Wistron Corporation

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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09/15/2026, 03:17 am

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ TWD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

(1). Global Operations: Wistron Corporation is a global leading technology service provider supplying innovative ICT (information and communications technology) products, service solutions, and systems to top branded companies worldwide. Our product and service lines include PCs, server and networking systems, enterprise storage solutions, professional display products, communication devices, after-sales services, and electronics scrap recycling, as well as cloud and display vertical integration solutions. With the development of cloud computing, Wistron combines hardware devices and cloud data systems through software services to provide technical service platforms and solutions to our customers. In addition, Wistron has been dedicated to building value chains in the ICT industry and innovation platforms in the new era of education and enterprise services, IoT, and medical services. Wistron is dedicated to realizing the vision of "sustainability through innovation." Wistron has more than 60,000 employees in 13 manufacturing sites, 10 R&D centers, and 14 aftersales service centers worldwide. Located strategically across Asia, Europe, and North America, our worldwide facilities are arranged to provide comprehensive product development and customer services to global customers. Stable growth and sustainable operations are achieved through collaborative effort of Taiwan headquarters with overseas sites. (2). Corporate Governance: Wistron believes that good corporate governance is the foundation for corporate sustainable developments. Therefore, for many years, we have been dedicated to establishing an effective corporate governance structure, protecting shareholder interests, strengthening the functions of the Board of Directors, respecting stakeholder interests, and improving information transparency. We gradually promote various systems and measures to continuously improve corporate governance quality and effects, in order to implement the spirit of corporate governance. Our goal is to maximize shareholder interests and pursue sustainable corporate management. (3). Reporting Boundary: Wistron's CDP disclosures use the same organizational boundary as the financial reporting boundary of Wistron's consolidated financial statements for the relevant reporting period. The boundary includes Wistron Corporation, its Taiwan headquarters, and all consolidated subsidiaries and controlled operating entities worldwide, including major manufacturing sites, R&D centers, after-sales service centers, and other relevant operations. Non-consolidated entities and non-controlled investments are excluded unless otherwise specified. Any exceptions or differences in data coverage are described in the relevant CDP responses.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 1 year
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

1049255781

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from:

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TW0003231007

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Singapore
☑ Philippines
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America
☑ Mexico
☑ Czechia
☑ Türkiye
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Corporation (Neihu Headquaters)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.058173

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.578252

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Corporation (Hsichih Office)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.060703

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.647354

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Corporation (Hsinchu Branch Office)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.781916

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.999695

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Corporation (Hukou Factory #2)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.871802

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.021066

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.606168

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.288896

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.785773

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.687003

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.466481

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.987221

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm (Zhongshan) Corporation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.571002

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.457994

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.349249

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.985861

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Optronics（Kunshan）Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.32788

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.000739

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Automotive Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.303696

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.024043

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Advanced Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.298208

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.02479

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Mexico, S.A. De C.V.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.655078

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-106.358913

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm (Czech), s.r.o.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.179109

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

16.663293

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.020026

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.399782

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.620684

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

105.931553

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Corporation (Hukou Factory)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.866935

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.016109

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.443651

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

119.886743

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm Computer (Chengdu)Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.466481

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.987221

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMS (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.326255

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.013907

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Service (Kunshan) Corp.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.34075

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.984398

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMS Infocomm Global Service (CQ)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.78449

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.687141

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ICT Service Management Solutions (India) Private Limited

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.025239

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.539808

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron K. K.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.666873

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.007981

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm (Philippines) Corporation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.826804

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.294713

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMS InfoComm (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.314453

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.732682

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMS InfoComm Technology Services Limited Company

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.016056

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.147636

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMS InfoComm (Czech) s.r.o.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.179109

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

16.663293

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMS Infocomm Corporation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.980173

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-97.02408

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron GreenTech (Texas) Corporation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.173455

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-96.608467

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Service Management Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.574889

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.20172

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMS InfoComm Technology Services and Management Solutions Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.508638

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.845199

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GEOSAT Aerospace & Technology Inc.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.976612

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.236144

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wiedu Corporation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.060599

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.648431

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron InfoComm (Shanghai) Corporation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.179037

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.406919

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Medical Tech (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.825424

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.531404

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Baidu map

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Medical Technology Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.113105

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.640725

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

WisLab EMS Corporation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.494589

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.951984

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Technology Service (America) Corporation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.367741

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.962933

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Corporation (Zhubei Registered Office)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.828296

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.023124

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wistron Medical Technology Corporation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.803787

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.047292

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Goaltop Technology Corpoartion

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.831713

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.02503

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Taiwan Space and Communications CO., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.060703

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.647354

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

B-TEMIA INC.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.736877

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.38064

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This information is from Google map
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

(1) Types of information collected: Includes suppliers' water needs and greenhouse gas emissions. (2)Through the Supplier Information Management Platform, the Company annually conducts SAQ assessments of suppliers and promotes the implementation of carbon reduction projects throughout the supply chain. (3) Coverage: Tier 1 suppliers are defined as suppliers that had six or more transactions with Wistron during the reporting year and collectively represented at least 90% of Wistron's annual procurement spend. including electronic component suppliers (59.06%), mechanical/material suppliers (35.76%), MRO (Maintenance, Repair, and Operations) suppliers (2.92%), and logistics service providers (2.26%). Tier 2 suppliers include upstream material suppliers of electronic component and mechanical component suppliers, as well as the original upstream suppliers of distributors or agents. As there are no direct business transactions with Tier 2 and Tier 3 suppliers, the proportion of procurement expenditure attributable to these suppliers cannot be calculated.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Short-term: covers annual operating plans and environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities that may arise in the near term. These matters are monitored through risk assessments, Key Risk Indicator (KRI) monitoring, and related management measures. The assessment results are considered in annual operating plans, budgeting, and short-term resource allocation, and are used to support operational and financial decision-making. Funding needs are primarily expected to be supported by the Company's internal funds, with bank financing or other appropriate funding sources considered as needed, depending on the Company's funding needs and market conditions. In the short term, Wistron's focus on technology innovation is reflected in R&D spending. This may affect the income statement through R&D expenses, the balance sheet through equipment, intangible assets or capitalized development costs where applicable, and cash flows through operating and investing cash outflows related to R&D activities.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Medium-term: Covers the Company's medium-term business strategies and environmental risks and opportunities that may arise from changes in industry trends, technology, customer demand, and environmental conditions. These factors are considered in decisions on capital expenditures, capacity expansion, and product and technology development. The assessment results are incorporated into medium-term strategic planning and capital allocation, including capacity expansion, facility and equipment investments, and product and technology development, while considering their potential impact on future operations and financial performance. Funding needs will be planned based on the Company's medium-term strategies and capital expenditure plans, with flexibility to use internal funds, bank financing, capital market funding, or other appropriate sources depending on funding needs, the Company's financial position, and market conditions. In the medium term, Wistron links this

approach to financial planning by developing low-carbon and circular resource solutions. These initiatives may create new revenue opportunities from low-carbon products and recycled materials, while affecting the income statement through R&D and operating costs, the balance sheet through equipment, technology or inventory investments, and cash flows through product sales, material procurement and process upgrade spending.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

long-term: Covers environmental changes that may have a long-term impact on the Company's business model, global operations, and resilience, including climate change, the energy transition, resource availability, supply chain resilience, and industry transformation. These factors are considered in long-term strategic planning and risk management. Environmental risks and opportunities are also considered when planning long-term strategies, global operations, and major capital investments. Scenario analysis and long-term trend assessments are used to evaluate their potential impact on the Company's value, funding needs, and financial resilience. Funding needs will be considered as part of the Company's long-term strategic and capital investment plans. Depending on the scale of investment and market conditions, the Company may flexibly utilize internal funds, long-term financing, capital market funding, or other appropriate funding sources. Under Wistron's long-term net-zero targets, renewable energy procurement and low-carbon material sourcing are included in financial planning. These actions may increase renewable electricity costs, low-carbon material costs and related operating expenses, while also affecting inventory value, renewable energy contracts, and investments in low-carbon equipment or systems. Cash flows may be impacted by recurring procurement costs and investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy and low-carbon manufacturing projects.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ RBA Country Risk Assessment Tool

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Taiwan WRA Inundation Potential Maps/Taiwan Potential Debris Flow Torrent Delineation Manual/TCCiP(Taiwan Climate Change Projection Information and Adaptation Knowledge Platfrom)/Taiwan Geologically Sensitive Areas for Landslides and Land Slippage

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Other, please specify :IPE PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register)/Carbon data

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Landslide

Chronic physical
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

(1) Wistron integrates climate-, water- and nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system, developed with reference to ISO 31000. It covers own operations, both value chain stages and all time horizons. (2) Under "Risk Management Policy and Procedure", the process includes risk identification, analysis, evaluation, response and monitoring, covering 13 risk types and 6 stakeholders. Annual ERM surveys, site assessments and cross-functional discussions identify environmental issues that may affect non-environmental risks, operations, supply chain resilience or product strategy. The process covers 100% of Wistron's major operating sites and relevant value chain activities. The screening covers the geographic locations, business activities and material assets of these sites, as well as relevant suppliers, logistics activities and customers where data are available. Dependencies and impacts identified through questionnaires, site data and external databases are linked to potential risks and opportunities. (3) Common risk factors applied across operations and the value chain include climate risks, water stress, flooding, drought, typhoons, debris flows, landslides and biodiversity considerations where relevant. Direct operations are assessed using WRI Aqueduct, government hazard maps, IPCC AR6 SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP3-7.0, SSP5-8.5 data and internal site data. Supplier questionnaires, procurement information, supplier location data and external geographic or sectoral datasets are used to screen exposure and impacts. Higher-risk suppliers may be subject to further information requests, engagement, audits, capacity building or corrective-action plans. Results identify priorities and support improvement plans, resource allocation, KPIs and ERM/ESG reviews. (4) Materiality reflects relative exposure and residual impact or risk. Priority issues include high exposure across sites or suppliers; medium-to-high operational, financial, compliance, reputational or stakeholder impacts; high-risk locations identified by WRI Aqueduct or hazard maps; material GHG emissions; and potential customer or regulatory impacts. Nature-related dependencies and impacts are scored on a normalized 0-100% scale, with high-dependency or high-impact items treated as material. (5) TNFD and LEAP strengthen nature-related assessment. Location-based analysis screens own and value chain sites against biodiversity-sensitive areas, protected areas and conservation datasets to inform actions, indicators, targets and early-warning mechanisms. (6) The Board oversees climate change, water, biodiversity and nature-related matters through the ESG and Information Security Committee, while the ESG Executive Committee is responsible for sustainability strategy and implementation. Environmental risks and opportunities are reported to the Audit Committee semi-annually. Risk owners and relevant functions monitor agreed actions, indicators and control effectiveness in accordance with the Risk Management Policy and Procedure and applicable environmental, supplier-management and business-continuity policies. Material issues and progress against response plans are escalated through the ERM and ESG governance mechanisms, and the assessment results are periodically reviewed to reflect changes in operations, value chain exposure, regulations, stakeholder expectations and scientific information.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Evaluation framework and methodology: Wistron assesses interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities through the TNFD framework, LEAP approach and ERM process. The assessment is conducted annually and updated when material changes occur. A shared risk matrix considers exposure, likelihood, severity, residual risk, financial impact, regulatory/customer relevance and stakeholder concern. This integrated assessment forms part of the identification, analysis, evaluation, response and monitoring process disclosed in 2.2.2. During identification and screening, site, supplier and external environmental data are used to identify dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across climate, water and nature. Results inform issue prioritization, resource allocation, risk response, investment planning and sustainability strategy. Correlation analysis: The process identifies: (i) alignment, where different environmental objectives or responses support the same strategic direction; (ii) synergies, where one action creates benefits for more than one environmental objective; (iii) contributions, where a dependency, impact or management action causes or amplifies another risk, impact or opportunity; and (iv) trade-offs, where improving one environmental outcome may create or increase another environmental impact or risk. For example, climate change may contribute to biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, while healthy ecosystems can strengthen climate resilience. For on-site renewable energy projects, Wistron considers GHG reduction, land use, water resources and biodiversity. Relevant functions review regulatory/customer requirements, technical feasibility, cost-effectiveness and environmental sensitivity before submitting recommendations to the ESG and Information Security Committee or Board where required. Risk management integration: Nature-related risks and opportunities are integrated into Wistron's ERM framework. Senior management reviews DIRO results, interconnections, synergies and trade-offs with regulatory requirements, customer expectations, technical feasibility and cost-effectiveness. The review identifies group-level priorities and supports mitigation and adaptation plans, KRIs, investment decisions and long-term resilience. Results are reported to the ESG and Information Security Committee and Board. Supply chain analysis: Supplier surveys assess material nature-related dependencies and impacts across the value chain. Supplier data identify environmental issues and related risks, strengthening assessment of these connections. Higher-risk findings may lead to supplier engagement, capacity building, corrective actions or changes in sourcing and resource allocation.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Process and linkage to the wider assessment: Wistron identifies priority locations across its own operations and relevant upstream and downstream value chain stages through the location-based component of the dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities assessment described in 2.2.2. The process follows the TNFD LEAP approach and comprises: (i) mapping the geographic locations of sites, assets, suppliers and other relevant value chain activities; (ii) screening their proximity and exposure to environmentally sensitive areas and environmental pressures; (iii) assessing location-specific dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities; (iv) rating their substantive nature using common exposure and impact criteria; and (v) prioritizing locations for further assessment, engagement, mitigation and monitoring. Screening and prioritization: Wistron screens sites and suppliers against protected areas under Taiwan conservation regulations, NGO datasets and IUCN protected area categories. A "Nature Impact Materiality Matrix" evaluates potential impacts on ecosystems, water, air and resource use, together with dependencies on ecosystem services such as freshwater supply, climate regulation and biological control. Indicators include water stress, temperature alerts, public health data, drought, flooding, land-use change, resource extraction, pollution, water use, GHG emissions and biodiversity pressure. Results identify high-risk and high-exposure locations and inform early-warning systems, management targets, mitigation measures and low-impact technologies against short-term (2025) and long-term (2030) goals. Where indicators are unavailable, internal planning is used while data coverage is improved. Materiality method: Concern reflects the percentage of facilities or suppliers exposed to a dependency or impact, while Impact reflects its intensity for each facility or supplier. An issue is considered significant when both quantitative values exceed 50%. Supplier surveys assess biodiversity and environmental exposure across the value chain, with questions tailored to dependency or impact. Higher exposure informs priority actions, including supplier engagement, energy-saving and decarbonization initiatives, particularly for issues such as fossil fuel dependence. Ongoing analysis supports ecological impact evaluation and refinement of adaptation measures to strengthen supply chain resilience. In the future, Wistron plans to progressively improve the priority-location identification process by increasing the proportion of sites and suppliers with verified geographic coordinates; expanding supplier-specific dependency and impact data; improving coverage of downstream value chain stages; incorporating additional biodiversity, ecosystem-condition and ecological-threshold datasets.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

CDP 2.3_list of priority locations.xlsx
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Severity of the risk. Wistron assessment of major risks is primarily based on two dimensions: the severity of the risk and the likelihood of its occurrence. Each dimension is divided into five levels

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Wistron assessment of major risks is primarily based on two dimensions: the severity of the risk and the likelihood of its occurrence. Each dimension is divided into five levels, and the scores for both are multiplied to determine the overall risk level. Specifically, a total score of 1 to 4 represents minor risk and 5 - 25 indicates moderate to high risk. Based on this assessment, the risk management team collaborates with the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) for high-level alignment to identify the company's top three most critical risks (TOP 3). For severity Level 1 (Negligible) represents a limited and short-term impact with minimal operational, financial, environmental, reputational, regulatory, or human consequences. Level 2 (Minor) represents a localized and manageable impact affecting specific operations or business units. Level 3 (Moderate) represents a significant impact on business operations, corporate reputation, the environment, stakeholders, regulatory compliance, or human well-being that requires management intervention. Level 4 (Major) represents a substantial impact on the Company, potentially resulting in major operational disruption, regulatory scrutiny or action, or significant reputational damage. Level 5 (Severe) represents a critical and prolonged impact that may result in major business disruption, regulatory action, litigation, irreversible damage, or material financial loss. Likelihood is rated on five levels based on probability and expected frequency: Rare (<1%, less than once every 10 years), Unlikely (1–20%, every 5–10 years), Possible (20–50%, every 1–5 years), Likely (50–90%, approximately annually), and Almost Certain (>90%, at least every six months). This framework supports consistent risk and opportunity assessment, prioritization, response planning, and resource allocation. The Risk Management Office, aligned with the company's operational development and strategic goals, crafted a framework comprising five tiers of financial impact thresholds applicable to both risks and opportunities. This framework was submitted to the ESG & Information Security Committee for approval. Within the framework, a financial impact of NTD 100 million is designated as a severe impact, while an impact exceeding NTD 1 billion is classified as an extremely severe impact.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :The benefits of the opportunity Wistron assessment of major opportunities is primarily based on two dimensions: the benefits of the opportunity and the likelihood of its occurrence. Each dimension is divided into five levels.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Wistron assessment of major opportunities is primarily based on two dimensions: the benefit of the opportunities and the likelihood of its occurrence. Each dimension is divided into five levels, and the scores for both are multiplied to determine the overall opportunity level. Specifically, a total score of 1 to 4 represents minor opportunity benefit and 5 - 25 indicates moderate to high opportunity benefit. Based on this assessment, the risk management team collaborates with the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) for high-level alignment to identify the company's top three opportunities (TOP 3). For opportunities, five levels evaluate potential positive contributions to reputation, operating efficiency, production capacity, market share, and employee management. Level 1 (Negligible) reflects minor positive news with up to 1% improvement. Level 2 (Minor) reflects local media recognition with 1–2% improvement. Level 3 (Moderate) reflects national media recognition with 2–3% improvement and enhanced employee morale. Level 4 (Major) reflects international media recognition with 3–4% improvement and significant employee benefits. Level 5 (Exceptional) reflects extensive international recognition with over 4% improvement and material positive impact on employee management. The Risk Management Office, aligned with the company's operational development and strategic goals, crafted a framework comprising five tiers of financial impact thresholds applicable to both risks and opportunities. This framework was submitted to the ESG & Information Security Committee for approval. Within the framework, a financial impact of NTD 100 million is designated as a severe impact, while an impact exceeding NTD 1 billion is classified as an extremely severe impact.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

According to Wistron's Environmental Policy, we're committed to abiding by environmental regulations associated with our activities, products and services, as well as customer requirements in order to attain meet and exceed regulatory targets. Therefore, we comply with the relevant laws and regulations on water pollution control and wastewater discharge in the countries where our facilities are located, and identify regulated water pollutants and indicators based on industry classifications. And we classify and monitor the water withdrawal/discharge quality by third part report. 1.Each site conducts regulatory identification, screening applicable regulations through the regulatory identification process. 2.When applying for waste disposal permits, it is necessary to provide process flow, raw material usage, and waste emission substances, and to use the results of the regulatory identification and waste disposal permit application. The wastewater from Wistron's directly operated manufacturing sites is mostly domestic sewage. The main categories of pollutants include various macromolecular organic compounds (starch, oils, proteins, and urea), detergents and nutrients. We regularly monitor these pollutants using water quality indicator test results from third-party report, including: 1. pH, Testing methods: W424.53A, effluent standards: pH:5-9 2.SS(mg/L), Testing methods:NIEA W210.58A, effluent standards:300(mg/L) 3. COD(mg/L), Testing methods:NIEA W517.53B, effluent standards:500(mg/L) 4. E. coli(CFU/100mL), Testing methods: NIEA E230.55B, Maximum limit:6CFU/100mL. Given that most pollutants in sewage are high-oxygen-demand pollutants, we use COD as the primary monitoring indicator.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

1. Pollutant source: The water discharge from Wistron’s manufacturing sites covered by this response is domestic sewage generated from employee toilets, canteens, food preparation and consumption, handwashing, and the cleaning of offices and common areas. The main pollutants are organic matter, including starch, fats, proteins and urea, as well as detergents, nutrients and E. coli from human waste, food residues and cleaning agents. 2. Potential impacts: Elevated COD or BOD can therefore reduce dissolved-oxygen concentrations and, in severe cases, create hypoxic or anaerobic conditions. If untreated sewage enters rivers, the biological and chemical

breakdown of organic matter may consume oxygen, harm aquatic organisms and disrupt aquatic ecosystems. Excess nutrients may cause eutrophication and algal blooms, and some algae may release toxins that further affect aquatic life and water quality. 3. Treatment and control: The discharge is domestic sewage and contains no hazardous substances on the REACH Candidate List. All sewage receives primary treatment in on-site septic tanks before being transferred to a third-party wastewater treatment plant for treatment and disposal. Wistron regularly reviews third-party water quality test results for pH, suspended solids (SS), COD and E. coli to monitor treatment performance and compliance. COD is the primary monitoring indicator because an increase directly indicates higher levels of oxygen-demanding pollutants in the water.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☑ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

1.Wistron adheres to the Water Pollution Control Act of each region, planning septic tanks where necessary, and collects sewage through pipelines to septic tanks for treatment before discharge. Additionally, domestic sewage is managed through the ISO 14001 and sewage control operation directives. 2.All the manufacturing site measure COD of sewege at least once every half year. And the measure report provides by a third party to ensure that the wastewater and sewage management meets effluent specifications in regulations. And we compliance with regulatory requirements 3.When applying for waste disposal permits, it is necessary to provide process flow, raw material usage, and waste emission substances, and to use the results of the regulatory identification and waste disposal permit application. The wastewater from our directly operated manufacturing sites is mostly domestic sewage. We comply with all relevant environmental regulations and follow the standards. This includes regulatory requirements for effluent quality, such as limits on COD, pH, DO,and other parameters. 4.We review the detection report and ensure water quality is below to discharge limit and 100% regulatory compliance rate. 5.COD test results as an example: our manufacturing sites have installed septic tanks to treat and discharge wastewater. In 2025, the COD testing result is from 6 - 281 mg/L, The base year figure 2019 with COD of 500mg/L. The detail description of target attainment refers to section 9.15.1.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical
☑ Temperature variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ China
☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Each year, we conduct site-specific identification of transition and physical risks at all operating sites and factories around the world. All results are then sent to headquarters for compilation and analysis of the scale and scope of global impacts, which then guide corresponding strategies and actions. Due to global warming leading to extreme climate phenomena, the Earth's temperature continues to rise, causing a significant increase in residential and industrial electricity consumption during the summer. With the current power generation capacity unable to meet the immediate demand, the government has initiated power restriction measures, notifying companies that they will be unable to use electricity during specific periods. This could result in production halts and operational disruptions. In the future, the Chengdu, Chongqing, and Vietnam plants are expected to receive government notifications regarding the implementation of power restriction measures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Based on the impact timeline corresponding to this risk, the risk poses a significant threat to financial performance (income statement). We simulate potential operational profit losses through government power restriction notices received by our factories in Chongqing, Chengdu, and Vietnam. If the cumulative number of shutdown days exceeds ten days, the operational loss will surpass NT100 million in short-term. The main financial impact would come from lower production output and delayed shipments, resulting in reduced revenue and operating profit. To manage power outages, Wistron may purchase or lease additional backup generators or obtain temporary power support from third-party providers. These measures may increase fixed assets, lease-related liabilities and operating expenses, as well as operating and investing cash outflows.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

22877360

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

251650960

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on the impact timeline corresponding to this risk, the risk poses a significant threat to financial performance(income statement). (1) Financial impact pathway and scenario assumptions: Sustained high temperatures may increase electricity demand for cooling and put pressure on local grids. If power restriction notices are issued, affected sites may temporarily suspend or reduce production, resulting in lower output, delayed shipments, lost operating profit, unrecovered manufacturing overhead, and additional costs for temporary power support. Based on historical regional power-rationing cases and IPCC projections on increasing heat extremes, Wistron estimates the impact using the following scenario analysis: If temperatures of 40°C or above persist for around one month, power restrictions could lead to 1–11 days of temporary production suspension or partial disruption. This range refers to the 2022 Sichuan/Chongqing power-rationing event and the 2023 Vietnam heatwave-related power shortage, which caused industrial shutdowns or production disruptions during periods of extreme heat and power supply stress. (2) Financial Impact Assessment Model: Conduct a trial calculation to estimate the Manufacturing Overhead (MOH) losses and Operating Profit impacts resulting from production halts at risk-affected facilities, including those located in Chengdu, Chongqing, and Vietnam. (3) Explanation of Calculation Logic: ((Average Daily Revenue x Operating Margin) + (Daily MOH)) x Days of halting production. If our factories in Chongqing, Chengdu, and Vietnam simultaneously receive power restriction notices, the overall daily operating profit loss would be NTD 22,877,360. Simulating the 11-days loss, it would be NTD 251,650,960 in short-term.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Increase in generator equipment expenditure.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

16721724

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To address the risk of production stoppages due to high-temperature power outages, we will immediately rent diesel generators. Scenario Assumptions: 1. Scope: A single manufacturing facility. 2. Generator Rental Details: Quantity of generators: 2 units Rental term per cycle: 20 days Cost per generator, per cycle: NT 1,400,000 Total cost for 2 generators, per cycle: NT 2,800,000 3.Diesel usage costs:NT 5,011,724, 136,423(L) 4.Costs associated with the use of generators due to high temperature power installation leasing maintenance etc were NT 8,700,000 5. Costs associated with the use of fans due to high temperature were NT 210,000 Total cost of response: (NT) 2,800,000+5,011,724+8,700,000+210,000=16,721,724

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address temperature variability, Wistron is mitigating the risk by purchasing additional power generation equipment. The temporary power support and equipment operation costs include the following expenditures: The diesel cost of using diesel for power generation due to high-temperature power rationing is approximately NT 2,800,000. Diesel usage costs:NT 5,011,724 Costs associated with the use of generators due to high-temperature power installation, leasing, maintenance, etc., were NT 8,700,000. Costs associated with the use of fans due to

high temperatures were NT 210,000. Increase in generator equipment expenditure. Management Measure: To address high-temperature power rationing and mitigate its impact, we have developed comprehensive countermeasures, including sourcing additional generator equipment, conducting regular maintenance, and performing drills to ensure operational readiness. These actions aim to effectively manage and minimize temporary power support costs while maintaining smooth operations during high-temperature periods. There are currently no assets may be sold, phased out, or decommissioned due to temperature variability. In 2025, the Chongqing, Chengdu, and Vietnam plants did not receive any government power restriction notices; therefore, no high-temperature power restriction policies were implemented. However, we have formulated countermeasures for high-temperature power restrictions and have conducted drills accordingly, no remaining risks.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Malaysia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang

☑ Other, please specify :1. Zhong-shan Plant, Xijiang River 2. Malaysia plant: Sg. Selangor / Sg. Langat river basins

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Each year, we conduct site-specific identification of transition and physical risks at all operating sites and factories around the world. All results are then sent to headquarters for compilation and analysis of the scale and scope of global impacts, which then guide corresponding strategies and actions Extreme weather causes more frequent occurrences of torrential rains and typhoon invasion, the manufacturing sites suffer the potential flooded risk and could affects the daily operation. We have evaluated two specific scenarios: 1)Zhongshan Plant: Operations are halted, and property damage is incurred due to the impact of a typhoon. 2)Malaysian Plant: Located near the mouth of the Klang River, this facility is especially susceptible to flooding from heavy rain and high tides, which could severely impact operations and cause property damage.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The short-term scenario focuses on flooding caused by heavy precipitation, including rain, hail, snow and ice. The assessment covers direct property damage to buildings, equipment and inventory, together with the main impacts on the balance sheet and income statement.If 1% of the buildings, equipment and inventory within the assessed scope are damaged, excluding business interruption losses, the estimated asset loss would exceed NTD 100 million. The financial impact may include asset impairment, write-offs, repair costs and the replacement of damaged buildings, equipment and inventory. Higher cost of goods sold, operating expenses and non-operating expenses may also increase operating cash outflows.The risk is not expected to materially affect Wistron's overall financial structure unless extensive reconstruction requires additional financing. Damage to raw materials or delays in production and shipments may reduce revenue, gross margin, operating margin and profitability, while also reducing operating cash inflows and affecting inventory and working capital. If additional flood protection, drainage improvements or equipment replacement are required, fixed assets and investing cash outflows may increase.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

361555937

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

36155593674

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on the impact timeline corresponding to this risk, the risk poses a significant threat to property damage. (1) Financial impact pathway and scenario assumptions: Heavy precipitation or typhoons may cause flooding at exposed sites, damaging buildings, equipment and inventory in offices, production areas, basements or storage areas. This may result in asset impairment, write-offs, repair costs and possible production disruption. The scenario is based on IPCC rainfall projections and site-level flood exposure analysis, including maximum 1-day and 5-day precipitation, river basin location, drainage conditions, government hazard maps and internal asset data. To reflect uncertainty in future extreme rainfall, Wistron refers to multiple climate scenarios and GCM results, using the median as the core estimate and the Q1–Q3 range as the main uncertainty range. A 1% damage ratio is used as the minimum case for localized or partial damage, while 100% is used as the maximum stress case for severe flooding affecting all exposed assets. (2)Explanation of Calculation Logic: The financial effect is estimated based on the exposed value of buildings, equipment and inventory at the affected sites. In the worst-case scenario, offices, production lines and inventories on the first floor and basement are assumed to be affected. If all exposed assets within the assessed scope are damaged, the estimated impact would be NTD 36,155,593,674. For localized or partial flooding, a 1% damage ratio is applied, resulting in an estimated impact of NTD 361,555,937 within the short-term time horizon.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

133071112

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

1. In 2025, the sites have to check and clean the drainage pipeline monthly to ensure that the rainwater can drain out of the factory normally and smoothly, these are included in a routine work without extra cost. 2. The Malaysian flood control plan is part of the national government policy, so Wistron does not pay extra costs. 3. We adopt various insurance policies to transfer property damage risks to the insurance company. The total insurance costs were NTD 133,071,112, which consist of an insurance premium of NTD 38,075,214 and a deductible amount of NTD 94,995,898. TTL: 38,075,214 + 94,995,898 = 133,071,112

