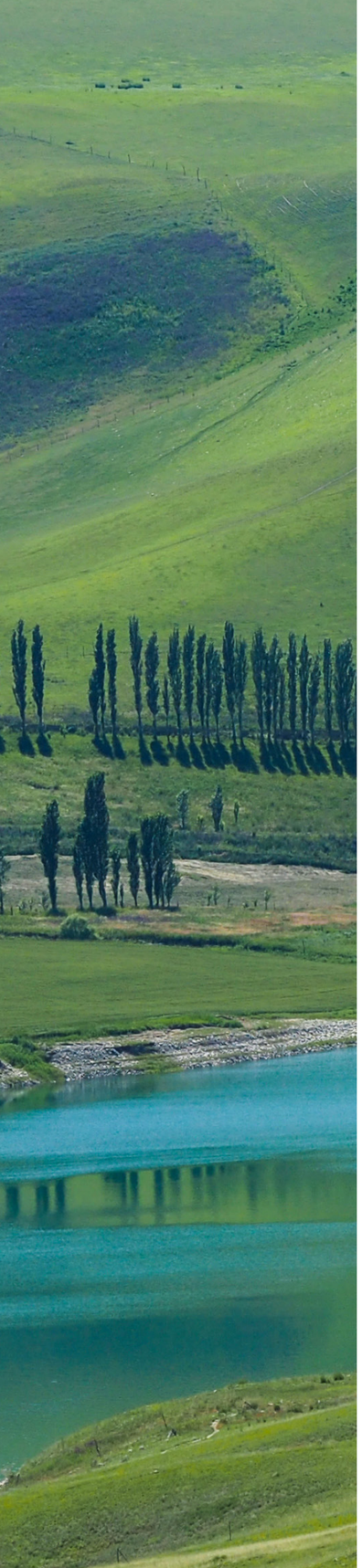
2025

Zhejiang CHINT Electrics Co., Ltd.

Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report

Stock Code: 601877.SH



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About This Report

Main Body of the Report

Zhejiang CHINT Electrics Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "CHINT Electrics", "the Company", "We") has prepared this report in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Following the four core elements of TCFD—Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Targets and Metrics —the report systematically elaborates on the company's management practices, strategic responses, and practical achievements regarding climate change.

This report marks CHINT Electrics' inaugural disclosure of climate-related financial information, providing a comprehensive overview of the company's policies, initiatives, and performance in managing climate risks and opportunities. It aims to facilitate thorough communication with our stakeholders regarding climate issues, demonstrating the company's unwavering commitment to green development and low-carbon transformation in alignment with the national "dual carbon" goals and the group's sustainable development strategy. This effort is integral to achieving long-term sustainable growth for the company.

Reporting Period

The report covers the climate performance of CHINT Electrics and its subsidiaries from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025.

Scope of the Report

Unless otherwise specified, the data and information in this report encompass CHINT Electrics and its subsidiaries, consistent with the reporting boundary of the consolidated financial statements in the company's annual financial report for 2025. The greenhouse gas emissions accounting adheres to relevant standards, clearly distinguishing between Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions to ensure clarity in accounting metrics and comparability of data.

Data Integrity

The historical information and climate-related data referenced in this report are sourced from official documents, statistical reports, and financial statements, as well as climate management information compiled and verified by relevant departments within the company. This ensures that the data is authentic, accurate, complete, and traceable. Unless otherwise noted, all monetary amounts in this report are denominated in RMB, maintaining consistency with the company's financial accounting methodologies to ensure uniformity and comparability of information.

Terminology

For ease of reference, "Zhejiang CHINT Electrics Co., Ltd." will be referred to as "CHINT Electrics," "We," or "the Company" throughout this report. "Zhejiang CHINT Instrument & Meter Limited" will be referred to as "CHINT Instrument & Meter," "NOARK Electrics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd." as "NOARK," "CHINT Anneng Digital Power (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd." as "CHINT Anneng," "Zhejiang CHINT New Energy Development Co., Ltd." as "CHINT New Energy," and "Shanghai CHINT Power Systems Co., Ltd." as "CHINT Power." The "Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures" will be abbreviated as "TCFD"; the "International Sustainability Standards Board" as "ISSB"; the "Science Based Targets initiative" as "SBTi"; and the "Carbon Disclosure Project" as "CDP." Full names are provided upon first mention, with abbreviations used thereafter.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements, which can be identified by terms such as "will," "may," "expect," "forecast," "future," "aim," "estimate," "seek," "plan," "believe," "potential," "continue," "ongoing," "goal," "objective," and other similar expressions. These statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to changes in global climate policies, advancements in low-carbon technologies, shifts in market demand, extreme weather events, supply chain fluctuations, and updates to ESG regulatory requirements. As a result, actual outcomes may differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements.

Reference Standards

In the preparation of this report, we strictly adhered to the following relevant standards and requirements to ensure the disclosure's compliance, professionalism, and regulatory adherence:

- The Shanghai Stock Exchange's Self-Regulatory Guidance for Listed Companies No. 14 – Sustainable Development Report (Trial)
- Part D of the "Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide": Climate-related disclosures, issued by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (HKEX)
- The International Financial Reporting Sustainability Disclosure Standard No. 2—Climate-related Disclosures (IFRS S2) issued by the ISSB
- Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures issued by the TCFD
- The Technical Supplement on The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities, issued by the TCFD

Report Access

This report is published in both Chinese and English. In the event of any discrepancy in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail. The electronic version of this report is available on the official website of CHINT Electrics at: https://chint.net/about/sustainable.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change poses a significant threat to the ecosystems upon which humanity relies, accelerating the global climate governance process. The 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30) in 2025 achieved significant milestones in climate financing, further solidifying the international community's consensus and determination to advance climate action. As a responsible major power, China has explicitly set "Dual Carbon" goals, establishing a "1+N" policy framework for carbon neutrality that encompasses a series of systematic deployments for green and low-carbon development. The introduction of the concept of new quality productive forces in 2024 has provided clear guidance for China's industrial innovation and sustainable development.

The electrical equipment and smart energy sectors are pivotal to the global energy transition and industrial low-carbon development. These industries widely recognize the need to address climate change as an intrinsic requirement for sustainable development and an important strategic opportunity. Adopting a core approach characterized by proactive adaptation, technology-driven innovation, full-chain collaboration, and standard-setting leadership , these sectors not only manage climate-related risks within their operations, but also provide critical support for societal decarbonization through low-carbon technologies and systemic solutions. The industry widely recognizes that climate transition is not only an inevitable requirement for policy compliance and market competitiveness but also a vital direction for expanding green business and enhancing industrial value. Consequently, the sector is continuously increasing investments in green manufacturing, clean energy applications, low-carbon supply chain management, and emissions reduction across product life cycles, accelerating the transition of production methods, technological pathways, and business models towards low-carbon and zero-carbon solutions.

In this context, CHINT Electrics is elevating its response to climate change to a strategic level. Embracing a firm commitment to proactive emissions reduction, technology empowerment, comprehensive decarbonization, and long-term leadership, we have deeply integrated climate governance and sustainable development into our business decisions and operational strategies. CHINT Electrics fully acknowledges the potential challenges posed by tightening climate policies, rising carbon costs, and increasing climate-related risks, while viewing low-carbon transformation as a crucial opportunity for technological innovation, market expansion, and value enhancement. The company is actively constructing a comprehensive climate management system that encompasses governance, strategy, risk management, and performance metrics.

With long-term goals of achieving operational carbon neutrality by 2028, net-zero operational emissions by 2035, and net-zero emissions across the entire value chain by 2050, CHINT Electrics will continue to advance energy efficiency in production, promote the use of renewable energy, implement low-carbon process upgrades, and develop zero-carbon industrial parks. The company is also extending climate risk management to its supply chain, fostering collaborative decarbonization with our upstream suppliers. Meanwhile, CHINT Electrics is leveraging its core products and solutions in photovoltaic systems, energy storage, smart distribution, and integrated energy services to facilitate low-carbon transitions in industries such as manufacturing, construction, and transportation. By fulfilling its climate commitments, CHINT Electrics actively contributes to China's "Dual Carbon" goals and global climate governance, embodying a responsible approach that fosters both corporate sustainability and shared societal value through climate action.

ABOUT CHINT ELECTRICS

Company Profile

Zhejiang CHINT Electrics Co., Ltd. abbreviated as CHINT Electrics (601877. SH), was established in August 1997. It is one of the core enterprises of CHINT Group and also a leading enterprise in low-voltage Electrical industry of China. CHINT Electrics was successfully listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 21 January 2010, and is the first A-share listed company in China with low-voltage Electrical appliances as its main business. and ranks among the top 50 listed companies in Asia.

CHINT Electrics upholds the concept of green development, promoting the creation of green new products, new business models, and new formats, leading the industry in a "green transformation." It is the first in China to simultaneously receive national-level honors for "Green Factory," "Green Products," "Green Supply Chain," and "Green Design Demonstration Enterprise." The company has been publishing annual CSR/ESG/sustainability reports for many years and actively participates in ESG ratings such as MSCI, CSA, EcoVadis, and CDP. Additionally, it has been included in the "Bloomberg Green 2024 and 2025 DEI Human Kindness and Love in the Workplace" Outstanding List, awarded the 2025 Fortune China ESG Impact List, the 2025 South Weekend Low-Carbon Pioneer Enterprise, the 2025 Sina Finance Sustainability Award, and more than a dozen other sustainability recognitions. Aligning with the trends of modern energy, intelligent manufacturing, and digital technology integration, CHINT Electrics will continue to steadfastly focus on digitalization, carbon neutrality, and the sustainable development of the industrial ecosystem, providing customers with products and services that better meet future needs.

Vision

Powering a sustainable future with smart energy.

Mission

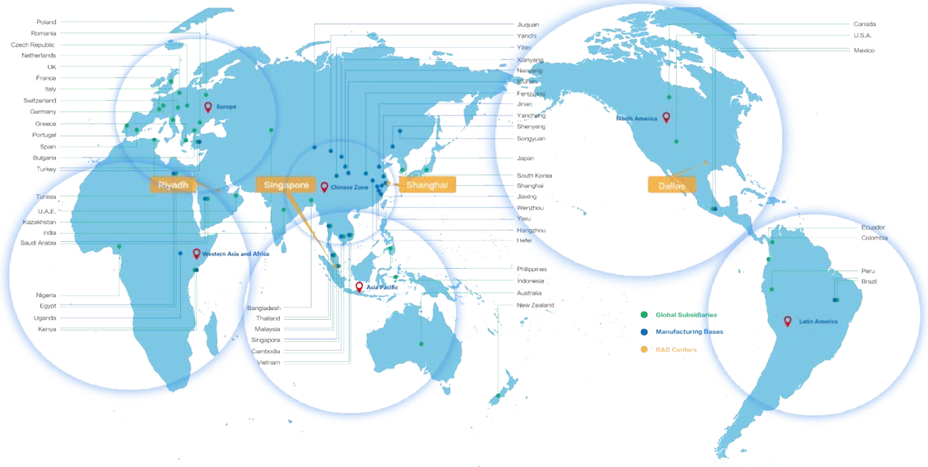
Delivering safer, greener, more cost-effective, and more accessible energy.

Global Operations

CHINT Electrics has established over 30 overseas subsidiaries and more than 20 overseas manufacturing bases, providing professional products and systematic solutions to clients in more than 140 countries and regions. It has maintained the top position in China's low-voltage electrical appliance export volume for over a decade. In the domestic low-voltage channel market, its sales network exceeds 100,000 outlets, ranking first in both production and sales volume in the industry for more than ten consecutive years. In the low-voltage industrial market, CHINT holds leading market shares in various sectors, including power, construction, industrial OEM, and residential applications, making it the only domestic low-voltage enterprise with sales exceeding 10 billion CNY.

CHINT Electrics has set up R&D centers in regions such as North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, and North Africa, integrating global innovation resources to form a diversified and open R&D system. The company has been recognized as a "National Enterprise Technology Center," a "National Industrial Design Center," and a "National Technology Innovation Demonstration Enterprise." Its comprehensive testing center in the Songjiang Industrial Park in Shanghai is one of the most fully equipped in the industry, covering a wide range of testing standards both domestically and internationally.

