

Delta Electronics, Inc.
The Implementation of ESG

Promoted Items	Implementation Status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and the Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Summary	
1. Has the Company established a governance structure to promote sustainable development and set up an exclusively (or concurrently) dedicated unit to promote sustainable development, and has the Board of Directors authorized senior management to deal with and supervised the promotion of sustainable development?	√		<p>Delta's Global ESG Committee serves as a functional committee at the board level and is its highest-level sustainability management organization. Since the CSR committee was founded in 2007, it has continuously evolved with sustainability development trends. Delta established the role of Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) in 2019. In 2021, the committee was renamed the ESG Committee. In 2025, it became a functional committee at the board level to promote and intensify Delta's development.</p> <p>-Board Oversight</p> <p>The Global ESG Committee is overseen by six board members as representatives and is responsible for supervising Delta's sustainability strategy management and performance. The committee is convened by the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Ping Cheng, with the other five main members including the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mark Ko, the Chief Operating Officer, Mr. Simon Chang, the Chief Brand Officer, Ms. Shan-Shan Guo, as well as a Non-Executive Director, Mr. Yancey Hai, and an Independent Director, Ms. Doris Hsu.</p> <p>-Management Role</p> <p>The Global ESG Committee has the Chief Sustainability Officer, Mr. Jesse Chou, serving as management representative. The Committee consists of Regional Operations Heads, Function Heads, Business Group Heads, regional ESG committees, various project teams, and the secretariat. Delta Electronics Foundation also attends meetings. The "Corporate Sustainability Division" serves as the secretariat responsible for analyzing international trends in sustainable development and understanding stakeholders' expectations to identify material topics. It carries out project management and promotion to address the possible impacts of material topics such as environment, social, and governance on operations and jointly develops application strategies and implementation plans with various function subcommittees. An annual ESG Report is prepared and submitted for the Board of Directors' approval.</p> <p>The CSO reports on the implementation of results and future work plans for sustainable development to all members of the Board of Directors for each quarter. In 2025, the CSO reported to the Board of Directors on February 26, April 29, July 30, and October 29, with the agenda including: (1) progress of greenhouse gas inventory; (2) analysis of important international ratings; (3) stakeholders, material issues and approval of the ESG report; (4) progress of sustainability disclosures across regions; and (5) sustainability-related policies and implementation.</p>	Compliant with the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies

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2. Has the Company conducted risk assessments on environmental, social and corporate governance issues related to the Company's operations in accordance with the materiality principle, and formulated relevant risk management policies or strategies?	√		<p>Delta and our subsidiaries communicate with internal and external stakeholders by multiple means and have established the three major steps of: identification, analysis, and confirmation. These steps are in accordance with the principles of GRI Standards 2021, to identify and analyze Delta and our subsidiaries' material issues, while taking corresponding and necessary measures to enhance information disclosures.</p> <p>The Company's Board of Directors has adopted the "Delta Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles", which have clearly defined the four main principles of: implementing corporate governance, developing a sustainable environment, maintaining social welfare, and enhancing corporate sustainability information disclosures. The scope of the material ESG issue analysis refers to the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements for which owing operational control. As per the results of the analysis, if there are issues related to Delta's risks, they will be included in Delta's risk management process for risk assessment. The procedures of Delta's risk management include risk identification, risk analysis, risk assessment, risk response, oversight and examination, apply to each risk factor and the formulation of action plans towards appropriate risk management. For the environmental aspect, Delta strives to promote environmental protection and energy conservation based on its business mission of "To provide innovative, clean, and energy-efficient solutions for a better tomorrow." The Company's Corporate Sustainability Development has identified possible risks and impacts of climate change on business operations, opportunities, and developed adaptation and mitigation strategies as well as an execution plan, which include SBTs, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, energy conservation, water conservation, and waste reduction. For the social aspect, Delta values the balanced development of employees and is committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment. We identify potential risks in daily operating activities of all departments and continuously enhance prevention mechanisms, such as engineering control and operations management. We also conduct risk control by regularly identifying hazards and performing risk assessments to ensure safe operating procedures. In addition, we are committed to developing and manufacturing products in compliance with international environmental protection regulations. We have established a product-related substance management system and management regulations. We also engage in discussions with employees from different departments regarding materials, quality, and procurement, and regularly conduct evaluation of our supply chain management (environmental, social, and governance) as well as ESG sustainability assessment to identify suppliers with high risk, while auditing and providing guidance to them. For the governance aspect, the Company's Board of Directors approved the</p>	Compliant with the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies

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			<p>"Delta Group Risk Management Policy" in 2020. Between 2023 and 2025, the policy has been revised several times to reflect international trends. In addition, the Company further established the "Risk Management Implementation Committee" in 2024 to enhance the implementation and execution of the risk management framework. The Committee reports to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors. We also have a corporate governance officer in place to assist our directors with compliance with laws and regulations. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Chapter 6 of the annual report for more details.</p>	
<p>3. Environmental issues</p> <p>(1) Has the Company established environment management systems based on its industrial characteristics?</p>	√		<p>Overall production plants have passed third-party certification of the ISO 14001 environmental management system, and parts of the plants have also promoted the ISO 50001 energy management system. For example, the ISO 14001 certificate for the Taoyuan Plant is valid from April 12, 2023, to April 7, 2026. For the Dongguan Plant, the validity periods for the ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 certificates are July 13, 2023, to July 12, 2026, and July 31, 2025, to August 9, 2028, respectively.</p> <p>In terms of energy management, Delta has set up the Delta Energy Online (EnOL) management system to provide real-time energy consumption and load analysis through methods such as optimizing equipment operations, and to enhance power consumption efficiency as the basis for evaluating energy-saving improvements. Additionally, we have established a cross functional energy management committee, under which a dedicated Energy-Saving Technology Team was formed. We continuously promote various energy-saving projects at Delta.</p>	Compliant with the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies
<p>(2) Is the Company committed to improving the utilization efficiency of various resources and using recycled materials with low environmental impacts?</p>	√		<p>We continue to implement energy management and renewable electricity applications as well as recycle electricity, heat, water, and packaging materials. We also improve our energy resource use efficiency through energy conservation, water conservation, waste reduction, and green design. Meanwhile, we incorporate green and circular design principles into our products, and adopt green packaging materials, including corrugated fiberboard/cardboard, paper boxes, and wooden boxes for transportation, and recycle and reuse discarded packaging materials.</p> <p>In 2011, Delta established a cross functional energy management committee, and the Energy-Saving Technology Team was further organized within the committee. Over the years, the team has implemented various energy conservation and improvement measures for public facilities. In 2025, a total of 64,931 thousand kWh of electricity was saved.</p> <p>Delta announced in 2021 that it had joined the global renewable electricity initiative RE100 as a Gold Member, and pledged to achieve the goal of 100% renewable electricity by 2030 for all of Delta's global operation sites. In 2024, the total energy consumption at global operation sites was around 890 million kWh, of which 84% was renewable electricity. Total electricity</p>	

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(3) Has the Company assessed the present and future potential risks and opportunities of climate change for the entity, and taken measures to respond to climate-related issues?	√		<p>consumption was around 820 million kWh, including around 690 million kWh of renewable electricity. In 2025, the total energy consumption at global operation sites was around 1,000 million kWh, of which 91% was renewable electricity. Total electricity consumption was around 940 million kWh, including around 850 million kWh of renewable electricity.</p> <p>We identify climate change risks and opportunities in accordance with the TCFD framework announced by the Financial Stability Board and IFRS International Financial Reporting Standard S2 “Climate-related Disclosures”, as well as conduct a complete assessment again every three years, and update them per year.</p> <p>The Company completed the latest climate risk assessment in 2023. We compiled each business group and each functional group’s experiences, analyzed material climate risks from 22 climate risks, and examined the paths, examples, impacts, and likelihood of such impacts, as well as the impact on our finances. To reduce such risks, we identified feasible opportunities and management approaches at the same time. The main results are summarized in the implementation of relevant climate actions under the section 2.3.6 “Climate Related Information for Listed and OTC companies” of the annual report and the 2025 Delta ESG Report.</p>	
(4) Has the Company calculated its GHG emissions, water consumption and total waste weight in the past two years, and formulated policies for energy conservation, carbon reduction, GHG and water consumption or other waste management?	√		<p>The Company has long practiced its mission of “To provide innovative, clean, and energy-efficient solutions for a better tomorrow.” Delta’s Board of Directors passed the “Environmental, Safety and Health Policies” and “Water Resource Policy”, as well as established the target of attaining net-zero emissions by 2050. We continue to implement energy conservation and carbon reduction measures within the organization, improve the performance of energy and resource efficiency, waste reduction, and pollution prevention, and encourage reducing environmental impacts. Details are disclosed in the 2025 Delta ESG Report.</p> <p><u>Greenhouse Gas Management</u></p> <p>Since 2010, Delta has participated in the CDP and disclosed its greenhouse gas emissions. Since 2017, overall production plants have been verified annually according to ISO 14064-1 standards. Additionally, since 2022, global operation sites have undergone annual verification according to ISO 14064-1 standards.</p> <p>In 2021, Delta achieved its science-based target, which was set in the year 2017, four years ahead of schedule. Furthermore, in the year 2022, we set a net-zero science-based target in accordance with the 1.5°C trajectory, based on the net-zero standard. Using the year 2021 as the base year, by the year 2030, absolute emissions from Scopes 1 and 2 across global operation sites will be reduced by 90%, and emissions from Scope 3 will be reduced by 25%. By the year 2050, we aim to achieve net-zero emissions. Our carbon reduction strategies include promotion of energy conservation projects, application of renewable electricity,</p>	

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			<p>promotion of green buildings, investment in low-carbon innovations, investment in high integrity carbon credits and permanent carbon removal, and implementation of an Internal Carbon Fee Mechanism. Starting from 2021, Delta introduced the Internal Carbon Fee Mechanism, charging a carbon fee of US\$300 per metric ton to its business groups. The fees are included in Delta's carbon fee fund. The carbon fee charged through the Internal Carbon Fee Mechanism is reflected in the monthly management reports, and is linked to the performance evaluations of the top executives of each business group. The three key application areas of the internal carbon fee include supporting the development of renewable electricity and renewable energy technologies, energy and resource management, and low-carbon innovation and initiatives. This mechanism encourages business groups to explore low-carbon technologies and opportunities while integrating the concept of carbon fees into decision-making and managing carbon costs.</p> <p>In 2025, the Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions (market-based) across global operation sites amounted to 70,688 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent*, representing a reduction of 67.4%* compared to the base year. Additionally, the Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 25,565 thousand metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent*, reflecting an increase of 46.2%* compared to the base year's emissions of 17,485 thousand metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.</p> <p><u>Water Management</u></p> <p>Delta has participated in the CDP Water Security Questionnaire since the year 2017, disclosing our water security management practices. These practices encompass measures such as clean water consumption, efficiency improvements, smart monitoring, and pollution reduction.</p> <p>Using the year 2020 as the base year, Delta has established targets to reduce the Water Productivity Intensity for overall production plants and the Water Consumption Intensity of buildings by 10% by the year 2025. In 2025, the Water Productivity Intensity of production plants was 276 metric tons per million USD production value, representing a reduction of 40.6 % compared to the base year. Similarly, the Water Consumption Intensity of buildings was 16.1 metric tons per number of people, reflecting a decrease of 27% compared to the base year's water consumption intensity of 22 metric tons per number of people. Delta set the next phase targets for WPI and WCI across overall production plants in 2025, using 2025 as the baseline year, aiming to reduce both indicators by 10% by 2030.</p> <p><u>Circular Economy Promotion</u></p> <p>Delta has focused on our four major circular strategies: Implementing of Circular Design, Circular Procurement and Manufacturing, Provision of Circular Services, and Creation of Residual Product Value since 2023. We</p>	

