Dedicated sustainability / ESG team
□ Operations / facilities team
□ Other, please specify

6. Has your company initiated a process to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities?

□ Yes (Go to Q8)
□ No - we plan to start within the next two years
□ No - we have no current plan to do so

7. If no, what are the main barriers your company faces in assessing climate-related risks and opportunities? Please select all that apply.

□ Limited staff time
□ Limited budget
□ Limited internal expertise
□ Difficulty in accessing data
□ Difficulty in selecting appropriate tools or frameworks
□ Other, please specify
(Go to Section C)

8. Does your company use any specific tools or frameworks to assess climate-related risks? If yes, please provide details in the text box below.

9. Has your company engaged with external partners or consultants to enhance your climate-related risk management process?

□ Yes □ No

10. What aspects has your company evaluated in this process?

□ Risks only
□ Opportunities only
□ Both risks and opportunities

11. Where have you identified climate-related risks?

□ Internal operations
□ Value chain
□ Both operations and value chains
□ Others, please specify

12. How frequently does your company conduct risk assessments?

□ More than once a year
□ Annually
□ Every two years
□ Every three years or more
□ As significant matters arise
□ Not defined

13. Select the climate-related risks identified with the potential to have a negative impact on your business. Please select the top three important/significant risks.

□ Failing to respond to the latest policy change
□ Increasing energy-related operational costs
□ Failing to meet company's climate commitments
□ Failing to meet the investors' and community expectations on climate change
□ Falling short of catching up with market trend
□ Damage to brand reputation
□ Lacking essential understanding and awareness on climate-related issues
□ Affecting staff morale
□ Failing to fulfil corporate social responsibility / ESG requirement
□ Other (please specify)

14. Select the climate-related opportunities identified with the potential to have a positive impact on your business. Please select the top three important/significant opportunities.

□ Policy Change (e.g. response to local, regional and international policy commitments)
□ Reducing energy related operational costs
□ Meeting company's climate commitment in reducing carbon emissions
□ Investors and community expectations on climate change
□ Leading the market trend
□ Improving brand reputation
□ Enhancing awareness on climate related issues
□ Enhancing staff morale
□ Fulfilling corporate social responsibility / ESG requirement
□ Other (please specify)

15. How is your company managing these climate-related risks? Please select all that apply.

□ We have not started managing climate-related risks yet
□ We have started to prioritise climate-related risks
□ We have mapped the impact of our climate-related risks over short-, medium-, and long-term horizons
□ We have assessed these risks against company revenue
□ We have quantified the amount and percentage of assets or businesses activities vulnerable to climate-related risk
□ We have developed adaptation plans to mitigate these risks

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□ We have integrated these adaptation plans into our business practices
□ Other, please specify

C. Climate Strategy

This section evaluates the company's commitment to environmental action and accountability as demonstrated through its climate strategy, showcasing its awareness of the significance of environmental issues and its responsibility to address them.

For this questionnaire, a "climate strategy" is defined as a crucial governance tool that establishes a framework for action and accountability. By developing climate strategy, companies acknowledge the importance of environmental stewardship and their role in implementing effective measures. A "transition plan" details the specific steps a company will take to prepare for a shift to a low-carbon economy, including strategies for achieving decarbonisation goals.

16. Does your company have a climate strategy?

□ Yes (Go to Q19)
□ No - we plan to develop one within the next two years
□ No - we have no current plans to do so

17. If no, what are the primary reasons for not having a climate strategy? Please select all that apply.

□ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise
□ No standardised procedure
□ Not considered a strategic priority at this time
□ Other, please specify

18. If no, what would help your company most to develop a climate strategy? Please select all that apply.

□ Practical guidance or templates
□ Training for internal teams
□ External advisory support
□ Funding or subsidy support
□ Other, please specify
(Go to Section D)

19. If yes, what is the scope of coverage?

□ Organisation-wide
□ Limited to specific facilities, business units or geographic areas
□ Applicable to specific products only
□ Others, please specify

20. What value chain stages are covered by your climate strategy? Please select all that apply.

□ Direct operations (within your company)
□ Upstream activities (suppliers)
□ Downstream activities (distributors or customers)

21. Describe the content and explain the coverage of your company's climate strategy. You can include information on key goals, actions, and initiatives that your company is undertaking to address climate change.

