HTC Corporation

CDP 2026 年企业问卷

Word 版本

重要提示：此导出不包括未回答的问题
本文档是贵组织的 CDP 问卷答复的导出。它包含已回答或正在进行的问题的所有数据点。可能有一些您被要求提供的问题或数据点，由于目前尚未回答，因此本文档中缺少这些问题或数据点。请注意，您有责任在提交之前验证您的问卷答复是否完整。如果未能做到这一点，CDP 概不负责。
披露条款

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10/28/2026, 10:42 am

内容

C1. 简介

(1.1) 您使用哪种语言提交回复？

选择自:

☑ 英语

(1.2) 请选择整个回复中的财务信息所使用的货币单位。

选择自:

☑ TWD

(1.3) 请简要介绍贵组织。

(1.3.2) 组织类型

选择自:

☑ 私有组织

(1.3.3) 组织描述

As a global leader in the innovative design of Virtual reality and smartphones, HTC Corporation (HTC) was established in 1997 which headquartered located in Taiwan. Our vision of VIVERSE can best be understood through the VIVERSE triangle logo mark, which represents the unity of three key elements – humanity, technology, and imagination – combining technology with humanity to unleash the imagination. VIVERSE was born from a faith in humanity and forged by a respect for technology, paving the way for bringing people closer together, and closer to their imagination, than ever before. VIVERSE is stimulating innovation in entertainment, education, training, design, healthcare, art, shopping and social networking, and many other industries, positively impacting the world, a ecting the way we live, learn, and believe. Driven by effective branding, HTC now has operations, sales, and services covering most areas in the world, including Europe, the Americas, and Asia. With the coordination and integration of the operational HQ, HTC provides customers with a network of professional services. The "Important Operations Base" for HTC is Taiwan. HTC stands in the immediate presence of its customers and provides instant service. Offices have been established in all the major markets of the world. While we expanded from creating world-class smartphones into the fields of connected devices, virtual reality, 5G networking, blockchain, and now the metaverse, we are re-energizing the HTC brand story through the notion of an innovative parent company that will dare to dream, while expanding our brands to new audiences and segments. We integrates ESG principles into its core business, ensuring gender equality and promoting green production. Its seven business units and teams across various fields establish multiple partnerships to support the SDGs,and bridge the digital divide through its products and content. HTC

recognizes the impact of climate change on business operations and has embarked on a comprehensive and in-depth sustainability planning journey since 2022. This involves organizational, strategic, and technological aspects, with a commitment to gradually and firmly establishing a foundation for sustainability. After three years of effort, these plans are showing results in 2024, laying a stable foundation for our net-zero goal by 2050. Strategically, we conducted a detailed assessment of our carbon emissions in recent years, aligning with domestic and international regulatory trends and HTC's core business directions and vision. By August 2024, our short-term and net-zero targets were formally approved by SBTi, making us the fifth tech hardware company in Taiwan to pass this review. We plan our net-zero path scientifically, upholding the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C warming limit, ensuring our actions align with international standards. We have also outlined six strategies for HTC to achieve net-zero carbon emissions, implementing them step by step with scientific methods. On the technological front, we have invested resources to develop and utilize the latest cloud-based sustainability solutions, building an advanced carbon management platform. This platform integrates carbon-related software and hardware, achieving digitization and automation to support our sustainability goals. This achievement makes HTC the first company in Asia to complete greenhouse gas inventory and product carbon footprint verification using Microsoft's sustainability cloud platform. HTC participates in international initiatives, such as TCFD, RBA, SBTi, and CDP. Its ESG excellence has earned numerous honors, including being selected as an FTSE4Good index constituent and has received the EcoVadis Silver Award for four consecutive years, being listed in the CDP SEA leader board and winning the National Sustainable Development Award for two consecutive years, TCSA Corporate Sustainability Reporting Platinum Award and the Climate Leadership Award in 2024. Looking ahead, HTC plans to further integrate an internal carbon pricing mechanism into our strategy to better manage and assess various carbon reduction initiatives, preparing proactively for potential future risks associated with external carbon regulations. We continue to invest in renewable energy, not only by increasing the installation of solar panels but also by actively planning the procurement of renewable energy to ensure the most cost-effective implementation of our energy management policies. Finally, we understand that achieving net-zero carbon emissions and sustainable development is an ongoing process that requires long-term commitment, innovative thinking, and strong execution. We will continue to strive to balance environmental protection, social responsibility, and business growth, contributing to global sustainable development. This is our responsibility and mission as global citizens.
[固定行]

(1.4) 请说明贵组织填报数据的年份结束日期。对于排放数据，请说明您是否将提供以往报告年份的排放数据。

	报告年份结束日期	此报告期与您的财务报告期是否一致	如果您在提供以往报告年份的排放数据，请说明
	12/31/2025	*选择自:* ☑ 是	*选择自:* ☑ 无

[固定行]

(1.4.1) 贵公司在报告期间的年收入是多少？

2901000000

(1.5) 提供有关报告范围的详细信息。

	您的 CDP 披露报告范围与财报所使用范围是否相同？
	选择自: ☑ 是

[固定行]

(1.6) 贵组织是否有 ISIN 代码或其他唯一标识符（例如，Ticker、CUSIP 等）？

ISIN 代码 – 债券

(1.6.1) 贵组织是否使用该唯一标识符？

选择自:
☑ 无

ISIN 代码 – 股权

(1.6.1) 贵组织是否使用该唯一标识符？

选择自:
☑ 是

(1.6.2) 请提供贵组织的唯一标识符

TW0002498003

CUSIP 编码

(1.6.1) 贵组织是否使用该唯一标识符？

选择自:

☑ 是

(1.6.2) 请提供贵组织的唯一标识符

40432G108

股票代码

(1.6.1) 贵组织是否使用该唯一标识符？

选择自:

☑ 是

(1.6.2) 请提供贵组织的唯一标识符

2498.TW

证券标识 SEDOL 代码

(1.6.1) 贵组织是否使用该唯一标识符？

选择自:

☑ 无

法人机构识别编码（LEI）号码

(1.6.1) 贵组织是否使用该唯一标识符？

选择自:

☑ 无

D-U-N-S 号

(1.6.1) 贵组织是否使用该唯一标识符？

选择自:

☑ 无

其他独特识别码

(1.6.1) 贵组织是否使用该唯一标识符？

选择自:

☑ 无

[添加行]

(1.7) 选择您开展业务的国家/地区。

选择所有适用的

☑ 中国
☑ 丹麦
☑ 法国
☑ 德国
☑ 日本
☑ 阿拉伯联合酋长国
☑ 中国香港特别行政区
☑ 波兰
☑ 英国
☑ 爱尔兰
☑ 中国台湾
☑ 美利坚合众国

(1.24) 贵组织是否绘制了其价值链？

(1.24.1) 已绘制的价值链

选择自:

☑ 是的，我们已绘制或正在绘制我们的价值链

(1.24.2) 绘制中的已覆盖价值链阶段

选择所有适用的

☑ 上游价值链

(1.24.3) 已绘制的最高供应商等级

选择自:

☑ 一级供应商

(1.24.4) 已知但未绘制的最高供应商等级

选择自:

☑ 二级供应商

(1.24.7) 关于绘制过程和覆盖范围的描述

For HTC Product's Tier 1 Supplier
[固定行]

C2. 依赖性、影响、风险和机遇的识别、评估和管理

(2.1) 贵组织如何针对环境依赖性、影响、风险和机遇的识别、评估和管理定义短期、中期和长期时间范围？

短期

(2.1.1) 从（年份）

0

(2.1.3) 至（年份）

4

(2.1.4) 该时间范围如何与战略和/或财务规划相关联

The 2025 Goal (base year: 2021): (1) Scope 1+2: GHG reduced by 19%. (2) Scope 3: GHG reduced by 11%

中期

(2.1.1) 从（年份）

5

(2.1.3) 至（年份）

9

(2.1.4) 该时间范围如何与战略和/或财务规划相关联

The 2030 Goal (base year: 2021): (1) Scope 1+2: GHG reduced by 42%. (2) Scope 3: GHG reduced by 25%

长期

(2.1.1) 从（年份）

10

(2.1.2) 您的长期时间范围是否为开放式？

选择自:
☑ 无

(2.1.3) 至（年份）

29

(2.1.4) 该时间范围如何与战略和/或财务规划相关联

The 2050 Goal (base year: 2021): Scope 1+2+3 GHG reduced by 90%
[固定行]

(2.2) 贵组织是否有制定识别、评估和管理环境依赖性和/或影响的流程？

	已有流程	在该流程中评估依赖性和/或影响
	选择自: ☑ 是	*选择自:* ☑ 依赖性和影响

[固定行]

(2.2.1) 贵组织是否有制定识别、评估和管理环境风险和/或机遇的流程？

	已有流程	在该流程中评估风险和/或机遇	该流程是否参考了依赖性和/或影响流程？
	选择自: ☑ 是	*选择自:* ☑ 风险和机遇	*选择自:* ☑ 是

[固定行]

(2.2.2) 请详细说明贵组织识别、评估和管理环境依赖性、影响、风险和/或机遇的流程。

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) 环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(2.2.2.2) 说明该环境问题流程覆盖了哪些依赖性、影响、风险和机遇

选择所有适用的

☑ 依赖性

☑ 影响

☑ 风险

☑ 机遇

(2.2.2.3) 覆盖的价值链阶段

选择所有适用的

☑ 直接运营

☑ 上游价值链

☑ 下游价值链

(2.2.2.4) 覆盖范围

选择自:

☑ 全部

(2.2.2.5) 覆盖的供应商等级

选择所有适用的

☑ 一级供应商

(2.2.2.7) 评估类型

选择自:

☑ 定性和定量

(2.2.2.8) 评估频率

选择自:

☑ 每年

(2.2.2.9) 覆盖的时间范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 短期

☑ 中期

☑ 长期

(2.2.2.10) 风险管理流程整合

选择自:

☑ 整合至多部门的全组织风险管理流程

(2.2.2.11) 使用的位置特定性

选择所有适用的

☑ 国家

(2.2.2.12) 采用的工具和方法

其它

☑ 情景分析

(2.2.2.15) 考虑的风险类型和标准

急性物理因子

☑ 气旋，飓风，台风

☑ 干旱

☑ 洪水（海岸、河流、雨水、地下水）

☑ 强降水（雨水、冰雹、雪/冰）

慢性物理因子

☑ 降水模式和类型变化（雨水、冰雹、雪/冰）

☑ 极端气候的严重程度增加

政策

☑ 碳定价机制

☑ 国际法和双边协议变更

☑ 现有产品和服务的法规变更

市场

☑ 消费者行为改变

☑ 已认证可持续材料缺少可用性和/或成本增加|

声誉

☑ 合作伙伴和利益相关者的担忧和/或负面反馈增加

科技

☑ 向低排放技术和产品转型

责任

☑ 不遵守法规和立法

(2.2.2.16) 已考虑的合作伙伴和利益相关者

选择所有适用的

☑ 客户

☑ 员工

☑ 投资人

☑ 监管者

☑ 供应商

(2.2.2.17) 自上一报告年份以来，该流程是否发生了变化？

选择自:

☑ 无

(2.2.2.18) 流程的更多细节

To strengthen corporate governance and enhance stable operations and sustainable development, HTC has established a Risk Management Policy as the criteria for risk management based on each type of risk. It has also set up a full-time unit to implement risk management and measurement work of the company, and establish a sound risk management mechanism. The ESG Office is responsible for the management of risks related to climate change and ESG, and the overall arrangement of the TCFD risk management group to measure risk. In the risk management organization, the Board of Directors is the highest decision-making unit for risk

management. The ESG Committee was established under the Board of Directors to deliberate the risk management policy, and review the management reports of material risk topics. When identifying risks, HTC conducts qualitative and quantitative management of each risk through an analysis of the operating environment and coverage of each business and operating activity. The company lists different types of risk measurement methods as the basis for risk management, and uses various kinds of information to measure the possibility of risk events and degree of impact on the company. Through risk analysis, the company evaluates the risk levels and provides necessary information as the basis for risk evaluation and response. After evaluating and summarizing risks, each responsible unit establishes appropriate response measures to address the risks faced, and controls them within an acceptable level. Each responsible unit also monitors the risks of their business, proposes relevant responsive countermeasures, and provides risk evaluation forms to the TCFD risk management group of the ESG Committee. These risk evaluation forms are summarized by the risk management group and then presented to the ESG Committee. The ESG Committee then measures and monitors the quality of overall risk management, and reports risk evaluation results and work progress to the Board of Directors periodically. HTC has established a Climate Change Management Policy and Climate Change Risk Management Process. In 2022, the company launched a process for identifying risks and opportunities of climate change, completed risk and opportunity identification, and evaluated the financial impact in accordance with the risk evaluation mechanism recommended by the TCFD. HTC defines climate-related risks and opportunities in three different intervals, i.e., short term, medium term, and long term, specifically determining the 2022-2025 period as short term, 2026-2030 as medium term, and 2031-2050 as long term, and evaluates climate-related risks and opportunities accordingly. Types of climate risks include transition risks and physical risks which are further distinguished into policies and regulations, technology, market, reputation, as well as those with immediate or long-term impact. Opportunities are classified as resource efficiency, energy sources, products and services, markets, organizational resilience, and other relevant categories. Relevant response measures have been established to deal with top three risks and opportunities with the highest possibility of occurrence and impact.
[添加行]

(2.2.7) 是否评估了环境依赖性、影响、风险和/或机遇之间的相互联系？

(2.2.7.1) 评估了环境依赖性、影响、风险和/或机遇之间的相互联系

选择自:
☑ 是

(2.2.7.2) 描述如何评估相互联系

Adhering to the corporate vision and sustainability responsibility, HTC includes climate change related risks in the scope of evaluation and tracking, and continues to pay attention to the climate risks that impact operations, including international regulatory norms and extreme weather conditions. Furthermore, based on the climate change risk and opportunity evaluation framework recommended by the TCFD, the setting of climate change scenarios, and the risks and opportunities derived therefrom, HTC evaluates the risks and opportunities of climate change in operations, and further discusses relevant responsive strategies as well as metrics and targets regarding high-impact risks and opportunities, and specific measures for climate management. For each climate change risk and opportunity, HTC evaluates the impact from five aspects: product or service, supply chain or value chain, climate adaptation or mitigation activities, new R&D or investment, business operation type or location of business operation facilities. Definition of 'substantive financial or strategic impact' based on Financial Impact Category (Revenue, spending, assets, Debt, Capital increase, Obtain investment opportunities) and Financial Impact Scale (By 4 level for 0~1% of consolidated revenue in the annual year). And

carry out climate mitigation and climate adaptation strategies for possible shocks. HTC introduced SBT, established a net-zero pathway suitable for its own operations, submitted relevant materials for review. By August 2024, our short-term and net-zero targets were formally approved by SBTi. It also established future reduction targets, linked the targets to the core business, and constructed a definite carbon reduction pathway from a global and quantified management perspective. This pathway covers six major carbon reduction strategies and integrates multiple aspects to march towards the goal of Net Zero by 2050. HTC has established reduction targets in scope 1 and scope 2 in accordance with the SBT Net-Zero goal, specifically, carbon emissions will be reduced by 42% in 2030 and 90% in 2050 compared with the base year (2021). For more details on carbon reduction metrics and targets, please refer to the TCFD Independent Report of the company for the current year. In addition, the latest climate science of the United Nations IPCC indicates that restricting the increase of global temperatures by 1.5°C is still possible. [固定行]

(2.3) 您是否确定了整个价值链中的优先位置？

(2.3.1) 是否确定优先位置

选择自:

☑ 否，但我们计划在未来两年内获取

(2.3.7) 没有确定优先位置的主要原因

选择自:

☑ 不属于紧急战略优先事项

(2.3.8) 说明为什么没有确定优先位置

HTC is actively seeking to understand the connection between biodiversity and our core business operations. To this end, we have organized two TNFD project briefings through an expert team, aiming to identify the direct issues related to HTC's sustainable development and biodiversity. This evaluation is currently ongoing. [固定行]

(2.4) 贵组织如何定义对组织的实质性影响？

风险

(2.4.1) 定义的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 定量

(2.4.2) 用于定义实质性影响的指标

选择自:

☑ 生产能力

(2.4.3) 指标变化

选择自:

☑ 下降百分比

(2.4.4) 指标变化百分比

选择自:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) 定义考虑的指标

选择所有适用的

☑ 影响发生的频率

☑ 影响发生的时间范围

☑ 影响发生的概率

(2.4.7) 定义的应用

Operational impact 1. There will be almost no impact on production/service, or the interruption will not last more than 1 day. 2. Short-term interruption of production/service, within 1 week 3. Long-term interruption of production/service, more than 2 weeks 4. Production/services are severely disrupted, lasting for more than one month, or even irreversible.

机遇

(2.4.1) 定义的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 定性

(2.4.6) 定义考虑的指标

选择所有适用的

☑ 影响发生的频率

☑ 影响发生的时间范围

☑ 影响发生的概率

(2.4.7) 定义的应用

Reputation impact 1. There will be almost no news media exposure and limited improvement to corporate reputation. 2. Single or specific news exposure to enhance corporate reputation in the short term. 3. International news exposes positive news and enhances corporate reputation in the long run. 4. International news widely and continuously exposes positive news, which greatly enhances corporate reputation.

风险

(2.4.1) 定义的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 定性

(2.4.6) 定义考虑的指标

选择所有适用的

☑ 影响发生的频率

☑ 影响发生的时间范围

☑ 影响发生的概率

(2.4.7) 定义的应用

Reputation impact 1. There will be almost no news media exposure, and the impact on corporate reputation will be limited. 2. Single or specific news exposure, temporarily affecting corporate reputation, involving claims or court proceedings. 3. International news exposes negative news, which has a long-term impact on corporate reputation; the incident triggered litigation and informal investigations by competent authorities. 4. International news widely and continuously exposes negative news, which seriously affects the reputation of the company; the incident triggers litigation and formal investigation by the competent authorities.

风险

(2.4.1) 定义的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 定性

(2.4.6) 定义考虑的指标

选择所有适用的

☑ 影响发生的频率

☑ 影响发生的时间范围

☑ 影响发生的概率

(2.4.7) 定义的应用

personnel impact 1. Almost no impact on personnel attendance or health and safety. 2. Personnel attendance or health and safety are significantly affected; or a single location needs to dispatch manpower. 3. Personnel attendance or health and safety are significantly affected; or several locations need to dispatch manpower. 4. Personnel is seriously injured or killed; or manpower cannot be dispatched.

风险

(2.4.1) 定义的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 定性

(2.4.6) 定义考虑的指标

选择所有适用的

☑ 其他，请说明 :Status of management system

(2.4.7) 定义的应用

Advance warning mechanism 1. Yes, already managed. 2. No, currently in planning. 3. No, no plans yet.

风险

(2.4.1) 定义的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 定量

(2.4.2) 用于定义实质性影响的指标

选择自:

☑ 收入

(2.4.3) 指标变化

选择自:

☑ 下降百分比

(2.4.4) 指标变化百分比

选择自:

☑ 少于 1%

(2.4.6) 定义考虑的指标

选择所有适用的

☑ 影响发生的频率

☑ 影响发生的时间范围

☑ 影响发生的概率

(2.4.7) 定义的应用

Financial impact 1. There will be almost no impact, and the financial loss will not reach 0.0099% of the consolidated revenue for the year. 2. Financial losses amount to 0.01-0.099% of the consolidated revenue for the year. 3. Financial losses amount to 0.1-0.99% of the consolidated revenue for the year. 4. Financial losses amount to 1% of consolidated revenue for the year.

机遇

(2.4.1) 定义的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 定性

(2.4.6) 定义考虑的指标

选择所有适用的

☑ 其他，请说明 :Status of management system

(2.4.7) 定义的应用

Opportunity planning status 1. Yes, already managed. 2. No, currently in planning. 3. No, no plans yet.

机遇

(2.4.1) 定义的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 定量

(2.4.2) 用于定义实质性影响的指标

选择自:

☑ 收入

(2.4.3) 指标变化

选择自:

☑ 增长百分比

(2.4.4) 指标变化百分比

选择自:

☑ 少于 1%

(2.4.6) 定义考虑的指标

选择所有适用的

☑ 影响发生的频率

☑ 影响发生的时间范围

☑ 影响发生的概率

(2.4.7) 定义的应用

Financial impact 1. There will be almost no impact. The increase in net profit or book asset value does not reach 0.0099% of the consolidated revenue for the year. 2. Net profit or book asset value increases by 0.01-0.099% of consolidated revenue for the year. 3. Net profit or book asset value increases by 0.1-0.99% of consolidated revenue for the year. 4. Net profit or book asset value increases by 1% of consolidated revenue for the year.
[添加行]

C3. 披露风险和机遇

(3.1) 您是否确定了在报告年份对贵组织产生了实质性影响或预计在未来产生实质性影响的任何环境风险？

	已识别的环境风险
气候变化	*选择自:* ☑ 是的，在直接运营和上/下游价值链

[固定行]

(3.1.1) 请详细说明确定在报告年份对贵组织产生了实质性影响或预计在未来产生实质性影响的环境风险。

气候变化

(3.1.1.1) 风险标识符

选择自:

☑ 风险 1

(3.1.1.3) 风险类型和主要环境风险驱动因素

慢性物理因子

☑ 极端气候的严重程度增加

(3.1.1.4) 风险发生的价值链阶段

选择自:

☑ 直接运营

(3.1.1.6) 风险发生的国家/地区

选择所有适用的

☑ 中国台湾

(3.1.1.9) 组织特定的风险描述

For the company’s operations, the impact of heavy rainfall on current operations is mainly due to the fact that the power supply system is located in the basement. In the future, heavy rainfall may cause flooding and damage to electrical equipment. HTC's supply chain is spread all over the world. In the past, there were blizzards (Texas blizzard) in the central and southern parts of the United States, which caused production interruptions and shutdowns of many factories. At the same time, it caused delays in delivery, and may also cause changes in transportation modes and increase costs. HTC products are also sold worldwide, and the delivery date and transportation process of the goods may be affected by extreme weather.

(3.1.1.11) 风险的主要财务影响

选择自:

☑ 生产能力下降造成的收入减少

(3.1.1.12) 预计风险会对组织产生实质性影响的时间范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 短期

(3.1.1.13) 风险在预期时间范围内产生影响的概率

选择自:

☑ 非常可能

(3.1.1.14) 影响程度

选择自:

☑ 高

(3.1.1.16) 在选定的未来时间范围内，风险对组织财务状况、财务业绩和现金流的预期影响

In the short to medium term (3–8 years), extreme weather events such as typhoons and flooding may have a significant impact on business continuity and financial performance. The risk assessment primarily focuses on potential impacts to operating revenue and operating costs, including: 1. Business Interruption (Revenue Reduction): Based on climate scenario assumptions, HTC estimates the potential frequency and duration of extreme weather events over the short to medium term. The estimated number of business interruption days is then multiplied by annual consolidated operating revenue to quantify the potential revenue loss attributable to extreme climate-related events.. 2. Inventory Loss (Asset Reduction): HTC evaluates the flood-risk exposure of major operating sites and warehouse locations and estimates the proportion of inventory located in high flood-risk areas. This assessment is combined with the projected frequency of extreme weather events to quantify potential inventory losses and asset impairment risks resulting from disasters such as flooding.

(3.1.1.17) 您能否量化风险的财务影响？

选择自:

☑ 是

(3.1.1.19) 短期预期财务影响数字 – 最小值（货币）

293001000

(3.1.1.20) 短期预期财务影响数字 – 最大值（货币）

293001000

(3.1.1.25) 财务影响数字说明

Since HTC has not had any interruption of operations due to extreme weather events in the past, the assessment of the relevant financial impact is based on the most serious situation. suffer: 1. Operating loss, approximately 3.2% of consolidated operating income. 2. Inventory loss, accounting for less than 6.9% of consolidated operating income.

(3.1.1.26) 主要风险应对

政策和计划

☑ 其他政策或计划，请说明 :1. Increase early warning capabilities (increased costs and expenses) 2. Increased ability to continue operations (increased costs

and expenses) 3. Insurance costs (increased costs and fees)

(3.1.1.27) 风险应对成本

8703000

(3.1.1.28) 成本计算说明

The financial impact of the associated response costs is: 1. To strengthen operational resilience in response to extreme climate events, HTC has invested in flood-level early warning systems, automatic drainage equipment, emergency communication systems, backup power generators, and additional data center redundancy resources. The acquisition and installation of these measures were completed prior to 2025. Accordingly, no significant capital expenditures or related operating expenses were incurred during the current reporting period, and the financial impact on the Company was limited. 2. Annual insurance premiums represent less than 0.3% of consolidated operating revenue. Accordingly, the associated costs have a limited and manageable impact on the Company's overall operating expenses and financial performance.

