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TCFD Disclosure & Climate Action Plan (2025)

Playing a Key Role in Climate Action as a Solar Leader

Driving a Low-Carbon Future Through Innovation

Empowering the Global Energy Transition

ESG

Risen Energy Co., Ltd.

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About This Report

Reporting Period

This is an annual report covering the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. To improve comparability and provide forward-looking context, certain information may refer to previous years or include forward-looking statements.

Reporting Boundary

This report covers Risen Energy Co., Ltd., including its headquarters, wholly owned subsidiaries and major subsidiaries.

Data Sources

The financial data in this report is drawn from the 2025 Annual Report of Risen Energy Co., Ltd., the 2025 Sustainability Report of Risen Energy Co., Ltd., public disclosures, official documents, and consolidated business and operational information from the headquarters and subsidiaries. The report also considers the Company's development priorities, climate-related disclosure standards and initiatives, and stakeholder concerns.

References

- Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures
- the 2025 Sustainability Report of Risen Energy Co., Ltd.

Message from the Chairman

Advancing with Solar Innovation and Building a Sustainable Future Together

In 2025, the global energy transition continued to accelerate. Supported by policy direction, technological progress and market demand, the photovoltaic and energy storage industries entered a new stage of opportunity while also facing stronger competition and higher governance expectations. In this complex external environment, Risen Energy remained committed to prudent operations and innovation-driven development, continued to deepen technology R&D, global deployment and sustainability practices, and contributed to the global transition toward green energy.

We firmly believe that long-term corporate value is built through consistent sustainability practice. Guided by the ESG vision of "Sustaining a Better Future with Solar Energy" and the RISEN sustainability strategy, the Company integrates responsibility, inclusion, sustainability, empowerment and leadership into corporate governance, production and operations, product innovation and value-chain collaboration. During the reporting period, Risen Energy was included in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2026 and the Forbes China Sustainable Industrial Enterprises list. Its Wind ESG rating was upgraded to AA, and Ningbo New Energy and Ningbo PV Technology received the SSI ESG Silver certification in Europe, reflecting continued improvement in the Company's sustainability management capabilities.

Chairman of the Board: Haifeng Lin
Risen Energy co., Ltd.

In green development, the Company actively responds to climate change and is working toward reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from its own operations by 50% by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2050. Risen Energy continues to advance low-carbon manufacturing, green electricity use, integrated PV-storage applications, resource circularity and lifecycle product management. Through technological innovation and lean management, the Company upgrades products for lower carbon impact, improves resource efficiency and seeks a balanced path between industrial development and environmental protection.

Talent development and social responsibility are also important foundations for Risen Energy's sustainable development. The Company continues to improve its talent development, compensation and incentive, career development and employee care systems, while fostering a diverse, equitable and inclusive workplace. We also participate in public welfare activities, including education support, environmental protection and voluntary blood donation, giving back to communities through corporate action.

Innovation remains the Company's core driver for navigating industry cycles. During the reporting period, Risen Energy continued to focus on advanced photovoltaic and energy storage technologies, upgrading HJT, TOPCon and energy storage system solutions. The mass-production capability of Fuxi Pro modules continued to improve, while the energy storage business expanded residential, commercial and industrial, and utility-scale applications through the Risen Cloud smart energy management platform and scenario-based solutions. In 2025, the Company continued to increase R&D investment and obtained 206 newly granted patents, further strengthening its long-term competitiveness.

Looking ahead, Risen Energy will continue to pursue an innovation-led, green and sustainable development path. Supported by technological innovation, ESG governance and global deployment, the Company will deepen its focus on photovoltaic and energy storage businesses, strengthen value-chain collaboration, and work alongside employees, customers, partners and society. We will continue to advance with solar innovation and strive to realize the vision of creating a better life through green new energy.

About Risen Energy

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Founded in December 2002, Risen Energy Co., Ltd. was listed on the ChiNext Market of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange in September 2010 under stock code 300118. As a leading global new energy company, Risen Energy remains committed to technology-driven practice and vision-led innovation. Leveraging its advanced HJT photovoltaic module technology, the Company supports technological progress in the solar sector and contributes to a more sustainable global energy ecosystem. Across photovoltaics, energy storage, power station development and smart energy management, Risen Energy is building integrated green solutions covering energy generation, conversion, storage, consumption, operation and management, helping partners achieve more efficient and intelligent energy use in the transition to a low-carbon society.

The Company has established production bases in Ningbo, Zhejiang; Jintan, Jiangsu; Yiwu, Zhejiang; and Chuzhou, Anhui, forming an emerging industrial cluster. Through subsidiaries and offices around the world, Risen Energy has built a global network and is developing an integrated model of market globalization, manufacturing globalization, capital globalization and talent globalization. These four dimensions reinforce each other, enabling market demand to guide the global allocation of manufacturing, capital and talent. With strong global operating capabilities, the Company has gained recognition in international markets, supports the wider adoption of clean energy worldwide and practices its corporate philosophy of lighting every corner of the world.

★ **Headquarter**

24 global marketing service centers

10 production bases

Climate Change Response

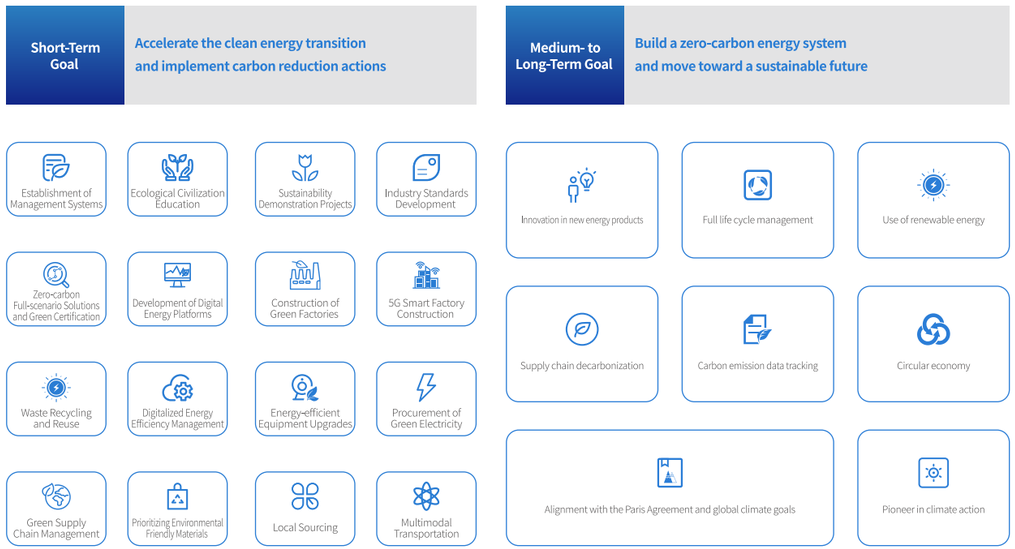
As the impacts of global climate change continue to deepen, clean energy is moving from a supplementary energy source to a core component of the energy system. As a company centered on photovoltaics and energy storage, Risen Energy stands at the forefront of structural transformation in the energy sector.

Facing increasingly severe global climate challenges, Risen Energy actively supports China's dual-carbon strategy and has established a long-term vision to peak carbon emissions by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2050. The Company has built a systematic climate governance structure and integrates emissions reduction targets into Group-level strategy and operating decisions. Risen Energy also works with upstream and downstream value-chain partners to explore low-carbon technology pathways and collaborative solutions, strengthening climate resilience and sustainable competitiveness across the industry chain. We believe that sustainable growth requires a robust climate strategy and coordinated action across the full value chain.

Net-Zero Transition Plan

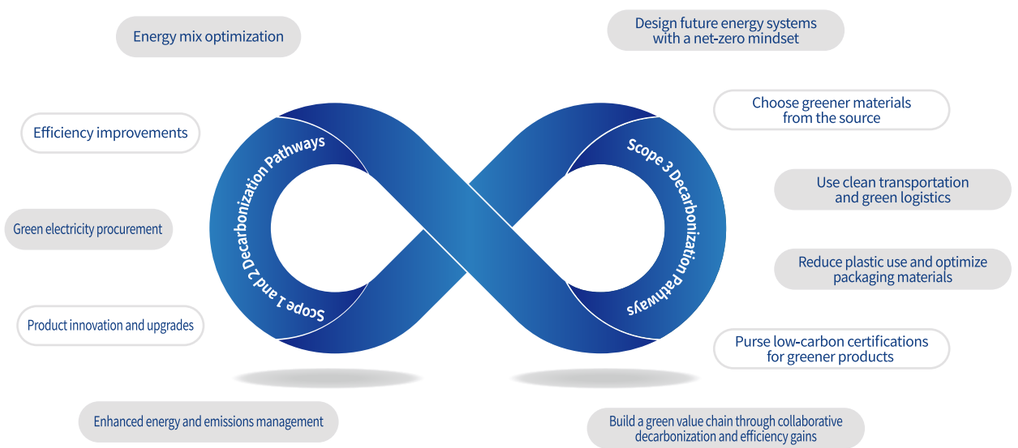
·Transition Ambition and Strategic Direction

In response to global climate change and the energy transition, Risen Energy has integrated its net-zero transition into its long-term business strategy. The Company supports China's dual-carbon strategy and the Paris Agreement goal of pursuing efforts to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5°C. Risen Energy has set a long-term ambition to peak carbon emissions by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2050. Climate actions are embedded into strategic planning, operational management, product innovation and value-chain collaboration.



Our transition roadmap covers Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. Key priorities include energy structure optimization, operational energy efficiency, green electricity use, low-carbon product innovation, green manufacturing, low-carbon logistics, packaging reduction and end-of-life product management.

Scope 1,2 and 3 Decarbonization Pathways



·Investment and Innovation Support

To support the implementation of its transition plan, the Company has identified R&D investment and low-carbon product innovation as key funding priorities. For 2025, Risen Energy set a time-bound and quantified target for sustainable product-related R&D investment to account for no less than 90% of total R&D investment. During the reporting period, the actual share reached 91%, and total R&D investment amounted to RMB 287,284,641.08.