Global Operations With its advanced layout in R&D, manufacturing, and sales networks, the company serves over 140 countries and regions worldwide.



140+
Countries and Regions

4
Major Global R&D Centers

28+
Global Manufacturing Bases

20+
International Logistics Centers

2300+
Global Distributors

40+
International Branches

80%
Covering 80% of countries and regions along the 'Belt and Road' Initiative

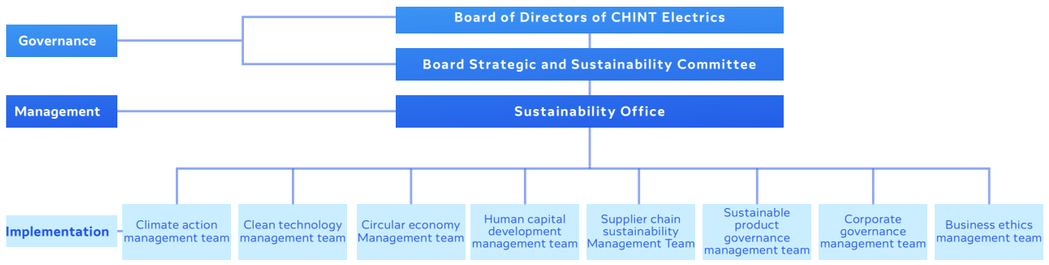
CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Climate Governance

CHINT Electrics has established a top-down ESG governance framework with clearly defined responsibilities to integrate climate governance into business operations, ensuring that climate actions are implemented systematically and yield tangible results.

Organizational Structure of Climate Action Governance

The company has developed a climate governance system with the Board of Directors as the highest governing body. This system is supported by a three-tier ESG governance framework comprising the governance, management, and execution levels, creating a closed-loop management mechanism for"strategic planning - execution implementation - oversight and evaluation."



Governance Entity	Core Responsibilities
Board Strategic and Sustainability Committee	- Implement the group's sustainable development strategy and planning, and formulate the company's sustainable development strategy. - Develop sustainable development plans and action initiatives. - Review major sustainable development projects and ESG reports. - Supervise and evaluate the implementation of sustainable development efforts. - Report regularly to the Board of Directors on progress and outcomes - Organize and coordinate sustainable development communication and collaboration.
Sustainability Office	- Execute and implement decisions made by the Strategic and Sustainable Development Committee. - Break down sustainable development strategies and plans into actionable project plans. - Organize training related to sustainable development. - Maintain the sustainable development section of the company website. - Compile and prepare sustainability reports. - Organize participation in ESG-related ratings, evaluations, and promotional activities.
Climate Action Management Team	- Provide climate change-related data for ESG initiatives and ensure the establishment, implementation, and disclosure of climate-related metrics and targets. - Establish a carbon emissions and product carbon footprint accounting and verification system, implement carbon reduction measures across the supply chain, and advance climate-related actions such as SBTi and CDP. - Identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities, and develop mitigation and adaptation strategies. - Conduct TCFD research and promote public welfare projects related to ecological protection and climate mitigation.

Governing Level's Climate Governance Responsibilities

As the highest governing body for the company's ESG management framework, the Board of Directors is responsible for the overall leadership and decision-making regarding the company's ESG efforts, including climate change management. The Board determines the company's ESG development direction, strategy, and objectives, and reviews and approves significant matters related to ESG management. The Board Strategic and Sustainability Committee is responsible for guiding and researching the company's ESG initiatives, analyzing and evaluating their direction and implementation, and regularly reporting progress and outcomes to the Board. Both the Board and the Board Strategic and Sustainability Committee meet at least once a year to review reports on climate-related work, assess the strategic planning and implementation of climate actions, and evaluate climate risk and opportunity assessments. The governance team comprises senior members with over ten years of industry experience, combining deep technical expertise with a forward-looking strategic vision, which enables them to accurately identify climate-related risks and opportunities while actively exploring clean technology prospects and new low-carbon market spaces.

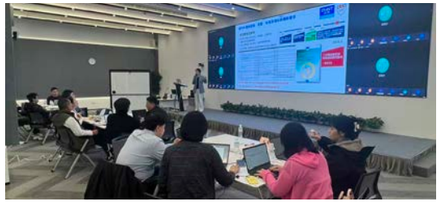
Management and Execution Level's Climate Governance Responsibilities

As the core entities responsible for implementing climate governance, the management and execution levels carry out the decisions made by the Board and the Board Strategic and Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Office serves as the management body for the company's climate change initiatives, composed of leaders from key ESG-related departments. Its primary responsibilities include formulating climate action strategies, development goals, and policy frameworks, as well as coordinating the identification and response to climate risks and opportunities. Collaborative departments acting as the operational layer are made up of ESG-related department heads and key contacts, focusing on advancing the implementation of climate actions across various business units and assessing and executing climate risk mitigation measures.

In 2025, the company organized multiple internal training sessions focused on ESG and climate-related themes, inviting external experts to lead discussions on climate-related risks and opportunities. These sessions helped managers at all levels gain a deeper understanding of climate risks, Science Based Targets (SBT), and CDP disclosures, further enhancing the company's climate governance capabilities. The company has also incorporated climate change response indicators, such as the proportion of renewable energy usage in the annual evaluation system for senior management, energy and equipment positions, and the ESG management team, linking them to team and individual performance.

Case Study Co-Creation Workshop on Climate-Related Risk and Opportunity Management

In November 2025, we organized a co-creation workshop on climate-related risk and opportunity management, involving senior executives from various functional departments and business units. External experts in climate and ESG were invited to lead the discussions. The workshop focused on topics such as climate risks and opportunities identification and assessment, management process development, and response strategy formulation. Key documents related to the company's ESG governance system, climate-related policies, and risk management frameworks were collaboratively refined. Through cross-departmental collaboration and professional empowerment, we aim to continuously enhance the management teams' competencies in assessing climate risks, overseeing strategies, and making low-carbon decisions.



CLIMATE STRATEGY

Climate Strategy

Assessment of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

In 2025, CHINT Electrics conducted a comprehensive climate scenario analysis in accordance with the framework established by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This assessment aimed to identify various climate risks and opportunities, quantifying their potential financial impacts to better understand and address the implications of climate change.

Identification of Climate Risks and Opportunities

Guided by the TCFD framework, *the International Financial Reporting Standards Sustainability Disclosure Standards No. 2* (IFRS S2), and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's climate information disclosure requirements, CHINT Electrics systematically identified climate risks and opportunities relevant to its core business. The company refined its list of climate-related risks and opportunities accordingly.

By integrating the TCFD framework and climate-related disclosure recommendations, CHINT Electrics conducted an in-depth analysis of industry practices in climate-related disclosures and incorporated cutting-edge research to develop a preliminary list of climate risks and opportunities at the industry level. Building on this foundation, the company integrated feedback from internal business units and external experts to further clarify the relevance of each identified risk and opportunity and their impacts along the value chain.

CHINT Electrics evaluated and prioritized the likelihood and severity of the identified risks while simultaneously mapping out the company's internal response and management measures. Ultimately, CHINT Electrics created a tailored list of climate risks and opportunities based on a thorough evaluation of their current and potential impacts on financial metrics such as revenue, operating costs, and capital expenditures.

The company will closely monitor external environmental conditions, policy requirements, market competition, and its own business practices. We will continuously track and periodically assess climate-related risks and opportunities, dynamically optimizing the scope of identification and response measures based on actual needs to ensure the applicability and timeliness of the list.

Climate-Related Risk

Physical Risks: Operational impacts from extreme weather events and long-term climate pattern shifts.

Transition Risks: Challenges arising from evolving policies and regulations, market trends, technological shifts, and rising stakeholder expectations.

Climate-Related Opportunities

Resource Efficiency: Improving resource efficiency through process optimization and circular practices to lower operational costs and carbon emissions.

Energy Sources: Expanding renewable energy adoption and green power procurement to build a clean, low-carbon energy supply system.

Market: Capturing green consumption and policy trends to enter new growth markets such as low-carbon technologies and energy-saving services.

Operational Resilience: Enhancing climate adaptability of infrastructure and supply chains to ensure business continuity and long-term stability.

Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities, and Financial Impacts

Physical Risks								
Risk	**Drivers**	**Potential Impact**	**Value Chain Impact[1]**	**Impact Duration[2]**	**Likelihood[3]**	**Magnitude of Impact [4]**	**Financial Impact [5]**	**CHINT Electrics Response and Management Measures**
Acute Risk	Typhoons	May damage fixed assets such as factory buildings and equipment, potentially triggering work stoppages and production halts, and even leading to property damage and personnel safety incidents.	Upstream, Operations, Downstream	Medium-term, Long-term	Likely	Important	Increase in production and administrative costs Decrease in operating revenue Impairment loss of assets Increase in capital expenditure	-Implement tiered controls and emergency plans for typhoons/ rainstorms; conduct regular drills. -Diversify supply chain and enforce facility resilience standards for suppliers. -Ensure cooling system reliability and enforce employee heat protection protocols. -Mitigate losses via insurance and allocate dedicated budgets for risk control.
	Rainstorm	May cause traffic restrictions or damage to transportation infrastructure, affecting supply chain logistics.	Upstream, Operations, Downstream	Short-term	Occasional	Moderately Important		
	Extreme Heat	May trigger power rationing, resulting in production capacity constraints and schedule adjustments for ongoing engineering projects; increases health and safety risks for outdoor workers; and drives up energy and electricity consumption due to higher cooling loads.	Operations	Short-term	Occasional	Moderately Important		
Chronic Risk	Sea Level Rise	May result in the damage or inundation of assets such as factory buildings, equipment, and inventory.	Upstream, operations	Short-term	Unlikely	Moderately Important	Increase in capital expenditure Increase in operating expenses Decrease in operating revenue	-Install drainage pumps in low-lying coastal areas to prevent tidal backflow. -Avoid new construction in vulnerable areas to preempt potential losses.

Transition Risks								
Risk	**Drivers**	**Potential Impact**	**Value Chain Impact**	**Impact Duration**	**Likelihood**	**Magnitude of Impact**	**Financial Impact**	**CHINT Electrics Response and Management Measures**
Policy Risk	Mandatory climate targets, policies, and regulatory requirements in operating locations	Stricter domestic regulations on energy conservation and green manufacturing may increase compliance costs.	Upstream, Operations, Downstream	Long-term	Likely	Important	Increase in production and administrative costs Impairment loss of assets Decrease in operating revenue	-Construct green/zero-carbon factories; upgrade equipment for energy efficiency. -Scale up solar PV usage; deploy smart platforms for energy/carbon management. -Calculate product carbon footprints and obtain green certifications to meet market access. -Integrate low-carbon criteria into procurement and establish a full-spectrum green supply chain.
	Regulatory requirements for existing products and services	EU CBAM and Net-Zero Industry Act may impose additional export costs and barriers.	Upstream, Operations, Downstream	Long-term	Likely	Important		
	Increasingly stringent ESG information disclosure regulations	Increasingly stringent climate disclosure requirements from governments and exchanges raise compliance pressure.	Upstream, Operations, Downstream	Long-term	Likely	Important		
Reputation Risk	Rising stakeholder focus on climate change issues	Failure to address climate issues may lead to reputational damage and hinder market expansion.	Upstream, Operations, Downstream	Medium-term	Rarely	Important	Increase in administrative costs Increase in financing costs	-Set SBT target and commit to carbon reduction to build a green brand image. -Elevate supplier standards by mandating carbon footprint certification and integrating green requirements. -Align with client ESG expectations to meet low-carbon demand and safeguard partnerships

[1] Value chain impact segments are: upstream value chain, company operations, downstream value chain.
[2] Short, medium, and long-term definitions are consistent with the company's strategic plan: 0-3 years (short-term), 3-5 years (medium-term), 5 years and above (long-term).
[3] Likelihood is graded on a five-tier scale: unlikely,rarely, occasional, likely, and frequent.
[4] Magnitude of impact is graded on a five-tier scale: very important, important, relatively important, moderately important, slightly important.
[5] Under the assumption that conditions in the next reporting year will be comparable to those in the current year, no material risks are anticipated.