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			<p>have inventoried circularity indicators as the foundation for setting goals in future circular economy blueprint development. In 2025, we obtained the world's first ISO 59004 circular economy certification in the global ICT industry. Starting from 2024, Delta has comprehensively inventoried raw materials in procurement and promoted circular procurement and manufacturing models according to the four major circular strategies.</p> <p><u>Waste Management</u></p> <p>The Company began implementing the UL 2799 Zero Waste to Landfill Validation in 2019. In 2024, the overall production plants obtained UL 2799 Certification, and we are continuously improving our waste conversion rates and reducing environmental impact through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. In 2025, the overall waste conversion rate across overall production plants reached 100%, achieving the staged targets.</p> <p><u>Delta's Global Operation Sites Environmental Data</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)</td> <td>27,278</td> <td>32,115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO₂e) – Location-based</td> <td>488,545</td> <td>561,902</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO₂e) – Market-based</td> <td>73,403</td> <td>38,573</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO₂e) – Location-based</td> <td>515,823</td> <td>594,017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO₂e) – Market-based</td> <td>100,681</td> <td>70,688</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbon Intensity (metric tons CO₂e/Revenue in MUSD) – Market-based</td> <td>7.84</td> <td>4.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbon Intensity (metric tons CO₂e/Revenue in Million NTD) – Market-based</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volume of Water Withdrawn (excluding rainwater) (cubic meters)</td> <td>4,067,200</td> <td>4,812,189</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Weight of Waste (tons)</td> <td>57,969</td> <td>89,157</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The greenhouse gas emissions data from Delta's global operation sites for the year 2025 are currently undergoing assurance. Please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report for assured data.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category of Scope 3</th> <th>2025 (thousand mtCO₂e)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchased Goods and Services</td> <td>4,331</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Goods</td> <td>722</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upstream Transportation and Distribution</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	2024	2025	Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	27,278	32,115	Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) – Location-based	488,545	561,902	Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) – Market-based	73,403	38,573	Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) – Location-based	515,823	594,017	Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) – Market-based	100,681	70,688	Carbon Intensity (metric tons CO ₂ e/Revenue in MUSD) – Market-based	7.84	4.00	Carbon Intensity (metric tons CO ₂ e/Revenue in Million NTD) – Market-based	0.24	0.13	Volume of Water Withdrawn (excluding rainwater) (cubic meters)	4,067,200	4,812,189	Total Weight of Waste (tons)	57,969	89,157	Category of Scope 3	2025 (thousand mtCO ₂ e)	Purchased Goods and Services	4,331	Capital Goods	722	Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	41	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	200
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<p>4. Social issues</p> <p>(1) Has the Company formulated appropriate management policies and procedures according to relevant regulations and the International Labor and Human Rights?</p>	√		<p>(I) Establishment and Continuous Update of Human Rights–Related Policies</p> <p>Delta complies with applicable labor laws and regulations and has established the Delta Group Human Rights and Employee Policy in alignment with internationally recognized labor and human rights standards, including the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct, the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.</p> <p>The Delta Group Human Rights and Employee Policy was most recently updated in 2025 and is publicly disclosed on the Company’s website under the “Corporate Governance” section, ensuring that Delta’s human rights management measures remain current and aligned with evolving international standards. The policy applies to Delta Electronics and all its global subsidiaries and is extended to business partners, suppliers, and contractors to ensure that human rights standards are embedded throughout the value chain.</p> <p>In addition, Delta has established a Human Rights Promotion Task Force under the Global Sustainability Committee. The task force comprises representatives designated by the Human Resources Division, Global Supply Chain Management Division, and Corporate Sustainability Division, and is responsible for advancing and overseeing human rights management across the Delta Group globally.</p>	Compliant with the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies																										

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			<p>(II) Ongoing Group-Wide Education and Awareness Programs</p> <p>As of the end of 2025, a total of 79,980 training attendances have completed human rights policy education and training worldwide, accumulating 14,663 training hours. These continuous training initiatives aim to strengthen human rights awareness and understanding among all employees across the Group.</p> <p>(III) Regular Implementation of Human Rights Due Diligence</p> <p>To systematically manage human rights risks, Delta conducts regular human rights due diligence covering its own operations, joint ventures, and value-chain suppliers. The most recent due diligence was completed in 2025, achieving a 100% coverage rate.</p> <p>Human Rights Due Diligence Process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defining the scope of assessment 2. Identifying and assessing human rights risk issues 3. Conducting risk verification 4. Analyzing risk assessment results 5. Implementing mitigation actions and tracking effectiveness 6. Ongoing management and public disclosure <p>Scope of Due Diligence:</p> <p>The due diligence covers Delta's own operations, joint ventures, and Tier-1 suppliers, and assesses 12 core human rights issues, including: freely chosen employment, employment terms, young workers, working hours, wages and benefits, humane treatment, discrimination and harassment, freedom of association, occupational health and safety, privacy, business ethics, management systems, and human trafficking. Risks are comprehensively evaluated based on three dimensions: severity, scope, and irremediability.</p> <p>Material Human Rights Risk Issues Identified:</p> <p>Own Operations and joint ventures: For own operations and non-own operations, the results of the 2025 human rights risk assessment indicate that "Health and Safety" constitutes a salient risk issue within own operations, with a moderate level of risk. In joint ventures, the salient issue identified is "Working Hours," which is also assessed as posing a moderate level of risk.</p> <p>Suppliers: The primary salient human rights risks identified are prohibition of forced labor, young workers, and working hours.</p> <p>Mitigation and Remedial Measures:</p> <p>Own Operations and joint ventures: For own operations and joint ventures, Delta's major global manufacturing sites continue to maintain certification under the ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System and actively promote a prevention-oriented approach to occupational safety and health management. In addition to addressing the prevention of physical hazards, the Company also plans to incorporate</p>	

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(2) Has the Company formulated and executed reasonable employee benefits measures (including remuneration, leaves, and other benefits), and had the operating performance or results properly reflected in employee compensation?	√		<p>psychosocial risks into its risk assessment scope. Through initiatives such as the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) and anti-harassment policies, Delta strives to foster a workplace that supports both the physical and mental well-being of employees. All other assessed issues were determined to present low or negligible risk. For joint ventures, Delta will continue to communicate its core human rights values and encourage these entities to establish a people-centered workplace environment.</p> <p>Suppliers: Focusing on the key risks of forced labor, young workers, and working hours, Delta strengthens supply chain human rights protection by assisting suppliers in complying with RBA standards and implementing a dual-track mechanism of written follow-ups and on-site audits. This approach ensures that risks are identifiable, traceable, and remediable. All due diligence results, risk assessments, and corrective actions have been fully disclosed in the Delta ESG Report and the Human Rights Due Diligence and Modern Slavery Report, which are publicly available on the Company's website under the "Corporate Sustainability" section, and remain subject to ongoing stakeholder scrutiny.</p> <p>(IV) Labor Law Training for Units Utilizing Contracted Labor</p> <p>In 2025, Delta conducted labor law education and training for business units utilizing contracted labor services, with 36 employees from relevant units completing the training. The program clearly communicated and reinforced the requirement that all business units must engage contracted labor services in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as directives issued by the Ministry of Labor. In the coming year, Delta plans to conduct audits of contracted labor providers' dispatched personnel to ensure that their working conditions and employment arrangements fully comply with legal and regulatory requirements.</p> <p>The Company's overall compensation package is positioned above the average level of the technology industry. Through a competitive remuneration structure, Delta aims to attract and retain talent, with particular emphasis on the linkage between corporate operating performance and employee compensation, as well as on the rational and equitable design of pay mechanisms. In 2025, Delta continued to be included in the TWSE High-Compensation 100 Index of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.</p> <p>To promote fertility and help alleviate childcare pressures faced by working parents, Delta has provided a monthly childcare allowance in Taiwan since October 2022. The allowance offers a subsidy of up to US\$12,000 per child. As of the end of 2025, a total of 3,241 Delta babies had benefited from this program, with total expenditures amounting to approximately US\$5.15 million. In parallel, Delta has implemented a range of family-friendly workplace initiatives, including the installation of breastfeeding and milk collection facilities, provision of legally mandated</p>	

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			<p>breastfeeding breaks, designated parking spaces for pregnant employees, the establishment of a Working Parents Employee Resource Group (ERG), and the organization of educational seminars and parent-child communication courses. These measures aim to create a more supportive working environment for employees with caregiving responsibilities, facilitate work-life balance, and enhance employees' knowledge of childcare and parenting through educational programs and Employee Assistance Program (EAP) consultation channels, thereby fostering a healthy and family-friendly workplace. In recognition of these efforts, Delta received the Family-Friendly Workplace Award from Parenting CommonWealth in 2025.</p> <p>In addition, Delta has implemented flexible working hour arrangements and allows employees with specific needs to apply for remote working, enabling greater flexibility in managing work-life balance. Delta also offers leave benefits that exceed statutory requirements, including travel leave and a travel subsidy of NT\$10,000, supporting employees in maintaining both physical and mental well-being as well as family balance.</p> <p>In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, in 2025 Delta allocated no less than 3% of its profits as employee remuneration. Of this amount, no less than 4% was distributed to entry-level employees. In addition to fixed monthly salaries, employees in Taiwan are eligible for three types of bonuses: year-end bonuses, performance bonuses, and profit-sharing bonuses. Through a comprehensive performance management system, Delta closely aligns corporate objectives, departmental goals, individual performance targets, and talent development.</p> <p>To strengthen its capabilities in advanced technologies and accelerate the development of smart manufacturing, Delta continues to expand its technological investments and deepen its global research and development capacity. With respect to R&D talent, Delta provides market-aligned and locally competitive retention measures tailored to each region, offering key R&D personnel highly competitive starting salaries and comprehensive compensation packages. Furthermore, Delta implements compensation protection mechanisms for employees in new product business units to attract suitable talent and support the achievement of operational objectives.</p> <p>In line with its sustainability strategy of inclusive employment, Delta actively promotes gender equality and environmental stewardship, tracks implementation progress on an annual basis, and continuously enhances workforce diversity. In 2025, female employees accounted for 40.2% of the total workforce, while female managers represented 32.4 % of all managerial positions. For further details, please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report.</p>	

Promoted Items	Implementation Status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and the Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Summary	
(3) Has the Company provided employees with a safe and healthy work environment as well as offered classes on safety and health to employees on a regular basis?	√		<p><u>Occupational Health and Safety Policy</u></p> <p>The Company is dedicated to establishing and maintaining a safe, healthy, and conducive work environment by formulating an Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) policy. This policy encompasses seven key management aspects, demonstrating Delta's commitment and determination, summarized as follows: compliance with legal regulations, implementation of environmental protection and energy conservation measures, promotion of safety and health, management of occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, fulfillment of product responsibilities, enhancing overall awareness, and strengthening internal and external communication.</p> <p><u>Occupational Incident Statistics</u></p> <p>In the year 2025, Delta's employees in Taiwan worked over 27.55 million hours. The number of deaths caused by occupational injuries and diseases was 0. The lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) was 1.05. The number of lost-time injury was 29, affecting 29 employees, which accounted for 0.2% of the total workforce at the end of 2025. Additionally, there were no casualties or injuries resulting from fire incidents.</p> <p>Note: Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (Disabling Injury Frequency Rate) = Number of lost-time injuries / Number of hours worked * 1,000,000</p> <p>Each occupational incident event should be investigated according to regulations, and improvement and preventive measures should be implemented based on the causes of the incident. These include strengthening personnel training, qualification reviews, and using facial recognition systems for high-risk work areas; installing safety interlock devices; using remote control for high-risk testing regions; revising operating standard procedures; and enhancing safety awareness campaigns.</p> <p><u>Employee Workplace Monitoring</u></p> <p>Delta adheres to regulatory requirements by regularly commissioning accredited occupational environmental monitoring organizations to conduct work environment monitoring. Based on the monitoring results, engineering controls and administrative measures are implemented to reduce the incidence of occupational diseases.</p> <p><u>Occupational Health and Safety Internal Inspections</u></p> <p>Delta has implemented protocols for managing occupational health and safety inspections. Our occupational health and safety management team conducts both routine and spontaneous inspections of factory facilities. In 2025 external occupational safety and health experts were invited to conduct on-site audits across all facilities. Through expert perspectives, the Company strengthened risk identification capabilities and enhanced the quality of inspections and the effectiveness of corrective actions.</p>	