We continued to invest in low-carbon products and sustainable solutions, focusing on high-efficiency photovoltaic products, energy storage systems, material reduction, low-carbon processes and recycling-oriented design. In 2025, the Company filed 150 patent applications and obtained 206 patent authorizations, supporting the technology foundation of its transition plan.

·Decarbonization Pathways and Key Actions

We focus on near-term emissions reductions and advances decarbonization levers across its own operations, procurement and logistics, product use, and end-of-life management.

Emission scope	Decarbonization lever	Key actions
Scope 1	Operational energy efficiency and green manufacturing	Optimize thermal processes, exhaust systems, refrigeration systems, air compressors and chillers; improve workshop zoning, equipment parameters, off-peak electricity use, utility systems, precise material use, tail-material reuse and auxiliary material reduction.
Scope 2	Energy structure optimization and digital energy management	Increase green electricity use and deploy distributed PV, energy storage and integrated PV-storage systems; use Risen Energy OS and Risen Cloud to improve equipment connectivity, energy dispatch and intelligent O&M.
Scope 3	Low-carbon product R&D and design	Advance 0BB technology, 210 ultra-thin wafers, low-silver metallization, low-temperature processes, environmentally preferable materials, modular energy storage design and high-efficiency components.
	Green raw materials, packaging and logistics	Promote low-carbon composite frames, PPO junction boxes, low-weight solder ribbons, reusable pallets and environmentally preferable packaging; increase multimodal transport by road, rail and waterway. Low-carbon multimodal shipment accounted for 53% in 2025.
	Use phase and end-of-life management	Participate in PV module recycling standards; respond to WEEE, EPR and the EU Battery Regulation; work with partners including PV CYCLE to promote closed-loop recycling for PV and energy storage products.

·Clean Technology and Product Transition

Clean technology is central to the Company's net-zero transition plan. Risen Energy continues to strengthen its photovoltaic module business and expand integrated photovoltaic-storage solutions, supporting customer-side emissions reduction through higher product efficiency and system-level low-carbon applications.

In 2025, the average mass-production efficiency of HJT cells exceeded 26.61%, and Hyper-ion HJT modules reached an average power of 740Wp. In high-temperature and high-reflectivity application scenarios, the modules achieved a power generation gain of more than 6%. In energy storage, the Company uses high-efficiency cells, high-efficiency PCS components, modular design, intelligent temperature control, hybrid cooling technologies and recycling-oriented design to reduce lifecycle energy use and environmental impact.

For green product certification, the Company obtained three low-carbon product certifications and two carbon footprint certifications during the reporting period. Hyper-ion HJT modules have obtained Certisolis carbon footprint certification in France, with a carbon footprint as low as 301.765 kg eq CO_2/kWc.

·Value-Chain Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement

We recognize that the net-zero transition requires collaboration across the value chain. The Company engages suppliers, customers, logistics partners, recycling organizations, industry bodies and public-sector stakeholders to promote low-carbon materials, green manufacturing, low-carbon transport, product carbon footprint certification, recycling compliance and circularity.

Stakeholder group	Engagement activities
Value-chain partners	Engage suppliers, customers, logistics partners and recycling partners on low-carbon, compliance and circularity requirements, including green raw materials, low-carbon transport, product carbon footprint certification and recycling.
Industry peers, associations and initiatives	Participate in national and industry standards for crystalline silicon PV module recycling methods and technical specifications for waste PV module recycling enterprises, as well as offshore PV standardization work.
Government, public sector and civil society	Respond to China's dual-carbon strategy, EU WEEE/EPR requirements and the EU Battery Regulation; conduct climate awareness communication, EHS open courses and employee climate action training.

·Social Implications and Just Transition Actions

We consider the potential social implications of the transition for employees, suppliers, customers and communities. The Company supports a more inclusive and responsible transition through capacity building, supplier engagement, customer solutions and compliant recycling systems.

Affected group	Potential implication	Corresponding actions
Employees and operational teams	Low-carbon manufacturing, greenhouse gas management and digital O&M require new capabilities.	Provide training on carbon footprint, greenhouse gas accounting, emission source identification and emissions reduction planning.
Suppliers and logistics partners	Higher requirements for materials, packaging, transport and carbon footprint management.	Communicate ESG requirements and promote low-carbon raw materials, circular packaging, multimodal transport and recycling collaboration.
Customers and consumers	Customers need efficient, reliable and lower-carbon products suitable for complex application scenarios.	Provide high-efficiency PV and energy storage products, carbon footprint certification and lifecycle solutions to support customer decarbonization.
Communities and environment	Improper waste handling, end-of-life management or inefficient resource use may affect communities and the environment.	Implement EPR, WEEE and battery recycling requirements, and promote physical recycling, compliant disposal and resource circularity.

·2025 Progress Indicators

Indicator	2025 Progress
R&D investment	RMB 287,284,641.08; sustainable product-related R&D investment accounted for 91% of total R&D investment.
Innovation output	150 patent applications filed and 206 new patents granted.
Photovoltaic technology	Average mass-production efficiency of HJT cells reached 26.61%, and the average power output of Hyper-ion HJT modules reached 740 Wp.
Material efficiency	Pure silver consumption in the metallization process was reduced to less than 5 mg/W; low-carbon composite frames can reduce carbon emissions by over 80% compared with traditional aluminum alloy frames.
Green logistics	The 2025 target for low-carbon transportation was no less than 50%; the actual proportion reached 53%.
Packaging and circularity	Total packaging material consumption was 11,920.51 tonnes, of which renewable packaging materials accounted for 10,658.11 tonnes, representing 89.41%.
Product certification	Hyper-ion heterojunction products and TOPCon-210R series products have fully obtained EPD certification and Certisolis carbon footprint certification in France. Among them, Hyper-ion heterojunction products have achieved a carbon footprint as low as 301.765 kg eq CO_2/kWc. Other TOPCon series products have obtained Certisolis carbon footprint certification based on customer requirements.
Management system certification	15 production and operating units have obtained ISO 14001 environmental management system certification, achieving 100% coverage. The Group headquarters, production bases and non-trading subsidiaries, covering 21 entities in total, have completed ISO 14064 greenhouse gas verification, achieving 100% coverage.
Green energy	The Company set a target to increase the proportion of renewable energy use to 20% by 2030. During the reporting period, the proportion of renewable energy use reached 26%, achieving the interim target ahead of schedule.

·Next Steps

We will continue to strengthen the connection between its net-zero transition plan, business planning, investment allocation and value-chain collaboration. The Company will focus on green electricity use, low-carbon product R&D, green manufacturing, supply-chain decarbonization, product recycling and employee capability building, while improving the tracking and public disclosure of transition progress.

Climate Governance

Risen Energy has established a three-tier climate governance structure covering the decision-making level, management level and execution level, with clear responsibilities at each level. Climate governance is carried out in an orderly manner in accordance with the Group Climate Change Risk Control Procedure.

Governance Structure and Responsibilities

Board Level

As the highest decision-making body for climate risk management, the Board of Directors provides overall leadership and oversight of the Company's response to climate-related risks. It incorporates climate risk into the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system and the full process of corporate strategy development. The Board sets overall management objectives and reviews and approves relevant control procedures, implementation strategies and dedicated solutions. The Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee holds regular Group-level review meetings to assess climate risk management and make decisions, providing resource support for climate actions.

Management Level

The ESG Office under the Strategy and Sustainability Committee serves as the coordination hub for climate risk management and is led by the Assistant to the President. It is responsible for establishing and optimizing the Group-level climate change management system, convening climate risk management meetings, organizing business units to prepare risk inventories, and coordinating implementation work. It also evaluates the effectiveness of response strategies, adjusts measures dynamically, organizes review meetings and conducts Group-wide training on climate risk awareness and environmental protection.

Execution Level

Dedicated issue working groups, including management and execution groups, are responsible for implementing climate actions and building the operational climate change response system. The execution level participates in risk management meetings, supports the preparation of climate risk inventories, establishes responsibility-cascading mechanisms, develops detailed management plans and implementation strategies, holds regular review meetings, and implements improvement measures. It also provides climate risk awareness training to managers and employees to support effective implementation.

Governance Mechanism

From the Board of Directors to dedicated working groups, responsibilities are cascaded and implemented at each level to ensure that climate-related actions are carried out effectively.

Executive Level

- Identifies physical and transition climate risks under different climate scenarios, assesses their likelihood and potential impact, ranks key risks, and submits the risk list to the ESG Office for review.

Management Level

- Reviews and validates climate risks and opportunities at least annually, incorporating external data and policy updates. Uses the TCFD framework for scenario analysis and submits the final climate risk and opportunity report to the Sustainable Development Committee and Board for consideration.

Decision-Making Level

- Reviews the climate risks and opportunities reported by management, determines priority risks, and approves response strategies and action plans. The ESG Office tracks implementation progress, including mitigation pathways, green product innovation, transition policies, and carbon-reduction measures.

In 2025, the Board of Directors reviewed the following two key proposals:

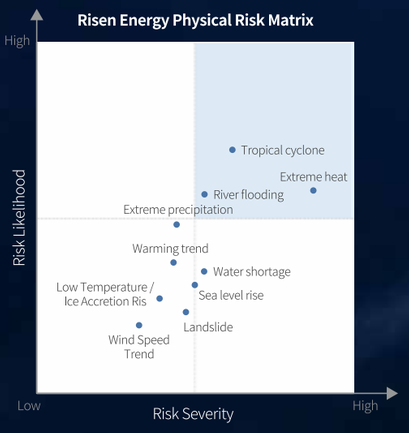
- Proposal on **Risen Energy's TCFD-aligned disclosure and scenario analysis report**;
- Proposal on **the Risen Energy Group GHG Management Policy**.