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Regarding management strategies for the risk of heavy precipitation, we primarily focuses on risk mitigation and risk transfer. 1. Mitigation measures: (1). In 2025, the sites have to (i) check and clean the drainage pipeline monthly to ensure that the rainwater can drain out of the factory normally and smoothly; (ii) prepare enough sandbags at the entrances and exits during the rainy season to prevent the accumulation of water overflowing into the factory from the outside; (iii) monitored 24 hours, when the flooding in the site is identified, the factory manager and related departments will be notified immediately, and emergency plan will be initiated, these are included in a routine work without extra cost. (2). The Flood control foundation relat to Malaysian plant from the Malaysian government: - During 100-year flood happen in Dec of 2021, Govt. plan was developed on 2021, the estimate cost for flood mitifation project in all state, overall cost: RM 392.6billon during 2021-2026. -Malaysia plant had no impact from the 100-year flooding and keep process on the production. -Govt.'s infrastructure plan in 2022 nearing Malaysia plant: (i)1.7 meter hgher flood-wall surrounding plat build on Aug. of 2022; Add new Detention Basin w/21,000-meterter square by 2 place. (ii) whole building with 1.2 meter higher construction. Total cost of response from Wistron manufacturing site/plant = NT$0. 2. Transferation measure: We adopt various insurance policies to transfer property damage risks to the insurance company. The total insurance costs were NTD 133,071,112, which consist of an insurance premium of NTD 38,075,214 and a deductible amount of NTD 94,995,898. We will continue to assess and manage relevant risks annually through risk questionnaires and the TNFD framework, while strengthening our emergency response capabilities through business continuity plan (BCP) drills and other practical exercises to minimize financial risks.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Other policy risk, please specify :Renewable Energy Development

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Taiwan, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Each year, we conduct site-specific identification of transition and physical risks at all operating sites and factories around the world. All results are then sent to headquarters for compilation and analysis of the scale and scope of global impacts, which then guide corresponding strategies and actions Countries are successively implemented policies such as carbon tax and Cap and Trade to avoid carbon leakage and achieve Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In 2023, the Taiwan government enacted the "Climate Change Response Act," setting a 2050 net-zero emissions target to address the carbon-tariff system of various countries. In the revision of the Renewable Energy Development Regulations, the Taiwan government formulated the "provisions for large electricity users", requiring large electricity users with a contracted capacity of more than 5,000 kW to install at least 10% of 500 kW renewable energy for self-use or other requirements. The current contracted capacity of the Hsinchu Hukou and AI Plant exceeds 5,000 kW, qualifying it as a large electricity user as defined by the government. However, we will comply with regulations by purchasing renewable energy. In the short term, the rise in operating costs has a limited impact on overall R&D expenses and will not significantly affect our financial status. We will continue to monitor regulatory changes and accelerate progress toward our low-carbon transition goals.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Based on the risk of Renewable Energy Development, we have selected a long-term time horizon. Renewable Energy Development may increase the cost of renewable electricity or government-related payments, which could negatively affect the income statement over the long term. Higher renewable electricity procurement costs, the use of alternative energy sources, or government compliance payments may increase direct costs, reduce operating margin and profitability, and increase operating cash outflows. If Wistron develops renewable energy facilities, fixed assets and investing cash outflows may also increase.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

167612500

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

419031250

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on the impact timeline corresponding to this risk, the risk poses a significant threat to financial performance(income statement). When the Taiwanese government revised the Renewable Energy Development Regulations, it established the ""provisions for large electricity users."" Users with a contracted capacity exceeding 5,000 kW are classified as large electricity users. Sites subject to Taiwan's Large Electricity User Clause must meet renewable energy obligations through renewable energy installation or monetary substitution payments. These requirements may increase operating costs and capital expenditure over the long term. The Hukou Plant(contracted capacity approximately:approximately 6,205 kW) and AI Plant(contracted capacity:approximately 8,177kW and 9,999 kW), and the following implementation options are available: 1.Construction of renewable energy power generation facilities:6,205 kW x 10% + 8,177kW x 10% + 9,999 kW x 10% = 2,438 kW 2.Monetary substitution payment for renewable energy: 2,438 kW x 1,250 kWh/kW x 5.5 NTD/kWh = NTD 16,761,250(The Ministry of Economic Affairs announced that the monetary substitution fee rate for renewable energy obligations is 5.5 NTD per kWh.)，Taiwan has set a 2050 net-zero emissions target. We simulate that the "Electricity Users with High Consumption Clause" will be implemented until 2050, using 2050 as the basis for the long-term projection of this risk. Assuming that the Hukou and AI plant, as a high electricity user, needs to pay NTD 16,761,250 in 2025, Long-term risk assumptions: 1. the minimum financial effect is based on accumulated payments for 10 years, representing a conservative long-term compliance period under the current regulatory requirement:NTD 16,761,250 x 10 years =NTD 167,612,500 2. the accumulated payments until 2050 would be NTD 16,761,250 x 25 years = NTD 419,031,250. *The Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term-minimum:167,612,500 (NTD) *Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term- maximum (currency) 419,031,250(NTD) in long-term. Actual costs may vary due to regulatory uncertainty, including changes in renewable energy obligation ratios,*

monetary substitution fee rates, contracted capacity at affected sites, procurement availability, and the feasibility and cost of installing renewable energy facilities.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4573253850

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To demonstrate Wistron's commitment to energy transition, Wistron proactively introduced renewable energy in 2025. The Hukou and AI Plant incorporated a total of 33,260,028 kWh of green electricity. Assuming a cost of 5.5 NTD per kWh, the total expense amounted to approximately NTD 182,930,154. We assume purchasing 33,260,028 kWh of green energy annually at a cost of NTD 5.5 per kWh. 33,260,028 kWh x 5.5 NTD/kWh =182,930,154 (every year) We assume purchasing 33,260,028 kWh of green energy annually at a cost of NTD 5.5 per kWh. Accumulated payments up to 2050 would amount to:33,260,028 kWh x 5.5 NTD/kWh x 25 years = NTD 4,573,253,850.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

For Renewable Energy Development, Wistron addresses the matter by accepting the associated risk and will comply with relevant regulations by purchasing renewable energy. There have been no asset sales, retirements, or decommissions resulting from Renewable Energy Development. Management Measures: In response to the global energy transition and the trend toward low-carbon manufacturing, Wistron has established a decarbonization pillar. Internally, a dedicated organization has been set up to actively promote decarbonization by increasing the proportion of renewable energy. Wistron has defined medium- and long-term targets for renewable energy use: 84% by 2026 and 100% by 2030. As of 2025, the renewable energy utilization rate has reached 80.09%. Going forward, Wistron will continue to closely monitor developments in the Renewable Energy Development Act to ensure compliance with relevant regulations; therefore, no residual risk is expected.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Taiwan, China

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Donggang River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Each year, we conduct site-specific identification of transition and physical risks at all operating sites and factories around the world. All results are then sent to headquarters for compilation and analysis of the scale and scope of global impacts, which then guide corresponding strategies and actions 1. Situation:Kaohsiung is located in southern Taiwan, an area that has experienced severe droughts in the past. Although we have not been directly affected by droughts (as the Kaohsiung plant is located in the Cianjhen Technology Industrial Park in Kaohsiung) and our manufacturing process does not heavily depend on water resources, any issues with water supply could still potentially impact our production operations. 2. Monitor and risk identification (This monitor identification is follow Kaohsiung government): level 1 Green light: Reminder level 2 Yellow light: Pressure-reducing water supply, Pressure-reduced water supply during off-peak and specific times level 3 Orange light:Reduced water supply, Industrial users should reduce consumption by 5% to 20% level 4 Red light:Stop water supply. In the event of an orange light warning, water pressure in the industrial park will be restricted, which may indirectly affect the convenience of water usage for employees at the manufacturing facility.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Based on the risk of drought, we have selected a short-term time horizon. Drought may indirectly impact the convenience of water usage for employees at the manufacturing facility.leading to financial performance losses(income statement). From a financial perspective, in order to address drought-related issues while

maintaining normal production operations, additional costs for purchasing water will need to be incurred, which will increase financial expenditures. 1. The frequency of water restrictions in southern Taiwan is approximately once every 1-2 years. 2.We simulate potential operational profit losses from water restrictions occurring simultaneously. The risk impacts would be as follows: (a) Business Continuity Management(quantitative factors) production/ daily operation interruption between 24-72 hours. Max interruption is 72 hrs (b)If business interruption losses 3 days, the operating loss will surpass NT$13 million, causing an impact on local plant in short term. Water shortages may lead to additional water procurement costs and operating profit losses if production or daily operations are disrupted. These costs may increase operating expenses and reduce operating margin and overall profitability. Under the current response plan, the risk is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial structure, assets or liabilities. However, purchasing drought-resilience equipment or developing additional water supply infrastructure would increase capital expenditure and investing cash outflows. Based on the existing response measures, the risk is unlikely to change the Company's overall capital structure in the short term. If droughts become more frequent or prolonged, Wistron may need to consider additional long-term capital investment.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1755050

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

5265150.43

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*After assessment,based on Kaohsiung City Government's water restriction policies, the following are the evaluation results for Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc at different levels:" 1. Current situation:Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc. has a 96-ton water tank, capable of supporting operations within the factory for 9 hours. 2. Analysis results are as follows: level 1 Green light: Reminder-No impact level 2 Yellow light: Pressure-reducing water supply, Pressure-reduced water supply during off-peak and specific times-No impact level 3 Orange light:Reduced water supply, Industrial users should reduce consumption by 5% to 20%-No impact level 4 Red light:Stop water supply, If water suspension exceeds four hours, the factory will activate a water truck deployment mechanism. We simulate the impact of varying degrees of drought on factory operations. The one-day case reflects a short-term water suspension with limited production impact after water tank and water truck support. The three-day case reflects a more severe situation where water suspension continues and backup water supply is insufficient to maintain normal operations. Actual impacts may vary depending on suspension duration, water truck availability, delivered water volume and production rescheduling flexibility. The calculation on business interruption losses would be: ((Average Daily Revenue x Operating Margin) + (Daily MOH)) x Days of halting production If all the production is shut down for one day, the financial loss would be NTD 1,755,050, calculated based on one day's revenue. If production is shut down for three days, the impact would be NTD 5,265,150.(NTD 1,755,050 *3=NTD 5,265,150.) in short term.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Secure alternative water supply

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

360000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We also simulate the Business Continuity Management: to activate a water truck deployment mechanism. Assuming a water suspension of 36 hours, a total of 30 water trucks totaling approximately 75 tons are required, costing around NT360,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Regarding management strategies for the risk of drought, we primarily focuses on risk mitigation. We simulate the Business Continuity Management (BCM) plan by activating a water truck deployment mechanism to address potential disruptions caused by water shortages. In the event of a temporary water suspension, the deployment of water trucks would ensure a sufficient water supply to maintain production operations and minimize impact on the facility. This mechanism is designed to sustain critical processes and safeguard employee welfare during short-term water scarcity events, demonstrating proactive measures to ensure operational stability. We will continue to assess and manage relevant risks annually through risk questionnaires and the TNFD framework; at the same time, we will strengthen our emergency response capabilities through business continuity management (BCM) plans and other practical drills to minimize financial risks. In 2025, Kaohsiung Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. did not experience any water usage restrictions.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The flooding of the Chinese factory may cause the suspension of production and shipments. Approximately 75% of Wistron's major manufacturing sites in China are located within the Yangtze River Basin. Therefore, the Company continuously monitors flood exposure and adaptive capacity across key sites and its supply chain to mitigate climate-related impacts on operations. Wistron's impact is that due to material shortages, it needs to seek secondary source support in the short term to reduce the impact of delayed delivery and low revenue or capacity. The supply chain faces risks such as production disruptions, supply delays, and transportation disruptions because some supplier locations, warehousing facilities, and logistics networks may be located in flood-prone areas. In response to the risks of extreme rainfall and flooding that may result from climate change, Wistron continues to promote flood risk management measures through supplier negotiation and risk communication mechanisms.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Molds/MLCCs have 2’nd source. If they cannot be produced, they need to transfer orders to other manufacturers and arrange the purchase of raw materials and increase production capacity.

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Flooding near certain suppliers may disrupt operations, resulting in material shortages, order transfers and additional costs for Wistron. Higher transportation and transfer costs, trial production expenses, mold costs and alternative sourcing costs may increase operating expenses and cost of sales, reducing gross margin, operating margin and overall profitability. Inventory adjustments, advance procurement and alternative sourcing may increase working capital requirements. If molds or equipment must be replaced, property, plant and equipment and investing cash outflows may also increase. Financing cash flows are not expected to be materially affected unless significant supplier relocation or capacity expansion requires external financing.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

809844

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

65425200

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Due to the flooding of the river where the suppliers nearby the supplier stopped working resulting in a shortage of materials and transferring orders causing Wistron to incur additional burdens leading to financial performance losses.(income statement)Transportation fee USD 16000Trial fee USD 12,923 Mold amount USD 2,307,692 Affected time 1~3.5 months Minimum impact on financial aspect USD 28,923 Equipment for sample run84 sets transportation fee 9,846 trial fee 7,754 Equipment for mass production56 sets transportation fee 6,154 trial fee 5,169 NT 809,844 Maximum impact on financial aspect Expenses incurred when equipment cannot be transferred USD 2,336,615 Equipment for sample run 84 sets Equipment for sample run84 sets 9,846 trial fee 7,754 mold price 1,384,615 Equipment for mass production56 sets transportation fee 6,154 trial fee 5,169 mold price 923,077 NT 65,425,200 in short-term.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

60000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Training arrangement programs for cooperate with the fire brigade twice a year to arrange flood control training for all employees of the company (fee USD 1000 per time, total cost USD 2000 equal NTD 60000) training fee USD1000 X2 times=USD2000 USD2000X30/USD=NTD60000

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to climate change-related extreme rainfall and flooding risks, we continues to strengthen flood risk management through supplier engagement and risk communication. The supply chain faces flooding risks as some supplier facilities, warehouses, and logistics networks may be located in flood-prone areas, potentially causing production disruptions, material supply delays, and transportation interruptions. Approximately 75% of Wistron's major manufacturing sites in China are located within the Yangtze River Basin. Therefore, the Company continuously monitors flood exposure and adaptive capacity across key sites and its supply chain to mitigate climate-related impacts on operations. To address potential flood impacts, we adopts both Mitigate and Control strategies. Through flood prevention training, emergency drills, and training on portable pumps and flood barriers, the Company enhances the preparedness and response capabilities of suppliers and relevant personnel. These measures improve emergency response efficiency and help minimize disruptions to operations and the supply chain. Wistron will continue to strengthen flood risk management through risk assessments, equipment inspections and maintenance, emergency drills, and supplier risk communication. Response measures will be adjusted according to evolving climate risks. In addition, the Company works with government agencies and local fire departments to enhance overall disaster resilience. To date, Wistron has not experienced any material financial losses resulting from flood-related risks; therefore, the financial impact of residual risk has not yet been quantified. No assets have been sold, retired, or decommissioned due to flooding, and all related assets and facilities remain protected through ongoing maintenance and flood prevention measures.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change may increase the frequency and severity of extreme rainfall and flooding in the Yangtze River basin, we continues to promote flood risk management measures through supplier negotiation and risk communication mechanisms. The supply chain faces risks such as production disruptions, supply delays, and transportation disruptions because some supplier locations, warehousing facilities, and logistics networks may be located in flood-prone areas. Approximately 75% of Wistron's major manufacturing sites in China are located within the Yangtze River Basin. Therefore, the Company continuously monitors flood exposure and adaptive capacity across key sites and its supply chain to mitigate climate-related impacts on operations. The flooding of the Chinese factory may cause the suspension of production and shipments. Wistron's impact is that due to material shortages, it needs to seek secondary source support in the short term to reduce the impact of delayed delivery and low revenue or capacity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Molds/MLCCs have 2’nd source. If they cannot be produced, they need to transfer orders to other manufacturers and arrange the purchase of raw materials and increase production capacity.

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Climate-related extreme rainfall and flooding near certain suppliers may disrupt operations, resulting in material shortages, order transfers and additional costs for Wistron. Higher transportation and transfer costs, trial production expenses, mold costs and alternative sourcing costs may increase operating expenses and cost of sales, reducing gross margin, operating margin and overall profitability. Inventory adjustments, advance procurement and alternative sourcing may increase working capital requirements. If molds or equipment must be replaced, property, plant and equipment and investing cash outflows may also increase. Financing cash flows are not expected to be materially affected unless significant supplier relocation or capacity expansion requires external financing.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

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(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

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Due to the flooding of the river where the suppliers nearby the supplier stopped working resulting in a shortage of materials and transferring orders causing Wistron to incur additional burdens leading to financial performance losses.(income statement)Transportation fee USD 16000Trial fee USD 12,923 Mold amount USD 2,307,692 Affected time 1~3.5 months Minimum impact on financial aspect USD 28,923 Equipment for sample run84 sets transportation fee 9,846 trial fee 7,754 Equipment for mass production56 sets transportation fee 6,154 trial fee 5,169 NT 809,844 Maximum impact on financial aspect Expenses incurred when equipment cannot be transferred USD 2,336,615 Equipment for sample run 84 sets Equipment for sample run84 sets 9,846 trial fee 7,754 mold price 1,384,615 Equipment for mass production56 sets transportation fee 6,154 trial fee 5,169 mold price 923,077 NT 65,425,200 in short-term.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

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(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Training arrangement programs for cooperate with the fire brigade twice a year to arrange flood control training for all employees of the company (fee USD 1000 per time, total cost USD 2000 equal NTD 60000) training fee USD1000 X2 times=USD2000 USD2000X30/USD=NTD60000

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

51718738937

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

337403955957

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Governments and Regulatory Authorities worldwide are enforcing stringent requirements to protect consumers and the environment. Renowned e-commerce platforms have set up climate-friendly sections where products with eco-friendly certifications can be listed, attracting consumers' attention. Energy Star is a program certifying energy conservation for consumer electronics, household appliances, and similar products. The U.S. government mandates that public agencies prioritize the procurement of Energy Star products and offers tax rebates and subsidies to private consumers. Consequently, government support for eco-friendly products, especially those that have achieved Energy Star certification, helps boost sales; conversely, products that fail to obtain Energy Star certification may see reduced sales due to regulatory impacts. In 2025, we ameliorated the ratio of electronic products produced by Wistron with Energy Star certification to 100%. At our clients' requests to obtain Energy Star certification, the scope of Wistron's electronic products passing Energy Star certification is now defined as all products, which now uses not the company's hardware revenue but total revenue. The corresponding monetary value is approximately NTD (51,718,738,937.00). Due to global warming leading to extreme climate phenomena, the Earth's temperature continues to rise, causing a significant increase in residential and industrial electricity consumption during the summer. With the current power generation capacity unable to meet the immediate demand, the government has initiated power restriction measures, notifying companies that they will be unable to use electricity during specific periods. If this scenario persists for an entire year, the Chengdu, Chongqing, and Vietnam facilities are estimated to face a combined maximum exposure of NTD 337,403,955,957, representing a potential impact equivalent to approximately 10-15% of 2025 revenue.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3565661

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

36155593674

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Extreme weather causes more frequent occurrences of torrential rains and typhoon invasion, the manufacturing sites suffer the potential flooded risk and could affects the daily operation. We have evaluated two specific scenarios: 1)Zhongshan Plant: Operations are halted, and property damage is incurred due to the impact of a typhoon. 2)Malaysian Plant: Located near the mouth of the Klang River, this facility is especially susceptible to flooding from heavy rain and high tides, which could severely impact operations and cause property damage. We evaluate the effects of different levels of rainfall on factory operations. In the worst-case scenario, flooding impacts the office, production lines, and inventories situated on the first floor and basement. Should there be total property damage (100%), the financial loss would amount to NTD 36,155,593,674 In addition, Wistron assessed the existing wastewater treatment facility at VietNam site. The facility is used to treat process wastewater before discharge to the industrial park's wastewater treatment system. If future wastewater quality standards or discharge requirements become more stringent, the existing facility may no longer meet the applicable requirements and could need to be retired or taken out of service before the end of its expected useful life. This could result in an impairment loss or write-off of the remaining carrying amount of the facility. Based on its net carrying amount as of the end of 2025, the estimated asset value vulnerable to this transition risk is NTD 3,565,661, representing less than 1% of Wistron's total assets.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

(1) The water consumption at the facility is primarily for domestic use, with no water used in the production process or products, resulting in lower dependency on water resources. (2) Based on the location of the facility and analysis using the WRI Water Risk Indicator, it has been identified that the facility may face risks related to river flooding, drought, untreated wastewater discharge, and lack of sanitation facilities. (3) Although the facility is located in an industrial zone and has not experienced flooding or drought risks in the past, a water resource management plan has been established to reduce water consumption. (4) The affected facilities may face potential financial losses, operational disruptions, or compliance costs

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

☑ Hong (Red River)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

(1) The water consumption at the facility is primarily for domestic use, with no water used in the production

process or products, resulting in lower dependency on water resources. (2) Based on the location of the facility and analysis using the WRI Water Risk Indicator, it has been identified that the facility may face risks related to river flooding, drought, untreated wastewater discharge, and lack of sanitation facilities. (3) Although the facility is located in an industrial zone and has not experienced flooding or drought risks in the past, a water resource management plan has been established to reduce water consumption. (4) The affected facilities may face potential financial losses, operational disruptions, or compliance costs

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China
☑ Min Jiang

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

(1) The water consumption at the facility is primarily for domestic use, with no water used in the production process or products, resulting in lower dependency on water resources. (2) Based on the location of the facility and analysis using the WRI Water Risk Indicator, it has been identified that the facility may face risks related to river flooding, drought, untreated wastewater discharge, and lack of sanitation facilities. (3) Although the facility is located in an industrial zone and has not experienced flooding or drought risks in the past, a water resource management plan has been established to reduce water consumption. (4) The affected facilities may face potential financial losses, operational disruptions, or compliance costs [Add row]
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

Most of Wistron's product processes involve assembly and do not have significant water requirements. The majority of water usage is for domestic purposes, such as in office spaces and for certain facilities like kitchens and cooling towers. After assessment, it has been determined that the water sources for Wistron's facilities and offices are from the municipal water supply, and they do not pose significant environmental impacts on water resources and water catchment areas. Nevertheless, Wistron actively collects water usage data, regularly monitors water quality and consumption, and occasionally promotes water conservation activities to contribute to the protection of water resources
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ Chongqing pilot ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Chongqing pilot ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

5.08

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(3.5.2.3) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

5.59

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/30/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

13042

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

596.87

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

14178.96

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

Scope 2: In 2025, the Chongqing plant consumed 26,722.5 MWh × the 2025 electricity emission factor of 0.5306 tCO2/MWh = 14,178.96 tCO2e. Wistron's total Group Scope 2 emissions in 2025 were 253,529.92 tCO2e; the Chongqing plant's 14,178.96 tCO2e accounted for 5.59%.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Starting from 2022, Wistron has established six major sustainability strategies (ESG 6 Pillars), one of which is decarbonization. Internally, a dedicated organization has been established to actively promote decarbonization through three key areas: increasing the proportion of renewable energy, promoting energy efficiency, and implementing internal carbon pricing. Short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals have been set, and annual public disclosures are made to address stakeholder expectations. To reduce GHG emissions, Wistron introduced ISO 50001 and ISO 14064, and set annual goals for continuous improvement: 84% of renewable electricity by 2026, 100% RE in 2030 and reduce GHG emission by 45% in 2026 compared to 2022, and the long-term goal is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Malaysia

☑ Mexico

☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As global environmental issues become increasingly severe, renewable energy and low-carbon manufacturing have emerged as key opportunities for enterprises to align with market trends and comply with regulations. The adoption of renewable energy not only provides long-term cost stability but also enhances ESG performance and

market competitiveness, making it one of Wistron's strategic priorities for driving sustainable operations. Wistron has installed solar power generation equipment at multiple factories, including those in Zhongshan, Kunshan, Malaysia, Mexico, Vietnam, and Chongqing, as part of its core initiatives to expand the use of renewable energy. By continuously increasing the deployment of solar facilities, Wistron effectively reduces reliance on polluting thermal power generation. Through self-consumption mechanisms, the company minimizes electricity usage and lowers power costs, laying a solid foundation for achieving sustainable development goals. To reduce the risk of power curtailments during high-temperature periods, establishing on-site solar power systems at our facilities can lower reliance on the grid and mitigate the impacts of heat-related power restrictions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The use of solar energy reduces direct operating costs, as solar power has an approximate lifespan of 6-10 years. By decreasing reliance on conventional thermal power generation, electricity costs are reduced, which has a measurable impact on financial performance(income statement). Future time: In 2030, absolute greenhouse gas reduction of 100% Carbon neutral (Scope1+Scope2) compared to 2022.Wistron's climate change and energy management related expenses fall under research and development expense.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

659286480

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1098810800

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Wiston installed capacity of solar panels, In 2025 it can generate about 21,976,216 kWh/year. To achieve a low-carbon transformation, Wistron has maximized solar energy installations in manufacturing site. Assumption Simulation: Annual solar power generation: 21,976,216 kWh Long-term opportunity timeframe: 6-10 years Electricity cost range: Approximately NT$5 per kWh 1. Minimum Savings Calculation (in 6 years): Annual savings = 21,976,216 kWh × NT$5 = NT$109,881,080；6-year savings = NT$109,881,080 × 6 = NT$659,286,480 2. Maximum Savings Calculation (in 10 years): Annual savings = 21,976,216 kWh × NT$5 = NT$109,881,080；10-year savings = NT$109,881,080 × 10 = NT$1,098,810,800 In summarize, The long-term from 6 (min)-10 year (max) is NT$659,286,480 -NT$1,098,810,800

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

607300722

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Wistron has progressively installed solar power systems from 2017 to 2025 across various facilities, including the Neihu Office, Zhongshan Plant, Kunshan Plant, Kunshan Optoelectronics Plant, Malaysia Plant, Mexico Plant, Vietnam Plant, Chongqing Plant and Mexico Service Site. Some additional facilities are currently in the planning phase for future solar installations. The annual installation breakdown is as follows: 2017: 337.48 kWp 2018: 1,800.7 kWp 2020: 3,804 kWp 2021: 6,499 kWp 2022: 424 kWp 2023: 3,475 kWp 2025: 3,775 kWp The cumulative installed solar panel capacity through these years has reached 23,939 kWp, with a total construction cost of NT$607,300,722.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Wistron primarily relies on electricity as its main energy source. Therefore, by installing its own solar power systems, it can increase the share of renewable energy at the source and achieve carbon reduction benefits, making this a priority opportunity. Wistron has installed solar power generation systems at its Neihu Office, Zhongshan Plant, Kunshan Plant, Kunshan Optoelectronics Plant, Malaysia Plant, Mexico Plant, Vietnam Plant, Chongqing Plant and Mexico Service Site. The cumulative installed capacity of solar panels is 23,939 kWp, enhancing solar power generation output. Wistron responded to international renewable energy trends by purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates and green power(PPA) in 2025 to actively increase the use of renewable energy in plants around the world, and offset market-based greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, Wistron is actively expanding solar power generation in operating locations around the world to utilize idle space. We will continue investment in solar panels until the use of renewable energy is 100% before 2030.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Mexico
☑ Czechia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Hong (Red River)
☑ Min Jiang
☑ Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang
☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
☑ Other, please specify :Chong-qing Plant:Jialing River; Malaysia plant:Sg. Selangor / Sg. Langat river basins

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The opportunity for water-saving initiatives is driven by increasing global awareness of water scarcity, stricter environmental regulations, and the rising demand for sustainable practices from stakeholders and clients. Additionaly, water-saving initiatives can effectively reduce reliance on external water sources(reducing the risks posed by drought), improve water use efficiency, and enhance operational resilience. Across Wistron's facilities, including the Hsinchu Plant, Zhongshan Plant, Kunshan Plan, Chengdu Plant, Chongqing Plant, Vietnam Plant, Malaysia Plant, Czechia Plant, and Mexico Plant, significant progress has been made, with the actual water-saving performance in 2025 amounting to 65,993.02 cubic meters. Reducing water usage not only helps Wistron minimize operating costs by cutting utility expenses but also strengthens compliance with environmental regulations and enhances the company's ESG performance. These efforts reinforce Wistron's commitment to sustainable development, improve its reputation with environmentally conscious stakeholders, and contribute to long-term operational resilience.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Wistron primarily focuses on assembly operations and therefore does not have a high dependency on water resources. However, we actively implement water-saving initiatives. The water saved means reduced water usage, which also leads to cost savings on water expenses, indirectly impacting our financial performance (income statement). 1. Future time: 2030, target wastewater reduction(water consumption intensity reduced by): -13%. 2.Wistron's water management related expenses fall under research and development expense. In this opportunity identification, the actual water cost savings for 2025 in short-term are 65,993.02 cubic meters x 25 NTD/cubic meters = 1,649,826 NTD. (Assumptions: The averge freshwater in Hsinchu plant,Kaohsiung Plant, Zhongshan Plant, Kunshan Plan, Kunshan Opt Plant,Chongqing Plant,Chengdu Plant, Malaysia Plant, Mexico Plant, Vietnam Plant, Czech Plant, is 25 NTD/cubic meters.) 3. Although the financial impact of water management expenses on Wistron is not significant, Wistron remains committed to aggressively implementing water-saving policies to achieve sustainable operation goals.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

792307

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1649826

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Factors and Assumptions Considered for Financial Impact: (1) Factors to Consider: The amount of water saved by implementing each water-saving project. (2) The unit water cost in each region. (3) The scope of plant facilities included in the calculation. Assumptions: The averge freshwater in Hsinchu plant,Kaohsiung Plant, Zhongshan Plant, Kunshan Plan, Kunshan Opt Plant,Chongqing Plant,Chengdu Plant, Malaysia Plant, Mexico Plant, Vietnam Plant, Czech Plant, is 25 NTD. Daily Water Savings-Adjusting Water Supply in Living Areas. 1. The actual performance of water saving in 2025 was 65,993.02 cubic meters. 2. The water saving Min Estimate is 31,692.28 cubic meters, the min. saving cost is estimated approximately 31,692.28 x 25 is 792,307 NTD. 3. The actual water saving is 65,993.02 cubic meters, The max. saving cost is estimated approximately 65,993.02 x 25 is 1,649,826 NTD. (The actual saving is times by local water price)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1649826

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

1. Water saving in Hsinchu plant,Kaohsiung Plant, Zhongshan Plant, Kunshan Plan, Kunshan Opt

Plant,Chongqing Plant,Chengdu Plant, Malaysia Plant, Mexico Plant, Vietnam Plant, and Czech Plant, The actual performance of daily water saving and water managment in 2025 was 65,993.02 cubic meters. 2. The actual saving cost is estimated approximately 65,993.02 x 25 is 1,649,826 NTD. (The actual saveing is times by local water price) (The average price of water is NT 25.)