(3.1.1.29) 描述回应

Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf

气候变化

(3.1.1.1) 风险标识符

选择自:

☑ 风险 2

(3.1.1.3) 风险类型和主要环境风险驱动因素

慢性物理因子

☑ 降水模式和类型变化（雨水、冰雹、雪/冰）

(3.1.1.4) 风险发生的价值链阶段

选择自:

☑ 直接运营

(3.1.1.6) 风险发生的国家/地区

选择所有适用的

☑ 日本

☑ 新西兰

☑ 中国台湾

☑ 英国

☑ 美利坚合众国

(3.1.1.9) 组织特定的风险描述

Due to water and electricity shortages, there are material shortages and unstable logistics, affecting product delivery schedules and sales plans (e.g., risks of not being able to fulfill delivery commitments). Case: In July 2022, due to high temperatures, the casing manufacturer's device failed. Two days later, there was heavy rainfall. Due to the difficulty in repair, the delivery date was delayed

(3.1.1.11) 风险的主要财务影响

选择自:

☑ 直接成本增加

(3.1.1.12) 预计风险会对组织产生实质性影响的时间范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 长期

(3.1.1.13) 风险在预期时间范围内产生影响的概率

选择自:

☑ 非常可能

(3.1.1.14) 影响程度

选择自:

☑ 中-高

(3.1.1.16) 在选定的未来时间范围内，风险对组织财务状况、财务业绩和现金流的预期影响

Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, global temperatures are projected to rise by approximately 0.55°C by 2030 compared to 2024 levels. Higher temperatures are expected to increase electricity demand, while growing power supply constraints and operating costs may lead to higher electricity tariffs. These factors could increase operating costs and expenses. The primary financial impact is expected to be on operating costs and operating revenue. 1. Electricity consumption (increase costs and expenses): Rising temperatures are expected to increase electricity demand for cooling and air-conditioning. This assessment assumes an electricity consumption increase of approximately 3.3% (0.55°C × 6%). Based on actual electricity consumption in 2025, projected electricity tariff rates in 2030, and the estimated increase in electricity usage (3.3%), HTC estimates the potential increase in electricity-related costs attributable to climate change.

(3.1.1.17) 您能否量化风险的财务影响？

选择自:

☑ 是

(3.1.1.23) 长期预期财务影响数字 – 最小值（货币）

2901000

(3.1.1.24) 长期预期财务影响数字 – 最大值（货币）

2901000

(3.1.1.25) 财务影响数字说明

1. Through the continued implementation of energy conservation and carbon reduction measures, HTC has improved electricity-use efficiency and reduced overall power consumption. Even under scenarios of future electricity price increases, the resulting increase in electricity-related expenditures is expected to account for less than 0.1% of consolidated operating revenue. Based on industry benchmarks, an assessment of current electricity consumption patterns and potential electricity price increases through 2030 indicates that the associated additional costs would remain below 0.1% of consolidated operating revenue.

(3.1.1.26) 主要风险应对

基础设施、技术和支出

☑ 其他基础设施、技术和支出，请说明 :1. Increased ability to continue operations. 2. Increase supplier resilience. 3. Build an energy management system to increase energy efficiency. 4. Implementation of climate adaptation strategies. 5. Design low-carbon products.

(3.1.1.27) 风险应对成本

58020000

(3.1.1.28) 成本计算说明

The financial impact of the associated response costs is: 1. One-time expenditures associated with the implementation of the aforementioned measures—including the establishment of water and power rationing contingency plans, enhancement of supplier and contractor resilience, deployment of energy management systems and energy-efficiency initiatives, and the development of net-zero reduction pathways and strategies—are estimated to account for less than 2% of consolidated operating revenue. 2. HTC's solar photovoltaic system was completed and commissioned in 2024. The related assets are recognized through annual depreciation expenses while effectively reducing reliance on purchased electricity. The system generates annual electricity cost savings of approximately NT$1 million, resulting in an overall positive effect on operating costs and financial performance.

(3.1.1.29) 描述回应

Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf

气候变化

(3.1.1.1) 风险标识符

选择自:

☑ 风险 3

(3.1.1.3) 风险类型和主要环境风险驱动因素

慢性物理因子

☑ 温度变化性

(3.1.1.4) 风险发生的价值链阶段

选择自:

☑ 直接运营

(3.1.1.6) 风险发生的国家/地区

选择所有适用的

☑ 中国台湾

(3.1.1.9) 组织特定的风险描述

Company Operations: The extreme high temperature makes Taipower's power supply tight. In case of limited power supply or interruption of power supply, it is necessary to start an emergency generator to supply power to maintain the company's basic operations. The oil storage capacity of the generator must be kept sufficient normally. Oil tanker supply. The hot weather caused wear and tear on the air-conditioning equipment, which also caused additional energy consumption as the temperature had to be adjusted down to the temperature suitable for the plant. On the other hand, in recent years, the Taiwanese government has imposed water restrictions by region. The HTC factory is a dry process and only uses domestic water. Although the water storage is sufficient, it does not rule out the need to buy water in the future. Supply chain: In July 2022, due to the high temperature, the equipment of the casing manufacturer failed, and there was heavy rainfall two days later. Due to the difficulty of maintenance, the delivery date was delayed. In addition, there is currently a high temperature holiday in China. If the manpower of the Chinese factory is affected due to the high temperature holiday, the delivery time may be extended. On the other hand, due to the impact of water and electricity shortages, material shortages and unstable logistics will affect product delivery and sales plans (such as: the risk of failing to fulfill delivery commitments)

(3.1.1.11) 风险的主要财务影响

选择自:

☑ 间接（运营）成本增加

(3.1.1.12) 预计风险会对组织产生实质性影响的时间范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 短期

☑ 中期

☑ 在报告年份，该风险已经对组织产生了实质性影响

(3.1.1.13) 风险在预期时间范围内产生影响的概率

选择自:

☑ 非常可能

(3.1.1.14) 影响程度

选择自:

☑ 中

(3.1.1.15) 在报告年份，风险对组织财务状况、财务业绩和现金流的影响

The global average temperature rise, including heatwaves leading to power restrictions/ shortages, results in an increase in electricity costs. In addition, the global temperature rise has intensified countries' efforts to implement policies to mitigate global warming. The global focus is on achieving net zero emissions, and there is a growing demand for disclosing domestic and international carbon emissions. This increased demand for disclosing and managing carbon emissions within the enterprise and its value chain. Companies urgently need to establish a comprehensive collection of carbon emission information for new business, including platform and software application services. Establishing and managing carbon emission data for the enterprise and its value chain increases management costs, with financial impacts including: 1. The cost of investing in the low-carbon transition (increased costs and fees) 2. Greenhouse gas emission disclosure and management (cost increase)

(3.1.1.16) 在选定的未来时间范围内，风险对组织财务状况、财务业绩和现金流的预期影响

Rising global temperatures lead to power issues and increased costs, as countries push for net-zero emissions and carbon disclosure. Companies need to manage carbon data, increasing management costs. The financial impact is mainly on "operating costs and operating income," with specific impacts including: 1. The cost of investing in the low-carbon transition (increased costs and fees) 2. Greenhouse gas emission disclosure and management (cost increase) 3. Electricity consumption (increase costs and expenses): 2025 electricity usage × Estimated electricity rate for 2030.

(3.1.1.17) 您能否量化风险的财务影响？

选择自:

☑ 是

(3.1.1.18) 报告年份的财务影响数字（货币）

1247430

(3.1.1.19) 短期预期财务影响数字 – 最小值（货币）

1247430

(3.1.1.20) 短期预期财务影响数字 – 最大值（货币）

1247430

(3.1.1.21) 中期预期财务影响数字 – 最小值（货币）

667230

(3.1.1.22) 中期预期财务影响数字 – 最大值（货币）

667230

(3.1.1.25) 财务影响数字说明

1. Incorporate low-carbon design concepts or choose low-carbon emission/recyclable materials. After evaluation, it is necessary to increase purchase costs, R&D costs, and other derivative expenses by 0.24%, and increase the current annual cost, accounting for about 0.1% of the consolidated operating income. This financial impact is also identified as the realization costs of opportunity 1 & 3, which is hereby explained. 2. Assess current electricity usage based on industry conditions and the potential increase in electricity prices by 2030, which may result in an expenditure increase of less than 0.1% of consolidated revenue. 3. The carbon management platform construction cost and annual maintenance cost account for less than 0.2% of the consolidated operating income. This financial impact is also recognized as the realization cost of opportunity 3, which is hereby explained.

(3.1.1.26) 主要风险应对

基础设施、技术和支出

☑ 其他基础设施、技术和支出，请说明 :1. Build an energy management system to increase energy efficiency 2. Implementation of climate adaptation strategies. 3. Build renewable energy. 4. Procurement of green electricity. 5. Purchasing carbon credits.

(3.1.1.27) 风险应对成本

72525000

(3.1.1.28) 成本计算说明

The financial impact of the associated response costs is: 1. Introduce an energy management system; formulate a net zero emissions path and strategy, and execute a net zero carbon reduction plan; build renewable energy and other one-time expenditures, accounting for about 1.6% of Cnsolidated Operating Revenue 2. The cost of purchasing green electricity every year accounts for about 0.7% of the Consolidated Operating Revenue without considering any adjustments and buffering impacts 3. Without considering any adjustments and impact mitigation, it is estimated based on the current year's greenhouse gas emissions that the annual cost of purchasing carbon rights accounts for about 0.2% of the Consolidated Operating Revenue 4. One-time expenditures associated with renewable energy deployment are assessed in accordance with the adaptation strategy cost analysis presented under Risk 2

(3.1.1.29) 描述回应

Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf
[添加行]

(3.1.2) 提供报告年份中易受环境风险实质性影响的财务指标的数值和比例。

气候变化

(3.1.2.1) 金融指标

选择自:
☑ 收入

(3.1.2.2) 易受该环境问题转型风险影响的财务指标数值（单位货币与 1.2 相同）

0

(3.1.2.3) 易受该环境问题转型风险影响的财务指标在总数值的百分比

选择自:
☑ 少于 1%

(3.1.2.4) 易受该环境问题物理风险影响的财务指标数值（单位货币与 1.2 相同）

92372177

(3.1.2.5) 易受该环境问题物理风险影响的财务指标在总数值的百分比

选择自:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) 财务数字说明

As HTC has not experienced any operational disruptions caused by extreme weather events in the past, the assessment of the related financial impacts is based on a worst-case scenario. Under such a scenario, if an extreme weather event severe enough to disrupt operations and result in inventory losses were to occur, HTC could incur: Operating losses equivalent to approximately 3.2% of its consolidated operating revenue for the year.

气候变化

(3.1.2.1) 金融指标

选择自:

☑ 资产

(3.1.2.2) 易受该环境问题转型风险影响的财务指标数值（单位货币与 1.2 相同）

0

(3.1.2.3) 易受该环境问题转型风险影响的财务指标在总数值的百分比

选择自:

☑ 少于 1%

(3.1.2.4) 易受该环境问题物理风险影响的财务指标数值（单位货币与 1.2 相同）

198939870

(3.1.2.5) 易受该环境问题物理风险影响的财务指标在总数值的百分比

选择自:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) 财务数字说明

As HTC has not experienced any operational disruptions caused by extreme weather events in the past, the assessment of the related financial impacts is based on a worst-case scenario. Under such a scenario, if an extreme weather event severe enough to disrupt operations and result in inventory losses were to occur, HTC could incur: Inventory losses of up to approximately 6.9% of its consolidated operating revenue for the year.

气候变化

(3.1.2.1) 金融指标

选择自:

☑ 运营支出（OPEX）

(3.1.2.2) 易受该环境问题转型风险影响的财务指标数值（单位货币与 1.2 相同）

0

(3.1.2.3) 易受该环境问题转型风险影响的财务指标在总数值的百分比

选择自:

☑ 少于 1%

(3.1.2.4) 易受该环境问题物理风险影响的财务指标数值（单位货币与 1.2 相同）

913591

(3.1.2.5) 易受该环境问题物理风险影响的财务指标在总数值的百分比

选择自:

☑ 少于 1%

(3.1.2.7) 财务数字说明

Based on industry trends, HTC assessed its current electricity consumption and the projected increase in electricity prices by 2030. The resulting additional costs are estimated to account for less than 0.1% of consolidated operating revenue.
[添加行]

(3.5) 您是否有任何受碳定价体系（如排放交易体系（ETS）、总量控制与交易或碳税）监管的运营业务或活动？

选择自:
☑ 否，且预计在未来三年内不会受到监管

(3.6) 您是否识别在报告年份对贵组织产生实质性影响或预计在未来对贵组织产生实质性影响的环境机遇？

	识别的环境机遇
气候变化	*选择自:* ☑ 是的，我们已识别出机遇，并且部分/全部正在实现

[固定行]

(3.6.1) 提供在报告年份中对贵组织产生实质性影响或预计在未来对贵组织产生实质性影响的环境机遇的详细信息。

气候变化

(3.6.1.1) 机遇标识符

选择自:
☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) 机遇类型和主要环境机遇驱动因素

产品和服务

☑ 使业务活动多元化的能力

(3.6.1.4) 机遇出现的价值链阶段

选择自:

☑ 下游价值链

(3.6.1.5) 机遇出现的国家/地区

选择所有适用的

☑ 中国

☑ 法国

☑ 英国

☑ 加拿大

☑ 中国台湾

☑ 美利坚合众国

☑ 阿拉伯联合酋长国

(3.6.1.8) 组织特定描述

To avoid operational interruptions caused by extreme weather, the company continues to develop products such as virtual platforms, Mars CamTrack, and remote office to maintain remote business operations, enhance market competitiveness, and expand business scope. The development of low-carbon products and the expansion of related commercial applications are expected to diversify the Company's business portfolio and extend its market reach, creating potential opportunities for revenue growth and investment returns.

(3.6.1.9) 机遇的主要财务影响

选择自:

☑ 产品和服务需求增加带来的收入增长

(3.6.1.10) 预期机遇对组织产生实质性影响的时间范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 短期

(3.6.1.11) 机遇在预期时间范围内产生影响的可能性

选择自:

☑ 基本确定（99–100%）

(3.6.1.12) 影响程度

选择自:

☑ 高

(3.6.1.14) 在选定的未来时间范围内，机遇对组织的财务状况、财务业绩和现金流的预期影响

To avoid operational interruptions caused by extreme weather, the company continues to develop products such as virtual platforms, Mars CamTrack, and remote office to maintain remote business operations, enhance market competitiveness, and expand business scope. The development of low-carbon products and the expansion of related commercial applications are expected to diversify the Company's business portfolio and extend its market reach, creating potential opportunities for revenue growth and investment returns. The financial impact is mainly on "operating costs and operating income": 1. Diversification of business applications and expansion of business scope (increased revenue)

(3.6.1.15) 您是否能够量化机遇的财务影响？

选择自:

☑ 是

(3.6.1.17) 短期预期财务影响数字 - 最小值（货币）

435150000

(3.6.1.18) 短期预期财务影响数字 – 最大值（货币）

1450500000

(3.6.1.23) 财务影响数字说明

1. The growth of new commercial applications can increase the consolidated operating income by 15%-30% after evaluation

(3.6.1.24) 实现机遇的成本

435150000

(3.6.1.25) 成本计算说明

The financial impact of the associated input costs is: 1. Marketing expenses for promoting the commercial application of the subject product, assessed at 0%-10% of consolidated operating income 2. Optimizing the development of new business-related applications and increasing research and development expenses, which is estimated to be 0%-5% of consolidated operating income. This financial impact is also recognized as the realization cost of opportunity 3, which is hereby explained.

(3.6.1.26) 实现机遇的策略

HTC's actions to realize the above opportunities, as well as assessing the actions that can be implemented, include: 1. Empower consumers and expand applications (cost increase) 2. Invest in research and development to expand commercial applications (cost increase) Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_en.pdf

气候变化

(3.6.1.1) 机遇标识符

选择自:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) 机遇类型和主要环境机遇驱动因素

产品和服务

☑ 其他产品和服务机遇，请说明 :開發和增加低碳商品和服務

(3.6.1.4) 机遇出现的价值链阶段

选择自:

☑ 直接运营

(3.6.1.5) 机遇出现的国家/地区

选择所有适用的

☑ 中国台湾

(3.6.1.8) 组织特定描述

In response to the trend of carbon reduction, the company is investing in the development of low-carbon businesses, including VIVERSE, VIVE Arts, VIVE Originals, and G Reigns. Furthermore, the company is incorporating green design principles into its product design to extend the product lifecycle and reduce environmental impact. The development of low-carbon businesses and green products attracts consumers and investors, helping to increase revenue and gain investment opportunities.

(3.6.1.9) 机遇的主要财务影响

选择自:

☑ 产品和服务需求增加带来的收入增长

(3.6.1.10) 预期机遇对组织产生实质性影响的时间范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 短期

(3.6.1.11) 机遇在预期时间范围内产生影响的可能性

选择自:

☑ 基本确定（99–100%）

(3.6.1.12) 影响程度

选择自:

☑ 高

(3.6.1.14) 在选定的未来时间范围内，机遇对组织的财务状况、财务业绩和现金流的预期影响

In response to the trend of carbon reduction, the company invests in the development of low-carbon businesses, including VIVERSE, VIVE Arts, VIVE Originals and G REIGNS; and integrates green design principles into product design to extend product life and reduce environmental impact. The development of low-carbon businesses and green products will attract consumers and investors, help increase revenue and obtain investment opportunities. The financial impact includes: 1. Low-carbon products increase product competitiveness (increased revenue)

(3.6.1.15) 您是否能够量化机遇的财务影响？

选择自:

☑ 是

(3.6.1.17) 短期预期财务影响数字 - 最小值（货币）

31040700

(3.6.1.18) 短期预期财务影响数字 – 最大值（货币）

31040700

(3.6.1.23) 财务影响数字说明

1. The percentage of premium that can be charged to customers due to the introduction of low-carbon design is estimated to be about 1.07%. 2. Low-carbon design measures are implemented through existing R&D and design processes, with no significant incremental investment required. Accordingly, no material impact on the Company's financial position, operating performance, or cash flows is expected.

(3.6.1.24) 实现机遇的成本

8703000

(3.6.1.25) 成本计算说明

The financial impact of the associated input costs is: 1. To promote the concept of sustainable and green consumption to customers and suppliers, accounting for about 0.14% of of consolidated operating income 2.Use low-carbon equipment to reduce carbon emissions in the manufacturing and operation process, and invest in one-time expenditures, accounting for about 0.13% of consolidated operating income 3.Expenditures related to the use of carbon-neutral cloud services represent approximately 0.03% of consolidated operating revenue.

(3.6.1.26) 实现机遇的策略

HTC's actions to realize the above opportunities, as well as assessing the actions that can be implemented, include: 1. Value chain negotiation (increased costs and fees) 2. Empower consumers and expand applications (increased costs and fees) 3. Design low-carbon products (increased costs and fees) Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_en.pdf

气候变化

(3.6.1.1) 机遇标识符

选择自:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) 机遇类型和主要环境机遇驱动因素

产品和服务

☑ 通过研发创新进行新产品或服务的开发

(3.6.1.4) 机遇出现的价值链阶段

选择自:

☑ 下游价值链

(3.6.1.5) 机遇出现的国家/地区

选择所有适用的

☑ 中国台湾

(3.6.1.8) 组织特定描述

In response to evolving carbon disclosure requirements and decarbonization policies worldwide, HTC has strengthened its carbon management through the implementation of a carbon management platform and the adoption of environmentally friendly transportation solutions. These initiatives help reduce energy consumption and operating costs while mitigating potential expenses associated with climate change impacts and emerging regulations, such as carbon taxes and

carbon fees.

(3.6.1.9) 机遇的主要财务影响

选择自:

☑ 间接（运营）成本减少

(3.6.1.10) 预期机遇对组织产生实质性影响的时间范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 短期

(3.6.1.11) 机遇在预期时间范围内产生影响的可能性

选择自:

☑ 非常可能（90–100%）

(3.6.1.12) 影响程度

选择自:

☑ 中-高

(3.6.1.14) 在选定的未来时间范围内，机遇对组织的财务状况、财务业绩和现金流的预期影响

In response to evolving carbon disclosure requirements and decarbonization policies worldwide, HTC has strengthened its carbon management through the implementation of a carbon management platform and the adoption of environmentally friendly transportation solutions. These initiatives help reduce energy consumption and operating costs while mitigating potential expenses associated with climate change impacts and emerging regulations, such as carbon taxes and carbon fees. The financial impact is mainly on "operating costs and operating revenue", including: 1. Improved operational efficiency and cost reduction (lower operating costs). 2. Reduced exposure to carbon taxes and carbon fees (lower costs and expenses).

(3.6.1.15) 您是否能够量化机遇的财务影响？

选择自:

☑ 是

(3.6.1.17) 短期预期财务影响数字 - 最小值（货币）

14505000

(3.6.1.18) 短期预期财务影响数字 – 最大值（货币）

14505000

(3.6.1.23) 财务影响数字说明

1. Automation-driven efficiency improvements are expected to reduce operating costs by approximately 0.4% of consolidated operating revenue annually. 2. Reduced GHG emissions from production and distribution activities are expected to lower future carbon tax and carbon fee exposure, resulting in annual operating expense savings of less than 0.1% of consolidated operating revenue.

(3.6.1.24) 实现机遇的成本

8703000

(3.6.1.25) 成本计算说明

The financial impact of the related investment costs includes: 1. Automation equipment was implemented as part of prior-period capital investment projects, and no significant additional expenditures were incurred during the current reporting period. The resulting operational efficiency improvements have begun to be realized and contribute to reductions in operating costs. 2. The implementation and annual maintenance costs of the carbon management platform account for less than 0.2% of consolidated operating revenue. This adaptation cost has also been identified as a financial impact under Risk 3 and is disclosed accordingly. 3. Sustainable fuels are currently priced approximately two to three times higher than conventional fossil fuels. Internationally, sustainable fuels are generally adopted through a blending approach, with blending ratios of approximately 2% in 2025 and increasing to around 5% by 2030. Based on current operating scale and fuel consumption assumptions, the associated incremental costs are estimated to account for approximately 0.1% of consolidated operating revenue

(3.6.1.26) 实现机遇的策略

Actions taken by HTC to realize these opportunities and evaluate feasible actions include: 1. Investing in costs to increase operational efficiency (cost or expense increase) 2. Investing in R&D to expand commercial applications (expense increase) 3. Designing low-carbon products (cost and expense increase) Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_en.pdf
[添加行]

(3.6.2) 请提供您在报告年份内与环境机遇实质影响相一致的金融指标的金额和比例。

气候变化

(3.6.2.1) 金融指标

选择自:

☑ 收入

(3.6.2.2) 与此环境问题相关的金融指标金额（单位货币如 1.2 中所选择）

466136383

(3.6.2.3) 与此环境问题相关的金融指标的总比例

选择自:

☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) 财务数字说明

Growth in new business applications is expected to increase consolidated operating revenue by approximately 15%. In addition, the premium that can be charged to customers as a result of implementing low-carbon design is estimated to be approximately 1.07%.

气候变化

(3.6.2.1) 金融指标

选择自:

☑ 运营支出（OPEX）

(3.6.2.2) 与此环境问题相关的金融指标金额（单位货币如 1.2 中所选择）

3731744

(3.6.2.3) 与此环境问题相关的金融指标的总比例

选择自:

☑ 少于 1%

(3.6.2.4) 财务数字说明

The adoption of low-carbon and recyclable materials is expected to increase procurement costs, with the additional expenditure estimated to account for approximately 0.13% of consolidated operating revenue.
[添加行]

C4. 治理

(4.1) 贵组织是否有董事会或等同治理机构？

(4.1.1) 董事会或等同治理机构

选择自:

☑ 是

(4.1.2) 董事会或等同机构的会议频率

选择自:

☑ 每季度

(4.1.3) 董事会或等同机构的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 执行董事或等同职位

☑ 非执行董事或等同职位

☑ 独立非执行董事或等同职位

(4.1.4) 董事会多元化和包容性政策

选择自:

☑ 是的，它是公开可用的

(4.1.5) 简要描述政策涵盖的内容

HTC has stipulated the board diversity policy in the "HTC Corporation Corporate Governance Principles." The composition of the board of directors shall be determined by taking diversity into consideration. All members of the board shall have the knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to perform their duties. To achieve the ideal goal of corporate governance, the board of directors shall possess the abilities of making operational judgements, accounting and financial analysis,

management administration, crisis management, and knowledge of the industry, an international market perspective, and abilities to lead and to make policy decisions.