Promoted Items	Implementation Status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and the Reason(s)												
	Yes	No	Summary													
(4) Has the Company established effective career and competence development and training plans?	√		<p><u>Facility and Equipment Health and Safety Management</u></p> <p>In addition to regular inspections and maintenance, Delta ensures the health and safety of its facilities and equipment by implementing procurement and change management processes for new installations or modifications. Before procurement or changes are made, safety assessments and control measures are conducted to guarantee a safe working environment and employee health.</p> <p><u>Occupational Health and Safety Education and Training</u></p> <p>To enhance employees' knowledge and preparedness in occupational health and safety, we have not only started mandatory safety training courses in compliance with regulations and operational requirements but have also utilized various methods such as email communication, posting posters on bulletin boards, and organizing safety knowledge quizzes. These initiatives aim to increase employees' awareness of workplace hazards, improve their understanding of health and safety concepts necessary for disaster prevention, and ultimately mitigate the occurrence of occupational incidents.</p> <p><u>Delta Taiwan's Occupational Health and Safety Education and Training over the Past Three Years</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Training Participants</th> <th>Total Training Hours</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2025</td> <td>19,209</td> <td>42,071</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>15,597</td> <td>35,434</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>13,003</td> <td>32,485</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Emergency Response</u></p> <p>Delta holds multiple scheduled and unscheduled emergency response and evacuation drills each year at each of its facilities. In addition to fire emergency response and evacuation drills, comprehensive accident emergency response drills are also conducted.</p> <p><u>ISO 45001 Verification Status</u></p> <p>All of Delta's major production facilities have successfully passed the ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System verification. For example, the ISO 45001 certificate for the Zhongli Plant is valid from April 18, 2025, to April 17, 2028. ISO 45001 certificates for other facilities are also available for review on the Delta's website. For detailed information, please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report.</p> <p>In response to the continued globalization of business activities and the goal of expanding the international perspective of high-potential employees while fostering international leadership, Delta has been progressively implementing policies to promote global talent mobility. In January 2023, the "Global Rotation & Expatriation Acceleration Policy, ERA" was officially announced and implemented. This policy is</p>	Year	Number of Training Participants	Total Training Hours	2025	19,209	42,071	2024	15,597	35,434	2023	13,003	32,485	
Year	Number of Training Participants	Total Training Hours														
2025	19,209	42,071														
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2023	13,003	32,485														

Promoted Items	Implementation Status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Summary	
(5) Does the Company comply with relevant regulations and international standards in terms of customer health and safety, customer privacy, and marketing and labeling of products and services and formulate relevant consumer protection policies and complaint procedures?	√		<p>accompanied by flexible assignment measures in various locations and the adoption of flexible benefits for international transfers, aimed at enhancing the attractiveness of assignments. Additionally, it encourages employees to cultivate cross-functional experience to become well-rounded talents. In terms of skill enhancement and career support, Delta's Global Training Program drives the improvement of professional skills across various job families. By 2025, Delta has established 12 Global Job Family Committees. In response to the growing demand from both employees and the organization for enhanced capabilities in artificial intelligence (AI), leadership, and solution-based business, Delta has launched an AI Program and a Solution Business Talent Development Program, providing relevant coaching and structured development initiatives. In addition, through the governance mechanisms of the Leadership Development Committee (LDC) and initiatives such as the New Business Talent Development Program, Delta accelerates talent development across all organizational levels, with the objective of cultivating a robust pipeline of successors and high-potential talent at multiple levels. For further details, please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report.</p> <p>All the Company's products are in compliance with international safety or environmental standards. We also label relevant information, such as compliance, on products or packaging in accordance with environmental regulations at the destination of the shipment. In addition, we indicate information related to conformity with environmental marks or labels, such as the US Energy Star or 80 PLUS, on product labels in line with clients' requirements for green product marketing. We also have product contact points and customer service emails in place and have formulated a product safety and warranty policy to protect clients' and consumers' rights and interests.</p> <p>The customer service website: https://www.deltaww.com/zh-TW/customerService is available on the Company's official website.</p> <p>Delta, in accordance with international standards such as ISO 27001, ISO 27701, the Personal Data Protection Act, and local data protection laws, has established the "Delta Group Information Security and Personal Data Protection Policy" and obtained the certification of ISO 27001 along with related guidelines. We are dedicated to protecting the personal information collected from our clients and ensuring transparency regarding how their data is used. Additionally, we value and uphold the rights of individuals for exercising their legal rights on personal information. A dedicated portal is available on our website to manage any complaints or incidents of data breaches. In such cases, we follow our "Personal Data Protection and Incident Response Management Regulation" to report, address, and implement corrective actions.</p>	

Promoted Items	Implementation Status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and the Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Summary	
(6) Has the Company formulated supplier management policies that require suppliers to follow relevant regulations on issues, such as environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor rights, and the implementation results?	√		We have formulated the Delta Supplier Code of Conduct in alignment with international supply chain management development trends, clients' requirements, and local laws and regulations, and it is based on our years of experience in promoting corporate sustainability. It regulates suppliers' compliance with local regulatory requirements and internationally applicable codes of conduct (such as the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct) in the aspects of climate change, labor rights, health and safety, environment, ethics, and management systems. We support suppliers in implementing the improvement measures according to the results of the due diligence research. For detailed implementation results, please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report.	
5. Has the Company referred to the internationally accepted report preparation standards or guidelines for its preparation of ESG or other reports which disclose the Company's non-financial information? Has the aforementioned reports obtained a third-party assurance or verification statement?	√		<p>The Company's ESG Report has been verified and assured by a third party. We received the third-party verification statement and assurance report in July, 2026.</p> <p>Verification: The Company appointed SGS Taiwan to verify the report in accordance with the core options of GRI Standards and high-level assurance of AA1000 AS v3 Type II. In addition, Delta obtained SGS's assurance according to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standard in 2026.</p> <p>Assurance: The Company appointed PwC Taiwan to conduct a limited assurance engagement on specific key performance information in accordance with ISAE3000.</p>	Compliant with the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies
6. If the Company has stipulated its own sustainable development principles according to the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, please describe the implementation by the Company and deviations from the prescribed best practices: The Company has formulated the "Delta Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles", which is implemented in day-to-day operations in terms of corporate governance, sustainable environment, social welfare, and ESG information disclosure. Please see Chapter 2 "Corporate Governance Report" of the annual report for information on corporate governance. Please see Chapter 3 "Corporate Sustainability" of the annual report for information on sustainable environment, social welfare, and ESG information disclosure.				
7. Other material information that can help to understand how sustainable development is promoted in the Company: Please see Chapter 3 "Corporate Sustainability" of the annual report for more information.				

2.3.5 Climate Related Information for Listed and OTC Companies

1. Implementation of climate related information

Project	Implementation
<p>1. Describe the Board of Directors and management's oversight and governance of climate-related risks and opportunities.</p>	<p>Board of Directors Oversight: The members of Delta's Board of Directors pay close attention to the cutting-edge developments in international climate change. Climate change-related expertise is deeply integrated into the professional capabilities of the Board, overseeing issues including climate strategies, climate transition plans, greenhouse gas inventory and reduction, Internal Carbon Fee Mechanism, as well as related budgeting and implementation outcomes. In 2025, the Delta Global ESG Committee was upgraded as a board-level committee and the highest-level climate risk and opportunity oversight body within Delta. It supervises Delta's climate change risk and opportunity management.</p> <p>Management Responsibilities: The Delta Global ESG Committee is management representative by the Chief Sustainability Officer, Mr. Jesse Chou. The subcommittees promote climate-related risks and opportunities. Examples include the Carbon Management project incorporating SBT (Science-Based Targets), RE100, and EV100, among others. The Energy Conservation, Water Conservation, and Waste Reduction Committee supervises energy, water conservation and waste reduction initiatives in plants, buildings, data centers, and more. The Supply Chain ESG Committee coordinates and promotes greenhouse gas inventory and climate change response throughout the supply chain.</p> <p>The Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, providing updates on climate change-related trends, as well as management progress of Delta's climate-related management. These reports include important trends, key data, greenhouse gas reduction management, results of external ratings, and the overall effectiveness of energy and carbon management budget execution.</p>
<p>2. Describe how the identified climate risks and opportunities affect the business, strategy, and finances of the business (short, medium, and long term).</p>	<p>Short-term risk: In terms of risk groups, the current risks related to policies and regulations are mostly short-term risks, such as domestic and foreign greenhouse gas reduction requirements, carbon tax collection and related regulations, changes in customers' supplier selection criteria, greenhouse gas reduction requirements for suppliers, the increasing severity of extreme weather events, and regulations concerning renewable energy. Delta currently has very few imports and exports products impacted by the carbon border adjustment mechanism. If regulatory scopes were to expand, it may lead to increased operating costs, increased administrative expenses, changes in renewable energy strategy, or lack of policy transparency, thereby failing to respond in time and to even being fined.</p> <p>Medium-term risk: The medium-term risks include: voluntary norms, uncertainties in regulations and policies, mandatory regulations for products and services, replacement of products and services by other low-carbon products and services, the cost of transitioning to low-carbon technologies, changes in product specifications by customers, increased raw material costs, consumers switching to low-carbon products, changes in rainfall patterns, drastic changes in weather patterns, and increased average temperatures span technical risks, market risks, some physical risks, and some policy and regulatory domains. The global transition to a low-carbon economy will create business opportunities. However, identifying technology demands driven by climate change and assessing their feasibility cannot rely on past experience, which may result in a certain degree of deviation. In addition, the technical aspects require a certain amount of time and capital investment, which may cause risks such as misjudging industry trends and drawn-out payback.</p> <p>Long-term risks: The long-term risks include: renewable energy regulations, encountering litigation, failure to invest in new technologies, lack of climate change contribution by companies, ESG ratings affecting investors and banks' willingness to invest, industry stigma, negative climate change news affecting the</p>