Transition Risks								
Risk	**Drivers**	**Potential Impact**	**Value Chain Impact**	**Impact Duration**	**Likelihood**	**Magnitude of Impact**	**Financial Impact**	**CHINT Electrics Response and Management Measures**
Market Risk	Shifting consumer behavior	Failure to meet rising demand for low-carbon products and green supply chains may result in customer loss.	Downstream	Short-term, Medium-term	Likely	Very Important	Decrease in operating revenue Increase in production costs	-Implement sustainable procurement policies and use hedging for key commodities to manage volatility. -Optimize product mix and technology to achieve cost reduction and efficiency gains. -Align with market demand by building a green supply chain to meet low-carbon requirements.
	Volatility in upstream raw material and energy prices	Fluctuating raw material and energy prices may increase product costs and reduce competitiveness.	Upstream, Operations	Short-term, Medium-term	Likely	Very Important		
Technology Risk	Technological iteration	The rapid pace of technological obsolescence in the industry means that the company may struggle to meet the market's diversified and low-carbon demands if it faces insufficient R&D funding, a shortage of talent, or inflexible innovation mechanisms.	Operations	Short-term, Long-term	Likely	Moderately Important	Increase in operating costs Increase in R&D expenditure Impairment loss of assets Impairment loss of inventories Decrease in operating revenue	-Leverage group R&D resources and incentive mechanisms to secure technical talent. -Align R&D with market demand to develop low-carbon technologies and meet policy requirements.

Climate-Related Opportunities								
Opportunity	**Drivers**	**Potential Impact**	**Value Chain Impact**	**Impact Duration**	**Likelihood**	**Magnitude of Impact**	**Financial Impact**	**CHINT Electrics Response and Management Measures**
Resource Efficiency	Enhanced resource recycling	Strengthen water, waste, and material management to reduce resource waste and improve efficiency via technological innovation.	Operations	Short-term, Medium-term	Likely	Moderately Important	Reduced operating costs	-Upgrade energy-intensive equipment (e.g., injection molding machines, air compressors) to improve energy efficiency. -Promote circular use of production materials to cut procurement costs and reduce waste. -Recycle packaging materials and regrind plastics to enhance resource utilization. -Implement paperless office practices to optimize resource consumption and lower operational costs.
New Products and Services	Expanded Energy Infrastructure Products	Capitalize on growing demand for EV charging/ storage infrastructure by leveraging R&D capabilities to capture market share.	Operations, Downstream	Short-term, Medium-term	Likely	Moderately Important	Increase operating revenue Increase R&D expenditure	-Focus on EV charging and energy storage infrastructure to enhance product competitiveness. -Invest in utility-scale and distributed PV to deliver market-oriented green energy solutions.
Market Recognition	Market Recognition of Low-Carbon Products	Under policies and smart technology trends boosting green markets like new energy and smart grids, the company's low-carbon products meet green consumer and smart lifestyle trends, strengthening competitiveness.	Upstream, Operations	Short-term, Medium-term	Frequent	Important	Increasing revenue, reduce R&D costs	-Drive supplier material innovation to lower lifecycle carbon footprint and boost green competitiveness. -Increase the use of green and recycled materials to build a low-carbon product system. -Expand investment in energy storage to capture market opportunities and create green growth engines.
Energy Transition	Green Energy Transition	Transition to green power to reduce energy costs and lower operational expenditures.	Operations	Short-term, Medium-term	Likely	Moderately Important	Reduce operating expenses Increase operating revenue	-Establish a carbon neutrality roadmap and transition to low-carbon energy by increasing green power usage. -Refine the energy management system and utilize digital platforms for precise consumption control.

Based on a systematic identification and analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities, CHINT Electrics has developed targeted management and response measures aligned with its strategic planning cycle. The company is strategically allocating funds and resources to assess the potential financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities across different time frames, actively mitigating climate risks and seizing opportunities for green, low-carbon development.

Short-term (0–3 years)

CHINT Electrics will focus on enhancing operational resilience and establishing domestic and international climate compliance systems. Significant investments will be directed towards building a carbon data management platform, calculating product carbon footprints, transforming factories to zero-carbon status, optimizing climate risk emergency plans, and providing internal professional training. These initiatives will lead to increased capital expenditures and operating management costs. Such investments are expected to effectively reduce losses from production disruptions and asset damage due to physical risks like floods and heatwaves, ensuring operational stability. Moreover, they will better meet downstream customers' compliance requirements regarding product carbon footprints and low-carbon supply chains, enhancing market access and competitiveness in client partnerships, further ensuring operational stability

Mid-term (3–5 years)

As the scale of CHINT Electrics' green businesses, including photovoltaics, energy storage, smart distribution, and integrated energy services, continue to expand, coupled with increased market penetration of residential photovoltaics and commercial energy storage products, the company anticipates steady growth in revenue and market share. Concurrently, as emission reduction measures such as production-side efficiency improvements, green electricity substitution, and low-carbon supply chain management are fully implemented, the company's energy consumption costs and potential carbon costs will be effectively controlled, leading to improved operating cash flow and enhanced overall profitability.

Long-term (5 years and beyond)

CHINT Electrics' core advantages in low-carbon technology research, green product innovation, and global green ecosystem development will continue to translate into market competitiveness and growth momentum, driving a steady increase in green business revenue. By proactively avoiding compliance costs, policy risks, and market elimination risks associated with high-carbon pathways, the company will achieve a more robust financial structure, optimize cash flow quality, and realize sustainable value growth. [6]

[6] The financial impact analysis of climate risks and opportunities mentioned above is based on reasonable assumptions drawn from the current policy environment, industry trends, and established climate management strategies. This analysis is intended solely for the purpose of climate-related information disclosure and assessment, and does not constitute a forecast of company performance, profit estimates, or any form of performance commitment.

Climate Scenario Analysis

In 2025, CHINT Electrics adopted scenario analysis for the first time. Using 2025 as the baseline year and 2050 as the target year , we systematically assessed the potential impacts of key risks and opportunities under different climate scenarios on our core business operations and financial performance. We selected internationally recognized scenarios from publicly available sources listed in the HKEX Climate Information Disclosure Guidelines to evaluate physical risks, transition risks, and climate-related opportunities. Referring to the Fifth and Sixth Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), we selected the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios and utilized the CLIMADA model to analyze the potential impact of physical risks on business operations and financial performance. Simultaneously, adopting the "Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE)," "Announced Pledges Scenario (APS)," and "Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)" proposed in the International Energy Agency's (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2024, we assessed the financial impact of climate transition risks by comparing differences in carbon pricing mechanisms across scenarios.
Furthermore, referencing the energy business development pathways outlined in the aforementioned three IEA scenarios, we systematically identified potential opportunities for the Company's photovoltaic business within the evolving energy structure.

Physical Risk Climate Scenarios

Issuing Agency	Scenario Name	Scenario Assumptions	Expected temperature rise [7]
IPCC	RCP 2.6	This scenario assumes global society will take proactive measures to reduce emissions, and achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by mid-century. By 2100, global average temperature rise is expected to be controlled at a relatively low level.	below 2° C
	RCP 8.5	This scenario predicts a continuous increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to ongoing economic activity and technological development without effective mitigation measures. By the end of the century, global surface temperatures are expected to rise significantly.	approximately 3.7° C

Transition Risks/Climate-Related Opportunities Climate Scenarios

Issuing Agency	Scenario Name	Scenario Assumptions	Expected temperature rise
IEA	Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE)	This scenario envisions the global energy sector achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, necessitating a rapid transition to low-carbon energy systems and a significant reduction in fossil fuel demand, with a corresponding increase in renewable and nuclear energy sources.	1.5℃
	Announced Pledges Scenario (APS)	Based on currently announced energy policies and climate commitments, this scenario assumes that these goals will be fully realized, including nationally determined contributions and long-term net-zero targets.	1.7℃
	Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)	This scenario outlines a future energy landscape based on existing policies and regulations, depicting a slower transition with fossil fuels remaining dominant.	2.4℃

[7] Projected Temperature Increase: Refers to the average rise in global surface temperature by the year 2100.

We acknowledge that climate scenario analysis carries inherent uncertainties that may affect the long-term accuracy and relevance of the findings. These uncertainties primarily from the evolution of future climate policies, the pace of technological change, dynamic market behaviors, and the actual implementation of global emission reduction efforts. Furthermore, climate models have limitations in predicting extreme weather events at a regional scale, and our company's adaptive capacity and response measures are influenced by both external environmental changes and internal resource conditions. CHINT Electrics will dynamically evaluate the results of the climate scenario analysis and update them in a timely manner in response to changes in internal and external environments and business developments.

Physical Risk Assessment

To evaluate the impact of physical risks, we selected the RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 climate scenarios, representing two distinct future trends for global greenhouse gas emissions. RCP 2.6 reflects a scenario where the global community actively implements *the Paris Agreement's* temperature control goals, countries adopt robust climate policies, and greenhouse gas emissions peak rapidly and continue to decline, with global average temperature rise kept below 2° C and approaching 1.5° C, and the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events generally controllable. In contrast, RCP 8.5 represents a scenario of ineffective climate governance, continued high usage of fossil fuels, and ongoing growth in greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in significantly increased temperature rise and heightened frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, leading to a marked increase in physical risk exposure.

This year, we prioritized conducting physical risk assessments of six major manufacturing sites in China under CHINT Electrics. Their business scope covers five core companies—CHINT Electrics, CHINT Instrument & Meter, NOARK, CHINT Anneng, and CHINT New Energy—along with other subsidiaries. Based on the aforementioned low and high emission scenarios, we systematically assessed the trends in frequency, intensity, and impact of climate-related disasters (including sea-level rise, drought, flooding, etc.) faced by each site. These sites are located in Wenzhou and Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province, as well as Shanghai. Considering the business model characteristics, operational features, and geographical distribution of each site, we further analyzed their vulnerabilities and sensitivities to various climate disasters, completing an exposure assessment of physical risk levels for the six major manufacturing sites.

Key Data and Assumptions |

Scenario Analysis Target Year: 2050

Public Scenario Types: RCP 2.6, RCP 8.5

Assessment Boundary: Six major manufacturing sites in China under CHINT Electrics

Key Assumptions: The geographical locations of the six major manufacturing sites remain unchanged, and asset scale and risk response measures are maintained at current levels.

Assessment of Physical Risk Types Related to Climate Change

Risk Type	Disaster Indicators	Underlying Meaning of Indicator Data
Chronic Risks (Long-term Accumulation)	Sea Level Rise	Sea level rise in meters (meter)
	Heat Stress Response	Labor productivity change due to heat stress (%)
	Maximum Temperature Increase	Daily maximum temperature (℃)
	Water Stress	Baseline level of water resource stress
Acute Risks (Sudden Disasters)	Drought	Drought risk level considering population and asset exposure
	Crop Failure	Annual proportion of population exposed to crop failures (%)
	Flooding	Annual proportion of land exposed to river flooding (%)
	Wildfire	Annual proportion of land exposed to wildfires (%)
	Heatwave	Annual proportion of population exposed to heatwaves (%)

Analysis of physical risk exposure in six major manufacturing parks under different scenarios

Risk Categories	Scenario Category	Hangzhou New Energy Industrial Park	NOARK Industrial Park	Daqiao Industrial Park	Industrial Control Park	Instrument & Measurement Industrial Park	Binhai Industrial Park
Physical risks exposure	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						
Water resource pressure	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						
Heat stress	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						
Flood	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						
Wildfires	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						
Crop failure	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						
Heatwave	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						
Sea level rise	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						
Maximum temperature rise	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						
Drought	RCP2.6						
	RCP8.5						

Note: The colors in the table represent the exposure levels of various operational sites to different types of hazards under various scenarios. Darker colors indicate higher levels of exposure. Data on drought is missing under the RCP8.5 scenario.

