

## 2.5 Sustainable Operating Environment

GRI：302-1、302-3、303-1、303-3、305-1、305-2、305-3、305-4、306-3

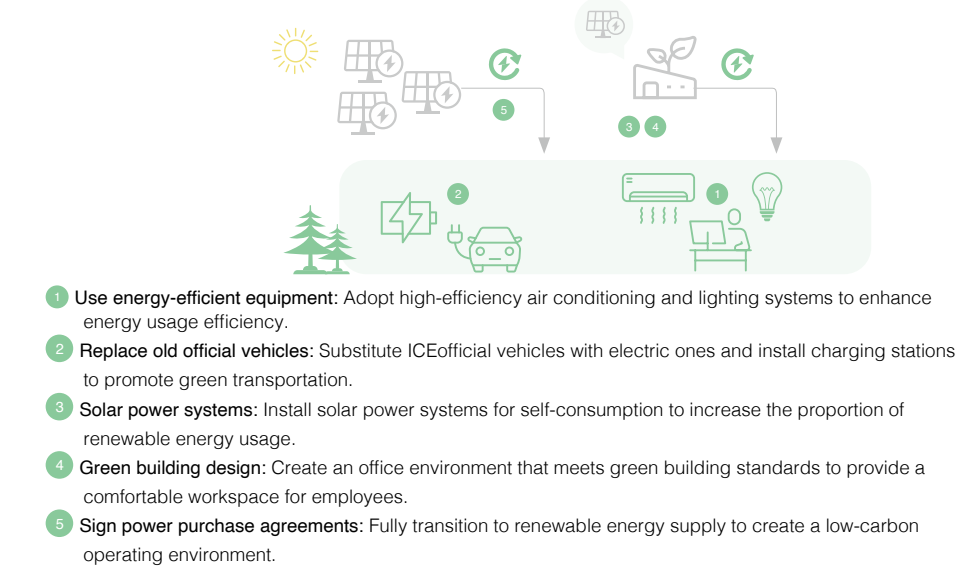
### 2.5.1 Self-Operation Management

Faced with the urgent crisis of climate change, governments and businesses around the world are actively formulating relevant climate adaptation strategies. E.SUN is also proactively promoting its own carbon reduction, water conservation, and waste reduction initiatives. Internally, in addition to promoting environmental conservation and energy-saving policies, advocating for environmental education, establishing a culture of environmental conservation and energy efficiency, and implementing energy-saving measures, E.SUN has also set medium- and long-term goals for various environmental aspects externally.


#### ■ Sustainable Operating Environment Targets

- Based on the 2020 baseline, E.SUN aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 42% by the year 2030.
- Based on the 2020 baseline, E.SUN aims to reduce its Scope 3 carbon emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities by 42% by the year 2030.
- Based on the 2020 baseline, E.SUN aims to achieve 100% utilization of renewable energy for domestic locations by the year 2030.
- Based on the 2020 baseline, E.SUN aims to reduce its water usage for revenue generation by 30% by the year 2030.
- Based on the 2016 baseline, E.SUN aims to reduce its waste generation for revenue generation by 78% by the year 2030.

#### Green Operations Framework Diagram




Solar power systems



Commit to installing solar panels on all owned buildings domestically by 2025, with 31 locations completed in 2024, achieving a completion rate of 89%.

Green building (EEWH & LEED)



Commit to transforming all owned buildings domestically into green buildings by 2027, with 27 locations completed in 2024, achieving a completion rate of 77%.

#### Achieve green building certification in 2024

Objective	Project	Project Features
KAOHSIUNG OFFICE	LEED v4.1 ID+C PLATINUM	The entire office building has been remodeled through the introduction of green building principles to obtain LEED ID+C Platinum certification.
QIXIAN BRANCH	LEED v4.1 O+M PLATINUM	The building, which is over 50 years old, has achieved LEED O+M Platinum certification through energy-efficient improvements.
DONGGANG BRANCH	LEED v4.1 O+M PLATINUM	
PINGTUNG BRAN	LEED v4.1 O+M PLATINUM	It is a significant milestone for E.SUN as the 10th location to achieve LEED Platinum certification.

#### ■ Carbon reduction measures

GRI: 302-1, 302-3, 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4

Governments and enterprises worldwide are increasingly focusing on the issue of carbon emissions. With the advent of an era where carbon emissions have monetary value, reducing carbon emissions is no longer just a slogan. The European Union and other countries have introduced carbon tax mechanisms. The EU plans to officially implement the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in 2026, while the UK's carbon border tax is scheduled to start in 2027. Taiwan's Ministry of Environment will, uniquely in the world, begin imposing a carbon fee in 2025, encouraging people globally to take responsibility for their own carbon emissions through this levy.