(4.1.6) 附上政策（可选）

20200302_Governance_PrinciplesE_clean.pdf
[固定行]

(4.1.1) 在公司内是否有对环境议题进行董事会层级的监管？

气候变化

(4.1.1.1) 对该环境议题的董事会层级监督

选择自:
☑ 是

生物多样性

(4.1.1.1) 对该环境议题的董事会层级监督

选择自:
☑ 否，而且我们在未来 2 年内没有相关计划

(4.1.1.2) 没有对该环境议题的董事会层级监督的主要原因

选择自:
☑ 不属于紧急战略优先事项

(4.1.1.3) 解释为什么贵组织没有对该环境议题的董事会层级监督

HTC actively hopes to understand the connection between biodiversity and the company's core business. We has held two TNFD project presentations through an expert team in 2023-2024 to seek issues directly related to HTC's sustainable development and biodiversity, which are still under internal evaluation.

[固定行]

(4.1.2) 确定董事会中负责环境问题的个人或委员会的职位（请勿包含任何姓名），并提供董事会对环境议题的监督细节。

气候变化

(4.1.2.1) 负责此环境问题的个人职位或委员会

选择所有适用的

☑ 董事会主席

☑ 首席可持续发展官（CSO）

☑ 其他首席高管

☑ 董事会层级委员会

(4.1.2.2) 适用于董事会的政策中概述了各职位在此环境问题上的责任

选择自:

☑ 是

(4.1.2.3) 概述各职位对环境问题责任的政策

选择所有适用的

☑ 董事会职权范围

☑ 董事会任务

☑ 个人职责说明

(4.1.2.4) 该环境问题作为预定议程项目的频率

选择自:

☑ 部分董事会会议的预定议程项目 - 至少每年一次

(4.1.2.5) 整合该环境问题的治理机制

选择所有适用的

☑ 监督和指导情景分析
☑ 监督公司目标的设定
☑ 监督商业战略的实施
☑ 审核和指导年度预算
☑ 批准公司政策和/或承诺
☑ 监督和指导商业战略的制定
☑ 监督遵守公司政策和/或承诺
☑ 批准和/或监督员工激励措施
☑ 监督供应商遵守组织要求的情况
☑ 监督和指导气候转型计划的制定
☑ 监测实现公司目标的进展
☑ 监督和指导公共政策互动
☑ 监督气候转型计划的实施
☑ 监督和指导主要资本支出
☑ 监督报告、审计和审验流程
☑ 检查和指导创新/研发优先事项
☑ 监督和指导收购、兼并和资产剥离事宜
☑ 检查和指导依赖性、影响、风险和机遇的评估流程

(4.1.2.7) 请详述

Our chairperson leads the ESG Committee, and all BU (Business Unit) heads participate as members of the ESG Committee. HTC also appointed its first Chief Sustainability Officer. The Board of Directors is responsible for supervising the overall ESG management policy, strategy and target setting, and major decision-making, as well as overseeing the effective operation of the ESG management mechanism at HTC. For Climate management including: (1) The board of directors is the highest decision-making unit of HTC's climate change risk management, responsible for reviewing HTC's overall climate change management policies and major resolutions, and supervising the effective operation of the climate change management mechanism. (2) Make final decisions on HTC's annual budget, business plans, and major capital expenditures related to climate change-related risks and opportunities. Chief Sustainability Officer, leading the charge for sustainability in HTC's management, design, product, and manufacturing processes as well as in the supply chain, to contribute more actively to HTC's environmental protection efforts, social responsibility and corporate governance. She reports directly to the chairwoman and board. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling the quality and integrity requirement while carrying out the company's supervision work in accounting, auditing, financial reporting process and financial control. The Audit Committee has the right to conduct any appropriate audits and investigations, and has direct communication channels with the company's internal auditors and independent accountants. The Audit Committee convenes a meeting at least once a quarter. The audit supervisor and accountants should report on audit and financial statement review results, and report important discussions and resolutions to the Board of Directors. In 2024, ESG annual performance and next year's operational targets will be reported to the Audit Committee of the board of directors by ESG office AVP. The ESG Committee reports the significant ESG material topics, stakeholders engagement, execution performance and strategy and targets for the previous year to the Audit Committee at least once a year. The key projects in 2024 included the second phase of advance the paperless process, carried out the project with the Ministry of Economic Affairs' Industrial Development Administration, conducted the inventory and verification of greenhouse gases and product carbon footprints through the carbon management platform, and planning the gradual implementation of an internal carbon pricing mechanism. HTC's Chief Global Management Officer, manages the "Global Management Office" which is in charge the environment, factory general affair that covers electricity, water, waste and all facilities related to factory affair. He is direct report to chairwoman.

[固定行]

(4.2) 贵组织董事会具备应对环境问题的能力吗？

气候变化

(4.2.1) 对该环境问题的董事会层级的能力

选择自:

☑ 是

(4.2.2) 维持一个具备环境相关能力的董事会的机制

选择所有适用的

☑ 定期咨询内部常设主题专家工作组

☑ 定期为董事进行环境问题、行业最佳实践和标准（例如 TCFD、SBTi）的培训

☑ 至少有一名董事在该环境问题上具有专业知识

(4.2.3) 董事会成员的环境专业知识

经验

☑ 在面临环境审查且正在经历可持续发展转型的组织中的经验

[固定行]

(4.3) 贵组织的管理层是否对环境问题负有责任？

	管理层对此环境问题的责任
气候变化	*选择自:* ☑ 是
生物多样性	*选择自:* ☑ 是

[固定行]

(4.3.1) 就环境议题的职责，请提供最高管理等级的职位或委员会（不涉及人名）。

气候变化

(4.3.1.1) 个人或委员会的职位和责任

执行级别

☑ 首席可持续发展官（CSO）

(4.3.1.2) 该职位的环境职责

政策、承诺和目标

☑ 制定企业环境政策和/或承诺

☑ 设定企业环境目标

战略和财务规划

☑ 制定一个气候转型计划

☑ 管理与环境问题相关的年份预算

☑ 制定一个考虑环境问题的商业战略

☑ 管理与创新/低环境影响产品或服务（包括研发）相关的优先事项

☑ 管理与环境问题相关的收购、合并和剥离

☑ 管理与环境问题相关的重大资本和/或运营支出

其它

☑ 提供与环境绩效相关的员工激励措施

(4.3.1.4) 汇报线

选择自:

☑ 直接向董事会报告

(4.3.1.5) 向董事会报告环境问题的频率

选择自:

☑ 每半年

(4.3.1.6) 请详述

Chief Sustainability Officer, leading the charge for sustainability in HTC's management, design, product, and manufacturing processes as well as in the supply chain, to contribute more actively to HTC's environmental protection efforts, social responsibility and corporate governance. She reports directly to the chairwoman and board.

生物多样性

(4.3.1.1) 个人或委员会的职位和责任

其它

☑ 其他，请说明 :ESG Office

(4.3.1.2) 该职位的环境职责

依赖性、影响、风险和机遇

☑ 评估环境依赖性、影响、风险和机遇

☑ 评估环境依赖性、影响、风险和机遇的未来趋势

(4.3.1.4) 汇报线

选择自:

☑ 向首席可持续发展官（CSO）汇报

(4.3.1.5) 向董事会报告环境问题的频率

选择自:

☑ 未向董事会报告

(4.3.1.6) 请详述

HTC actively hopes to understand the connection between biodiversity and the company's core business. We has held two TNFD project presentations through an expert team in 2023-2024 to seek issues directly related to HTC's sustainable development and biodiversity, which are still under internal evaluation.

气候变化

(4.3.1.1) 个人或委员会的职位和责任

委员会

☑ 环境、社会、治理委员会

(4.3.1.2) 该职位的环境职责

依赖性、影响、风险和机遇

☑ 评估环境依赖性、影响、风险和机遇

☑ 评估环境依赖性、影响、风险和机遇的未来趋势

☑ 管理环境依赖性、影响、风险和机遇

参与

☑ 在景观和/或管辖范围内管理参与

☑ 管理与环境问题相关的公共政策参与

☑ 管理供应商对环境要求的遵守情况

☑ 管理与环境问题相关的价值链参与

政策、承诺和目标

☑ 监督遵守公司环境政策和/或承诺

☑ 衡量企业环境目标的进展

☑ 衡量实现基于科学目标的进展情况

战略和财务规划

☑ 进行环境情景分析

☑ 实施气候转型计划

☑ 实施与环境问题相关的业务战略

☑ 管理环境报告、审计和验证流程

其它

☑ 提供与环境绩效相关的员工激励措施

(4.3.1.4) 汇报线

选择自:

☑ 向首席可持续发展官（CSO）汇报

(4.3.1.5) 向董事会报告环境问题的频率

选择自:

☑ 每季度

(4.3.1.6) 请详述

The ESG Committee is responsible for implementing issues and resolutions related to climate change management, reporting to the board of directors on a quarterly basis the "Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Verification Plan" and the company's overall (parent and subsidiary) implementation progress, and reporting climate risk and opportunity assessment results and work progress to the board of directors annually. ESG office as a full-time executive unit under it, the ESG office is responsible for regularly track information related to the development trend of international climate change, and enhance the company's colleagues' awareness of global risk trends and climate change. Also responsible for identifying and assessing the risks and opportunities of climate change, and regularly coordinating climate change discussion meetings, convening the risk management team to identify the physical risks, transformation risks and opportunities of climate change, and proposing corresponding improvement measures and regularly tracking the implementation status and goals, and continue to strengthen climate risk and opportunity management.
[添加行]

(4.5) 您是否为环境问题的管理（包括目标的实现）提供财务奖励？

气候变化

(4.5.1) 与该环境问题相关的财务激励的提供

选择自:
☑ 是

(4.5.2) 与这一环境问题的管理有关的首席高管和董事会层级财务激励占总数的百分比

0

(4.5.3) 请详述

For employees: Performance for many employees and managers is linked to meeting targets related to energy efficiency, reduced energy use, increased renewable energy procurement, supplier GHG management, and progress along the net-zero pathway. This is achieved through annual individual- and team-level target-setting, regular performance reviews, and bonus programs. The Company is currently assessing and developing mechanisms to align senior management's ESG performance with financial incentives and remuneration policies in 2026.
[固定行]

(4.5.1) 进一步详细说明为管理环境问题提供的财务奖励（不涉及具体人名）。

气候变化

(4.5.1.1) 职位有资格获得财务奖励

可持续发展专家

☑ 其他可持续发展专家，请说明 :ESG Office

(4.5.1.2) 激励

选择所有适用的

☑ 奖金 – 工资的百分比

☑ 奖金 – 设定数字

☑ 加薪

(4.5.1.3) 绩效指标

目标

☑ 组织对环境可持续性指数的绩效

☑ 与净零排放目标相一致的绝对排放量的减少

战略和财务规划

☑ 实现气候转型计划

资源使用和效率

☑ 排放数据、报告和第三方验证的改进

(4.5.1.4) 与激励措施相关的激励计划

选择自:

☑ 短期与长期激励计划，或等同计划

(4.5.1.5) 激励措施的更多细节

Through annual individual- and team-level target-setting, regular performance reviews, and bonus programs, performance for many employees/ Managers is tied to meeting targets related to improve company-related ESG ratings (ex. CDP, FTSE..etc), advancing the coping strategies proposed in the net-zero pathway.

(4.5.1.6) 职位激励如何促进您的环境承诺和/或气候转型计划的实现

Improving the motivation of colleagues through incentives.

气候变化

(4.5.1.1) 职位有资格获得财务奖励

高级中层管理

☑ 能源经理

(4.5.1.2) 激励

选择所有适用的

☑ 奖金 – 工资的百分比

☑ 奖金 – 设定数字

☑ 加薪

(4.5.1.3) 绩效指标

目标

☑ 环境目标的实现

减排

☑ 可再生能源在总能源消耗中的份额增加

☑ 减少绝对排放

资源使用和效率

☑ 能源效率改善

☑ 总能量消耗减少

(4.5.1.4) 与激励措施相关的激励计划

选择自:

☑ 短期与长期激励计划，或等同计划

(4.5.1.5) 激励措施的更多细节

Through annual individual- and team-level target-setting, regular performance reviews, and bonus programs, performance for many employees/ Managers is tied to meeting targets related to energy efficiency, reduced energy use, and increased renewable energy procurement.

(4.5.1.6) 职位激励如何促进您的环境承诺和/或气候转型计划的实现

The energy management and climate-related goals is a milestone on the path to net zero, increasing the motivation of colleagues through incentives

气候变化

(4.5.1.1) 职位有资格获得财务奖励

高级中层管理

☑ 环境、卫生和安全经理

(4.5.1.2) 激励

选择所有适用的

☑ 奖金 – 工资的百分比

☑ 奖金 – 设定数字

☑ 加薪

(4.5.1.3) 绩效指标

污染

☑ 减少/消除环境事件和/或环境通知（违规通知）

(4.5.1.4) 与激励措施相关的激励计划

选择自:

☑ 短期与长期激励计划，或等同计划

(4.5.1.5) 激励措施的更多细节

Through annual individual- and team-level target-setting, regular performance reviews, and bonus programs, performance for many employees/ Managers is tied to meeting targets related to energy efficiency, reduced energy use, and increased renewable energy procurement.

(4.5.1.6) 职位激励如何促进您的环境承诺和/或气候转型计划的实现

Improving the motivation of colleagues through incentives.

气候变化

(4.5.1.1) 职位有资格获得财务奖励

高级中层管理

☑ 采购经理

(4.5.1.2) 激励

选择所有适用的

☑ 奖金 – 工资的百分比

☑ 奖金 – 设定数字

☑ 加薪

(4.5.1.3) 绩效指标

政策和承诺

☑ 供应商对环境要求的遵守情况改善

参与

☑ 加强与供应商在环境问题上的互动

(4.5.1.4) 与激励措施相关的激励计划

选择自:

☑ 短期与长期激励计划，或等同计划

(4.5.1.5) 激励措施的更多细节

Through annual individual- and team-level target-setting, regular performance reviews, and bonus programs, performance for procurement dept. is tied to meeting targets related to supplier GHG management.

(4.5.1.6) 职位激励如何促进您的环境承诺和/或气候转型计划的实现

Carbon management of the supply chain is the key to reducing Scope 3 carbon emissions, increasing the motivation of colleagues through incentives

气候变化

(4.5.1.1) 职位有资格获得财务奖励

高级中层管理

☑ 其他高级中层管理人员，请说明 :The Program owners

(4.5.1.2) 激励

选择所有适用的

☑ 奖金 – 工资的百分比

☑ 奖金 – 设定数字

☑ 加薪

(4.5.1.3) 绩效指标

目标

☑ 环境目标的进展

☑ 与净零排放目标相一致的绝对排放量的减少

战略和财务规划

☑ 实现气候转型计划

减排

☑ 减少绝对排放

参与

☑ 加强与顾客在环境问题上的互动

☑ 向员工宣传或培训与环境问题有关的活动或计划

(4.5.1.4) 与激励措施相关的激励计划

选择自:

☑ 短期与长期激励计划，或等同计划

(4.5.1.5) 激励措施的更多细节

Through annual individual- and team-level target-setting, regular performance reviews, and bonus programs, performance for many employees/ Managers is tied to meeting targets related to net-zero pathway.

(4.5.1.6) 职位激励如何促进您的环境承诺和/或气候转型计划的实现

The advancement of the climate transition plan and climate-related goals is a milestone on the path to net zero, increasing the motivation of colleagues through incentives
[添加行]

(4.6) 贵组织有针对环境问题的环境政策吗？

	贵组织有任何环境政策吗？
	选择自: ☑ 是

[固定行]

(4.6.1) 请提供您的环境政策的详细信息。

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) 覆盖的环境问题

选择所有适用的
☑ 气候变化
☑ 生物多样性

(4.6.1.2) 覆盖范围水平

选择自:

☑ 全组织范围内

(4.6.1.3) 覆盖的价值链阶段

选择所有适用的

☑ 直接运营

☑ 上游价值链

☑ 下游价值链

(4.6.1.4) 解释覆盖范围

HTC conducts its business with integrity and integrity, and is committed to complying with relevant national and international laws and regulations in the regions in which it operates. We will continue to provide innovative and quality products, protect the environment, care for the health, safety and human rights of our employees, and positively maintain our stakeholders'rights and interests. This ESG policy helps HTC maintain social responsibility and realize the vision of sustainable development. All our related business partners advocate and share this policy with us and in this way, we all protect and enhance the rights and interests of our internal and external stakeholders. HTC strives to provide a safe and healthy working atmosphere for all of our employees while adhering to sustainability best practices which protect our environment. HTC follows the ESH Polics to achieve sustainable development and to ensure a better quality-working environment for our employees, customers, suppliers and contractors.

(4.6.1.5) 环境政策内容

环境承诺

☑ 遵守法规和强制标准的承诺

☑ 承诺采取超越法规要求的环境行动

☑ 致力于利益相关者参与和环境问题能力建设

气候特定承诺

☑ 承诺净零排放

☑ 承诺不资助否认气候变化或反对气候法规的活动

社会承诺

☑ 采用联合国国际劳工组织原则

☑ 致力于尊重国际公认的人权

其他参考/描述

☑ 申诉/举报机制的描述，用于监督不遵守环境政策的情况，并提出/解决/升级任何其他环保问题

☑ 参考时间限制的环境里程碑和目标

(4.6.1.6) 请说明您的环境政策是否符合全球环境条约或政策目标

选择所有适用的

☑ 是的，符合巴黎协定的要求

(4.6.1.7) 公开可用性

选择自:

☑ 公开可用

(4.6.1.8) 附上政策

Newsletter-HTC's Near-Term and Net-Zero Science Based Target Approved by SBTi.pdf,HTC ESG Website_.Sustainability Agenda - ESH Policy.pdf,HTC ESG Website_Corporate Governance - ESG Policy.pdf
[添加行]

(4.10) 您是否是任何环境合作框架或倡议的签署方或成员？

(4.10.1) 您是否是任何环境合作框架或倡议的签署方或成员？

选择自:

☑ 是

(4.10.2) 合作框架或倡议

选择所有适用的

☑ 科学碳目标倡议（SBTi)）

☑ We Mean Business

☑ 全球报告倡议组织（GRI）社区成员

☑ 奔向零碳 （Race to Zero Campaign）

☑ 气候行动 100+ （Climate Action 100+）

☑ 气候相关财务信息披露工作组 （Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures）

☑ 其他，请说明 **:RBA, CDP Supplier Chain member**

(4.10.3) 说明贵组织在各框架或倡议中的角色

HTC is a supporter of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), as part of its ongoing effort to increase industry awareness and transparency around the risks posed by climate change. In joining TCFD, HTC takes a concrete step towards its environmental sustainability goal of net zero. By committing SBTi to set a net-zero target, HTC have also become part of "Race to Zero", the UN-backed campaign and "We Mean Business". HTC aims for net-zero emissions by 2050, with its short-term and net-zero targets approved by SBTi in Aug. 2024, making it the fifth Taiwanese high-tech hardware company to be approved for the SBTi (1.5°C target). HTC has also joined the RBA membership and CDP supply chain members. HTC's net-zero commitment represents not only HTC's determination to promote zero-carbon transformation, but also an oath to work with the supply chain to take positive actions towards low-carbon transformations.
[固定行]

(4.11) 在披露年份中，贵组织是否参与了可能直接或间接影响环境的政策、法律或法规（而这些政策、法律、法规可能对环境产生（正面或负面）影响）的活动？

(4.11.1) 可能直接或间接影响环境相关政策、法律或法规活动的外部参与活动

是

☑ 是的，我们通过可能影响政策、法律或法规的行业协会或其他中介组织或个人间接参与，并/或向他们提供了财务或非货币支持

(4.11.2) 请说明贵组织是否有与全球环境条约或政策目标一致地开展参与活动的公开承诺或立场声明

选择自:

☑ 是，我们有符合全球环境条约或政策目标的公开承诺或立场声明

(4.11.3) 符合公开承诺或立场声明的全球环境条约或政策目标

选择所有适用的

☑ 巴黎协定

☑ 其他全球环境条约或政策目标，请说明 :SBTi

(4.11.4) 添加承诺或立场声明文件

Newsletter-HTC's Near-Term and Net-Zero Science Based Target Approved by SBTi.pdf

(4.11.5) 说明贵组织是否在某个透明度登记制度中登记

选择自:

☑ 是的，我们委托参与的中介组织已注册

(4.11.6) 贵组织登记的透明度登记类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 非政府登记制度

(4.11.7) 公开贵组织登记的透明度登记制度和贵组织的相关 ID 编号

(1) SBTi: https://sciencebasedtargets.org/target-dashboard (2) CDP Supplier Chain member list: https://www.cdp.net/en/supply-chain (3) RBA member list: https://www.responsiblebusiness.org/about/members/

(4.11.8) 描述贵组织为确保外部参与活动符合环境承诺和/或转型计划而制定的流程

(1) TCFD-Supporter: HTC is a supporter of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), as part of its ongoing effort to increase industry awareness and transparency around the risks posed by climate change. In joining TCFD, HTC takes a concrete step towards its environmental sustainability goal of net zero. (2) SBTi: HTC has committed to set near-term company-wide emission reductions in line with climate science with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), whose goal is to accelerate companies' shift towards halving emissions before 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions before 2050. (3) CDP Supplier Chain member: As a CDP Supply Chain member, HTC is working with its suppliers to address environmental risks and build a sustainable future. (4) RBA: HTC is RBA member, the RBA develops strategies and tools to improve the measurement of environmental impact, improve resource efficiency, and build industry capacity and performance

[固定行]

(4.11.2) 请提供您在披露年份通过贸易协会或其他中介组织或个人间接参与政策、法律或法规的详情（这些政、法、规可能会对环境产生（正面或负面）影响）。

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) 间接参与的类型

选择自:

☑ 通过其他中介组织或个人间接参与

(4.11.2.2) 组织或个人类型

选择自:

☑ 非政府组织（NGO）或慈善组织

(4.11.2.3) 说明该个人的组织或职位

Responsible Business Alliance, RBA

(4.11.2.5) 组织或个人所持立场涉及的政策、法律或法规相关的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(4.11.2.6) 请说明贵组织立场是否与您接触的组织或个人一致

选择自:

☑ 一致

(4.11.2.7) 请说明贵组织在报告年份内是否试图影响该组织或个人的立场

选择自:

☑ 是的，我们公开支持他们的当前立场

(4.11.2.8) 描述贵组织的立场如何与组织或个人的立场一致或不同，以及为影响其立场而采取的任何行动

The world faces unprecedented environmental challenges that threaten not only the way industries conduct business, but the lives of billions of people. As global citizens, and with commitment to the RBA Code of Conduct, it's the imperative of our industries to participate in the active stewardship of the environment; reduction in resource consumption and pollution; and an advancement toward more sustainable products and processes. The Responsible Environment Initiative (REI), one part for RBA Initiative is the culmination of a decade of the RBA's progress on leading environmental issues with our members. It identifies the largest challenges facing industry and the rest of the world, and brings together ideas and resources so that change can be realized throughout supply chains.

(4.11.2.9) 贵组织在报告年份内向该组织或个人提供资金的数额（货币）

1000000

(4.11.2.10) 描述该资助的目的，以及它会如何影响环境相关政策、法律或法规

Through the power of collaboration within the RBA, the REI enables members to identify areas of highest risk based on efficiently collected data, and the most up to date analysis and statistics from practitioners and leaders around the world. Armed with informed decision making, the REI further provides guidance on the establishment of robust management systems that emphasize essential elements but encourage constant growth and maturity over time. The REI also provides tools and expertise so that problems can be directly addressed, and targets can be realized. Finally, the REI engages stakeholders, policymakers, and the public to convene around the greatest challenges affecting our planet and communities, in order to find solutions that can be propagated and affect impactful change. The RBA leads the collective ambition of industry, but partners with like-minded organizations that are equally committed to advancing the practices of corporate environmental responsibility.

(4.11.2.11) 请说明您是否评估过贵组织参与是否与全球环境条约或政策目标保持一致

选择自:

☑ 是，我们已经评估，是一致的

(4.11.2.12) 与贵组织参与的政策、法律或法规相一致的全球环境条约或政策目标

选择所有适用的

☑ 巴黎协定

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) 间接参与的类型

选择自:

☑ 通过其他中介组织或个人间接参与

(4.11.2.2) 组织或个人类型

选择自:

☑ 非政府组织（NGO）或慈善组织

(4.11.2.3) 说明该个人的组织或职位

CDP - Supplier Chain member

(4.11.2.5) 组织或个人所持立场涉及的政策、法律或法规相关的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(4.11.2.6) 请说明贵组织立场是否与您接触的组织或个人一致

选择自:

☑ 一致

(4.11.2.7) 请说明贵组织在报告年份内是否试图影响该组织或个人的立场

选择自:

☑ 是的，我们公开支持他们的当前立场

(4.11.2.8) 描述贵组织的立场如何与组织或个人的立场一致或不同，以及为影响其立场而采取的任何行动

Participate in CDP climate change rankings to demonstrate HTC's climate management performance, and join CDP supply chain members to encourage suppliers to join CDP to respond to questionnaires, improve climate governance transparency, and raise awareness of international climate issues.