Project	Implementation
	<p>Company's image, and the rise of average sea level, may result in ineffective strategies with long-term investment costs already sunk in, or increased risk severity due to lack of adaptation measures.</p>
<p>3. Describe the financial impact of extreme weather events and transformative actions.</p>	<p>Physical risks may lead to material or cargo transportation interruption, an impact on employee commuting, reduction of employee productivity due to high temperatures, suspension of production lines due to flooding or water outages, as well as an increase in the air-conditioning cost of chillers in the plants, the cost of flood control measures, building maintenance frequency, maintenance costs, and the impact on data centers caused by rising temperatures. Self-generation of solar energy for self-use is one of Delta's renewable energy strategies, while weather pattern changes may affect the amount of sunshine, or extreme temperatures may lead to wildfires, increasing air pollutants and affecting solar panel performance. This could affect the amount of renewable electricity generated.</p> <p>Transition actions will lead to an increase in expenditures or liabilities or a decrease in capital, cause an impact on or have assets scrapped, or result in financing setbacks due to the adoption of adaptation and mitigation measures or investment in low-carbon business development. However, a successful transition can also create long-term profits and lead to sustainable business development.</p> <p>Delta allocated a total of US\$18 million through the Internal Carbon Pricing Mechanism fund, including US\$6 million for operating expenses and US\$12 million for capital expenditures in 2025 to promote investment in renewable energy and energy technology development, energy and resources management, and low-carbon innovation and initiatives. In addition, Delta took climate change factors into account. Scenario analyses performed in recent years including transition risks for business opportunities for Delta's ventilator and air quality solutions, as well as business opportunities for Delta's energy storage solutions. The physical risks include the impact of external renewable power generation purchased by Delta, the impact of water shortages on production plants in Taiwan and the impacts of floods, droughts, and heatwaves on Delta's operation sites and key suppliers, and the impact on data centers caused by rising temperatures. Also, in the areas of uninterruptible power systems (UPS) and electric vehicle components (Auto Power), we analyze possible climate-related financial impacts. For a detailed analysis of climate risks and financial impacts, please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report and 2023 Delta TCFD & TNFD Report.</p>
<p>4. Describe how climate risk identification, assessment, and management processes are integrated into the overall risk management system.</p>	<p>Delta Group's risk management incorporates nature and climate-related factors into the identification process. Through regular risk identification, risk assessment, risk prioritization, risk response and monitoring processes, we aim to grasp potential impacts early and enhance Delta's resilience and sustainable operations capability. Due to the unique nature of climate change, the Board of Directors has also appointed the Global ESG Committee to be responsible for identifying and managing climate risk opportunities and driving relevant response measures and solutions.</p>
<p>5. If scenario analysis is used to assess resilience to climate change risks, the scenarios, parameters, assumptions, analysis factors and major financial impacts used should be described.</p>	<p>Delta identifies risks and opportunities as critical factors in overall strategic management and future low-carbon business opportunities. Key risks and opportunity targets are selected, utilizing climate scenario analysis to assess impacts on market size, costs, and overall strategy. Delta selects important topics for scenario analysis and management each year and discloses the monetary amounts of all impacts in the CDP questionnaire. For the scenarios, parameters, assumptions, analysis factors and major financial impacts used, please refer to the ESG Reports from previous years.</p>
<p>6. If there is a transition plan for managing climate-related risks, describe the content of the plan, and the indicators and targets used to identify and manage physical risks and transition risks.</p>	<p>Delta actively implements carbon reduction goals through promoting energy conservation, water conservation, and waste reduction programs, introducing renewable electricity, promoting green buildings, investing in carbon reduction and permanent carbon removal, implementing an Internal Carbon Fee Mechanism to levy carbon fees, investing in low-carbon innovations, and others. Delta has established a climate-related product classification based on product characteristics, customer application methods, and reference to the EU Taxonomy to assess the sustainability alignment of Delta's products and solutions. In addition to quantifying low-carbon revenue and costs for the current year, Delta has also set annual expenditure targets for investment-driven renewable energy and energy technology development, energy resource management, and low-carbon innovation and initiatives.</p>

Project	Implementation
	<p>Delta's management indicators include internal carbon fund implementation efficiency, energy conservation, water conservation, and waste reduction benefits, RE100 achievement rate, and SBT achievement status. For detailed indicators, please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report.</p>
<p>7. If internal carbon price is used as a planning tool, the basis for setting the price should be stated.</p>	<p>Since 2021, Delta has officially introduced an Internal Carbon Fee Mechanism. The internal carbon price is set at US\$300 per metric ton based on the internal and external carbon costs of global manufacturing plants, including regulatory penalties, emission trading prices, international enterprise benchmark cases, as well as the Company's investment in renewable energy solutions and purchase costs of renewable electricity. This fee has been implemented and announced under the supervision of the Delta Global ESG Committee.</p> <p>Delta's internal carbon fees initiative supports five key decarbonization strategies towards achieving net-zero emissions: promoting energy conservation, water conservation, and waste reduction programs; adopting renewable energy; advocating for green buildings; investing in low-carbon innovation; and investing in carbon offsetting and permanent carbon removal. The three main application areas of internal carbon fees include supporting the development of renewable energy and energy technologies, resource management, and low-carbon innovation and initiative. These efforts aim to uncover opportunities within technology, provide decision-making support for business units, and integrate carbon cost management.</p>
<p>8. If climate-related targets have been set, the activities covered, the scope of greenhouse gas emissions, the planning horizon, and the progress achieved each year should be specified. If carbon credits or renewable energy certificates (RECs) are used to achieve relevant targets, the source and quantity of carbon credits or RECs to be offset should be specified.</p>	<p>In 2022, Delta established net-zero science-based targets aligned with a 1.5°C reduction pathway. Using the year 2021 as the base year, our targets aim for a 90% reduction in absolute emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by the year 2030, and a 25% reduction for Scope 3 emissions. By 2050, we aim to achieve net-zero emissions. In the year 2025, the global emissions of greenhouse gases (market-based) for Scopes 1 and 2 amounted to 70,688 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent*, representing a reduction of 67.4 %* compared to the base year. The primary reduction strategies include the installation of on-site solar power generation facilities, entering into long-term agreements for direct purchase of renewable energy, purchasing green electricity products, and acquiring 246,990 MWh of unbundled energy attribute certificates. The emissions of greenhouse gases in Scope 3 were 25,565 thousand metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent*, an increase of 46.2 %* compared to the base year. To continue progressing toward net zero, Delta has established the "Delta Value Chain Climate Contribution and Offset Policy." Please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report for detailed progress on each indicator.</p>
<p>9. Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Verification Status and Reduction Targets, Strategies, and Specific Action Plans (fill in 1-1 and 1-2 additionally).</p>	<p>Since 2017, Delta's overall production plants have been verified annually according to ISO 14064-1. Since 2022, all global operation sites have been verified annually according to ISO 14064-1. For greenhouse gas inventory data, please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report.</p>

*The greenhouse gas emissions data from Delta's global operation sites for the year 2025 are currently undergoing assurance. Please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report for assured data.

1-1 Recent Two-Year GHG Inventory and Assurance Efforts

1-1-1 Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Specify the emissions (metric tons CO₂e), intensity (metric tons CO₂e/NT\$ million), and data coverage for the greenhouse gases in the past two years.

The greenhouse gas emissions information of our company is shown in the following table:

Category	2024	2025
The Company and Subsidiaries		
Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	27,278	32,115
Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) – Location-based	488,545	561,902
Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) – Market-based	73,403	38,573
Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) - by Location-based	515,823	594,017
Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) - by Market-based	100,681	70,688
Carbon Intensity (metric tons CO ₂ e/Revenue US\$ million) - by Market-based	7.84	4.00
Carbon Intensity (metric tons CO ₂ e/Revenue NT\$ million) - by Market-based	0.24	0.13
The Company		
Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	6,713	7,477
Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) – Location-based	49,481	50,783
Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) – Market-based	3,240	105
Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) - by Location-based	56,194	58,260
Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e) - by Market-based	9,953	7,582
Carbon Intensity (metric tons CO ₂ e/Revenue US\$ million) - by Market-based	3.55	1.56
Carbon Intensity (metric tons CO ₂ e/Revenue NT\$ million) - by Market-based	0.11	0.05

1-1-2 Greenhouse Gas Assurance Efforts

Explanation of the assured situation for the two most recent fiscal years as of the date of publication of the annual report, including the scope of assurance, assurance institutions, assurance criteria, and assurance opinions.

The greenhouse gas emissions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 of the Company in 2024 and 2025 were 100% verified by SGS. The details are as follows:

Scope of Assurance: The Company

Assurance Institutions: SGS Taiwan Ltd.

Assurance Criteria: ISO 14064-3

Assurance Opinion: Level of Reasonable Assurance

The greenhouse gas emissions of the Company's global operation sites in 2024 and 2025 were 100% verified by SGS. The details are as follows (currently undergoing assurance):

Scope of Assurance: Global operation sites including the Company and subsidiaries.

Assurance Institutions: SGS Taiwan Ltd.

Assurance Criteria: ISO 14064-3

Assurance Opinion: Level of Limited Assurance



1-2 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets, Strategies, and Action Plans

Provide information on the base year and data, reduction targets, strategies, specific action plans, and the achievement of reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions.

GHG Reduction Targets: In 2022, the Company established a net-zero science-based target aligned with a 1.5°C reduction pathway. Using the year 2021 as the base year, our targets aim for a 90% reduction in absolute emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by the year 2030, and a 25% reduction for Scope 3. By 2050, we aim to achieve net-zero emissions.

Strategy and Action Plan: The Company actively aligns with international initiatives. Since 2015, we have been implementing the We Mean Business approach, which includes “Adopt a Science-Based Target”, “Report Climate Change Information in Mainstream Reports as a Fiduciary Duty”, “Responsible Corporate Engagement in Climate Policy”, and the transition to electric vehicles and expansion of charging facilities. In 2021, we also pledged to “use 100% renewable electricity” and joined the “Business Ambition for 1.5°C” campaign to actively respond to the United Nations’ Race to Zero initiative. By continuously promoting energy-saving solutions, adopting renewable electricity, promoting green buildings, implementing an Internal Carbon Fee Mechanism, investing in low-carbon innovation, carbon offset, and permanent carbon removal and other strategies, we are committed to limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

Achievement of Targets: In 2025, the global operation sites’ greenhouse gases emissions (market-based) in Scope 1 and 2 were 70,688 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent*, a reduction of 67.4%* compared to the base year’s emissions of 216,891 metric tons of carbon equivalent. The emissions of greenhouse gases in Scope 3 were 25,565 thousand metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent*, an increase of 46.2%* compared to the base year’s emissions of 17,485 thousand metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

*The greenhouse gas emissions data from Delta’s global operation sites for the year 2025 are currently undergoing assurance. Please refer to the 2025 Delta ESG Report for assured data.

2. IFRS climate-related disclosures

2-1. Preface

Delta voluntarily discloses this climate-related information section with reference to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S2 Climate-related Disclosures to enhance information transparency and assist primary users of the financial statements and stakeholders in understanding the impacts of climate issues on the Company’s operations and long-term value. This chapter discloses climate-related risks and opportunities that are reasonably expected and may have a material impact on the Company’s future outlook. Upholding its business mission of “To provide innovative, clean and energy-efficient solutions for a better tomorrow.” Delta focuses on the material topics selected for the year, including the physical risk of drought; the transition risks of requirements for greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions and carbon pricing regulations; and the opportunity topic of low-carbon products and services. Through strategic positioning and innovative R&D, the Company will strengthen corporate resilience and competitiveness and accelerate its progress toward net-zero goals.

2-2. Governance

Delta’s Global ESG Committee serves at the board-level and represents the Company’s highest-level decision making and oversight entity for climate related matters. The Committee is composed entirely of directors and is responsible for overseeing the management of nature and climate related risks and opportunities, as well as providing oversight of climate change strategies, transition plans, greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and reduction initiatives, and internal carbon pricing projects. Committee members possess expertise in climate change, energy management, and sustainability strategy, and maintain a long-term focus on international trends. Nature and climate related governance is incorporated into the roles and responsibilities of the Board. For details on the relevant professional competencies of each director, please refer to Delta 2025 Annual Report. The organizational structure of the Global ESG Committee and the relevant competencies of directors are disclosed in Delta’s 2025 ESG Report, Chapter 2.2.2 Sustainable Promotion of Organization and Chapter 5.2 Climate and Nature Strategy.

In the formulation of strategies, major decisions, and risk management processes, the Committee takes into comprehensive consideration climate related physical and transition risks, as well as trade offs between energy efficiency and low carbon innovation, to ensure that the Company’s sustainable development is aligned with its



commitment to limiting global warming to 1.5°C. At the same time, climate related performance outcomes are reflected in executive compensation mechanisms to ensure alignment between sustainability objectives and the Company's long term value creation. For further details, please refer to Delta's 2025 ESG Report, Chapter 6.3.5 Competitive Compensation and Benefits.