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

1. Despite Weston's relatively low dependence on water resources in operations, the company implements water-saving initiatives at production sites each year to proactively improve water use efficiency. Therefore, they are identified as a priority opportunity for water resource utilization. 2. The key strategies for water-saving initiatives focus on adjusting water supply in living areas which including: (1). Water leakage inspection to prevent water resources from running and leakage; (2). Smart timer bottom and Water saving valves installation; (3). Launching publicity campaigns to raise staff awareness of water conservation; (4). Awareness training provided to employees on water efficiency management programs.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Mexico

☑ Czechia

☑ Malaysia

☑ Viet Nam

☑ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

1. Current status of the opportunity: The company mainly relies on electricity, accounting for about 2% of the operating cost. Our energy-saving measures are mainly concentrated in six categories: air conditioning system, air compression system, production, management, green lighting and others, and annual performance targets are set for tracking and assessment. 2. Wistron is actively committed to achieving its energy-saving goal of a 2% reduction. Both Wistron offices and manufacturing sites are dedicated to energy conservation efforts. Manufacturing sites involved in these initiatives include the Hsinchu Plant, Zhongshan Plant, Chongqing Plant, Chengdu Plant, Vietnam Plant, Malaysia Plant, Czechia Plant, and Mexico Plant. This reflects the company's efforts and commitment to sustainable resource management across its global facilities. 3.To reduce the risk of power restrictions during high-temperature periods, reduce electricity consumption at the source and lower

reliance on grid power, thereby mitigating the impact of temperature variability.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Wistron follows its sustainability goals by setting an annual energy-saving target of 2% of electricity consumption. This not only reduces the use of polluting thermal power and lowers carbon emissions but also saves on electricity costs, indirectly impacting our financial performance(income statement). 1. Future time: Wistron's annual energy savings target is 2%. 2. Wistron's climate change and energy management related expenses fall under research and development expense. In this opportunity identification, the actual electricity cost savings for in medium-term are 73,686,157 NT, Wistron remains committed to aggressively implementing increase energy efficiency policies to achieve sustainable operation goals.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

192589419

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

612784515

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The company mainly relies on electricity, accounting for about 2% of its operating costs. Our energy-saving measures are concentrated in six categories: air conditioning system, compressed air system, production, management, green lighting, and others. The estimated financial impact of using more efficient equipment in our buildings includes improving production efficiency to reduce energy use. Factors and Assumptions Considered for Financial Impact (1) Factors to Consider: The amount of electricity saved by implementing each energy-saving project. (2) The unit electricity cost in each region. (3) The scope of plant facilities included in the calculation. Assumptions: The average electricity cost was calculated by aggregating and averaging the unit electricity prices, including any taxes, across all plants implementing energy-saving projects. It is assumed that the unit electricity price ranges from 2.2 to 7 NTD. For example, in 2025, we spent NT$ 138 million on energy improvement. Due to the savings generated by the above energy-saving measures and the implementation of efficient equipment (such as Replacement of air compressor), and an additional 17,508,129 kWh can be saved every year, saving about NT$ 38.52 to 122.56 million. (17,508,129 kWh × 2.2 NTD = 38.52 million ; 17,508,129 kWh × 7 NTD = 122.56 million) Assumption Calculation: Annual electricity cost savings: 17,508,129 kWh × 2.2 NTD = 38,517,884 NTD Five-year electricity cost savings: 17,508,129 kWh × 5 years × 2.2 NTD = 192,589,419 NTD 17,508,129 kWh × 5 years ×7 NTD = 612,784,515 NTD Conclusion: Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term minimum:192,589,419 Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term maximum:612,784,515 in medium-term.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

100000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The company mainly relies on electricity, accounting for about 2% of its operating costs. Our energy-saving measures are concentrated in six categories: air conditioning system, compressed air system, production, management, green lighting, and others. The estimated financial impact of using more efficient equipment in our buildings includes improving production efficiency to reduce energy use. For example, in 2025, we spent NT$ 138,059,545 on energy improvement. Assumption Calculation: Annual cost to implement a 2% energy-saving initiative: 20,000,000 NTD Duration: 5 years Total cost over 5 years: 20,000,000 NTD × 5 years = 100,000,000 NTD Conclusion: Over the medium term (5 years), the total cost required to implement the energy-saving initiatives amounts to 100,000,000 NTD.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The company mainly relies on electricity, accounting for about 2% of its operating costs. Reducing energy consumption through energy-saving measures can lower operating costs, and is therefore identified as a priority opportunity. Our energy-saving measures are concentrated in six categories: air conditioning system, compressed air system, production, management, green lighting, and others. The estimated financial impact of using more efficient equipment in our buildings includes improving production efficiency to reduce energy use.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Hong (Red River)

☑ Min Jiang

☑ Other, please specify :Chong-qing Plant:Jialing River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

1. Company-specific description: Wistron's production mainly involves assembly, with water usage primarily for domestic purposes, but we are still actively seeking opportunities for water reuse. Water recycling initiatives can effectively reduce reliance on external water sources(reducing the risks posed by drought), improve water use efficiency, and enhance operational resilience. 2. Chongqing and Chendu Plant Air conditioning condensate water is collected and reused to reduce water demand.With a total reuse of 360 cubic meters. Vietnam Plant: The treaded wastewater from the wastewater treatment system is recycled for toilet flushing to save water. With a total reuse of 213.4 cubic meters. TTL=360+213.4=573.4 cubic meters.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Wistron primarily focuses on assembly operations and therefore does not have a high dependency on water resources. However, we actively implement water-saving initiatives. The water saved means reduced water usage, which also leads to cost savings on water expenses, indirectly impacting our financial performance (income statement). 1. Future time: 2030, target wastewater reduction(water consumption intensity reduced by): -13%. 2.Wistron's water management related expenses fall under research and development expense. In this opportunity identification, the actual water cost savings in short-term are 573.4 cubic meters x 25 NTD/cubic meters = 14,335 NTD.(Assumptions: The averge freshwater in Hsinchu plant, Kaohsiung Plant, Zhongshan Plant, Kunshan Plan, Kunshan Opt Plant,Chongqing Plant,Chengdu Plant, Malaysia Plant, Mexico Plant, Vietnam Plant, Czech Plant, is 25 NTD/cubic meters.) 3. Although the financial impact of water management expenses on Wistron is not significant, Wistron remains committed to aggressively implementing water-saving policies to achieve sustainable operation goals.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

14335

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

31250

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Factors and Assumptions Considered for Financial Impact: 1. The averge freshwater is 25 NTD 2. Min: The actual saving cost is estimated approximately 573.4 x 25 is 14,335 NTD. 3. The water saving Max Estimate(whole year performance) the water saving is 1,250 cubic meters, The max. saving cost is estimated approximately 1,250 x 25 is 31,250 NTD in short-term.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

14335

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Chongqing and Chendu Plant Air conditioning condensate water is collected and reused to reduce water demand.With a total reuse of 360 cubic meters. Vietnam Plant: The treaded wastewater from the wastewater treatment system is recycled for toilet flushing to save water.With a total reuse of 213.4 cubic meters. TTL reuse: 360+213.4=573.4 cubic meters, The averge freshwater is 25 NTD The saving cost is estimated approximately 573.4 x 25 is 14,335 NTD.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

1. Despite Weston's relatively low dependence on water resources in operations, the company implements water recycling initiatives at production sites each year to proactively improve water use efficiency. Therefore, they are identified as a priority opportunity for water resource utilization. 2. The key strategies for water recycling initiatives primarily focus on reusing RO wastewater in cooling towers, reusing air conditioning condensate, and recycling treated wastewater for toilet flushing.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

508452394304

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

(1) Over the past ten years, Wistron's Green Resources team has been dedicated to the recycling and reuse of electronic waste. Through its collaboration with OEM customers within the framework of a circular economy, the team has achieved significant accomplishments and contributions, garnering high recognition from OEM customers. In 2025, the business allocated NTD 1.3 billion for PCR plastic materials and the recycling of electronic waste. (2) In 2025, we successfully introduced a higher PCR level (95% PCR), 85% low-carbon recycled aluminum and 90% recycled galvanized steel sheets into materials and structural design by the R&D team. It is expected to increase to 75% of plastic recycled by PCR and other sustainable materials which will greatly reduce the carbon emissions of products' life cycle in 2030 and beyond. By obtaining orders for green design products, a new operating model is estimated to generate revenue. In 2025, Wistron's shipped products use PCR (Post-Consumer Recycled) plastics, accounting for 40.1% (508.45 billion NTD) of total revenue. It is anticipated that as more products incorporate a higher proportion of PCR, the revenue from green products will grow exponentially in accordance with the rise in green product demand.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1664160.5

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Wistron has been actively investing in water-saving initiatives, which delivered measurable results in 2025 and are projected to continue generating impact over the next three years. We carry out water conservation projects and use smart monitoring measures to reduce water use and waste across our manufacturing sites around the world. The average water rate is approximately $25 NTD/m3, estimated by taking the average of all global sites' water price. In 2025, we achieved a saving of 65,993.02 m3(Water usage and consumption) + 573.4 m3(Water recycling) = 66,566.42 m3 in water consumption, which would amount to roughly 66,566.42 x 25= 1,664,160.5 NTD of savings in terms of OPEX for the company.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Wistron has established a board diversity policy in Article 20 of the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles". The composition of the board of directors shall be determined by taking diversity into consideration. It is advisable that directors concurrently serving as the Company's managers should not exceed one-third of the total number of board members, and that an appropriate policy on diversity based on the company's business operations, operating dynamics, and development needs be formulated and include, without being limited to, the following two general standards: (1) Basic requirements and values: Gender, age, nationality, race or ethnicity and culture. (2) Professional knowledge and skills: professional background (e.g., law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, technology), professional skills, and industry experience.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

☑ President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Wistron Corporation ESG & Information Security Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

1. Wistron established the ESG and Information Security Committee as the Board's highest governance body for environmental and climate-related matters. The Committee reviews sustainability policies, strategies, targets, metrics, risk assessments, scenario analysis, public policy engagement, and major initiatives, while overseeing climate transition plan implementation. It also oversees major investments and evaluates trade-offs among decarbonization, costs, water resources, biodiversity, operational resilience, and business opportunities. For example, during approval of Wistron's Global Manufacturing Operations Headquarters, the Board assessed renewable energy infrastructure, green building design, biodiversity measures, regulatory requirements, environmental benefits, operational resilience, and cost-effectiveness. The facility achieved Taiwan Gold Smart Building, Taiwan Green Building Gold, and LEED Gold certifications, while incorporating rooftop solar systems, energy-efficient design, compliant green coverage, and conservation of locally threatened plant species. 2. The ESG and Information Security Committee, comprising directors and at least one independent director, meets at least twice annually. Environmental and climate-related matters are reported by the CSO, supported by the ESG Office, Risk Management Office, and relevant management teams. Reporting topics include ESG KPIs, climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities, transition plan progress, GHG reduction and renewable energy performance, water and biodiversity management, ERM results, regulatory developments, and significant investment or resource allocation proposals. 3. In 2025, the Board approved approximately NTD 500 million in renewable energy investments and the Improved Forest Management carbon sink project, integrating biodiversity and water conservation objectives. Wistron's SBTi-approved targets align with the 1.5°C pathway, targeting carbon neutrality across operations by 2030 and net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2050. The Board oversees related capital allocation, annual budget, and management mechanisms needed to achieve these goals. Sustainability performance, including GHG reduction and renewable energy use, is linked to CEO and senior executive incentives. They also oversee the Internal Carbon Pricing mechanism and Climate Fund. 4. Board oversight extends across the value chain, including supplier engagement, supplier GHG reduction initiatives (such as SBTi commitments and ISO 50001 certification among high-impact suppliers), renewable energy adoption, and customer-driven low-carbon product requirements, including PCR plastics and eco-designed products. Progress is monitored through supplier assessments, customer engagement, KPI reviews, and ERM/ESG assessments. Where performance falls below target or risks materially change, responsible units must implement corrective

actions, revise plans, or seek resource reallocation subject to Board review.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

☑ President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

1. Wistron established the ESG and Information Security Committee (renamed in 2025 to incorporate InfoSec) as the highest governance body under the Board for environmental matters. The Committee reviews sustainability policies, strategies, transition plans, targets, metrics, risk assessments, scenario analysis, public policy engagement and major initiatives, and oversees the integration of climate, water, biodiversity and nature-related issues into Wistron's ERM mechanism. 2.The ESG and Information Security Committee includes directors and at least one independent director, and meets at least twice a year. Environmental and climate-related matters are reported by the CSO to support Board-level oversight. Reporting topics include risks and opportunities, GHG reduction and renewable energy progress, transition plan implementation, KPIs, regulatory updates, and material investment or resource allocation items. In 2025, Board reports covered sustainability targets, environmental policy amendments, GHG inventory/verification plans, and climate-related risk and opportunity assessments. 3. The Board and Committee review trade-offs among water security, decarbonization, cost, operational continuity, biodiversity and business opportunities. For major investment or facility development proposals, environmental assessment reports are considered in decision-making, including water availability, water stress, flood or drought exposure, wastewater management, regulatory requirements, technical feasibility, cost-effectiveness and operational needs. Where feasible, Wistron prioritizes sites in lower water-stress areas with more stable water supply, while also considering customer needs, environmental impacts and long-term operational resilience. 4. Under the Board's oversight, Wistron's water strategy focuses on "water resource management and daily conservation" and "water recycling and wastewater management." The Board and Committee review water-related targets, performance and improvement actions to support resource efficiency and operational resilience. In 2025, Wistron continued water conservation and water resource protection initiatives, and achieved a 62% reduction in water consumption intensity compared with the 2022 baseline, exceeding the 13% reduction target. Water intensity reduction is also linked to senior executive incentive mechanisms to support continuous improvement. 5. Board oversight covers the value chain where water-related risks or dependencies are relevant, including supplier engagement, supplier water risk assessment, customer-related environmental requirements and site-level water resilience. Progress is tracked through supplier assessments, customer engagement, KPI reviews and ERM/ESG reviews. If progress is below target or risks change materially, responsible units propose corrective actions, adjust plans or reallocate resources for further review.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Director on board
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Board-level committee
☑ President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

1. Wistron established the ESG and Information Security Committee (renamed in 2025 to incorporate InfoSec) as the highest governance body for environmental and climate-related matters. The Committee reviews sustainability projects prior to roll-out, monitors the climate transition plan to ensure the company meets its targets, and reviews the company's policies, strategies, targets, metrics, and risk assessments for ESG. 2.The ESG and Information Security Committee, composed of directors and at least one independent director, meets at least twice a year to review sustainability directions, strategies, objectives, management policies, action plans, and information disclosure. In 2025, five reports to the Board covered: Reviewing sustainability goals and setting future targets; Amending environmental policies and the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles; Reporting on GHG inventory and verification plans; Assessment reports on climate-related risks and opportunities. 3. Under the Board's oversight, Wistron is committed to becoming Nature Positive by 2050. Crucially, the Committee's oversight directly impacts our management actions in two ways: First, the Board steers investments into Nature-based Solutions (NbS) by initiating an Improved Forest Management (IFM) project. In collaboration with local forestry operators, this project focuses on reforestation and degraded land restoration to concurrently enhance carbon sinks, improve water conservation, and revive local biodiversity. Second, the Board mandates strict supplier codes of conduct to prevent deforestation and protect natural habitats across our supply chain. 4. Wistron aligns with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and TCFD frameworks to promote nature- and climate-related disclosures. The Board serves as the highest governance body for climate change, water resources, biodiversity, and nature-related matters, which have been formally incorporated into Wistron's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) mechanism for systematic management. Through this integrated framework, the Committee is responsible for steering overall execution strategies and supervising senior management in managing climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities, as well as monitoring key performance indicators. [Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :2025 Cathay Sustainable Finance and Climate Change Summit

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :2025 Cathay Sustainable Finance and Climate Change Summit

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

1. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) holds the highest management-level responsibility for environmental and climate-related matters. To ensure robust implementation, the CSO chairs the ESG Executive Committee under the Board-level ESG and Information Security Committee. Under the CSO's leadership, this committee coordinates six sustainability strategy task forces (the ESG 6-Pillar), led by high-level executives (Pillar Owners) who facilitate cross-departmental, bottom-up execution. Furthermore, the CSO leads the ESG Office to promote sustainability policies, allocate sustainability-related budgets and resources, implement Board-approved initiatives, and manage key ESG metrics including climate change, energy, water, and biodiversity. 2. For progress tracking, the ESG Executive Committee meets monthly, with Pillar Owners reporting directly to the CSO. To systematically manage environmental risks, Wistron integrates climate- and water-related risk and opportunity management into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. Referencing the TCFD framework and CDP questionnaires, global operational sites annually identify site-specific transition and physical risks based on local conditions. Headquarters consolidates these results to guide global management strategies and decide whether to transfer or mitigate risks. Under this mechanism, the Risk Management Office (convened by the CFO to integrate financial and operational functions) and the ESG Office regularly review sustainability risks—covering climate, water, biodiversity, nature, and emerging risks—and report consolidated evaluations to the CSO annually. To ensure robust upward governance, the CSO formally reports progress and ERM results to the Board-level ESG and Information Security Committee at least biannually. These reviews directly drive strategic adjustments, such as scaling up renewable energy procurement, optimizing energy efficiency, and strictly enforcing internal carbon pricing.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

1. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) holds the highest management-level responsibility for environmental and climate-related matters. To ensure robust implementation, the CSO chairs the ESG Executive Committee under the Board-level ESG and Information Security Committee. Under the CSO's leadership, this committee coordinates six sustainability strategy task forces (the ESG 6-Pillar), led by high-level executives (Pillar Owners) who facilitate cross-departmental, bottom-up execution. Furthermore, the CSO leads the ESG Office to promote sustainability policies, allocate sustainability-related budgets and resources, implement Board-approved initiatives, and manage key ESG metrics including climate change, energy, water, and biodiversity. 2. For progress tracking, the ESG Executive Committee meets monthly, with Pillar Owners reporting directly to the CSO. To systematically manage environmental risks, Wistron integrates climate- and water-related risk and opportunity management into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. Referencing the TCFD framework and CDP questionnaires, global operational sites annually identify site-specific transition and physical risks based on local conditions. Headquarters consolidates these results to guide global management strategies and decide whether to transfer or mitigate risks. Under this mechanism, the Risk Management Office (convened by the CFO to integrate financial and operational functions) and the ESG Office regularly review sustainability risks—covering climate, water, biodiversity, nature, and emerging risks—and report consolidated evaluations to the CSO annually. To ensure robust upward governance, the CSO formally reports progress and ERM results to the Board-level ESG and Information Security Committee at least biannually. These reviews directly drive strategic adjustments, such as scaling up renewable energy procurement, optimizing energy efficiency, and strictly enforcing internal carbon pricing.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

1. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) holds the highest management-level responsibility for environmental and climate-related matters. To ensure robust implementation, the CSO chairs the ESG Executive Committee under the Board-level ESG and Information Security Committee. Under the CSO's leadership, this committee coordinates six sustainability strategy task forces (the ESG 6-Pillar), led by high-level executives (Pillar Owners) who facilitate cross-departmental, bottom-up execution. Furthermore, the CSO leads the ESG Office to promote sustainability policies, allocate sustainability-related budgets and resources, implement Board-approved initiatives, and manage key ESG metrics including climate change, energy, water, and biodiversity. 2. For progress tracking, the ESG Executive Committee meets monthly, with Pillar Owners reporting directly to the CSO. To systematically manage environmental risks, Wistron integrates climate- and water-related risk and opportunity management into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. Referencing the TCFD framework and CDP questionnaires, global operational sites annually identify site-specific transition and physical risks based on local conditions. Headquarters consolidates these results to guide global management strategies and decide whether to transfer or mitigate risks. Under this mechanism, the Risk Management Office (convened by the CFO to integrate financial and operational functions) and the ESG Office regularly review sustainability risks—covering climate, water, biodiversity, nature, and emerging risks—and report consolidated evaluations to the CSO annually. To ensure robust upward governance, the CSO formally reports progress and ERM results to the Board-level ESG and Information Security Committee at least biannually. These reviews directly drive strategic adjustments, such as scaling up renewable energy procurement, optimizing energy efficiency, and strictly enforcing internal carbon pricing.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

1. We have integrated the goals of our Six Sustainability Strategies and material topic KPIs into the short- and long-term incentive plans of our President & CEO. Incentives are weighted by each KPI's importance, and monetary rewards are adjusted proportionally if targets are not met. Climate-related KPIs include developing green products(4% weighting), using recycled or renewable materials, expanding into battery recycling(1% weighting), increasing renewable energy use, and improving operational energy and water efficiency(4% weighting). We also work with suppliers to enhance their carbon reduction capabilities(3% weighting), 2. All employees are provided with both monetary and non-monetary rewards for their contributions to sustainability efforts. We also offer a point-based incentive system for ESG training participation, allowing employees to redeem

points for equivalent or premium sustainability experience activities.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

1. We have linked the goals of our Six Sustainability Strategies and key performance indicators for material topics to the short-term and long-term incentive compensation of our President & CEO and CSO, including water usage intensity enhanced (total account for 10% weighting). 2. All employees are provided with both monetary and non-monetary rewards for their contributions to sustainability and water related efforts. We also offer a point-based incentive system for ESG training participation, allowing employees to redeem points for equivalent or premium sustainability experience activities.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply
☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Board approval of climate transition plan
☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan
☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Annual STI for CEO/senior managers covers major manufacturing sites/business groups: green revenue +3% YoY (4% weight); PCR 55%/300t battery recycling (1%); renewable energy 72.5%, electricity -2%, water intensity -13% vs. 2022 (4%); supplier GHG verification 70%/ISO 50001 60% (3%). LTI restricted stock awards link climate/water performance to long-term targets, including 90% Scope 1+2 reduction (2030–2050) and water intensity -13% vs. 2022. Wistron implements both Short-Term Incentive (STI) and Long-Term Incentive (LTI) plans for the CEO and senior managers. Variable compensation is linked to sustainability performance through a balanced scorecard framework, with results directly affecting performance bonuses. Under the STI plan, climate- and environmental-related KPIs for major manufacturing sites and business groups include: (1) a 3% year-over-year increase in green revenue from products containing recycled or renewable materials (4% weighting); (2) increasing PCR use to 55% of annual shipments and processing 300 tons of waste batteries (1%); (3) achieving 72.5% renewable energy use, reducing electricity consumption by 2%, and reducing water intensity by 13% compared with 2022 (4%); and (4) enhancing supplier decarbonization, with 70% of suppliers of energy-intensive materials obtaining ISO 14064-1 GHG verification and 60% obtaining ISO 50001 certification (3%). These targets support Wistron's management of climate-, circular-economy-, and water-related impacts associated with electronics manufacturing, including energy and water consumption, recycled material use, battery recycling, and upstream supply-chain emissions. Under the LTI plan, Restricted Stock Awards granted to key employees incorporate climate- and water-related performance as core evaluation criteria. Long-term targets include maintaining a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from the 2022 baseline between 2030 and 2050, and achieving a 13% reduction in water intensity compared with 2022. By linking executive compensation to the achievement of these environmental targets, Wistron strengthens accountability, supports climate transition objectives, and incentivizes long-term environmental performance improvement across operations and the value chain.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sustainability KPIs represent 12% of the CEO's balanced scorecard, directly linking compensation to Wistron's climate transition plan and six sustainability pillars. Incentives support key initiatives, including renewable energy adoption, energy and water efficiency, increased use of post-consumer recycled (PCR) materials, sustainable product development, and supplier decarbonization. Related KPIs include GHG emissions reduction, renewable electricity consumption, revenue from products containing recycled/renewable materials, supplier decarbonization capabilities. Long-term incentive metrics also support Wistron's commitment to achieve and maintain a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2050 compared with the 2022 baseline. Achievement against these KPIs directly affects variable compensation, creating incentives to deliver environmental commitments and climate transition objectives. Progress is monitored through monthly reporting and semi-annual reviews, which inform compensation adjustments, strategic priorities, resource allocation, and corrective actions. The incentive program supports implementation of environmental commitments by embedding environmental targets into executive and management performance assessments. Managers are required to monitor performance, assign responsibilities across business units and manufacturing sites, and integrate environmental considerations into operations, product development, procurement, and investment decisions. For example, if revenue from products containing recycled or renewable materials falls short of target, management may prioritize sustainable materials in product design, increase R&D investment, and strengthen supplier collaboration. Similar actions apply to renewable energy, water-efficiency, and supplier-engagement targets. The incentive structure

also supports investment and capital allocation decisions that advance long-term environmental commitments. To support its climate transition plan, Wistron evaluates and invests in emerging carbon-removal and renewable-energy technologies, including airborne wind energy and deep geothermal energy. By linking compensation to environmental performance and embedding regular reviews into management processes, Wistron integrates climate transition objectives into business decisions, investment planning, capital allocation, and product development, reinforcing executive accountability for long-term environmental performance and net-zero goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Annual STI for the CEO/senior managers covers major manufacturing sites/business groups: recycled-product revenue +3% YoY (4% weight); PCR 55%/battery recycling 300t (1%); renewable energy 72.5%, electricity -2%, water intensity -13% vs. 2022 (4%); supplier ISO 14064-1 70%/ISO 50001 60% (3%). LTI restricted stock awards measure climate/water performance against long-term targets: Scope 1+2 emissions -90% during 2030–2050 and water intensity -13% vs. 2022. Both Short-Term Incentive Plans (STI) and Long-Term Incentive Plans (LTI) are implemented for the CEO and senior managers, with remuneration comprising fixed and variable components. Performance-based incentives are linked to a balanced scorecard that incorporates environmental KPIs.5 Short-Term Incentive Plan: KPI performance directly affects annual incentive payments. Indicators include green product revenue growth, increased use of post-consumer recycled (PCR) materials, waste-battery recycling, renewable energy adoption, energy and water efficiency improvements, and supplier decarbonization performance. These targets support Wistron's management of climate-, circular-economy-, and water-related impacts associated with electronics manufacturing, including energy and water consumption at manufacturing sites, the use of recycled materials in products, waste-battery processing, and emissions and energy management within the upstream supply chain. Long-Term Incentive Plan: In 2025, Wistron issued Restricted Stock Awards to key employees. Climate- and water-related performance indicators are incorporated into the award criteria, including long-term Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reduction and water-intensity reduction targets. These incentives align management interests with the Company's long-term environmental commitments and sustainability strategy.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sustainability KPIs represent 12% of the CEO's scorecard, linking compensation to Wistron's transition plan and water commitments. Incentives have driven investment in water-saving technologies, process improvements, supplier engagement and wetland conservation. Monthly monitoring and semi-annual reviews trigger corrective actions and resource reallocation where targets are unmet. These actions reduce water-use intensity, strengthen water stewardship, enhance ecosystem resilience and support achievement of Wistron's long-term environmental commitments. Sustainability performance, directly linking executive compensation to Wistron's six sustainability pillars and climate transition plan. Related KPIs include water-use intensity reduction. In particular, the water-related performance metric requires Wistron to reduce water consumption intensity by 13% compared with the 2022 baseline. This KPI supports Wistron's water stewardship objectives by encouraging improvements in water-use efficiency at its principal manufacturing sites and relevant business groups. It also complements Wistron's broader environmental commitments by reducing operational pressure on water resources and strengthening the resilience of manufacturing operations in areas exposed to water-related risks. Achievement of these KPIs directly affects variable compensation and is cascaded to next-level managers, supporting aligned decision-making across the organization. Progress is monitored through monthly reporting and semi-annual reviews that inform compensation adjustments, strategic priorities, resource allocation, and corrective actions. Where water-efficiency targets are not achieved, management may prioritize water-saving technologies, process improvements, and supplier engagement to enhance water stewardship and accountability. To strengthen water resource protection, Wistron has continuously invested in wetland conservation initiatives in Taiwan. These projects enhance flood retention, water purification, and ecosystem resilience while providing habitats for wildlife and supporting biodiversity conservation. By linking compensation to environmental performance and embedding regular reviews into management processes, Wistron integrates water-related objectives into business decisions, investment planning, capital allocation, and operational management, reinforcing executive accountability for long-term environmental performance.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Wistron links CSO incentives to annual and long-term climate/water performance across major manufacturing sites and business groups. Annual STI targets are 72.5% renewable energy and 2% electricity reduction (4% weighting), and 13% water-intensity reduction vs. 2022 (6%). LTI restricted stock awards issued in 2025 measure progress toward maintaining a 90% Scope 1+2 reduction during 2030–2050 and 13% water-intensity reduction vs. 2022. Both Short-Term Incentive Plans (STI) and Long-Term Incentive Plans (LTI) are implemented for the CSO and senior managers. Remuneration consists of fixed and variable components, with performance-based incentives linked to a balanced scorecard incorporating climate- and water-related KPIs. STI performance directly affects annual incentive payments and focuses on renewable energy adoption, energy efficiency, and water-intensity reduction across major manufacturing sites and business groups. These targets support Wistron's management of climate-, circular-economy-, and water-related impacts associated with electronics manufacturing, including energy and water consumption at manufacturing sites, the use of recycled materials in products, waste-battery processing, and emissions and energy management within the upstream supply chain. To support long-term environmental objectives, Wistron issued Restricted Stock Awards to key employees in 2025. Climate- and water-related indicators are incorporated into the award criteria, including long-term Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reduction and water-efficiency targets (as below). These incentives align management performance with Wistron's sustainability strategy and long-term environmental commitments. 1. GHG emissions reduction: From 2030 to 2050, maintain a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions compared to the 2022 base year. 2. Water resource management: Reduce water consumption intensity by 13% compared to 2022.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Water performance represents 6% of the CSO's scorecard, linking compensation to Wistron's environmental commitments. Incentives drive water-efficiency actions, resource allocation and wetland conservation in Taiwan. KPI reviews reinforce accountability, supporting water-intensity reduction, improved water quality, flood resilience and biodiversity, while advancing long-term water stewardship and climate transition objectives. Water-related performance accounts for 6% of the CSO's balanced scorecard and forms part of Wistron's six-pillar ESG strategy and climate transition plan. The CSO is responsible for setting and monitoring ESG-related KPIs, including water-intensity reduction, energy efficiency, renewable electricity adoption, increased use of post-consumer recycled (PCR) materials, and supplier sustainability performance. In particular, Wistron aims to reduce water consumption intensity by 13% compared with the 2022 baseline. This KPI promotes water-use efficiency at major manufacturing sites, reduces pressure on water resources, and strengthens operational resilience to water-related risks. Performance against these KPIs directly affects variable compensation and encourages management teams to implement actions that improve environmental performance. The incentive structure also supports investment and resource-allocation decisions that contribute to long-term environmental objectives. To strengthen water stewardship and ecosystem resilience, Wistron continues to invest in wetland conservation initiatives in Taiwan. These projects enhance flood retention, improve water quality, and provide habitats for protected species, contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable water-resource management.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

CSO incentives cover major manufacturing sites/business groups. Annual STI targets: 72.5% renewable energy and 2% electricity reduction (4% weight), and 13% water-intensity reduction vs. 2022 (6%). LTI restricted stock links to 90% Scope 1+2 reduction during 2030–2050 and 13% water-intensity reduction vs. 2022. Wistron implements both Short-Term Incentive (STI) and Long-Term Incentive (LTI) plans for the CSO and senior managers. Performance is assessed through a balanced scorecard framework and directly linked to variable compensation. Under the STI plan, key KPIs include: (1) achieving 72.5% renewable energy use and reducing electricity consumption by 2% through energy-efficiency improvements (4% weighting); and (2) reducing water consumption intensity by 13% compared with the 2022 baseline (6% weighting). These targets support Wistron's management of climate-, circular-economy-, and water-related impacts associated with electronics manufacturing, including energy and water consumption at manufacturing sites, the use of recycled materials in products, waste-battery processing, and emissions and energy management within the upstream supply chain. Under the LTI plan, Restricted Stock Awards granted to key employees incorporate climate- and water-related performance as key evaluation criteria. Long-term targets include maintaining a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions between 2030 and 2050 and reducing water intensity by 13% compared with the 2022 baseline. Achievement of these targets directly influences variable compensation, reinforcing accountability for climate, water, circular-economy, and supply-chain sustainability performance.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