22. Does your company's climate strategy incorporate a transition plan?

□ Yes, we have a transition plan
□ No, but we are developing a transition plan within the next two years (Go to Q24)
□ No, and we do not plan to develop a transition plan within the next two years (Go to Q24)

23. How does your company's transition plan align with global temperature targets?

□ Aligned with 1.5°C
□ Aligned with well-below 2°C
□ Aligned with 2°C
□ Not specified
□ Others, please specify
(Go to Section D)

24. If no, what are the primary reasons for not having a transition plan? Please select all that apply.

□ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise
□ No standardised procedure
□ Not considered a strategic priority at this time
□ Other, please specify

D. GHG Emissions Inventory

If your company has developed a greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions inventory, please provide details from the most recent annual measurement or disclosure cycle. Ensure that the information aligns with the boundaries of the entity that signed the Charter.

Methodology

25. Does your company have information on its GHG emissions to share with BEC?

□ Yes - we are able to share this information with BEC.
□ No - we do not have data available to share with BEC this year. (Go to Section E)

26. What approach has your company chosen to consolidate its GHG inventory?

Operational control: A company has operational control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation.
Financial control: The company has financial control over the operation if the former has the ability to direct the financial and operating policies of the latter with a view to gaining economic benefits from its activities.
Equity share: A company accounts for GHG emissions from operations according to its share of equity in the operation.
□ Operational control
□ Financial control
□ Equity share
□ Approach is unknown
□ Others, please specify

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27. Which standards, protocols, or methodologies has your company referenced in collecting data and calculating emissions? Please select all that apply.

□ China Corporate Energy Conservation and GHG Management Programme
□ Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial industry (PCAF)
□ Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department, Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings, 2010
□ Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department, Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings, 2026
□ Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEX), How to prepare an ESG Report, Appendix C2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs, 2022
□ Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEX), Implementation Guidance for Climate Disclosures under HKEX ESG reporting framework, 2024
□ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
□ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
□ ISO 14064-1
□ National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) Guidance for Accounting and Reporting of GHG Emissions for Corporates (Trial)
□ The GHG Indicator: UNEP Guidelines for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Businesses and Non-Commercial Organisations
□ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
□ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Public Sector Standard
□ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
□ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
□ Others, please specify

28. What is the reporting period of your company's data?

Start Date: _____
End Date: _____

Scope 1 Emissions

29. Does your company assess its Scope 1 emissions during the reporting period?

□ Yes - we use tailored in-house or commercial resources for calculation
□ Yes - we use a generic tool to estimate emissions
□ No - we plan to do so within the next two years (Go to Q36)
□ No Scope 1 emissions are produced in company's operation (Go to Q36)

30. What are your company's Scope 1 emissions for the reporting period?

Please provide the figure in metric tonnes CO2e.

31. What is the verification or assurance status of your reported Scope 1 emissions?

□ No third-party verification or assurance (Go to Q33)
□ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

32. Please state the relevant standard (e.g. AA1000 AS, ISAE 3410, ISO14064-3), the scope and the level of assurance / verification.

33. How do your company's Scope 1 emissions for this reporting period compare to those of the previous reporting period?

□ Increased
□ Decreased
□ Remained the same (Go to Q36)
□ No data from the previous reporting period (Go to Q36)

34. Please specify your company's change of Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e.

[Positive value for increase; negative value for decrease]

35. Select the reason for the change in Scope 1 emissions.

Please select all that apply.
□ Change in renewable energy consumption
□ Emissions reduction activities
□ Divestment
□ Acquisitions
□ Mergers
□ Change in output
□ Change in methodology
□ Change in boundary
□ Change in physical operating conditions
□ Unidentified
□ Others, please specify