In addition, Delta has established an ESG Executive Committee at the management and operations level, with the Chief Sustainability Officer serving as the management representative. The Committee regularly reports the long-term strategies for climate and nature actions to the Board during annual strategy meeting and provides quarterly updates to the Board on relevant progress. Topics covered include trends in nature and climate change, key data and regulations, progress of transition plans, performance in energy and carbon management, and results of external assessments, ensuring that the Board is promptly informed of changes in risks and opportunities and can provide guidance. In 2025, the Committee convened a total of five meetings, which included reviews of progress toward climate targets, greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency, renewable energy procurement, and other key performance indicators, as well as tracking the execution effectiveness and progress of subcommittees and project task forces. Through the above governance framework and control mechanisms, Delta has established a robust and effective climate governance system to support the Company's transition toward its net zero emissions goal.

To respond to sustainability trends and transition requirements, Delta has established regional ESG committees and various topic specific subcommittees. Among these, subcommittees focusing on "Supply Chain ESG Management," "Energy Saving, Water Conservation, and Waste Reduction," "Carbon Management," "Product Management," and "Scope 3 Management C1 and C11" are responsible for the formulation and execution of climate related strategies. Furthermore, through a sustainability performance tracking mechanism, the Company integrates climate governance and risk management into its operational decision-making processes and actively implements its sustainability commitments through concrete actions. In accordance with internal control systems and procedures, the internal audit department conducts audits of internal controls over sustainability information management at least once a year to ensure completeness and accuracy, and regularly reports the results to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors, thereby strengthening governance and oversight.

2-3. Risk Management

Delta Group's overall ERM risk management framework has incorporated climate topics. The Audit and Risk Management Committee is responsible for overall strategy and oversight, ensuring that climate topics are integrated into the risk governance framework. The identification, assessment, prioritization, and monitoring of climate-related risks and opportunities are carried out by the Corporate Sustainability Division, and the results serve as a basis for sustainability management and strategic adjustments. For the ranking of climate risks within the Group's overall risk prioritization, please refer to Delta's 2025 ESG Report, Ch 4.8 Risk Management.

When identifying and assessing climate risks, Delta uses parameters and data sources including climate change research reports, risk assessment reports, stakeholder concerns, and international sustainability topic trends, and the scope covers operational sites, upstream supply chains, and downstream customer needs. The identification process also references scenario analysis results to help determine the magnitude and impacts of potential risks. For specific assessment parameters and results, please refer to pages 18–24 of Delta's 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report. For the risk assessment process and differences from the previous reporting period, please refer to page 12 of Delta's 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report and Delta's 2025 ESG Report, Ch 5.2 Climate and Nature Strategy. Delta conducts assessments based on likelihood of occurrence, severity of impact, and degree of financial impact. For the climate risk analysis matrix, please refer to page 13 of Delta's 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report. In addition, Delta continuously monitors climate risks and, following the 4T risk management principles, formulates appropriate risk response plans by considering "reducing likelihood," "reducing impact," "transferring risk," and "avoiding risk," and



regularly supervises and manages subsequent risk developments. For the risk management process flowchart, please refer to Delta’s 2025 ESG Report, Ch 5.2 Climate and Nature Strategy.

Delta regards nature- and climate-related opportunities as important drivers for future development strategy and business growth, and adopts a management process of identification and analysis, maturity assessment, opportunity prioritization, and strategic planning and action plans. Opportunity topics reference international climate and nature trends, sustainability rating indicators, SASB industry standards, and industry and market dynamics. Please refer to Delta’s 2025 ESG Report, Ch 5.2 Climate and Nature Strategy. Participating departments in identification include business units, functional units, and senior management. Delta has long focused on the R&D of forward-looking technologies to drive innovative applications, automation, and products and solutions that are low-carbon and have low environmental impacts. Among these, low-carbon product market growth and diversified revenue opportunities, as well as the expansion of renewable energy transition markets, are two core opportunities. The corresponding opportunity items—hydrogen fuel cell solutions and the smart grid and renewable electricity matching systems covered by Delta Energy—are selected as this year’s opportunity topics. The Company will continue to strengthen related technology R&D and market positioning to inject innovative momentum into the sustainability transition and accelerate progress toward net-zero goals. Please refer to Delta’s 2025 ESG Report, Ch 5.2 Climate and Nature Strategy.

2-4. Strategy

1) Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

A. Identification of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

In accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and IFRS International Financial Reporting Standard No. S2 “Climate-related Disclosures,” Delta, in the process of identifying climate-related risks and opportunities, considers the applicability of the disclosure topics (energy management and product life-cycle management) in the industry-based implementation guidance of IFRS S2, Volume 49 (Electrical & Electronic Equipment) and Volume 55 (Hardware). For the process and results of climate identification, please refer to pages 11–14 of Delta’s 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report, “Climate Risk Identification and Responses.” For the opportunity identification process and results, please refer to Delta’s 2025 ESG Report, Ch 5.2.3.2 Opportunity Identification.

B. Time Horizons: Definitions and Linkage to Strategic Decision-making and Planning Timelines

Delta classifies the expected time horizons over which climate-related risks and opportunities may occur in short-term, medium-term, and long-term, consistent with the time scales used in risk management:

Time Horizons for Climate-related Risks and Opportunities Expected to Affect the Company’s Outlook

Time Horizon	Definition
Short-term	0–2 years (2026–2027)
Medium-term	2–5 years (2028–2030)
Long-term	5 years or more (After 2030)



C. Climate-related Risks and Opportunities Reasonably Expected to Affect the Company’s Outlook, and Their Potential Impacts on the Business Model and Value Chain

Through the process of climate-related risks and opportunities (Transmission channels)—including Event, Outcome, Business Impact, and Financial Impact—Delta identifies climate-related risks and opportunities that may affect its outlook. Delta further identifies the current and expected impacts of such risks and opportunities on its business model and value chain, as well as the time horizons over which impacts are reasonably expected to occur:

Climate-related Risks and Opportunities				Impact on Business Model		Impact on Value Chain		Where the Risks and Opportunities are Concentrated in the Business Model/Value Chain			Time Horizon of Potential Impact
Type		Description		Current	Expected	Current	Expected	Upstream	Company	Downstream	
Physical Risk	Chronic Physical Risk	Drought	<p>As climate change leads to increasingly frequent extreme weather events, Delta has conducted physical risk assessments for its global operating sites and key suppliers. Drought is one of the climate risks assessed by Delta. Long-term changes in rainfall patterns may lead to reduced rainfall and drought events, resulting in additional water costs for plants or suppliers and potentially causing disruptions to plant operations or supply chains.</p> <p>Please refer to: Delta 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report, p. 21–23, Physical Risk Scenario Analysis.</p>	<p>Delta’s subsidiary Cyntec Co., Ltd. signed a water-truck supply contract with its water supplier to ensure access to needed water resources when water supply is tight. The Pingzhen plant routinely maintains around 16,000 tons of stored water for dispatch when water resources are constrained. Delta also continues to promote water-saving initiatives.</p> <p>Delta will continue to implement sustainable water management by combining water risk assessment tools with Delta’s management experience, and will also introduce appropriate adaptation strategies and action guidelines for high-risk plants in the future.</p> <p>For details of the transition plan, please refer to “4.2.1 Specific Actions under the Climate Transition Plan.”</p>	<p>During the reporting year, there were no production impacts due to drought-related water shortages; therefore, there were no impacts on product delivery schedules. Delta continues to enhance the resilience of its operations and value chain through water risk adaptation measures, including assessing tier-1 suppliers’ water resource management and short-, medium-, and long-term response measures, and providing suppliers with production bases located in high-risk or above areas with Delta’s plant and green building water-saving experience to support climate change mitigation and adaptation planning.</p> <p>Please refer to: Delta 2025 ESG Report, Ch5.2.4.2 Adaptation.</p>	⊙	⊙		Overall composite risk has been reduced to moderate risk due to effective reductions in water demand		Short-, medium-, and long-term

Climate-related Risks and Opportunities				Impact on Business Model		Impact on Value Chain		Where the Risks and Opportunities are Concentrated in the Business Model/Value Chain			Time Horizon of Potential Impact	
Type	Description			Current	Expected	Current	Expected	Upstream	Company	Downstream		
Transition Risk	Policy and Regulation	GHG Reduction Requirements and Carbon Pricing Regulations	<p>This is one of the high-risk focus topics identified in Delta 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report. For details of the risk description, please refer to p. 14–15 of that report.</p> <p>Delta addresses multiple transition risks related to emissions reductions by implementing an internal carbon pricing mechanism. This includes preparing financial resources for “the cost of transitioning to low-carbon technologies,” reviewing “carbon pricing / carbon tariff levies and related regulations” in advance to respond to compliance requirements, and using the carbon fee fund to accelerate internal carbon reduction and low-carbon innovative applications in response to “GHG reduction requirements,” including the climate-related low-carbon products and services opportunities described in this chapter (Delta Energy’s green electricity matching service software development is one of the business opportunities supported by the internal carbon fee fund).</p>	<p>“GHG reduction requirements and carbon pricing regulations” is one of Delta’s longstanding high-focus topics. Delta’s overall carbon reduction strategy includes multiple measures such as energy-saving projects and the introduction of renewable electricity (RE100) to respond to the high-focus topic of “GHG reduction requirements.” The required financial resources are largely supported by the carbon fee fund under the internal carbon pricing mechanism. The internal carbon pricing mechanism not only drives reduction management and incorporates carbon costs into investment evaluation and operational decision-making, but also effectively promotes and reallocates Delta’s internal resource allocation, encouraging the development of low-carbon business opportunities. It has a positive impact on Delta’s business management, ensuring that carbon reduction actions continue to be implemented, achieving carbon reduction targets, and expanding green business opportunities. For details of the transition plan, please refer to “4.2.1 Specific Actions under the Climate Transition Plan.”</p> <p>This transition risk may also affect the Company’s raw material procurement costs and supply chain management. Delta uses scenario analysis to understand the impacts of carbon monetization on the cost of inbound raw materials and operations. For expected impacts, please refer to the section “Analysis of the Impact of Carbon Pricing Changes on the Embedded Costs of Resin.” Scenario analysis results indicate that gradually introducing low-carbon raw materials can reduce Delta’s Scope 3 value-chain carbon emissions. Additionally, by developing a circular economy in its operational processes and using low-carbon materials, Delta can also respond to the risk that upstream raw materials subject to carbon fees and carbon pricing controls may pass carbon price costs on to raw material procurement costs.</p> <p>Please refer to: Delta’s Internal Carbon Pricing Report and Delta’s 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report, pp. 14–15, Risks of High Concern.</p>					⊙	⊙		Short-, medium-, and long-term