CSO climate performance is assessed annually across Wistron's operations and accounts for 6% of the balanced scorecard. Variable compensation is linked to climate KPIs, including GHG reduction, renewable electricity, energy efficiency, PCR materials and supplier decarbonization. KPI achievement determines incentive payouts and supports Wistron's climate transition plan and long-term decarbonization targets. Climate-related performance is linked to Wistron's six-pillar ESG strategy and climate transition plan. The CSO is responsible for setting and monitoring ESG-related KPIs, representing 15% of the balanced scorecard. Key climate-related KPIs include GHG emissions reduction, renewable electricity adoption, energy efficiency improvement, increased use of post-consumer recycled (PCR) materials, and supplier decarbonization. Achievement against these KPIs directly affects variable compensation and performance bonuses. The CSO monitors progress against these targets,

coordinates the responsible business units and manufacturing sites, and brings performance gaps into management reviews. Performance-based incentives encourage management teams to implement actions that improve climate performance and support decarbonization goals. Where targets are not met, corrective actions, resource allocation adjustments, and improvement plans are implemented to enhance performance. The incentive structure also supports investment and capital allocation decisions that contribute to long-term climate commitments. To accelerate decarbonization and renewable energy adoption, Wistron continuously evaluates and invests in emerging carbon-removal and clean-energy technologies, including airborne wind energy and deep geothermal energy. These investments support implementation of the climate transition plan and long-term emissions reduction targets. By linking compensation to climate performance and regularly reviewing KPI progress, Wistron integrates climate transition objectives into management decisions, investment planning, resource allocation, and product development, reinforcing executive accountability for achieving climate commitments and long-term decarbonization goals.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

In compliance with this Policy, the Company will continue to mitigate environmental impacts and improve the operation and performance of the environment and energy management system. The top management of each facility establishes its Environmental Management System Implementation Committee to take charge of implementing environmental management policy. The committee is also responsible for raising environmental protection awareness among employees and ensuring the application of such awareness in our daily operations. Moreover, this policy extends to suppliers, contractors, and all partners in the value chain through sustainable supply chain management. The Policy incorporates applicable regulatory requirements and considers environmental impacts from Wistron's operating locations and value chain activities, including potential impacts on species and ecosystems in different ecological regions where relevant. It is not limited to a specific species group or ecological region, and no exclusions are applied.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

CDP 4.6.1_EnvironmentalPolicy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Other, please specify :BCSD-Taiwan

(4.10.3) Describe your organization’s role within each framework or initiative

1. SBTi: Wistron voluntarily joined the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2020. In April 2024, Wistron's science-based targets were approved by the SBTi, and now align with the Paris Agreement's efforts to contain global warming to a maximum of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. We are committed to achieving carbon neutrality across Wistron’s operations by 2030 and net-zero emissions across the entire value chain by 2050. To such ends, we have set near- and long-term targets: (1) Near-term target: By 2030, reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 90% compared to the 2022 base year. Also, by 2030, reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and the use of sold products by 25%. (2)Long-term target: From 2030 to 2050, maintain a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from the base year of 2022, and achieve a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions, also from the base year of 2022. To implement these targets, Wistron has incorporated climate targets into internal sustainability strategy and management performance indicators. Through supplier engagement, training and knowledge sharing, Wistron encourages key suppliers to establish their own science-based targets and, where applicable, to commit to or participate in the SBTi. Wistron also supports suppliers in conducting GHG inventories, strengthening energy management and energy efficiency, adopting renewable energy, and implementing other science-based decarbonization actions. Through these value-chain initiatives, Wistron seeks to accelerate the low-carbon transition of our supply chain and support broader decarbonization efforts across the ICT value chain. 2.TCFD: Wistron is actively supporting global net zero trends by taking climate action and aligning with international standards to increase the transparency of our climate governance. To effectively manage climate risks and opportunities, Wistron communicates with stakeholders on climate issues, leveraging an international framework - the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). In 2021, Wistron officially signed on as an official TCFD Supporter. In addition to climate-related disclosures, we have also established risk and opportunity metrics and targets to continuously enhance management and disclosure quality. Our internal management processes include annual reporting of climate-related management indicators and response actions to the Board through the Corporate Sustainability Committee. Adhering to the guidelines set forth by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), Wistron discloses its strategies, governance, risk assessments, and performance indicators related to climate and nature risk management. Please refer to the "Wistron Climate and Nature Report" for detailed information, demonstrating our commitment to and efforts toward sustainable development. 3.TNFD: Wistron has adhered to the final recommendations of the TNFD, officially announced in September 2023, by disclosing relevant information and progressively assessing and reporting our nature-related risks, impacts, and dependencies as an active TNFD Adopter. This allows us to gain an in-depth understanding of the potential risks of our operation on biodiversity and take proper measures to mitigate such risks. To enhance climate- and nature-related financial

disclosures, Wistron has adopted the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework and incorporated the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach to systematically identify, assess, and manage nature-related risks and opportunities. Please refer to the "Wistron Climate and Nature Report" for more details. 4.BCSD-Taiwan: Wistron Corp. is an active member and key initiative participant of The Business Council for Sustainable Development of the Republic of China (BCSD-Taiwan). BCSD-Taiwan serves as the only global network partner of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in Taiwan. As a member, the Company demonstrates sustainability leadership within BCSD-Taiwan by actively participating in working groups, task forces, and initiatives focused on specific sustainability topics such as the topic of "biodiversity". Our engagement, which includes participating in capacity-building workshops on LEAP, SBTN, and TNFD frameworks as well as training on the Natural Capital Protocol, helping shape industry practices, develop innovative solutions, and drive progress towards shared sustainability goals. The Company leverages the collective strength and expertise of BCSD-Taiwan's network to drive positive change, advance sustainable business practices, and contribute to the broader sustainability agenda in Taiwan.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2025LobbyingAndTradeAssociation.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ It is not possible or relevant for my organization or the intermediary organization to be registered

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

1. Wistron supports principles under the Paris Agreement and actively complies with climate policies globally. In 2022, Wistron formulated the 'Lobbying and Participation in External Industry Association Management Review Measures'. The Company regularly reviews sustainability metrics to ensure alignment. We regularly review our membership to ensure alignment with climate-related policy issues and other topics. If discrepancies arise, we communicate with the organization; after 18 months, progress is reassessed. If no consensus is reached or improvements lack, membership is discontinued. Risks to shareholder relations, laws, finances, and reputation are also evaluated to decide whether to maintain or adjust support. Lobbying, industry groups, and trade associations' climate-related policies and advocacy are assessed for alignment with a zero-emissions vision. External engagement relevance is evaluated for environmental dependencies, risks, and opportunities. Key factors include evaluating their public policy stances, operational relevance, and low-carbon tech promotion. For example: Our renewable energy goals drive engagement in adoption-promoting activities. We monitor carbon emissions and work with groups to align with global reduction targets. We identify risks like extreme weather (e.g., floods) disrupting operations and join climate resilience organizations. To seize opportunities, we develop green products meeting industry standards, leveraging forums/workshops to connect with eco-conscious customers. 2. Wistron integrates the UN SDGs into its strategy, actively supporting SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Through Nature-based Solutions (NbS), Wistron partners with Taiwan's forestry sector on Improved Forest Management (IFM) carbon sink projects. By officially submitting these proposals and participating in regulatory reviews, we engage in direct dialogue with policymakers. During these engagements, we practically demonstrate that systematic afforestation achieves national climate targets while generating multiple environmental co-benefits. We specifically advocate that NbS effectively sequesters carbon, restores degraded soil, enhances watershed management and water retention, and fosters biodiversity. Ultimately, advancing these initiatives through formal regulatory frameworks ensures our direct policy engagements perfectly align with Taiwan's "2050 Net-Zero Transition" policies and our global water security commitments under SDG 6.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific
☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :1. BCSD Taiwan (WBCSD's global network) 2. CommonWealth Sustainability League (CWS)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

1. The Company joined the CommonWealth Sustainability League (CWS) since 2021 as Founding member. CWS provides a holistic platform to the sharing, learning, and mutual benefits of ESG among our member companies, and actively disseminating international sustainability information and serving as a bridge between industry, government, and academia.CWS always pays close attention to the related issues of energy efficiency and carbon reduction for Taiwan Industry, and holds forum every year by assisting more companies in Taiwan to make commitments, the overall industry will have the opportunity to build a strong low-carbon competitiveness, and Taiwan will have a better chance to become a net-zero island by 2050. 2. Sustainable Development of the Republic of China (BCSD-Taiwan) is the sole global alliance partner of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in Taiwan. Wistron participate in the "Taiwan Nature Positive Initiative" launched by BCSD-Taiwan (Business Council for Sustainable Development). It is expected to introduce the international organizations' tools and resources provided by WBCSD to examine the status quo of the Company's ability to respond to issues regarding nature. We plan to construct a set of evaluation methods and indicators measuring the degree of dependency and impact on nature as well as biodiversity conservation in 2023. In this regard, it will facilitate the formulation of our work goals in the field of biodiversity and thus eventually contribute to Nature Positive in 2050.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

7699.71

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

1. The "CommonWealth Sustainability League" (CWS) is committed to the following three major initiatives: (1) Facilitating Industry-Government Net-Zero Dialogue Forums CWS will actively collaborate and communicate with key regulatory bodies, including the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Environmental Protection Administration, and the Financial Supervisory Commission. By fostering industry-government dialogue and communication, we aim to help member companies overcome practical bottlenecks and challenges they encounter on the path to achieving net-zero emissions. (2) Establishing a Supply Chain Emission Disclosure Mechanism In light of the challenges and trials domestic companies face in committing to net-zero emissions—particularly with regard to the calculation and reduction of "Scope 3" emissions (emissions not owned or directly controlled by the organization)—CWS will

assist large enterprises by actively engaging in the planning of mechanisms for carbon inventory and disclosure for supply chain vendors. (3) Promoting the Integration of a Net-Zero Ecosystem Achieving a low-carbon transformation is not a task that can be accomplished by a single entity. Therefore, CWS will gather information on professionals and service providers across various sectors, including consulting, verification, energy, investment, and digital systems. This effort will enable businesses of different scales and attributes to access the most comprehensive and extensive resources, allowing them to find the tools and information they need to achieve their own net-zero emission goals. 2. Taiwan Nature Positive Initiative launched by BCSD-Taiwan aims to implement a series of short- to medium-term projects from 2023 to 2024, including: organizing comprehensive training sessions on the Nature Capital Protocol and thematic workshops on LEAP, SBTN & TNFD to enhance corporate adaptation capabilities to natural risks. From 2024 to 2025, it will also launch the Pilot Group for SBTN, an initiative aimed at helping companies assess and set science-based targets for freshwater and land. Additionally, by leveraging resources from international organizations such as the WBCSD and the Capitals Coalition, we will promote the application of the WBCSD Nature Readiness Assessment Tool, conduct related project research and pilot trials, and assist companies in building resilience to natural trends.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Water-related targets

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

1. Strategy is on p87, 95-97 2. Governance is on p22-23, 87 3. Climate-related targets are on p86, 94 4. GHG Emission figures are on p107-110 5. Risks & opportunities are on p88-93, 130-133 6. Content of environmental policy is on p111 7. Value chain engagement is on p.31-36 8. Dependencies & Impacts are on p125-126 9. Biodiversity indicators are on p127-129 10. Public policy engagement is on p87 11. Water-related targets are on p86, 113, 116 12. Water accounting figures are on p114-117
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. Considering factors such as business expansion, assuming a 5% annual growth rate in the group's carbon emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) based on location-based emissions, and with no other means of carbon offset, the estimated annual carbon cost under this stringent scenario due to carbon fee regulations. In the IEA NZE 2050 scenario, within the time frame of 2030 to 2050, assuming an average carbon price of 80-100 per metric ton of CO2 equivalent. 2. As countries around the world commit to limiting global warming to 1.5C and set 2050 as a key target year for achieving net-zero emissions, carbon pricing mechanisms such as carbon fees or taxes are expected to become increasingly stringent. This aims to control the growth of industrial carbon emissions and drive transformation. 3. Given the assumption that there are no alternative means to offset carbon emissions and that full carbon fees must be paid, the impact of risks will significantly decrease if there are any free allocations or carbon trading credits available to offset the emissions. 4. The scope of this scenario analysis covers all of Wistron's global manufacturing sites. 5. The IEA indicates that the NZE 2050 scenario is a pathway, not a forecast, assuming that extraordinary international cooperation is required. If international cooperation falters, the necessary key rollouts could be delayed by 5-15 years, which could in turn impact net zero by decades. In addition, uncertainties also lie in the availability of CCUS technologies as well as sustainable bioenergy and land use development, posing constraints on the NZE 2050 goal. 6. Additional uncertainties include future carbon pricing developments, renewable electricity availability in key operating regions, and actual business growth

relative to the assumed emissions growth rate, which may affect future transition costs and emissions trajectories.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. Wistron selected the IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE 2050) scenario because it is aligned with the Company's climate strategy and long-term decarbonization commitment. As Wistron has established Science-Based Targets (SBT) and committed to achieving net-zero emissions across its value chain by 2050, the NZE 2050 scenario provides an appropriate basis for assessing transition risks, evaluating strategic resilience, and identifying actions required to support the Company's net-zero pathway. 2. Under this scenario, carbon costs were assessed considering various regulatory mechanisms, including Taiwan's carbon fee system, the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the United States' Clean Competition Act (CCA), and carbon pricing mechanisms in China. The analysis indicates that cumulative carbon costs could reach approximately USD 155 million to USD 310 million by 2050. 3. To mitigate transition risks and related financial impacts, Wistron will continue to implement carbon reduction initiatives, expand renewable energy use, and invest in innovative low-carbon technologies in support of its long-term net-zero strategy. Wistron's Science-Based Targets have been approved, and the Company remains committed to achieving net-zero emissions across its value chain by 2050.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. Wistron conducts water risk analysis for all manufacturing sites across the world using the WRI Aqueduct tool developed by the World Resource Institute (WRI). The tool assesses the risks of each site based on physical, regulatory, and reputational factors, using 2014 as the baseline year. The scenario analysis evaluates water stress across three timeframes - short-term (2030), medium-term (2050) and long-term (2080), with three climate change scenarios (BAU, OPT & PES), resulting in nine water stress projections. 2. To expound on the three climate change scenarios: BAU (Business As Usual) represents the SSP3 RCP7.0 scenario and is characterized by limited climate policy intervention, a medium-to-high forcing pathway, extensive land-use changes, and high emissions of near-term climate forcers (NTCFs), resulting in elevated social vulnerability; OPT (Optimistic) represents the optimistic SSP1-RCP2.6 scenario, a low-forcing pathway that models a global temperature increase of below 2C by 2100 under multi-model averages; and PES (Pessimistic) is the pessimistic SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario, a high-forcing scenario characterized by continued heavy reliance on fossil fuels. 3. To expound on the time frame, short-term projections (for 2030) are based on the weighted aggregate values from 2015 to 2045, medium-term projections (for 2050) are based on the weighted aggregate values from 2035 to 2065, and long-term projections (for 2080) are based on the weighted aggregate values from 2065 to 2085. 4. Due to varying levels of maturity in carbon reduction policies across countries, achieving a 50% reduction in emissions by mid-century, as assumed in an optimistic scenario, remains highly uncertain. Therefore, this scenario may be challenging to realize. 5. The scope of this scenario analysis covers all of Wistron's global manufacturing sites. 6. Additional uncertainties and constraints arise from the use of model-based projections and publicly available

datasets. Water stress outcomes may vary depending on future climate conditions, regional water management policies, socioeconomic development, and local watershed characteristics. In addition, the availability and quality of local data differ across regions, and actual site-level water conditions may differ from model projections. As a result, projected water risks should be interpreted as indicative scenarios rather than precise forecasts and may change as climate, regulatory, and water resource conditions evolve.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. According to statistics from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), most impacts from climate change, including natural disasters are predominantly felt in the hydrological cycle. It is estimated that both the frequency and scale of these impacts will gradually increase in the future. More than 90% of climate impacts are related to "water," including droughts, floods and tropical storms, etc., all of which will have significant impacts on societies and economies. In response to escalating extreme climate threats, a comprehensive water risk analysis was conducted this year specifically for major manufacturing plants around the world. 2. In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) recommendations and to analyze quantified physical risk levels of various locations under climate change, Wistron sets extreme rainfall from climate change as the hazard, flooding, landslides, and mudslides from extreme rainfall as the vulnerability, and Wistron locations as the exposure. Hazard assessment complies with the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) released by the IPCC in 2021, which incorporates findings from various international climate research institutions. It adopts various pathways, including the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) to form four scenario matrices - SSP1-RCP2.6, SSP2-RCP4.5, SSP3-RCP7.0, and SSP5-RCP8.5 - to project hazards from extreme rainfall across different time horizons (short term (2021-2040), midterm (2041-2060), mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and long term (2081-2100)). Vulnerability is based on disaster maps and information publicly released by relevant government agencies in Taiwan, which provide data on potential areas of disaster and severity level. Exposure is set as the ten Wistron locations in Taiwan (Taipei City: 1; New Taipei City: 1; Hsinchu City: 1; Hsinchu County: 1; Tainan City: 1; Kaohsiung City: 3). Finally, the risk score of each location's vulnerability is then classified according to a risk matrix into four levels: No Risk, Low Risk, Medium Risk, and High Risk. The overall risk level is represented by the highest risk level among all vulnerabilities, and indicates the consequences and effects of climate and socio-economic changes on water resources.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical
☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. Under the SSP1-RCP2.6 scenario, it can be observed that seven (70%) of Wistron locations in Taiwan are not susceptible to floods, landslides, or mudslides, and are therefore classified under No Risk. The other three (30%) locations are susceptible to floods, specifically two locations are classified as medium risk and one (a location in Kaohsiung City) is classified as high risk across various climate change scenarios and time horizons. As the results of the analysis indicate, Wistron's locations share the exact same risk levels and distribution across the 4 SSP Climate Change Scenarios & Time Horizons. 2. Under the SSP1-RCP2.6 scenario, a total of 139 domestic suppliers were assessed, which is an indication that around 77% (107 out of 139) of Wistron suppliers are evaluated to be at no risk. For the low-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 15% for short term (2025-2040), 14% for mid-term (2041-2060), 19% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 19% for long term (2081-2100). For the medium-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 7% for short term (2025-2040), 9% for mid-term (2041-2060), 4% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 3% for long term (2081-2100). For the high-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 0.7% for short term (2025-2040), 0.7% for mid-term (2041-2060), 0% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 0.7% for long term (2081-2100). 3. Historical trends in meteorological droughts have limited evidence and inconsistent regional estimates, leading

to high uncertainty. With global warming intensifying, the frequency, intensity, and likelihood of drought-related disasters are expected to increase proportionally, leading to more frequent and severe drought conditions. 4. Since most of the company's processes occur indoors and can be cooled by the air conditioning system, the direct financial impact of high temperatures will be limited. 5. The scenario is subject to uncertainties associated with climate model assumptions, regional climate responses, and future extreme weather patterns. Supplier risk assessments are based on available location data and may not fully reflect site-specific adaptation measures. Therefore, results should be considered indicative projections rather than precise forecasts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. As Wistron's own operations and global suppliers may remain exposed to drought and rainfall variability even under a low-emissions pathway, SSP1-RCP2.6 was selected to assess potential physical risks under an orderly climate transition. The analysis indicates that over 70% of Wistron locations and over 77% of Wistron's global suppliers fall within the no-risk category. For locations and suppliers with identified risks, response measures have been implemented. Climate-related risks and opportunities are regularly monitored by the Board, with implementation supported by the ESG Executive Committee and Sustainability Office. 2. More frequent seasonal droughts may have operational impacts on water-intensive suppliers, potentially leading to delays or disruptions in shipments. Taiwan HQ and main manufacturing sites: The rainfall variability of Taipei City is 3.1% and Hsinchu County is 5.6%. The drought problem in Hsinchu County (our main manufacturing site in Taiwan) is expected to worsen. Supply chain disruptions caused by severe droughts will impact the delivery schedule for downstream customers, thereby affecting product revenue. 3. Since the company's processes do not heavily rely on water resources, extreme drought conditions are unlikely to directly affect production lines. The main impact would be on domestic water supplies, potentially leading to employee attendance issues.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. Under the SSP4-RCP8.5 scenario, it can be observed that seven (70%) of Wistron locations in Taiwan are not susceptible to floods, landslides, or mudslides, and are therefore classified under No Risk. The other three (30%) locations are susceptible to floods, specifically two locations are classified as medium risk and one (a location in Kaohsiung City) is classified as high risk across various climate change scenarios and time horizons. As the results of the analysis indicate, Wistron's locations share the exact same risk levels and distribution across the 4 SSP Climate Change Scenarios & Time Horizons. 2. Under the SSP4-RCP8.5 scenario, a total of 139 domestic suppliers were assessed, which is an indication that around 77% (107 out of 139) of Wistron suppliers are evaluated to be at no risk. For the low-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 14% for short term (2025-2040), 14% for mid-term (2041-2060), 14% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 13% for long term (2081-2100). For the medium-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 8% for short term (2025-2040), 9% for mid-term (2041-2060), 7% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 9% for long term (2081-2100). For the high-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 0.7% for short term (2025-2040), 0.7% for mid-term (2041-2060), 1.4% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 1.4% for long term (2081-2100). 3. Historical trends in meteorological droughts have limited evidence and inconsistent regional estimates, leading to high uncertainty. With global warming intensifying, the frequency, intensity, and likelihood of drought-related disasters are expected to increase proportionally, leading to more frequent and severe drought conditions. 4.The scope of this scenario analysis covers all of Wistron's global manufacturing sites. 5. The scenario is subject to uncertainties related to climate model assumptions, regional climate responses, and future extreme weather patterns. Supplier risk assessments rely on available location data and may not fully reflect site-specific adaptation

measures. Therefore, results should be considered indicative projections rather than precise forecasts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. As Wistron's own operations and global suppliers may be exposed to more severe heavy rainfall and flooding under a high-emissions pathway, SSP4-RCP8.5 was selected as a stress scenario to assess potential physical risks. The analysis indicates that over 70% of Wistron locations and over 77% of Wistron's global suppliers fall within the no-risk category. For locations and suppliers with identified risks, response measures have been implemented. Climate-related risks and opportunities are regularly monitored by the Board, with implementation supported by the ESG Executive Committee and Sustainability Office. 2. In this SSP4-RCP8.5 scenario, the analysis results show that over 70% of Wistron locations and over 77% of Wistron's global suppliers are assessed to be under the no risk category. For those with identified risks, countermeasures have been implemented as all climate-related risks and opportunities are monitored on a regular basis by the company's Board, with the help of the ESG Executive Committee and Sustainability Office on the implementation level. 3. Short-term heavy rainfall causing floods will impact Hsinchu's science parks. The city is a major manufacturing hub for Taiwan's electronics and technology industry, meaning that heavy rainfall may lead to supply chain delays in delivery and contractual risks. Impact analyses of flooding probabilities under warming scenarios indicate a notable increase in the probability of flooding exceeding 0.5 m from the base period to the middle of the century. Severe flooding will cause transportation disruptions and problems with logistics, potentially delaying deliveries to customers and impacting expected revenue from products and services. 4. For new factory locations, the company conducts flood risk assessments and implements measures such as raising the foundation, installing flood gates, and securing insurance to manage risks from extreme rainfall.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. Under the SSP2-RCP4.5 scenario, it can be observed that seven (70%) of Wistron locations in Taiwan are not susceptible to floods, landslides, or mudslides, and are therefore classified under No Risk. The other three (30%) locations are susceptible to floods, specifically two locations are classified as medium risk and one (a location in Kaohsiung City) is classified as high risk across various climate change scenarios and time horizons. As the results of the analysis indicate, Wistron's locations share the exact same risk levels and distribution across the 4 SSP Climate Change Scenarios & Time Horizons. 2. Under the SSP2-RCP4.5 scenario, a total of 139 domestic suppliers were assessed, which is an indication that around 77% (107 out of 139) of Wistron suppliers are evaluated to be at no risk. For the low-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 12% for short term (2025-2040), 15% for mid-term (2041-2060), 14% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 19% for long term (2081-2100). For the medium-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 11% for short term (2025-2040), 7% for mid-term (2041-2060), 7% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 3% for long term (2081-2100). For the high-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 0.7% for short term (2025-2040), 0.7% for mid-term (2041-2060), 1.4% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 0.7% for long term (2081-2100). 3. According to government-released climate change scientific reports, Taiwan's average temperature has risen by 0.27C every decade over the past 30 years. Extreme weather events, such as increased high-temperature days, longer summers, and shorter winters, have also shown a significant increase in frequency and intensity. 4. Since most of the company's processes occur indoors and can be cooled by the air conditioning system, the direct financial impact of high temperatures will be limited. 5. The scope of this scenario analysis covers all of Wistron's global manufacturing sites. 6. The scenario is subject to uncertainties associated with climate model assumptions, regional climate responses, and future extreme weather patterns. Supplier risk assessments are based on available location data and may not fully reflect site-specific adaptation measures.

Therefore, results should be considered indicative projections rather than forecasts

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. As Wistron's own operations and global suppliers may be exposed to rising temperatures and more frequent extreme heat under an intermediate-emissions pathway, SSP2-RCP4.5 was selected to assess potential impacts on operations and worker safety. The analysis indicates that over 70% of Wistron locations and over 77% of Wistron's global suppliers fall within the no-risk category. For locations and suppliers with identified risks, response measures have been implemented. Climate-related risks and opportunities are regularly monitored by the Board, with implementation supported by the ESG Executive Committee and Sustainability Office. 2. While extreme high temperatures may not directly impact the operation of the production lines, to protect worker rights and safety, the government may establish a "heat leave" mechanism. In such scenarios, factories might face shutdowns, leading to production line disruptions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. Under the SSP3-RCP7.0 scenario, it can be observed that seven (70%) of Wistron locations in Taiwan are not susceptible to floods, landslides, or mudslides, and are therefore classified under No Risk. The other three (30%) locations are susceptible to floods, specifically two locations are classified as medium risk and one (a location in Kaohsiung City) is classified as high risk across various climate change scenarios and time horizons. As the results of the analysis indicate, Wistron's locations share the exact same risk levels and distribution across the 4 SSP Climate Change Scenarios & Time Horizons. 2. Under the SSP3-RCP7.0 scenario, a total of 139 domestic suppliers were assessed, which is an indication that around 77% (107 out of 139) of Wistron suppliers are evaluated to be at no risk. For the low-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 13% for short term (2025-2040), 13% for mid-term (2041-2060), 13% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 12% for long term (2081-2100). For the medium-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons is as follows: 9% for short term (2025-2040), 9% for mid-term (2041-2060), 9% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 9% for long term (2081-2100). For the high-risk level, the supplier distribution across SSP2-RCP4.5's 4 different time horizons are as follows: 0.7% for short term (2025-2040), 0.7% for mid-term (2041-2060), 0.7% for mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and 2.2% for long term (2081-2100). 3. The scope of this scenario analysis covers all of Wistron's global manufacturing sites. 4. The scenario is subject to uncertainties associated with climate model assumptions, regional climate responses, and future extreme weather patterns. Supplier risk assessments are based on available location data and may not fully reflect site-specific adaptation measures. Therefore, results should be considered indicative projections rather than precise forecasts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. As Wistron's own operations and global suppliers may face increasing heavy rainfall, flooding and related supply chain disruption under a higher-emissions pathway, SSP3-RCP7.0 was selected to assess these potential physical risks. The analysis indicates that over 70% of Wistron locations and over 77% of Wistron's global suppliers fall within the no-risk category. For locations and suppliers with identified risks, response measures have been implemented. Climate-related risks and opportunities are regularly monitored by the Board, with implementation supported by the ESG Executive Committee and Sustainability Office. 2. Short-term heavy rainfall causing floods will impact Hsinchu's science parks. The city is a major manufacturing hub for Taiwan's electronics and technology industry, meaning that heavy rainfall may lead to supply chain delays in delivery and contractual risks. Impact analyses of flooding probabilities under warming scenarios indicate a notable increase in the probability of flooding exceeding 0.5 m from the base period to the middle of the century. Severe flooding will

cause transportation disruptions and problems with logistics, potentially delaying deliveries to customers and impacting expected revenue from products and services. 3. For new factory locations, the company conducts flood risk assessments and implements measures such as raising the foundation, installing flood gates, and securing insurance to manage risks from extreme rainfall.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. Wistron conducts water risk analysis for all manufacturing sites across the world using the WRI Aqueduct tool developed by the World Resource Institute (WRI). The tool assesses the risks of each site based on physical, regulatory, and reputational factors, using 2014 as the baseline year. The scenario analysis evaluates water stress across three timeframes - short-term (2030), medium-term (2050) and long-term (2080), with three climate change scenarios (BAU, OPT & PES), resulting in nine water stress projections. 2. To expound on the three climate change scenarios: BAU (Business As Usual) represents the SSP3 RCP7.0 scenario and is characterized by limited climate policy intervention, a medium-to-high forcing pathway, extensive land-use changes, and high emissions of near-term climate forcers (NTCFs), resulting in elevated social vulnerability; OPT (Optimistic) represents the optimistic SSP1-RCP2.6 scenario, a low-forcing pathway that models a global temperature increase of below 2C by 2100 under multi-model averages; and PES (Pessimistic) is the pessimistic SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario, a high-forcing scenario characterized by continued heavy reliance on fossil fuels. 3. To expound on the time frame, short-term projections (for 2030) are based on the weighted aggregate values from 2015 to 2045, medium-term projections (for 2050) are based on the weighted aggregate values from 2035 to 2065, and long-term projections (for 2080) are based on the weighted aggregate values from 2065 to 2085. 4. Due to varying levels of maturity in carbon reduction policies across countries, achieving a 50% reduction in emissions by mid-century, as assumed in an optimistic scenario, remains highly uncertain. Therefore, this scenario may be

challenging to realize. 5. The scope of this scenario analysis covers all of Wistron's global manufacturing sites. 6. The scenario is subject to uncertainties associated with climate model assumptions, future climate conditions, regional water management policies, and socioeconomic development pathways. In addition, WRI Aqueduct assessments are based on publicly available datasets and may not fully reflect site-specific water management measures or local watershed conditions. Therefore, results should be considered indicative projections rather than precise forecasts, and actual water risks may vary over time.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