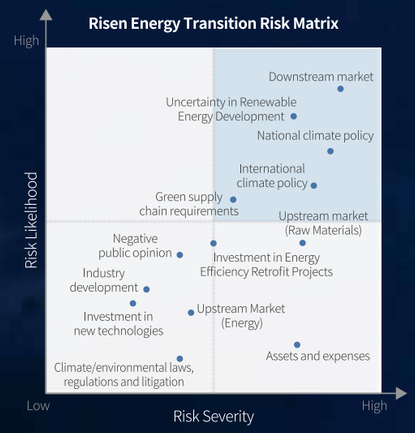
Climate Strategy

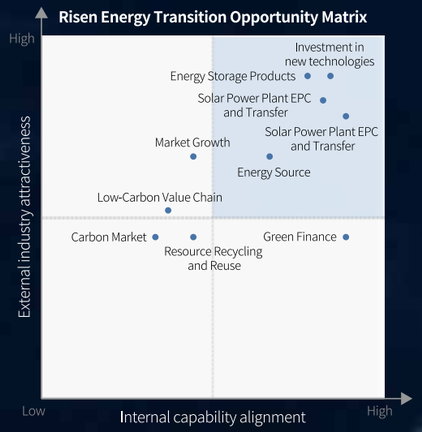
Identification and Management of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

In line with the TCFD framework and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures, the Company has established a regular mechanism for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. Through systematic identification, materiality assessment and financial impact analysis, Risen Energy continues to refine its management strategies and response measures for key climate-related matters.

In 2025, the Company identified 13 climate-related risks and opportunities with potentially significant impacts, as shown in the upper-right area of the risk and opportunity matrix. By analyzing the transmission pathways of material climate risks and opportunities across operations, the value chain and financial performance, Risen Energy reviewed and optimized targeted response strategies to strengthen climate resilience and support sustainable value creation. Taking into account macro policy, industry characteristics and corporate strategy, the assessment time horizons are defined as short term (2025-2030), medium term (2031-2040) and long term (2041-2050).







Assessment of Material Climate Risks and Responses

Risk Category	Risk Name	Time Horizon	Impact Pathway and Affected Business	Value Chain Impact	Potential Financial Impact	Response Strategy
Physical Risk - Acute	Tropical cyclones	Short and medium term	Strong winds, heavy rainfall and flooding from typhoons may cause production shutdowns at manufacturing bases and damage PV power stations and energy storage systems, resulting in lower capacity and power generation interruption. Damage to transport infrastructure may disrupt upstream and downstream delivery, causing project delays and order delivery risks. High winds may also affect outdoor work and threaten employee safety.	Upstream / Own operations / Downstream	Asset loss / Increased costs / Reduced revenue	Strengthen wind load resistance of modules and mounting structures, including close-to-roof installation for rooftop PV modules, and incorporate flood and wind resistance into power station and plant design. All PV production lines are indoors, and module and cell workshops are cleanrooms with constant temperature and humidity. Place sandbags in low-lying areas and workshop entrances before typhoons, equip pumps, arrange night shifts and prepare emergency drainage. Establish typhoon warning mechanisms and emergency plans, and conduct regular training and tabletop exercises. Inspect outdoor sites and rooftops, clear drainage systems in advance, prohibit outdoor work during strong winds, optimize global logistics backup and maintain property and business interruption insurance.
	Extreme heat	Short, medium and long term	High temperatures may reduce PV module output efficiency and accelerate equipment aging, while triggering thermal protection in energy storage systems and reducing power station operating benefits. Power restrictions under high temperatures may cause production suspension, shorten outdoor working hours and delay project schedules. Cooling water demand may also increase, raising resource consumption.	Own operations / Downstream	Increased costs / Lower operating efficiency / Reduced revenue	Develop high-temperature-resistant modules and more efficient liquid cooling temperature control systems for energy storage. PV modules must pass high-temperature testing before mass production. Plant design and construction consider insulation and load requirements; distributed energy is deployed to address external power restrictions. Outdoor construction schedules are adjusted flexibly, heat protection measuresand allowances are improved, and heatstroke prevention supplies are provided. Emergency drills for heatstroke are established. In summer, manual inspections and drone inspections are used for routine high-temperature monitoring of PV modules.
	River flooding	Short, medium and long term	Flooding may inundate PV and energy storage stations, damaging electrical equipment, scrapping battery packs and damaging infrastructure such as roads and cables, resulting in operational disruption. Logistics and business interruption may create delivery default risks.	Upstream / Own operations / Downstream	Asset loss / Increased costs / Reduced revenue	Strengthen hydrological assessment during power station site selection and improve flood resistance and corrosion protection for foundations, electrical equipment and offshore PV. New plants are built on raised and backfilled sites to reduce exposure to river level increases during flood seasons. Flood emergency plans are developed, hydrological and meteorological warnings are monitored, and supply chain configuration is optimized. From a long-term strategic perspective, production lines near rivers or downstream areas may be adjusted to diversify industrial layout and reduce climate risk.
Physical Risk - Chronic	Heat waves	Medium and long term	Under extreme heat, more water and electricity are required to cool temperature-sensitive equipment, while cooling system efficiency may decline, resulting in additional operating expenses. Extreme heat also increases water and energy demand, potentially creating water supply pressure.	Own operations	Increased energy consumption / Higher operating costs	High temperatures may reduce production equipment efficiency, accelerate material aging and increase production and transportation cost pressure, affecting stability and profitability across the value chain.
Transition Risk	International and national climate policies	Short, medium and long term	Carbon-related trade measures such as CBAM and whole-value-chain green compliance requirements, including the EU Battery Regulation, may raise overseas market access barriers and affect market share. Downward pressure on settlement electricity prices may require the PV power station business to improve bidding competitiveness. Tightening rules on end-of-life equipment recycling and carbon accounting may accelerate technology upgrades and development in R&D and manufacturing. Increased carbon management requirements may raise compliance costs.	Own operations / Downstream	Revenue volatility / Higher operating costs / Increased capital expenditure / Financial cost volatility	Conduct product carbon footprint and organizational carbon footprint verification to respond to overseas carbon compliance requirements. Upgrade energy and carbon management digital platforms to improve scientific and intelligent carbon management. Promote green factory construction and low-carbon manufacturing processes to reduce value-chain emissions. Research and develop recycling market arrangements, respond to higher market access standards, support customers through third-party module recycling services, optimize product design and prioritize recyclable materials. Launch Risen EnergyOS and the upgraded Risen Cloud platform with interfaces for green electricity trading and virtual power plants, building a technical foundation for carbon asset transactions.
	Future policy and regulatory risk	Short and medium term	Carbon emissions regulations, renewable energy policies and trade barriers; single-market policy changes; higher market access thresholds for low-carbon products; supply chain low-carbon compliance management; identification of links between climate risk and financial impact.	Upstream / Own operations / Downstream	Increased financing and compliance costs	Strengthen communication with industry associations and international organizations to obtain policy updates and interpretations. Overseas sales and trade remedy teams develop compliance systems, clarify overseas regulatory requirements and ensure compliance in product design, R&D and sales. Domestic and overseas market diversification reduces the impact of single-market policy changes. Markets with stable policies and long-term renewable energy planning are prioritized. Low-carbon technology and high-efficiency modules are deployed in advance to respond to carbon tax and carbon footprint requirements, with flexible certification and compliance solutions for different markets. Hazardous substances are strictly controlled, and suppliers are required to provide annual independent third-party testing reports to ensure compliance with EU REACH and RoHS requirements.
	Technology risk	Short and medium term	Rapid technological change may make existing technologies obsolete and reduce product competitiveness. Module reliability may decline under extreme weather such as high temperature, dust storms and heavy rainfall, affecting power generation and service life. Lagging digital O&M technologies, such as smart monitoring and fault detection, may reduce O&M efficiency and weaken early warning. Lagging energy storage battery technology or insufficient grid adaptability may affect PV power consumption and stability. High manufacturing emissions for PV modules may affect market access and customer acceptance.	Own operations / Downstream	Increased product R&D costs	Risen Energy has built a portfolio of more than 500 patents covering HJT technologies such as busbar-free technology and low-temperature stress-free cell interconnection technology. Compared with TOPCon and BC modules, HJT can deliver more than 3% power generation gain for power stations. Quality management requirements and controls are embedded throughout production to ensure stability, reliability and safety. Reliability tests and certifications, such as PID and LID tests, are conducted. Weather resistance is improved through coating and encapsulation optimization, and smart monitoring systems are used for real-time generation monitoring. IoT and big data analytics are introduced to improve intelligent power station management and predictive O&M. High-energy-density, long-life storage technologies and intelligent grid-connected inverters are developed. Green manufacturing, low-energy materials and processes, carbon footprint certification and low-carbon supply chain partnerships are promoted.
	Legal risk	Short and medium term	Improper treatment of wastewater, exhaust gases and solid waste from wafer cutting during module manufacturing may violate environmental regulations and result in administrative penalties or litigation. Improper treatment of end-of-life PV modules or retired energy storage batteries may cause heavy metal and soil pollution and trigger environmental litigation. Failure to meet carbon emissions or carbon verification requirements may result in carbon tax penalties or environmental public-interest litigation.	Own operations	Increased operating costs	In accordance with ISO 14001 and the Group's Internal Audit and Management Review Control Procedure, the Company conducts annual environmental aspect identification to identify, control and update relevant environmental factors and manage environmental risks. Products undergo enhanced testing to maintain stable performance under harsh conditions and extend service life. During the reporting period, the Fuxi product passed enhanced IEC thermal cycling tests from -60°C to 120°C. The Company has also built a customer service network to respond quickly to product use issues, prioritizing repair over replacement to improve product utilization, extend service life and reduce resource waste. The Company follows the EU WEEE Directive and participates as a member in PV CYCLE-led module recycling and circularity projects. The Company also promotes product carbon footprint certification to strengthen access and competitiveness in key markets; its PV products have obtained EPD certification and French carbon footprint certification.
	Uncertainty in renewable energy development	Short and medium term	Electricity price volatility and subsidy adjustments may extend the payback period of PV power station investments and create uncertainty in returns. Macroeconomic changes may affect demand for modules and energy storage, increasing inventory pressure and gross margin risk. Manufacturing operations rely increasingly on green electricity, and intermittency of wind and solar resources and immature green electricity trading mechanisms may affect energy supply stability.	Own operations / Downstream	Lower profitability / Higher operating costs / Asset impairment	Balance market share across global regions to reduce exposure to policy orelectricity price volatility in a single market. Build PV and energy storage systems to increase green electricity self-sufficiency and optimize energy dispatch. Strengthen sales forecasting and inventory management and adjust capacity planning flexibly based on market changes. Study and plan participation in green electricity and green certificate trading to control long-term energy costs.
	Market risk	Short and medium term	Policy adjustments or market saturation may lead to weaker-than-expected demand in downstream power applications, limiting expansion of module sales and power station development. Capacity expansion faster than demand growth may create oversupply and intensify competition in PV and energy storage markets.	Own operations / Downstream	Revenue decline / Margin compression / Capital tied up	Diversify sales regions to reduce dependence on any single regional market. Improve product competitiveness through technological innovation and reduce exposure to low-end price competition. Establish demand forecasting systems and dynamically adjust production schedules based on market conditions.
	Reputational risk	Short, medium and long term	Meeting green standards may require greater investment in energy saving, decarbonization, environmental materials and lifecycle product management across manufacturing and supply chain management. Environmental violations during production or project development, such as improper wastewater discharge or waste treatment, may result in penalties and negative perceptions among the public and investors. Environmental pollution or labor rights issues involving suppliers may also affect the Company's reputation.	Upstream / Own operations / Downstream	Increased R&D expenditure / Higher production costs / Increased capital expenditure	The Company strictly manages supplier quality through questionnaires and document reviews, and conducts monthly supplier quality evaluations using the Monthly Comprehensive Supplier Evaluation Form, considering technical capability and ESG factors. In response to international expectations for supplier due diligence, the Company has incorporated environmental and human rights audit factors from the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act, the EU Battery Regulation, the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights into supplier audit forms. The Company strengthens environmental compliance by establishing Group-level environmental policies covering water and electricity use, wastewater, exhaust gas, noise, hazardous and general solid waste, environmental facilities, carbon emissions and pollutant discharge permits. Manufacturing bases have developed 94 supporting environmental procedures for wastewater, exhaust gas, noise, solid waste and hazardous waste management. ESG reports disclose environmental measures to improve transparency and credibility.