(4.11.2.9) 贵组织在报告年份内向该组织或个人提供资金的数额（货币）

900000

(4.11.2.10) 描述该资助的目的，以及它会如何影响环境相关政策、法律或法规

HTC participates in the CDP climate change rankings to demonstrate HTC's climate management performance and becomes a member of the CDP supply chain. It encourages suppliers to join CDP to respond to questionnaires, improve climate governance transparency, and raise awareness of international climate issues. The CDP is an international non-profit organization that helps companies and cities disclose their environmental impact. It aims to make environmental reporting and risk management a business norm, driving disclosure, insight, and action towards a sustainable economy. Joining the CDP supply chain can promote a company's efforts in environmental protection in multiple ways and indirectly influence the improvement and implementation of related policies and regulations. 1. Transparency Enhancement: CDP encourages companies to disclose their environmental impact and climate change-related information. This transparency can prompt companies to adopt more environmentally friendly policies and practices. 2. Policy Advocacy: As members of CDP, companies may be subject to stricter environmental standards and policies, prompting them to consider environmental factors when formulating internal policies, thereby influencing industry regulations. 3. Industry Standardization: Companies that join CDP often drive environmental standardization across the industry, encouraging more businesses to adopt similar eco-friendly measures, ultimately impacting the formulation of laws and regulations. 4. Investor Pressure: CDP's data and reports can influence investor decisions. An increasing number of investors are paying attention to corporate environmental performance, which may prompt companies and governments to adopt more proactive environmental policies. 5. Enhanced Social Responsibility: Participation in CDP can enhance a company's sense of social responsibility, prompting it to more actively respond to and comply with relevant environmental regulations, thereby promoting overall societal environmental awareness.

(4.11.2.11) 请说明您是否评估过贵组织参与是否与全球环境条约或政策目标保持一致

选择自:

☑ 是，我们已经评估，是一致的

(4.11.2.12) 与贵组织参与的政策、法律或法规相一致的全球环境条约或政策目标

选择所有适用的

☑ 巴黎协定

[添加行]

(4.12) 您是否在 CDP 问卷回复之外的地方发布了有关贵组织在本报告年份对环境问题回复的信息？

选择自:

☑ 是

(4.12.1) 详细说明贵组织在本报告年份在 CDP 回复以外的其他地方公布的有关贵组织应对环境问题的信息。请附上发布物。

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) 发布物

选择自:

☑ 在主流报告中

(4.12.1.2) 您发布的文件是否遵循某项标准或框架？

选择自:

☑ 是

(4.12.1.3) 对外发布材料遵循的标准或框架

选择所有适用的

☑ 全球报告倡议（GRI）

☑ 气候相关财务信息披露框架（TCFD）

☑ 其他，请说明 :SASB

(4.12.1.4) 发布文件覆盖的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(4.12.1.5) 发布状态

选择自:

☑ 完成

(4.12.1.6) 内容要素

选择所有适用的

☑ 治理
☑ 战略
☑ 风险与机遇
☑ 公共政策参与
☑ 价值链参与度
☑ 环境政策的内容
☑ 依赖性和影响
☑ 气候相关目标
☑ 温室气体排放数据

(4.12.1.7) 参考页码/章节

--P33-57 ESG Management --P83-98 Climate Change Management --P99-130 Sustainable Agenda

(4.12.1.8) 附上相关的发布文件

htc_esg_report_2025_en.pdf

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) 发布物

选择自:
☑ 在主流报告中

(4.12.1.2) 您发布的文件是否遵循某项标准或框架？

选择自:
☑ 是

(4.12.1.3) 对外发布材料遵循的标准或框架

选择所有适用的
☑ 气候相关财务信息披露框架（TCFD）

(4.12.1.4) 发布文件覆盖的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(4.12.1.5) 发布状态

选择自:

☑ 完成

(4.12.1.6) 内容要素

选择所有适用的

☑ 治理

☑ 战略

☑ 风险与机遇

☑ 公共政策参与

☑ 价值链参与度

☑ 环境政策的内容

☑ 依赖性和影响

☑ 气候相关目标

☑ 温室气体排放数据

(4.12.1.7) 参考页码/章节

--P112 TCFD Disclosure Index

(4.12.1.8) 附上相关的发布文件

htc_tcfd_report_2025_en.pdf
[添加行]

C5. 商业战略

(5.1) 贵组织是否使用情景分析来确定环境结果？

气候变化

(5.1.1) 是否使用情景分析

选择自:
☑ 是

(5.1.2) 分析频率

选择自:
☑ 每年
[固定行]

(5.1.1) 提供贵组织在情景分析中使用的情景细节。

气候变化

(5.1.1.1) 使用的情景

气候转型情景
☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) 情景方法

选择自:

☑ 定性和定量

(5.1.1.4) 情景覆盖范围

选择自:

☑ 全组织范围

(5.1.1.5) 情景中考虑的风险类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 政策

☑ 市场

☑ 声誉

☑ 科技

☑ 责任

(5.1.1.6) 情景温度对齐

选择自:

☑ 1.5°C 或更低

(5.1.1.7) 参考年份

2021

(5.1.1.8) 覆盖的时间范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) 情景中的驱动力

本地生态系统的资产相互作用、依赖和影响

☑ 自然状态的变化

☑ 气候变化（自然变化的五个驱动之一）

金融和保险

☑ 资本成本

☑ 资本（对自然影响和依赖性）的敏感性

利益相关者和客户需求

☑ 消费者对影响的关注

☑ 自然足迹对声誉的影响

监管机构、法律和政策制度

☑ 全球监管

☑ 行动层级（从本地到全球）

☑ 全球目标

☑ 科学目标的方法和期望

与气候的直接互动

☑ 关于资产价值，关于企业

(5.1.1.10) 情景中的假设、不确定性和限制条件

We consider the risks and opportunities that businesses face during the low-carbon transition when global warming is controlled within 1.5°C. To maintain consistency with the science-based reduction targets assessment, we primarily use the 1.5°C/WB2C scenario as the assumption for our company's transition risks and opportunities. Based on the net-zero pathway set by HTC that meets SBT requirements and with reference to the carbon pricing from NDC and IEA, we calculate the financial impact of carbon taxes on businesses. This includes the following estimates for the years 2030 and 2050: 1. Growth rate of key activities: number of employees, number of shipments, and base area, and 2021 is used as a benchmark to calculate the annual estimates. 2. HTC 's cost of purchasing green electricity: including the estimation of green and gray power trends in various operating locations around the world. 3. Potential external carbon costs: At present, the carbon tariff policies of the US and the EU do not cover HTC's industries and product categories, and the threshold for the collection of carbon fees in Taiwan is still higher than HTC 's current situation; Therefore, assuming that HTC will be regulated from 2040, the estimated carbon price and regulated amount at that time are calculated

as the carbon credit hypothetical scenario.

(5.1.1.11) 选择情景的理由

When the global warming is controlled within 1.5°C, the risks arising from the low-carbon transformation faced by enterprises. HTC sets a net-zero path that meets the requirements of SBT, sets reduction targets, and refers to the carbon price of NDC and IEA to calculate the financial impact of carbon tax on enterprises.

气候变化

(5.1.1.1) 使用的情景

物理气候情景

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) 与情景一起使用的 SSP

选择自:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) 情景方法

选择自:

☑ 定性和定量

(5.1.1.4) 情景覆盖范围

选择自:

☑ 全组织范围

(5.1.1.5) 情景中考虑的风险类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 急性物理因子

☑ 慢性物理因子

(5.1.1.6) 情景温度对齐

选择自:

☑ 4.0°C 及以上

(5.1.1.7) 参考年份

2021

(5.1.1.8) 覆盖的时间范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) 情景中的驱动力

本地生态系统的资产相互作用、依赖和影响

☑ 自然状态的变化

☑ 气候变化（自然变化的五个驱动之一）

(5.1.1.10) 情景中的假设、不确定性和限制条件

IPCC AR6 (SSP5-8.5) Projections for Taiwan: (1). Temperature Rise: The average annual temperature may rise by more than 1.6°C and 3.4°C in the middle and end of the 21st century. (2). Heat Wave Duration Index(HWDI): The number of extreme heat days is projected to increase by approximately 41 days by the mid-21st century and 87 days by the end of the century. (3). Annual Rainfall Increase: By the mid and end of the 21st century, the average annual total rainfall in Taiwan is projected to increase by approximately 5-10% and 15-30% respectively, with the southwestern region experiencing a larger increase in rainfall. (4). Annual Maximum 1-day Rainstorm: By the mid and end of the 21st century, the average annual maximum one-day heavy rainfall intensity is projected to increase by approximately 20% and 41.3%, (5). Typhoon Impact: By the mid and end of the 21st century, the number of typhoons affecting Taiwan is expected to decrease by approximately

10% and 50%, respectively. However, the proportion of severe typhoons is projected to increase by about 105% and 60%. Additionally, the maximum wind speed of typhoons is anticipated to increase by 5% and 9%, while the rate of rainfall change is expected to rise by approximately 20% and 35%. 2. Global warehouse and overseas office locations use data analysis from the World Resources Institute (WRI): HTC's main warehouse locations, in addition to its headquarters in Taiwan, are deployed in China, the UK, the US, New Zealand, and Australia. The primary overseas office locations include China, the UK, the US, Japan, Poland, and Australia. Employees in these locations represent about 15% of the total workforce, and some regions have implemented remote work practices. (1). Baseline River Flood Risk: According to WRI baseline data, the river flood risk assessment identifies Shanghai, China, and California, USA, as high-risk areas; Beijing, China, is classified as a medium-high risk area. (2). Baseline Coastal Flood Risk: According to WRI baseline data, the coastal flood risk assessment identifies the UK, New Zealand, and Tokyo, Japan, as medium-high risk areas; no areas are classified as high-risk.

(5.1.1.11) 选择情景的理由

HTC follows the TCFD guidelines and uses climate scenario analysis to effectively identify and assess the potential impact of climate-related risks on business performance, and formulate robust coping strategies based on the analysis results to strengthen HTC's resilience to climate change. In order to make the scenario analysis more specific and comprehensive this year, the scope includes global operational sites: (1). Taiwan: Physical risk scenarios utilize tools provided by the National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR) and the Taiwan Climate Change Projection and Information Platform (TCCiP). The analysis adopts the "National Climate Change Science Report 2024: Phenomena, Impacts, and Adaptation" (hereafter referred to as the Science Report), which is based on the worst-case global warming scenario (SSP5-8.5) from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. (2). Global Warehouses and Overseas Offices: Physical risk scenarios are analyzed using data from the World Resources Institute (WRI). Additionally, due to HTC's implementation of a local procurement policy, the proportion of local procurement for raw materials is 58.94%. The key suppliers' factories are primarily located in Taiwan and China, with others in the USA, the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, and Thailand. As the technology in the mobile phone and virtual reality industries evolves, the technology of raw material/component suppliers is also maturing, providing more alternative material options for designing new products. This helps reduce the risk of concentrated sourcing and is therefore not included in the scope of this scenario analysis.
[添加行]

(5.1.2) 提供贵组织情景分析的结果详情。

气候变化

(5.1.2.1) 受到您对报告情景的分析影响的业务流程

选择所有适用的

☑ 风险和机遇的识别、评估和管理

☑ 战略和财务规划

☑ 商业模式和战略的韧性

☑ 能力建设

☑ 目标设定和转型规划

(5.1.2.2) 分析的覆盖范围

选择自:

☑ 组织范围内

(5.1.2.3) 总结情景分析对所选业务流程的影响

Adhering to HTC's corporate vision and sustainable responsibilities, HTC includes the risks related to climate change into the scope of assessment and tracking, and continues to pay attention to climate risks that will impact HTC's operations, including international regulations and extreme weather conditions, etc., and according to the climate change recommended by TCFD Climate change risk and opportunity assessment framework, climate change scenario setting and derived risks and opportunities, assess climate change risks and opportunities faced in the operation process, and further discuss relevant coping strategies and target targets for high-impact risks and opportunities, as a climate change specific management measures. For each climate change risk and opportunity, HTC considers the impact of products or services, supply chain or value chain, climate adaptation or mitigation activities, new R&D or investment, and the type of business operation or the location of business operation facilities. Conduct impact assessment, and carry out climate "mitigation" and climate "adaptation" coping strategies for possible shocks. For more information on HTC TCFD Report, see: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf
[固定行]

(5.2) 贵组织战略是否包括气候转型计划？

(5.2.1) 转型计划

选择自:

☑ 是的，我们有一个符合 1.5°C 温升路径的气候转型计划

(5.2.3) 公开的气候转型计划

选择自:

☑ 是

(5.2.4) 计划明确承诺停止所有对导致化石燃料扩张的活动的支出和来自这些活动的收入

选择自:

☑ 是

(5.2.5) 承诺和实施承诺过程中包含的活动的描述

The aspects of HTC's operations related to fossil fuels include electricity procurement and transportation. To address this, HTC plans to implement a series of measures through strategies such as low-carbon operations and low-carbon transportation. These measures include installing renewable energy equipment, adding car charging stations, and switching to electric or hybrid shuttle vehicles to reduce the use of fossil fuels.

(5.2.10) 从股东处收集关于您气候转型计划的反馈的机制

选择自:

☑ 我们有其他不同的反馈机制

(5.2.11) 反馈机制描述

HTC has released the previous year's independent TCFD report since 2023, including our assessed risks, opportunities and coping strategies, and also providing a feedback mailbox in the report and ESG website for stakeholders to give feedback at any time. 2025 TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf

(5.2.12) 反馈收集频率

选择自:

☑ 每年

(5.2.13) 转型计划依赖的关键假设和依赖性的描述

We consider the risks and opportunities that businesses face during the low-carbon transition when global warming is controlled within 1.5°C. To maintain consistency with the science-based reduction targets assessment, we primarily use the 1.5°C/WB2C scenario as the assumption for our company's transition risks and opportunities. Based on the net-zero pathway set by HTC that meets SBT requirements and with reference to the carbon pricing from NDC and IEA, we calculate the financial impact of carbon taxes on businesses. This includes the following estimates for the years 2030 and 2050: 1. Growth rate of key activities: number of employees, number of shipments, and base area, and 2021 is used as a benchmark to calculate the annual estimates. 2. HTC 's cost of purchasing green electricity: including the estimation of green and gray power trends in various operating locations around the world. 3. Potential external carbon costs: At present, the carbon tariff policies of the US and the EU do not cover HTC's industries and product categories, and the threshold for the collection of carbon fees in Taiwan is still higher than HTC 's current situation; Therefore, assuming that HTC will be regulated from 2040, the estimated carbon price and regulated amount at that time are calculated as the carbon credit hypothetical scenario.

(5.2.14) 当前或先前报告期披露的转型计划进展描述

HTC aims for net-zero emissions by 2050, with its short-term and net-zero targets approved by SBTi in Aug. 2024, making it the fifth Taiwanese high-tech hardware company to be approved for the SBTi (1.5°C target). Based on the carbon reduction guidelines and methodologies published by SBTi, HTC will set its greenhouse gas reduction and net-zero carbon emission targets to fulfill its commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. By linking its core business with concrete quantified management, HTC has established a clear decarbonization pathway, including six major decarbonization strategies: “carbon management and policy,” “low-carbon operations,” “low-carbon products,” “low-carbon transportation,” and “value chain engagement,” with “carbon offsetting” as a final measure. In addition, the company submitted its SBTi target review in January 2024, moving towards the 2050 net zero goal through integrated efforts. In 2025, HTC continued advancing its six major carbon reduction strategies, key initiatives included participation in the "2024-2025 Large to Small Low-Carbon and Smart Upgrade" program, implementation of carbon management platforms for ISO14064-1 and ISO14067 verification. HTC also promoted RBA and CDP supply chain projects, invested in renewable energy, and implemented internal carbon pricing. HTC also initiated its IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards project in Q4 2025. Detail refer: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf

(5.2.15) 附加任何与详述您气候转型计划相关的的文档（选填）

htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf

(5.2.16) 您的气候转型计划考虑的其他环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 没有考虑其他环境问题

(5.2.18) 贵组织气候转型计划中包含的具体适应目标

选择自:

☑ 是

(5.2.19) 描述贵组织气候转型计划或独立适应计划中包含的适应目标

Based on the Science Based Targets (SBT) methodology, HTC has established a net-zero pathway encompassing six decarbonization strategies: carbon management and policy, low-carbon operations, low-carbon products, low-carbon transportation, value chain engagement, and carbon offsetting as a final measure. The roadmap includes 41 initiatives and 101 actions to be implemented in phases across the short, medium, and long term, with annual progress monitoring to support the achievement of HTC's 2050 net-zero target. With 2021 as the baseline year, HTC has set the following targets: (1) Scope 1 and 2 emissions: 42% reduction by 2030 and 90% reduction by 2050. (2) Scope 3 emissions: 25% reduction by 2030 and 90% reduction by 2050.
[固定行]

(5.3) 环境风险和机遇是否影响了您的战略和/或财务规划？

(5.3.1) 环境风险和/或机遇已经影响了您的战略和/或财务规划

选择自:

☑ 是的，包括战略和财务规划

(5.3.2) 环境风险和/或机遇影响了您的战略的业务领域

选择所有适用的

☑ 产品和服务

☑ 上/下游价值链

☑ 投资研发

☑ 运营

[固定行]

(5.3.1) 请描述环境风险和机遇在哪一环节以及和以何种方式影响了您的战略。

产品和服务

(5.3.1.1) 影响的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 物理风险

☑ 转型风险

☑ 机遇

(5.3.1.2) 影响您在该领域的战略的风险和/或机遇相关的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(5.3.1.3) 描述环境风险和/或机遇如何影响您在该领域的战略

The use of VIVE virtual reality product applications and services; Use of virtual reality technology can shorten time and distance, thereby saving transportation time and costs, and helping users to achieve the goals of energy saving and carbon reduction. HTC regards circular economy as one of the important directions of sustainable development. Whether it is the product itself or product parts, HTC adopts the concept of recycling and shared use to design production parts that are easy to disassemble and assemble, and is committed to reducing product waste. It also extends the life cycle of products and parts and reduces the use of raw materials by providing refurbished machines or remanufactured products. HTC has planned to carry out low-carbon innovative design, through low-carbon alternative materials and design options, to reduce the carbon footprint of products, and appeal to consumers to rent instead of buy, develop a new low-carbon business model, and expand new consumer groups. In addition, it cooperates with sustainable advocacy organizations to increase sustainability related content in VIVERSE and increase users' awareness of sustainability; through virtual reality features, users can experience the impact of climate change and motivate customers to act sustainably. VIVERSE will provide a supply chain management platform to solve the difficulties in sustainable management of small and medium-sized enterprises, and assist enterprises and organizations to manage sustainable and low-carbon related issues, link products/services with sustainable indicators, and expand more diverse business models, and achieve low-carbon operation of the entire value chain. Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf

上/下游价值链

(5.3.1.1) 影响的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 物理风险

☑ 转型风险

☑ 机遇

(5.3.1.2) 影响您在该领域的战略的风险和/或机遇相关的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(5.3.1.3) 描述环境风险和/或机遇如何影响您在该领域的战略

Countermeasures related to climate change are not limited to HTC itself. HTC extends climate change actions and policies to the entire value chain, and implements short-, medium-, and long-term strategies, including prioritizing sustainable management negotiations with major suppliers; incorporating water-saving measures and goals into procurement standards, etc. In addition to requiring suppliers to take relevant implementation actions, HTC has also formulated an assistance plan for suppliers in difficulty to implement carbon reduction goals with suppliers through counseling. At the same time, HTC also takes into account the climate risk events

that suppliers' employees may face such as heatstroke and snowstorms, and requires identification and provision of safety maintenance to ensure the occupational safety and health of employees. Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf

投资研发

(5.3.1.1) 影响的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 物理风险

☑ 转型风险

☑ 机遇

(5.3.1.2) 影响您在该领域的战略的风险和/或机遇相关的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(5.3.1.3) 描述环境风险和/或机遇如何影响您在该领域的战略

The climate issue is an important topic for HTC. We plan to include short, medium and long-term R&D investments in all aspects of products or services and company operations, including investing in low-carbon energy - participating in the green energy industry and developing related value chains, setting up carbon reduction R&D plans - low-carbon product design, etc., adopting new technologies to improve production management efficiency - building a carbon management platform, introducing internal carbon pricing, etc. VIVERSE was born from a faith in humanity and forged by a respect for technology, paving the way for bringing people closer together, and closer to their imagination, than ever before. VIVERSE is stimulating innovation in entertainment, education, training, design, healthcare, art, shopping and social networking, and many other industries, positively impacting the world, a ecting the way we live, learn, and believe. Far more than just a hardware company, we deliver true solutions through platforms, software, and services to create positive experiences and net promoter scores with our customers. HTC works closely with partners at each stage of innovation to build the ecosystem necessary to promote adoption, and actively participates in industry alliances to advance our industry thought leadership. Through the VIVE X accelerator program, we are supporting the development of the ecosystem for advancing the key and emerging technologies such as VR, AR, 5G, AI, and Blockchain. We create opportunities to work closely with our portfolio companies to explore mutually beneficial ways to advance entrepreneurial innovation. VIVEPORT is helping to build an ecosystem of content developers by providing a dedicated VR app store for consumers and enterprise while VIVE Wave is enabling other hardware companies to deliver immersive devices to broaden the market and fuel innovation. At every stage of product development, HTC considers the requirements of the ecosystem in order to drive innovation. Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf

运营

(5.3.1.1) 影响的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 物理风险

☑ 转型风险

☑ 机遇

(5.3.1.2) 影响您在该领域的战略的风险和/或机遇相关的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(5.3.1.3) 描述环境风险和/或机遇如何影响您在该领域的战略

HTC plans to formulate global warehouse control plans and off-site office management methods through risk assessment of all operating bases, strengthen corporate resilience in the face of climate risk scenarios, and set up early warning mechanisms in high-risk bases to increase natural disaster risk coverage rate, in order to minimize the interruption of operations or the loss of plant and equipment caused by the weather. For operating equipment and behaviors, HTC integrates the concepts of energy saving, power saving, and low carbon into daily operations and management. Through short-, medium-, and long-term coping strategies in terms of green buildings, energy-saving solutions, and renewable energy procurement, it is possible to effectively reduce carbon emissions and energy use generated by operational behaviors, and establish a carbon management platform to track carbon emissions, thereby achieving effective operational carbon emissions regulation. In addition, HTC has planned to evaluate carbon rights purchase targets, build a virtual platform, and strengthen supply chain management, hoping to achieve net zero emissions of HTC Target. On the other hand, Shuttle services at operational sites will be further optimized through passenger count statistics to improve service frequency in 2025. And we also encourage colleagues to refer to the Environmental Protection Bureau of the Executive Yuan when traveling. The environmentally friendly hotels in the list, while taking more public transportation during commuting, realize the low-carbon commuting of employees under the goal of low-carbon operation. Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf
[添加行]

(5.3.2) 请描述环境风险和机遇在哪一环节以及和以何种方式影响了您的财务规划。

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) 受影响的财务规划要素

选择所有适用的

☑ 收入

☑ 直接成本

☑ 间接成本

☑ 资本支出

(5.3.2.2) 影响的类型

选择所有适用的

☑ 物理风险

☑ 转型风险

☑ 机遇

(5.3.2.3) 影响这些财务规划元素的风险和/或机遇相关的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(5.3.2.4) 描述环境风险和/或机遇如何影响这些财务规划要素

HTC's core products—Smartphone and VIVE, VIVE Reality is the integration of cutting-edge technologies such as virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), artificial intelligence (AI), 5G high-speed connectivity and other emerging technologies such as blockchain, creating rich and profound the immersive experience realizes the pursuit of creating a better life for mankind. HTC believes its unique virtual reality technology can bring unprecedented change to the world. Through the interactive and immersive experience that HTC VIVE can provide, we hope to change developments in education, health, medical care, art, and many other fields. In response to the United Nation's sustainable development goals of eradicating poverty, protecting the earth, and ensuring peaceful and prosperous life of mankind. HTC is considering both domestic and international carbon regulatory trends and, based on economic feasibility, is designing an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) system. This system aims to drive the implementation of the company's carbon reduction strategy and investment decisions, serving as a foundation to reduce carbon cost risks, enhance competitiveness, and achieve long-term net-zero goals. The ICP implementation was completed in 2025. By internalizing carbon costs, HTC aims to align closely with global trends and strengthen its ESG competitiveness. Detail please refer HTC TCFD Report: https://dl.htc.com/esg/htc_tcfd_report_2025_cn.pdf [添加行]