While paying close attention to the level of physical risk exposure and vulnerability of our manufacturing facilities, we have also extended our climate resilience management to the supply chain, conducting physical risk exposure analyses at 41 production sites across 40 major suppliers [8]. These suppliers are primarily located in Wenzhou and Huzhou in Zhejiang Province, Suzhou in Jiangsu Province, and Foshan in Guangdong Province. By taking into account their production characteristics and geographical attributes, we completed the company's first assessment of physical risk exposure across its supply chain.

Analysis of the proportion of physical risk exposure of major suppliers in different scenarios

Risk names	Scenario category	Low risk	Medium-low risk	Medium-risk	Medium-high risk	High risk [9]
Water stress	RCP2.6	63%	37%	0%	0%	0%
	RCP8.5	2%	63%	20%	15%	0%
Heat stress	RCP2.6	98%	2%	0%	0%	0%
	RCP8.5	0%	78%	22%	0%	0%
Flood	RCP2.6	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	RCP8.5	95%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Wildfires	RCP2.6	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	RCP8.5	0%	95%	5%	0%	0%
Crop failure	RCP2.6	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	RCP8.5	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Heatwave	RCP2.6	88%	12%	0%	0%	0%
	RCP8.5	0%	2%	80%	17%	0%
Sea level rise	RCP2.6	0%	80%	0%	0%	20%
	RCP8.5	0%	0%	80%	0%	20%
Maximum temperature rise	RCP2.6	2%	98%	0%	0%	0%
	RCP8.5	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Drought	RCP2.6	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	RCP8.5	NA				

Note: Drought data is missing under the RCP8.5 scenario.

Risk Analysis Results

Under the RCP2.6 (low emission) scenario, the overall physical risk exposure level of suppliers is relatively low, with key potential risks identified as sea level rise, drought, and maximum temperature increase. Other risks such as water stress and heatwaves are predominantly classified as low to moderate risk, with no exposures rated as medium-high or above.

Under the RCP8.5 (high emission) scenario, the physical risk exposure level of suppliers shows a significant increase. Heatwaves, sea level rise, and maximum temperature increase emerge as the main medium-high risk scenarios. Additionally, the risk levels for water stress, heat stress, and wildfires also rise, while flooding and crop failure remain primarily low to moderate risks.

A comparison of the two scenarios indicates that as emission levels rise, suppliers face a marked deterioration in long-term climate change risks (heatwaves, sea level rise, maximum temperature increase), necessitating focused attention and enhanced resilience measures. Although extreme weather risks have increased, they remain predominantly at low to moderate risk levels, suggesting a relatively manageable situation. CHINT Electrics is actively enhancing the overall climate adaptability and risk resilience of its supply chain through diversified procurement strategies for core suppliers and ongoing ESG capacity building and climate resilience training.

[8] Refers to within the scope of suppliers calculated by SBTi, screen the core suppliers whose cumulative proportion of purchase amount or purchase volume reaches 60%.
[9] The proportion of major suppliers' production sites exposed to high-risk factors is calculated as a percentage of all 41 production sites.

Based on the previous assessment, we further quantified the Value-at-Risk of six key manufacturing facilities under critical physical risks such as wildfires, typhoons, and floods across various climate scenarios, considering the scale of fixed assets at each site. The analysis indicates that during the reporting period, physical risks did not significantly adversely affect the fixed assets and operational production of the facilities, with no major capital expenditures related to these risks, keeping the overall risk at a manageable level.

Analysis of Physcal Value-at-Risk (VaR) to fixed assets in major manufacturing parks under different scenarios

Disaster categories	Wildfires	Typhoon		Flood	
Scenario category	Historical	RCP2.6	RCP8.5	RCP2.6	RCP8.5
Daqiao Industrial Park					
Industrial Control Park					
Instrument & Measurement Industrial Park					
Binhai Industrial Park					
NOARK Industrial Park					
Hangzhou New Energy Industrial Park					

Legend

Risk level [10]	Wildfires	Typhoon	Flood
Low level			
Relatively Low level			
Moderate level			

Risk Analysis Results:

In 2025, CHINT Electrics conducted a physical risk assessment of fixed assets in six major manufacturing facilities, focusing on wildfires, typhoons, and flooding. Wildfire risks remain low across all facilities and scenarios; typhoon risks show a clear upward trend as climate scenarios worsen, with risk levels significantly higher under the high emission scenario (RCP8.5) compared to the low emission scenario (RCP2.6). Flooding risks are moderate in several facilities, marking it as a physical risk item requiring special attention from CHINT Electrics.

In response to the various natural disaster risks posed by climate change, CHINT Electrics has established a tiered emergency response mechanism and developed specific emergency plans, such as the *Special Emergency Plan for Typhoons* and the *Special Emergency Plan for High Temperatures and Heatstroke*.These documents clarify the trigger conditions, handling processes, and responsibilities for emergency work related to typhoons and flooding at different risk levels. During the reporting period, multiple emergency drills for typhoon and flood responses were conducted. Concurrently, the company has increased its investment in emergency supplies, upgraded fire safety equipment, stocked materials for typhoon and flood prevention and summer heatstroke prevention supplies, continuously enhancing the disaster resilience of its facilities to strengthen the safety of production operations and improve its adaptability to climate change.

[10] Low Level Financial Range: ≤ RMB 200,000; Relatively Low Level Financial Range: RMB 200,000–1,000,000; Moderate Level Financial Range: ≥ RMB 1,000,000.

Assessment of Transition Risks

CHINT Electrics focuses on potential transition risks and opportunities arising from low-carbon transformation such as carbon trading, policy constraints, and market changes, with emphasis on assessing the impact of future carbon cost fluctuations on the company's long-term value.

The company is currently advancing its targets about SBTi and net-zero operations by 2035. To effectively simulate the dual uncertainties of internal emission reduction pathways and external policy environments, this transition risk assessment incorporates two analytical frameworks:

Internal Emission Reduction Scenario Simulation

Based on production growth over the past five years, it is assumed that Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions will increase in line with production levels, serving as a benchmark for emission reduction comparisons. In alignment with the company's climate goal of achieving net-zero operational emissions by 2035 and the SBTi target of reducing absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 58.8% from the 2024 baseline by 2034, scenario simulations and calculations are conducted using historical greenhouse gas emissions data (Scope 1 and Scope 2).

External Public Scenarios

Using internal carbon emission pathways as a baseline, we reference climate scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook report, establishing three scenarios: the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE, low emission scenario), the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS, intermediate emission scenario), and the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS, high emission scenario).

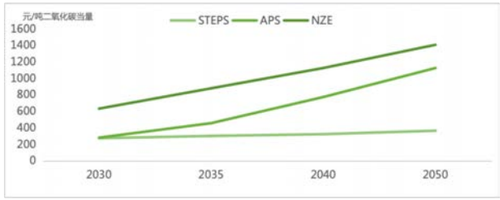
Key Data and Assumptions | **Scenario analysis target years:** 2030, 2040, 2050

Public scenario parameters: IEA forecasts for carbon prices in China under different scenarios[11]

Assessment boundaries: Consistent with the company's SBTi target-setting entities

[11]The company currently uses China's carbon price from the IEA market carbon pricing for scenario analysis and has not yet applied internal carbon pricing for investment decisions.

IEA carbon price projections for different scenarios



Source: IEA GEC Documentation 2024

Financial implications of transition risk in different scenarios[12]

	2025	2030	2040	2050
STEPS				
APS				
NZE				

Legend — Risk level[13]

- Low carbon reduction risk level
- Relatively low carbon reduction risk level
- Relatively high carbon reduction risk level

Risk Analysis Results

Based on a comprehensive analysis of the company's climate strategy objectives, the current financial impact of transition risks does not exceed 500,000 RMB, which is less than 0.0001% of the company's revenue. Under all three climate scenarios, while future carbon reduction costs may vary, they are expected to increase from 2040 onwards as carbon prices rise. In the NZE scenario for 2050, due to stricter policy constraints and a more urgent pace of emission reduction, the company will face relatively higher pressures regarding carbon reduction costs.

To proactively address the potential impacts of transition risks, the Company is focusing on identifying and managing internal carbon emission hotspots in the short term, increasing the proportion of renewable energy utilization, and strengthening the execution and effectiveness of existing emission reduction initiatives to achieve operational carbon neutrality. In the medium to long term, the company will anchor its low-carbon targets in the "15th Five-Year Plan" and SBTi commitments, continuously improving its proactive emission reduction management system through waste recycling, fossil fuel substitution, green packaging, and process upgrades. By optimizing the allocation of production and R&D resources and innovating low-carbon technologies, the company aims to effectively manage long-term carbon reduction costs and ensure the timely achievement of its net-zero carbon emissions target.

[12]If the company fails to implement effective emission reduction measures as planned, resulting in unmet emission targets, it will need to offset the shortfall through the purchase of carbon allowances or credits. The resulting carbon costs will serve as a basis for assessing the financial impact of transition risks. Conversely, if the company achieves its emission reduction targets on time, the associated transition risks will be effectively controlled.

[13]Low Carbon Reduction Risk Level Financial Range: ≤ RMB 20,000,000; Relatively Low Carbon Reduction Risk Level Financial Range: RMB 20,000,000–100,000,000; Relatively High Carbon Reduction Risk Level Financial Range: ≥ RMB 100,000,000.

Assessment of Climate-Related Opportunities

Based on the authoritative forecasts of future global energy transition pathways by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and considering the development plans for the company's photovoltaic power plant operations, we conducted a quantitative analysis of the potential climate-related opportunities and their financial impacts under different climate scenarios, using profit scale as the primary financial metric. We selected the IEA's NZE scenario as the low-emission scenario, representing an aggressive decarbonization pathway aligned with the Paris Agreement's 1.5 ° C temperature goal. The APS scenario serves as the intermediate emission scenario, reflecting the development trends of the photovoltaic industry under current policy commitments. The STEPS scenario represents the high emission scenario, simulating market evolution under the continuation of existing policies. In our analysis, we assume that the company's established development strategy for photovoltaic power plant operations remains unchanged and is not adjusted based on differing emission scenarios.

Key Data and Assumptions |

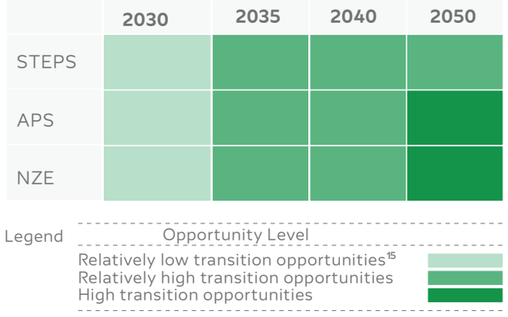
Target years: 2030 to 2050

Scenario parameters: Average annual growth rate of photovoltaic installed capacity under different IEA scenarios, used to project future photovoltaic market size changes and assess the growth potential of the company's business

Assessment boundary: CHINT Electric's power plant operation business

Key assumption: The company's core development strategy for photovoltaic power plant operations remains unchanged, and the unit profit of the power plant operation business remains stable.