Climate-related Risks and Opportunities			Impact on Business Model		Impact on Value Chain		Where the Risks and Opportunities are Concentrated in the Business Model/Value Chain			Time Horizon of Potential Impact
Type	Description		Current	Expected	Current	Expected	Upstream	Company	Downstream	
Opportunity	Low-carbon Products and Services	<p>In responding to climate change, Delta manages its actions across three dimensions—mitigation, adaptation, and innovation. With respect to emerging low-carbon products and services, Delta’s investments in hydrogen fuel cells and the establishment of energy-related subsidiaries serve as examples of the Company’s initiatives to capture climate-related opportunities. Hydrogen fuel cell solutions are one representative example of Delta’s innovative low-carbon applications, products, and solutions to expand green business opportunities. In the reporting year, business planning for hydrogen fuel cell solutions primarily focused on product R&D, technology transfer and licensing agreements for hydrogen fuel cell stacks, and preparation of manufacturing and R&D bases, with production and mass sales expected to commence in the short-term.</p> <p>Delta Energy Co., Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Delta Electronics. Through innovative technologies and value-added services, it streamlines energy procurement processes and provides services such as a green electricity trading platform, green electricity matching services, and decarbonization consulting services to help enterprises optimize their energy mix and achieve zero-carbon goals. It is one of Delta’s representative low-carbon services.</p>	<p>In the reporting year, Delta purchased land and buildings in Guanyin District, Taoyuan City, and planned them as a manufacturing and R&D base for Delta’s hydrogen fuel cell solutions. Small-volume shipments are expected to begin in the short-term, and R&D and marketing activities will continue in the short-, medium-, and long-term, along with the installation of production equipment and related capital expenditures.</p> <p>In the reporting year, Delta Energy provided a green electricity trading platform, green electricity matching, and decarbonization consulting services, and continued to invest corporate resources in platform construction and software development. The renewable electricity supplied by the platform comes from externally purchased renewable electricity. In addition to the existing externally purchased renewable electricity, Delta Energy expects to continue investing resources to attract professional service talent and enhance the service capacity of the software platform. The green electricity trading platform, in line with government renewable energy deployment plans and corporate</p>	<p>Through seminars¹, forums², and media exposure, Delta’s hydrogen fuel cell solutions gather market intelligence to identify and establish potential business expansion opportunities. This low carbon opportunity is expected to attract customers with a preference for highly stable, high efficiency energy and low carbon clean electricity, enabling the Company to provide comprehensive energy infrastructure solutions to meet the strong demand for energy transition from downstream customers. By leveraging Delta’s existing and well established energy infrastructure service capabilities, Delta maximizes synergies across its business operations. In addition to continuously addressing demand from the private sector, Delta Energy also actively responds to and seeks opportunities arising from public sector policy planning and related services.</p>	◎	◎	◎			Short-, medium-, and long-term

¹ 2025 International Academic Symposium on Hydrogen Energy and Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Energy and Fuel Cell Technology Forum, The Hydrogen Energy and Fuel Cell Association of Taiwan (THEFC).

² Hydrogen Applications and Future Trends Forum (2025), SEMI – International Semiconductor Industry Association.

Climate-related Risks and Opportunities		Impact on Business Model		Impact on Value Chain		Where the Risks and Opportunities are Concentrated in the Business Model/Value Chain			Time Horizon of Potential Impact
Type	Description	Current	Expected	Current	Expected	Upstream	Company	Downstream	
			renewable energy targets, addresses corporate Scope 2 carbon emissions. The green electricity matching service establishes a many-to-many flexible matching platform to help customers reduce additional costs arising from excess electricity. The decarbonization consulting service provides one-stop energy-saving services—from consulting to net-zero implementation—helping enterprises address Scope 1 and Scope 3 carbon emissions.						

2) Impacts of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities on Strategy and Decision-making

In Delta’s climate transition plan, the specific actions addressing climate related risks and opportunities that are reasonably expected to affect the Company’s prospects include three key initiatives: internal carbon pricing, disclosure aligned with the EU Taxonomy, and water risk adaptation and response measures. Through the implementation of its climate transition plan and other operational decisions, Delta undertakes mitigation and adaptation efforts to respond to climate related risks and opportunities.

Key Assumptions for Transition Targets

When formulating the climate transition plan, Delta’s key assumptions cover aspects such as changes in international regulations, technological development, and market trends, including:

- a) Changes in international regulations: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) carbon-reduction targets; SBTi methodologies; the EU Taxonomy definition of sustainable economic activities; the promotion and strengthening of carbon pricing, carbon taxes, and related climate regulations; renewable energy policies; energy efficiency and green building standards
- b) Market trends: consumer demand for sustainable and low-carbon products and services
- c) Internal resources: internal carbon pricing mechanism support for transition measures; R&D resources for low-carbon technologies
- d) Investor preferences: investors’ emphasis on ESG topics
- e) Stakeholder engagement: supply chain partners’ commitments and execution capabilities; customer acceptance; investor support; and employee participation

A. Specific Actions under the Climate Transition Plan

In response to identified relevant risks and opportunities, Delta’s specific actions under its existing transition plan include promoting energy conservation programs, adopting renewable electricity, promotion of green buildings, investment in low-carbon innovation, and investing in high-integrity carbon credits and permanent carbon removal. For the transition pathway planning, please refer to Delta’s 2025 Sustainability Report Ch 5.2.2.1 Net-zero Commitment.

Delta has integrated a diverse range of resources and project investments to effectively advance the implementation of its transition plan. The following section outlines representative transition actions that are more closely aligned with the outcomes of the aforementioned identification and assessment processes, including:

Resources and Investments in the Climate Transition Plan	Description
Internal Carbon Pricing	<p>Since 2021, Delta has implemented an internal carbon fee mechanism, setting the internal carbon price at US\$300 per metric ton. This price is consistent with the carbon price expectation value described in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report for achieving 1.5°C by 2030. Using internal carbon pricing as a driving force, Delta promotes mitigation, adaptation, and innovation management through resource reallocation. The three major applications of Delta’s internal carbon pricing include supporting the development of renewable electricity and renewable energy technology, energy and resource management, and low-carbon innovations and initiatives. We seek to uncover business opportunities in these technologies, adopt the concept of carbon pricing for business group decisions, and integrate carbon cost or management. Through the review of the use of the carbon fee fund and the annual budgeting mechanism, Delta ensures that budget planning is carefully evaluated and aligned with Delta’s carbon reduction strategy goals.</p> <p>Please refer to: Delta Internal Carbon Pricing Report.</p>

Resources and Investments in the Climate Transition Plan	Description
Disclosure of the EU Taxonomy	<p>Since 2023, Delta has formally followed the EU Taxonomy standards and framework to conduct taxonomy mapping, establishing a consistent and comparable assessment methodology as an important basis for identifying green economic activities and measuring sustainability performance. Based on the economic activities and classification approach under the EU Taxonomy, Delta systematically reviews its products, integrated solutions, and related services and sequentially completes procedures including “economic activity identification,” comparison against “technical screening criteria,” and checks for “do no significant harm” and “minimum safeguards.” Delta clarifies, item by item, the degree of alignment of economic activities with the six environmental objectives, including climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, circular economy, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, pollution prevention and control, and biodiversity and ecosystems protection and restoration, ensuring consistency of assessment results.</p> <p>Delta evaluates whether all products and solutions meet the technical screening criteria for specific economic activities and has identified 16 economic activities that comply with the Taxonomy, such as revenue related to data processing centers and low-carbon transport infrastructure. In addition to existing products and technologies, Delta is actively developing new businesses and innovative solutions. For example, in the energy transition domain, Delta strengthens substantive contributions to climate change mitigation objectives through businesses such as renewable electricity retail, energy management platforms, energy storage systems, and energy-saving services; meanwhile, it invests R&D resources in hydrogen and low-carbon energy technologies to lay a foundation for future green economic activities. Looking ahead, Delta will continue to use the Taxonomy framework as a reference to set internal criteria for defining “green revenue” in order to create more sustainable development opportunities.</p>
Water Risk Adaptation Response	<p>Delta has established a corporate-level climate adaptation strategy framework to analyze the vulnerability of global sites under different climate scenarios and prioritize accordingly, review existing climate adaptation measures, and subsequently introduce appropriate adaptation strategies and action guidelines step by step. These are integrated with the corporate business continuity plan to strengthen Delta’s operational resilience in the face of climate change. Delta classifies global sites based on their usage characteristics (e.g., manufacturing plants, offices, warehousing spaces) and, for drought risk, analyzes differences in vulnerability across site types. Combining climate simulation scenario analysis results, Delta conducts risk prioritization assessments for global sites (classified into six levels: very low, low, medium, medium-high, high, and critical) and focuses on “high” and “critical” physical-risk sites to further formulate and promote appropriate adaptation strategies and resilience enhancement measures.</p> <p>Please refer to: Delta’s 2025 ESG Report Ch 5.2.4.2 Adaptation and 5.4.1 Water Risk Identification and Response.</p>



B. Responses to Climate-related Risks and Opportunities, and the Financial Impacts of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

All amounts in this table are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Climate Risk/Opportunity		Mitigation and Adaptation Efforts		Impact on Financial Position, Financial Performance, and Cash Flows	
Type	Description	Current	Expected	Financial Impacts during the Reporting Period	Expected Financial Impacts
Physical Risk	Chronic Physical Risk	Drought	<p>Since 2006, when constructing new office buildings and factories, Delta has adopted green building methods. New buildings meet green building water resource indicators, and Delta strengthens physical risk management through adaptation strategies within the three dimensions of “mitigation,” “adaptation,” and “innovation.” Water resources are one of the production factors required for Delta’s operational processes, and the internal carbon fee fund supports projects such as improving water resource efficiency and smart monitoring.</p> <p>Delta also applies the Aqueduct water risk assessment tool developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) to identify risks in Delta’s supply chain and global operating sites. Based on risk factors such as WRI risk level, water consumption, procurement amount, and production value, Delta scores and produces an overall composite risk result. The results serve not only as a basis for Delta’s own decisions and corresponding measures to ensure sufficient response capabilities, but also enable adaptation before risks occur, thereby implementing sustainable water management. In the future, Delta will continue to use this assessment approach to plan adaptation promotion pathways for high-risk plants.</p>	<p>Climate Management Strategy</p> <p>During the reporting year, total expenditures under the internal carbon pricing mechanism amounted to 18,000 thousand, including 6,000 thousand in operating expenses and 12,000 thousand in capital expenditures, used to promote energy-saving and water-saving programs and to introduce renewable electricity.</p> <p>Measures implemented by Delta in response to drought primarily include water-saving equipment optimization, establishing monitoring mechanisms, and risk prevention management. During the reporting year, these were funded through applications to the internal carbon fee fund, plant-owned funds, or other budgets. They include water efficiency improvement initiatives, which actively improve water use efficiency in processes and increase output value under the same water consumption to reduce water risk; and smart monitoring initiatives, which install water meters at manufacturing plants and buildings and monitor water consumption using Delta Energy Online monitoring information systems.</p>	<p>Climate Management Strategy</p> <p>Delta continues to implement the internal carbon pricing mechanism and incorporates carbon costs into investment decision-making and R&D evaluation processes, guiding resource allocation toward energy saving, renewable electricity, low-carbon technologies, and product innovation, thereby enhancing corporate resilience and long-term competitiveness in an environment where carbon is monetized. The internal carbon pricing budget for 2026 is expected to be approximately 39,000 thousand, covering investments in topics such as energy saving and carbon reduction, water resources, and renewable electricity. The funding required for the above response measures is expected to be sufficiently supported by internal funds.</p>
Transition Risk	Policy and Regulation	GHG Reduction Requirements and Carbon Pricing Regulations	<p>Delta implements the internal carbon pricing mechanism. The carbon fee fund collected from business units is earmarked for specific purposes and allocated to three major areas: renewable electricity and energy technology development, energy and resource management, and low-carbon innovation and advocacy, to advance Delta’s 2050 net-zero goal. Energy conservation is the foundation for reducing electricity consumption. Self-generation and self-consumption of renewable electricity serve as the top-priority strategy, followed by direct procurement of renewable electricity, and then unbundled renewable energy certificates, to strategically promote renewable electricity. In response to transition risks from Delta’s emissions reduction, the main approach is to use the carbon fee fund to promote energy-saving projects and introduce renewable electricity.</p>	<p>Climate Management Strategy</p> <p>During the reporting year, total expenditures under the internal carbon pricing mechanism amounted to 18,000 thousand, including 6,000 thousand in operating expenses and 12,000 thousand in capital expenditures, used to promote energy-saving and water-saving programs and to introduce renewable electricity.</p> <p>Major energy-saving programs during the reporting year included HVAC exhaust systems, compressed air systems, lighting systems, and process improvements. Expenditure on introducing renewable electricity included 62,000 thousand in operating expenses.</p> <p>Please refer to Delta’s 2025 ESG Report, Ch 5.3 Energy Management.</p>	