Assessment of Material Climate Opportunities and Responses

Opportunity Category	Opportunity Name	Time Horizon	Impact Pathway and Affected Business	Value Chain Impact	Potential Financial Impact	Response Strategy
Transition Opportunity	R&D innovation	Medium and long term	Integrating energy efficiency improvement, lightweighting and recyclable design at the R&D stage can turn low-carbon design into a competitive advantage for PV modules. Advanced technologies such as HJT can improve module power generation and reduce levelized cost of electricity, providing high-gain solutions for PV power stations and supporting additional orders.	Own operations / Downstream	Revenue growth / Higher profit margin / Lower financing costs	Increase R&D investment in advanced processes such as HJT to maintain technology leadership. Optimize material selection and manufacturing processes to reduce product carbon emissions.
	Photovoltaic products	Short, medium and long term	Supported by large-scale wind and solar base construction and distributed PV development, demand for PV modules and power station businesses in the domestic base market remains stable. International green trade mechanisms provide differentiated market access opportunities for export modules with transparent carbon footprint data.	Own operations / Downstream	Revenue growth / Profit growth	Improve product carbon footprint accounting and certification systems to meet green trade requirements in major international markets. Follow domestic energy planning and actively participate in PV project bidding. Strengthen upstream low-carbon raw material procurement controls to ensure continued delivery of products that meet high environmental standards.
	Energy storage products	Short, medium and long term	The development of new energy storage policies and solutions in China and overseas increases demand certainty for energy storage systems. With next-generation air-cooled and liquid-cooled storage technologies, the Company's utility-scale energy storage products are widely applied globally and support renewable energy consumption.	Own operations / Downstream	Revenue growth / Profit growth	Continue optimizing the full product portfolio from cells and modules to large-scale energy storage systems. Increase R&D in efficient temperature control technologies such as liquid cooling to improve safety and energy efficiency. Participate in global benchmark utility-scale storage projects to increase market share.
	Solar power station EPC and transfer	Short, medium and long term	Following the trend of renewable energy asset circulation, the Company promotes the transfer of existing solar power stations to improve capital turnover. Using technologies such as the Risen Cloud energy large model, the Company optimizes power station operations and asset management to improve performance and power generation revenue.	Own operations / Downstream	Revenue growth / Improved cash flow	Focus on optimizing and integrating power station assets, broaden transfer and transaction channels, and respond flexibly to market demand. Continue upgrading energy management platforms and large-model technologies to improve monitoring, forecasting and operational optimization, thereby increasing the market attractiveness of projects to be transferred. Dynamically adjust the development-construction-transfer business cycle based on market and electricity price changes to improve overall asset turnover.
	Energy sources	Short, medium and long term	Increasing self-generated PV electricity, green certificate purchases and direct green electricity procurement in production and operations can reduce the emissions intensity of purchased electricity and support GHG management targets. Digital energy and carbon management platforms enable real-time monitoring and analysis across business lines, while equipment upgrades and process optimization improve resource efficiency.	Own operations	Lower operating costs	Continue increasing distributed PV coverage at production sites and expand green electricity and green certificate procurement. Regularly upgrade intelligent production equipment and optimize control programs to reduce energy consumption per unit of output. Deepen the application of digital energy and carbon systems to create a closed-loop process for monitoring, recording, analysis and emissions reduction.

Financial Risks of Climate Change

Description	Type	Financial assessment	Financial impact	Percentage of impacted revenue
Increased PV market	Market changes	Our HJT product have set a new record low for the industry and further reduced its environmental impacts. As the carbon footprint of products is increasingly addressed, the market share of HJT will gradually increase, driving the revenue growth of the Company. According to the normal industry sales price, the prices of HJT in 4 years are (with year-end price as reference, unit: RMB/W): 2026: 0.43; 2027: 0.40; 2028: 0.37; 2029: 0.35	According to the Company's internal capacity forecast, the revenue generated from HJT in the next 4 years is (10 million RMB): 2026: 5.56 billion 2027: 5.84 billion 2028: 6.13 billion 2029: 6.64 billion The average annual increase will be 300 million RMB.	(Refer to the data of 2029)
			The estimated production line input cost in 2026 is 679 million RMB.	<20%
Extreme precipitation	Physical changes	We have calculated the investment in storm prevention of all bases and estimated losses in the event of extreme rainfall with the reference of past data	Our Bases have suffered three storm losses in the last two years, with an average loss of RMB 0.425 million. We have spent a total of 2.40 million RMB on the prevention of storm and floods in the past 4 years, mainly for the purchase of flood prevention materials	<0.01%
Carbon tax	Regulation	In order to fulfill SBTi's carbon emission (Scope1 and Scope2) reduction requirements, we will need to add 549.27 million kWh of new green power in 2030 compared to 2023. According to our EHS department, the price of green power will be 0.015 RMB/kWh higher compared to thermal power.	Total electricity consumption in 2023: 1,498,923,480kWh Green electricity consumption in 2023: 31,320,210kWh According to this proportion of green electricity, the amount of carbon tax in 2030 will be 12.5 million RMB.	<0.1%

Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

Risen Energy applies climate scenario analysis to quantify the potential impacts of key physical and transition risks on its operations and financial performance under different climate scenarios. This analysis provides forward-looking guidance for building climate resilience and data-based support for climate-related strategy, asset allocation and risk management.

Physical scenario

Based on the Fifth and Sixth Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Risen Energy selected scenario data from Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to analyze physical climate risks for assets with material impact in China and overseas. The analysis assesses the Company's physical risk exposure and climate resilience in the short term (baseline year), medium term (2030) and long term (2050).

Scenario	Scenario Description	Estimated Warming by End of Century Compared with Pre-industrial Levels
SSP2-4.5	A medium-emissions pathway representing a continuation of historical socioeconomic trends. Under this scenario, global GHG emissions remain broadly around current levels until mid-century and then decline slowly, with global radiative forcing stabilizing at 4.5 W/m2 by 2100.	2.1–3.5°C
SSP5-8.5	A very high-emissions pathway representing high dependence on fossil fuels and limited effective climate policy intervention. Under this scenario, rapid resource-intensive economic growth drives continued sharp increases in GHG emissions, with global radiative forcing reaching 8.5 W/m2 by 2100.	>4°C

Using professional climate models and scenario datasets, and taking into account the Company's business characteristics, asset types, asset values, climate sensitivity of asset locations and hazard models, Risen Energy quantified three major physical climate risks at different assets under different scenarios and time horizons: tropical cyclones, extreme heat and river flooding. The Company calculated asset risk exposure, defined as the proportion of asset value exposed to physical climate risks relative to the Company's total asset value, and used it as a quantitative financial indicator for physical climate risk. The analysis assumes no change in internal factors such as core business activities, operating locations, asset scale or existing risk response measures, and focuses only on the exposure of major assets under each climate scenario.

Financial risk exposure

Risk	Baseline					2030					2050				
	Scenario	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	No Risk	Scenario	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	No Risk	Scenario	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	No Risk
Tropical cyclones	Baseline	37.8%	27.2%	0.8%	18.2%	SSP2-4.5					SSP2-4.5				
						SSP5-8.5					SSP5-8.5	65.0%	0.0%	0.8%	18.2%
Extreme heat		0.0%	65.7%	18.2%	0.0%	SSP2-4.5	0.0%	60.2%	23.7%	0.0%	SSP2-4.5	31.5%	15.5%	36.9%	0.0%
						SSP5-8.5	31.5%	3.0%	49.5%	0.0%	SSP5-8.5	0.0%	69.9%	14.1%	0.0%
River flooding		0.0%	0.0%	34.6%	49.3%	SSP2-4.5	0.0%	0.0%	34.6%	49.3%	SSP2-4.5	0.0%	0.0%	34.6%	49.3%
						SSP5-8.5	0.0%	0.0%	34.6%	49.3%	SSP5-8.5	0.0%	0.0%	34.6%	49.3%

Note: 1.The physical risk analysis covers only major assets with material impact on the Company. Therefore, the sum of exposure percentages under each scenario is less than 100%.
2.Due to limited underlying tropical cyclone data in relevant climate models, exposure is currently analyzed only for selected scenarios.