Analysis of profit scale of photovoltaic power plant operation business under different scenarios[14]



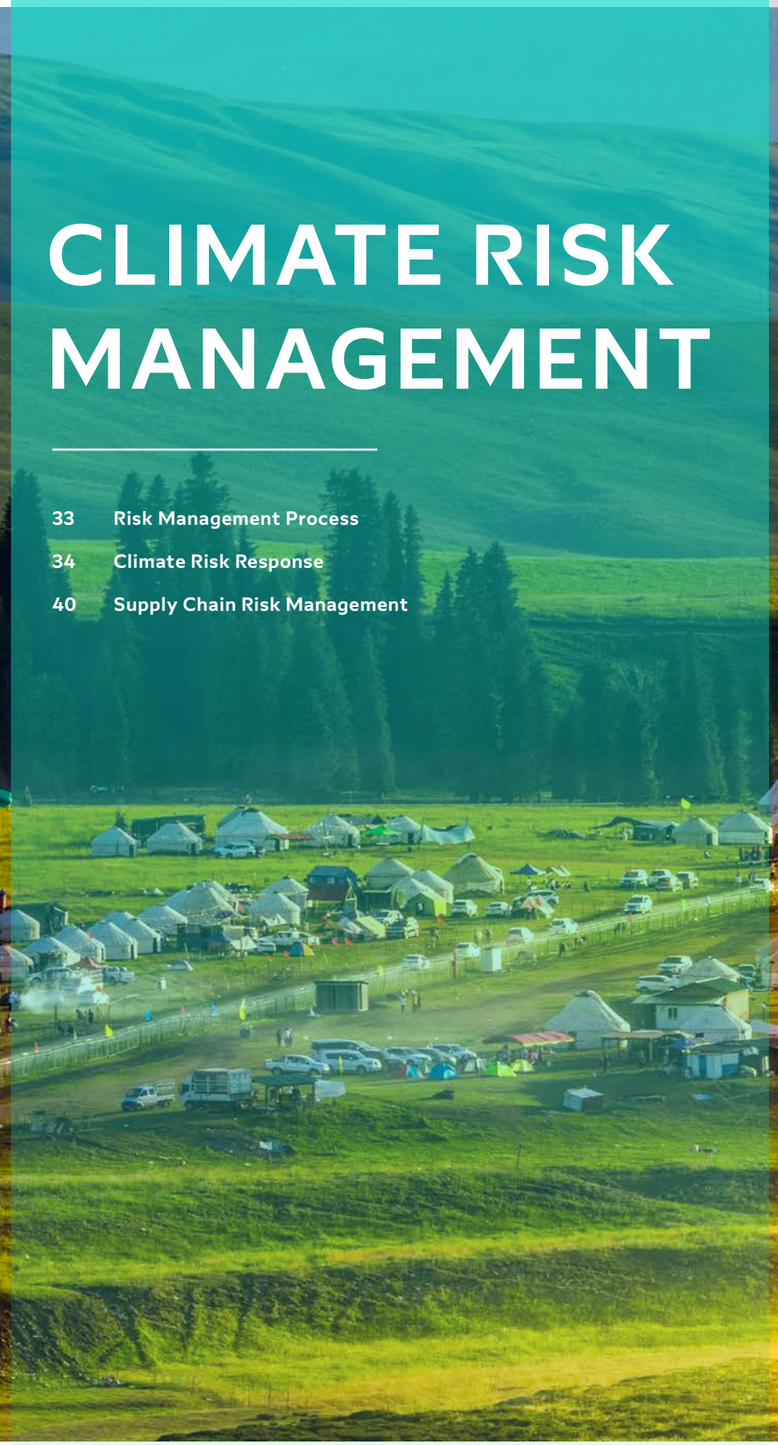
Opportunity Analysis Results

By 2025, the company's photovoltaic power plant operations are projected to generate over 5 billion RMB in gross profit, accounting for over 30% of our gross margin. Scenario analysis indicates that under three different scenarios, the company's photovoltaic operations are expected to achieve profit growth. Notably, the NZE scenario highlights the most significant transformation opportunities, suggesting that the low-carbon transition will provide long-term growth potential and value enhancement for the company's photovoltaic power plant operation business.

[14] Our projections of future profit scale are based on anticipated industry trends, our business strategy and goals, and publicly available scenario assumptions. These projections serve only as a benchmark for evaluating the impact of climate-related opportunities on the company and do not represent a forecast of future financial data.

[15] Relatively Low Transition Opportunity Financial Range: ≤ RMB 8 billion; Relatively High Transition Opportunity Financial Range: RMB 8–12 billion; High Transition Opportunity Financial Range: ≥ RMB 12 billion.

CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT



Climate Risk Management

Risk Management Process

CHINT Electrics recognizes the potential impact of climate-related risks on its business and effectively manages these risks by integrating climate change into its key corporate agendas. Currently, CHINT Electrics has fully integrated climate-related risks into its enterprise risk management (ERM) framework, implementing a systematic "identify-assess-manage-monitor" process. This mechanism enables comprehensive identification of physical climate risks, transition risks, and climate-related opportunities. Through regular risk scanning, dynamic quantitative assessments, and cross-departmental collaboration, it prioritizes identified risks and opportunities, leading to targeted response measures. Furthermore, CHINT Electrics continuously monitors climate-related risk factors that could impact business operations, financial status, and long-term development, thereby enhancing the company's proactive adaptation and strategic foresight in the face of climate change.

Based on the company's overall ERM framework, the Sustainability Office oversees the development and implementation of internal management documents closely related to climate risks, including *ESG Risk and Opportunity Management and Emergency Preparedness and Response Control Management.* The Board of Directors provides resource support and makes decisions on significant matters, while each functional department and topic management group appoints a primary responsible person to ensure the implementation of risk and opportunity response measures. Additionally, CHINT Electrics is formulating a *High-Priority Risk and Opportunity Response Plan,*which will outline detailed response strategies and assessment indicators for high-priority risks and opportunities, enabling timely capture of climate-related opportunities and effective mitigation of potential impacts from climate risks.

Risks are identified across eight dimensions: strategy, operations, finance, compliance, environment, social, technology, and safety. Led by department liaisons, teams document internal and external risks/opportunities for further assessment.

Risks are evaluated using defined severity, likelihood, and riskrating matrices. Results and response plans are recorded in the *Risk and Opportunity Response Table.*

Tiered actions (avoid, transfer, mitigate, or accept) are taken based on risk level (green/yellow/red). Highrisk (red) items require a detailed *Risk Control Plan* with clear ownership and timelines.

Business units implement approved measures, with liaisons tracking progress. The risk management team conducts regular reviews to ensure effectiveness and continuous improvement.

Climate Risk Response

Based on the identification and assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities, CHINT Electrics actively formulates response strategies, defines key action directions, and clarifies responsible parties. For high-priority risks and opportunities, specific assessment indicators and completion timelines are established to prevent, avoid, or mitigate risks at their source while fully capitalizing on the potential value of related opportunities. The company has developed a series of risk management and response documents, establishing a risk management system led by the Sustainability Office, with the Board of Directors making key decisions and various working groups and business departments as primary action agents. This system ensures timely and efficient responses to climate risks and opportunities. Additionally, the company regularly conducts dynamic assessments and updates of the impacts of risks to ensure the effectiveness of response measures and reduce potential impacts on production operations.

Enhancing Emergency Management System and Strengthening Physical Risk Response Capabilities

CHINT Electrics has implemented a top-down emergency preparedness and response control management procedure at the corporate level, developing targeted solutions based on actual business scenarios. Emergency plans for natural disasters, such as the *Typhoon Emergency Response Plan,* have been formulated at production bases, with regular drills conducted to ensure personnel at all levels are familiar with emergency action processes and to enhance employees' risk prevention capabilities. Furthermore, production bases regularly purchase comprehensive property insurance and machinery breakdown insurance to effectively protect the company's critical assets and mitigate financial impacts from unforeseen risks.

Case study CHINT Instrument & Meter's typhoon "Danas" Preparedness and Drill in 2025

In response to Typhoon "Danas," the fourth typhoon of 2025, CHINT Instrument & Meter placed significant emphasis on preparedness, convening a meeting with colleagues from various departments to discuss deployment strategies and organizing an emergency drill. The company systematically completed work deployment, resource preparation, and risk mitigation tasks. All vulnerable areas within each park were identified and categorized, resulting in the identification of 29 level I critical prevention points, 9 level II critical prevention points, and 6 level III critical prevention points. Each prevention point was assigned to responsible departments for resource preparation and risk mitigation, including reinforcing or dismantling outdoor equipment, securing doors and windows, clearing rooftop and outdoor debris, and removing advertising billboards.

Comprehensive Promotion of Green Operations and Active Advancement of Climate Transition Plans

CHINT Electrics actively responds to international climate initiatives such as the Paris Agreement and China's "Dual Carbon" policy by setting carbon neutrality targets at both operational and full value chain levels. The company further commits to scientific carbon targets, systematically addressing climate transition risks to enhance business resilience and financial stability. Leveraging its industrial advantages, CHINT Electrics continues to expand the deployment of photovoltaic power systems at its facilities, coupled with green electricity procurement, to significantly increase the proportion of green electricity. The company also promotes energy efficiency improvements and intelligent upgrades of production equipment to reduce energy consumption per unit of output. Additionally, it implements material recycling and streamlined design to minimize waste generation and procurement costs from the source, achieving synergistic benefits in energy conservation, consumption reduction, and carbon emission reduction.

To effectively address climate transition risks and promote the realization of low-carbon transformation and carbon neutrality goals, the company invested over 1 million RMB in 2025 in areas such as green energy usage, energy-saving renovations, carbon offsetting, and low-carbon system certification. The related expenditures include:

· Green electricity, energy-saving renovations, and carbon offsetting expenses, including the procurement of green electricity environmental rights, green certificate purchases (over 20,000 certificates purchased throughout the year), and investments in energy-saving renovations at production bases.

· Certification and consulting fees for low-carbon and management system certifications, including zero-carbon factory and carbon-neutral factory certifications, ISO 50001 energy management system certification, and carbon management system certification consulting fees.

By 2023, the CHINT Electrics' Daqiao Industrial park achieved 100% green electricity through photovoltaic generation and purchasing I-RECs. In 2024, Daqiao and Industrial Control parks will fully switch to green electricity, further reducing carbon dioxide emissions through external purchases of green electricity. By the end of 2025, the overall proportion of renewable energy used by the company is expected to exceed 70%.

Case study

CHINT Electrics' Five Industrial Parks Achieve Dual Certification for "Organizational Carbon Neutrality" and "Zero Carbon Factory"

In 2026, CHINT Electrics' Daqiao, Industrial Control, Binhai, Instrument & Measurement, and NOARK industrial parks successfully obtained the dual certifications for "Organizational Carbon Neutrality" and "Zero Carbon Factory" for the year 2025 from the globally recognized third-party certification body, TÜV SÜD. This achievement was based on the evaluation criteria outlined in the *T/CECA-G 0171 Zero Carbon Factory Evaluation Standards, ISO 14068-1:2023, and ISO 14064-3:2019* international standards. Additionally, the Daqiao and Industrial Control parks were recognized as national-level green factories, further validating the company's achievements in green and low-carbon development.

Key Data:

Through the self-built rooftop photovoltaic generation across five parks, carbon dioxide emissions are reduced by approximately 2,500 tons per year. Furthermore, the procurement of over 70 GWh of green electricity avoids more than 40,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually.

Case study

CHINT Instrument & Measurement Industrial Park Steadily Advances 100% Green Electricity Application

The CHINT Instrument & Measurement Industrial Park, which integrates research and development, manufacturing, sales, and services, leverages CHINT Group's strengths across the electrical industry chain. It employs its self-developed "Source-Grid-Load-Storage" energy management system, integrating photovoltaic, energy storage, smart streetlights, smart charging piles, and intelligent water/electricity/gas meters to achieve near-zero carbon energy management within the park.

The park utilizes rooftop photovoltaics, photovoltaic carports, and photovoltaic charging piles to generate and use green electricity. An energy storage system facilitates local consumption of photovoltaic energy. The park also employs heat recovery from air compressors, ice storage cooling, smart streetlights, and the self-developed "Source-Grid-Load-Storage" energy management system to comprehensively reduce overall energy consumption. Additionally, green electricity is procured to supplement usage, with green electricity application exceeding 99.9% for five months from January to October 2025, and reaching 100% by November 2025.

The solar power generation facility at the park is set to officially connect to the grid in January 2024 and will operate until November 2025. It is anticipated that the overall usage of green electricity will exceed 74.38%, with an energy-saving rate surpassing 10%.