Scope 2 Emissions

36. Does your company evaluate its Scope 2 emissions in the reporting period?

□ Yes - we use tailored in-house or commercial resources for calculation
□ Yes - we use a generic tool to estimate emissions
□ No - we plan to do so within the next two years (Go to Q44)
□ No Scope 2 emissions are produced in company's operation (Go to Q44)

37. What approach does your company use for Scope 2 emissions reporting?

□ Location-based
□ Market-based
□ Both location-based and market-based

38. What are your company's Scope 2 emissions for the reporting period?

Please provide the figure in metric tonnes CO2e.
Location-based: _____
Market-based: _____

39. What is the verification or assurance status of your reported Scope 2 emissions?

□ No third-party verification or assurance (Go to Q41)
□ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

40. Please specify the relevant standard (e.g. AA1000 AS, ISAE 3410, ISO14064-3), the scope and the level of assurance / verification.

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41. How do your company's Scope 2 emissions for this reporting period compare to those of the previous reporting period?

□ Increased
□ Decreased
□ Remained the same (Go to Q44)
□ No data from the previous reporting period (Go to Q44)

42. Please indicate your company's change of Scope 2 emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e.

[Positive value for increase; negative value for decrease]
Location-based: _____
Market-based: _____

43. Select the reason for the change in Scope 2 emissions.

Please select all that apply.
□ Change in renewable energy consumption
□ Emissions reduction activities
□ Divestment
□ Acquisitions
□ Mergers
□ Change in output
□ Change in methodology
□ Change in boundary
□ Change in physical operating conditions
□ Unidentified
□ Other, please specify

Scope 3 Emissions

44. Does your company measure its Scope 3 emissions during the reporting period?

□ Yes (Go to Q46)
□ No

45. If no, what are the barriers for obtaining Scope 3 data? Please select all that apply.

□ Data is not available from suppliers or value chain partners
□ Difficulty collecting or estimating upstream/downstream data
□ Lack of internal resources, time, or expertise
□ Lack of appropriate tools or methodology
□ Scope 3 is not yet a current reporting priority
□ Other, please specify
(Go to Section E)

46. What are your company's total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting period?

Please provide the figure in metric tonnes CO2e.

47. What are your company's Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased goods and services) emission in the reporting period?

Please provide the figure in metric tonnes CO2e.

48. What is the verification or assurance status for the reported Scope 3 emissions?

□ No third-party verification or assurance (Go to Q50)
□ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

49. Please specify the relevant standard (e.g. AA1000 AS, ISAE 3410, ISO14064-3), the scope and the level of assurance / verification

50. Please tick up to three major sources of Scope 3 emissions of your company.

□ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
□ Category 2: Capital Goods
□ Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-related activities
□ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
□ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
□ Category 6: Business travel
□ Category 7: Employee Commuting
□ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
□ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
□ Category 10: Processing of sold products
□ Category 11: Use of sold product
□ Category 12: End of life treatment of sold products
□ Category 13: Downstream leased assets
□ Category 14: Franchises
□ Category 15: Investments

51. How do your company's Scope 3 emissions for this reporting period compare to those of the previous reporting period?

□ Increased
□ Decreased
□ Remained the same (Go to Section E)
□ No data from the previous reporting period (Go to Section E)

52. Please indicate your company's change of Scope 3 emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e.

[Positive value for increase; negative value for decrease]

53. Please elaborate on the reason for any changes in Scope 3 emissions during the reporting period.

E. Targets

This section aims to evaluate your company's emissions targets for Scopes 1, 2, and 3. Please provide information on either absolute or intensity target, coverage, baseline measurements, and target years. Your input will help us understand your company's strategic priorities in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

54. Did your company have an emissions or other climate-related target that was active in the reporting year?

□ Yes – we will describe in the below (Go to Q57)
□ No – we will develop within the next two years

55. What are the primary reasons for not (yet) having an emissions target?

Please select all that apply.
□ Important but not an immediate business priority
□ Considered unimportant
□ Lack of internal resources
□ Insufficient operational data
□ No instruction from management
□ Others, please describe

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56. If your company has not yet set an emissions target, which single challenge is the biggest obstacle?