### Implement Scope 1 & Scope 2 internal carbon pricing

In response to Taiwan's 2050 net-zero transition governance framework and to accelerate energy saving and carbon reduction efforts, E.SUN Bank began planning and implementing internal carbon pricing for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2023. The initial step was setting a carbon fee price, integrating the concept of carbon fees into the cost-effectiveness of energy-saving measures. Through greenhouse gas inventories, the bank analyzed carbon emissions and carbon fee data across different units. In 2024, internal carbon pricing was promoted at all domestic locations, incorporating the cost of carbon emissions into daily operations. This approach aims to raise awareness among departments that carbon emissions should be treated as a cost, thereby guiding them to establish carbon management practices.

#### Purpose

#### Application

##### Navigate regulations



- In response to the 2050 net-zero transition governance framework established by the Climate Change Response Act, all domestic branches of E.SUN Bank has introduced internal carbon pricing for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as one of its carbon reduction tools.

##### Rolling adjustment of internal carbon pricing



- Following market trends, the carbon fee price was set by referencing the EU pricing, international average prices, Taiwan's proposed pricing and penalty rates, as well as pricing from representative peers within and outside the industry. Combined with the company's own carbon reduction cost per unit, the carbon fee price was established at USD 100 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

##### Cultivate the concept that carbon emissions have monetary value



- To cultivate the awareness among departments about managing carbon costs, carbon fees are disclosed using a **"shadow price"** approach. Additionally, a billing method tied to actual carbon emissions is adopted to remind each department to estimate their carbon fee budget for the following year.

##### Establish a consistent usage environment



- Continuously improving related infrastructure by establishing a systematic carbon emission database, deploying hierarchical electricity information collection channels within buildings, and creating a consistent electricity usage environment.

##### Conduct cost-benefit analysis



- After incorporating the concept of carbon pricing, the cost-effectiveness analysis of energy-saving and carbon reduction measures was restructured to shorten the payback period and enhance replacement benefits.

##### Drive energy efficiency



- Disclosing each unit's own carbon reduction performance, the lower the carbon emissions, the less cost incurred. This incentivizes each unit to take action—such as replacing high-energy-consuming equipment and adopting renewable energy—to reduce carbon fee costs, thereby fostering behavioral change among employees.

##### Achieve carbon reduction targets



- In the future, the carbon fee structure will be continuously adjusted based on actual carbon reduction expenditures, domestic and international carbon pricing trends, and relevant carbon reduction regulations. Through this carbon cost management mechanism, we aim to accelerate progress toward net-zero emissions.

### Replace energy-consuming equipment

E.SUN primarily aims to reduce its operational carbon emissions by lowering energy consumption. In the fourth quarter of 2023, E.SUN bank launched the "Plan to Completely Replace All Lighting Fixtures at Domestic Bank Operation Sites with LED Lamps by 2025." The plan is being proactively advanced to replace all lighting fixtures across the bank's locations with LED lamps in 2024. It is estimated that this initiative will save approximately 4.87 million kWh of electricity annually, accounting for about 10.4% of the bank's total electricity consumption.

### Actively promote renewable energy

E.SUN is committed to using 100% renewable energy at all its domestic and international locations by 2040. In addition to continuously installing solar photovoltaic systems for self-generation on the rooftops of its own buildings, the company has been signing renewable energy power purchase agreements (PPAs) since 2021. As of the end of 2024, the total purchasing volume reached 34.15 million kWh, with a coverage rate of 72.9%. The renewable energy usage ratio for 2024 reached 56.4%. Furthermore, starting from January 2025, E.SUN Securities will fully adopt green electricity across its headquarters, 17 branches throughout Taiwan, and its subsidiary E.SUN Investment Trust, demonstrating its full commitment to achieving the 2050 net-zero carbon emission goal.

Ahead of the 2030 target

#### 2024 Target



Reduce Scope1 and 2 carbon emissions by **16.8** %  
Reduce Scope3 carbon emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities by 16.8 %  
Renewable energy procurement ratio reaches 40%

#### 2024 Outcome



Reduce Scope1 and 2 carbon emissions by **48.6** %  
Reduce Scope3 carbon emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities by 53 %  
Renewable energy procurement ratio reaches 61.2%

#### 2025 Target



Reduce Scope1 and 2 carbon emissions by **21** %  
Reduce Scope3 carbon emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities by 21 %  
Renewable energy procurement ratio reaches 50%

#### 2030 Target



Reduce Scope1 and 2 carbon emissions by **42** %  
Reduce Scope3 carbon emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities by 42 %  
Renewable energy procurement ratio reaches 100%

Note 1: In 2020, the carbon emissions for Scope 1& 2 amounted to 24,698 metric tons, serving as the baseline.

Note 2: For detailed information on E.SUN's greenhouse gas emissions, please refer to Appendix 12 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions Summary Table.