Physical Risk Analysis Results:

This physical risk scenario analysis covers Risen Energy's core operating and production assets for its photovoltaic and energy storage businesses globally, including sites in Zhejiang, Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, Anhui and Tianjin in China, as well as Malaysia. The results indicate that tropical cyclones and extreme heat are the Company's main physical climate risks.

Tropical cyclones represent the extreme weather risk with the highest exposure. Under the baseline scenario, 37.8% of the Company's assets are exposed to high risk; by 2050 under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, this exposure rises to 65.0%. The risk is mainly concentrated in coastal and near-coastal bases such as Ningbo, Yiwu, Changzhou and Chuzhou, indicating a need to strengthen wind-resistance standards and typhoon emergency response over the long term. For extreme heat, risk exposure remains relatively stable in the short and medium term under SSP2-4.5, but trends toward higher risk over the long term, with high-risk exposure increasing to 31.5% by 2050. Under SSP5-8.5, high-risk asset exposure increases in the medium term and decreases in the long term, but 69.9% of assets remain in the medium-risk category by 2050, showing an overall shift from low risk toward medium and high risk. Extreme heat risk is concentrated in eastern provinces such as Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui. The Company needs to improve temperature-control efficiency at facilities and optimize summer power dispatch to mitigate risks such as power restrictions and equipment derating. River flood risk remains stable across time horizons and scenarios, with all assets within the analysis scope falling into low-risk or no-risk categories. This indicates that the Company's existing site selection, flood prevention and drainage systems have strong long-term climate resilience, and that this risk is generally highly controllable.

Transition scenario

Risen Energy conducted transition risk scenario analysis around its operational emissions reduction targets: reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from its own operations by 50% by 2030 compared with 2023, and achieving net-zero operational emissions by 2050. The analysis references scenario models from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), using Net Zero 2050 as the low-emissions scenario, Below 2°C as the medium-emissions scenario, and Current Policies as the high-emissions scenario to assess the transition risks faced by the Company under different climate transition pathways.

Scenario	Scenario Description	Estimated Warming by End of Century Compared with Pre-industrial Levels
NGFS Net Zero 2050	An orderly transition scenario assuming stringent climate policies and innovation that limit global warming to 1.5°C and achieve global net-zero CO2 emissions around 2050.	<1.5°C
NGFS Below 2°C	An orderly transition scenario assuming gradually increasing climate policy stringency, with a 67% probability of limiting global warming to below 2°C.	~1.7°C
NGFS Current Policies	A hot-house-world scenario assuming only currently implemented policies are maintained, leading to very high physical risks.	>3°C

Using industry and scenario data, together with the Company's emissions reduction targets, emissions data and financial data, Risen Energy quantified Climate Value at Risk (CVaR) at two key milestones, 2030 and 2050. CVaR is defined here as the ratio of corporate carbon reduction costs to enterprise value, and is used to assess the potential financial impact of transition risks under different scenarios.

Year	Key Milestone	NGFS Climate Scenario	Climate Value at Risk (CVaR)
2030	China carbon peak; Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from own operations reduced by 50% from the 2023 baseline	NGFS Net Zero 2050	-0.5384%
		NGFS Below 2°C	-0.1937%
		NGFS Current Policies	-0.0018%
2050	Global net-zero emissions; net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from own operations	NGFS Net Zero 2050	0
		NGFS Below 2°C	0.0002%
		NGFS Current Policies	0.0003%

Transition Risk Analysis Results:

By 2030, the Company's potential financial impact is greatest under the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, which assumes the strictest policy constraints, with a CVaR of -0.5384%. CVaR under the other scenarios remains above -0.2%. Overall, the Company's carbon compliance costs are within a manageable range, and the potential financial impact of transition risk remains low. To address carbon price volatility associated with domestic and international carbon pricing mechanisms, such as the expansion of China's national carbon market and the EU CBAM, the Company will continue to implement energy-saving technology upgrades and increase green electricity use at core production bases.

By 2050, CVaR converges to 0 under the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, while the Below 2 ° C and Current Policies scenarios show very small positive CVaR values of 0.0002% and 0.0003%, respectively. This indicates that if the Company achieves its 2050 net-zero target as planned, it can substantially mitigate transition risks associated with tightening long-term carbon policies and may convert this into a relative cost advantage in low-carbon markets. To support this outcome, the Company will continue to advance the technological iteration of high-efficiency, low-carbon-footprint products such as HJT modules, deepen core process innovation, and collaborate with upstream and downstream value-chain partners to reduce lifecycle product emissions.

Physical Climate Risk Adaptation

The Company integrates physical climate risk identification and adaptation management into its climate risk management and operational resilience planning. Based on local climate conditions, asset exposure, operating characteristics and environmental management foundations of major operating sites, the Company has conducted location-specific physical climate risk identification and developed corresponding adaptation measures for major existing operations. The assessment covers major operating locations in Ningbo, Yiwu, Chuzhou, Changzhou, Tianjin Shuangyili and Malaysia, representing 15 operating sites and approximately 93% of the Company’s revenue from existing operations. Relevant adaptation measures are planned to be implemented and continuously improved within less than five years.

During the reporting period, the Company had no new operating assets included in the scope of this physical climate risk adaptation plan. For future new construction, expansion or major renovation projects, the Company will assess physical climate risks and relevant adaptation measures during the design, construction and commissioning stages, based on local climate conditions and operational needs.

The Company focuses on physical climate risks including extreme heat, extreme precipitation, flooding, typhoons, water stress and business continuity disruption. Based on the current assessment, Chuzhou New Energy and Changzhou New Energy are identified as higher-risk operating locations, while Ningbo New Energy, Yiwu New Energy, Tianjin Shuangyili and the Malaysia facility are identified as medium-risk locations. The Company develops physical and non-physical adaptation measures according to each site’s risk exposure, production process and utility system characteristics.

Major Operating Location	Physical Risk Rating	Key Physical Climate Risks	Context-Specific Adaptation Measures	Timeline
Ningbo New Energy / Ningbo PV Technology	Medium	Extreme heat, heavy rainfall, flooding, typhoons and power supply fluctuation.	Optimize power distribution and chiller operations; increase green electricity consumption and PV-storage system operation; strengthen equipment safeguards, drainage and flood prevention checks, emergency response and energy/carbon data monitoring.	Less than 5 years; continuous improvement
Yiwu New Energy	Medium	Extreme heat, increased cooling load, heavy rainfall and operational continuity risk.	Implement workshop shutdown/restart control and daily operating-rate monitoring; apply free cooling measures; optimize CDA system pressure; improve workshop zoning and consolidate exhaust pipelines.	Less than 5 years; continuous improvement
Chuzhou New Energy	High	Extreme heat, heavy rainfall, water treatment pressure and production continuity risk.	Implement workshop machine isolation and fan control, lighting optimization, exhaust scrubber and water pump operation optimization, wastewater treatment process adjustment and chemical reduction to enhance utility and water-system resilience.	Less than 5 years; priority implementation
Changzhou New Energy	High	Heavy rainfall, flooding, typhoon-related disruption, supply chain and production continuity risk.	Strengthen extreme weather early warning and emergency response; improve drainage and flood prevention management; enhance building, equipment and utility inspections; optimize production continuity and supplier coordination arrangements.	Less than 5 years; priority implementation
Shuangyili, Tianjin	Medium	Extreme heat, cooling system pressure, critical equipment risk and power demand fluctuation.	Upgrade cooling tower waterway systems, optimize refrigeration and chilled-water pump operation, conduct peak-load analysis for air compressors and chillers, and implement off-peak electricity use and operating-parameter optimization.	Less than 5 years; continuous improvement
Risen Malaysia, Kulim	Medium	Extreme heat, heavy rainfall, flooding, water stress and business continuity risk.	Strengthen local extreme weather monitoring and emergency preparedness; inspect drainage and flood prevention arrangements; enhance energy and water security; review critical equipment protection and business continuity planning based on local climate exposure.	Less than 5 years; continuous improvement

Energy Saving and Carbon Management Enhancement

In response to the identified climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities, the Company has adopted multi-dimensional five-year strategic management measures to embed low-carbon principles into operational management and advance the low-carbon transition of both its own operations and the value chain. During the reporting period, the Company revised the Risen Energy Group GHG Management Policy and the Corporate Green Supply Chain Management Evaluation Method, further clarifying departmental responsibilities and operating mechanisms for carbon management. To implement its climate strategy, the Company has set clear climate-related targets and cascaded Group-level annual reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions to specific departments and production bases, promoting coordinated decarbonization from the supply chain source through manufacturing.

In 2025, based on its digital energy and carbon emissions management platform, the Company optimized GHG data collection and processing methods and improved its GHG database to strengthen the scientific basis of carbon management:

- The carbon inventory now covers 21 subsidiaries, including all production bases. By streamlining cross-departmental collaboration, data responsibility has been assigned to specific business functions, enabling direct interaction between energy consumption data and financial data. Data granularity has been improved to the monthly level, supporting accuracy and timeliness.

- The Company has developed a procurement materials database that can directly export purchased material categories and quantities from the procurement system, match them with corresponding emission factors, and automatically calculate procurement-related GHG emissions. Emissions data accuracy has been improved to the individual material level, with supplier-level carbon data processing and real-time monitoring, providing a data foundation for green supplier ratings and green supply chain development.

Based on the upgraded carbon database, the Company continues to improve its carbon emissions visualization and monitoring system. Going forward, real-time monitoring dashboards will display emissions dynamics by unit and benchmark carbon performance across production bases, using digital tools to improve carbon management effectiveness.

GHG Management Visualization Dashboard

Energy Use Optimization

The Company regards energy management as a core strategy for responding to climate change and controlling GHG emissions at source. Across its business areas, Risen Energy continues to deepen energy-saving and consumption-reduction measures, including refined lighting control, optimized air-conditioning temperature settings and management of high-energy-consuming equipment, to identify energy-saving potential throughout production and operations and reduce energy consumption per unit of output.