□ Lack of reliable data
□ Limited staff or expertise
□ Limited budget or competing investment priorities
□ Uncertainty about methodology or target-setting approach
□ Lack of internal decision-making support
□ Other, please specify
(Go to Section F)

Scope 1 Emissions Target

57. Has your company developed a Scope 1 emissions target?

□ Yes □ No (Go to Q64)

58. Please provide details for each Scope 1 target your company has established. Complete the fields below for one target at a time. If your company has set multiple Scope 1 targets, please repeat this section for each target.

Example:
Absolute target – metric: Metric tonnes CO2e; base year: 2018; baseline: 53000; target year: 2030; reduction: 50%
Intensity target – metric: Tonnes of CO2e per Gross Floor Area; base year: 2019; baseline: 0.0825; target year: 2030; reduction: 35%

59. Please select the target type.

□ Absolute Target
□ Intensity Target

60. Please select the target coverage.

□ Organisation wide
□ Business activity
□ Site/facility
□ Product-level
□ Others (Please specify)

61. Description of the target

62. Scope 1 target (Please put N/A if not relevant)

State the metric (e.g. metric tonnes CO2e per revenue in HKD) for the emissions target. _____
State the base year for the emissions target. _____
State the baseline emission level (in the above intensity metric) for the base year. _____
State the target year for the emission target. _____
State the GHG reduction percentage for the emission target. _____

63. Elaborate on your key Scope 1 emissions target or list any additional Scope 1 targets your company has set, if applicable. (200 - 250 words)

Scope 2 Emissions Target

64. Has your company developed a Scope 2 emissions target?

□ Yes □ No (Go to Q72)

65. Please provide details for each Scope 2 target your company has established. Complete the fields below for one target at a time. If your company has set multiple Scope 2 targets, please repeat this section for each target.

Example:
Absolute target – metric: Metric tonnes CO2e; base year: 2018; baseline: 53000; target year: 2030; reduction: 50%
Intensity target – metric: Tonnes of CO2e per Gross Floor Area; base year: 2019; baseline: 0.0825; target year: 2030; reduction: 35%

66. Please select the target type.

□ Absolute Target
□ Intensity Target

67. Please select accounting method.

□ Location based
□ Market based
□ Others (Please specify)

68. Please select the target coverage.

□ Organisation wide
□ Business activity
□ Site/facility
□ Product-level
□ Others (Please specify)

69. Description of the target

70. Scope 2 target (Please put N/A if not relevant)

State the metric (e.g. metric tonnes CO2e per revenue in HKD) for the emissions target. _____
State the base year for the emissions target. _____
State the baseline emission level (in the above intensity metric) for the base year. _____
State the target year for the emission target. _____
State the GHG reduction percentage for the emission target. _____

71. Elaborate on your key Scope 2 emissions target or list any additional Scope 2 targets your company has set, if applicable. (200 - 250 words)

Scope 3 Emissions Target

72. Has your company developed a Scope 3 emissions target?

□ Yes
□ No (Go to Section F)

73. Please provide details for each Scope 3 target your company has established. Complete the fields below for one target at a time. If your company has set multiple Scope 3 targets, please repeat this section for each target.

Example:
Absolute target – metric: Metric tonnes CO2e; base year: 2018; baseline: 53000; target year: 2030; reduction: 50%
Intensity target – metric: Tonnes of CO2e per Gross Floor Area; base year: 2019; baseline: 0.0825; target year: 2030; reduction: 35%

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74. Please select the target type.