Case study

Heat Recovery from Air Compressors Enables Low-Carbon Operations—Energy Efficiency Improvements in Dormitory Hot Water Systems

In 2025, CHINT Instrument & Meter Company will focus on three major energy-saving initiatives: capacity enhancement, equipment upgrades, and system renovations—and implement a heat recovery project for air compressors. By installing heat exchange components at the air compressor exhaust outlets, high-temperature exhaust heat will be recycled through a water circulation system to supply the dormitory hot water system, replacing the original 30 kW air-source heat pump heating method. This system will provide 20 tons of 60 ° C hot water daily for the dormitories and is expected to save approximately 30,000 RMB in electricity costs annually. Following the upgrade, the operational intensity of the air compressor's cooling fan will be reduced by 50%, gas output will increase by 5%, and the lifespan of the original hot water system will be extended by 50%. The project demonstrates stable and mature technology that can be replicated within the company, effectively reducing thermal energy waste and carbon emissions while enhancing the company's low-carbon operational capabilities through energy cascading utilization.

Case study

Green Design Drives Carbon Reduction Across Product Lifecycles—Multiple Products Achieve Authoritative Certification

Our company systematically promotes the concept of green design, and multiple products, including the NM5 series plastic housing circuit breakers, have obtained certification under the "T/CEEIA 335-2018 Green Design Product Evaluation Technical Specification." This certification system rigorously assesses products based on four key attributes: resources, energy, environment, and product performance. Our products excel in areas such as the use of recycled materials, energy efficiency improvements, and carbon reduction. By incorporating a high proportion of recyclable materials and optimizing structural design to reduce energy consumption per product, we have established a closed-loop carbon reduction process from raw material acquisition to waste recycling. The certification of multiple product lines signifies the establishment of a mature green product research and development and management system, enhancing our products' environmental performance and providing robust support for our downstream clients in building a low-carbon supply chain, thereby highlighting our leadership role in the green transformation of the electrical industry.

Driving Innovation: Leveraging Expertise to Seize Opportunities in Clean Technology

Leveraging over 40 years of technical expertise in the power energy sector and a globally integrated industrial chain, CHINT Electrics has successfully transformed clean technologies, including photovoltaics, into core drivers of corporate development. The company is committed to extending the benefits of clean energy development to various industries and regions worldwide. By bridging advanced Chinese photovoltaic solutions with local development needs through its technological innovations, product advantages, and international operational network, CHINT Electrics is exploring a sustainable development path where commercial and social value mutually reinforce each other, effectively transforming technological advancements into opportunities for improving livelihoods and promoting equity on a global scale.

Case study

The "Belt and Road" Light-Chasing Initiative—Illuminating Off-Grid Communities in Africa with Photovoltaics

In response to the pressing challenge of 580 million people in Africa lacking electricity and the constraints of power shortages on development, the CHINT Public Welfare Foundation has partnered with CHINT Anneng (a subsidiary of CHINT Electrics) to officially launch the "Belt and Road" Light-Chasing Initiative. The first phase of this initiative focuses on Kenya, leveraging CHINT Group's operational network spanning over 140 countries to donate 200 sets of self-developed off-grid direct current photovoltaic systems. These systems integrate solar power generation and energy storage to meet basic electricity needs such as household lighting and radio use, providing continuous light and hope to off-grid families.

Unlike traditional donation models, this initiative emphasizes a "self-sustaining" approach to public welfare. In the future, it will conduct photovoltaic skills training and employment guidance to transform China's "photovoltaic common prosperity" experience into a sustainable development path for local communities, fostering local talent. This initiative not only addresses pressing livelihood issues but also empowers communities to develop independently, embodying the company's commitment to integrating commercial success with social value creation while actively promoting high-quality co-construction of the "Belt and Road."

Case study

Integrating Solar and Storage Solutions to Illuminate Remote Areas—Ensuring Green Production for Overseas Enterprises with Leading Technologies

To address the challenges of weak power grids and unstable electricity supply in remote overseas areas, CHINT Power has successfully implemented a solar-storage integration project in Turkey, utilizing its industry-leading "photovoltaic + storage" system solutions. This project employs self-developed 275 kW inverters and a 2.4 MW/5 MWh liquid-cooled energy storage system to establish an off-grid microgrid with a total capacity of 2.75 MW/5 MWh. Through intelligent switching technology between grid-connected and off-grid modes, it provides local enterprises with continuous and stable clean electricity, ensuring uninterrupted production activities. This initiative not only showcases the company's technical prowess in delivering reliable green energy under complex conditions but also expands clean electricity access to regions with inadequate grid infrastructure, creating development opportunities for local communities. Moving forward, the company will continue to deepen the application of solar-storage systems globally, promoting energy equity and low-carbon transformation.

Case study

Digitally Empowering Carbon Emission Management—Carbon Measurement Instruments and Systems Supporting Enterprises' Green Transition

Leveraging its technical accumulation in power measurement and "dual carbon" management, CHINT Instrument & Meter has innovatively developed a range of products, including a carbon measurement simulation system, the DTZM666/TTZ666 series carbon meters, and the TTCZ666 carbon measurement terminal, to meet enterprises' needs for precise measurement, intelligent analysis, and efficient emission reduction. This product matrix establishes an intelligent carbon management system covering the entire chain from generation to transmission, transformation, distribution, and consumption, providing comprehensive support for enterprises from data monitoring to strategy optimization.

·Carbon Measurement Simulation System: This system integrates 3D visualization with carbon emission calculation models to simulate carbon emissions and electricity-carbon factor changes throughout the entire power process. It allows for dynamic adjustments of energy structures on the generation side, transmission and transformation losses, and user-side load ratios, validating the effectiveness of emission reduction strategies and energy dispatch optimization, thus helping enterprises quickly validate solutions and enhance energy management efficiency.
·Carbon Meters and Terminals: The DTZM666 series meets the carbon emission monitoring needs of large industrial and commercial users and key energy-consuming units, achieving precise measurement of cumulative carbon emissions, real-time application of electricity-carbon factors, time-of-use carbon storage, and online upgrades. The TTCZ666 terminal features a "hardware platform + software app" design, integrating communication networking and on-site analysis and decision-making functionalities, supporting local data processing, electricity-carbon data conversion, equipment anomaly reporting, and dynamic calculation of electricity-carbon factors, ensuring the integrity of data within carbon accounting boundaries.

This product matrix enables dynamic simulation of carbon emissions, precise real-time data measurement, and intelligent strategy coordination, helping enterprises achieve visibility, measurability, controllability, and optimization of their electricity-related carbon emissions, providing robust support for digital transformation and low-carbon development. In the future, CHINT Instrument & Meter will continue to iterate on product technology and deepen its "digital intelligence carbon management" solutions, assisting more enterprises in enhancing their competitiveness in the global carbon neutrality wave.

In 2025, the company's clean technology R&D investment accounted for 20.59% of total R&D expenditure, an increase of 4.67% from the previous year. Moving forward, the company will further refine its specific metrics and targets at the corporate level based on the group's overall 2030 targets for clean technology opportunities, including the proportion of renewable energy in electricity consumption, the increase in green certification coverage of operational sites, and the growth in the number of authorized patents related to clean technologies.

Supply Chain Risk Management

CHINT Electrics places a high priority on building a sustainable supply chain, collaborating with partners to create an ecosystem for sustainable development through standardized systems, meticulous measures, and collaborative models. The company has published a "Sustainable Procurement Policy," which comprehensively incorporates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance into the entire procurement decision-making and supplier management process. It strictly adheres to international standards such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions to promote a green, compliant, and responsible supply chain.

Through prioritizing the use of renewable and low-carbon materials, advocating for localized procurement to reduce logistics-related carbon emissions, and strengthening the traceability of conflict minerals and the management of harmful substances, the company continuously reduces the environmental and social impacts of its supply chain. Additionally, it implements dynamic management based on suppliers' ESG performance and provides specialized training to empower suppliers to improve.
Currently, CHINT Electrics has set clear, quantifiable climate-related goals for its supply chain:
· By 2028, over 80% of major suppliers will sign carbon reduction commitments, with operational carbon emissions (Scope 1 and 2) from major suppliers reduced by 26% based on the 2024 baseline.
· By 2030, 100% of major suppliers will have signed and completed their carbon reduction commitments.

From 2022 to 2025, 11 suppliers have submitted green low-carbon development plans and commitment letters, demonstrating a positive proactive attitude toward carbon reduction; 9 suppliers have completed carbon verification certifications to ensure the accuracy and transparency of carbon emission data; and 1 supplier has issued a carbon neutrality verification statement, marking a breakthrough in achieving carbon neutrality.

Case study

Building a Resilient Supply Chain—Using Tiered Evaluation to Promote Collaborative Carbon Reduction Among Suppliers

To effectively prevent and control carbon-related risks within the supply chain, the company is systematically extending its green management requirements upstream. We are building a comprehensive evaluation system for green suppliers across multiple dimensions, including green strategy, design, production, procurement, supplier management, transportation, recycling, and information disclosure. By establishing a carbon management maturity assessment framework based on business characteristics, the company will systematically evaluate suppliers' actual performance in carbon accounting, target setting, and emission reduction actions, and categorize them accordingly. In the future, the company plans to prioritize high-maturity suppliers in its tiered management strategy to deepen emission reduction efforts. Concurrently, it aims to guide and empower partners with weaker management foundations to systematically enhance climate resilience across the entire value chain, paving the way toward a low-carbon future.


浙江正泰电器股份有限公司
供应商绿色低碳评价报告

审核员	邵峰峰 黄东辉	评价日期	2025/10/28	评价类型	供应商现产计划
供应商名称	浙江新能电工智能科技有限公司				
供应商地址	浙江省温州市鹿城区双屿街道某大道（南段）218号3幢				
统一社会信用代码	91330503MA28766206	法定代表人	沈光明	成立日期	2019/7/23
联系人	沈琳	电话	15868229001	邮箱	sunlight@xx.com
供应商主要供货产品	智能断路器				
评价目的	依据《供应商绿色管理评价规范》及其实施文件要求，对新引入的断路器核心零部件供应商进行绿色准入评估，确保其在原材料采购、生产过程及物流环节具备符合公司ESG战略要求的低碳管理能力，降低产品全生命周期碳足迹。				
评价范围	已向正泰电器交付量年销售产品或拟新增供货的生产厂区为评价主体进行评价。				
评价依据	1、客观指标：近3年碳排放强度（tCO2/万元）、可再生能源使用比例、单位产品综合能耗、废弃物回收率等可量化数据； 2、过程评价：是否建立碳管理体系、是否开展碳盘查、是否设定减排目标并跟踪实施； 3、证书认证：是否通过ISO 14064、PAS 2050或行业碳足迹认证，认证范围是否覆盖申报产品； 4、专业评审：由具备环保与碳管理资质的专业团队，依据《供应商绿色管理评价规范》相关条款进行打分，并形成现场检查报告。				
评价等级	三级	总得分	63		
		关键项不符合数	0		
评价说明	评价等级	得分（分）	当前关键指标得分为63时，评价结果为不合格		
	五级	85≤S			
	四级	75≤S＜85			
	三级	60≤S＜75			
	二级	40≤S＜60			
	一级	0≤S＜40			
	一级指标雷达图		二级指标雷达图		
审核确认	审核员确认	李明华 2025.10.29	供应商评价负责人确认	刘志强 2025.10.30	

CLIMATE TARGETS AND METRICS

Climate Targets and Metrics

Climate-related Targets

Target Description

CHINT Electrics has deeply integrated the CHINT Group's 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy into its business operations. In line with its own business characteristics and development needs, the company has established phased emission reduction targets and an action plan In 2023, CHINT Electrics released the ***CHINT Carbon Neutrality White Paper*** and the "Zero Carbon Declaration," outlining distinct pathways and key initiatives for achieving carbon neutrality at different stages:

2028

Achieve operational carbon neutrality (with carbon offset) by 2028. This includes measures such as improving energy efficiency, increasing the use of renewable energy, utilizing renewable materials, building a one-stop carbon neutral solution capability, and constructing zero carbon demonstration parks.

2035

Achieve net zero carbon emissions from operations and establish a comprehensive value chain carbon emissions management system. This includes measures such as waste recycling, fossil energy substitution, process upgrading, green packaging, and carbon elimination,[16] etc.