Key Energy-saving Measures in the Photovoltaic Business

Base	Project List	Energy-saving Benefit
Chuzhou New Energy	Nine measures including workshop machine isolation and fan control, lighting optimization, exhaust scrubber and water pump operation optimization, wastewater treatment process adjustment and chemical reduction.	Actual electricity reduction of 2.8524 million kWh per year.
Ningbo PV Technology	Seven measures including temperature and humidity zoning in production areas, replacing CDA with nitrogen supply optimization, chiller cooling water temperature optimization, and dynamic fan frequency adjustment for exhaust systems.	Total energy reduction of approximately 21,165 kWh per day.
Yiwu New Energy	Five measures including workshop shutdown/restart control and daily operating-rate monitoring, free outdoor cooling, CDA system pressure optimization, workshop zoning to reduce air-conditioning energy use, and welding exhaust pipeline consolidation.	Total electricity reduction of 2.4015 million kWh per year.

Key Energy-saving Measures in the Energy Storage Business

Project Entity	Project Name	Project Description	Energy-saving Benefit
Shuangyili (Ningbo)	Cooling tower waterway upgrade	Three originally independent cooling towers were upgraded into an interconnected waterway system to balance return water temperature and eliminate high-temperature alarms caused by single-unit shutdowns.	After the upgrade, the chiller inlet and outlet temperature rise was approximately 2°C, and outlet temperature was no higher than 42°C. While meeting the cooling needs of high- and low-temperature test chambers and other equipment, the project improved operating efficiency.
Shuangyili (Ningbo)	Refrigeration system optimization	Air-source heat pumps for offices and laboratories were switched to the chiller system; chilled water return valves were optimized; and chilled water pump frequency was reduced from 45 Hz to 40 Hz.	A single high-pressure centrifugal chiller can meet cooling demand for the entire area, with terminal inlet pressure increased to 0.4 MPa, significantly reducing system energy consumption.
Shuangyili (Ningbo)	High-energy-consuming equipment control	Peak energy consumption analysis was conducted for key equipment such as air compressors and chillers, with off-peak electricity use adjustments and operating-parameter optimization.	Equipment operating efficiency was improved, with a target reduction of 8%-12% in overall energy consumption and more refined energy management.

The Company is also accelerating its energy structure transition and increasing the proportion of renewable energy use. During the reporting period, Ningbo New Energy optimized its power distribution network so that chiller systems could prioritize green electricity consumption, increasing the self-consumption rate of green electricity by approximately 24%. At the same production scale, this is expected to increase annual PV electricity use by 2.15 million kWh, equivalent to reducing CO_2 emissions by 1,004 tonnes, while saving RMB 602,400 in electricity costs. The PV-storage system at Ningbo PV Technology was fully commissioned, with green electricity accounting for 34% of electricity use in the module workshop and annual PV electricity use of approximately 11.90 million kWh. As of the end of the reporting period, the Group's total installed PV capacity and energy storage capacity reached 146.83 MW and 26.42 MW, respectively, further reducing dependence on traditional fossil energy.

Product Innovation and Improvement

The Company embeds green and low-carbon principles into product design. Through continuous technological innovation and process improvement, Risen Energy enhances product climate resilience, supports efficient decarbonization across the industry chain, and meets customer demand for green and low-carbon products.

Photovoltaic Business

· Strengthening offshore environmental adaptability: For extreme offshore environments, the Company has developed coastal and pile-mounted offshore modules using new materials such as high water-resistant encapsulant films and highly weather-resistant junction boxes. Based on international standards, it has established enhanced testing protocols covering three-times IEC testing, seawater immersion and combined aging, and has participated in standardization work of the offshore PV standards committee.

· Improving hail resilience: For high-hail environments, the Company has developed high-performance modules by strengthening front glass, using high-toughness encapsulation materials and optimizing structural design. These measures enable modules to withstand extreme hail impact of 45-55 mm, reducing O&M costs and protecting power station assets.

Energy Storage Business

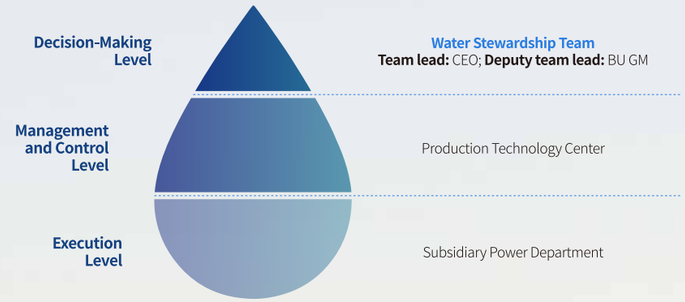
· Material-efficient design: The Company applies modular design to reduce carbon impact and has launched a stacked all-in-one energy storage system equipped with module-level PWM variable-speed fans. By monitoring cell temperature in real time and intelligently adjusting fan speed, the system achieves precise temperature control and energy savings at system level.

Enabling Energy Asset Transactions

The Company is committed to improving energy system efficiency through digital innovation and supporting the development of a clean, low-carbon new power system. In 2025, Risen Energy launched the Risen EnergyOS intelligent energy architecture platform and an upgraded Risen Cloud platform, creating a digital energy ecosystem spanning cloud, edge and device layers. Built around a standardized IoT platform, the system connects equipment across PV, energy storage and other scenarios, integrates source-grid-load-storage elements, and reserves interfaces for green electricity trading and virtual power plants, providing a technical foundation for energy asset transactions. By integrating AI algorithms and digital twin technologies, the platform uses global electricity price data and dynamic strategies to replace traditional rule-based controls, improving green electricity dispatch efficiency and revenue flexibility. Combined with lifecycle intelligent O&M management, it reduces operational losses and maximizes the value of energy assets.

Water Resource Management

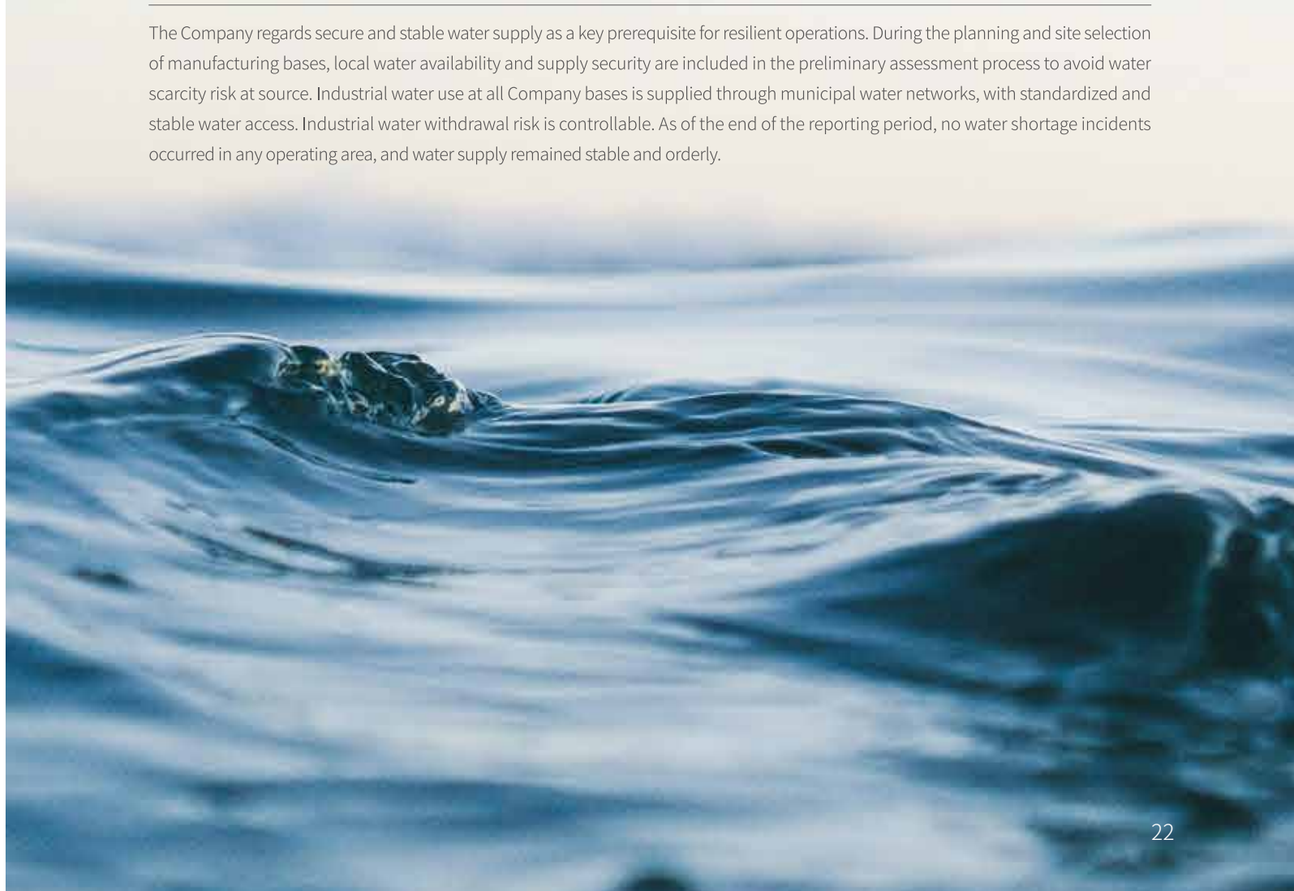
Risen Energy has established a water resource management team led by the Company President and involving multiple senior executives. The team is responsible for integrating water resource management into the Company's overall development strategy, coordinating strategic objectives and policies, and regularly reviewing reports from the Production Technology Center to guide overall direction.



Risen Energy Water Resource Management Structure

Water Resource Risk Assessment

The Company regards secure and stable water supply as a key prerequisite for resilient operations. During the planning and site selection of manufacturing bases, local water availability and supply security are included in the preliminary assessment process to avoid water scarcity risk at source. Industrial water use at all Company bases is supplied through municipal water networks, with standardized and stable water access. Industrial water withdrawal risk is controllable. As of the end of the reporting period, no water shortage incidents occurred in any operating area, and water supply remained stable and orderly.