(5.4) 在贵组织的财务会计中，您是否识别那些符合贵组织气候转型要求的开支/收入？

	识别符合贵组织气候转型要求的开支/收入	用于评估贵组织的气候转型一致性的方法或框架
	选择自: ☑ 是	*选择所有适用的* ☑ 其他方法或框架

[固定行]

(5.4.1) 量化符合贵组织气候转型要求的开支/收入金额和百分比。

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) 用于评估一致性的方法或框架

选择自:

☑ 其他，请说明 :Classification based on project expenditures invested in climate mitigation and adaptation strategies

(5.4.1.5) 金融指标

选择自:

☑ 收入/营业额

(5.4.1.6) 报告年份一致的选定财务指标金额（货币）

2901000000

(5.4.1.7) 报告年份一致的选定财务指标的百分比

20.4

(5.4.1.8) 计划在 2030 年一致的选定财务指标的百分比

18.4

(5.4.1.9) 计划在 2035 年一致的选定财务指标的百分比

18.4

(5.4.1.12) 用于评估贵组织的气候转型一致性的方法或框架的详细信息

Financial Quantification –Risk 1. To strengthen operational resilience in response to extreme climate events, HTC has invested in flood-level early warning systems, automatic drainage equipment, emergency communication systems, backup power generators, and additional data center redundancy resources. The acquisition and installation of these measures were completed prior to 2025. Accordingly, no significant capital expenditures or related operating expenses were incurred during the current reporting period, and the financial impact on the Company was limited. 2. One-time expenditures associated with the implementation of the aforementioned measures—including the establishment of water and power rationing contingency plans, enhancement of supplier and contractor resilience, deployment of energy management systems and energy-efficiency initiatives, and the development of net-zero reduction pathways and strategies—are estimated to account for less than 2% of consolidated operating revenue. 3. HTC's solar photovoltaic system was completed and commissioned in 2024. The related assets are recognized through annual depreciation expenses while effectively reducing reliance on purchased electricity. The system generates annual electricity cost savings of approximately NT$1 million, resulting in an overall positive effect on operating costs and financial performance. 4. Introduce an energy management system; formulate a net zero emissions path and strategy, and execute a net zero carbon reduction plan; build renewable energy and other one-time expenditures, accounting for about 1.6% of Consolidated Operating Revenue 5. The cost of purchasing green electricity every year accounts for about 0.7% of the Consolidated Operating Revenue without considering any adjustments and buffering impacts 6. Without considering any adjustments and impact mitigation, it is estimated based on the current year's greenhouse gas emissions that the annual cost of purchasing carbon rights accounts for about 0.2% of the Consolidated Operating Revenue 7. One-time expenditures associated with renewable energy deployment are assessed in accordance with the adaptation strategy cost analysis presented under Risk 2 (Annual) Financial Quantification – Opportunity 1. Marketing expenses for promoting the commercial application of the subject product, assessed at 0%-10% of consolidated operating income. 2.Optimizing the development of new business-related applications and increasing research and development expenses, which is estimated to be 0%-5% of consolidated operating income. This financial impact is also recognized as the realization cost of Risk 3. 3. To promote the concept of sustainable and green consumption to customers and suppliers, accounting for about 0.14% of of consolidated operating income 4. Use low-carbon equipment to reduce carbon emissions in the manufacturing and operation process, and invest in one-time expenditures, accounting for about 0.13% of consolidated operating income 5. Expenditures related to the use of carbon-neutral cloud services represent approximately 0.03% of consolidated operating revenue. 6. Automation equipment was implemented as part of prior-period capital investment projects, and no significant additional expenditures were incurred during the current reporting period. 7. The implementation and annual maintenance costs of the carbon management platform account for less than 0.2% of consolidated operating revenue. This adaptation cost has also been identified as a financial impact under Risk 3 and is disclosed accordingly. 8. Sustainable fuels are currently priced approximately two to three times higher than conventional fossil fuels. Based on current operating scale and fuel consumption assumptions, the associated incremental costs are estimated to account for approximately 0.1% of consolidated operating revenue.
[添加行]

(5.10) 贵组织是否针对环境外部因素采用内部定价？

	对此环境外部性使用内部定价
碳	*选择自:* ☑ 是
其它	*选择自:* ☑ 否，而且我们在未来两年内没有相关计划

[固定行]

(5.10.1) 请提供贵组织内部碳定价的详情。

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) 定价体系类型

选择自:

☑ 影子价格

(5.10.1.2) 实施内部定价的目标

选择所有适用的

☑ 推动能效

☑ 解读法规

☑ 推动低碳投资

☑ 执行成本效益分析

☑ 识别并抓住低碳机遇

☑ 影响战略和/或财务规划

☑ 鼓励在决策中考虑气候相关问题

☑ 鼓励在风险评估中考虑气候相关问题

☑ 设定和/或达成气候相关的政策与目标

(5.10.1.3) 定价时考虑的因素

选择所有适用的

☑ 情景分析
☑ 符合国际标准
☑ 现存或待立法案
☑ 与碳税的价格一致
☑ 符合科学指导原则
☑ 可再生能源采购的价格/成本
☑ 达成气候相关目标所需措施的成本
☑ 对业务决策造成实质性影响的价格
☑ 符合碳边界调整机制（CBAM）的价格
☑ 与排放交易计划（ETS）下的配额价格一致

(5.10.1.4) 定价时所用的计算方法和假设

In our pricing process, our methodology comprehensively considers both external and internal factors. External factors include the carbon pricing of the countries to which we export, as these carbon prices are crucial references for our pricing strategy. Additionally, we assess the carbon pricing fees related to the production locations of our products, such as Taiwan, which form an integral part of external regulatory risks. Internal factors primarily involve our costs related to carbon reduction efforts, particularly the expenses associated with procuring green electricity. Through a thorough analysis of these external and internal factors, we have established the basis for calculating our internal carbon price.

(5.10.1.5) 覆盖范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围一
☑ 范围二

(5.10.1.6) 使用的定价方式 – 空间差异

选择自:

☑ 统一

(5.10.1.8) 使用的定价方式 – 时间差异

选择自:

☑ 演变

(5.10.1.9) 说明您预期价格如何随时间变化

Carbon pricing is not fixed; it evolves over time. This is due not only to changes in the external environment and global carbon reduction trends but also to the incorporation of green electricity procurement costs into our assessments. External carbon prices are expected to continue rising, and our internal carbon pricing will increase accordingly. To ensure our pricing aligns with these trends, we reassess and update our Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) annually.

(5.10.1.10) 最低实际使用价格（货币，每公吨 CO2e）

2419

(5.10.1.11) 最高实际使用价格（货币，每公吨 CO2e）

2419

(5.10.1.12) 该内部定价应用的业务决策过程

选择所有适用的

☑ 资本支出

☑ 影响管理

☑ 运营

☑ 采购

☑ 风险管理

(5.10.1.13) 业务决策过程中强制使用内部定价

选择自:

☑ 是的，用于一些决策过程，请说明 :Energy-saving/green energy investment plan

(5.10.1.14) 报告年份中此内部定价覆盖的所选范围内的总排放量百分比

26

(5.10.1.15) 为实现目标而对定价方法进行监测与评估

选择自:

☑ 是

(5.10.1.16) 请详述贵组织为达成目标所实施的定价方式监测与评估方法

HTC achieves its carbon pricing goals by implementing a systematic monitoring and evaluation strategy. This strategy includes regular monitoring and evaluation of carbon pricing processes, utilizing carbon pricing calculation tools, annual assessments of the benefits of carbon reduction projects, and comprehensive collection of project results, which are ultimately reflected in the company's management reports. Each year, we reassess the ICP price to ensure its accuracy and effectiveness. Specifically, the adjustment of internal carbon pricing (ICP) is based on an in-depth analysis of global carbon price trends and considers the costs of green power procurement. We employ shadow pricing to integrate the financial impact of ICP into management reports, which are presented quarterly to the board. This ensures that senior executives in each business unit clearly understand the impact of carbon emissions within their operations, enabling them to formulate effective carbon reduction plans based on this information. By incorporating ICP into the financial decision-making framework, business units can more effectively plan the implementation of green power procurement and other carbon reduction measures. This drives the entire organization towards achieving the carbon reduction targets of the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). This process not only enhances the organization's execution in climate transition plans but also ensures competitiveness and sustainability within the global carbon reduction trend.
[添加行]

(5.11) 您是否就环境问题进行价值链合作？

	与此利益相关者开展环境问题合作	覆盖的环境问题
供应商	*选择自:* ☑ 是	*选择所有适用的* ☑ 气候变化
客户	*选择自:* ☑ 是	*选择所有适用的* ☑ 气候变化
投资者和股东	*选择自:* ☑ 是	*选择所有适用的* ☑ 气候变化
其他价值链利益相关者	*选择自:* ☑ 是	*选择所有适用的* ☑ 气候变化

[固定行]

(5.11.1) 贵组织是否根据供应商对环境的依赖程度和/或影响对其进行评估和分类？

气候变化

(5.11.1.1) 评估供应商对环境的依赖程度和/或影响

选择自:

☑ 是的，我们评估供应商对环境的依赖程度和/或影响

(5.11.1.2) 评估供应商对环境的依赖程度和/或影响的标准

选择所有适用的

☑ 对供应商相关的范围三排放的贡献

(5.11.1.3) 已评估的一级供应商百分比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) 确定将供应商划分为对环境具有实质性依赖和/或影响的阈值

The Tier 1 suppliers related to the product and the top 90% of the purchase amount

(5.11.1.5) 达到对环境的实质性依赖和/或影响阈值的一级供应商百分比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) 达到对环境的实质性依赖和/或影响阈值的一级供应商数量

41
[固定行]

(5.11.2) 贵组织是否优先考虑与哪些供应商开展有关环境问题的合作？

气候变化

(5.11.2.1) 针对此环境问题与供应商合作的优先顺序

选择自:

☑ 是的，我们会优先考虑与哪些供应商开展有关此环境问题的合作

(5.11.2.2) 针对此环境问题考虑合作供应商优先顺序的标准

选择所有适用的

☑ 对供应商产生的影响力

☑ 材料采购

☑ 总采购支出

☑ 供应商的战略地位

(5.11.2.4) 请详述

We prioritize climate-related cooperation with Tier 1 suppliers that are product-related and top 90% of the purchase amount.
[固定行]

(5.11.5) 贵组织是否要求供应商满足环境要求，并将其作为贵组织供应商采购标准的一部分？

	作为采购流程的一部分，供应商必须满足此环境问题相关的特定环境要求	制定政策解决供应商不合规问题	备注
气候变化	*选择自:*	*选择自:*	

	作为采购流程的一部分，供应商必须满足此环境问题相关的特定环境要求	制定政策解决供应商不合规问题	备注
	☑ 是的，与此环境问题相关的环境要求包含在我们的供应商合同中	☑ 是的，我们已制定解决不合规问题的政策	

[固定行]

(5.11.6) 请详细说明作为贵组织采购流程的一部分、供应商必须满足的环境要求以及所采取的合规措施。

气候变化

(5.11.6.1) 环境要求

选择自:

☑ 根据可持续发展指数（如 DJSI、CDP 等）进行报告

(5.11.6.2) 监测遵守该环境要求的机制

选择所有适用的

☑ 非现场第三方审核

☑ 供应商得分卡或供应商评级

(5.11.6.3) 按采购支出计算的应该遵守此环境要求的一级供应商百分比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) 按采购支出计算的符合该环境要求的一级供应商百分比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) 需要遵守这一环境要求的一级供应商所涉及的范围三排放占比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) 符合这一环境要求的一级供应商所涉及的范围三排放占比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) 对不符合该环境要求的供应商的处理方式

选择自:

☑ 暂停合作并持续跟进

(5.11.6.10) 已跟进的不合规供应商比例

选择自:

☑ 少于 1%

(5.11.6.11) 与不合规供应商的跟进流程

选择所有适用的

☑ 通过一致且量化的指标，评估不合规供应商的整改措施的有效性和努力程度

☑ 制定量化目标和时间节点，推动供应商重新合规

☑ 提供可采取的适当措施信息，以解决不合规问题

☑ 基于成功且可验证的活动完成情况，将供应商重新纳入上游价值链

(5.11.6.12) 备注

2025 CDP Supplier Chain program - HTC asks our Criterial suppliers to participate the CDP Supplier Chain program. Based on CDP ratings and supply chain data quality, understand the management status of climate change issues and improve supply chain carbon management awareness.

气候变化

(5.11.6.1) 环境要求

选择自:

☑ 符合特定的环境认证，请说明 :RBA SAQ (including Environment Topics)

(5.11.6.2) 监测遵守该环境要求的机制

选择所有适用的

☑ 非现场第三方审核

☑ 现场第三方审核

☑ 第二方核查

☑ 供应商得分卡或供应商评级

☑ 供应商自我评估

(5.11.6.3) 按采购支出计算的应该遵守此环境要求的一级供应商百分比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) 按采购支出计算的符合该环境要求的一级供应商百分比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) 需要遵守这一环境要求的一级供应商所涉及的范围三排放占比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) 符合这一环境要求的一级供应商所涉及的范围三排放占比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) 对不符合该环境要求的供应商的处理方式

选择自:

☑ 其他，请说明 :Add suppliers on the watchlist for ongoing monitoring and follow-up.

(5.11.6.10) 已跟进的不合规供应商比例

选择自:

☑ 少于 1%

(5.11.6.11) 与不合规供应商的跟进流程

选择所有适用的

☑ 通过一致且量化的指标，评估不合规供应商的整改措施的有效性和努力程度

☑ 制定量化目标和时间节点，推动供应商重新合规

☑ 提供可采取的适当措施信息，以解决不合规问题

☑ 基于成功且可验证的活动完成情况，将供应商重新纳入上游价值链

(5.11.6.12) 备注

In response to the identified deficiencies, HTC not only requires suppliers to provide corrective measures but also offers them the Company's experience in the implementation management systems for reference. If the audit results are below standard, these suppliers are placed on the priority list for on-site audits in the following year to prevent similar incidents from occurring again.
[添加行]

(5.11.7) 请提供贵组织在环境问题方面与供应商合作的详细信息。

(5.11.7.2) 供应商参与推动的行动

选择自:

☑ 减排

(5.11.7.3) 合作类型与详情

能力建设

☑ 就如何测量温室气体排放量提供培训、支持和最佳实践

☑ 就如何减缓环境影响提供培训、支持和最佳实践

☑ 支持供应商制定公开的、有时限的、阶段目标明确的行动计划

☑ 支持供应商在整个运营过程中制定自己的环保承诺

信息收集

☑ 至少每年一次从供应商处收集气候转型计划信息

☑ 每年至少从供应商处收集一次环境风险和机遇信息

☑ 至少每年一次从供应商处收集温室气体排放数据

☑ 至少每年一次从供应商处收集目标信息

合作与创新

☑ 与供应商合作，倡导政策或监管变革，以应对环境挑战

☑ 举行活动以鼓励创新，从而降低产品和服务的环境影响

(5.11.7.4) 上游价值链覆盖范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 一级供应商

(5.11.7.5) 合作覆盖的一级供应商百分比，按采购开支计算

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) 合作覆盖的一级供应商百分比，按相关范围三排放计算

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) 描述合作情况，并说明您的合作对所选环境行动的影响

70% of HTC's Scope 3 carbon emissions come from purchased products and services. HTC implements below programs: 1. 2025 CDP Supplier Chain program - Based on CDP ratings and supply chain data quality, understand the management status of climate change issues and improve supply chain carbon management awareness. Over 98% Tier 1 AVL Suppliers join and complete the program. 2. Two-Year Low-carbon process and supply chain transformation promotion plan - HTC starts the program "The project of the Industrial Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs- Big to small, low-carbon and smart upgrades": Cooperate with external consultants to identify key suppliers for carbon reduction agreement, counseling suppliers in carbon emission data calculation, carbon footprint inventory and data integration, carbon reduction target guidance and performance audit. This project is a government subsidy project. At the request of the government, more than 10 local Taiwanese suppliers have joined the project, which must set and achieve their own carbon reduction targets in order to receive subsidies. 3. HTC continues to implement and enhance its commitment to environmental sustainability at all levels of its operations. HTC cooperated with packaging material suppliers to try the possibility of using recycled materials. Finally, for HTC's latest product VIVE XR Elite, we used 100% recyclable packaging materials, 99.99% of which are made of paper materials, and 99% of the packaging is made of recycled materials. And import this success story into future product design. In 2025, HTC further enhanced its packaging strategy for VIVE Eagle AI smart glasses by embracing "Design for Sustainability" as a core principle. Through streamlined packaging structures, material simplification, and reusable design features, the Company systematically reduced the environmental footprint of its packaging.

(5.11.7.10) 合作能够帮助一级供应商满足与此环境问题相关的环境要求

选择自:

☑ 是的，请说明环境要求 :HTC Net Zero Commitment

(5.11.7.11) 合作有助于您的一级供应商与他们自己的供应商就选定的行动开展合作

选择自:

☑ 是

[添加行]

(5.11.9) 请详细说明与价值链中的其他利益相关者开展的环保合作活动。

气候变化

(5.11.9.1) 利益相关方类型

选择自:

☑ 客户

(5.11.9.2) 合作类型与详情

教育/信息分享

☑ 分享有关您的产品和相关机制认证的信息

☑ 分享有关环境倡议、进展以及成果方面的信息

合作与创新

☑ 与利益相关者合作建立和审阅您的气候转型计划

(5.11.9.3) 合作利益相关者类型所占百分比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) 与利益相关者有关的范围三排放百分比

选择自:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) 与此类利益相关者合作的原因以及合作范围

Scope of Collaboration: Demonstrate HTC's climate management actions and performance to customers, investors and shareholders through relevant ESG evaluations (S&P Global CSA, EcoVadis, RBA, CDP, etc.) Reason for Collaboration: CDP provides standardized environmental data disclosure, enabling investors

and shareholders to better understand the company's environmental impact and sustainability strategies. By improving CDP disclosure and evaluation scores, it enhances the favor and trust of customers, investors and shareholders.

(5.11.9.6) 合作带来的影响和成功的衡量标准

The customer requested HTC to respond to climate-related actions/data through CDP, RBA, Ecovadis and HTC completed the questionnaire as scheduled. Through the International ESG Ratings, HTC's information disclosure and risk management capabilities can be demonstrated to investors and shareholders, and it may also enhance the company's market competitiveness and long-term returns.

气候变化

(5.11.9.1) 利益相关方类型

选择自:

☑ 投资者和股东

(5.11.9.2) 合作类型与详情

教育/信息分享

☑ 分享有关您的产品和相关机制认证的信息

☑ 分享有关环境倡议、进展以及成果方面的信息

合作与创新

☑ 与利益相关者合作建立和审阅您的气候转型计划

(5.11.9.3) 合作利益相关者类型所占百分比

选择自:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) 与利益相关者有关的范围三排放百分比

选择自:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) 与此类利益相关者合作的原因以及合作范围

Scope of Collaboration: Demonstrate HTC's climate management actions and performance to customers, investors and shareholders through relevant ESG evaluations (S&P Global CSA, EcoVadis, RBA, CDP, etc.) Reason for Collaboration: CDP provides standardized environmental data disclosure, enabling investors and shareholders to better understand the company's environmental impact and sustainability strategies. By improving CDP disclosure and evaluation scores, it enhances the favor and trust of customers, investors and shareholders.

(5.11.9.6) 合作带来的影响和成功的衡量标准

The customer requested HTC to respond to climate-related actions/data through CDP, RBA, Ecovadis and HTC completed the questionnaire as scheduled. Through the International ESG Ratings, HTC's information disclosure and risk management capabilities can be demonstrated to investors and shareholders, and it may also enhance the company's market competitiveness and long-term returns.

气候变化

(5.11.9.1) 利益相关方类型

选择自:

☑ 其他价值链利益相关者，请说明 :Competent authority (ex. Industrial Development Administration,Ministry of Economic Affairs)

(5.11.9.2) 合作类型与详情

合作与创新

☑ 与利益相关者合作建立和审阅您的气候转型计划

☑ 与利益相关者进行合作创新，以减少产品和服务对环境的影响

☑ 与利益相关者协作实施适应行动

☑ 举行活动鼓励创新，以减少环境影响

(5.11.9.3) 合作利益相关者类型所占百分比

选择自:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) 与利益相关者有关的范围三排放百分比

选择自:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) 与此类利益相关者合作的原因以及合作范围

Low-carbon process and supply chain transformation promotion 2 Years plan: Starting from December 2023, HTC has launched the "Industrial Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs- Big to small, low-carbon and smart upgrades" Program: Cooperate with external consultants to identify key suppliers for carbon reduction agreement, counseling suppliers in carbon emission data calculation, carbon footprint inventory and data integration, carbon reduction target guidance and performance audit.

(5.11.9.6) 合作带来的影响和成功的衡量标准

Drive suppliers to carry out carbon management and carbon reduction actions, in addition to calculating high-quality primary data, it also brings benefits to HTC's scope 3 carbon reduction. From 2024 to 2025, HTC participated in the Ministry of Economic Affairs' "Leading Enterprises Driving Low-Carbon and Smart Transformation for SMEs" program, working closely with supply chain partners to advance low-carbon transformation. During the program period, HTC conducted three supplier training sessions on carbon management and product life cycle management, helping 57 suppliers enhance their carbon management capabilities and supporting 23 suppliers in adopting carbon management tools. In addition, through its supplier engagement and coaching program, HTC provided in-depth guidance and customized decarbonization solutions to 10 key suppliers, assisting them in developing carbon reduction action plans and achieving a cumulative emissions reduction of 103.12 tCO_2e.

[添加行]

(5.13) 贵组织是否因 CDP 供应链成员合作而实行了互利环境倡议？

	因 CDP 供应链成员合作而开展的环境倡议
	选择自:

	因 CDP 供应链成员合作而开展的环境倡议
	☑ 否，而且我们在未来 2 年内没有相关计划

[固定行]

C6. 环境绩效 - 合并方法

(6.1) 请详细说明您为计算环境绩效数据所选择的合并方法。

气候变化

(6.1.1) 采用的合并方法

选择自:

☑ 运营控制

(6.1.2) 提供选择合并方法的理由

The restructuring of HTC over 2021 saw the creation of separate business units out of VIVE Systems, VIVERSE (formerly Content and Platforms, including VIVERSE, VIVEPORT and VIVE Wave), G REIGNS (formerly 5G Networking Solutions), HTC Smart Devices, VIVE Arts, VIVE Originals and DeepQ. HTC owns/controls 100% of these business units as well as overseas subsidiaries.

生物多样性

(6.1.1) 采用的合并方法

选择自:

☑ 运营控制

(6.1.2) 提供选择合并方法的理由

The restructuring of HTC over 2021 saw the creation of separate business units out of VIVE Systems, VIVERSE (formerly Content and Platforms, including VIVERSE, VIVEPORT and VIVE Wave), G REIGNS (formerly 5G Networking Solutions), HTC Smart Devices, VIVE Arts, VIVE Originals and DeepQ. HTC owns/controls 100% of these business units as well as overseas subsidiaries.
[固定行]

C7. 环境绩效 - 气候变化

(7.1) 这是贵组织第一年向 CDP 报告排放数据吗？

选择自:
☑ 无

(7.1.1) 贵组织在报告年份中是否经历结构性变化，或者在本次排放数据披露中是否考虑了之前的任何结构性变化？

	是否有结构性变化？
	选择所有适用的 ☑ 无

[固定行]

(7.1.2) 在报告年份中，您的排放核算方法、边界和/或报告年份定义是否改变？

	方法、边界和/或报告年份定义是否有变化？
	选择所有适用的 ☑ 无

[固定行]

(7.2) 请选择贵组织用来收集活动数据和计算排放的标准、协议或方法的名称。

选择所有适用的

☑ 2019 年对 2006 年 IPCC 国家温室气体清单指南的完善

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ 温室气体核算体系：公用行业标准

☑ 温室气体核算体系：范围二指南

☑ 温室气体核算体系：企业价值链（范围三）标准

(7.3) 请描述贵组织报告范围二排放的方法。

	范围二，基于位置	范围二，基于市场	备注
	选择自: ☑ 我们正在报告范围二基于位置的数字	*选择自:* ☑ 我们正在报告范围二基于市场的数字	*No voucher for purchase of renewable energy in 2025*

[固定行]

(7.4) 是否存在任何从您气候相关数据披露排除的范围一、范围二或范围三排放源（例如设施、特定温室气体、活动、地理位置等）？

选择自:

☑ 是

(7.4.1) 请提供未纳入贵组织披露的范围一、范围二或范围三排放源的详细信息。

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) 已排除的排放源

Miscellaneous small purchases not related to production

(7.4.1.2) 范围或范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围三：外购商品和服务

(7.4.1.6) 来自该排放源的范围三排放相关性

选择自:

☑ 排放相关且已经过计算，但未披露

(7.4.1.9) 此排除源所代表的范围三总排放量的估计百分比

0.1

(7.4.1.10) 请解释为什么不包括此排放源

Reason of exclusion Miscellaneous small purchases not related to production such as office supply small appliance which is too difficult to find emission factors one by one and calculate the emissions. Therefore, these excluded emissions total 0.06% of Scope 3.