2050

The entire value chain will achieve net zero carbon emissions. This includes measures such as empowering the value chain to accelerate decarbonization, ensuring zero carbon operation across all factories and parks, and striving to achieve carbon neutrality for all products.

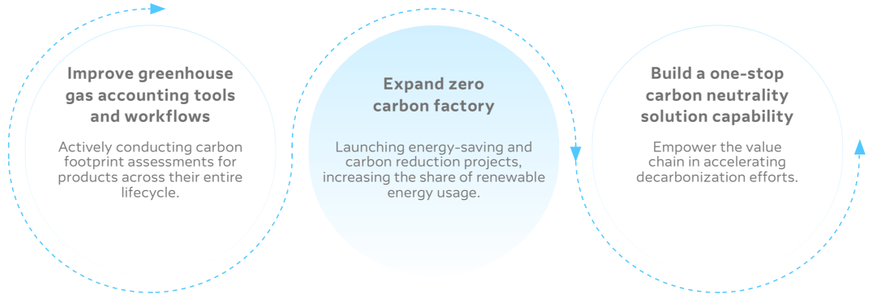
SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

Furthermore, to better implement the sustainable development strategy and achieve the "zero carbon goal" set for 2028, 2035, and 2050, on December 18, CHINT Electrics' Science-Based Targets (SBTs) were officially approved by the SBTi on December 18, 2025[17] . The company has developed a climate-science-aligned "full-chain, multi-dimensional" decarbonization pathway that spans its own production operations and the upstream and downstream supply chains, providing a clear blueprint for long-term green development. CHINT Electrics solemnly commits to reducing absolute greenhouse gas emissions in Scope 1 and Scope 2[18] by 58.8% by 2034, using 2024 as the baseline year, and reduce Scope 3 carbon emission intensity per unit of product (covering purchased goods and services, fuel and energy-related activities, use and end-of-life treatment of sold products, etc.) by 63.8% over the same period[19] .

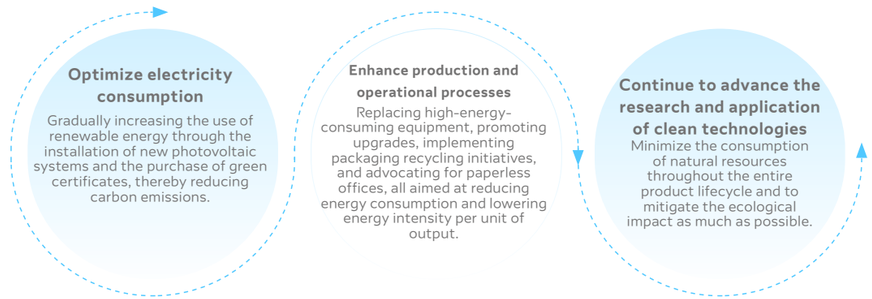
[16] We expect to achieve carbon offsetting through authoritative, third-party certified carbon credits such as CCER and VCS.
[17] The scope of emissions covered by the SBTi targets aligns with the financial reporting boundaries.
[18] In the process of target-setting, the six categories of greenhouse gases controlled under the Kyoto Protocol have been fully identified, including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). Based on actual emission identification and accounting, the Company has not yet generated emissions of sulfur hexafluoride or perfluorocarbons. Therefore, these two types of greenhouse gases are not included in the scope of the actual target-setting.
[19] The SBTi currently lacks decarbonization methods for the electrical appliance manufacturing industry, so industry-specific decarbonization methods were not used in target setting.

CHINT Electrics will annually review greenhouse gas emissions, clarify the current emission status, monitor target achievement, and dynamically adjust the action direction and plans for the following year to steadily advance carbon neutrality goals.

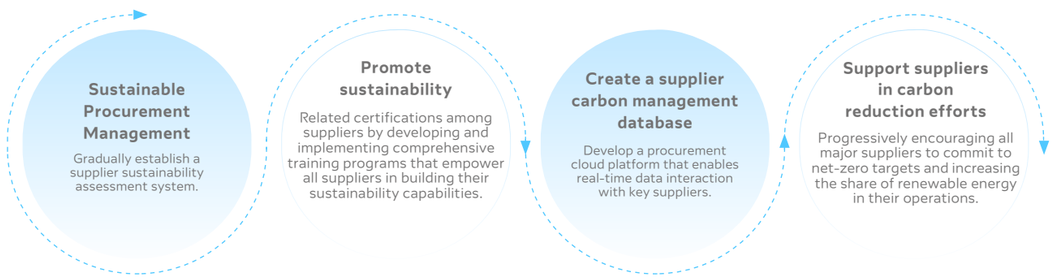
Action path to address climate change



Clean Technology Opportunities Action Pathways



Sustainable supply chain management Action path



Climate-related Metrics

	Indicators		Units	2025	2024[20]
Greenhouse gas	Carbon emissions[21]	Scope 1: Direct greenhouse gas emissions	tCO2e	4,690	4,638
		Scope 2: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy (market-based)	tCO2e	17,367	33,386
		Scope 2: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy (based on location)	tCO2e	50,888	56,476
		Scope 3: Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions[22] [23]	tCO2e	334,914,799	489,156,293

In 2025, the emissions of Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) decreased by 9.06% compared to the previous year.

Annual Emission Reduction Progress

Through multidimensional collaborative innovation in systematic carbon reduction processes, CHINT Electrics Daqiao and Industrial Control parks have established scientifically feasible emission reduction pathways, achieving significant environmental benefits:

1.Energy Structure Adjustment: Utilizing an 800KWp high-efficiency photovoltaic system with an annual generation of 757,000 kWh (90% for self-use) and switching 48,654 MWh to national grid green electricity, the proportion of renewable energy usage reached 85%, reducing CO2 emissions by 28,491.78 tons annually. Additionally, the heat insulation effect of photovoltaic panels lowered room temperatures by 3-5° C, reducing cooling energy consumption by 10%-15%.

2.Process Equipment Upgrades: Transforming a 710 kW centrifugal air compressor into a waste heat recovery center, saving energy equivalent to 21.3 tons of standard coal annually and reducing CO2 emissions by 91.22 tons. Introducing variable frequency air compressor units to match load fluctuations reduced CO2 emissions by 784 tons annually. System upgrades for high-energy-consuming motors, pumps, and fans achieved an annual CO2 reduction of 262 tons.

3.Operational Optimization: Fully adopting lithium battery forklifts for clean logistics, upgrading lighting systems to LED fixtures, resulting in an annual CO2 reduction of 16.7 tons, and further reducing cooling system carbon emissions through photovoltaic heat insulation effects.

[20] Based on SBTi calculation results, we have updated our 2024 carbon emission data to ensure alignment with our approved reduction pathway.
[21] Our greenhouse gas emissions accounting reference standard is the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004)." The calculation method used is the emission factor method, covering the main types of greenhouse gas emissions controlled under the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and hydrofluorocarbons. After verification, the company does not involve emissions of sulfur hexafluoride and perfluorocarbons, so these are not included in the accounting scope.
[22] This Scope 3 greenhouse gas accounting covers the following categories: Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services), Category 2 (Capital Goods), Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities), Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution), Category 5 (Waste Generated in Operations), Category 6 (Business Travel), Category 7 (Employee Commuting), Category 9 (Downstream Transportation and Distribution), Category 11 (Use of Sold Products), and Category 12 (End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products), covering value chain stages such as purchased goods and services, upstream and downstream logistics, and the full lifecycle of sold products.
[23] Due to the objective challenges in data collection for upstream and downstream supply chains in Scope 3, and the lack of data management mechanisms within various departments of the company, some data cannot be promptly compiled. Therefore, some categories use hypothetical methods for data estimation and projection, as follows:
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services: Due to supplier data confidentiality and internal management restrictions, the currently available procurement detail samples do not achieve 100% coverage. Therefore, the accounting is based on the proportion of sample procurement amounts to total procurement, extrapolating the carbon emissions corresponding to total procurement.
Category 11: Use of Sold Products: For sold products with missing energy consumption and expected lifespan data, usage phase emissions are estimated based on the following assumptions: First, match the product model with similar substitute products in the market and use their energy efficiency parameters and lifespan as substitute data; second, for expected lifespan provided by the sales department in "years," convert uniformly to full-load operation hours using "1 year = 8,760 hours."
Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products: Through customer surveys, we collect actual disposal methods for sold products at the end-of-life stage. Based on the actual disposal methods reported by customers in effective questionnaires (such as incineration, recycling, landfill, etc.), we calculate the proportion of each disposal method; this proportion is then applied to all sold products as the basis for assumptions in end-of-life treatment.

Value Chain Carbon Reduction Practices

Progress in Renewable Energy Usage

Increasing the proportion of renewable energy use through the construction of new photovoltaic facilities and purchasing green certificates is a key initiative for CHINT Electrics in reducing carbon emissions. By the end of 2025, seven factories under CHINT Electrics will achieve 100% renewable electricity coverage, laying a solid foundation for achieving carbon neutrality.

Case study

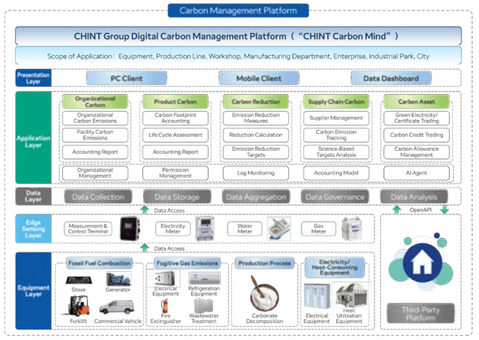
Zero Carbon Factory Construction Practice—Promoting Operational Carbon Neutrality through Digitalization

To achieve the "net-zero operational emissions by 2035" and SBT targets, CHINT Electrics has identified the construction of zero-carbon demonstration parks as one of the implementation pathways, actively advancing zero-carbon transformation practices at major production bases. Leveraging the group's digital carbon management platform provides systematic technical and managerial support, continually deepening operational carbon reduction efforts and creating benchmark cases in green manufacturing to drive overall green and low-carbon progress.

·Deep Operational Emission Reduction: Implementing a series of measures such as phasing out outdated equipment, optimizing production processes, modifying motors for variable frequency operation, utilizing waste heat recovery, and upgrading intelligent controls to reduce energy consumption from the production source in core processes such as injection molding, welding, assembly testing, and auxiliary production, actively cutting operational carbon emissions.

·Complete Green Electricity Substitution: Steadily advancing distributed photovoltaic power project construction to increase the proportion of self-used renewable energy; simultaneously expanding green electricity procurement and supply, optimizing the energy consumption structure from the energy use side to reduce the overall carbon footprint.

·Digital Carbon Management Support: Utilizing the group's "CHINT Carbon Mind" digital carbon management platform to build a full-link carbon management system covering equipment, production lines, and workshops, achieving digital control of organizational carbon emissions, carbon footprint accounting, and tracking emission reduction measures, providing precise data and management assurance for achieving carbon neutrality targets.



As the company's core electronic manufacturing park, CHINT Electrics' Daqiao Industrial Park focuses on emission reduction from the source, green electricity substitution, and digital control, creating a carbon-neutral factory through the digital carbon management platform. The park promotes rooftop distributed photovoltaic power project construction, reducing CO2 emissions by approximately 190 tons annually; simultaneously switching to green electricity supply, further reducing CO2 emissions by approximately 15,000 tons from the energy consumption side, thoroughly lowering the park's carbon footprint. The park received dual certification for carbon neutrality and zero-carbon factory from international authoritative institutions in both 2024 and 2025, establishing itself as a benchmark in the green manufacturing field.