Water Resource Risk Assessment

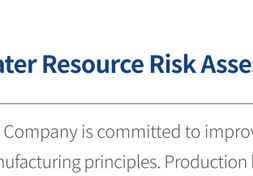
The Company is committed to improving water use efficiency and identifying water-saving potential in production, in line with green manufacturing principles. Production bases continue to advance water recycling projects by building water circulation filtration systems, applying multi-stage wastewater purification and closed-loop reuse, reducing freshwater consumption in production and improving water recycling while maintaining production needs and optimizing water costs.

Case Study: Water Recycling Upgrade for the Shuangyili (Ningbo) Spraying System

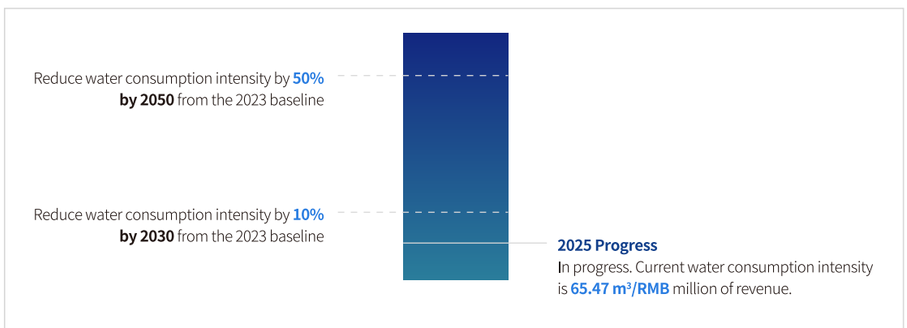
In 2025, Shuangyili (Ningbo) completed an upgrade of the water recycling and filtration system for spraying devices used in energy storage containers and battery cabinets. The system applies an innovative closed-loop process of collection, pumping and multi-stage filtration. Spraying wastewater is automatically collected through pre-set slopes without energy consumption, then treated through a three-stage structure consisting of sedimentation, filtration and clean-water tanks to meet reuse standards. Since commissioning in November 2025, the system has completed 230 spraying cycles, consumed 20.38 m3 of water in total, used 1.6 m3 per spraying cycle, and saved 347.62 m3 of water, supporting efficient water circulation, emissions reduction and consumption reduction.

Water Conservation Awareness

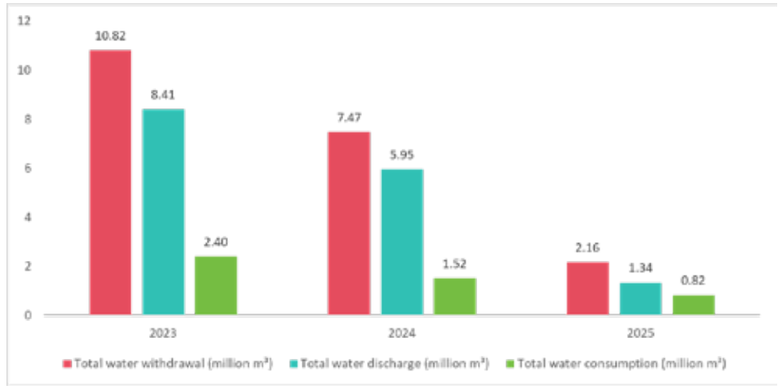
The Company also promotes water conservation awareness by posting water-saving posters and reminder signs in workshops, offices and other areas. These activities share water conservation knowledge and operating practices, encourage employees to build water-saving awareness, and support a culture of full participation and whole-process water management.



Water Conservation Awareness Poster



Water consumption intensity



Risen Energy Water Resource Data

2023 data: for display only; year-on-year comparison not applicable owing to varied statistical coverage.

Climate Culture Development

The Company regularly provides employees with climate action training and climate awareness communications to strengthen climate risk management capabilities and climate culture across the workforce. These efforts support the effective implementation of the climate governance system and help the Company respond steadily to climate-related challenges.

Case study: Risen Energy conducts climate awareness and specialized training to strengthen practical low-carbon capabilities across the workforce

In 2025, Risen Energy launched a climate awareness poster titled Understanding Carbon Footprint, explaining the meaning of carbon footprint and its importance in low-carbon transition, green trade and China's dual-carbon strategy. This helped improve climate awareness among employees and strengthen climate culture.

In September of the same year, the Company held an EHS online open course titled Understanding Greenhouse Gases and Response Practices. An ESG specialist delivered training on GHG accounting, emission source identification and related topics, guiding employees in developing emissions reduction plans and improving their practical ability to manage GHG-related operational challenges

Understanding Carbon Footprint poster and EHS open course poster

Management, Monitoring and Continuous Improvement Mechanism

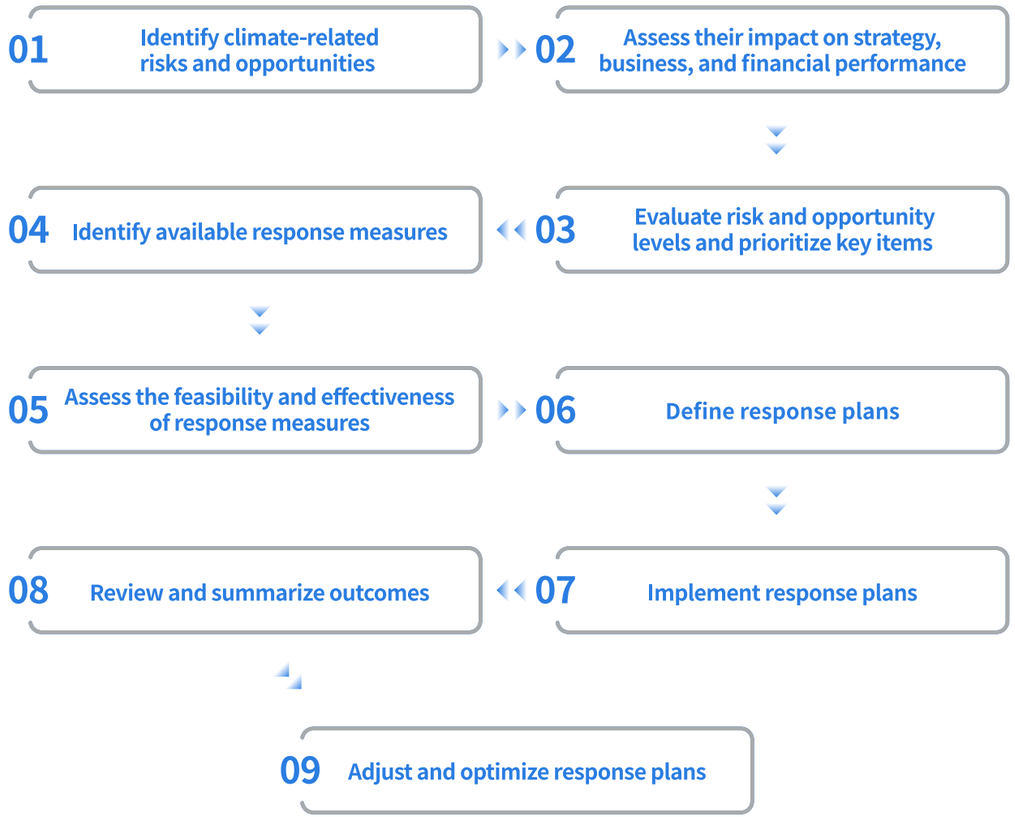
The Company links physical climate risk adaptation with its environmental management, energy management, GHG management and emergency management mechanisms to support implementation at the operational level. As of the end of the reporting period, 15 operating sites had obtained ISO 14001 environmental management system certification, providing a management foundation for identifying, managing and improving environment- and climate-related risks. The Group headquarters, production bases and non-trading subsidiaries, totaling 21 entities, had obtained ISO 14064 GHG verification/certification, supporting GHG data management and emission-reduction actions.

Going forward, the Company will periodically review the physical climate risk identification results and adaptation progress of major operating sites based on climate scenario analysis, operational changes, asset layout adjustments and updates to external climate data. The Company will prioritize medium- and high-risk sites for drainage and flood prevention, cooling system optimization, critical equipment protection, emergency response and production continuity management.

Risk Management

Based on its three-tier climate governance structure, the Company fully integrates climate-related risks into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system and embeds them throughout the strategy development process. As the highest decision-making body, the Board oversees the overall objectives and strategic direction of climate risk management. The ESG Office coordinates climate risk identification, assessment and response. The execution level connects risk controls with daily operations through a mechanism for cascading and implementing responsibilities. This top-down approach enables regular and systematic management of climate-related risks.

To accurately identify, assess and respond to climate-related risks, the Company has established a standardized climate risk and opportunity management process. The process includes nine steps, such as mapping climate-related risks and opportunities, identifying impacts on strategy, finance and business, assessing the level of risks and opportunities, prioritizing key items, and identifying response measures.



Climate-related Risk and Opportunity Management Process

Within the standardized management process, the Company focuses on three key steps: risk identification, assessment and management. Through dynamic management of climate-related risks and opportunities, Risen Energy strengthens its resilience to climate change.

Evaluation Criteria and Control Principles for Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Risen Energy follows a prevention-first and risk-prioritized approach, giving priority to physical risks such as extreme weather and policy-related risks, while strengthening early-stage management. The Company applies a tiered response mechanism based on risk level to ensure that major risks are reported to the Strategy and Sustainability Committee in a timely manner. Climate scenario analysis is used for dynamic monitoring and early warning, enabling real-time adjustment of response strategies. ESG factors should also be embedded into key decision-making processes such as capital expenditure, supply chain layout and product design, ensuring that high-level risks and opportunities are incorporated into strategic considerations and that green products and low-carbon technologies are managed across their full lifecycle from R&D to commercialization.

Assessment Dimension / Score	Likelihood	Impact Severity
1	Very unlikely	Minor impact
2	Unlikely	Moderate impact
3	Possible	Relatively significant impact
4	Likely	Significant impact
5	Almost certain	Very significant impact
Overall risk score = likelihood + impact severity	**Level**	**Control Principle**
>=7	Severe	Consider eliminating, reducing or transferring the risk; establish systems and assign dedicated departments or personnel to lead management.
>=4 and <7	Important	Consider reducing or transferring the risk; establish systems for routine management.
<=3	General	Acceptable risk; monitor changes in risk status in a timely manner.