(7.4.1.11) 解释您如何估算该排除源所代表的排放百分比

Estimated based on the proportion of purchase amount

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) 已排除的排放源

Products are delivered to HTC or distributed after delivered to customers (delivery not paid by HTC)

(7.4.1.2) 范围或范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围三：下游运输和分销

(7.4.1.6) 来自该排放源的范围三排放相关性

选择自:

☑ 排放相关且已经过计算，但未披露

(7.4.1.9) 此排除源所代表的范围三总排放量的估计百分比

0.2

(7.4.1.10) 请解释为什么不包括此排放源

Due to certain delivery terms agreed with suppliers / customers, HTC is not able to collect the information about how products are delivered to HTC or distributed after delivered to customers delivery not paid by HTC. Therefore, these excluded emissions total 0.2% of Scope 3.

(7.4.1.11) 解释您如何估算该排除源所代表的排放百分比

Taking the largest sales area and its main administrative center as the hypothetical delivery location, the distance is calculated and the exclusion ratio is estimated.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) 已排除的排放源

Domestic business travel

(7.4.1.2) 范围或范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围三：商务旅行

(7.4.1.6) 来自该排放源的范围三排放相关性

选择自:

☑ 排放相关且已经过计算，但未披露

(7.4.1.9) 此排除源所代表的范围三总排放量的估计百分比

0.1

(7.4.1.10) 请解释为什么不包括此排放源

Since most of the carbon emissions from business travel come from airplanes, and there are many types of domestic business travel transportation, it is difficult to collect data, so it has been excluded. Therefore, these excluded emissions total 0.07% of Scope 3

(7.4.1.11) 解释您如何估算该排除源所代表的排放百分比

Estimated based on proportion of travel amount
[添加行]

(7.5) 请提供您的基准年和基准年排放量。

范围一

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 CO2e）

209.646

(7.5.3) 方法详情

1. Emergency generator - Diesel: The actual fuel purchase amount recorded in the generator fuel oil energy performance record sheet will be used as the annual activity data. 2. Kitchen natural gas: Based primarily on the natural gas bill and the natural gas performance record sheet, excluding charges for cross-year usage and consumption by non-organizational employees. 3. Official vehicles - Gasoline or Diesel: The actual fuel purchase amount recorded in the official vehicle reconciliation

statement will be used as the annual activity data. 4. Septic tank - Water fertilizer: The company has a septic tank only at the Taiwan Taoyuan plant, and the annual activity data will be based on the monthly recorded number of employees. 5. Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher - Carbon dioxide leakage: Based on the filling amount records of the extinguishers, the actual purchase or refill quantity will be used as the annual activity data. 6. Air conditioners(including chiller units), refrigerators, dehumidifiers, water dispenser compressors - R134a refrigerant: Calculations will be based on the filling amount records.

范围二（基于位置）

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 CO2e）

8828.427

(7.5.3) 方法详情

*No voucher for purchase of renewable energy Electricity(MWh) * Electricity Carbon Emission Factor*

范围二（基于市场）

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 CO2e）

8828.427

(7.5.3) 方法详情

*No voucher for purchase of renewable energy Electricity(MWh) * Electricity Carbon Emission Factor*

范围三类别 1：外购商品和服务

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

22333.364

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: The emissions are mainly including the components (e.g. PCB, memories, batteries, ICs, mechanical parts purchased from our suppliers for production of our VR products.) and the services we purchased. Investigate the weight of materials delivered to HTC from each supplier, as well as their materials and proportions, and use the Taiwan EPA - Carbon Footprint information Platform/ Ecoinevent 3 emission factors to calculate.

范围三类别 **2**：资本货物

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

379.028

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: General Administration related Facilities, PCs, Laptops, Monitors, Servers, Furniture, Copy Machines, Lab Equipment. Investigate the weight of product delivered to HTC from each supplier, and use the Taiwan EPA - Carbon Footprint information Platform/ Ecoinevent 3 emission factors to calculate.

范围三类别 **3**：燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 CO2e）

1465.454

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: Upstream emissions of purchased electricity as well as upstream emissions of purchased gas, diesel (for company vehicles, power generators) Average-data method, which involve using grid average emission rates to estimate emissions. Carbon calculation including upstream fuel and electricity.

范围三类别 **4**：上游运输和分销

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 CO2e）

1820.583

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: Emissions of components and products deliveries paid by HTC. Distance-based method, which involves determining the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the transportation used

范围三类别 **5**：运营中产生的废弃物

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 CO2e）

40.756

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: Emissions of waste generated in operations (e.g. incineration, recycle) We use the weight of the waste produced at our own operating sites and quote the local waste incineration or landfill treatment ratio announced by Taiwan's Environmental Protection Agency, and multiply it by the corresponding carbon footprint factor that is available. Here the formula is: Σ (waste produced (tonnes) × waste type and waste treatment specific emission factor (kg CO2e/tonne))

范围三类别 **6**：商务旅行

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

46.26

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: Emissions of employee business travel with airplanes Distance-based method The distance-based method involves multiplying activity data (i.e., Passenger-kilometers) by emission factors (typically default national emission factors by vehicle, etc.). Vehicle types include aircraft, etc.

范围三类别 **7**：员工通勤

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

821.358

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: Employee commuting based on the distance from home address on HR system to company, and transportation type info collected from employees by online questionnaire. Distance-based method, which involves collecting data from employees on commuting patterns (e.g., distance traveled and mode used for commuting) and involves multiplying its corresponding emission factor.

范围三类别 **8**：上游租赁资产

(7.5.3) 方法详情

[Not Applicable] HTC does not have Upstream leased assets related business.

范围三类别 **9**：下游运输和分销

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

155.98

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: Emissions of components and products deliveries NOT paid by HTC.

范围三类别 **10**：售出商品加工

(7.5.3) 方法详情

[Not Applicable] HTC produces and sells consumer electronics such as VR HMD, smartphone, and 5G network. Processing of sold products is not HTC's business category.

范围三类别 **11**：售出商品使用

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

545.916

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: Emissions of use of sold HTC products, mainly for electricity usage calculated by exact product power consumption number (use/stand-by/ off modes) and based on assumption of user behavior analysis, product life.

范围三类别 **12**：售出商品报废处理

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

13.267

(7.5.3) 方法详情

*Brief description: Emissions of end-of-life treatment of sold products mainly calculated from the WEEE reports. Σ (total mass of sold products and packaging from point of sale to end of life after consumer use (kg) * % of total waste being treated by waste treatment method * emission factor of waste treatment method (kg CO2e/kg))*

范围三类别 **13**：下游租赁资产

(7.5.1) 基准年结束时间

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) 基准年排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

2622.191

(7.5.3) 方法详情

Brief description: Emissions of downstream leased assets for tenant's electricity and natural gas. We have offices/factories leased to other companies and their electricity usage x emission factor equals the emissions from the downstream leased assets.

范围三类别 **14**：特许经营

(7.5.3) 方法详情

[Not Applicable] HTC produces and sells consumer electronics such as VR HMD, smartphone, and 5G network. Franchises is not HTC's business model.

范围三类别 **15**：投资

(7.5.3) 方法详情

[Not Applicable] All HTC subsidiaries are 100% owned by HTC. HTC has no investments to other companies.

范围三：其它（上游）

(7.5.3) 方法详情

[Not Applicable]

范围三：其它（下游）

(7.5.3) 方法详情

[Not Applicable]
[固定行]

(7.6) 贵组织的全球范围一排放总量（单位为公吨 **CO2e**）是多少？

报告年份

(7.6.1) 全球范围一排放总量（公吨 **CO2e**）

91.786

(7.6.3) 方法详情

The report coverage is 100% which is based on the numbers of the employee also in line with the Group's consolidated financial reporting boundaries. We also commissioned a third-party verification agency certified by Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration to undertake greenhouse gas emission verification for both direct and indirect categories, i.e., Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3, and acquire the ISO 14064-1: 2018 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement
[固定行]

(7.7) 贵组织的全球范围二排放总量（单位为公吨 **CO2e**）是多少？

报告年份

(7.7.1) 基于位置的全球范围二排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

5881.522

(7.7.2) 基于市场的全球范围二排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

5881.522

(7.7.4) 方法详情

The report coverage is 100% which is based on the numbers of the employee also in line with the Group's consolidated financial reporting boundaries. We also commissioned a third-party verification agency certified by Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration to undertake greenhouse gas emission verification for both direct and indirect categories, i.e., Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3, and acquire the ISO 14064-1: 2018 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement
[固定行]

(7.8) 请说明贵组织的全球范围三总排放，并披露和解释任何例外情况。

外购商品和服务

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

9695.166

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 混合方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

Investigate the weight of materials delivered to HTC from each supplier, as well as their materials and proportions, and use the Taiwan EPA - Carbon Footprint information Platform/ Ecoinevent 3 emission factors to calculate

资本货物

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

354.293

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 混合方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

Investigate the weight of product delivered to HTC from each supplier, and use the Taiwan EPA - Carbon Footprint information Platform/ Ecoinevent 3 emission factors to calculate

燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

1574.748

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 平均数据方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

Average-data method, which involve using grid average emission rates to estimate emissions. Carbon calculation including upstream fuel and electricity.

上游运输和分销

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

1603.359

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 基于距离的方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

Distance-based method, which involves determining the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the transportation used

运营中产生的废弃物

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

28.664

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 废弃物类型特定的方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

We use the weight of the waste produced at our own operating sites and quote the local waste incineration or landfill treatment ratio announced by Taiwan's Environmental Protection Agency, and multiply it by the corresponding carbon footprint factor that is available. Here the formula is: Σ (waste produced (tonnes) waste type and waste treatment specific emission factor (kg CO2e/tonne))

商务旅行

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

287.755

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 基于距离的方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

Distance-based method The distance-based method involves multiplying activity data (i.e., Passenger-kilometers) by emission factors (typically default national emission factors by vehicle, etc.). Vehicle types include aircraft, etc

员工通勤

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

625.326

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 基于距离的方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

Distance-based method, which involves collecting data from employees on commuting patterns (e.g., distance traveled and mode used for commuting) and involves multiplying its corresponding emission factor

上游租赁资产

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 不相关，提供解释

(7.8.5) 此类别不相关的原因

选择自:

☑ 不适用于本组织的活动

(7.8.6) 请详述

No business related to "Upstream leased assets " in 2025

下游运输和分销

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

0.63

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 基于距离的方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

Distance-based method, which involves the product weight information and their mileage as well as transportation methods, and emission factors.

售出商品加工

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 不相关，提供解释

(7.8.5) 此类别不相关的原因

选择自:

☑ 不适用于本组织的活动

(7.8.6) 请详述

No business related to "Processing of sold products" in 2025

售出商品使用

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

254.145

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 直接阶段排放的方法，请说明 :Products directly consume energy, breaking down the use phase, measuring emissions per product, and aggregating emissions

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

*We consider the region where products are used and applying regional or national electricity grid emission factors, especially if the product consumes electricity because electricity grid emission factors can vary significantly. Σ (total lifetime expected uses of product * number sold in the reporting period * electricity consumed per use (kWh) * emission factor for electricity (kg CO2e/kWh))*

售出商品报废处理

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

13.267

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 废弃物类型特定的方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

*Σ (total mass of sold products and packaging from point of sale to end of life after consumer use (kg) * % of total waste being treated by waste treatment method * emission factor of waste treatment method (kg CO2e/kg))*

下游租赁资产

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 相关，已计算

(7.8.2) 报告年份的排放量（公吨 CO2e）

2622.191

(7.8.3) 排放计算方法

选择所有适用的

☑ 资产特定的方法

(7.8.4) 使用从供应商或价值链合作伙伴处获得的数据来计算排放百分比

100

(7.8.6) 请详述

We have offices/factories leased to other companies and their electricity usage x emission factor equals the emissions from the downstream leased assets.

特许经营

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 不相关，提供解释

(7.8.5) 此类别不相关的原因

选择自:

☑ 不适用于本组织的活动

(7.8.6) 请详述

No business related to "Franchises " in 2025

投资

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 不相关，提供解释

(7.8.5) 此类别不相关的原因

选择自:

☑ 不适用于本组织的活动

(7.8.6) 请详述

No business related to "Investments" in 2025

其它（上游）

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 不相关，提供解释

(7.8.5) 此类别不相关的原因

选择自:

☑ 不适用于本组织的活动

(7.8.6) 请详述

No business related to "Others (Upstream) " in 2025

其它（下游）

(7.8.1) 评估状态

选择自:

☑ 不相关，提供解释

(7.8.5) 此类别不相关的原因

选择自:

☑ 不适用于本组织的活动

(7.8.6) 请详述

No business related to "Other(Downstream)" in 2025
[固定行]

(7.9) 请说明贵组织所报告的排放数据的审验/认证状态。

	审验/认证状态
范围一	*选择自:* ☑ 有第三方审验或认证程序
范围二（基于地理位置或市场）	*选择自:* ☑ 有第三方审验或认证程序
范围三	*选择自:* ☑ 有第三方审验或认证程序

[固定行]

(7.9.1) 请提供审验/认证范围一排放的更多详细信息并附上相关证明材料。

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) 有审验或认证周期

选择自:

☑ 每年流程

(7.9.1.2) 当前报告年份的状态

选择自:

☑ 完成

(7.9.1.3) 审验或认证类型

选择自:

☑ 合理确认

(7.9.1.4) 添加证明文件

iso14064-1_verification_report_opinion_y2025_en.pdf

(7.9.1.5) 参考页码/章节

P1.P3

(7.9.1.6) 相关标准

选择所有适用的

☑ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007（巴西技术标准协会）

(7.9.1.7) 报告排放量中已审验的比例（百分比）

100

Row 3

(7.9.1.1) 有审验或认证周期

选择自:

☑ 每年流程

(7.9.1.2) 当前报告年份的状态

选择自:

☑ 完成

(7.9.1.3) 审验或认证类型

选择自:

☑ 高度确认

(7.9.1.4) 添加证明文件

htc_esg_report_2025_en.pdf,htc_esg_report_2025_en.pdf

(7.9.1.5) 参考页码/章节

P89, P223

(7.9.1.6) 相关标准

选择所有适用的
☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.1.7) 报告排放量中已审验的比例（百分比）

100
[添加行]

(7.9.2) 请提供审验/认证范围二排放的更多详细信息并附上相关证明材料。

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) 范围二方法

选择自:
☑ 范围二，基于位置

(7.9.2.2) 有审验或认证周期

选择自:
☑ 每年流程

(7.9.2.3) 当前报告年份的状态

选择自:

☑ 完成

(7.9.2.4) 审验或认证类型

选择自:

☑ 合理确认

(7.9.2.5) 添加证明文件

iso14064-1_verification_report_opinion_y2025_en.pdf

(7.9.2.6) 参考页码/章节

P1, P3

(7.9.2.7) 相关标准

选择所有适用的

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) 报告排放量中已审验的比例（百分比）

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) 范围二方法

选择自:

☑ 范围二，基于位置

(7.9.2.2) 有审验或认证周期

选择自:

☑ 每年流程

(7.9.2.3) 当前报告年份的状态

选择自:

☑ 完成

(7.9.2.4) 审验或认证类型

选择自:

☑ 高度确认

(7.9.2.5) 添加证明文件

htc_esg_report_2025_en.pdf

(7.9.2.6) 参考页码/章节

P89, P219, P223

(7.9.2.7) 相关标准

选择所有适用的

☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.2.8) 报告排放量中已审验的比例（百分比）

100
[添加行]

(7.9.3) 请提供审验/认证范围三排放的更多详细信息并附上相关证明材料。

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) 范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围三：资本货物
☑ 范围三：商务旅行
☑ 范围三：员工通勤
☑ 范围三：售出商品使用
☑ 范围三：外购商品和服务
☑ 范围三：上游运输和分销
☑ 范围三：下游运输和分销
☑ 范围三：运营中产生的废弃物
☑ 范围三：售出商品使用寿命结束处理
☑ 范围三：燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）

(7.9.3.2) 有审验或认证周期

选择自:

☑ 每年流程

(7.9.3.3) 当前报告年份的状态

选择自:

☑ 完成

(7.9.3.4) 审验或认证类型

选择自:

☑ 高度确认

(7.9.3.5) 添加证明文件

htc_esg_report_2025_en.pdf

(7.9.3.6) 参考页码/章节

P89, P223

(7.9.3.7) 相关标准

选择所有适用的

☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) 所选排放类别经审验的比例（%）

100

(7.9.3.9) 报告的范围三排放总量经审验的比例（%）

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) 范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围三：商务旅行

☑ 范围三：员工通勤

☑ 范围三：下游运输和分销

(7.9.3.2) 有审验或认证周期

选择自:

☑ 每年流程

(7.9.3.3) 当前报告年份的状态

选择自:

☑ 完成

(7.9.3.4) 审验或认证类型

选择自:

☑ 有限确认

(7.9.3.5) 添加证明文件

iso14064-1_verification_report_opinion_y2025_en.pdf

(7.9.3.6) 参考页码/章节

P1, P3- Emissions Data for each Category: (Category 3) Indirect GHG emissions from transportation

(7.9.3.7) 相关标准

选择所有适用的

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) 所选排放类别经审验的比例（%）

69

(7.9.3.9) 报告的范围三排放总量经审验的比例（%）

10

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) 范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围三：外购商品和服务

☑ 范围三：资本货物

☑ 范围三：燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）

☑ 范围三：运营中产生的废弃物

(7.9.3.2) 有审验或认证周期

选择自:

☑ 每年流程

(7.9.3.3) 当前报告年份的状态

选择自:

☑ 完成

(7.9.3.4) 审验或认证类型

选择自:

☑ 有限确认

(7.9.3.5) 添加证明文件

iso14064-1_verification_report_opinion_y2025_en.pdf

(7.9.3.6) 参考页码/章节

P3- Emissions Data for each Category: P3- Emissions Data for each Category: (Category 5) Indirect GHG emissions from Products used by the organization

(7.9.3.7) 相关标准

选择所有适用的

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) 所选排放类别经审验的比例（%）

15

(7.9.3.9) 报告的范围三排放总量经审验的比例（%）

8
[添加行]

(7.10) 同上一报告年份相比，贵公司在报告年份内的全球总排放量（结合范围一和范围二）有何变化？

选择自:
☑ 减少

(7.10.1) 请明确全球总排放量（结合范围一和范围二）变化的原因，并阐述与去年相比，该原因对您的排放量的影响。

可再生能源消耗量变化

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

14.031

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:
☑ 减少

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

0.19

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e): (Green electricity kWh in 2025 - Green electricity kWh in 2024)X 0.474/100 Emission value (Percentage:): Change in emissions/ Total Y2024 Scope 1+2

其它减排活动

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

93.321

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:

☑ 减少

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

1.3

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

*Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e): Total 22 energy-saving projects Calculation method of estimated value: machine operating power * operating time actual value Emission value (Percentage:): Change in emissions/ Total Y2024 Scope 1+2*

撤资

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:

☑ 没有变化

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

0

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

No Change

收购

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:
☑ 没有变化

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

0

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

No Change

合并

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:

☑ 没有变化

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

0

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

No Change

产出变化

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

926.461

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:

☑ 减少

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

12.6

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e): 2025(Scope1 +Scope2) −2024(Scope1 +Scope2) −22 energy-saving projects Reduction emission −Renewable energy reduction emission Emission value (Percentage:): Change in emissions/ Total Y2024 Scope 1 +2

方法学变化

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:

☑ 没有变化

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

0

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

No Change

范围变化

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

353.3

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:

☑ 减少

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

4.8

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

Sale of an asset starting July 2025, resulting in a reduction of six months' worth of carbon emissions.

实际经营条件变化

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:

☑ 没有变化

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

0

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

No Change

未确认

(7.10.1.1) 排放变化（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.10.1.2) 排放变化方向

选择自:

☑ 没有变化

(7.10.1.3) 排放值（百分比）

0

(7.10.1.4) 请详述计算方式

NA
[固定行]

(7.10.2) 7.10 和 7.10.1 中，您的排放绩效的计算是基于范围二的位置数据还是市场数据？

选择自:
☑ 基于位置

(7.12) 贵组织的运营或价值链中是否存在显著的土地行业活动？

	农业、林业或其他土地行业活动	说明无显著活动的原因
	选择自: ☑ 否，请提供解释	*选择自:* ☑ 未识别到相关活动

[固定行]

(7.13) 贵组织是否选择核算并报告技术性二氧化碳移除或地质封存的二氧化碳捕获量，或贵组织是否在过去几年中进行过此类核算与报告？

	报告年内采用地质封存的技术性二氧化碳清除量或捕获二氧化碳	说明在报告年内没有技术性二氧化碳移除或地质封存二氧化碳的原因	在往年已核算并报告技术性二氧化碳移除或地质封存的捕获二氧化碳
	选择自: ☑ 否，请提供解释	*选择自:* ☑ 未识别到相关活动	*选择自:* ☑ 无

[固定行]

(7.15) 贵组织是否按照温室气体类型细分范围一和/或范围二的排放？

(7.15.1) 按温室气体类型划分的排放细分

选择自:

☑ 是，范围一和范围二排放均有

[固定行]

(7.15.1) 请按照温室气体类型，划分您的全球范围一和范围二排放总量，并提供所使用的各个全球变暖潜力值（GWP）的来源。

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) 温室气体

选择自:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) 范围一排放量（所选气体，单位：公吨）

87.34

(7.15.1.3) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

87.34

(7.15.1.4) 范围二基于位置排放量（所选气体，单位：公吨）

5881.522

(7.15.1.5) 范围二基于位置排放量（公吨 CO2e）

5881.522

(7.15.1.6) 范围二基于市场排放量（所选气体，单位：公吨）

5881.522

(7.15.1.7) 范围二基于市场排放量（公吨 CO_2e）

5881.522

(7.15.1.8) GWP 参考

选择自:

☑ IPCC 第六次评估报告（AR6 –100 年）

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) 温室气体

选择自:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) 范围一排放量（所选气体，单位：公吨）

0.003

(7.15.1.3) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0.084

(7.15.1.4) 范围二基于位置排放量（所选气体，单位：公吨）

0

(7.15.1.5) 范围二基于位置排放量（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.15.1.6) 范围二基于市场排放量（所选气体，单位：公吨）

0

(7.15.1.7) 范围二基于市场排放量（公吨 CO_2e）

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP 参考

选择自:
☑ IPCC 第六次评估报告（AR6 –100 年）

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) 温室气体

选择自:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) 范围一排放量（所选气体，单位：公吨）

0.001

(7.15.1.3) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0.171

(7.15.1.4) 范围二基于位置排放量（所选气体，单位：公吨）

0

(7.15.1.5) 范围二基于位置排放量（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.15.1.6) 范围二基于市场排放量（所选气体，单位：公吨）

0

(7.15.1.7) 范围二基于市场排放量（公吨 CO_2e）

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP 参考

选择自:
☑ IPCC 第六次评估报告（AR6 –100 年）
[添加行]

(7.16) 请按照国家/地区细分全球范围一和范围二的排放。

中国

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

229.516

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

229.516

中国香港特别行政区

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

0

丹麦

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

0

法国

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

0

德国

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

0

爱尔兰

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

0

日本

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

5.717

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

5.717

波兰

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

39.754

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

39.754

中国台湾

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

87.591

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

5560.6

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

5560.6

阿拉伯联合酋长国

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

0

英国

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

12.868

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

12.868

美利坚合众国

(7.16.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0.004

(7.16.2) 范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）

82.507

(7.16.3) 范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）

82.507
[固定行]

(7.17) 请指出您可以提供哪些范围一排放的细分信息。

选择所有适用的
☑ 根据活动

(7.17.3) 请按业务活动划分贵公司的范围一全球排放总量。

	活动	范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）
Row 1	*Mobile emissions*	*4.15*
Row 2	*Stationary emissions*	*83.44*

[添加行]

(7.20) 请指出您可以提供哪些范围二排放的细分信息。

选择所有适用的

☑ 根据活动

(7.20.3) 请按业务活动划分贵公司的范围二全球排放总量。

	活动	范围二，基于位置（公吨 CO2e）	范围二，基于市场（公吨 CO2e）
Row 1	*Purchased electricity*	*5881.522*	*5881.522*