Case study

Zero Carbon Factory Construction Practice—Promoting Operational Carbon Neutrality through Digitalization

CHINT Instrument & Meter emphasizes the development of the CHINT Instrument & Measurement Industrial Park, starting from energy measurement and management technology research and industrialization, achieving precise management and deep emission reduction of operational carbon emissions through energy system restructuring and digital control. On the energy supply side, the park deploys a 0.958MWp photovoltaic power station and a 20kW distributed vertical axis multi-directional micro wind power system, producing approximately 1.24 million kWh of green electricity annually, corresponding to a reduction of 616.8 tons of CO2 emissions. It actively participates in green power trading, building a high-proportion green electricity supply system. On the energy dispatch side, the park achieves integrated coordination of source, network, load, and storage through the digital twin platform, ensuring efficient energy allocation. On the load management side, it implements precise classification control for power, lighting, air conditioning, and key high-energy-consuming equipment, achieving peak shaving and valley filling by responding in real time to management, effectively reducing energy consumption costs. On the storage side, it deploys electric storage and ice storage systems to further enhance energy utilization efficiency, reducing costs and increasing efficiency. Through the integration of ecological product design and other green initiatives, the park's equipment automation rate reaches 100%, achieving an annual carbon reduction of 8,935 tons, with unit energy consumption indicators superior to provincial standards and saving nearly 30 million RMB in annual costs, successfully certifying as a "zero-carbon factory," laying a solid foundation for the company's goal of achieving operational carbon neutrality.

Case study

Collaborative Supply Chain Precision Carbon Reduction—Driving Value Chain Green Transformation through Product Carbon Footprint Management

To systematically reduce the environmental impact of products throughout their lifecycle, the company extends carbon management deep into the supply chain. Currently, the company collaborates with nine core strategic suppliers, pioneering product carbon footprint verification and third-party certification for key materials such as modified plastics, contacts, and PCBs based on international standards like ISO 14067. This initiative not only precisely quantifies upstream carbon emissions of key raw materials, providing data foundation for identifying product carbon footprint "hotspots" and setting scientific supply chain emission reduction targets, but also marks a new stage of data-driven, collaborative emission reduction in supplier carbon management, transitioning from initial policy advocacy and compliance commitments. The company has obtained multiple authoritative certified product carbon footprint reports from core strategic suppliers, applying this detailed data to green product design, low-carbon procurement decisions, and supply chain energy efficiency improvement projects, striving to build a transparent, low-carbon, sustainable green supply chain system with suppliers, preparing for comprehensive carbon reduction in end products.

Examples of carbon footprint reports of core strategic suppliers' products (Part)

Future Outlook

2026 marks the beginning of the "Fifteenth Five-Year Plan" and is a pivotal year for CHINT Electrics as we deepen our green and low-carbon transformation and cultivate new production capabilities. This year, we will continue to fulfill our mission as a leader in the intelligent energy and electrical equipment industries, enhancing climate risk management, and creating green value. Our focus will be on accelerating the integration of energy and digital technologies to inject robust momentum into the construction of new power systems and the sustainable development of the entire industry chain, thereby generating comprehensive economic, environmental, and social value.

Enhancing Climate Risk and Opportunity Management to Achieve Carbon Neutrality

As global progress towards "dual carbon" goals intensifies and carbon emission management policies become stricter, green and low-carbon development has become a key benchmark for high-quality corporate growth. CHINT Electrics will continue to align with international climate standards and the group's "EMPOWER" sustainability strategy. We aim to thoroughly assess climate risks and opportunities across our operations and value chain, refine our product lifecycle carbon footprint management system, and bolster our climate resilience. To achieve our tiered climate goals of operational carbon neutrality by 2028, operational net zero by 2035, and full value chain net zero by 2050, we will leverage benchmark experiences from zero-carbon factories and photovoltaic ecological integration. Initiatives such as green electrification of energy structures, widespread adoption of smart equipment, low-carbon core processes, and enhanced carbon asset management will expedite the zero-carbon transformation of our production bases and supply chain.

Upholding Green Technology Innovation to Cultivate New Production Capabilities

Green is the foundation of new production capabilities, and technological innovation is the core of high-quality development. CHINT Electrics has long adhered to the philosophy that "saving technology is better than saving money," using technological innovation to drive green transformation. Moving forward, the group will continue to focus on "intelligent electrical" and "green energy," significantly increasing research and development investments to tackle key technologies such as new energy storage, solid-state transformers, grid-forming control, and zero-carbon campuses. We will accelerate the deep integration of digital technology with the energy industry, leveraging AI to empower the complete process of "research, production, sales, and service". Through green technology innovation and digital upgrades, we aim to cultivate new green production capabilities that support high-quality, low-carbon corporate growth.

Promoting Collaborative Development Across the Entire Industry Chain to Build a Sustainable Energy Ecosystem

For the upstream supply chain, we will implement sustainable procurement practices, incorporating over 85% of suppliers into our sustainable management system. We will prioritize partners with low-carbon certifications and clean energy capabilities, transmitting the low-carbon development ethos throughout the entire chain through standard output and capability building. For downstream customers, we will offer solutions such as residential photovoltaics, commercial and industrial energy storage, and integrated energy services to help clients in the industrial, construction, and transportation sectors efficiently reduce carbon emissions. In markets across Europe, Latin America, and Asia-Pacific, we will deepen international exchanges and ecological cooperation, sharing green technologies and zero-carbon practices to jointly build a clean, safe, and efficient global industry ecosystem.

The road ahead is long and challenging, but persistence will lead us to our goals. CHINT Electrics remains steadfast in pursuing green, low-carbon, high-quality development. With unwavering determination, we will establish zero-carbon benchmarks, lead industry transformation, and provide global customers with efficient, energy-saving green products and intelligent energy solutions. Through green technology innovation, we will empower new production capabilities, contributing our strength in achieving national "dual carbon" goals and advancing global energy green transition.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Disclosure Requirements and Corresponding Responses under the TCFD Framework

Category	Description	Corresponding Section
Governance	(a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Climate Governance
	(b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	
Strategy	(a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	Assessment of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities
	(b) Describe the impact of climate related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	Assessment of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities
	(c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2° C or lower scenario.	Climate Scenario Analysis
Risk Management	(a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	Climate Risk Management
	(b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	
	(c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	
Metrics and Targets	(a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Climate-related Metrics
	(b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	Climate-related Metrics
	(c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Climate-related Targets Climate-related Metrics

Appendix 2: Disclosure Requirements and Corresponding Responses under *Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code: Part D* of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEX)

Disclosure Requirements		Corresponding Section
Governance		
Governance	(a) the governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Climate Governance
	(b) management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate–related risks and opportunities	
Strategy		
Climate–related risks and opportunities	An issuer shall disclose information to enable an understanding of climate–related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the issuer's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.	Assessment of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities
Business model and value chain	An issuer shall disclose information that enables an understanding of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the issuer's business model and value chain.	
Strategy and decision-making	(a) information about how the issuer has responded to, and plans to respond to, climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making, including how the issuer plans to achieve any climate-related targets it has set and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.	Climate Strategy
	(b) information about how the issuer is resourcing, and plans to resource, the activities disclosed in accordance with paragraph 22(a).	
	An issuer shall disclose information about the progress of plans disclosed in previous reporting periods in accordance with paragraph 22(a).	Climate Targets and Metrics
Current financial effect	(a) how climate-related risks and opportunities have affected its financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period;	Assessment of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities
	(b) the climate-related risks and opportunities identified in paragraph 24(a) for which there is a significant risk of a material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related financial statements.	
Anticipated financial effect	(a) how the issuer expects its financial position to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.	
	(b) how the issuer expects its financial performance and cash flows to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage climate–related risks and opportunities.	
	(c) provide quantitative information about the combined financial effects of that climate–related risk or opportunity with other climate–related risks or opportunities and other factors.	

Disclosure Requirements		Corresponding Section
Strategy		
Climate resilience	An issuer shall disclose information that enables an understanding of the resilience of the issuer's strategy and business model to climate–related changes, developments and uncertainties, taking into consideration the issuer's identified climate–related risks and opportunities. An issuer shall use climate–related scenario analysis to assess its climate resilience using an approach that is commensurate with an issuer's circumstances. In providing quantitative information, the issuer may disclose a single amount or a range.	Climate Scenario Analysis
	(a) the issuer's assessment of its climate resilience as at the reporting date, which shall enable an understanding of: (i) the implications, if any, of the issuer's assessment for its strategy and business model, including how the issuer would need to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis; (ii) the significant areas of uncertainty considered in the issuer's assessment of its climate resilience; and (iii) the issuer's capacity to adjust, or adapt its strategy and business model to climate change over the short, medium or long term;	
	(b) how and when the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out, including:(i) information about the inputs used;(ii) the key assumptions the issuer made in the analysis; and(iii) the reporting period in which the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out.	
Risk Management		
Risk Management	(a) the processes and related policies it uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related risks;	Climate Risk Management
	(b) the processes the issuer uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related opportunities (including information about whether and how the issuer uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities);	
	(c) the extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the issuer's overall risk management process.	
Metrics and Targets		
Greenhouse gas emissions	An issuer shall disclose its absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tons of CO2 equivalent, classified as: (a) Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions; (b) Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions; and (c) Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.	Climate Targets and Metrics
	(a) measure its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) unless required by a jurisdictional authority or another exchange on which the issuer is listed to use a different method for measuring greenhouse gas emissions;	
	(b) disclose the approach it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions;	
	(c) for Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 28(b), disclose its location–based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and provide information about any contractual instruments that is necessary to enable an understanding of the issuer's Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions;	
	(d) for Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 28(c), disclose the categories included within the issuer's measure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with the Scope 3 categories described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011).	

Disclosure Requirements		Corresponding Section
Metrics and Targets		
Climate–related transition risks	An issuer shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate–related transition risks.	Climate Scenario Analysis
Climate–related physical risks	An issuer shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks.	Climate Scenario Analysis
Climate–related opportunities	An issuer shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities.	Climate Scenario Analysis
Capital deployment	An issuer shall disclose the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities.	Climate Risk Management
Internal carbon prices	(a) an explanation of whether and how the issuer is applying a carbon price in decision-making (for example, investment decisions, transfer pricing, and scenario analysis);	Climate Scenario Analysis
	(b) the price of each metric tonne of greenhouse gas emissions the issuer uses to assess the costs of its greenhouse gas emissions;	
Remuneration	An issuer shall disclose whether and how climate-related considerations are factored into remuneration policy, or an appropriate negative statement. This may form part of the disclosure under paragraph 19(a)(iv).	Climate Governance
Industry–based metrics	An issuer is encouraged to disclose industry-based metrics that are associated with one or more particular business models, activities or other common features that characterise participation in an industry. In determining the industry-based metrics that the issuer discloses, an issuer is encouraged to refer to and consider the applicability of the industry-based metrics associated with disclosure topics described in the IFRS S2 Industry-based Guidance on implementing Climate-related Disclosures and other industry-based disclosure requirements prescribed under other international ESG reporting frameworks.	
Climate–related targets	An issuer shall disclose (a) the qualitative and quantitative climate-related targets the issuer has set to monitor progress toward achieving its strategic goals; and (b) any targets the issuer is required to meet by law or regulation, including any greenhouse gas emissions targets.	Climate Targets and Metrics
	An issuer shall disclose information about its approach to setting and reviewing each target, and how it monitors progress against each target	
	An issuer shall disclose information about its performance against each climate-related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the issuer's performance.	
	For each greenhouse gas emissions target disclosed in accordance with paragraphs 37 to 39, an issuer shall disclose: (a) which greenhouse gases are covered by the target; (b) whether Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are covered by the target; (c) whether the target is a gross greenhouse gas emissions target or a net greenhouse gas emissions target. If the issuer discloses a net greenhouse gas emissions target, the issuer is also required to separately disclose its associated gross greenhouse gas emissions target; (d) whether the target was derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach; and (e) the issuer's planned use of carbon credits to offset greenhouse gas emissions to achieve any net greenhouse gas emissions target.	
Applicability of cross–industry metrics and industry–based metrics	In preparing disclosures to meet the requirements in paragraphs 21 to 26 and 37 to 38, an issuer shall refer to and consider the applicability of cross-industry metrics (see paragraphs 28 to 35) and (ii) industry-based metrics (see paragraph 36).	

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