Climate Risk/Opportunity		Mitigation and Adaptation Efforts		Impact on Financial Position, Financial Performance, and Cash Flows	
Type	Description	Current	Expected	Financial Impacts during the Reporting Period	Expected Financial Impacts
Opportunity	Low-carbon Products and Services	<p>Delta continues to invest in innovation and R&D to develop more efficient, energy-saving products and integrated solutions, responding to climate- and transition-related opportunities. Key low-carbon new businesses include hydrogen energy applications and Delta Energy, strengthening the energy transition blueprint.</p> <p>Under the EU Taxonomy, the hydrogen business falls under the economic activity “Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen,” and Delta Energy falls under “Professional services related to energy performance of buildings.” The products and services provided demonstrate climate-related sustainability attributes.</p>		<p>Impact of Climate Opportunities on Operations Low-carbon products and services include hydrogen energy technology business, green electricity trading platform, green electricity matching services, and decarbonization consulting services. Hydrogen energy technology is a newly developed business in the reporting year. In the reporting year, the green electricity trading platform primarily focused on expanding market share and breadth and expanding the resource pool for future flexible matching participation. In the reporting year, the green electricity matching service focused on establishing benchmark customer service cases and has successfully provided customized software services. In the reporting year, Delta’s carbon reduction consulting services primarily served clients in the service and manufacturing sectors. The Company provides energy saving and carbon reduction consulting services as well as engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) turnkey solutions, and also assists customers in applying for energy efficiency performance guarantee programs, thereby expanding the scale of its services.</p> <p>Overall, in the reporting year, operating revenue generated from low-carbon products and services totaled 7,000 thousand along with cash inflows from operating activities.</p> <p>The green electricity trading platform mainly involves vertical integration, obtaining green electricity from different sources and securing supply through different investment cooperation structures. Hydrogen energy technology is a newly developed business in the reporting year. Overall, in the reporting year, renewable electricity purchases under the green electricity trading platform services, and engineering costs and consulting labor hours arising from equipment replacement under the decarbonization consulting services, totaled approximately 6,000 thousand in cost of sales, together with cash outflows from operating activities.</p> <p>Climate Management Strategy In the reporting year, low-carbon products and services generated corresponding personnel, R&D, marketing, and administrative expenses, totaling 10,000 thousand in operating expenses, and resulting in cash outflows from</p>	<p>Impact of Climate Opportunities on Operations Low-carbon products and services are positioned to respond to the continued increase in market demand for green electricity over the short-, medium-, and long-terms. Delta will strengthen diversified supply sources, while the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms is expected to drive increased demand for energy efficiency and carbon reduction, thereby further enhancing market demand. Following the proof-of-concept (POC) validation stage, the hydrogen energy technology business is expected to commence small-scale shipments in the short-term, with stable sales anticipated over the medium to long term.</p> <p>Low-carbon products and services are expected to deliver an increase in operating revenue and generate cash inflows from operating activities in the short term. The hydrogen energy technology business will incur corresponding costs arising from the procurement of production raw materials, while the green electricity trading platform will reduce costs not only through conventional green electricity trading mechanisms but also through vertical integration. Overall, operating costs for low carbon products and services are projected to increase in the short term, resulting in cash outflows from operating activities. Low-carbon products and services will continue to invest in research and development activities, with R&D staffing expanded in line with software sales volumes and functional enhancements. In addition, to support strong business growth, the sales team will increase headcount. However, cloud operation and maintenance costs will depend on actual business conditions and therefore cannot be reliably estimated at this stage. Overall, corresponding personnel, research and development, marketing, and administrative expenses are expected to be</p>

Climate Risk/Opportunity		Mitigation and Adaptation Efforts		Impact on Financial Position, Financial Performance, and Cash Flows	
Type	Description	Current	Expected	Financial Impacts during the Reporting Period	Expected Financial Impacts
				<p>operating activities. In the reporting year, Delta purchased land and buildings in Guanyin District, Taoyuan City, as a manufacturing and R&D base for low-carbon products, with property, plant and equipment of 211,000 thousand and cash outflows from investing activities. With respect to external investments, during the reporting year, Delta Energy jointly established Yishi (益石) Energy with two other energy companies, with paid-in capital of NT\$650 million, of which Delta holds a 15% equity interest. In addition, Delta Energy holds a 4.76% equity interest in Taiwan Smart Electricity & Energy Co., Ltd.</p>	<p>incurred. Operating expenses are projected to increase in the short term, resulting in cash outflows from operating activities. For the establishment of production lines for low carbon products and services, the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment is estimated to increase in the short term, resulting in cash outflows from investing activities.</p> <p>As market demand increases and business maturity improves, low-carbon products and services are expected to generate operating revenue in the medium and long term with multiplicative growth, together with cash inflows from operating activities. Operating costs, operating expenses, and additions to property, plant, and equipment are expected to increase in the medium and long term, resulting in cash outflows from operating activities. Delta Energy primarily utilizes internal funds; however, for the green electricity trading platform, self-developed projects may be supported by bank project financing. In addition, energy-saving and carbon-reduction projects under the decarbonization consulting services may be eligible for government subsidies. The hydrogen energy business may generate intangible assets through patent licensing or technology transfer. However, as the costs associated with patents and technology transfers are subject to market conditions and technological maturity, it is currently not possible to reliably estimate all required technologies. Should new technologies be required in the future, funding is expected to be primarily sourced from Delta's existing internal funds.</p>

Among the climate-related risks and opportunities disclosed in this table, none is expected to result in a significant risk of material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements for the following annual reporting period. Delta has conducted quantitative analyses and assessments of the potential financial impacts arising from climate related risks and opportunities across the short, medium, and long-terms. However, in adherence to the principle of prudent disclosure and to avoid constituting forward looking financial projections, the information presented in this table is expressed using conservative wording.

3) Climate Resilience: Climate-related Scenario Analysis and Assessment

Delta uses climate scenario analysis to assess the Company’s resilience when facing climate risks. Delta references domestic and international scientific and policy reports, climate observations, and scenario- or disaster-related databases, together with Delta’s sustainability management practices, to analyze the impacts of physical risks and transition risks on Delta’s management and operations. Delta regards climate-related risks and opportunities as key drivers of overall strategic management and future low-carbon growth. Through a systematic process, Delta screens key risk and opportunity targets of strategic importance and uses climate scenario analysis to assess potential impacts on markets, cost structures, and overall strategic positioning. For the identified material transition and physical risks and opportunities, Delta selects appropriate climate scenarios based on their nature. The scope of analysis covers overall operations and the overall value chain and incorporates quantitative factors to enhance comparability and decision usefulness, converting climate uncertainty into a basis for supporting medium- and long-term strategic planning and strengthening operational resilience. In recent years, scenario simulations have included two climate opportunity scenarios: air pollution and the business opportunities of Delta’s fans and air quality solutions³, and the business opportunities of Delta’s energy storage solutions⁴. These scenario analyses strengthen Delta’s operational positioning to capture climate opportunities arising from low-carbon transition demands in the market. For physical risks, Delta has conducted quantitative analyses on (i) impacts on Delta’s externally purchased renewable electricity volume, (ii) impacts from water shortages at Taiwan manufacturing sites, and (iii) potential flood, drought, and heatwave risks for Delta global operation sites and key supplier sites. In addition, this year Delta further included the impact of carbon pricing changes on embedded resin costs and the impact of high temperatures on data center electricity consumption. The above scenario analysis results serve as important references for Delta’s medium- and long-term strategic planning and internal strategic decision-making, including market positioning for low-carbon products and solutions, renewable energy and energy management strategies, and as a basis for dynamically reviewing the climate transition plan and carbon reduction targets.

Risk Type and Description: Transition Risk

Scenario 1: Analysis of the Impact of Carbon Pricing Changes on Embedded Resin Costs

Background	Based on product life-cycle assessment (LCA) methodology and by integrating operating data and material information across business groups, Delta has established a series of circular economy targets and solution pathways. To achieve these sustainability goals, Delta is committed to strengthening sustainable supply chain management. Key raw materials used in Delta products include metals, plastics, chemicals, packaging or cushioning materials, and other materials. Resin is one of the raw materials that Delta must procure and is currently primarily petroleum-based. The global net-zero transition and the promotion of carbon pricing policies may expose resin to the risk of rising costs. As major economies implement carbon taxes or emissions trading systems, the embedded carbon cost in resin prices will gradually increase, affecting companies’ procurement strategies and profit structures.
Purpose of Analysis	To assess the potential impacts of carbon pricing on resin costs and procurement expenditures under different climate transition scenarios, as a basis for medium- and long-term procurement strategies and raw material substitution plans. This supports the Company’s overall net-zero pathway and provides reference for supply chain carbon reduction strategies.
Climate Scenarios	This analysis references three scenarios of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS): 1. Scenario 1: Net Zero by 2050 2. Scenario 2: Below 2°C 3. Scenario 3: Current Policy
Assessment Time Points	2030 and 2050 Delta defines the short-term as two years, the medium-term as two to five years, and the long-term as more than five years, with reference to internal carbon reduction target timelines and the Delta Group risk management timeline. The assessment time points in this scenario include the medium- and long-term.
Methodology	Based on the carbon price trajectories published by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), the carbon price assumptions were converted into the cost contribution per metric ton of CO ₂ to petroleum-based resins. Based on academic literature, the emission factor was assumed to be 3.92 kg CO ₂ per kg of resin. In the analysis, potential cost

³ For the opportunity scenario analysis related to air pollution and Delta’s fan and air quality solutions, please refer to page 18 of the 2023 Delta 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report.

⁴ For the opportunity scenario analysis related to Delta’s energy storage solutions, please refer to page 19 of the 2023 Delta 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report.

Risk Type and Description: Transition Risk

Scenario 1: Analysis of the Impact of Carbon Pricing Changes on Embedded Resin Costs

Methodology	<p>increases under different scenarios were estimated using the following approach: “implicit carbon cost × resin emission factor × quantity used.” Climate-related policies in the jurisdictions where Delta operates were assessed based on policy plans or implementation pathways available as of 2025, including carbon pricing, carbon fees/levies, and carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) initiatives across relevant economies. Market demand for post-consumer recycled (PCR) resin materials is positively correlated with overall macroeconomic growth or contraction. As PCR resin materials are plastic pellets produced through recycling processes—including collection, sorting, shredding, screening, and washing—and then compounded by blending with varying proportions of virgin plastics, their reliance on virgin plastics is lower than that of conventional plastic materials. In addition, crude oil extraction—the natural-resource input required for virgin plastics—has remained stable in recent years. Furthermore, the International Energy Agency’s World Energy Outlook 2025 indicates that, to meet projected growth in global oil demand toward 2050, low-cost producers (countries) may be willing to expand production beyond announced capacity constraints, while significant increases in oil prices may also incentivize producers to undertake new oil exploration and production in higher-cost regions. Accordingly, oil supply is assessed as sufficient.</p>
Results	<p>Rising carbon prices are expected to have a significant impact on the implicit costs of petroleum based resins.</p> <p>Scenario 1 (Net Zero by 2050):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, the implicit cost per metric ton of resin is expected to increase by 10%. By 2050, the implicit cost per metric ton of resin is expected to increase by 127%. <p>Scenario 2 (Below 2°C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, the implicit cost per metric ton of resin is expected to increase by 8%. By 2050, the implicit cost per metric ton of resin is expected to increase by 35%. <p>Scenario 3 (Current Policy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, no increase in the implicit cost per metric ton of resin is expected. By 2050, no increase in the implicit cost per metric ton of resin is expected.
Response Measures	<p>Through the supplier sustainability management system, promote carbon reduction in the resin supply chain and incorporate the analysis results into future procurement strategy references</p>
Assumptions, Uncertainties, and Limitations in the Scenario	<p>These scenarios are forward-looking designs that incorporate multiple climate-related factors as well as policy and technology developments. Scenario analysis is not intended to predict actual future climate conditions, but to provide a set of reasonable and feasible pathways to support impact assessment and the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon pricing assumption: current policies remain unchanged, and no additional carbon-pricing mechanisms are introduced. Petroleum-based resin carbon emissions assumption: the emission factor of 3.92 kg CO₂/kg remains stable. Market transition assumption: the PCR cost-premium structure remains relatively stable, and suppliers’ willingness to invest in decarbonization is limited. Uncertainty: implementation timelines of national carbon-pricing mechanisms, energy price volatility, and breakthroughs in resin substitution technologies could affect outcomes.