■ Water Usage Reduction

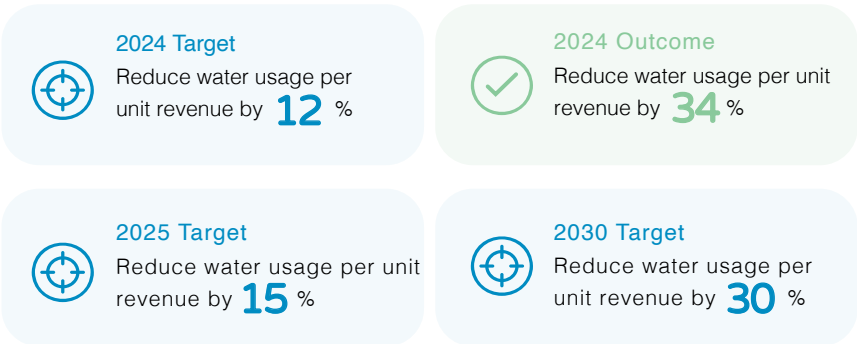
GRI: 303-1, 303-3

E.SUN Financial Holding and its subsidiaries source all operational water from the water supply company, which is categorized as domestic water, ensuring that it does not negatively impact water resources. Furthermore, all discharged water is household wastewater, and its treatment complies with relevant regulations, including the Water Pollution Control Act.

**Expanding the Implementation Scope of ISO 46001 Certification**

E.SUN Bank implemented the ISO 46001 Water Resources Efficiency Management System in 2021, conducting a thorough review of water improvement measures at its locations under the framework of water footprint assessment. In 2023, the scope of assessment was expanded to include 15 locations, increasing the implementation ratio to 28%. This includes both operational sites and office buildings. Moving forward, E.SUN will continue to expand its management boundaries and implement various water use and wastewater reduction measures. The bank promotes awareness of proper water usage and encourages employees to establish good personal habits to minimize unnecessary daily waste. Monthly water usage analyses are conducted to manage and track any abnormal consumption, while also encouraging branches to provide creative input and showcase their achievements.

In addition, rainwater harvesting systems have been installed at key office buildings—E.SUN Hope Campus, Human Resources Development Center, and the Second Headquarters Building. The first step involves using permeable paving to increase soil water retention, while the remaining rainwater and surface runoff are collected through drainage pipes installed along the surrounding gutters. The collected rainwater is treated through sedimentation and filtration systems for recycling, primarily used for landscape irrigation to achieve water conservation benefits. In 2024, a total of 7.82 kilotonnes (megaliters) of rainwater will be collected and utilized. Furthermore, rain sensors have been installed to detect current rainfall levels, ensuring that irrigation does not occur during rainfall. Old water fixtures are also being replaced with water-saving appliances that carry water-saving labels.



Note: In 2020, water usage per unit revenue was 4.71 metric tons/NT\$ million, and this is used as the baseline.

■ Waste reduction

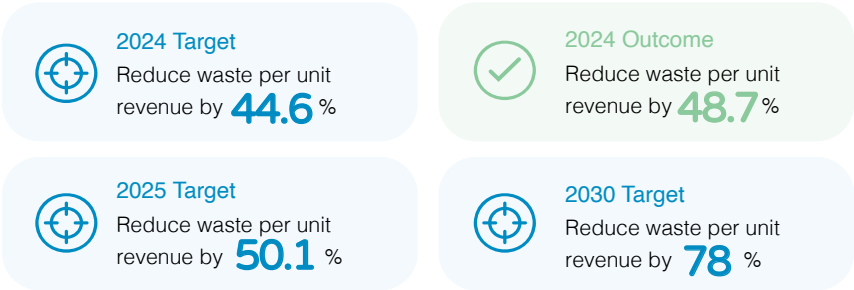
GRI: 306-3

**Implement a circular economy by recycling employee uniforms to produce fuel rods**

In response to the international trend toward the ultimate goal of "Zero Waste," E.SUN continues to innovate. E.SUN not only aims to avoid the use of water resources and chemicals during the garment manufacturing process to reduce environmental harm, but also implements initial waste reduction measures through "resource sharing." This involves recycling uniforms that are ill-fitting, replaced, or no longer needed by employees. Usable items are processed and made available for other employees to apply for redistribution or converted into shared public uniforms for reuse. Currently, public uniforms are available at our Headquarters, Hope Campus, Technology Building, and Bo'ai Building for lending to employees who have not received their official uniforms.

In 2022, considering the long hours employees spend in their uniforms and to enhance their comfort, E.SUN initiated a uniform style replacement across the organization. Approximately 13 tons of uniforms were collected, sorted, and categorized for the first trial of fuel rod production. The company partnered with a solid recovered fuel plant for professional processing, converting fabric scraps and cotton into waste fuel rods to replace coal and carbon as fuel for industrial boilers. By 2024, a total of 2,580 kilograms of old uniforms will have been collected and 100% converted into fuel rods.

In 2024, in accordance with the "Recycling Procurement Guidelines for Textile Wear of Government and Public Units" issued by the Environmental Protection Administration, E.SUN is actively negotiating with vendors. In the future, after collecting and sorting the clothing, the company will determine whether the materials are recyclable, proceeding with either regranulation and filament manufacturing or recycling into fuel rods.



Note: In 2016, waste per unit revenue was 13.39 kg/NT\$ million, and this is used as the baseline.