1. According to statistics from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), more than 90% of climate impacts are related to "water," including droughts, floods and tropical storms, etc., all of which will have significant impacts on societies and economies. In response to escalating extreme climate threats, a comprehensive water risk analysis was conducted this year specifically for major manufacturing plants around the world. 2. In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) recommendations and to analyze quantified physical risk levels of various locations under climate change, Wistron sets extreme rainfall from climate change as the hazard, flooding, landslides, and mudslides from extreme rainfall as the vulnerability, and Wistron locations as the exposure. Hazard assessment complies with the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) released by the IPCC in 2021, which incorporates findings from various international climate research institutions. It adopts various pathways, including the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) to form four scenario matrices - SSP1-RCP2.6, SSP2-RCP4.5, SSP3-RCP7.0, and SSP5-RCP8.5 - to project hazards from extreme rainfall across different time horizons (short term (2021-2040), midterm (2041-2060), mid-to-long term (2061-2080), and long term (2081-2100)). Vulnerability is based on disaster maps and information publicly released by relevant government agencies in Taiwan, which provide data on potential areas of disaster and severity level. Exposure is set as the ten Wistron locations in Taiwan (Taipei City: 1; New Taipei City: 1; Hsinchu City: 1; Hsinchu County: 1; Tainan City: 1; Kaohsiung City: 3). Finally, the risk score of each location's vulnerability is then classified according to a risk matrix into four levels: No Risk, Low Risk, Medium Risk, and High Risk. The overall risk level is represented by the highest risk level among all vulnerabilities, and indicates the consequences and effects of climate and socio-economic changes on water resources.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply
☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Capacity building
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

1. Wistron used physical climate scenarios, including SSP1-RCP2.6, SSP2-RCP4.5, SSP3-RCP7.0, and SSP5-

RCP8.5, to conduct the analysis in short-, medium-and long-term horizons. These outcomes prompted management to formally integrate climate risks into the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and to establish risk-adaptation Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for 100% of existing sites. 2. Transition scenario analysis quantified potential financial impacts; for instance, if products fail to meet low-carbon standards, Wistron faces a potential revenue loss of NT100–300 billion. Consequently, Wistron integrated climate objectives into its financial allocation, deciding to invest approximately NT1–5 billion in low-carbon PC-related R&D in 2025. The analysis also guided broader financial resource allocation, including CapEx and Climate Fund resources for renewable energy procurement, energy efficiency projects, low-carbon manufacturing upgrades and supplier decarbonization initiatives. Existing facilities, equipment, energy systems and production processes are reviewed for asset upgrading or reallocation opportunities to support low-carbon manufacturing and improve business resilience. 3. Scenario analysis quantified opportunities within the low-carbon market, with low-carbon product revenue exceeding NT$470 billion in 2025. 4. To address value chain transition pressures, Wistron empowered suppliers through the WiZero platform, driving joint decarbonization actions across the supply chain. As of 2025, the supplier engagement program achieved a cumulative carbon reduction of 57,820 tons, far exceeding the annual target and significantly enhancing decarbonization intensity and expertise across the supply chain. 5. Wistron's science-based targets were validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) in 2024, committing to a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. Furthermore, starting in 2025, an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) mechanism set at US$100/tCO2e was implemented to internalize environmental costs into investment decisions and guide resources toward low-carbon technologies.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

1. Wistron used the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess water stress across global sites under Business-as-Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT), and Pessimistic (PES) scenarios. These results prompted the creation of an internal water alert system (Yellow, Orange, and Red alerts) and the integration of water management issues into senior executive performance indicators (KPIs). 2. Regarding regulatory transition scenarios, Wistron's analysis projected that a shift in the water pricing system (from 4 tiers to 7 tiers) by 2029 would lead to a cost increase of NT1.5–2million. To mitigate this impact, Wistron allocated approximately NT8–12 million in its financial planning for the installation of water-saving facilities and leak-detection equipment to improve resource efficiency. The scenario analysis helps Wistron translate water-related risks into investment priorities. Resources are allocated to water-saving facilities, leak detection, rainwater harvesting, wastewater management and drainage improvements to reduce water withdrawal, improve water-use efficiency and limit potential cost or operational impacts. Existing site assets, including water pipelines, water-using equipment, storage tanks, wastewater treatment systems and drainage systems, are reviewed and upgraded where needed to support water conservation, recycling, flood prevention and operational resilience under future water stress or heavy rainfall scenarios. 3. To bolster operational resilience, Wistron integrated green building designs into new operating sites. For example, the Vietnam plant achieved LEED Gold certification in 2025. Additionally, a rainwater harvesting system with a

construction cost of NT$24 million was installed at the Neihu Headquarters to ensure a stable and sustainable water supply.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

1. Since 2021, we have established a dedicated Decarbonization Pillar as one of our six key sustainability strategies to drive low-carbon transformation. The Pillar reports semi-annually to the ESG Executive Committee on the implementation of low-carbon initiatives and annually to the ESG and Information Security Committee to monitor progress toward targets. 2. Wistron has established an SBTi-validated climate transition plan aligned with a 1.5°C pathway. The Company is committed to achieving carbon neutrality for Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and net-zero emissions across its value chain by 2050. The plan covers Scope 1, Scope 2 and material Scope 3 emissions, particularly Category 1 and Category 11, and prioritizes actual emissions reductions across operations and the value chain before utilizing carbon removals or other complementary measures. 3. Using 2022 as the base year, Wistron targets a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions and a 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030. In 2025, Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 64% (from base year of 2022), renewable electricity usage reached 80%, and supplier decarbonization initiatives achieved 57,820 tCO_2e of reductions. 4. Wistron reduces emissions through renewable energy adoption, energy-efficiency improvements, process electrification and low-carbon product innovation. The Company follows a renewable electricity hierarchy that prioritizes on-site solar generation, PPAs and RECs. All manufacturing sites have implemented ISO 50001 and AIoT-enabled energy management systems. For Scope 3 emissions, Wistron engages suppliers through the WiZero platform, promotes SBT adoption and the deployment of renewable energy, expands the use of PCR materials, improves product energy efficiency, and develops a product carbon footprint (PCF) management system. 5. By 2025, Wistron had invested approximately NT$500 million in renewable energy deployment and plans to invest an additional NT$800 million in renewable energy projects and NT$3 billion in low-carbon product R&D. The Company has established an internal carbon price of US$100/$tCO_2e$ in 2026. 6. Progress is monitored through regular KPI tracking, including GHG emissions, decarbonization performance, and SBTi target achievement. Progress is reviewed annually by the ESG and Information Security Committee under Board oversight.

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your

climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Wistron discloses its decarbonization actions and goal achievements annually in its corporate sustainability report and official website. We also collect stakeholders' opinions through multiple channels such as email, telephone, and stakeholder survey questionnaires. These inputs serve as reference points for us to adjust our action plans accordingly. Wistron endeavors to drive sustainable transformation with its ESG 6 Pillar strategy as the core. The project organization convenes a monthly advisory board meeting at the CEO level to review and track the execution effectiveness of various sustainability actions, and provides regular reports to the board of directors on goal achievements. The Decarbonization Pillar within the ESG 6 Pillar is responsible for promoting low-carbon transformation plans, utilizing three major strategies: increasing the proportion of renewable energy usage, energy conservation, and internal carbon pricing. It adheres to SBT methodologies, setting short, medium, and long-term decarbonization targets in line with the 1.5-degree Celsius scenario, as well as the carbon neutrality goal by 2030. In our annual report, we disclosed our transition plan for climate risks management, which includes specific carbon reduction targets. In accordance with legal requirements, we publicly released the plan prior to the annual shareholder meeting, making it accessible to all shareholders, providing them with an opportunity to discuss climate-related issues during the meeting.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The success of Wistron's climate transition plan depends on several key assumptions, including sufficient renewable electricity availability, supplier cooperation in reducing Scope 3 emissions, continued customer demand for low-carbon products, the maturity of low-carbon technologies, and the availability of skilled talent to support decarbonization. Stakeholder engagement is critical to achieving these goals. Wistron works with suppliers through sustainability assessments, capability-building programs, decarbonization projects, and PCF collaboration to support Scope 3 reductions. The Company also collaborates with customers on low-carbon product innovation, recycled-material adoption, and energy-efficiency improvements, while engaging industry organizations, government agencies, and employees to strengthen climate governance and transition capabilities. To implement the plan, Wistron has established a governance structure led by the Board-level ESG and Information Security Committee and supported by cross-functional teams focused on low-carbon manufacturing, sustainable procurement, green product innovation, and circular economy initiatives. By 2025, the Company had invested approximately NT$500 million in renewable energy initiatives and plans to invest an additional NT$800 million in renewable energy projects and NT$3 billion in low-carbon product R&D. Supported by internal carbon pricing and a dedicated climate fund, Wistron will continue investing in renewable energy, low-carbon technologies, supplier decarbonization, and talent development to achieve its 2030 carbon neutrality and 2050 net-zero commitments.

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

During 2025, Wistron continued implementing its 1.5°C-aligned climate transition plan and made measurable progress against its near-term science-based targets. Compared with the 2022 (base year), absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions decreased by 64% in 2025, progressing toward the Company's 2030 target of a 90% absolute reduction. Renewable electricity accounted for 80% of total electricity consumption, supported by on-site solar generation, power purchase agreements and renewable energy certificates. Progress was also made in

addressing material Scope 3 emissions. Through the WiZero platform, Wistron engaged suppliers in GHG inventory development, science-based target adoption, renewable electricity procurement and energy-efficiency projects. Supplier decarbonization initiatives implemented during 2025 delivered 57,820 tCO_2e of emissions reductions. Wistron also expanded the use of post-consumer recycled materials, improved product energy efficiency and advanced its product carbon footprint management system to support reductions in Scope 3 Category 1, Purchased goods and services, and Category 11, Use of sold products. By the end of 2025, Wistron had invested approximately NT$500 million in renewable energy deployment. The Company plans to invest a further NT$800 million in renewable energy projects and NT$3 billion in low-carbon product research and development. In 2026, Wistron introduced an internal carbon price of US$100/$tCO_2e$ to strengthen the consideration of carbon costs in investment and operational decision-making. Implementation progress is monitored through regular tracking of GHG emissions, renewable electricity use, supplier decarbonization performance and progress against SBTi-validated targets. The Decarbonization Pillar reports implementation progress semi-annually to the ESG Executive Committee, while overall performance is reviewed annually by the Board-level ESG and Information Security Committee. Based on the progress achieved by the end of 2025, the transition plan remains under active implementation. Performance and underlying assumptions are reviewed annually, and actions and resource allocation are adjusted where necessary in response to changes in renewable electricity availability, technology development, supplier readiness and business growth.

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Other, please specify :Environmental pollution caused by the improper disposal of a large number of waste batteries

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

When designing and developing sustainable products, we consider the product life cycle, which encompasses raw material acquisition, manufacturing, distribution, product use, and waste recycling. This approach aims to reduce the environmental impact of our products, create sustainable value, and promote the circular use of resources. Since 2013, Wistron's Recycling Business Group has been offering green services that facilitate closed-loop recycling for our brand customers and maximize benefits to the circular economy. As a result, one of our six major sustainability strategies is Recycling, with a focus on plastic recycling and direct recycling of lithium batteries as our two main initiatives. We have set short, medium, and long-term goals, and we publicly disclose our progress annually to meet stakeholder expectations. Forest, water and biodiversity: We conduct environmental impact assessments in compliance with local regulations to prevent harm to biodiversity and actively use eco-friendly technologies. Compliance with environmental regulations is ensured through regular inspections on wastewater treatment, emissions, waste management, and noise. Simultaneously, we are implementing an Improved Forest Management (IFM) project to enhance resilience against climate risks using Nature-based Solutions (NbS). Wistron is committed to mitigating its overall ecological impact by promoting nature and biodiversity conservation, as well as no-deforestation initiatives. We advocate against deforestation throughout our value chain and manufacturing sites, implementing measures such as avoidance, minimalization, restoration, and biodiversity offsets. Additionally, we introduce Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to work towards the shared goals of No Net Loss and Net Positive Impact. We are committed to achieving a Nature Positive contribution by 2050. At the same time, we have set guidelines for our suppliers concerning biodiversity and no deforestation practices, which include protecting the ecological environment, prohibiting illegal logging, protecting natural habitats, and avoiding land pollution. Regarding water resource management, we have set a goal to reduce water use intensity per unit of revenue by 18% by 2030 compared to 2016. Management of water can be divided into "water resource management and daily water conservation" and "water recycling and wastewater management." Dedicated units in different plants are responsible for water resource management.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Wistron's climate transition plan includes adaptation objectives designed to strengthen the resilience of its operations and value chain to acute and chronic physical climate risks. Based on climate scenario analysis and site-level risk assessments, the principal physical risks considered include flooding, extreme precipitation, typhoons and storms, extreme heat, drought, water stress, and potential disruption to electricity supply, transportation and critical infrastructure. 1. To strengthen the physical resilience and business continuity of manufacturing sites exposed to material climate risks. Wistron conducts site-level assessments under multiple climate scenarios and uses the results to prioritize adaptation measures. These measures include improving drainage and flood-protection capacity, inspecting buildings and critical equipment before severe weather events, strengthening emergency response procedures, maintaining backup power and critical utility systems, and periodically testing business continuity and disaster recovery plans. 2. To improve water resilience at sites located in water-stressed or drought-prone areas. Wistron seeks to reduce exposure to water shortages by improving water-use efficiency, expanding water recycling and reuse, monitoring local water availability, and maintaining contingency procedures for potential supply interruptions. These actions support the Company's target to reduce water-use intensity per unit of revenue by 18% by 2030 from a 2016 base year. 3. To enhance supply chain resilience. Wistron assesses the exposure of strategic suppliers and critical material supply chains to physical climate hazards and engages suppliers through sustainability assessments, risk reviews and capability-building programs. Where significant risks are identified, the Company considers measures such as alternative sourcing, supplier diversification, inventory planning and business continuity arrangements to reduce the likelihood and impact of climate-related supply disruption. 4. To protect employees and maintain safe operations under extreme weather and heat conditions. Relevant sites monitor weather alerts and heat-related occupational safety risks, adjust work arrangements where necessary, and implement emergency communication and response procedures to protect employees and maintain operational continuity.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related flooding (Climate and Water Risk 5,6 disclosed in 3.1.1)and customer decarbonization requirements create supply-chain risks and low-carbon growth opportunities. Wistron responds through supplier engagement and contingency planning, while investing in eco-design, PCR materials, PCF systems and WiZero. Supplier engagement promotes SBTs and renewable energy, targeting cumulative reductions from 45,000 tCO2e in 2025 to 260,000 tCO2e by 2030. (1) Strategy influence: Extreme rainfall and flooding may disrupt supplier production, warehousing and logistics, causing material shortages, delivery delays and additional sourcing or order-transfer costs. Industry decarbonization and low-carbon demand have also made value-chain management a strategic priority. Customers expect emissions reductions, product compliance, renewable energy and science-based targets. Wistron has therefore strengthened flood-risk communication and contingency planning, while expanding eco-design, PCR use, product energy efficiency and PCF management. WiZero supports supplier targets, renewable energy and carbon data transparency, while resources shift toward resilience, low-carbon R&D, PCF systems and supplier engagement. (2) Impact magnitude and time horizon: Flooding may disrupt supplier production, material supply and transportation in the short term. Opportunities are assessed as high over 3–10 years as decarbonization requirements increase. Impacts are concentrated among flood-exposed, high-emission and key material suppliers, and product lines serving customers with low-carbon requirements. (3) Changes to the operating model: Since 2022, Wistron's ESG 6 Pillars have included Sustainable Supplier Base. A dedicated team manages supplier decarbonization, zero waste to landfill, engagement and capability building. Supplier management now includes climate exposure, business continuity and resilience. Supplier evaluation increasingly considers flood exposure, contingency plans, carbon data, renewable energy and decarbonization performance. (4) Decision-making process: The ESG Executive Committee reviews progress monthly, with annual Board reporting. Supplier risk, sourcing, low-carbon product, PCF, recycled-material and decarbonization decisions are reviewed by the Board, ESG and Information Security Committee, ESG Executive Committee and relevant functions. Reviews consider climate exposure, customer requirements, financial impact, feasibility, supply availability and competitiveness. Where risks increase or progress falls short, sourcing strategies, action plans and resources are adjusted. (5) Most substantial strategic decisions: Key decisions include supplier flood-risk assessment and communication, second-source and order-transfer options, establishing WiZero, incorporating SBT and renewable energy expectations into supplier engagement, investing in low-carbon products and PCF systems, and expanding recycled materials and environmentally certified products.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Extreme weather across China, Taiwan, Viet Nam and Malaysia poses NT$100m–1bn operational risks across multiple time horizons (Climate and Water Risk 1,2,3,4, disclosed in 3.1.1). Wistron responds through site adaptation, equipment upgrades, energy efficiency, water management and renewable energy investment. Monthly ESG reviews guide resource allocation and resilience actions, supporting 84% renewable electricity by 2026, 100% by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2030. (1) Strategy influence: Climate-related extreme weather, including temperature variability, heavy precipitation and drought, may disrupt production, affect personnel safety, reduce revenue and increase operating costs at Wistron's global sites. To mitigate these risks and strengthen resilience, Wistron is advancing its green transition through on-site solar and purchased green electricity, process optimization, site adaptation, water management and ESG training. These risks and related low-carbon opportunities also influence investment in site resilience, energy efficiency, renewable energy and internal ESG resources. Resources are prioritized for sites with greater climate exposure and operations where disruption could materially affect production or customer delivery. (2) Impact magnitude and time horizon: Risks with potential financial effects of NT$100 million to NT$1 billion are classified as high impact and incorporated into strategy and management planning. Depending on the nature and impact pathway, these risks may arise over short-, medium- or long-term horizons. (3) Changes to the operating model: Since 2022, Wistron's ESG 6 Pillars have included decarbonization. A dedicated internal organization promotes renewable energy expansion, energy efficiency and internal carbon pricing. Existing facilities, energy systems and equipment are reviewed for adaptation or upgrades to improve operating resilience. (4) Decision-making process: The process runs from the Board to the ESG 6 Pillars, starting with the corporate vision, short-, medium- and long-term targets and implementation plans. The ESG Executive Committee reviews progress monthly, with annual reporting to the Board. Major decisions on renewable energy procurement, energy efficiency, low-carbon products, site adaptation and equipment upgrades are reviewed by the Board, ESG and Information Security Committee, ESG Executive Committee and relevant task forces. Reviews consider financial impact, regulatory and customer requirements, technical feasibility, GHG reduction benefits and operational resilience. Where progress falls short, action plans and resources are adjusted. (5) Most significant sustainability decisions: Wistron adopted ISO 50001 and ISO 14064 and set targets of 84% renewable electricity by 2026, 100% by 2030, a 45% GHG reduction in 2026 from the 2022 baseline, and carbon neutrality by 2030. Wistron adopted the TCFD framework in 2019, became a TCFD supporter in 2021 and integrated climate risks into ERM in 2022.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Growing demand for low-carbon products influences Wistron's revenue forecasts and resource allocation across short (1–3), medium (4–5) and long-term (6–10 years) planning. Low-carbon product revenue exceeded NT$470 billion in 2025, supporting investment in eco-design, recycled materials, energy efficiency and PCF systems to capture market opportunities and strengthen long-term competitiveness. Rising customer demand for low-carbon and energy-efficient products has been identified as a significant climate-related market opportunity. In response to increasing customer expectations regarding decarbonization, energy efficiency, use of recycled materials, and environmental certifications, Wistron has expanded eco-design initiatives, increased the use of post-consumer recycled materials, enhanced product energy performance, and invested in Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) management systems. The Company also supports customers in obtaining environmental certifications such as ENERGY STAR and EPEAT, helping strengthen product competitiveness and meet sustainability requirements. This opportunity has been incorporated into product development planning, business planning, and future revenue projections. Low-carbon products generated more than NT$470 billion in revenue in 2025 and have become an important driver of business growth. Revenue assumptions associated with low-carbon products are considered when evaluating future market opportunities and business growth strategies. The financial impacts are evaluated across multiple planning horizons. In the short term (1–3 years), increasing demand influences annual revenue forecasts and product development priorities. In the medium term (4–5 years), stricter customer sustainability requirements and value-chain decarbonization expectations are expected to further expand opportunities for low-carbon products and services. In the long term (6–10 years), the transition to a low-carbon economy is expected to increase demand for products with lower carbon footprints, improved energy performance, and circular-economy attributes, thereby supporting sustained revenue growth, customer retention, and long-term competitiveness. These considerations are reflected in the Company's financial planning assumptions and future business outlook.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate risks and SBTi targets shape Wistron's capital planning across 1–10 years. By 2025, NT$500m was invested in renewable energy, with NT$800m additionally planned. Resources fund renewable energy, efficiency and low-carbon technologies, supporting 90% Scope 1+2 reduction and carbon neutrality by 2030, while strengthening climate-related assets and long-term resilience. To meet growing demand for low-carbon products and deliver its climate commitments, Wistron continues to invest in renewable energy projects and procurement, energy-efficiency improvements, recycled-material development, low-carbon technologies and Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) management systems. These investments support business opportunities and climate objectives. Funding requirements are included in annual budgets and capital plans, with priorities based on emissions reductions, feasibility, returns and business needs. Renewable energy measures include self-generation projects, power purchase agreements (PPAs) and renewable energy certificates. Capital expenditure planning reflects Wistron's SBTi-approved targets, including a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 from the 2022 baseline, operational carbon neutrality by 2030 and net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2050. Climate scenario analysis and transition planning are used to assess renewable energy needs, emissions-reduction pathways and related investment requirements. Wistron also invests in hydrogen and geothermal energy technologies in its long-term transition pathway. The financial planning impact varies by time horizon. Short-term investments (1–3 years) focus on renewable electricity procurement, energy-efficiency projects and carbon management systems. Medium-term investments (4–5 years) support renewable energy expansion, emissions-reduction pathways and low-carbon manufacturing technologies. Long-term investments (6–10 years) support achievement of climate targets, reduce exposure to transition risks and strengthen business resilience. These expenditures may increase climate-related assets, infrastructure and technological capabilities that support growth and competitiveness. They may also affect operating expenses and cash flows through renewable electricity purchases, project implementation and maintenance. Progress and investment needs are reviewed regularly, allowing budgets and project schedules to be adjusted when climate risks, customer requirements or technology options change.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Taiwan Sustainable Taxonomy

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

15256685317

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

38.81

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

40

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

45

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Wistron uses the Taiwan Sustainable Taxonomy as the primary framework to assess whether product revenues are aligned with its climate transition strategy. The assessment focuses on computer and peripheral equipment products that contribute to climate change mitigation through recognized sustainability attributes, including energy efficiency improvements, ecolabel certifications, and verified environmental claims. Products meeting the taxonomy's technical screening criteria, such as EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, or ISO 14021-verified environmental claims, are classified as taxonomy-aligned. The proportion of taxonomy-aligned revenue is then calculated based on the revenue generated from these qualifying products relative to total product revenue, enabling Wistron to monitor progress toward its sustainable product and decarbonization objectives.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

100

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

100

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-9.71

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

10

(5.9.5) Please explain

2024 CAPEX: 0 (NTD) ; 2025 CAPEX: 55,958 (NTD); 2024 OPEX: 59,665,552(NTD) ; 2025 OPEX: 53,871,661(NTD) 1. CAPEX: In 2025, certain wastewater treatment components at WVN and WMX (such as air diffusers) will need to be replaced, resulting in CAPEX of 55,9582 NTD(since 2024 CAPEX was 0, this represents a 100% increase). Wistron will ensure all the boundary plants continue to implement water conservation goals and ensure compliance with environmental regulations. 2. OPEX: OPEX has decreased by 9.71%((53,871,661-59,665,552)/59,665,552). In 2025 Wistron the OPEX is including wastewater maintenance fee, Septic tank cleaning/sewage pipe dredging and Water quality monitoring. 3. The definition of change: Much higher: 10%; Higher: 5%; About the same: -5% to 5%; Lower:-5%,Much lower:-10% 4.In 2026, we plan to continue expanding with new production facilities. It is expected that new wastewater treatment equipment, maintenance costs,etc. CAPEX is anticipated to increase by 100%, and OPEX by 10%.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Wistron's manufacturing processes do not consume water, and its site water use is primarily for domestic purposes. Given the lower water stress, there is no immediate urgency to implement water pricing

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Alignment to international standards

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

This involves calculating the greenhouse gas emissions of Scope 1 and Scope 2 at each business site's location to assess compliance with targets. Carbon fee rates will then be calculated based on goal achievement, referencing the World Bank's report of 2024 state and trends of carbon pricing, 2030 price range recommended by the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices to limit temperature rise to WB2C scenario is USD 63-127 per tCO2e. The IPCC AR6 report shows that the median marginal cost of carbon reduction in 2030 for the 2°C scenario is approximately USD 97 per tCO2e. An internal carbon price of 100 USD/ton-CO2e has been set.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Considering Wistron's net-zero target and the roadmap of decarbonization, Wistron's internal carbon price is expected to fluctuate annually and is highly likely to increase in the long-term.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Capital expenditure, Procurement, Risk

management, Opportunity management

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

92.9

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Wistron has implemented an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) mechanism and a dedicated Climate Fund to internalize external environmental costs and direct capital expenditures (CapEx) toward green technologies and the energy transition. The mechanism covers the Company's global manufacturing and service sites. Each year, carbon fee obligations and decarbonization performance are assessed based on the previous year's Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based greenhouse gas emissions from each business unit's operating sites. The carbon fees collected are managed through the Climate Fund and are used to subsidize decarbonization investment projects undertaken by business units. This approach encourages energy conservation initiatives and investments in low-carbon technology development, creating a closed-loop management model of "Carbon Fees → Investment → Emissions Reduction." To strengthen climate transition risk management, the Sustainability Office regularly reviews and evaluates the internal carbon price, taking into consideration developments in international carbon markets, evolving carbon regulations, and changes in decarbonization investment costs. This dynamic mechanism helps ensure the continued effectiveness of Wistron's decarbonization strategy and supports the achievement of its long-term sustainability goals.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Environmental engagement is currently focused on customers and suppliers, as these groups have the most significant influence on the Company's environmental performance and value chain decarbonization efforts. Environmental-related communication with investors and shareholders is conducted through regular sustainability disclosures, annual reports and investor relations activities, rather than through dedicated environmental engagement programs.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

The Company's current environmental engagement activities prioritize stakeholder groups that have the most direct environmental impacts and dependencies within the value chain, including suppliers and customers. Environmental engagement with other value chain stakeholders has not yet been formally established and may be evaluated as part of future stakeholder engagement planning.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers with high procurement amounts (over NT$100 million) account for 90.3% of procurement spend. We selected suppliers with annual carbon emissions exceeding 10,000 tCO2e — a total of 52 companies — because they contribute significantly to Wistron's related Scope 3 emissions.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

52

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the

environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The supplier experienced water outages more than twice, which affected the frequency of shipments to Wistron. The procurement amount was high, with Tier-1 orders accounting for 90.3% of the total.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Wistron prioritizes suppliers with high procurement spending because they have greater influence on upstream emissions, energy use and resource consumption, and therefore greater potential to contribute to value-chain decarbonization. Priority suppliers are engaged on GHG management, energy efficiency, renewable energy and emissions reduction. Prioritization mainly relates to Wistron's manufacturing and procurement activities and supports its climate targets and supply-chain resilience.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Wistron prioritizes suppliers representing a high proportion of turnover and those exposed to water-related risks, as water shortages, outages, pollution and inefficient resource use may disrupt supply continuity. In 2025, suppliers experiencing more than two water outages or water-related shipment disruptions were prioritized for engagement on water risk management, conservation and contingency measures. This prioritization supports Wistron's procurement and manufacturing activities and strengthens supply-chain resilience.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Air Emissions of Volatile Organic Chemicals, Aerosols, Corrosives, Particulate Matter, Ozone Depleting Substances, and Combustion By-Products Pollutants generated during operations should be characterized, routinely monitored, controlled, and treated as required before being discharged. Ozone-depleting substances should be effectively managed in accordance with the Montreal Protocol and applicable regulations. Suppliers should conduct routine monitoring of the performance of their air emission control systems. Wistron manufacturing and upstream supply chain related: industrial protective coatings, inks, adhesives, cleaning fluids. The production, sale, and use of paints, inks, adhesives, cleaners, etc. in our country must comply with standard requirements.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers shall implement a water management plan that records, describes and monitors water sources, uses and discharges; seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls contamination channels. All wastewater should be characterized, monitored, controlled and treated as required before discharge or disposal. Suppliers should perform routine monitoring of the performance of their wastewater treatment and control systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Second-party verification
☑ Supplier self-assessment
☑ Off-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Air Emissions Air emissions of volatile organic chemicals, aerosols, corrosives, particulates, ozone depleting substances, and combustion byproducts generated from operations are to be characterized, routinely monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge. Ozone-depleting substances are to be effectively managed in accordance with the Montreal Protocol and applicable regulations. Suppliers shall conduct routine monitoring of the performance of its air emission control systems. Wistron's manufacturing and upstream supply chain related: industrial protective coatings, inks, adhesives, cleaning lotion. Those who produce, sell and use paints, inks, adhesives and cleaning agents in China must meet the standard requirements.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification
☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Water Management Suppliers shall implement a water management program that documents, characterizes, and monitors water sources, use and discharge; seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls channels of contamination. All wastewater is to be characterized, monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal. Suppliers shall conduct routine monitoring of the performance of its wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Collaborate with customers to target and encourage suppliers in high energy-consuming industries to participate in SBTi and respond to CDP questionnaires. Among 13 customer-designated suppliers, 10 (77%) have signed the

SBTi commitment. An additional 20 suppliers were engaged to sign the SBTi commitment, and 120 suppliers responded to the CDP questionnaire.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Water Management Suppliers shall implement a water management program that documents, characterizes, and monitors water sources, use and discharge; seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls channels of contamination. All wastewater is to be characterized, monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal. Suppliers shall conduct routine monitoring of the performance of its wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