Metrics and Targets

The Company follows the Paris Agreement and ensures that its climate actions are aligned with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. With reference to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) target-setting guidance, Risen Energy has set the following science-based emissions reduction targets:

Indicator	Target	2025 Progress
GHG emissions	By 2030, reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from own operations by 50% compared with the 2023 baseline.	In 2025, due to capacity adjustments, the decrease in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions compared with 2024 reached 74% of the baseline-year emissions, significantly exceeding the annual target and accelerating the emissions reduction pathway.
	By 2030, the Company aims to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions intensity per MW of module shipments by 20% compared with the 2024 baseline.	Based on the current accounting approach, the Company's Scope 3 GHG emissions intensity in 2025 was 416,281.38 tCO2e/GW, representing a decrease of approximately 77.19% from the 2024 baseline intensity of 1,825,082.48 tCO2e/GW. This indicates a positive improvement trend. The Company will continue to review the consistency of accounting boundaries, emission factors, data sources and business structure to ensure that progress against the Scope 3 intensity target is comparable and verifiable.
	Achieve net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2050.	In progress.
Renewable energy use ratio	Increase the renewable energy use ratio to 20% by 2030 and 100% by 2050.	In progress. The current renewable energy use ratio has reached 26%.

Performance Highlights:

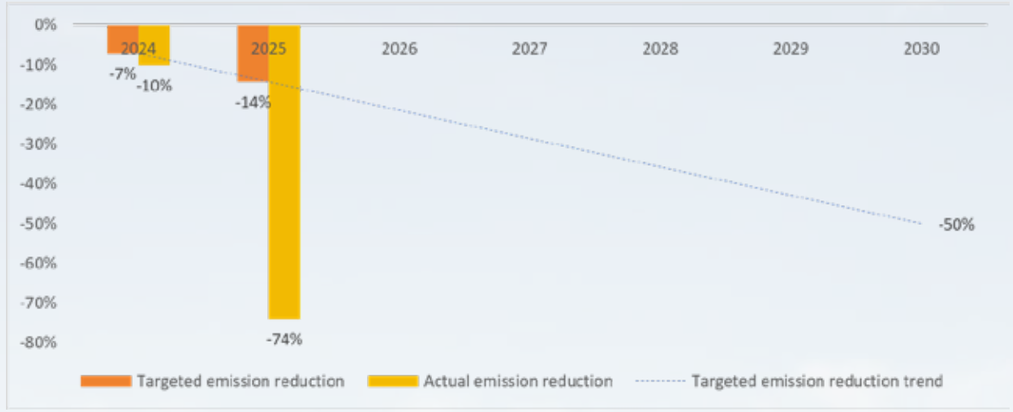
During the reporting period, the Company:

- Total energy consumption was 42,928.71 tce, including:
  - Renewable energy consumption of 11,289.47 tce;
  - Non-renewable energy consumption of 31,639.24 tce.
- Total operational GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) were 153,805.55 tCO2e, including:
  - Scope 1 emissions of 11,222.11 tCO2e;
  - Scope 2 emissions of 142,583.44 tCO2e;
  - Total Scope 3 GHG emissions of 4,091,280.02 tCO2e.

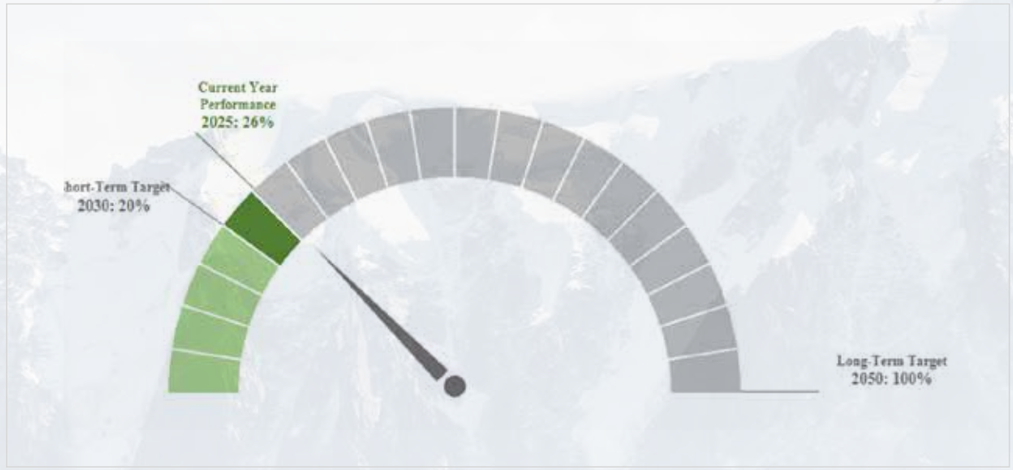
As of the end of the reporting period, the Company:

- Achieved 100% ISO 14064 certification coverage for 21 entities, including the Group headquarters, production bases and non-trading subsidiaries;
- Reached total installed PV capacity of 146.83 MW and energy storage capacity of 26.42 MW.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG Implementation Progress



Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions Reduction Compared with 2023 Baseline



Renewable Energy Use in 2025 and Future Targets

GHG Emissions Intensity (Unit: tCO2e/RMB million of revenue)

2025 water resource data decreased primarily due to capacity adjustments.

Scope 3 GHG Implementation Progress

In 2025, the Company completed basic data collection and preliminary emissions accounting for all relevant categories, and engaged a third-party organization to conduct verification and audit procedures.

Indicator		Unit	2025	2024	2023
Scope 3 GHG emissions	Total Scope 3 emissions	tCO2e	4,091,280.02	32,984,131.68	18,171,208.75
	Category 1: Purchased goods and services	tCO2e	3,827,444.29	32,199,105.86	12,854,506.24
	Category 2: Capital goods	tCO2e	29,485.90	126,360.02	460,400.93
	Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	tCO2e	8,978.81	-	-
	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	tCO2e	25,798.51	190,676.01	-
	Category 5: Waste generated in operations	tCO2e	2,138.53	11,267.44	-
	Category 6: Business travel	tCO2e	3,395.25	6,759.42	464.00
	Category 7: Employee commuting	tCO2e	505.45	590.91	7,741.00
	Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	tCO2e	66,537.15	161,813.15	4,558,152.81
	Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	tCO2e	126,996.15	287,558.87	289,943.77

Going forward, the Company will continue to deepen its analysis of these nine Scope 3 emissions categories. The focus will be on the most material areas of the value chain, using emissions intensity and reduction potential to identify prioritized decarbonization pathways and design governance measures that support the 2050 value-chain net-zero target.

The specific arrangements are as follows:

Historical GHG Emissions Indicators

Risen Energy continues to implement carbon emissions management, strengthen technological innovation in energy saving and emissions reduction, and optimize its energy structure.

In 2025, all 21 entities, including the Group headquarters, production bases and non-trading subsidiaries, obtained ISO 14064 certification, achieving 100% coverage.

Indicator	Unit	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	tCO_2e	58,895.04	37,399.11	11,222.10
Scope 2	tCO_2e	718,189.65	659,872.34	142,583.44
Scope 3	tCO_2e	18,171,208.75	32,701,172.82	4,091,280.02

Appendix: Carbon Emissions Accounting Methodology

Reporting Scope:

The GHG emissions accounting in this report covers Risen Energy Co., Ltd. and 21 subsidiaries over which the Company has operational control. The organizational boundary is defined using the operational control approach, covering facilities under the Company's operational control within the relevant registered entities.

GHG Accounting Methodology:

GHG accounting is conducted with reference to ISO 14064-1:2018 Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals, ISO 14064-2:2019 Specification with Guidance at the Project Level for Quantification, Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions or Removal Enhancements, the GHG Protocol guidance series, and the Guidelines for Enterprise Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting and Verification (Trial). Parameters such as lower heating value, carbon content per unit calorific value and carbon oxidation rate are primarily based on applicable industry GHG accounting and reporting guidelines. Electricity emission factors refer to local grid carbon emission factor standards. Indirect GHG emissions from transportation are calculated using the emission factor method, with activity data based on freight turnover and emission factors drawn from the China Product Life Cycle GHG Emission Factor Database. Indirect emissions associated with products used by the organization are calculated based on purchased goods and services in production and operations, using emission factors from sources such as the Beijing Municipal Development and Reform Commission notice on industry advanced carbon intensity values, the US EPA Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.3, and the China Product Life Cycle GHG Emission Factor Set (2022) issued by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

GHG Accounting Boundary:

The GHG accounting covers Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions within the organizational and reporting boundaries. The accounting boundary includes GHG emissions from all production sites and facilities under the Company's operational control, including direct production systems, auxiliary production systems and ancillary production systems. Direct production systems include welding, layup, lamination, framing, curing and packaging. Auxiliary production systems include ventilation, transportation and drainage systems serving direct production, as well as power, electricity supply, water supply, heating, cooling, maintenance, laboratory, instrumentation and warehousing facilities within the site. Ancillary production systems include production management systems and on-site departments and units supporting production, such as employee canteens and dormitories.

Scope	Emission Type	Emission Source
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	Stationary combustion sources	GHG emissions from fuel combustion in boilers, internal combustion engines, natural gas stoves and similar equipment.
	Mobile combustion sources	GHG emissions from gasoline and diesel used by vehicles.
	Fugitive emissions	Fugitive emissions from refrigerants used in air conditioners, CO2 emissions from fire extinguishers, methane emissions from septic tanks and similar sources.
Scope 2: Energy indirect GHG emissions	Indirect emissions from imported electricity	Indirect emissions from electricity used by production equipment, auxiliary production systems and living facilities.
	Emissions from imported heat, steam and compressed air	Indirect emissions from energy used by production equipment, auxiliary production systems and living facilities.
Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions	Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	Emissions from upstream and downstream freight transportation and distribution, employee commuting and business travel.
	Indirect GHG emissions from products used by the organization	Emissions from purchased goods and services and waste disposal.

GHG verification scope