Risk Type and Description: Physical Risk

Scenario 2: Impacts of Flooding, Drought, and Heatwaves on Delta Sites and Key Suppliers

Background	<p>As climate change leads to increasingly frequent extreme weather events, Delta has identified flooding, drought, and high temperatures as three material physical risks. The first two are driven by changes in rainfall patterns: flooding triggered by short-term heavy rainfall may increase the likelihood of damage to facilities or equipment, while long-term changes in rainfall patterns may also lead to reduced rainfall and drought events, resulting in additional water costs for plants or suppliers and potentially causing disruptions to plant operations or supply chains. Rising temperatures and increased record-high events and the number of high-temperature days may increase occupational safety risks for outdoor workers and also raise the likelihood of equipment malfunctions in outdoor settings.</p>
Purpose of Analysis	<p>Delta conducts quantitative analysis of the above risks to understand the physical risks faced by operating sites and key suppliers in the short-, medium-, and long-term under future climate scenarios, and to develop corresponding adaptation measures to enhance the Company’s climate resilience in operations.</p>
Climate Scenarios	<p>This analysis uses AR6 downscaled climate projections from TCCIP (Taiwan Climate Change Projection Information and Adaptation Knowledge Platform) for Taiwan plants, and IPCC AR6-CMIP6 climate simulation data for China plants. Delta references the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) proposed in the IPCC AR6 climate change assessment report, combined with Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), using different socio-economic assumptions and radiative forcing as the basis for warming severity, and selects the “Low Emissions (SSP1-2.6) scenario” and the “Very High Emissions (SSP5-8.5) scenario” as the physical risk analysis scenarios.</p> <p>Please refer to: 2023 TCFD and TNFD Report, p. 21, Physical Risk Scenario Analysis.</p>
Assessment Time Points	<p>The time scales for physical risk scenario analysis are within 5 years, 5–10 years, and more than 10 years.</p> <p>Delta defines the short-term as two years, the medium-term as two to five years, and the long-term as more than five years, with reference to internal carbon reduction target timelines and the Delta Group risk management timeline. The assessment time points in this scenario include short-, medium-, and long-term.</p>

Risk Type and Description: Physical Risk

Scenario 2: Impacts of Flooding, Drought, and Heatwaves on Delta Sites and Key Suppliers

Methodology	Delta references the risk management recommendations in the TCFD guidance, combining meteorological observation data and climate projection data, and referencing definitions of disasters by domestic and international official agencies, to calculate the likelihood and impact of disasters under different scenarios and years, and plots a risk matrix to identify the risk level (high, medium, low) for each location.
Results	<p>Risk 1: Flood Under the SSP1-2.6 scenario, short-term analysis results indicate that only a limited number of Delta's operating sites are located in high flood-risk areas. As the analysis moves into the medium- and long-term horizons, the number of high-risk sites shows a gradual increasing trend, with approximately 13 sites projected to be located in high flood-risk areas in the long-term. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, operating sites exposed to high flood risk are primarily concentrated in coastal regions of Japan, mainland China, and Southeast Asia, with a smaller number located in inland areas of mainland China and South America. Most operating sites in Taiwan and East Asia are subject to moderate flood risk, while operating sites in Europe and North America do not exhibit significant flood risk. Across all scenarios (SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5) and across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons, only a limited number of key suppliers—mainly located in coastal areas of Southeast Asia—are exposed to high flood risk due to sea-level rise and changes in the frequency of extreme rainfall events. In mainland China and other parts of Southeast Asia, a portion of suppliers are exposed to moderate flood risk.</p> <p>Risk 2: Drought Under the SSP1-2.6 scenario, the number of operating sites located in high drought-risk areas remains limited in the short- and medium-term, increasing to seven sites in the long-term. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, operating sites exposed to high drought risk are mainly located in inland North America, North Africa, the Arabian region, and India, which are characterized by arid or desert climates. Operating sites in southern Taiwan, inland mainland China, and Southeast Asia are exposed to moderate drought risk, while operating sites in other regions do not exhibit significant drought risk. Across all scenarios and across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons, drought risk assessment results for key suppliers show no significant variation. Suppliers exposed to high drought risk are primarily concentrated in arid or dry regions, including India, Africa, the Middle East, and the western United States. In addition, a certain proportion of suppliers located in northeastern mainland China, Southeast Asia, and South Asia are exposed to moderate drought risk.</p> <p>Risk 3: Heatwaves Under both the SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios, the proportion of operating sites exposed to high heatwave risk increases rapidly over time. The increase is more pronounced under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, under which approximately half of the Company's operating sites are projected to face the impacts of rapidly rising temperatures under long-term extreme climate conditions. These high-risk sites are mainly located in mainland China, Europe, and North America. In contrast, coastal regions may benefit from the moderating effects of sea surface temperatures, resulting in a relatively smaller number of high-risk sites. Under the long-term SSP5-8.5 scenario, approximately 26% of suppliers are located in high heatwave-risk areas, primarily in mainland China and North America. The proportion of suppliers exposed to high heatwave risk is also significantly higher than under the SSP1-2.6 scenario, indicating that heatwave risk intensifies markedly as the severity of climate scenarios increases.</p>
Response Measures	Based on the risk assessment results, where existing measures are determined to be insufficient to adequately address future physical climate risks, relevant adaptation measures will be strengthened or replaced, taking into account the functional characteristics and usage of the affected sites
Assumptions, Uncertainties, and Limitations in the Scenario	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This analysis assumes that SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 sufficiently represent the possible range of future climate changes; however, actual socio-economic development and emissions pathways may deviate from model settings, resulting in uncertainty in scenario outcomes. 2. Potential future extreme policy interventions (e.g., tightening carbon taxes, drastic changes in energy structure) and rapid technological breakthroughs are not included in the main assumptions; actual risks may be higher or lower than model results. 3. The potential risk-reduction effects of adaptation measures taken by the Company and its supply chain in response to climate change are not fully incorporated. 4. TCCIP and IPCC AR6 climate data are based on historical period (1980-2014) simulation baselines and may lag behind rapidly changing extreme climate trends in recent years.

Risk Type and Description: Physical Risk

Scenario 3: Impact of High Temperatures on Data Center Electricity Consumption

Background	As climate change leads to increases in global and regional temperatures, data center operational energy consumption and cooling loads are expected to rise significantly. According to academic literature, for every 1°C increase in ambient air temperature, energy consumption of data center cooling systems increases by approximately 5–6%. Based on Delta's observations, data centers in Taiwan, Thailand, the United States, and mainland China have experienced varying degrees of electricity consumption increases.
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Risk Type and Description: Physical Risk

Scenario 3: Impact of High Temperatures on Data Center Electricity Consumption

Purpose of Analysis	To assess the potential impacts of high-temperature climate change risks on data center cooling energy consumption, and to serve as a basis for designing energy-saving and adaptation strategies to enhance operational resilience and reduce the impacts of climate risks on critical information infrastructure.
Climate Scenarios	IPCC SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5
Assessment Time Points	2030 and 2050
Scope	Data centers in Taiwan, Thailand, the United States, and mainland China
Methodology	Using regional warming projection data from TCCIP (Taiwan) and the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal (Thailand, the United States, and mainland China), combined with regression models of cooling system energy consumption at each site, to estimate changes in monthly average electricity consumption rates under different warming scenarios.
Results	<p>Under the impacts of climate change, cooling energy consumption across all of Delta's data centers is expected to increase, and under all scenarios, the magnitude of increase in 2050 is projected to be higher than that in 2030. Overall, the results indicate that data center energy efficiency is highly sensitive to rising temperatures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Taipei, the projected increase in average monthly temperature ranges from 0.5°C to 2.0°C, with the corresponding increase in electricity consumption estimated to range from 3.41% to 9.65%. In Bangkok, the projected increase in average monthly temperature ranges from 0.3°C to 2.7°C, with the corresponding increase in electricity consumption estimated to range from 4.01% to 11.21%. In California, the projected increase in average monthly temperature ranges from 0.4°C to 7.2°C. The relatively wide range is estimated to be attributable to limitations in regional spatial resolution, which in turn may result in a higher estimated increase in electricity consumption, ranging from 9.65% to 15.36%, compared with other regions. In the Wujiang area, the projected increase in average monthly temperature ranges from 0.2°C to 2.4°C, with the corresponding increase in electricity consumption estimated to range from 1.52% to 9.29%.
Response Measures	Enhance the design of high-efficiency cooling systems, promote the application of liquid cooling or AI intelligent control technologies, introduce energy management systems to monitor energy efficiency in real time, and continue to expand the proportion of free cooling applications to improve the climate resilience of Delta's critical information infrastructure.
Assumptions, Uncertainties, and Limitations in the Scenario	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes that energy efficiency of IT equipment and cooling equipment remains unchanged over time. Assumes a linear relationship between outdoor temperature increases and the corresponding increase in cooling energy consumption. Assumes that the power supply structure and emission factors remain unchanged and do not incorporate future energy transition impacts. Potential energy management improvements, advanced cooling technologies, and workload optimization measures are not included in this analysis. The analysis may use a fixed power usage effectiveness (PUE) value and does not consider potential future improvements in data center design and energy efficiency. Model limitations: does not account for interaction effects between extreme high temperatures and sudden power outages; data precision is limited by regional climate model resolution.

2-5. Metrics and Targets

Delta continues to set and advance climate-related targets both internally and externally. In 2021, the Company committed to achieving RE100 globally by 2030, and in 2022 its net-zero science-based target was validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Using 2021 as the base year, Delta targets by 2030 a 90% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions across 100% of its global operation sites, and a 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions, with the goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Delta will continue to adopt the 1.5°C decarbonization pathway as the basis for management, driving the Company's internal low-carbon transition and the development of innovative products and services.

Delta has established climate performance metrics and management mechanisms and tracks the impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on operations through quantified indicators. Climate-related metrics include GHG emissions, energy-consumption efficiency, the proportion of renewable electricity use, and the benefits of low-carbon products, among others. For performance results against targets for each indicator during the reporting year, please refer to Delta's 2025 ESG Report Ch 3.3 Material Topic Management and Ch 7 Appendix.

Delta voluntarily discloses climate-related information with reference to the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures framework and continues to enhance and refine related disclosures. By aligning with international climate disclosure standards, Delta is committed to enhancing the transparency of climate information and helping investors and stakeholders gain a more comprehensive understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities the Company



faces. Going forward, Delta will continue to review the applicability of its climate related performance indicators and make timely adjustments in accordance with the Company's operational strategy and changes in the external environment, to ensure that its climate management mechanisms effectively support sustainable development and long-term low carbon transition.