28

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Suppliers are to establish a corporate-wide greenhouse gas reduction goal. Energy consumption and all relevant scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are to be tracked, documented, and publicly reported against the greenhouse gas reduction goal. Suppliers are to look for methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. We continue to drive climate management in our supply chain, with Tier 1 supplier procurement expenditure coverage reaching 90.3% (between 76% and 99%). By working with suppliers to promote energy management and greenhouse gas reduction measures, we enhance the overall carbon reduction performance of our supply chain. (1)Tier-1 suppliers: We engaged suppliers to commit to the SBTi; by 2025 a total of 41 suppliers had completed their commitments. We also promoted 60 carbon-reduction projects among high-energy-consuming material suppliers, tracking progress monthly. 2025 KPI target: cumulative 45,000 tCO2e; 2025 annual achieved reduction: 57,820 tCO2e (achievement rate: 128%). Suppliers with weaker capabilities are subject to corrective action plans (CAP) and receive coaching for improvement, with a requirement to complete 100% of improvements within two months.(2)Tier 2 supplier: There are 18 suppliers with public reports and with 7 signing the SBTi commitment. Greenhouse gas inventory is in scope 1 with 6,681,249 tCO2e, scope 2 with 12,744,745. tCO2e, scope 3 with 265,709,901 tCO2e, totaling 285,135,895 tCO2e.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Suppliers are to establish a corporatewide greenhouse gas reduction goal Energy consumption and all relevant Scopes 1 and 2 and scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are to be tracked documented and publicly

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Water Resource Management and Water Shortage Risk Mitigation Wistron continues to strengthen water resource management across its supply chain, with a Tier-1 supplier procurement spend coverage rate of 90.3% (within the 76%-99% range). Among the suppliers covered by this assessment, more than 90% of Tier-1 suppliers are not located in water-risk areas; over 80% have implemented water recycling measures; over 86% have established annual water conservation targets; and more than 94% have adopted relevant control measures prior to wastewater discharge or disposal. Suppliers are required to establish water management programs to record, manage, and monitor water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, and wastewater treatment activities. They are also expected to actively identify water conservation opportunities and control potential sources of pollution. All sewage and wastewater must be characterized, monitored, controlled, and treated in accordance with applicable regulations before discharge or disposal. In addition, suppliers are required to conduct regular monitoring of wastewater treatment and storage systems to ensure optimal operational performance and compliance with regulatory requirements. To minimize the impact of water shortage risks on the supply chain, Wistron continuously monitors whether supplier operations have been affected by water outages or shortages and assesses any resulting impact on production activities or supply capacity. The results indicate that, over the past three years, only one supplier experienced water outages or shortages more than twice (representing 0.23% of suppliers), while two suppliers experienced production disruptions due to water shortages. However, both suppliers implemented appropriate mitigation measures, and no impact on Wistron's deliveries was reported, with the number of affected units remaining zero. For suppliers with inadequate water management capabilities, Wistron requires the development and implementation of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) and provides necessary guidance and follow-up support to enhance management performance. The key performance indicator (KPI) is the completion of 100% of corrective actions within two months.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :We also explained Wistron's management policies for sustainability and social responsibility to suppliers, with the aim of promoting Scope 3 of the GHG inventory and the importance of water resource management.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Customers are a critical stakeholder group because they drive value chain decarbonization through Scope 3 reduction requirements, low-carbon procurement expectations, renewable energy initiatives, and product carbon footprint reduction goals. Wistron prioritizes engagement with strategic customers that have established science-based targets or net-zero commitments. Through regular discussions and collaborative programs, customers communicate their climate expectations, share best practices, and provide feedback on challenges related to supplier decarbonization. Wistron also collaborates with customers to promote supplier participation in SBTi and CDP programs, participate in customer-led renewable energy initiatives, and explore product design optimization and material selection opportunities to reduce lifecycle emissions. These activities support Wistron's climate transition plan by accelerating supply chain decarbonization, increasing renewable energy adoption, enhancing Scope 3 transparency, and reducing value chain emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Customer engagement has strengthened alignment between Wistron's climate transition plan and customer decarbonization expectations. Through collaboration on Scope 3 reduction, supplier decarbonization, renewable energy adoption, and product carbon footprint reduction, customers share best practices and practical support that enhance the effectiveness of Wistron's climate actions. As a result of customer-supported supplier engagement initiatives, 41 suppliers have joined the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), 120 suppliers have completed CDP climate questionnaires, and 30 suppliers have participated in low-carbon transition programs. Wistron has also expanded supplier carbon inventory coverage to 352 suppliers, representing 90.11% of procurement spend. In addition, 14 suppliers implemented 60 energy-saving and decarbonization projects, achieving 43,476 tCO_2e of emissions reductions, including 14,344 tCO_2e from collaborative projects with seven suppliers. Measures of

success include engagement with over five strategic customers with Scope 3 reduction, science-based, or net-zero commitments; supplier participation in SBTi and CDP programs; supplier carbon inventory coverage; supplier decarbonization projects; GHG emissions reductions achieved; and renewable electricity adoption, which reached 80.09% of total electricity consumption. These indicators measure the effectiveness of customer engagement in supporting Wistron's climate transition and Scope 3 reduction objectives.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We complete an annual water survey requested by clients through the RBA Online platform, providing comprehensive and transparent information to enable clients to clearly understand Wistron's efforts and achievements in water resource management. 1. Develop a water resource management policy that encompasses water usage, conservation, and risk management, and integrate it into the company's sustainability strategy. 2. Annually set and evaluate water reduction targets to ensure gradual improvements in water efficiency. Continuously assess and monitor water risk exposure at our operations and devise response plans to mitigate potential risks. 3. Implement comprehensive classification, monitoring, control, and treatment procedures to ensure wastewater is properly treated and meets all regulatory standards prior to discharge. 4. Formulate an emergency management plan to address water outages or shortages, ensuring that operations can quickly adapt to emergencies while minimizing impacts on operational processes. 5. Strictly comply with local laws and regulations to guarantee wastewater discharges meet required standards, and conduct regular self-audits and improvements to maintain compliance.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We proactively engage with customers on an annual basis, demonstrating Wistron's commitment to sustainability, operational execution capabilities, and focus on strengthening water resource management. By 2025, we aim to achieve the following: 1. Water Resource Management Policy: Develop and publicly issue a water resource management policy, achieving a 100% implementation rate across all operations. 2. Water Resource Reduction Target: Aim to reduce water consumption per unit of revenue by 13%. 3. Water Risk Area Identification: Complete comprehensive water risk assessments across all operational sites and formulate corresponding risk response plans based on the assessment results. 4. Wastewater Control Measures: Implement wastewater management measures, including classification, monitoring, control, and treatment, to ensure that wastewater discharges comply with local regulations and standards, achieving a 100% annual compliance rate. 5. Water Outage or Shortage Response Plan: Establish a standardized emergency management process to address water outages or shortages, achieving 100% coverage of emergency response plans across all facilities. 6. Regulatory Compliance: Perform regular audits and inspections to ensure 100% compliance with wastewater discharge regulations.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Dell Technologies Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Increase proportion of renewable energy purchased

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

By participating in Dell Taiwan's JPPA (Joint Power Purchase Agreement), Wistron successfully overcame the minimum order quantity (MOQ) barrier for offshore wind power, and innovatively integrated solar and offshore wind into a single solution that better aligns with the electricity demand curve to meet its RE100 target.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ > 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1350900

(5.12.11) Please explain

Using Taiwan's latest 2024 electricity emission factor of 0.474 kgCO_2e per kWh and an estimated annual wind

power generation of 95,000,000 kWh over a 30-year contract period, the total carbon reduction is assessed to be 1,350,900 TonneCO_2e.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ HP Inc

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations
☑ Increase proportion of renewable energy purchased

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

100% renewable electricity for manufacturing HP products

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

9171.45

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

100% of electricity used to manufacture HP products is sourced from renewables. Use on-site metering to assign renewable supply to HP product manufacture. Formula: Avoided emissions (tCO2e) = renewable electricity allocated (MWh) × country grid factor (kgCO2e/kWh). China: 10,539 MWh × 0.5306 = 5,591.99 tCO2e; Vietnam: 5,430 MWh × 0.6592 = 3,579.46 tCO2e; Total = 9,171.45 tCO2e. Market-based allocation of contracted/retired renewable instruments to HP production. This initiative also drives procurement and operational momentum: by allocating renewables to HP product lines, sites are incentivized to identify additional renewable sources, expand on-site solar capacity, and increase the share of PPAs in the energy mix. These actions reduce market-based Scope-2 emissions for HP production, accelerate progress toward Wistron's RE100 and 2030 targets.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

To determine our consolidation approach, we adhere to the logic set forth by the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN). Specifically, our greenhouse gas emissions calculations follow the GHG Protocol and employ the operational control method. Consequently, all our environmental data are disclosed using the operational control approach.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Same as Climate Change.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Same as Climate Change if we are disclosured.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply
☑ ISO 14064-1
☑ Taiwan - GHG Reduction Act
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

In 2025, Wistron's global locations emitted 59,089.14 tCO2e of Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) greenhouse gases, a 42.73% reduction versus the 2022 baseline. The decline was driven mainly by energy-efficiency projects and a higher share of renewable electricity, which accounted for 80.09% of total energy consumption across our facilities. We achieved this progress through measures such as installing on-site solar generation equipment, signing agreements for direct purchase of renewable energy, and acquiring renewable energy certificates. These efforts are part of our commitment to actively integrate renewable energy into our operations.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18407.97

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantification of GHG emissions by multiplying activity data by an emission factor. The formula is: GHG = Activity Data x Emission Factor x GWP Activity data includes records such as fuel purchase quantities or the amount of refrigerant refilled. Emission factors can be obtained from IPCC guidelines or from databases published by government or industry organizations. Follow the GHG Protocol standard methods and use widely accepted methods and data sources. Arrange for third-party verification to ensure that the results are compliant and reproducible.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

287251.13

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantification of GHG emissions by multiplying activity data by an emission factor. The formula is: GHG = Activity Data x Emission Factor x GWP Activity data includes records such as electricity consumed quantities or the amount of heat stream. Emission factors can be obtained from government or power generation organizations. Follow the GHG Protocol standard methods and use widely accepted methods and data sources. Arrange for third-party verification to ensure that the results are compliant and reproducible.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84764.43

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantification of GHG emissions by multiplying activity data by an emission factor. The formula is: GHG = Activity Data x Emission Factor x GWP Activity data includes records such as electricity consumed quantities or the amount of heat stream. Emission factors can be obtained from government or power generation organizations. Follow the GHG Protocol standard methods and use widely accepted methods and data sources. Arrange for third-party verification to ensure that the results are compliant and reproducible.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8799153.89

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the GHG Protocol methodology, use either the average data method or the spend-based method to perform GHG emission quantification. Activity data includes the quantities and weights of materials and consumables purchased for product production, as well as the recorded purchase amounts for outsourced services related to operational activities. In the average data method, emission factors primarily come from LCA databases such as Ecoinvent or the EF database; while in the spend-based method, emission factors are expressed in monetary units, for example from the Exiobase database and Scope 3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212272.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The purchased capital goods were: (1) Machinery: Production equipment (machines, instruments), production line erection. (2) Others: factory expense material procurement (productive packaging materials, consumables, tools, accessories, wiring supplies, material procurement), office supplies, software. (3) Retail, repair: workshop, office area repair. The data for calculation obtained from our value chain partners is 100%.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115676.19

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Average-data method is applied under the GHG Protocol. The activity data of the fuel-and-energy were the total consumption of electricity, LNG, diesel and gasoline in the reporting year. All activity data were obtained from suppliers, and emission factors were announced by the government (e.g., Taiwan EPA) or obtained from LCA database. The data for calculation obtained from our value chain partners is 100%. Formula: Upstream CO2e = Σ(consumption × upstream emission factor).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5908.96

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Distance Travelled (KM)*Total Weight of Freight (Tonne)* Emission Factor= Upstream transportation and distribution Reference of emission factor: 1. Air (Domestic; Short Haul; Long Haul): UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_ Freight flights_without RF, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6); 2. Truck: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_ HGV(all diesel)/all HGV & Average Laden, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6); 3. Watercraft: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 -*

Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_Cargp ship_General Cargo_Average, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6)

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5250.28

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The total weight of waste production was used for the activity data and emission factor of incineration was announced by government (e.g., Taiwan EPA) or obtained from LCA database. The data for calculation obtained from our value chain partners is about 100%.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3717.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the total mileage of employee travel and transportation, combined with the emission factor of different transportation, to calculate the total emissions of Category 6. After comparing various sources of airliner GHG emission factors depended on data quality, applicability, and accessibility, the UK report “UK BEIS 2024 Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting” is chosen as the source for emission factors by air.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27044.06

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commuting can be summarized into two parts: (1). The emissions of the transportation vehicles contracted by Wistron to transport employees to and from work are not included in scope 1 or scope 2. (2). The commuting method of the company's employees by themselves. The emissions of the transportation vehicles contracted by Wistron can be estimated by simple route kilometers of a single trip and the total annual person-times of this route. The commuting emissions of employees who commute by themselves can be estimated by

*collecting the samples from the questionnaire survey. This approach has the following assumptions and limitations: (1) Assumed that employees have only one way of commuting in a year (2) Assumed that the employee has a fixed self-commuting distance in a year (3) The dynamic change of the number of employees in the factory in a year cannot be considered *Reference of emission factor: EF Database 2.0, Ecoinvent, ELCD and USLCI*

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11771.15

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Asset types have been distinguished into real estate buildings and other energy-using products, and the emissions are not included in the operating organization's scope 1+2. The basic calculation framework collects data on the energy use of leased assets as the main type. Based on the electricity emission factor in the local grid and fuel emission factor announced by IPCC.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107135.93

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Distance Travelled (KM)*Total Weight of Freight (Tonne)* Emission Factor= Downstream transportation and distribution Reference of emission factor: 1. Air (Domestic; Short Haul; Long Haul): UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_ Freight flights_without RF, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6); 2. Truck: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_ HGV(all diesel)/all HGV & Average Laden, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6); 3. Watercraft: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_Cargp ship_General Cargo_Average, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6)*

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

364125.89

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In accordance with the GHG Protocol methodology, the average data method is utilized to quantify greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Key activity data includes the quantity of semi-finished products shipped. Carbon emissions generated during the downstream assembly stages of various intermediate products are estimated using Wistron's unit product carbon emission data, derived from similar processing techniques.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8110743.67

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol guidelines, the carbon emissions for Scope 3, Category 11 — use of sold products — are quantified based on direct use phase emissions, specifically those resulting from electricity consumption during product usage. The methodology uses emission factors derived from the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) database, Ecoinvent. Input data includes energy consumption metrics based on Energy Star usage scenarios or commercial product usage models, the number of units shipped, and export country data. These inputs are combined to calculate emissions associated with the electricity consumed during product operation.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206303.77

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculation employs a simplified approach, focusing exclusively on emissions generated from the incineration of the product. Priority is given to the product's weight and the recyclable ratio specific to each model, while emissions from the recycling process are excluded from this inventory boundary. Emission factors are obtained from the Ecoinvent Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) database. Input data incorporates WEEE threshold values for recycling rates of different products, along with product weight, shipment quantities, and export country records.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57178.74

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Asset types have been distinguished into real estate buildings and other energy-using products, and the emissions are not included in the operating organization's scope 1+2. The basic calculation framework collects data on the energy use of leased assets as the main type. Based on the electricity emission factor in the local grid and fuel emission factor announced by IPCC.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No emissions form this source as Wistron doesn't have franchises in the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

181195.32

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Equity investments in associate or affiliated companies, where the reporting company holds significant influence but not financial control (typically 20–50% ownership), require the collection of the investee company’s Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. These emissions are then allocated based on the reporting company's proportional share of the investment. For investments where emissions data is available, the proportional Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions occurring during the reporting year are accounted for. In cases where the investee company cannot provide Scope 1 and 2 data in a timely manner, the average- data method is applied. This method estimates emissions using a combination of revenue data and EEIO (Environmentally Extended Input-Output) data, with emissions allocated based on the reporting company’s ownership share.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No emissions from this source.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No emissions from this source.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11741.17

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Quantification of GHG emissions by multiplying activity data by an emission factor. The formula is: GHG Activity Data x Emission Factor x GWP. Activity data includes records such as fuel purchase quantities or the amount of refrigerant refilled. Emission factors can be obtained from IPCC guidelines or from databases published by government or industry organizations. Follow the GHG Protocol standard methods and use widely accepted methods and data sources. Arrange for third-party verification to ensure that the results are compliant and reproducible.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13915.42

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Quantification of GHG emissions by multiplying activity data by an emission factor. The formula is: GHG Activity Data x Emission Factor x GWP. Activity data includes records such as fuel purchase quantities or the amount of refrigerant refilled. Emission factors can be obtained from IPCC guidelines or from databases published by government or industry organizations. Follow the GHG Protocol standard methods and use widely accepted methods and data sources. Arrange for third-party verification to ensure that the results are compliant and

reproducible.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

241788.75

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47347.97

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Quantification of GHG emissions by multiplying activity data by an emission factor. The formula is: GHG Activity Data x Emission Factor x GWP. Activity data includes records such as electricity consumed quantities or the amount of heat stream. Emission factors can be obtained from government or power generation organizations. Follow the GHG Protocol standard methods and use widely accepted methods and data sources. Arrange for third-party verification to ensure that the results are compliant and reproducible.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

236657.11

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54279.35

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Quantification of GHG emissions by multiplying activity data by an emission factor. The formula is: GHG Activity Data x Emission Factor x GWP. Activity data includes records such as electricity consumed quantities or the amount of heat stream. Emission factors can be obtained from government or power generation organizations. Follow the GHG Protocol standard methods and use widely accepted methods and data sources. Arrange for third-party verification to ensure that the results are compliant and reproducible.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7273097.19

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on the GHG Protocol methodology, use either the average data method or the spend-based method to perform GHG emission quantification. Activity data includes the quantities and weights of materials and consumables purchased for product production, as well as the recorded purchase amounts for outsourced services related to operational activities. In the average data method, emission factors primarily come from LCA databases such as Ecoinvent or the EF database; while in the spend-based method, emission factors are expressed in monetary units, for example from the Exiobase database and Scope 3 Evaluator.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

435647.54

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

☑ Average spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The purchased capital goods were: (1) Machinery: Production equipment (machines, instruments), production line erection. (2) Others: factory expense material procurement (productive packaging materials, consumables, tools, accessories, wiring supplies, material procurement), office supplies, software. (3) Retail, repair: workshop, office area repair. The data for calculation obtained from our value chain partners is 100%.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17170.21

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The Average-data method is applied under the GHG Protocol. The activity data of the fuel-and-energy were the total consumption of electricity, LNG, diesel and gasoline in the reporting year. All activity data were obtained from suppliers, and emission factors were announced by the government (e.g., Taiwan EPA) or obtained from LCA database. The data for calculation obtained from our value chain partners is 100%. Formula: Upstream CO2e = Σ(consumption × upstream emission factor).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17012.69

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

*Distance Travelled (KM)*Total Weight of Freight (Tonne)* Emission Factor= Upstream transportation and distribution Reference of emission factor: 1. Air (Domestic; Short Haul; Long Haul): UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_ Freight flights_without RF, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6); 2. Truck: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_ HGV(all diesel)/all HGV & Average Laden, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6); 3. Watercraft: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_Cargp ship_General Cargo_Average, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6)*

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3825.41

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The total weight of waste production was used for the activity data and emission factor of incineration was announced by government (e.g., Taiwan EPA) or obtained from LCA database. The data for calculation obtained from our value chain partners is about 100%.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5592.14

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on the total mileage of employee travel and transportation, combined with the emission factor of different transportation, to calculate the total emissions of Category 6. After comparing various sources of airliner GHG emission factors depended on data quality, applicability, and accessibility, the UK report "UK BEIS 2024 Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" is chosen as the source for emission factors by air.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

39522

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

*Employee commuting can be summarized into two parts: (1). The emissions of the transportation vehicles contracted by Wistron to transport employees to and from work are not included in scope 1 or scope 2. (2). The commuting method of the company's employees by themselves. The emissions of the transportation vehicles contracted by Wistron can be estimated by simple route kilometers of a single trip and the total annual person-times of this route. The commuting emissions of employees who commute by themselves can be estimated by collecting the samples from the questionnaire survey. This approach has the following assumptions and limitations: (1) Assumed that employees have only one way of commuting in a year (2) Assumed that the employee has a fixed self-commuting distance in a year (3) The dynamic change of the number of employees in the factory in a year cannot be considered *Reference of emission factor: EF Database 2.0, Ecoinvent, ELCD and USLCI*

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3501.28

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Asset types have been distinguished into real estate buildings and other energy-using products, and the emissions are not included in the operating organization's scope 1 and 2. The basic calculation framework collects data on the energy use of leased assets as the main type. Based on the electricity emission factor in the local grid and fuel emission factor announced by IPCC.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

111294.28

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

*Distance Travelled (KM)*Total Weight of Freight (Tonne)* Emission Factor= Downstream transportation and distribution Reference of emission factor: 1. Air (Domestic; Short Haul; Long Haul): UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_ Freight flights_without RF, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6); 2. Truck: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_ HGV(all diesel)/all HGV & Average Laden, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6); 3. Watercraft: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 - Documents: Conversion factors 2024: full set (for advanced users)_Freighting goods(worksheet)_Cargp ship_General Cargo_Average, use 2023 GWP (IPCC AR6)*

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4342979.54

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

In accordance with the GHG Protocol methodology, the average data method is utilized to quantify greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Key activity data includes the quantity of semi-finished products shipped. Carbon emissions generated during the downstream assembly stages of various intermediate products are estimated using Wistron's unit product carbon emission data, derived from similar processing techniques.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20996495.48

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Products that directly consume electricity

during use

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol guidelines, the carbon emissions for Scope 3, Category 11 — use of sold products — are quantified based on direct use phase emissions, specifically those resulting from electricity consumption during product usage. The methodology uses emission factors derived from the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) database, Ecoinvent. Input data includes energy consumption metrics based on Energy Star usage scenarios or commercial product usage models, the number of units shipped, and export country data. These inputs are combined to calculate emissions associated with the electricity consumed during product operation.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

42715.49

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation employs a simplified approach, focusing exclusively on emissions generated from the incineration of the product. Priority is given to the product's weight and the recyclable ratio specific to each model, while emissions from the recycling process are excluded from this inventory boundary. Emission factors are obtained from the Ecoinvent Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) database. Input data incorporates WEEE threshold values for recycling rates of different products, along with product weight, shipment quantities, and export country records.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4217.94

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Lessor-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Asset types have been distinguished into real estate buildings and other energy-using products, and the emissions are not included in the operating organization's Scope 1 and Scope 2. The basic calculation framework collects data on the energy use of leased assets as the main type. Based on the electricity emission factor in the local grid and fuel emission factor announced by IPCC.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No emissions form this source as Wistron doesn't have franchises in the reporting year.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17924.02

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Equity investments in associate or affiliated companies, where the reporting company holds significant influence but not financial control (typically 20–50% ownership), require the collection of the investee company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. These emissions are then allocated based on the reporting company's proportional share of the investment. For investments where emissions data is available, the proportional Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions occurring during the reporting year are accounted for. In cases where the investee company cannot provide Scope 1 and 2 data in a timely manner, the average- data method is applied. This method estimates emissions using a combination of revenue data and EEIO (Environmentally Extended Input-Output) data, with emissions allocated based on the reporting company's ownership share.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No emissions from this source.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No emissions from this source.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

10202175.19

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

238785.07

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

15310.33

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

31205.21

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3164.38

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

6791.93

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

22945.24

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

2944.31

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

96185.4

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

329714.74

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

5729372.52

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

15949.54

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

6534.72

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

21794.65

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

GHG Assurance Opinion_Wistron_ALL_EN_BVHK_0430-Final.pdf.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

page 2, 3, 4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

GHG Assurance Opinion_Wistron_ALL_EN_BVHK_0430-Final.pdf.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

page 3, 4, 5

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG Assurance Opinion_Wistron_ALL_EN_BVHK_0430-Final.pdf.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 2, 3, 4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG Assurance Opinion_Wistron_ALL_EN_BVHK_0430-Final.pdf.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 2, 3, 4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG Assurance Opinion_Wistron_ALL_EN_BVHK_0430-Final.pdf.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 3, 4, 5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG Assurance Opinion_Wistron_ALL_EN_BVHK_0430-Final.pdf.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 3, 4, 5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting and services
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

GHG Assurance Opinion_Wistron_ALL_EN_BVHK_0430-Final.pdf.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

page 2, 3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

194440.78

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

285.13

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross scope 1 + 2 emissions in the previous year were 68,194.78 tCO2e and in the reporting year were 59,089.14 tCO2e. The total change in emissions is 9,105.64 tCO2e, equal to a 13.35% decrease. The consumption of purchased renewable energy (RECs and PPAs) in the reporting year was 366,047 MWh in the reporting year, contributing to a reduction of 194,440.78 tCO2e. The calculation is: (194,440.78/ 68,194.78) * 100% = 285.13%*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6608.13

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross scope 1 + 2 emissions in the previous year were 68,194.78 tCO2e and in the reporting year were 59,089.14 tCO2e. The total change in emissions is 9,105.64 tCO2e, equal to a 13.35% decrease. The emissions reduction activities started in the previous year persist to have effect in the reporting year and the years to come. The emissions reduction activities newly implemented in the reporting year contribute 6,608.13 tCO2e reduction. The calculation is: (6,608.13 / 68,194.78) *100% = 9.7%*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191943.62

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

281.46

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross scope 1 + 2 emissions in the previous year were 68,194.78 tCO2e and in the reporting year were 59,089.14 tCO2e. The total change in emissions is 9,105.64 tCO2e, equal to a 13.35% decrease. The change in output in 2025 primarily reflects a shift in the product mix: production and shipments increased that year as the proportion of server and AI-related products rose, contributing an additional 191,943.62 tCO2e. The calculation is: (191,943.62 / 68,194.78) *100% = 281.46%*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:
☑ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3642.21

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3642.21

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

103.93

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2899.61

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.06

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

15.08

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2.17

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

5184.27

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17.45

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4802.77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

85970.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1832.11

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.44

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4596.49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

344.5

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.11

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

478.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.74

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

305.61

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.05

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

536.02

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11598.24

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.94

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2249.78

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12193.52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.28

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.06

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1734.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.94

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

167.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

933.82

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

78571.77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

45035.69

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.05

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.54

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

624.32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3812.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58.08

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2466.95

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42313.56

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.83
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Neihu Headquaters)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.058173

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.578252

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Hsichih Office)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180.16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.060703

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.647354

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Hsinchu Branch Office)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

318.59

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.781916

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.999695

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Hukou Factory #2)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

146.52

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.871802

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.021066

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.84

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.606168

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.288896

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

596.87

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.785773

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

106.687003

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

386.89

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.466481

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.987221

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Zhongshan) Corporation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3018.16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.571002

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

113.457994

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.75

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.349249

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.985861

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Optronics（Kunshan）Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.32788

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.000739

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Automotive Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169.55

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.303696

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.024043

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Advanced Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.78

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.298208

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.02479

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Mexico, S.A. De C.V.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2236.25

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.655078

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-106.358913

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Czech), s.r.o.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.38

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.179109

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

16.663293

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

536.02

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

3.020026

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.399782

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2466.95

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.620684

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

105.931553

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Hukou Factory)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149.95

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.866935

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.016109

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.443651

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

119.886743

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm Computer (Chengdu)Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.45

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.466481

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.987221

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SMS (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.32

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.326255

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.013907

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Service (Kunshan) Corp.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.06

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.34075

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.984398

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SMS Infocomm Global Service (CQ)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.69

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.78449

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

106.687141

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

ICT Service Management Solutions (India) Private Limited

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.11

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.025239

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.539808

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron K. K.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.74

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.666873

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

140.007981

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Philippines) Corporation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.06

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

14.826804

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.294713

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SMS InfoComm (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.314453

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.732682

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SMS InfoComm Technology Services Limited Company

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.05

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.016056

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.147636

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SMS InfoComm (Czech) s.r.o.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.06

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.179109

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

16.663293

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SMS Infocomm Corporation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

486.4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.980173

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-97.02408

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron GreenTech (Texas) Corporation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.21

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.173455

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-96.608467

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Service Management Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.54

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.574889

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-99.20172

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SMS InfoComm Technology Services and Management Solutions Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.13

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.508638

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.845199

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

GEOSAT Aerospace & Technology Inc.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.34

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.976612

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.236144

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wiedu Corporation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.94

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.060599

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.648431

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Shanghai) Corporation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.86

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.179037

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.406919

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Medical Tech (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

513.39

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.825424

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

106.531404

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Medical Technology Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

3.113105

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.640725

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

WisLab EMS Corporation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79.7

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.494589

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.951984

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Technology Service (America) Corporation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.367741

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.962933

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Zhubei Registered Office)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.28

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.828296

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.023124

Row 41

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wistron Medical Technology Corporation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.14

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.803787

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.047292

Row 42

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Goaltop Technology Corpoartion

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.06

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.831713

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.02503

Row 43

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taiwan Space and Communications CO., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.060703

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.647354

Row 44

(7.17.2.1) Facility

B-TEMIA INC.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.736877

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.38064
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Neihu Headquaters)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5054.39

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5039.19

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Hsichih Office)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9253.68

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6255.38

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Hsinchu Branch Office)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15429.96

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9210.81

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Hukou Factory #2)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11549.08

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7655.53

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8143.77

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3499.13

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Chongqing) Co., Ltd

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14178.96

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.14

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Chengdu) Co., Ltd

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13805.03

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Zhongshan) Corporation

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50306.39

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Kunshan) Co., Ltd

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

613.81

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

613.81

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Optronics（Kunshan）Co., Ltd

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

709.11

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

709.11

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Automotive Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2664.75

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Advanced Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1234.25

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Mexico, S.A. De C.V.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12120.63

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.32

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Czech), s.r.o.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3898.09

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

257.1

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11577.64

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.34

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42313.56

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.83

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Hukou Factory)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15819.47

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6552.69

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

439.07

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

439.07

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm Computer (Chengdu)Co., Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

94.02

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.94

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SMS (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

898.8

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.57

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Service (Kunshan) Corp.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

392.65

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SMS Infocomm Global Service (CQ)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

568.57

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.34

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ICT Service Management Solutions (India) Private Limited

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

478.5

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron K. K.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

305.61

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.05

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Philippines) Corporation

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1734.42

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.94

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SMS InfoComm (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

167.9

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SMS InfoComm Technology Services Limited Company

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.54

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.54

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SMS InfoComm (Czech) s.r.o.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

698.41

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

87.4

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SMS Infocomm Corporation

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2640.52

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

52.82

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron GreenTech (Texas) Corporation

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

640.28

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Service Management Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

72.89

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.96

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SMS InfoComm Technology Services and Management Solutions Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17.45

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

GEOSAT Aerospace & Technology Inc.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

142.78

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

142.78

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wiedu Corporation

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

123.09

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

123.09

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron InfoComm (Shanghai) Corporation

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.76

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.76

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Medical Tech (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.36

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.36

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Medical Technology Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.6

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.6

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

WisLab EMS Corporation

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

526.14

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Technology Service (America) Corporation

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.26

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.26

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Corporation (Zhubei Registered Office)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12848.62

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6350.14

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wistron Medical Technology Corporation

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

197.54

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

197.54

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Goaltop Technology Corpoartion

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.69

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.69

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taiwan Space and Communications CO., Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.71