[添加行]

(7.22) 细分您的综合核算小组和您的回复中包含的其他实体之间的范围一和范围二的总排放量。

综合核算小组

(7.22.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

91.786

(7.22.2) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

5881.522

(7.22.3) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

5881.522

(7.22.4) 请详述

Confirmed including HTC and its subsidiaries, please refer to Section 6.1 of the Annual Report for the current year

所有其他实体

(7.22.1) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.22.2) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.22.3) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.22.4) 请详述

Confirmed data excluding associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries.
[固定行]

(7.23) 贵组织是否能够细分您 CDP 回复中包含的任何子公司的排放数据？

选择自:

☑ 是

(7.23.1) 按子公司细分您范围一和范围二总排放量。

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

DeepQ Technology Corp.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

55.823

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

55.823

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Health technology and health care business

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

REIGN Technology Corporation (Republic ofChina)

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

122.034

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

122.034

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Development of 5G network

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC America Content Services,Inc.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

6.645

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

6.645

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Online/download media services

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC America Inc.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

46.413

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

46.413

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Sale of smart handheld devices and electronic components

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC America Innovation Inc.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0.004

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

28.378

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

28.378

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Design, research and development of application software

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC EUROPE CO.,LTD.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

12.868

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

12.868

(7.23.1.15) 备注

International holdings, marketing, repair and after-sales service

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC NIPPON Corporation

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

5.717

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

5.717

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Sale of smart handheld devices and electronic components

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC Poland sp.z.o.o.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

39.754

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

39.754

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Marketing, repair and after-sales services

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HUNGXU Tech Corp.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

31.657

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

1377.103

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

1377.103

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Research, and development of virtual reality devices

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

VIVE Arts Limited

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

1.072

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

1.072

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Digital art

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

VIVERSE Limited

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

8.807

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

221.702

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

221.702

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Research, development of virtual reality software

Row 19

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

4.698

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

4.698

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Manufacture and sale of smart handheld devices and electronic components

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC Communication Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

121.646

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

121.646

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Sale of smart handheld devices and electronic components

Row 21

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC Communication Technologies (Shanghai) Limited

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

98.385

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

98.385

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Design, research and development of application software

Row 22

(7.23.1.1) 子公司名称

HTC Communication Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) 主要活动

选择自:

☑ 通信设备

(7.23.1.3) 选择您可以为此子公司提供的独特识别码

选择所有适用的

☑ 无独特识别码

(7.23.1.12) 范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

0

(7.23.1.13) 范围二，基于位置的排放（公吨 CO2e）

4.787

(7.23.1.14) 范围二，基于市场的排放（公吨 CO2e）

4.787

(7.23.1.15) 备注

Design, research and development of application software
[添加行]

(7.26) 根据您在本报告期间销售的商品或服务，将您的排放量分配给下列客户。

Row 1

(7.26.1) 邀请方

选择自:
☑ GSMA

(7.26.2) 排放范围

选择自:
☑ 范围二：基于位置

(7.26.4) 分配层级

选择自:
☑ 全公司范围

(7.26.6) 分配方法

选择自:
☑ 因为可用主要数据的类型所以不需要分配

(7.26.9) 排放量，单位为公吨二氧化碳当量

0

(7.26.10) 不确定性（± %）

0

(7.26.11) 主要排放源

NA

(7.26.12) 分配是否由第三方验证？

选择自:

☑ 无

(7.26.13) 请详述您识别温室气体来源的方法，包括该流程的主要限制和做出的假设

NA

(7.26.14) 如使用了已公布的信息，请提供参考资料

NA

Row 2

(7.26.1) 邀请方

选择自:

☑ Telstra Group Ltd

(7.26.2) 排放范围

选择自:

☑ 范围二：基于位置

(7.26.4) 分配层级

选择自:

☑ 商品

(7.26.6) 分配方法

选择自:

☑ 因为可用主要数据的类型所以不需要分配

(7.26.9) 排放量，单位为公吨二氧化碳当量

0

(7.26.10) 不确定性（± %）

0

(7.26.11) 主要排放源

NA

(7.26.12) 分配是否由第三方验证？

选择自:

☑ 无

(7.26.13) 请详述您识别温室气体来源的方法，包括该流程的主要限制和做出的假设

NA

(7.26.14) 如使用了已公布的信息，请提供参考资料

NA

Row 3

(7.26.1) 邀请方

选择自:

☑ HP Inc

(7.26.2) 排放范围

选择自:

☑ 范围二：基于位置

(7.26.4) 分配层级

选择自:

☑ 商品

(7.26.6) 分配方法

选择自:

☑ 因为可用主要数据的类型所以不需要分配

(7.26.9) 排放量，单位为公吨二氧化碳当量

0

(7.26.10) 不确定性（± %）

0

(7.26.11) 主要排放源

NA

(7.26.12) 分配是否由第三方验证？

选择自:

☑ 无

(7.26.13) 请详述您识别温室气体来源的方法，包括该流程的主要限制和做出的假设

NA

(7.26.14) 如使用了已公布的信息，请提供参考资料

NA
[添加行]

(7.27) 分配排放量到不同的客户时存在哪些挑战？如何能帮助您克服这些困难？

Row 1

(7.27.1) 分配挑战

选择自:

☑ 产品线多元化使得产品/产品线成本的精确核算变得低效

(7.27.2) 请详述如何能帮助您克服这些困难

We already launched the "Carbon Management Platform" project to modularize the carbon emission information system through cloud architecture and construct a data model that conforms to the relevant carbon inventory scope and category (GHG Protocol, ISO-14064, ISO-14067)

Row 2

(7.27.1) 分配挑战

选择自:

☑ 管理多个多元化地域的不同排放因子使得足迹总量的计算十分困难

(7.27.2) 请详述如何能帮助您克服这些困难

A publicly recognized carbon footprint database would be very helpful
[添加行]

(7.28) 您未来是否计划培养向客户分配排放量的能力？

(7.28.1) 您未来是否计划培养向客户分配排放量的能力？

选择自:

☑ 是

(7.28.2) 请描述您计划如何培养该能力

In 2024, we already launched a "Carbon Management Platform" project in which the carbon emission information system will be modularized through cloud architecture to construct a data model that complies with the scope and categories of relevant carbon inventory (CHG Protocol, ISO-14064, and ISO-14067), and accelerate carbon management through automatic and digital services to build up a foundation for digitalized organization level GHG emission and product carbon footprint inventory. And carbon emission data generated during operations of global sites will be calculated and disclosed on the management platform in real-time; at the same time, relevant management indicators (via a dashboard) will be established based on historical data and carbon reduction pathways to effectively understand changes and adopt response measures.
[固定行]

(7.29) 报告年份内您在能源方面的支出占运营总支出的百分比？

选择自:

☑ 多于 0%但是少于或等于 5%

(7.30) 请选择贵组织已进行的能源相关活动。

	请说明贵组织在报告年份内是否开展了能源相关活动
燃料消耗量（原料除外）	*选择自:* ☑ 是
已购买或获取电力的消耗	*选择自:* ☑ 是
已购买或获取热能的消耗	*选择自:* ☑ 无
已购买或获取蒸汽能的消耗	*选择自:* ☑ 无
已购买或获取制冷能源的消耗	*选择自:* ☑ 无
电能、热能、蒸汽能或制冷能源的产生	*选择自:* ☑ 无

[固定行]

(7.30.1) 请报告贵组织的能源消耗总量（原料除外），单位为兆瓦时（MWh）。

燃料消耗量（原料除外）

(7.30.1.1) 热值

选择自:

☑ HHV（高热值）

(7.30.1.2) 可再生来源产生的兆瓦时

0

(7.30.1.3) 不可再生来源产生的兆瓦时（MWh）

8.11

(7.30.1.5) 总计（可再生+不可再生）兆瓦时（MWh)

8.11

已购买或获取电力的消耗量

(7.30.1.2) 可再生来源产生的兆瓦时

400.96

(7.30.1.3) 不可再生来源产生的兆瓦时（MWh）

12256.33

(7.30.1.4) 来自零排放或近零排放不可再生资源的兆瓦时

0

(7.30.1.5) 总计（可再生+不可再生）兆瓦时（MWh)

12657.29

能源消耗总量

(7.30.1.2) 可再生来源产生的兆瓦时

400.96

(7.30.1.3) 不可再生来源产生的兆瓦时（MWh）

12256.33

(7.30.1.4) 来自零排放或近零排放不可再生资源的兆瓦时

0

(7.30.1.5) 总计（可再生+不可再生）兆瓦时（MWh)

12657.29
[固定行]

(7.30.6) 请选择贵组织燃料消耗的应用情况。

	请说明贵组织是否已进行相关燃料应用
发电燃料消耗	*选择自:* ☑ 是
热能生产燃料消耗	*选择自:* ☑ 是
蒸汽生产燃料消耗	*选择自:* ☑ 无
制冷能源生产燃料消耗	*选择自:* ☑ 无
联产或三联产燃料消耗	*选择自:*

	请说明贵组织是否已进行相关燃料应用
	☑ 无

[固定行]

(7.30.7) 请按照燃料类型描述贵组织已消耗的燃料（原料除外），单位为 **MWh**。

可持续性生物质能源

(7.30.7.1) 组织消耗的总燃料 MWh

0

(7.30.7.2) 自产发电燃料消耗量 MWh

0

(7.30.7.3) 热能自产燃料消耗 MWh

0

(7.30.7.7) 备注

HTC does not use sustainable biomass for fuel consumption

其它生物质

(7.30.7.1) 组织消耗的总燃料 MWh

0

(7.30.7.2) 自产发电燃料消耗量 MWh

0

(7.30.7.3) 热能自产燃料消耗 MWh

0

(7.30.7.7) 备注

HTC does not use other biomass for fuel consumption

其他可再生燃料（例如可再生氢）

(7.30.7.1) 组织消耗的总燃料 MWh

0

(7.30.7.2) 自产发电燃料消耗量 MWh

0

(7.30.7.3) 热能自产燃料消耗 MWh

0

(7.30.7.7) 备注

HTC does not use other renewable fuels for fuel consumption

煤炭

(7.30.7.1) 组织消耗的总燃料 MWh

0

(7.30.7.2) 自产发电燃料消耗量 MWh

0

(7.30.7.3) 热能自产燃料消耗 MWh

0

(7.30.7.7) 备注

HTC does not use coal as fuel consumption

石油

(7.30.7.1) 组织消耗的总燃料 MWh

7.88

(7.30.7.2) 自产发电燃料消耗量 MWh

0

(7.30.7.3) 热能自产燃料消耗 MWh

7.88

(7.30.7.7) 备注

Petroleum fuel: diesel, gasoline

天然气

(7.30.7.1) 组织消耗的总燃料 MWh

0.23

(7.30.7.2) 自产发电燃料消耗量 MWh

0

(7.30.7.3) 热能自产燃料消耗 MWh

0.23

其他不可再生燃料（例如不可再生氢）

(7.30.7.1) 组织消耗的总燃料 MWh

0

(7.30.7.2) 自产发电燃料消耗量 MWh

0

(7.30.7.3) 热能自产燃料消耗 MWh

0

(7.30.7.7) 备注

HTC does not use other non-renewable fuels for fuel consumptio

总燃料

(7.30.7.1) 组织消耗的总燃料 MWh

8.11

(7.30.7.2) 自产发电燃料消耗量 MWh

0

(7.30.7.3) 热能自产燃料消耗 MWh

8.11
[固定行]

(7.30.14) 请按所报告年份的电力/热能/蒸汽/制冷能源消耗量的国家/地区提供细分。

中国

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

428.2

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

428.20

中国香港特别行政区

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

0.00

丹麦

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

0.00

法国

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

0.00

德国

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

0.00

爱尔兰

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

0.00

日本

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

17.86

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

17.86

波兰

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

11.73

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

11.73

中国台湾

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

11613.45

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

299.41

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

11912.86

阿拉伯联合酋长国

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

0.00

英国

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

67.32

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

67.32

美利坚合众国

(7.30.14.1) 已购电力消耗量（MWh）

219.33

(7.30.14.2) 自发电量消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.4) 已购热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.5) 自发热能、蒸汽和制冷的消耗量（MWh）

0

(7.30.14.6) 电力/供热/蒸汽/制冷总能耗（兆瓦时）

219.33
[固定行]

(7.45) 请提供贵公司每单位营业收入的报告年份中范围一和范围二合并的全球排放总量（单位：公吨 **CO2e**），并提供适用于您的业务运营的任何其他强度指标。

Row 1

(7.45.1) 强度数据

0.000002059

(7.45.2) 指标分子（全球范围一和二排放总量公吨 CO2e）

5973.31

(7.45.3) 指标分母

选择自:

☑ 单位总收入

(7.45.4) 指标分母：单位总数

2901000000

(7.45.5) 范围二数据使用

选择自:

☑ 基于位置

(7.45.6) 较上一年的变化百分比

13.81

(7.45.7) 变化趋势

选择自:

☑ 减少

(7.45.8) 变化原因

选择所有适用的

☑ 可再生能源消耗量变化

☑ 其它减排活动

☑ 产出变化

☑ 范围变化

(7.45.9) 请详述

Scope and production were decreased. And HTC setup around 22 programs to enhance the performance of facilities and can reduce the electricity consumption in 2025. Selling an asset building can reduce building carbon emissions by six months.
[添加行]

(7.53) 在此报告年份中，您是否有有效的排放目标？

选择所有适用的
☑ 绝对目标

(7.53.1) 请提供您的绝对排放目标和针对这些目标的进展的详情。

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) 目标参考号

选择自:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) 是否是科学碳目标？

选择自:
☑ 是的，该目标已经被 Science Based Target Initiative（科学碳目标倡议组织）认可为科学碳目标

(7.53.1.4) 目标雄心

选择自:
☑ 符合 1.5°C 目标

(7.53.1.5) 目标设定日期

03/22/2023

(7.53.1.6) 目标覆盖范围

选择自:

☑ 组织范围内

(7.53.1.7) 目标涵盖的温室气体

选择所有适用的

☑ 甲烷（CH4）

☑ 二氧化碳（CO2）

☑ 全氟化碳（PFC）

☑ 六氟化硫（SF6）

☑ 三氟化氮（NF3）

☑ 一氧化二氮（N2O）

☑ 氢氟碳化物（HFC）

(7.53.1.8) 范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围一

☑ 范围二

(7.53.1.9) 范围二核算方法

选择自:

☑ 基于市场

(7.53.1.11) 基准年结束日期

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) 目标覆盖的基准年范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

209.646

(7.53.1.13) 目标覆盖的基准年范围二排放（公吨 CO2e）

8828.427

(7.53.1.31) 目标覆盖的基准年范围三总排放（公吨 CO2e）

0.000

(7.53.1.32) 所有选定范围内目标覆盖的基准年总排放量（公吨 CO2e）

9038.073

(7.53.1.33) 目标覆盖的基准年范围一排放量占基准年范围一总排放量的百分比

100

(7.53.1.34) 目标覆盖的基准年范围二排放量占基准年范围二总排放量的百分比

100

(7.53.1.53) 所有选定范围内的目标覆盖基准年排放量占所有选定范围内基准年总排放量的百分比

100

(7.53.1.54) 目标结束日期

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) 基准年减排百分比

42

(7.53.1.56) 所有选定范围中目标覆盖的目标结束日期总排放（公吨 CO2e）

5242.082

(7.53.1.57) 目标覆盖的报告年份范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

91.786

(7.53.1.58) 目标覆盖的报告年份范围二排放（公吨 CO2e）

5881.522

(7.53.1.77) 所有选定范围中目标覆盖的报告年份总排放量（公吨 CO2e）

5973.308

(7.53.1.78) 目标覆盖的土地相关排放

选择自:

☑ 否，它不涵盖任何与土地相关的排放（例如非 FLAG SBT）

(7.53.1.79) 相对于基准年实现的目标百分比

80.74

(7.53.1.80) 报告年的目标状态

选择自:

☑ 正在进行

(7.53.1.82) 解释目标覆盖范围并说明任何排除项

The proposed long-term scope 1 and 2 target covers 100.00% of the HTC Corporation's scope 1 and 2 emissions in the base year of 2021. Absolute reduction of 4.67% per year.

(7.53.1.83) 目标

Near-Term Targets: HTC Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. HTC Corporation also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 25% within the same timeframe.

(7.53.1.84) 实现目标的计划，以及截止报告年年末所取得的进展

HTC has established a clear decarbonization pathway, including six major decarbonization strategies: “carbon management and policy,” “low-carbon operations,” “low-carbon products,” “low-carbon transportation,” and “value chain engagement,” with “carbon offsetting” as a final measure. As of the end of 2025, HTC Scope 1 + 2 has reduced carbon emissions by 33.9% compared to the base year, and Scope 3 has reduced carbon emissions by 45.2% compared to the base year(2021).

(7.53.1.85) 使用行业脱碳方法得出的目标

选择自:

☑ 无

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) 目标参考号

选择自:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) 是否是科学碳目标？

选择自:

☑ 是的，该目标已经被 Science Based Target Initiative（科学碳目标倡议组织）认可为科学碳目标

(7.53.1.4) 目标雄心

选择自:

☑ 符合 1.5°C 目标

(7.53.1.5) 目标设定日期

03/22/2023

(7.53.1.6) 目标覆盖范围

选择自:

☑ 组织范围内

(7.53.1.7) 目标涵盖的温室气体

选择所有适用的

☑ 二氧化碳（CO2）

(7.53.1.8) 范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围三

(7.53.1.10) 范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围三类别 2 - 资本货物

☑ 范围三类别 6 - 商务旅行

☑ 范围三类别 7 - 员工通勤

☑ 范围三类别 1 - 外购商品和服务

☑ 范围三类别 4 - 上游运输和分销

☑ 范围三类别 3 - 燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）

☑ 范围三类别 9 - 下游运输和分销

☑ 范围三类别 11 - 售出商品使用

☑ 范围三类别 13 - 下游租赁资产

☑ 范围三类别 12 - 售出商品报废处理

☑ 范围三类别 5 - 运营中产生的废弃物

(7.53.1.11) 基准年结束日期

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.14) 基准年范围三类别 1：目标覆盖的外购商品和服务排放（公吨 CO2e）

22333.364

(7.53.1.15) 基准年范围三，类别 2：目标覆盖的资本货物排放（公吨 CO2e）

379.028

(7.53.1.16) 基准年范围三，类别 3：目标覆盖的燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）排放（公吨 CO2e）

1465.454

(7.53.1.17) 基准年范围三，类别 4：目标涵盖的上游运输和分销排放（公吨 CO2e）

1820.583

(7.53.1.18) 基准年范围三类别 5：目标覆盖的运营排放中产生的废弃物（公吨 CO2e）

40.756

(7.53.1.19) 基准年范围三，类别 6：目标覆盖的商务旅行排放（公吨 CO2e）

46.26

(7.53.1.20) 基准年范围三，类别 7：目标覆盖的员工通勤排放（公吨 CO2e）

821.358

(7.53.1.22) 基准年范围三，类别 9：目标覆盖的下游运输和分销排放（公吨 CO2e）

545.916

(7.53.1.24) 基准年范围三，类别 11：目标覆盖的售出商品使用排放（公吨 CO2e）

702.371

(7.53.1.25) 基准年范围三，类别 12：目标覆盖的已售产品的报废处理（公吨 CO2e）

124.237

(7.53.1.26) 基准年范围三，类别 13：目标覆盖的下游租赁资产排放（公吨 CO2e）

2708.216

(7.53.1.31) 目标覆盖的基准年范围三总排放（公吨 CO2e）

30987.543

(7.53.1.32) 所有选定范围内目标覆盖的基准年总排放量（公吨 **CO2e**）

30987.543

(7.53.1.35) 基准年范围三类别 **1**：范围三，类别 **1** 中目标覆盖的外购的商品和服务排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：外购的商品和服务（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.36) 基准年范围三，类别 **2**：范围三，类别 **2** 中目标覆盖的资本货物排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：资本商品（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.37) 基准年范围三，类别 **3**：报告年份燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）目标覆盖的排放（公吨 **CO2e**）占范围三，类别 **3** 基准年总排放量的百分比：燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.38) 基准年范围三，类别 **4**：范围三，类别 **4** 中目标覆盖的上游运输和分销占基准年总排放量的百分比：上游运输和分销（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.39) 基准年范围三类别 **5**：范围三，类别 **5** 中运营中产生的废弃物排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：运营中产生的废弃物（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.40) 基准年范围三，类别 **6**：范围三，类别 **6** 中目标覆盖的商务旅行排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：商务旅行（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.41) 基准年范围三，类别 **7**：范围三，类别 **7** 中目标覆盖的员工通勤占基准年总排放量的百分比：员工通勤（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.43) 基准年范围三，类别 **9**：范围三，类别 **9** 中目标覆盖的下游运输和分销排放占基准年总排放量的百分比：下游运输和分销（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.45) 基准年范围三，类别 **11**：范围三，类别 **11** 中目标覆盖的售出商品使用占基准年总排放量的百分比：已售产品使用（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.46) 基准年范围三，类别 **12**：范围三，类别 **12** 中目标覆盖的售出商品使用寿命结束处理占基准年总排放量的百分比：已售产品的报废处理（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.47) 基准年范围三，类别 **13**：范围三，类别 **13** 中目标覆盖的下游租赁资产排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：下游租赁资产（公吨 **CO2e**）

100.0

(7.53.1.52) 目标覆盖的基准年范围三总排放量占基准年范围三（所有范围三类别）总排放量的百分比

100.0

(7.53.1.53) 所有选定范围内的目标覆盖基准年排放量占所有选定范围内基准年总排放量的百分比

100.0

(7.53.1.54) 目标结束日期

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) 基准年减排百分比

25

(7.53.1.56) 所有选定范围中目标覆盖的目标结束日期总排放（公吨 CO2e）

23240.657

(7.53.1.59) 范围三，类别 1：目标覆盖的报告年份外购商品和服务排放（公吨 CO2e）

9695.166

(7.53.1.60) 范围三，类别 2：目标覆盖的报告年份资本货物排放（公吨 CO2e）

354.293

(7.53.1.61) 范围三，类别 3：报告年份燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）目标涵盖的排放（公吨 CO2e）

1574.748

(7.53.1.62) 范围三，类别 4：报告年份目标涵盖的上游运输和分销排放（公吨 CO2e）

1603.359

(7.53.1.63) 范围三，类别 5：目标覆盖的报告年份运营排放中产生的废弃物（公吨 CO2e）

28.664

(7.53.1.64) 范围三，类别 6：目标覆盖的报告年份范围三商务旅行总排放（公吨 CO2e）

287.755

(7.53.1.65) 范围三，类别 7：目标覆盖的报告年份员工通勤排放（公吨 CO2e）

625.326

(7.53.1.67) 范围三，类别 9：报告年份目标涵盖的下游运输和分销排放（公吨 CO2e）

0.63

(7.53.1.69) 范围三，类别 11：目标覆盖的报告年份售出商品使用排放（公吨 CO2e）

254.145

(7.53.1.70) 范围三，类别 12：目标覆盖的报告年份售出商品使用寿命结束处理排放（公吨 CO2e）

13.267

(7.53.1.71) 范围三，类别 13：目标覆盖的报告年份下游租赁资产排放（公吨 CO2e）

2622.191

(7.53.1.76) 目标覆盖的报告年份范围三总排放（公吨 CO2e）

17059.544

(7.53.1.77) 所有选定范围中目标覆盖的报告年份总排放量（公吨 CO2e）

17059.544

(7.53.1.78) 目标覆盖的土地相关排放

选择自:

☑ 否，它不涵盖任何与土地相关的排放（例如非 FLAG SBT）

(7.53.1.79) 相对于基准年实现的目标百分比

179.79

(7.53.1.80) 报告年的目标状态

选择自:

☑ 正在进行

(7.53.1.82) 解释目标覆盖范围并说明任何排除项

The proposed long-term scope 3 target covers 99.74% of HTC Corporation's scope 3 emissions in the base year of 2021. Absolute reduction of 2.78% per year. Excluded: Category 1: Reason of exclusion Miscellaneous small purchases not related to production such as office supply small appliance which is too difficult to find emission factors one by one and calculate the emissions. Therefore, these excluded emissions total 0.06% of Scope 3. Category 6: Since most of the carbon emissions from business travel come from airplanes, and there are many types of domestic business travel transportation, it is difficult to collect data, so it has been excluded. Therefore, these excluded emissions total 0.07% of Scope 3. Category 9: Reason of exclusion Miscellaneous small purchases not related to production such as office supply small appliance which is too difficult to find emission factors one by one and calculate the emissions. Therefore, these excluded emissions total 0.06% of Scope 3.

(7.53.1.83) 目标

Near-Term Targets: HTC Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. HTC Corporation also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 25% within the same timeframe.

