**Chapter 5 — Discussion Questions**

**Sustainability in Greater China (Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan)**

**A. Core Discussion Questions (Conceptual & Applied)**

**Q1**

Why do sustainability strategies that work in one part of Greater China often fail when applied unchanged in another?

**Q2**

How does the role of government differ in shaping sustainability outcomes in Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan?

**Q3**

In what ways does business culture influence ESG engagement and disclosure practices across Greater China?

**Q4**

How do differences in regulatory architecture affect investor confidence and corporate behaviour in the three markets?

**Q5**

Why is policy alignment particularly important for sustainability strategies in Mainland China?

**Q6**

What opportunities and risks does Hong Kong face in positioning itself as a sustainable finance hub?

**Q7**

How does Taiwan’s approach to governance and innovation shape its sustainability performance and investor appeal?

**Q8**

How should investors and multinational companies incorporate geopolitical risk when designing sustainability strategies for Greater China?

**B. Perspective-Based / Role-Specific Discussion Prompts**

**For multinational executives**

How should regional sustainability strategies be adapted when operating across Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan?

**For global investors**

How should stewardship priorities differ across the three markets?

**For regulators and exchanges**

How can sustainability disclosure regimes balance international alignment with local policy objectives?

**For Asian corporates**

How can companies operating across Greater China manage diverging regulatory and stakeholder expectations?

**Chapter 5 — Quiz Questions**

**Part A: Multiple-Choice Questions**

**Q1**

Which factor most strongly differentiates sustainability practices across Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan?

A. Cultural heritage  
B. Language differences  
C. Political and regulatory systems  
D. Industry composition

**Q2**

Why is sustainability in Mainland China often described as policy-driven?

A. Because market forces are weak  
B. Because sustainability priorities are closely aligned with national policy goals  
C. Because investors dominate ESG decision-making  
D. Because disclosure requirements are voluntary

**Q3**

Which feature best characterises Hong Kong’s sustainability landscape?

A. Minimal regulatory oversight  
B. Full alignment with Mainland China’s regulatory system  
C. Strong international alignment combined with regional integration  
D. Limited investor interest in ESG

**Q4**

Which factor most contributes to Taiwan’s relative strength in governance and sustainability?

A. State-owned enterprise dominance  
B. Weak disclosure rules  
C. Investor protection and regulatory reform  
D. Limited exposure to global markets

**Q5**

Which risk is increasingly relevant across all three Greater China markets?

A. Lack of sustainability data  
B. Talent shortages affecting ESG execution  
C. Absence of green finance instruments  
D. Limited international investor interest

**Q6**

From an investor perspective, which signal is most important when assessing sustainability credibility in Greater China?

A. Adoption of global ESG terminology  
B. Consistency between policy priorities and corporate strategy  
C. Volume of sustainability reporting  
D. Participation in international initiatives

**Part B: Short-Answer Questions**

**Q7**

Why must sustainability strategies in Greater China be adapted to local political and regulatory contexts?

**Q8**

Identify two ways geopolitical developments can affect sustainability or investment decisions in Greater China.