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.71

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

B-TEMIA INC.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.01
[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11741.17

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

241788.75

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47347.97

(7.22.4) Please explain

Wistron adopts the operational control method, so the emission data of other entities (such as associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries) are not included in Question 7.6 and 7.7.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Wistron adopts the operational control method, so the emission data of other entities (such as associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries) are not included in Question 7.6 and 7.7.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.84

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8143.77

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3499.13

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

596.87

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14178.96

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.14

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm (Chengdu) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

386.89

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13805.03

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm (Zhongshan) Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3018.16

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50306.39

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.75

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

613.81

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

613.81

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Optronics（Kunshan）Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

709.11

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

709.11

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Automotive Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169.55

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2664.75

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Advanced Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Recycling

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.78

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1234.25

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Mexico, S.A. De C.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2236.25

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12120.63

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.32

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm (Czech), s.r.o.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.38

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3898.09

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257.1

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

536.02

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11577.64

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.34

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm (Vietnam) Co., Ltd

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2466.95

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42313.56

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.83

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

439.07

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

439.07

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm Computer (Chengdu)Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.45

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94.02

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.94

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SMS (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.32

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

898.8

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.57

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Service (Kunshan) Corp.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.06

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

392.65

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SMS Infocomm Global Service (CQ)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.69

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

568.57

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.34

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ICT Service Management Solutions (India) Private Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.11

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

478.5

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 19

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron K. K.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.74

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

305.61

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.05

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm (Philippines) Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.06

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1734.42

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.94

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 21

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SMS InfoComm (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167.9

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 22

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SMS InfoComm Technology Services Limited Company

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.05

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.54

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.54

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 23

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SMS InfoComm (Czech) s.r.o.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.06

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

698.41

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87.4

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 24

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SMS Infocomm Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

486.4

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2640.52

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.82

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 25

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron GreenTech (Texas) Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Recycling

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.21

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

640.28

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 26

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Service Management Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.54

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72.89

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.96

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 27

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SMS InfoComm Technology Services and Management Solutions Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Commercial services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.13

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.45

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 28

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

GEOSAT Aerospace & Technology Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Aerospace

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.34

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

142.78

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

142.78

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 29

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wiedu Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Education services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.94

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123.09

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123.09

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 30

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron InfoComm (Shanghai) Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.86

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.76

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.76

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 31

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Medical Tech (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Medical equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

513.39

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.36

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.36

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 32

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Medical Technology Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Health care services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.6

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.6

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 33

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

WisLab EMS Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79.7

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

526.14

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 34

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Technology Service (America) Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ IT services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.26

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.26

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 35

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Wistron Medical Technology Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Medical equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.14

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197.54

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197.54

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 36

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Goaltop Technology Corpoartion

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.06

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.69

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.69

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 37

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Taiwan Space and Communications CO., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Communications equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.71

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.71

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach

Row 38

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

B-TEMIA INC.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Medical equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Based on operation control approach
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Dell Technologies Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1548058000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8312.75

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural Gas, Gasoline, Diesel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Dell Technologies Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1548058000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

33522.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ LENOVO GROUP LIMITED

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

225211000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1209.34

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural Gas, Gasoline, Diesel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to

determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ LENOVO GROUP LIMITED

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

225211000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4876.84

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ HP Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

102766000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

551.84

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural Gas, Gasoline, Diesel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ HP Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

102766000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2225.35

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Cisco Systems, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

32797000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

176.12

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural Gas, Gasoline, Diesel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cisco Systems, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

32797000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

710.22

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Schneider Electric

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2186000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11.74

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural Gas, Gasoline, Diesel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Schneider Electric

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2185999

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47.35

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The company conducts a GHG emissions inventory on a yearly basis using the ISO 14064-1 standard to determine the main sources and amount of GHG emissions from its organizational activities. All the results are verified through a third party certification body. The unit of Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is K NTD.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

We use our own primary data to allocate the emissions to our customers.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Due to ODM business nature of complexity for our customers, pick up top down revenue share in allocating emissions to our customers is a easy way

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Due to ODM business nature of complexity for our customers, pick up top down revenue share in allocating emissions to our customers is a easy way

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Due to ODM business nature of complexity for our customers, pick up top down revenue share in allocating emissions to our customers is a easy way

Row 4

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Due to ODM business nature of complexity for our customers, pick up top down revenue share in allocating emissions to our customers is a easy way
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

As Wistron is an ODM supplier in ICT, it is hard for us to aggregate in diversified product, widely customers with different business models, as well as multiple manufacturing sites, plants and lines mixed together, so the way we are doing might be better for our business model. However, we are considering the current allocation based on location-based methodology and figures, customer(s) may not enjoy the GHG reduction that we've done from market-based one. Therefore, it should be better if Wistron take market-based methodology into consideration in the future.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17291.6

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

17291.60

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

366046.72

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

96490.41

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

462537.13

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1830.08

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1830.08

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2221.62

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2221.62

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

21976.22

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

21976.22

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

388022.93

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

117833.72

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

505856.65
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3263.15

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1129.33

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2133.82

(7.30.7.7) Comment

A portion of the diesel consumption is used to fuel generators for electricity production, while the remainder is consumed by company cars. Gasoline is used for company cars and the grass-cutting machine. The consumption of LPG is used for boilers.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14028.45

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

14028.45

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The consumption of natural gas is used for boilers.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17291.6

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1129.33

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

16162.28

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

23105.54

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

23105.54

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

18059.42

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

18059.42

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

16162.28

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

16162.28

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

366.62

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

45.75

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11.84

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

424.21

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.21

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.21

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

162025.14

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

13704.05

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7331.07

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

183060.26

Czechia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12506.44

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1101.99

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1830.08

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8.7

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15447.21

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

503.16

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

64.33

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16.03

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

583.52

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

722.49

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.81

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.75

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

733.05

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15673.29

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1167.45

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

35.79

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16876.53

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27462.88

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1046.97

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5961.25

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34471.10

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2500.96

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1.09

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

39.42

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2541.47

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

417.66

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

417.66

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

163541.6

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

108.69

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2221.62

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

465.9

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

166337.81

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75.91

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3.93

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79.84

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12543.52

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

17.76

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2107.54

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14668.82

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64189.26

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5846.66

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

171.05

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

70206.97
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25087

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GEC [China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

117479

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GEC [China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4265

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GEC [China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

N/A

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11745

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GEC [China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: Chongqing Fengdu Lianhuashan Wind Farm Project

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12507

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

N/A

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

512

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: 4.125 MW of Solar Power Project in Ramnagar

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

720

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

N/A

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4446

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: MOUNTREACH ENERGY SDN BHD (KOTA MARUDU)

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2169

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: NEDA Pekan Sdn Bhd

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1354.5

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: Stesen Janaelektrik Sg. Perak (Kenering)

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15542

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: DESARROLLOS EOLICOS MEXICANOS DE OAXACA 1 S.A.P.I. DE C.V.

Row 12

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11918

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: Don Diego Solar, S.A.P.I. de C.V.

Row 13

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

422

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: 13 Mulberry Avenue

Row 14

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

66952

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ T-REC [Taiwan, China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: Taikang Solar Chiayi Xiqian Solar Photovoltaic Power Generation System Project (Phase 1, Stage 1)

Row 15

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3799

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ T-REC [Taiwan, China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: Chongqing Fengdu Lianhuashan Wind Farm Project

Row 16

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3793

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

N/A

Row 17

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8640.87

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

N/A

Row 18

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

370.92

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1959

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: UHE Cachoeira Dourada

Row 19

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5430

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: Solar Park 01 Solar Power Plant

Row 20

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

58758

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: Nam Xay Noi 2 Hydropower Project

Row 21

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7675.5

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Device: TNB Bukit Selambau Solar Sdn. Bhd.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.027

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

59089.14

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2186523000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

58.5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption
☑ Other emissions reduction activities
☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

*(1) The change trend: The intensity was 0.065 metric tonnes CO2e/million revenue in the previous year with NT 1,049,256 million revenue. The intensity decreased by 58.5% to the present figure. The calculation is: (0.027-0.065)/ 0.065) * 100% = -58.5% (2) Wistron has set an absolute greenhouse gas reduction target of 33.8% for 2025. Wistron purchased 261 million kWh of Renewable Energy Certificates and signed 104.8 million kWh of agreements for direct purchase of renewable energy in 2025 which accounted for 80.09% of the total electricity consumption of all plants. The certificates offset approximately 194,440.78 tCO2e, resulting in a significant reduction of 42.73% in market-based carbon emissions compared to 2022.*
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Water usage per Unit revenue

(7.52.2) Metric value

2.1

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Kilotons of water

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NT$ 1 billion

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

42

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

1.The intensity decreased from 3.6 kilotons of water/NT$1 billion in the previous year to the present figure of 2.1 kilotons of water/NT$1 billion, by 42%. 2.The decrease resulted from efforts to increase water efficiency. 3.Wistron's product processes are largely assembly-based, with service locations mainly responsible for repairs and storage. As such, Wistron operations have little demand for water use, most water use derives from domestic water consumption. However, Wistron will continue to implement water saving and reduce water consumption intensity by 13% compared to 2022.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Wistron Corporation_SBTI_V5.1 - NZ Approval Letter - 18 April 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/29/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19771.62

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

145313.23

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

165084.850

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year

emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

16508.485

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11741.17

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47347.97

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

59089.140

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

71.34

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Following the recommendations of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), we will use the same boundary as outlined in Wistron's latest financial report to establish our target, with no exclusions applied to the target coverage.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Transition 80% of our energy consumption to renewable sources (solar, wind, hydro) by 2025, 100% by 2030. Improve energy efficiency in operations by 2% every year through technological upgrades.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Wistron’s decarbonization approach integrates three mutually reinforcing pillars—energy-mix transition, energy-efficiency and smart management, and process electrification—so that strategy and results are closely linked. Key strategies and achieved outcomes are summarized below: Energy-mix transition — Strategy: Wistron follows a procurement hierarchy that prioritizes additionality: first, install on-site solar generation to maximize self-generation and self-consumption; second, enter into power purchase agreements (PPAs) at operational sites where regulations permit; third, use internationally recognized renewable energy certificates (RECs) to cover short-term gaps. Result: supported by expanded on-site solar capacity and PPA procurement where feasible, renewable electricity usage reached 80%, helping advance the Company toward its goal of 100% renewable electricity by 2030. Energy-efficiency and smart management — Strategy: since 2022 Wistron has targeted a 2% annual improvement in energy efficiency, implemented ISO 50001 across global manufacturing sites, deployed AIoT-enabled energy management dashboards to identify hotspots, and established systematic replacement plans for utility equipment (e.g., chillers, air compressors); new plants are designed to LEED Gold or higher. Result: annual average energy efficiency improved by 2.6%, exceeding the Company target, which reduced electricity demand and materially lowered Scope 2 emissions. Process electrification and fuel substitution (deep decarbonization) — Strategy: to tackle Scope 1 emissions, Wistron is gradually replacing natural-gas-fired boilers and heating equipment with electric heat pumps and has set a timeline to electrify its vehicle fleet. Result: these measures are reducing direct (Scope 1) and mobile-source fuel emissions and form a core part of the Company’s longer-term deep-decarbonization roadmap. Together, these strategy-driven actions have materially reduced operational emissions—evidenced by an 80% renewable electricity share and energy-efficiency gains above target—positioning Wistron on a clearer pathway toward its 2030 RE100 and broader net-zero objectives. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions decreased by 105,995.71 tCO2e relative to the 2022 baseline, representing continued progress toward the Company’s 2030 target of a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and maintaining a consistent downward trajectory.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Wistron Corporation_SBTI_V5.1 - NZ Approval Letter - 18 April 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/29/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19771.62

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

145313.23

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

165084.850

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

16508.485

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11741.17

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47347.97

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

59089.140

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

71.34

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Following the recommendations of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), we will use the same boundary as outlined in Wistron's latest financial report to establish our target, with no exclusions applied to the target coverage.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Transition 100% of our energy consumption to renewable sources (solar, wind, hydro) by 2030. Improve energy efficiency in operations by 2% every year through technological upgrades.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Wistron’s long-term decarbonization strategy is aligned with its 2030 targets and extends through 2050 with additional measures to drive deep decarbonization. As a strategic tool, Wistron has developed an internal carbon pricing (ICP) framework to estimate budgetary requirements for internal decarbonization efforts, incentivize energy efficiency, seed decarbonization funds, support climate-related strategies and targets, respond to carbon-related regulations, and reduce long-term climate risks. Implementation and results: Expanded ICP coverage (2025): Beginning in 2025, Wistron expanded its internal carbon pricing assessments to cover all global manufacturing and service sites. Digital tracking and automation: Concurrently, Wistron developed a digital management platform to systematically track progress against carbon reduction targets and automate carbon-fee calculations. The platform gives business-group leaders real-time visibility into site-level carbon-reduction performance and the associated potential cost impacts. Operationalizing the framework (2026): As part of full ICP implementation, Wistron plans to introduce a formal internal carbon-fee mechanism in 2026 to finance and accelerate decarbonization measures and to underpin its long-term net-zero transition. Together, these measures translate the Company’s carbon strategy into actionable budgeting, performance monitoring, and cost signals that drive emissions reductions across operations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 6

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Wistron Corporation_SBTI_V5.1 - NZ Approval Letter - 18 April 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/29/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8623170.81

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

208027.05

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

113362.67

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5790.78

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5145.27

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3643.05

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26503.18

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11535.73

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

101779.13

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

364125.89

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8110743.67

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

206303.77

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

56035.17

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

181195.32

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18017361.490

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

18017361.490

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

(metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

95

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions

covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

98.96

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

98.96

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1801736.149

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7273097.19

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

435647.54

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17170.21

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17012.69

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3825.41

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5592.14

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39522

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3501.28

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

111294.28

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4342979.54

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20996495.48

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42715.49

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4217.94

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17924.02

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33310995.210

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

33310995.210

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-94.31

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Following the recommendations of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), we will use the same boundary as outlined in Wistron's latest financial report to establish our target, with no exclusions applied to the target coverage.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Deep collaboration and innovative projects will be initiated with suppliers and brand customers to manage Scope 3 carbon emissions. This includes promoting the use of renewable energy, encouraging the application of sustainable materials, continuously developing energy-efficient products, and striving to achieve carbon-neutral products.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Wistron will scale and deepen its decarbonization measures across the value chain to achieve full net-zero by 2050. Looking ahead, Wistron will continue to increase the coverage of primary data across its supply chain, strengthen suppliers' decarbonization management mechanisms, and further enhance the granularity of product carbon-footprint analysis and use-phase data collection. These efforts aim to improve the accuracy of Scope-3 emissions management and strengthen its application in decision-making. Nature-based Solutions (NbS): The Company collaborates with external experts and Taiwanese forestry operators on Improved Forest Management (IFM) projects. These science-based forest management and afforestation measures increase ecosystem carbon sequestration and deliver co-benefits for soil restoration, water conservation, and biodiversity. The IFM project is expected to receive regulatory approval in 2026 and will be subject to a 20-year monitoring and management program. High-quality carbon-credit governance: The Company will adopt procurement principles that prioritize high-quality credits verified to international standards (e.g., Gold Standard, Verra) and aligned with SBTi. Such credits will be used only to neutralize unavoidable residual emissions and will not replace necessary in-house reductions, preserving the credibility of the Company's transition pathway toward value-chain net-zero by 2050. Forward-looking technology investments: The Company will evaluate and invest in emerging carbon-removal technologies (e.g., Direct Air Capture (DAC) and Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS)) to build a deployable technology pipeline that supports achievement of value-chain net-zero by 2050. Collectively, these measures will translate improved data fidelity, nature-based sequestration, conservative carbon-credit application, and advanced removal technologies into a robust, credible pathway from the 2030 milestones toward Wistron's 2050 net-zero objective.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 7

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/29/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6379386.57

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5839735.44

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12219122.010

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

12219122.010

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

72.5

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

72

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

67.11

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

67.11

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9164341.508

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7273097.19

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20996495.48

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28269592.670

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

28269592.670

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-525.42

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Following the recommendations of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), we will use the same boundary as outlined in Wistron's latest financial report to establish our target, with no exclusions applied to the target coverage.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Engage with suppliers to ensure 25% of purchased goods and services are sourced from low-carbon providers by 2030.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Wistron integrates supply-chain engagement, low-carbon product design, and data-driven management to turn strategy into measurable emissions reductions. Supply-chain engagement (Category 1) — Strategy: require key suppliers to set SBTs or follow a 4.2% annual decarbonization pathway, promote ISO 50001 adoption (target: 70% certified by 2030), and support on-site solar or REC procurement via the WiZero platform. Result: cumulative supplier reductions reached 57,820 tCO2e (exceeding the 2025 target of 45,000 tCO2e), with expanding participation among high-impact suppliers toward the 2030 supplier reduction goal. Low-carbon product design & circular economy (Categories 11 & 1) — Strategy: apply eco-design in R&D, increase post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastics and recycled metals, require ENERGY STAR or equivalent for end products, use 100% recyclable packaging, and optimize transport. Target: >50% PCR in selected products by 2030. Result: reduced upstream and use-phase emissions exposure and improved product lifecycle performance. Data measurement & precision management — Strategy: deploy an automated PCF system to shift from secondary databases to supplier-provided primary data and track progress via WiZero. Target: primary data coverage >20% by 2030. Result: improved accuracy in supplier reporting and better monitoring of reductions. Impact: These combined measures contributed to a 17% decrease in Scope-3 Category-1 GHG emissions versus the baseline year and strengthened Wistron's pathway toward its 2030 and longer-term net-zero objectives.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:
☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

475347.08

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

40.2

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

80.09

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

66.71

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. Because Scope 2 emissions contribute about 90% of gross Scope 1+2 emissions, we can reduce emissions by consuming more renewable energy to meet our absolute targets.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Wistron's ESG Target

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

target coverage: Scope 2

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

2030 Carbon neutral (Scope1+Scope2)

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Wistron plans to enhance the usage ratio of renewable energy through the installation of solar power equipment,

signing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with green energy plants, and purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). The goal is to actively increase the proportion of renewable energy used. By 2025, renewable energy will account for 80% of total electricity consumption, with an annual increase of 4% thereafter, reaching 100% renewable energy usage by 2030. This includes approximately 4.54% from solar power generation, 21.63% from PPAs, and 53.92% from RECs. Wistron also demonstrates its commitment to addressing global climate change and transitioning to a low-carbon economy by establishing Science-Based Targets (SBT), thereby implementing effective carbon reduction actions.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/29/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs5
☑ Abs6

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Following the recommendations of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), we will use the same boundary as outlined in Wistron's latest financial report to establish our net-zero target, with no exclusions applied to the target coverage.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Wistron's 2050 net-zero objective is to eliminate its value-chain GHG footprint by combining deep in-house reductions across Scope 1 and Scope 2 (on-site renewables, energy-efficiency, electrification) with major Scope-3 reductions (supplier decarbonization, low-carbon product design, and improved data). Residual emissions that cannot be avoided through these measures will be neutralized using high-integrity removals only. The target is integrated into Wistron's strategy—aligned with RE100 and the Company's 2030 interim targets (including a 90% Scope-1/2 reduction pathway and supplier reduction ambitions)—and supported by internal carbon pricing, capital allocation, and the PCF/WiZero data platform to ensure regulatory readiness, lower long-term compliance risk, and drive investment decisions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation
☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Residual emissions to be neutralized by the net-zero target date (2050): 1,837,256.26 tCO2e. To support this commitment, Wistron has established a phased roadmap combining operational decarbonization, supplier

engagement, renewable energy adoption, and carbon-removal investments. 2025: Expanded internal carbon-pricing assessments across all global manufacturing and service sites and continued supplier reduction programs through the WiZero platform (cumulative supplier reductions target: 45,000 tCO2e in 2025 to 260,000 tCO2e by 2030). 2025-2030: Deliver RE100 milestones through on-site solar installations, PPAs, and REC procurement, while maintaining annual energy-efficiency improvements (>2%) and scaling supplier verified reductions. 2026: Introduce an internal carbon fee (US$100/tCO2e) and establish a dedicated Climate Fund to support carbon-removal pilots, co-investments, and long-term procurement. 2026-2035: Pilot engineered carbon-removal technologies, including DAC and BECCS, while scaling verified Nature-based Solutions (NbS), strengthening MRV capabilities, and securing long-term offtake agreements. Wistron aims to build a diversified removal portfolio capable of addressing approximately 20-30% of the projected residual emissions at the target date. 2035-2050: Scale proven engineered removals and verified NbS projects to ensure sufficient verified removals are available to neutralize the full 1,837,256.26 tCO2e residual emissions by 2050. Wistron commits to retiring verified removals equivalent to 100% of residual emissions at the target date. Verified removals and high-quality carbon credits will be used exclusively to neutralize unavoidable residual emissions and will not substitute for operational or value-chain emission reductions. Priority will be given to removals certified under internationally recognized standards and aligned with SBTi guidance. All removals and credits will undergo independent third-party verification, be recorded in recognized registries, and be publicly disclosed. Progress will be overseen through the Climate Fund governance mechanism and reviewed annually to ensure alignment with the residual-emissions pathway and achievement of full neutralization by 2050.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

For the implementation of sustainability initiatives, Wistron established the ESG Committee in December 2019 to propose and enforce sustainability policies, management systems, and action plans. To integrate sustainable development into daily operations, Wistron developed the Six Sustainability Strategies (ESG 6-Pillar), with each pillar led by a senior executive serving as the Pillar Owner. Monitoring of SBT and net-zero target progress is managed under the Decarbonization Pillar, which is supported by the Sustainability Office and relevant business and manufacturing functions. Performance data, reduction initiatives, and target progress are reviewed on a monthly basis by the ESG Executive Committee, chaired by the President & CEO and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The Sustainability Office coordinates data collection, progress tracking, and performance reviews, and reports implementation status to the ESG Executive Committee. Progress against decarbonization targets and related action plans is further reported to the ESG and Information Security Committee at least semiannually for review. Significant progress, performance results, and strategic decisions are subsequently reported to the Board of Directors semiannually or as needed. This governance structure ensures regular monitoring, escalation, and review of SBT and net-zero target performance across all levels of the organization.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from:

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	
To be implemented	*1*	*540.73*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*153*	*228130.38*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2042.42

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25446956

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

124340708

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Air-condition System Improvement: 1.Equipment replacement 2.New energy saving equipment investment 3.Cooling technology improvement

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1079.41

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

15709999

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9919197

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1.Energy-saving equipment investment 2.Machine/equipment replacement 3.Equipment efficiency improvement solutions 4.Compressed air equipment parameter adjustment

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

195.39

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2984050

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2263559

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy-saving lighting replacement

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other
☑ Other, please specify :Management

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2599.82

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

21076804

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1020067

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimal management

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

520.27

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7438174

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

417302

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Production process improvement and optimization: 1.Energy-saving equipment investment 2.Machine/equipment replacement 3.Equipment efficiency improvement solutions

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Utility equipment improvement and optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

170.82

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1030174

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

98712

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy-saving equipment investment

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12278.8

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

109881080

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

607300722

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, Wistron had a total of 21,976.22 MWh of on-site solar power. The renewable energy accounted for 80.09% of the total electricity in 2025, actively increasing the usage rate of renewable energy in global factories while reducing greenhouse gas emissions (market-based).

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

52881.44

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10585199

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025 Wistron procured 261,249MWh of renewable energy certificates. The renewable energy accounted for 80.09% of the total electricity in 2025, actively increasing the usage rate of renewable energy in global factories while reducing greenhouse gas emissions (market -based).

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

156362.01

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

431384153

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, Wistron had a total of 104,797.72 MWh of renewable energy purchased through agreements. The renewable energy accounted for 80.09% of the total electricity in 2025, actively increasing the usage rate of renewable energy in global factories while reducing greenhouse gas emissions (market-based).
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Wistron actively promotes energy conservation with recurrently organized activities. We provide incentives for the employees who propose energy-saving solutions.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In wistron, the main source of GHG is electricity consumption. It is very high regular cost needed for general running of production activities. So the financial expense was the main reasons to decide put some investments to reduce the consumption and also regular expenses of the plant.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Every year, we have our own target and budget for energy efficiency and resource saving to ensure good performance of our environment system in facility.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other power, please specify :Energy Saving Equipment

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Wistron follows the framework of ISO9001,QC080000 and ISO 14067 management system in the product development stage. The Green-design Guide is adopted to introduce the concept of life cycle assessment into products. Moreover, Wistron can design compliant products to meet customer needs and the requirements of energy consumption labels in various regions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Methodology for Environmental Life-Cycle Assessment of Information and Communication Technology Goods, Networks and Services (ITU-TL.1410)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit (declared unit) is a Computer: A device which performs logical operations and processes data, including Laptop computer, Desktop computer, All-i-One or Monitor

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Since the product meets Energy Star, the total energy consumption saved in the use stage within the product's service life is converted into a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1942.853

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

*Wistron's products not only meet the Energy Star standards but also significantly exceed the base min requirements, offering even greater energy-saving benefits. Product energy-saving benefits (KgCO2e) = (Average Etec- Energy Star Etec limit)(KWh/units) * Y25 shipments (units) * electricity emission coefficient * product service*

life (years). In 2025, all of Wistron's products will be 100% compliant with Energy Star standards as per customer demand, resulting in an annual savings of 691,942,291 kWh and a reduction of 327,980,646 kgCO2e. Considering the product's lifespan, the energy-saving benefits of the products will reach 4,301,603,066 kWh, with a reduction of 2,038,959,853 kgCO2e

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

38.68
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

1. Water Bill 2. Water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wistron checks the total water withdrawals volume from official water bill (Monthly), and also monitor the water usage by water meter.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third party offical website

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wistron investigates water withdrawal sources from third party offical water corporation yearly, we uses Aqueduct tools to analyze water stress indicators of global operations, and evaluate the risk ratings of water resources to set up management and recycling equipment in advance. In addition, we also disclose the water sources,water bodies receiving the effluent, wastewater treatment unit, and water quality data to ensure compliance with effluent quality standards in local regulations. All the infomation disclose on Wistron's sustainability report.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

1. Total Colony/bacterial Count(CFU/ml): GB/T5750.12-2006)2.3 2. Total Coliforms(CFU/ml):GB/T5750.12-2006)1.1 3. Turbidity (NTU):GB/T5750.4-2006)2.1 4. Color (Pt-_Co units):GB/T5750.4-2006)1.1 5. Odor (TON): GB/T5750.4-2006)3.1 6. Visual Matter: (GB/T5750.4-2006)4.1 7. COD: (GB/T5750.7-2006)1.1 8. pH: (GB/T5750.4-2006)5.1 9. Visual Matter: (GB/T5750.11-2006)1.2 10. Ammonia Nitrogen: (GB/T5750.5-2006)9.1 11. Nitrite Nitrogen:(GB/T5750.5-2006)10.1 12. Temperature:NMX-AA-007-SCFI -2018 (in Mexico)

(9.2.4) Please explain

For following information shows water withdrawal measurement frequency on the operation site: Taiwan plant: the water quality will be measurement by Taiwan water corporation and the results shows on website. Chian plant (Zhongshan, Kunshan, Kunshan Opt plant): measure 9- 12 items(Total Colony/bacterial Count, Total Coliforms,Turbidity, Color, Odor, pH,COD,Visual Matter,Ammonia Nitrogen, Nitrite, E.Coli(hear-stable) quarterly or annually, and all items measure from third-party. Chian plant (Chengdu, Chongqing): the water withdrawal quality will be measure by offical local water corporation, and the results shows on offical website. Mexico plant: measure 5 Catergories, Total about 51 item, the catergories include: determination, observations, pesticides. Vietnam plant:measure 12 items such as pH, TDS,TSS,BOD,COD,Ammonia Nitrogen,P,phenol and coliform, and all items measure from third-party.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Estimate

(9.2.4) Please explain

*Wistron's manufacturing site calculate water discharge by estimate, the equiatio is: Water withdrawal*80% (Same with Wistron's sustainability report.)*

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third party offical website

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wistron investigates water discharge destination from third party offical water corporation yearly, we also disclose the water sources,water bodies receiving the effluent, wastewater treatment unit, and water quality data to ensure compliance with effluent quality standards in local regulations. All the infomation disclose on Wistron's sustainability report.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sedimentation

(9.2.4) Please explain

1. Process waste water: Most processes do not require water and donot produce waste water. Only Kaohsiung and Vietnam require the use of water and they have set up wastewater treatment plants. The process waste water was directly emission to a third party industrial waste water treatment company for processing. 2. Domestic sewage: Wistron manufacturing sites(Hsinchu, Wistron Automotive Electronics, Zhongshan, Chengdu, Chongqing and Malaysia) set up septic tanks which is kind sedimentatio for waste water discharge collection.The sewage and wastewater in those plants mainly consist of domestic sewage of employees. The domestic sewage is collected through the pipelines of the parkand delivered through the sewag. 3. Comparison with previous reporting: 2024:

1,946.22 megaliters; 2025: 2,134.06 megaliters which indicates an increase of 187.84 megaliters(9.65%) 4. The definition of change: Much higher: 10%; Higher: 5%; About the same: -5% to 5%; Lower: -5%; Much lower: -10%.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third party

(9.2.4) Please explain

It complies with the regulation that Wistron manufacturing sites comply with the rules to measure nitrates, phosphates, BOD, COD, SS, pH and Oil(animal/Plant) by a third party. We also ensure that the results for the standard parameters from the regulation comply with the law. To monitor the effluent quality, Wistron regularly inspects the water quality to ensure that the effluent meets regulatory requirements and does not affect the ecological environment of natural water bodies and habitats. Wistron implements the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to ensure that the wastewater and sewage management meets effluent specifications in regulations.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third party

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wistron manufacturing sites compliance with the regulations to measure nitrates, phosphates, BOD, COD, SS, pH and Oil(animal/Plant) by a third party. And We measure the substance at least annually. In addition, Wistron didn't use pesticides for our manufacturing and daily, so we don't measure pesticides listed under the EU water framework directive, and there are no government regulations on our manufacturing site to require to measuring the substance.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Every half-year or yearly by third party (site dependency) (test method:NIEA W217.51A, APHA 2550 B, NMX-AA-007-SCFI-2018)

(9.2.4) Please explain

Most water discharge from Wistron belongs to domestic sewage. Even though there are a few processed wastewater from Kunshan Opt Plant, there's no heat process in Wistron and no regulation to measure temperature.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Estimate

(9.2.4) Please explain

We estimate the consumption by equation: Water withdrawal- water discharge.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meter and estimate

(9.2.4) Please explain

2025 Water Recycling Initiatives: Huaxi (Chengdu and Chongqing plants): Air conditioning condensed water recycling; Vietnam plant: Domestic sewage recycling, for a total of 573.4 cubic meters.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Every quarter by third-pary