(7.53.1.84) 实现目标的计划，以及截止报告年年末所取得的进展

HTC has established a clear decarbonization pathway, including six major decarbonization strategies: "carbon management and policy," "low-carbon operations," "low-carbon products," "low-carbon transportation," and "value chain engagement," with "carbon offsetting" as a final measure. As of the end of 2025, HTC Scope 1 + 2 has reduced carbon emissions by 33.9% compared to the base year, and Scope 3 has reduced carbon emissions by 45.2% compared to the base year(2021).

(7.53.1.85) 使用行业脱碳方法得出的目标

选择自:

☑ 无

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) 目标参考号

选择自:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) 是否是科学碳目标？

选择自:

☑ 是的，该目标已经被 Science Based Target Initiative（科学碳目标倡议组织）认可为科学碳目标

(7.53.1.4) 目标雄心

选择自:

☑ 符合 1.5°C 目标

(7.53.1.5) 目标设定日期

03/22/2023

(7.53.1.6) 目标覆盖范围

选择自:

☑ 组织范围内

(7.53.1.7) 目标涵盖的温室气体

选择所有适用的

☑ 甲烷（CH4）

☑ 二氧化碳（CO2）

☑ 全氟化碳（PFC）

☑ 六氟化硫（SF6）

☑ 一氧化二氮（N2O）

☑ 氢氟碳化物（HFC）

☑ 三氟化氮（NF3）

(7.53.1.8) 范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围一

☑ 范围二

☑ 范围三

(7.53.1.9) 范围二核算方法

选择自:

☑ 基于市场

(7.53.1.10) 范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围三类别 2 - 资本货物

☑ 范围三类别 6 - 商务旅行

☑ 范围三类别 7 - 员工通勤

☑ 范围三类别 1 - 外购商品和服务

☑ 范围三类别 4 - 上游运输和分销

☑ 范围三类别 3 - 燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）

☑ 范围三类别 9 - 下游运输和分销

☑ 范围三类别 11 - 售出商品使用

☑ 范围三类别 13 - 下游租赁资产

☑ 范围三类别 12 - 售出商品报废处理

☑ 范围三类别 5 - 运营中产生的废弃物

(7.53.1.11) 基准年结束日期

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) 目标覆盖的基准年范围一排放（公吨 CO2e）

209.646

(7.53.1.13) 目标覆盖的基准年范围二排放（公吨 CO2e）

8828.427

(7.53.1.14) 基准年范围三类别 1：目标覆盖的外购商品和服务排放（公吨 CO2e）

22333.364

(7.53.1.15) 基准年范围三，类别 2：目标覆盖的资本货物排放（公吨 CO2e）

379.028

(7.53.1.16) 基准年范围三，类别 3：目标覆盖的燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）排放（公吨 CO2e）

1446.007

(7.53.1.17) 基准年范围三，类别 4：目标涵盖的上游运输和分销排放（公吨 CO2e）

1820.925

(7.53.1.18) 基准年范围三类别 5：目标覆盖的运营排放中产生的废弃物（公吨 CO2e）

40.756

(7.53.1.19) 基准年范围三，类别 6：目标覆盖的商务旅行排放（公吨 CO2e）

46.26

(7.53.1.20) 基准年范围三，类别 7：目标覆盖的员工通勤排放（公吨 CO2e）

977.338

(7.53.1.22) 基准年范围三，类别 9：目标覆盖的下游运输和分销排放（公吨 CO2e）

545.574

(7.53.1.24) 基准年范围三，类别 **11**：目标覆盖的售出商品使用排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

702.371

(7.53.1.25) 基准年范围三，类别 **12**：目标覆盖的已售产品的报废处理（公吨 **CO2e**）

124.237

(7.53.1.26) 基准年范围三，类别 **13**：目标覆盖的下游租赁资产排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

2708.216

(7.53.1.31) 目标覆盖的基准年范围三总排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

31124.076

(7.53.1.32) 所有选定范围内目标覆盖的基准年总排放量（公吨 **CO2e**）

40162.149

(7.53.1.33) 目标覆盖的基准年范围一排放量占基准年范围一总排放量的百分比

100

(7.53.1.34) 目标覆盖的基准年范围二排放量占基准年范围二总排放量的百分比

100

(7.53.1.35) 基准年范围三类别 **1**：范围三，类别 **1** 中目标覆盖的外购的商品和服务排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：外购的商品和服务（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.36) 基准年范围三，类别 **2**：范围三，类别 **2** 中目标覆盖的资本货物排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：资本商品

（公吨 CO2e）

100

(7.53.1.37) 基准年范围三，类别 **3**：报告年份燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）目标覆盖的排放（公吨 **CO2e**）占范围三，类别 **3** 基准年总排放量的百分比：燃料和能源相关活动（不包含在范围一或范围二中）（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.38) 基准年范围三，类别 **4**：范围三，类别 **4** 中目标覆盖的上游运输和分销占基准年总排放量的百分比：上游运输和分销（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.39) 基准年范围三类别 **5**：范围三，类别 **5** 中运营中产生的废弃物排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：运营中产生的废弃物（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.40) 基准年范围三，类别 **6**：范围三，类别 **6** 中目标覆盖的商务旅行排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：商务旅行（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.41) 基准年范围三，类别 **7**：范围三，类别 **7** 中目标覆盖的员工通勤占基准年总排放量的百分比：员工通勤（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.43) 基准年范围三，类别 **9**：范围三，类别 **9** 中目标覆盖的下游运输和分销排放占基准年总排放量的百分比：下游运输和分销（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.45) 基准年范围三，类别 **11**：范围三，类别 **11** 中目标覆盖的售出商品使用占基准年总排放量的百分比：已售产品使用（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.46) 基准年范围三，类别 **12**：范围三，类别 **12** 中目标覆盖的售出商品使用寿命结束处理占基准年总排放量的百分比：已售产品的报废处理（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.47) 基准年范围三，类别 **13**：范围三，类别 **13** 中目标覆盖的下游租赁资产排放量占基准年总排放量的百分比：下游租赁资产（公吨 **CO2e**）

100

(7.53.1.52) 目标覆盖的基准年范围三总排放量占基准年范围三（所有范围三类别）总排放量的百分比

100

(7.53.1.53) 所有选定范围内的目标覆盖基准年排放量占所有选定范围内基准年总排放量的百分比

100

(7.53.1.54) 目标结束日期

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) 基准年减排百分比

90

(7.53.1.56) 所有选定范围中目标覆盖的目标结束日期总排放（公吨 **CO2e**）

4016.215

(7.53.1.76) 目标覆盖的报告年份范围三总排放（公吨 CO2e）

0.000

(7.53.1.77) 所有选定范围中目标覆盖的报告年份总排放量（公吨 CO2e）

0.000

(7.53.1.78) 目标覆盖的土地相关排放

选择自:

☑ 否，它不涵盖任何与土地相关的排放（例如非 FLAG SBT）

(7.53.1.79) 相对于基准年实现的目标百分比

111.11

(7.53.1.82) 解释目标覆盖范围并说明任何排除项

The proposed long-term scope 1 and 2 target covers 100.00% of the HTC Corporation's scope 1 and 2 emissions in the base year of 2021. The proposed long-term scope 3 target covers 99.74% of HTC Corporation's scope 3 emissions in the base year of 2021. Excluded: Category 1: Reason of exclusion Miscellaneous small purchases not related to production such as office supply small appliance which is too difficult to find emission factors one by one and calculate the emissions. Therefore, these excluded emissions total 0.06% of Scope 3. Category 6: Since most of the carbon emissions from business travel come from airplanes, and there are many types of domestic business travel transportation, it is difficult to collect data, so it has been excluded. Therefore, these excluded emissions total 0.07% of Scope 3. Category 9: Reason of exclusion Miscellaneous small purchases not related to production such as office supply small appliance which is too difficult to find emission factors one by one and calculate the emissions. Therefore, these excluded emissions total 0.06% of Scope 3.

(7.53.1.83) 目标

Long-Term Targets: HTC Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year. HTC Corporation also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe.

(7.53.1.85) 使用行业脱碳方法得出的目标

选择自:

☑ 无
[添加行]

(7.54) 您是否有在报告年份活跃的其他气候相关目标？

选择所有适用的
☑ 净零目标

(7.54.3) 提供净零目标的详情。

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) 目标参考号

选择自:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) 目标设定日期

03/07/2023

(7.54.3.3) 目标覆盖范围

选择自:
☑ 全组织范围内

(7.54.3.4) 链接到此净零目标的目标

选择所有适用的
☑ Abs1
☑ Abs2
☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) 实现净零的目标年结束日期

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) 是否是科学碳目标？

选择自:

☑ 是的，该目标已经被 Science Based Target Initiative（科学碳目标倡议组织）认可为科学碳目标

(7.54.3.7) 科学碳目标倡议官方验证函

HTC Corporation - Net-Zero Approval Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.3.8) 范围

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围一

☑ 范围二

☑ 范围三

(7.54.3.9) 目标涵盖的温室气体

选择所有适用的

☑ 甲烷（CH4）

☑ 二氧化碳（CO2）

☑ 全氟化碳（PFC）

☑ 六氟化硫（SF6）

☑ 三氟化氮（NF3）

☑ 一氧化二氮（N2O）

☑ 氢氟碳化物（HFC）

(7.54.3.10) 解释目标覆盖范围并说明任何排除项

Organizational boundary: Operational control was chosen by HTC Corporation as the consolidation approach, and all subsidiaries have been accounted for in the inventory boundary. Exclusions:The proposed long-term scope 1 and 2 target covers 100.00% of the HTC Corporation’s scope 1 and 2 emissions in the base year of

2021, which is more than 95% threshold set by SBTi. And HTC Corporation has excluded 0.33% of emissions from scope 3 inventory in 2021, which is less than 5% threshold set by SBTi.

(7.54.3.11) 目标

Long-Term Targets: HTC Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year. HTC Corporation also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe.

(7.54.3.12) 您是否打算在目标结束时通过永久性碳清除来中和任何剩余排放量？

选择自:

☑ 是

(7.54.3.13) 您是否计划减少价值链之外排放的行动？

选择自:

☑ 否，我们不打算减少超出我们价值链的排放

(7.54.3.14) 您是否打算购买并取消中和以及/或超越价值链缓解的碳信用？

选择所有适用的

☑ 是的，我们计划购买并取消碳信用，以便在目标结束时进行中和

(7.54.3.15) 目标结束时碳中和的计划里程碑和/或近期投资

HTC has established a clear decarbonization pathway, including six major decarbonization strategies: “carbon management and policy,” “low-carbon operations,” “low-carbon products,” “low-carbon transportation,” and “value chain engagement,” with “carbon offsetting” as a final measure. In the short term, carbon reduction will be the main means, including the construction of renewable energy facilities, improvement of energy efficiency, and continuous tracking of progress. Eventually, carbon offsets will be used to achieve carbon neutrality when reductions are no longer possible. It is estimated that the carbon offset portion will not exceed 10%. As of the end of 2025, HTC Scope 1+2 has reduced carbon emissions by 33.9% compared to the base year, and Scope 3 has reduced carbon emissions by 45.2% compared to the base year(2021).

(7.54.3.17) 报告年的目标状态

选择自:

☑ 正在进行

(7.54.3.19) 审核目标的流程

HTC's Near-Term and Net-Zero Science Based Target Approved by SBTi on Aug, 2024.
[添加行]

(7.55) 您在报告年份内是否有正在开展的减排行动？请注意，这可以包括处于筹备阶段和/或实施阶段的行动。

	报告年内实施的减排倡议
	选择自: ☑ 是

[固定行]

(7.55.1) 请确认处于各个发展阶段中的项目数量。对于那些处于执行阶段的项目，请填写预估 CO2e 减排量。

	计划数量	预估年度 CO2e 节省总量，单位：公吨 CO2e
调查中	*0*	
将要执行	*0*	*0*
开始执行	*0*	*0*
执行完成	*22*	*234*

	计划数量	预估年度 CO2e 节省总量，单位：公吨 CO2e
不会执行	*0*	

[固定行]

(7.55.2) 请在下表中提供报告年份中执行的行动详情。

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) 行动类别和行动类型

生产工艺的能效

☑ 水资源再利用

(7.55.2.2) 预计年度 CO_2e 减排量（公吨 CO2e）

0.16

(7.55.2.3) 减排发生的（多个）范围或范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围二（基于位置）

(7.55.2.4) 自愿/强制

选择自:

☑ 自愿

(7.55.2.5) 年度货币节省（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

3817

(7.55.2.6) 所需投入（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

0

(7.55.2.7) 投资回收期

选择自:

☑ < 1 年

(7.55.2.8) 本活动的预计时效

选择自:

☑ > 30 年

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) 行动类别和行动类型

建筑的能效

☑ 暖通空调（HVAC）

(7.55.2.2) 预计年度 CO_2e 减排量（公吨 CO2e）

25.28

(7.55.2.3) 减排发生的（多个）范围或范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围二（基于位置）

(7.55.2.4) 自愿/强制

选择自:

☑ 强制性

(7.55.2.5) 年度货币节省（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

142904

(7.55.2.6) 所需投入（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

732750

(7.55.2.7) 投资回收期

选择自:

☑ 4-10 年

(7.55.2.8) 本活动的预计时效

选择自:

☑ 21-30 年

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) 行动类别和行动类型

建筑的能效

☑ 照明

(7.55.2.2) 预计年度 CO_2e 减排量（公吨 CO2e）

66.3

(7.55.2.3) 减排发生的（多个）范围或范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围二（基于位置）

(7.55.2.4) 自愿/强制

选择自:

☑ 强制性

(7.55.2.5) 年度货币节省（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

302298

(7.55.2.6) 所需投入（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

916200

(7.55.2.7) 投资回收期

选择自:

☑ 1-3 年

(7.55.2.8) 本活动的预计时效

选择自:

☑ > 30 年

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) 行动类别和行动类型

建筑的能效

☑ 其他建筑能效提升倡议，请说明 :Data Center Consolidation

(7.55.2.2) 预计年度 CO_2e 减排量（公吨 CO2e）

55.66

(7.55.2.3) 减排发生的（多个）范围或范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围二（基于位置）

(7.55.2.4) 自愿/强制

选择自:

☑ 强制性

(7.55.2.5) 年度货币节省（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

535818

(7.55.2.6) 所需投入（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

0

(7.55.2.7) 投资回收期

选择自:

☑ < 1 年

(7.55.2.8) 本活动的预计时效

选择自:

☑ > 30 年

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) 行动类别和行动类型

建筑的能效

☑ 其他建筑能效提升倡议，请说明 :Energy-saving plan through equipment adjustment

(7.55.2.2) 预计年度 CO_2e 减排量（公吨 CO2e）

1.44

(7.55.2.3) 减排发生的（多个）范围或范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围二（基于位置）

(7.55.2.4) 自愿/强制

选择自:

☑ 自愿

(7.55.2.5) 年度货币节省（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

13891

(7.55.2.6) 所需投入（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

0

(7.55.2.7) 投资回收期

选择自:

☑ < 1 年

(7.55.2.8) 本活动的预计时效

选择自:

☑ > 30 年

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) 行动类别和行动类型

低碳能耗

☑ 太阳能光伏

(7.55.2.2) 预计年度 CO_2e 减排量（公吨 CO2e）

174.92

(7.55.2.3) 减排发生的（多个）范围或范围三类别

选择所有适用的

☑ 范围二（基于位置）

(7.55.2.4) 自愿/强制

选择自:

☑ 自愿

(7.55.2.5) 年度货币节省（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

1365303

(7.55.2.6) 所需投入（按照 1.2 说明的单位货币）

12000000

(7.55.2.7) 投资回收期

选择自:

☑ 16-20 年

(7.55.2.8) 本活动的预计时效

选择自:

☑ 16-20 年

[添加行]

(7.55.3) 贵公司用什么方法来推动减排项目的投资？

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) 方法

选择自:

☑ 内部激励/认证计划

(7.55.3.2) 备注

HTC introduced SBT, established a net-zero pathway suitable for its own operations, submitted relevant materials for review, and passed the SBT commitment this year. It also established future reduction targets, linked the targets to the core business, and constructed a definite carbon reduction pathway from a global and quantified management perspective. This pathway covers five major carbon reduction strategies and integrates multiple aspects to march towards the goal of Net Zero by 2050. HTC has established reduction targets in scope 1 and scope 2 in accordance with the SBT Net-Zero goal, specifically, carbon emissions will be reduced by 42% in 2030 and 90% in 2050 compared with the base year (2021).

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) 方法

选择自:

☑ 符合监管要求/标准

(7.55.3.2) 备注

We need to reducing 1% energy consumption by Bureau of Energy

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) 方法

选择自:

☑ 碳内部交易价格

(7.55.3.2) 备注

HTC expects to introduce "Internal carbon pricing" in 2024-2025. And already launched on 2025 Q4.
[添加行]

(7.73) 您是否将提供有关贵组织商品或服务的产品层面数据？

选择自:

☑ 否，我不会提供数据

(7.74) 您是否从现有的产品和/或服务中区分出低碳产品？

选择自:

☑ 是

(7.74.1) 请提供贵组织归类为低碳产品的产品和/或服务的详细信息。

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) 聚合水平

选择自:

☑ 产品或服务组

(7.74.1.2) 将产品或服务归类为低碳产品的分类方法

选择自:

☑ 低碳投资(LCI) Registry Taxonomy（注册分类法）

(7.74.1.3) 产品或服务类型

其它

☑ 其他，请说明 :Low carbon ICT

(7.74.1.4) 产品或服务描述

Virtual Reality, 5G, Smartphones and Connected Devices (accessories): (1) Modular Design: The VIVE XR Elite headsets have a detachable battery, which allows users to easily replace the battery by themselves rather than having to discard the whole device. This not only extends the product's usable lifespan but also reduces waste and optimizes usage of nonrenewable resources. In addition to battery modules, peripheral accessories related to HTC VIVE products will also develop in the direction of modular design in the future, which not only has the potential for customization, but also allows accessories to be repaired independently, improving product quality and maintainability. (2) Enhancement of Energy Efficiency: All of HTC products' energy efficiency meets the United States Department of Energy criteria of Level VI which is the highest and defines the standby power shall be less than 0.1W. The lowest consumption of currently use chargers is 0.025W, which is much lower than the standard by 75%. (3) Product Recyclability Design: The power adapters that HTC uses are already compliant with the new version of the EU Regulation for External Power Supplies (EU 2019/1782), which requires the introduction of mandatory labeling and energy efficiency testing result documents.The recycling rate of all our products, including VR and smartphones, is largely exceeding to the standard of the product category set by the EU WEEE regulations (55%).

(7.74.1.5) 您是否估算了该低碳产品或服务带来的避免的排放

选择自:

☑ 无

(7.74.1.13) 报告年份低碳产品或服务产生的收入占总收入的百分比

81.73
[添加行]

(7.79) 贵组织是否在报告年份内取消了任何基于项目的碳信用？

选择自:
☑ 无

C11. 环境绩效——生物多样性

(11.2) 报告年份内贵组织采取了哪些措施来推动您的生物多样性相关承诺？

	您在报告期间采取的推动您的生物多样性相关承诺的任何措施
	选择自: ☑ 否，我们未采取任何措施来推动生物多样性相关承诺

[固定行]

(11.3) 贵组织是否使用生物多样性指标来监控其各项活动的表现？

	贵组织是否使用指标来监测生物多样性表现？
	选择自: ☑ 无

[固定行]

(11.4) 贵组织在报告年份是否在生物多样性重要区域或附近开展活动？

法定保护区

(11.4.1) 说明贵组织是否在或靠近对生物多样性重要的这种地区开展活动

选择自:

☑ 无

(11.4.2) 备注

HTC adheres to the concept of sustainable environment, and takes into account the changes and impacts on the surrounding environment, landforms and ecosystems when building offices and factories. HTC offices and factories are located in statutory industrial zones or commercial zones and do not involve Legal protected area

联合国教科文组织世界遗产

(11.4.1) 说明贵组织是否在或靠近对生物多样性重要的这种地区开展活动

选择自:

☑ 无

(11.4.2) 备注

HTC offices and factories are located in statutory industrial zones or commercial zones and do not involve UNESCO World Heritage areas or UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves

联合国教科文组织人与生物圈保护区

(11.4.1) 说明贵组织是否在或靠近对生物多样性重要的这种地区开展活动

选择自:

☑ 无

(11.4.2) 备注

HTC offices and factories are located in statutory industrial zones or commercial zones and do not involve UNESCO World Heritage areas or UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves

国际重要湿地

(11.4.1) 说明贵组织是否在或靠近对生物多样性重要的这种地区开展活动

选择自:

☑ 无

(11.4.2) 备注

HTC offices and factories are located in statutory industrial zones or commercial zones and do not involve internationally important wetland areas.

生物多样性关键区域

(11.4.1) 说明贵组织是否在或靠近对生物多样性重要的这种地区开展活动

选择自:

☑ 无

(11.4.2) 备注

HTC offices and factories are located in statutory industrial zones or commercial zones and do not involve critical biodiversity areas or other important areas.

其他生物多样性重要区域

(11.4.1) 说明贵组织是否在或靠近对生物多样性重要的这种地区开展活动

选择自:

☑ 无

(11.4.2) 备注

HTC offices and factories are located in statutory industrial zones or commercial zones and do not involve critical biodiversity areas or other important areas.
[固定行]

C13. 更多信息和签核

(13.1) 请说明贵公司的 CDP 回复中包含的任何环境信息（未在 7.9.1/2/3、8.9.1/2/3/4 和 9.3.2 中报告）是否由第三方验证和/或保证？

	您的 CDP 回复中包含的其他环境信息经第三方验证和/或保证
	选择自: ☑ 是

[固定行]

(13.1.1) 您的 CDP 回复中的哪些数据点由第三方核验和/或保证，使用了哪些标准？

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) 数据已得到验证和/或保证的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(13.1.1.2) 经验证和/或保证的披露模块和数据

CDP 回复中的所有数据点

☑ CDP 回复中的所有数据点

(13.1.1.3) 审验/认证标准

一般性标准

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) 第三方验证/保证流程的更多细节

The ESG report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: 2021, the sustainability indicators of the SASB, and the SDGs, and AA1000 standards and has been confirmed by SGS-Taiwan to be in compliance with AA1000AS Type II high-level assurance and reference to the GRI Standards and SASB (Hardware) industry standards.

(13.1.1.5) 附上验证/保证证据/报告（可选）

htc_esg_report_2025_en.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) 数据已得到验证和/或保证的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(13.1.1.2) 经验证和/或保证的披露模块和数据

环境绩效——气候变化

☑ 绝对排放量的同比变化（范围一和范围二）

☑ 绝对排放量的同比变化（范围三）

(13.1.1.3) 审验/认证标准

一般性标准

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) 第三方验证/保证流程的更多细节

ISO 14064:2018 Greenhouse Gas Emissions were verified by AFNOR Asia.

(13.1.1.5) 附上验证/保证证据/报告（可选）

iso14064-1_verification_report_opinion_y2025_en.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) 数据已得到验证和/或保证的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(13.1.1.2) 经验证和/或保证的披露模块和数据

风险和机遇的披露

☑ 环境机遇的财务影响

☑ 环境风险的财务影响

☑ 模块 3 中的所有数据点

(13.1.1.3) 审验/认证标准

气候变化相关标准

☑ 其他气候变化验证标准，请说明 :SGS TCFD Performance Evaluation Statement

(13.1.1.4) 第三方验证/保证流程的更多细节

The TCFD report was verified by the third party SGS-Taiwan and obtained the TCFD Performance Evaluation Statement, winning the highest grade - Pioneer.

(13.1.1.5) 附上验证/保证证据/报告（可选）

htc_tcfd_report_2025_en.pdf,htc_tcfd_report_2025_en.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) 数据已得到验证和/或保证的环境问题

选择所有适用的

☑ 气候变化

(13.1.1.2) 经验证和/或保证的披露模块和数据

依赖性、影响、风险和机遇的识别、评估和管理

☑ 识别、评估和管理流程

☑ 模块 2 中的所有数据点

(13.1.1.3) 审验/认证标准

气候变化相关标准

☑ 其他气候变化验证标准，请说明 :SGS TCFD Performance Evaluation Statement

(13.1.1.4) 第三方验证/保证流程的更多细节

The TCFD report was verified by the third party SGS-Taiwan and obtained the TCFD Performance Evaluation Statement, winning the highest grade - Pioneer.

(13.1.1.5) 附上验证/保证证据/报告（可选）

htc_tcfd_report_2025_en.pdf
[添加行]

(13.3) 请提供签核（批准）CDP 问卷回复的负责人信息。

(13.3.1) 职务

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) 相应职务类别

选择自:

☑ 首席可持续发展官（CSO）

[固定行]