□ Absolute Target
□ Intensity Target

75. Please select the target coverage.

□ Organisation wide
□ Business activity
□ Site/facility
□ Product-level
□ Others (Please specify)

76. Description of the target

77. Scope 3 target (Please put N/A if not relevant)

State the metric (e.g. metric tonnes CO2e per revenue in HKD) for the emissions target. _____
State the base year for the emissions target. _____
State the baseline emission level (in the above intensity metric) for the base year. _____
State the target year for the emission target. _____
State the GHG reduction percentage for the emission target. _____

78. Does your company have a plan and are taking action to reduce emissions from your value chain?

□ Yes □ No (Go to Q81)

79. Has your company requested any suppliers to set a carbon reduction target (either voluntarily or as a requirement)?

□ Yes □ No (Go to Q81)

80. What percentage of your suppliers, based on spend, have you requested to set a target?

81. Elaborate on your key Scope 3 emissions target, any additional Scope 3 targets set by your company, or your plan to reduce emissions from your value chain, if applicable. (200 - 250 words)

F. Emissions Reduction Initiatives

In this section, we invite you to share information about your company's initiatives to reduce emissions. Your input will help us understand the actions your company is taking, and any challenges faced in implementing these initiatives.

82. Did your company have any active emissions reduction initiatives during the reporting year?

□ Yes (Go to Q84)
□ No - we plan to within the next two years
□ No - we do not currently plan to do this

83. What is the primary reason for not having an emissions reduction initiative?

Please select all that apply.
□ Important but not an immediate business priority
□ Considered unimportant
□ Insufficient operational data
□ No instruction from management
□ Other, please describe
(Go to Section G)

84. Which areas of operation have been targeted by your company's emissions reduction initiatives?

Please select all that apply.
□ Energy efficiency
□ Renewable energy
□ Process improvements
□ Waste reduction
□ Transportation
□ Supply chain
□ Other, please specify

85. Has your company collaborated with any external partners or stakeholders on these initiatives?

□ Yes □ No

86. What major decarbonisation actions and initiatives has your company undertaken in the past three years?

(Please include efforts towards achieving any targets, if applicable.) (200-250 words)

87. What is the total emissions reduction or avoidance (in metric tonnes CO2e) achieved from the aforementioned actions and initiatives in the latest reporting year, according to your company's estimation?

88. How does your company track and evaluate the success of the emissions reduction initiatives?

□ Regular progress reports
□ Third-party assessments
□ Internal audits
□ Other, please specify:

89. What challenges has your company encountered in implementing emissions reduction initiatives?

Please select all that apply.
□ Financial constraints
□ Technological limitations
□ Lack of expertise
□ Time constraints
□ Regulatory barriers
□ Insufficient policies or government incentives
□ Inaccurate or insufficient data
□ Energy transition
□ Stakeholder engagement
□ Limited influence over suppliers
□ Complexities in managing supply chain emissions
□ Identifying Scope 3 emissions
□ Limited control over energy use in buildings
□ Balancing emission reductions with business growth
□ Other, please specify

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90. If your company identify yourself as an SME, to what extent does your company face resource constraints (such as limited budget, staff, or expertise) when implementing emission reduction initiatives?

□ 1 – Not at all
□ 2 – To a small extent
□ 3 – To a moderate extent
□ 4 – To a large extent
□ 5 – To a very large extent
□ Not Applicable – Not SME

G. Progress on Decarbonisation Journey

91. Referring to the four stages in Figure 15, how would you assess your company's current stage in its decarbonisation journey?

□ Stage 1 □ Stage 2 □ Stage 3 □ Stage 4

92. Have you ever received any disclosure or reporting request from investors, customers or clients?

□ Yes □ No

93. What business benefits or opportunities, if any, has your organisation gained from implementing decarbonisation or emissions reduction efforts so far?

94. What type of support would be most useful to help your organisation progress on decarbonisation? Please select the top 3.

□ Training or capacity building
□ Technical guidance or tools
□ Peer learning or case studies
□ Financial incentives or funding support
□ Advisory support on target-setting or transition planning
□ Support on disclosure and reporting
□ Other, please specify

95. On a scale of 1 to 5, how actively does your company communicate its decarbonisation progress and targets to both internal and external audiences, compared to other corporate topics?

(1 – being least active; 5 – being most active)
□ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5

96. As we are near the end of the survey, do you have any additional comments or feedback to share?

H. Sign off

97. Your name
98. Your job title
99. Contact email
100. Contact phone number

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Graphics and Layout from Canva

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