(9.2.4) Please explain

For following information shows water withdrawal measurement frequency on the operation site: Taiwan plant: the water quality will be measurement by Taiwan water corporation and the results shows on website, Chian plant (Zhongshan, Kunshan, Kunshan Opt plant): measure 9- 12 items(Total Colony/bacterial Count, Total Coliforms,Turbidity, Color, Odor, pH,COD,Visual Matter,Ammonia Nitrogen, Nitrite, E.Coli(hear-stable) quarterly or annually, and all items measure from third-party. Chian plant (Chengdu, Chongqing): the water withdrawal quality will be measure by offical local water corporation, and the results shows on offical website. Mexico plant: measure 5 Catergories, Total about 51 item, the catergories include: determination, observations, pesticides, Vietnam plant:measure 12 items such as pH, TDS,TSS,BOD,CODAmmonia Nitrogen,P,phenol and coliform, and all items measure from third-party.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

2561.57

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, Wistron's total water withdrawals increased from 2,487.96 megaliters in 2024 to 2,561.57 megaliters, a rise of approximately 3.0%. The definition of change: Much higher: > 10%; 5% < Higher < 10%; -5% < About the same < 5%; -5% < Lower < -10%; Much lower: < -10%. Because this change falls within the ±5% threshold used for trend classification, it is categorized as "About the same." Wistron's manufacturing processes primarily focus on product assembly and therefore do not directly require substantial water resources. Water use at its facilities is mainly for domestic needs and environmental systems (e.g., staff hygiene, canteens, and cooling towers for HVAC). Significant water use is limited to Wistron's Kunshan plants. In 2024, Wistron phased out water-intensive production processes at its Kunshan plants as part of business adjustments. The slight increase in total water withdrawals in 2025 is attributable to business expansion—in particular, the addition of the Zhubei Registered Office to the Company's operational footprint and increased activity at certain sites. Additionally, due to changes in organizational boundaries, the company adjusted its baseline year to 2022. The target was set to reduce water intensity by 13% compared to 2022 levels. After calculating water intensity, the reduction reached 62%, significantly surpassing the original target. [Facility Water Usage Insights] Wistron's water use scales with the number of operational sites and employees. Over the next five years, Wistron plans to expand its operations in Texas (U.S.), Hsinchu (Taiwan), and Kaohsiung (Taiwan) through the addition of new production facilities. These locations are not currently situated in high water-stress areas; however, total water withdrawals are expected to increase slightly as operations and workforce capacity expand. [Water Data Reporting and Estimation Methods] Water withdrawals are measured from monthly municipal water bills.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

2134.06

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water discharges rose from 1,946.22 megaliters in 2024 to 2,134.06 megaliters in 2025, an increase of approximately 9.7%. This reduction falls under the "Higher" category, defined as a decrease greater than 10%. The definition of change: Much higher: > 10%; 5% < Higher < 10%; -5% < About the same < 5%; -5% < Lower < -10%; Much lower: < -10%. At Wistron, domestic wastewater is managed through the park's pipeline system, where it is collected and then treated at a wastewater treatment plant before being safely discharged. There is no direct discharge into natural water bodies. [Trend and Risks, Opportunities, and Actions]: The observed trends in water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption at Wistron's facilities are positively correlated with workforce size and production capacity. Over the next five years, Wistron plans to expand its manufacturing capacity, including facilities in Texas (U.S.), Hsinchu (Taiwan), and Kaohsiung (Taiwan). While this expansion may increase demand for water resources, Wistron will continue to invest in water-saving technologies, water efficiency improvement programs, and water recycling initiatives to minimize the environmental impact of its operations and support sustainable growth. [Water Data Reporting and Estimation Methods]: The water discharge volumes reported for each facility are estimated using the science park's recommended formula, where discharge is 80% of the monthly water withdrawals. These estimations are based on data derived from direct measurements of water withdrawals, as recorded on the monthly utility bills provided by the municipal water company.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

427.51

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, Wistron Corporation saw a significant decrease in total water consumption, dropping by 21.1% from 541.74 megaliters in 2024 to 427.51 megaliters. The definition of change: Much higher: >10%; 5% < Higher < 10%; -5% < About the same < 5%; -10% < Lower < -5%; Much lower: <-10%. This decline surpasses the "Much lower" threshold, which is defined as a reduction greater than 10%. Wistron's manufacturing process primarily involves product assembly, which does not require substantial water resources. Most water usage is associated with domestic purposes and plant equipment, including kitchens and cooling towers. The decrease in water consumption was mainly attributable to reduced production activities and workforce levels at the WZS site, resulting in lower domestic and operational water demand. Since water use at Wistron is closely linked to workforce size and facility operations, the reduction in production capacity and employee headcount led to lower domestic water demand and operational water use, contributing to the overall decrease in water consumption. [Facility Water Usage Insights]: Water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption at Wistron's facilities are positively correlated with workforce size and production activities. Over the next five years, the Company plans to expand production capacity in Texas (U.S.), Hsinchu (Taiwan), and Kaohsiung (Taiwan). As a result, water demand is expected to increase moderately in line with business growth. Wistron will continue to implement water-efficiency and conservation measures to improve water-use efficiency. [Water Data Reporting and Estimation Methods]: Water withdrawal data is directly measured based on monthly water utility invoices. Discharge volumes are estimated using the science park's recommended methodology, assuming discharge equals 80% of water withdrawals. Water consumption is calculated as the difference between water withdrawals and discharge volumes.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

554.77

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

21.66

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We assessed water-stress exposure across all Wistron operating sites globally, covering 100% of the Group's reported water withdrawals. The locations of water withdrawal sources, as identified through facility billing and water-supply records, were geocoded and mapped to their corresponding catchments using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify whether the withdrawal sources were located in water-stressed areas. The assessment is conducted annually as part of our water management and CDP reporting processes. Wistron defines a "water-stressed area" as a catchment classified by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as having a "High" or "Extremely High" baseline water stress level. Under this definition, 23.81% of the Group's total withdrawals in 2024 originated from water-stressed catchments, representing 592.33 megaliters out of total withdrawals of 2,487.96 megaliters. In 2025, 21.66% of the Group's total withdrawals originated from water-stressed catchments, representing 554.77 megaliters out of total withdrawals of 2,561.57 megaliters. The volume of withdrawals from water-stressed catchments decreased by 6.34% compared with the previous year, calculated as follows: (554.77 − 592.33) / 592.33 × 100% = −6.34%. The proportion of total withdrawals from water-stressed catchments decreased from 23.81% in 2024 to 21.66% in 2025, representing a decrease of 2.15%. Changes are categorized as follows: Much higher: > 10%; 5% < Higher < 10%; -5% < About the same < 5%; -5% < Lower < -10%; Much lower: < -10%. The 6.34% decrease in withdrawal volume falls within the "Lower" category. Water-stressed sites are located in Chengdu and Kunshan, China, and Vietnam. The Vietnam site has expansion plans; however, the resulting increase in water demand is expected to be limited. Water withdrawals at these sites are primarily associated with domestic use related to employee activities, with only a portion used for facility operations such as kitchens and cooling towers. To manage water resources, these sites implement various water-saving measures, including the use of water-efficient equipment, regular monitoring of water consumption, and the recovery and reuse of air-conditioning condensate and wastewater. These initiatives support the continuous improvement of water-use efficiency. Accordingly, water withdrawals at these water-stressed sites are expected to remain broadly in line with current levels over the next five years. All reported withdrawal volumes were based on metered data, utility bills, or water-supplier records, and no material estimates were used. No material geographical, business-unit, operating-site, or water-source exclusions were made from the reported withdrawal volumes. We continuously monitor water-stress conditions across all operating sites and prioritize water conservation, water-efficiency improvements, and water-recycling initiatives in locations exposed to elevated water-related risks. These efforts are intended to reduce potential impacts and enhance the resilience of our operations to water-related risks.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

0.87

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The increase in regional rainfall and the rainwater recycling system is workable whole year.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Compared to the total volume of rainwater collected in 2024, which was 0.52 megaliters, the amount increased to 0.87 megaliters in 2025, representing a 67% increase. The calculation formula is: (0.87−0.52)/0.52×100%=67%. The rise was primarily due to more frequent and intense rainfall linked to extreme climate variability, and the collected water is primarily used for toilet flushing and cleaning. The definition for comparison of differences is as follows: Much higher: > 10%; 5% < Higher < 10%; -5% < About the same < 5%; -5% < Lower < -10%; Much lower: < -10%. This increase exceeds the "Much higher" threshold, which is defined as an increase greater than 10%.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

no access to this water source

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

no access to this water source

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

no access to this water source

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

no access to this water source

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

2560.7

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Compared with third-party sources withdrawals in 2024 (2,487.44 megaliters), the amount increased to 2,560.70 megaliters in 2025, a rise of approximately 3.0 ((2,560.70 − 2,487.44) / 2,487.44 × 100% = 3.0%). Using the predefined thresholds — Much higher: > 10%; 5% < Higher < 10%; -5% < About the same < 5%; -5% < Lower < -10%; Much lower: < -10% — this 3.0% increase falls within the "About the same" category.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The wastewater from all of Wistron's manufacturing plants is collected through the industrial parks sewage pipelines and discharged from the wastewater treatment station through the sewage system without direct discharge into natural water bodies.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The wastewater from all of Wistron's manufacturing plants is collected through the industrial parks sewage pipelines and discharged from the wastewater treatment station through the sewage system without direct discharge into natural water bodies.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The wastewater from all of Wistron's manufacturing plants is collected through the industrial parks sewage pipelines and discharged from the wastewater treatment station through the sewage system without direct discharge into natural water bodies.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

2134.06

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Compared with water discharges to third-party destinations in 2024 (1,946.22 megaliters), the volume increased to 2,134.06 megaliters in 2025 — an increase of approximately 9.7%. This rise was primarily driven by capacity expansions at our manufacturing sites (WIH and WVN) and the resulting increase in onsite workforce, which raised domestic water use and therefore wastewater generation. Calculation: (2,134.06 − 1,946.22) / 1,946.22 × 100% = 9.65% → rounded to 9.7%. Using the comparison thresholds (Much higher: > 10%; 5% < Higher < 10%; -5% < About the same < 5%; -5% < Lower < -10%; Much lower: < -10%), this increase falls in the "Higher" category.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wistron do not need Quaternary treatment facilities. And there are no government regulations on our manufacturing site to require to measuring the substance.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wistron do not need Tertiary treatment facilities. And there are no government regulations on our manufacturing site to require to measuring the substance.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wistron do not need Secondary treatment facilities. And there are no government regulations on our manufacturing site to require to measuring the substance. But we still builded the secondary treatment ficilities in Vietnam plant.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

1846.85

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

1. Process waste water: Most processes do not require water and donot produce waste water. Only Kaohsiung requires the use of water and they have set up wastewater treatment plants. They implement real-time online monitoring to immediately respond to any anomalies, In 2021, a processing center was constructed in the Zhongshan Opt Park. The process waste water was directly emission to a third party industrial waste water treatment company for processing. 2. Domestic sewage: Wistron manufacturing sites(Hsinchu, Kunshan,Zhongshan,Chengdu,Chongqing and Malaysia) set up septic tanks which is kind sedimentatio for waste water discharge collection.The sewage and wastewater in those plants mainly consist of domestic sewage of employees. The domestic sewage is collected through the pipelines of the parkand delivered through the sewage system to the wastewater treatment plant for processing and discharge. 3. Comparsion with Previous reporting: 2024: 1,658.32 megaliters; 2025:1,846.85 megaliters which an increase of 188.53 megaliters, representing a rise of 11.37%. 4. Definition for change: Much higher: 10% Higher: 5% About the same: -5% to 5% Lower: -5% Much lower: -10%.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

287.21

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The water discharge from Neihu Headquarters, Xizhi, Malaysia, Mexico plant, Czech plant and After-sales Service Network sites emission to third party(sewage sewer). There's no spetic tank, and the sewage's qulity is measurement periodically and leagal to emission to swerage. To monitor the effluent quality, Wistron regularly inspects the water quality to ensure that the effluent meets regulatory requirements and does not affect the ecological environment of natural water bodies and habitats. Wistron implements the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to ensure that the wastewater and sewage management meets effluent specifications in regulations. 1.Relevance for Wistron: The volume of the trearment accounts for 20% of total discharges in this reporting year. 2. Comparsion with Previous reporting: 2024: 287.9 megaliters; 2025: 287.21 megaliters which indicates 0.69 megaliters less and an decrease by 0.24% 3. Definition for change: Much higher: 10%; Higher: 5%; About the same: -5% to 5%; Lower: -5%; Much lower: -10%.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wistron regularly inspects the water quality to ensure that the effluent meets regulatory requirements and does not affect the ecological environment of natural water bodies and habitats. Wistron implements the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to ensure that the wastewater and sewage management meets effluent specifications in regulations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

17.06

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

*Wistron primarily discharges domestic sewage. Phosphates and nitrates primarily come from human bodily waste, food scraps, and cleaning agents, or are produced indirectly through biochemical reactions in the sewage. We ensure all sewage is treated in a septic tank or undergoes final treatment by the third-party before discharge. We strictly comply with local regulations regarding discharge standards to prevent any environmental pollution incidents in the surrounding areas(none of which are within the water resource protection area). -Assumption: We estimated nitrate and phosphate emissions based on the parameters for total nitrogen and total phosphorus discharged per person per day(Source: U.S. EPA and Taiwan's Construction and Planning Agency's wastewater facility design guidelines), multiplied by Wistron's 2025 employees and average working hours, and then calculated using the proportions of nitrate in total nitrogen(0~5%) and phosphate in total phosphorus(60~85%) in domestic wastewater discharge(Source: International environmental research papers and engineering design parameters). Finally, these data are converted to the emission weight of nitrate and phosphate. -Calculation Nitrate:9 g T-N/day/person*58255 persons*2183.74hr-work/24hr*62 MW-Nitrate/14 MW-N*((0%+5%)/2)*1ton/1000000g=5.28 metric tons; Phosphate:1 g T-P/day/person*58255 persons*2183.74hr-work/24hr*94.97 MW-Phosphorus/30.97 MW-P*((60%+85%)/2)*1ton/1000000g=11.78 metric tons; TTL=5.28+11.78=17.06 metric tons.*
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

3

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Baseline Overall Water Risk is an overall indicator used to measure water-related risks across different regions within the same baseline period. It incorporates physical risks quantity (e.g., baseline water stress, water depletion, interannual variability, seasonal variability, groundwater table decline, riverine flood risk, coastal flood risk, and drought risks), physical risks quality (e.g., untreated connected wastewater and coastal eutrophication

potential), and regulatory and reputational risks (e.g., unimproved/no drinking water, unimproved/no sanitation, and Country ESG Risk Index) to deliver an overall risk value through weighted average. The risk score is expressed between 0 to 5, with a higher value indicating greater risks. An analysis of baseline overall water stress at 19 global Wistron locations indicates that three (15.8%) locations have high baseline overall water stress; two (10.5%) locations have medium-high baseline overall water stress; and 14 (73.7%) locations have low-medium baseline water stress.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

59

(9.3.4) Please explain

Baseline Overall Water Risk is an overall indicator used to measure water-related risks across different regions within the same baseline period. It incorporates physical risks quantity (e.g., baseline water stress, water depletion, interannual variability, seasonal variability, groundwater table decline, riverine flood risk, coastal flood risk, and drought risks), physical risks quality (e.g., untreated connected wastewater and coastal eutrophication potential), and regulatory and reputational risks (e.g., unimproved/no drinking water, unimproved/no sanitation, and Country ESG Risk Index) to deliver an overall risk value through weighted average. The risk score is expressed between 0 to 5, with a higher value indicating greater risks. Among Wistron's 357 suppliers, the distribution of comprehensive water resource risk levels is as follows: 12 supplier sites are categorized with a baseline water risk level of "Extremely High," accounting for 3.4% of the total. Additionally, 47 sites are assessed as having a "High" risk level, representing 13.1% of the total.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Wistron Automotive Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Wistron InfoComm (Kunshan) Co. Wistron Optronics（Kunshan）Co., LTD Wistron Advanced Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.303696

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.024043

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

119.29

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

119.29

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

95.43

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

95.43

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

23.86

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

[Water Withdrawal and Discharge Data Analysis]: In 2025, Wistron's East China facilities (Kunshan, Kunshan Optronics, Automotive Electronics, and Advanced Materials) experienced a significant downward trend in total water withdrawals, decreasing from 221.49 megaliters in 2024 to 119.29 megaliters—a reduction of 46.1%. According to the definition of change: "Much higher" refers to an increase of more than 10%; "Higher" is more than 5%; "About the same" is between -5% and 5%; "Lower" is less than -5%; and "Much lower" is less than -10%. This decline exceeds the "Much lower" threshold. [Trends, Risks, Opportunities, and Actions]: Wistron's core manufacturing processes do not require water usage. Water consumption at its facilities is primarily for domestic purposes and environmental equipment operations, such as staff hygiene, kitchens, and air conditioning cooling

towers. In 2024, Wistron phased out water-intensive production processes at its East China facilities due to business adjustments. [Water Data Reporting and Estimation Methods]: Water usage data is directly measured based on monthly bills provided by the municipal water company. Discharge volumes are estimated using the formula recommended by the science park, where discharge is calculated as 80% of water withdrawals. Water consumption is determined as the difference between water withdrawals and discharge volumes.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Wistron InfoComm (Chengdu)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Min Jiang

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

30.466481

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

103.987221

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

132.13

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

132.13

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

105.7

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

105.7

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

26.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals at Wistron InfoComm (Chengdu) increased from 129.35 megaliters in 2024 to 132.13 megaliters in 2025, a rise of approximately 2.1% ((132.13 − 129.35) / 129.35 × 100% = 2.1%). Because this change is within the ±5% threshold used for trend classification, it is categorized as "About the same." [Trends, Risks, Opportunities, and Actions]: Wistron's manufacturing processes at Chengdu do not require water usage. Water withdrawals are primarily for domestic purposes and environmental equipment operations, such as staff hygiene, kitchens, and air conditioning cooling towers. [Water Data Reporting and Estimation Methods]: Water usage data is directly measured based on monthly bills provided by the municipal water company. Discharge volumes are estimated using the formula recommended by the science park, where discharge is calculated as 80% of water withdrawals. Water consumption is determined as the difference between water withdrawals and discharge volumes.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Wistron InfoComm (Vietnam)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

☑ Other, please specify :SONG HONG River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.620684

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

105.931553

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

305.45

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

305.45

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

287.13

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

287.13

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

18.32

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

[Water Withdrawal and Discharge Data Analysis]: In 2025, Wistron InfoComm (Vietnam) experienced an upward trend in total water withdrawals, increasing from 137.03 megaliters in 2024 to 305.45 megaliters—a incretion of 122.9%. Our definition of change: "Much higher" refers to an increase of more than 10%; "Higher" is more than 5%; "About the same" is between -5% and 5%; "Lower" is less than -5%; and "Much lower" is less than -10%. This change is classified as "Much higher." [Trends, Risks, Opportunities, and Actions]: The manufacturing processes in Vietnam do not require water usage. Water withdrawals are primarily for domestic purposes and environmental equipment operations, such as staff hygiene, kitchens, and air conditioning cooling towers. Due to production capacity expansion, the total water withdrawal increased as the workforce doubled compared to the previous year. However, water withdrawal per unit of revenue still decreased. [Water Data Reporting and Estimation Methods]: Water usage data is directly measured based on monthly bills provided by the municipal water company. Discharge volumes are estimated using the formula recommended by the science park, where discharge is calculated as 80% of water withdrawals. Water consumption is determined as the difference between water withdrawals and discharge volumes.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ AA1000AS

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ AA1000AS

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ AA1000AS

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ AA1000AS
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

2186522636000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

853586915.84

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In 2025, Wistron’s total water withdrawals were 2,561.57 megaliters and revenue was NT$2,186,522,636,000. This yields a water-withdrawal efficiency of approximately NT$853,586,915.84 per megaliter. Compared with 2024’s efficiency of NT$276,806,973.18 per megaliter, the 2025 figure increased by about 208%.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Computers(notebook, desktop, all-in-one), monitors, servers, network equipment

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.1715

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

revenue (million NTD)

(9.12.5) Comment

Wistron's water-resource management is organized into two areas: daily water conservation and water-reuse/wastewater management. Each plant’s dedicated operations and facilities teams are responsible for

planning and implementation, daily monitoring and anomaly resolution, data analysis, and continuous improvement. As a result, water-withdrawal intensity (measured as water withdrawal per unit of revenue) decreased by 50.6% in 2025 compared with 2024.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:
☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

According to REACH regulations, when a company manufactures, imports, or sells products containing Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) into the EU market, it must comply with both the "concentration requirement" (if the SVHC concentration in any single component or homogeneous material of the product exceeds 0.1%) and the "notification requirement" (if the total amount of that SVHC in the product (annual total) exceeds 1 metric tonne). The button batteries used in Wistron products contain SVHCs, but the annual total does not exceed 1 metric tonne; therefore, none of their products exceed the REACH directive requirements. Furthermore, 100% of Wistron's products comply with the EU RoHS directive's requirements for controlling hazardous substances.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:
☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

According to REACH regulations, when a company manufactures, imports, or sells products containing Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) into the EU market, it must comply with both the "concentration requirement" (if the SVHC concentration in any single component or homogeneous material of the product exceeds 0.1%) and the "notification requirement" (if the total amount of that SVHC in the product (annual total) exceeds 1 metric tonne). The button batteries used in Wistron products contain SVHCs, but the annual total does not exceed 1 metric tonne; therefore, none of their products exceed the REACH directive requirements. Furthermore, 100% of Wistron's products comply with the EU RoHS directive's requirements for controlling hazardous substances.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity
☑ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

Water quality
☑ Lower water pollution than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

*Wistron's manufacturing processes primarily involve product assembly, and most of them do not require water usage nor generate wastewater. The wastewater in the factory area mainly comes from employee domestic wastewater, which is collected through a unified pipeline system within the industrial park. The domestic wastewater is treated at the wastewater treatment plant before being discharged into the sewage system, without direct discharge into natural water bodies. In order to monitor the water quality of the discharged water, Wistron conducts regular water quality testing to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and to minimize any impact on the natural water bodies and ecological habitats. Therefore, we determine that our products and/or services have a low water impact. As mentioned earlier, we classify the impact on water resources, water quality, and ecosystems into three levels: high (3 points), medium (2 points), and low (1 point). Based on this classification, Wistron's products and services have a low impact on water resources, water quality, and ecosystems, with a total impact score of Water Resources Score 1 * Water Quality Score 1 * Ecosystem Score 1 = 1.*

(9.14.7) Please explain

We are an ODM of electronic equipment, providing professional equipment ODM services for global brand companies. The equipment we manufacture is not an energy-consuming product, does not directly impact water resources, nor does it directly belong to our own products. The wastewater generated is primarily domestic wastewater from employee activities.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/29/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

500

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

300

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

281

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

110

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. The target coverage is 100% of direct operations 2. All the facilities are same with 1.8.1 which are: Wistron Corporation (Neihu Headquaters), Wistron Corporation (Hsichih Office), Wistron Corporation (Hsinchu Branch Office), Wistron Corporation (HuKou Factory #2), Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc., Wistron InfoComm (Chongqing) Co., Ltd., Wistron InfoComm (Chengdu) Co., Ltd., Wistron InfoComm (Zhongshan) Co., Wistron InfoComm (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Wistron Optronics（Kunshan）Co., Ltd., Wistron Automotive Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Wistron Advanced Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Wistron Mexico S.A. De C.V., Wistron InfoComm (Czech), s.r.o., Wistron Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.,Wistron InfoComm (Vietnam) Co., Ltd., Wistron Corporation (HuKou Factory), Wislab EMS Corporation, Wistron Corporation (Zhubei Registered Office), We have 44 direct operations.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Other plants set septic tanks except for the operational sites, which are allowed to be discharged directly by the local government. The discharge(swedge) was treatments by septic tanks to ensure the discharge could meet COD effluents standard: 1. Wastewater treatment through in-plant septic tanks 2. Regularly require vendors to clean septic tanks to ensure their function 3. Strict management of chemicals.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Accountability Accelerator within the next two years

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

*1. The base year is 2019 with chemical oxygen demand of waste water of 500 (mg/L) and the target year is 2030 with chemical oxygen demand of waste water of 300 (mg/L), indicating 40% reduction. 2. Wistron's chemical oxygen demand of waste water was 281 in 2025 compared with 2019, which meant -43.8% by the calculation: (281- 500)/500)*100% 3. The % of target achieved is calculated as: (-43.8/ -40) * 100% is 110%. 4. All operation sites regularly monitor water pollutant and comply with regulatory requirements. (The Czech government has not set relevant discharged water quality standards).*

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of local population using safely managed drinking water services around our facilities and operations

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/29/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. The target coverage is 100% of direct operations 2. All the facilities are same with 1.8.1 which are: Wistron Corporation (Neihu Headquaters), Wistron Corporation (Hsichih Office), Wistron Corporation (Hsinchu Branch Office), Wistron Corporation (HuKou Factory #2), Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc., Wistron InfoComm (Chongqing) Co., Ltd., Wistron InfoComm (Chengdu) Co., Ltd., Wistron InfoComm (Zhongshan) Co., Wistron InfoComm (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Wistron Optronics（Kunshan）Co., Ltd., Wistron Automotive Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Wistron Advanced Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Wistron Mexico S.A. De C.V., Wistron InfoComm (Czech), s.r.o., Wistron Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.,Wistron InfoComm (Vietnam) Co., Ltd., Wistron Corporation (HuKou Factory), Wislab EMS Corporation, Wistron Corporation (Zhubei Registered Office), We have 44 direct operations.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Wistron mandates 100% facility coverage for safely managed drinking water and sanitation and implements the following key actions across all sites: Corporate policy: require every site to provide safe drinking water and sanitation. Routine testing: regular microbiological and chemical checks (including total bacterial counts) with documented reviews. Plant teams: dedicated operations/facilities teams handle monitoring, maintenance, and corrective actions. ISO-aligned management: water-safety controls integrated into site management procedures.

Preventive maintenance & response: scheduled cleaning, point-of-use controls, and rapid remediation protocols. Training & data verification: regular WASH training, centralized test records, periodic reviews, and third-party checks as needed.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Wistron requires our 100% facilities must provide WASH servies to ensure safe drinking water for all employees. 1. The coverage of the target is 100% of Wistron's operation sites. 2. The base year is 2023 drinking water with a total bacterial count of 0 (CFU/ml) and the target year is 2030 with a total bacterial count of 0 (CFU/ml), indicating achieve the target 100%. 3. In 2025, the total bacterial count was 0 (CFU/ml), which means the % of target achieved is 100%. 4. All operation sites regularly monitor drinking water quality and comply with regulatory requirements.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per revenue

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/29/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

5.5

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

4.78

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

1.17

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

601

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. The target coverage is 100% of direct operations 2. All the facilities are same with 1.8.1 which are: Wistron Corporation (Neihu Headquaters), Wistron Corporation (Hsichih Office), Wistron Corporation (Hsinchu Branch Office), Wistron Corporation (HuKou Factory #2), Kaohsiung Opto-Electronics Inc., Wistron InfoComm (Chongqing) Co., Ltd., Wistron InfoComm (Chengdu) Co., Ltd., Wistron InfoComm (Zhongshan) Co., Wistron InfoComm (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Wistron Optronics（Kunshan）Co., Ltd., Wistron Automotive Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Wistron Advanced Materials (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Wistron Mexico S.A. De C.V., Wistron InfoComm (Czech), s.r.o., Wistron Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.,Wistron InfoComm (Vietnam) Co., Ltd., Wistron Corporation (HuKou Factory), Wislab EMS Corporation, Wistron Corporation (Zhubei Registered Office), We have 44 direct operations.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Wistron's water demand derives from domestic use and plant equipment such as kitchens and cooling towers. So we focus on water resource management and daily water conservation to reduce the water usage(water withdrawals) The contributed most action to reduce to water withdrawals is Daily Water Savings: Adjusting Water Supply in Living Areas.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

*Details of target: 1. The base year is 2022 with water consumption intensity of 5.5 (kilotons/ billion NTD) and the target year is 2030 with water consumption intensity of 4.78 (kilotons/ billion NTD), indicating 13% reduction. 2. The total water withdrawals is 2,561.57 (million liters) in the reporting year, the consumption intensity is 1.17 (kilotons/ billion NTD). 3.Wistron's water consumption intensity was 1.17 in 2025 comparing with 2022, which meant -79% by the calculation: (1.17-5.5)/5.5)*100% is -79%.*
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other, please specify :We conducted the assessment using the LEAP approach within the TNFD framework and established relevant metrics and targets.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

According to biodiversity impact analysis, one of Wistron's global locations was found to intersect with IUCN protected areas. This site is located in the Czech Republic and is identified as being located within a 2 km screening radius of two areas: Stránská skála [III] and Strnsk skla [-].

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

According to cultural and natural heritage site analysis, none of Wistron's global locations overlap with any cultural or natural heritage sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

According to cultural and natural heritage site analysis, none of Wistron's global locations overlap with any cultural or natural heritage sites.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

According to cultural and natural heritage site analysis, none of Wistron's global locations overlap with any cultural or natural heritage sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

According to cultural and natural heritage site analysis, none of Wistron's global locations overlap with any cultural or natural heritage sites.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

According to cultural and natural heritage site analysis, none of Wistron's global locations overlap with any cultural or natural heritage sites.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Stránská skála [III]、Strnsk skla [-]

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located

in or near to the selected area

The Czech site is mainly engaged in manufacturing and related operational activities. Biodiversity impact analysis identified Stránská skála [III] and Strnsk skla [-] within the 2 km buffer around the site, indicating that the site is located near an area important for biodiversity rather than direct overlap with the protected area. The site does not conduct land conversion, extraction, deforestation, or direct use of biological resources within the protected area. Based on currently available information, no significant direct impact on the nearby biodiversity-important area was identified during the reporting year.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As the Czech site does not directly overlap with or operate within Stránská skála National Nature Monument and Strnsk skla, no specific mitigation measures were implemented inside the selected protected area during the reporting year. However, the site applies environmental management measures within its operational boundary to reduce potential indirect impacts on the nearby biodiversity-important area. These measures include compliance with applicable environmental regulations, wastewater and waste management, air emission controls where applicable, emergency response procedures, and regular environmental compliance checks. Based on currently available information, no significant direct impact on the selected area was identified during the reporting year. [Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ Facility geolocation data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

(1) We conduct verification annually to ensure data accuracy, with the verification scope covering the company's primary direct operations and management of upstream and downstream value chains. (2) We follow the AA1000 Assurance Standard v3, Type 2, and have obtained a high assurance level, while ISO 14064-1 has received a

reasonable assurance level.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement_EN_緯創_2025-Final.pdf,GHG Assurance Opinion_Wistron_壓縮.pdf,GHG Assurance Opinion_Wistron_壓縮.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	None

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute