



Jinko

2006 All In Solar 2026 Solar For All

2025

Jinko Solar TNFD Progress Report

About This Report

With reference to mainstream disclosure standards, Jinko Solar Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Jinko Solar”, “the Company”, or “we”) has released our first Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Report in 2025 after our first Climate Action White Paper in 2024, detailing our natural risk management approach. In 2026, we published our first TNFD Progress Report.

In this report, “Nature” herein refers to the dynamic complex and interactions of abiotic (land, oceans, freshwater, atmosphere, etc.) and biotic (plants and animals) components, as well as ecosystem services provided, including biodiversity balance and climate regulation.

► **Reporting Time Frame**

The report primarily covers the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025. For timeliness and continuity, some information disclosure is traced back to the past or appropriately extended to July 2026.

► **Report Data Description**

The data in this report is sourced from official documents, statistical reports, financial reports, and other information that has been collected, aggregated, and subjected to audit. Certain figures are presented as rounded values, and minor discrepancies may arise due to rounding adjustments. Unless specified otherwise, all monetary amounts in this report are denominated in RMB.

► **Forward-Looking Statement**

This report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and actual outcomes may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements due to numerous factors. The forward-looking statements in this report are solely based on the assumptions, estimates, and predictions derived from the information available at the time of report preparation. The Company is under no obligation to update these statements at any time, except as required by law.

► **Normative References**

► **Reporting Organizational Boundary**

The organizational scope of the information disclosed in this report covers Jinko Solar Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. The performance data in this report, unless otherwise specified, aligns in organizational scope with the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

► **Report Acquisition**

This report is released in Simplified Chinese and English versions. In case of any discrepancy between the two versions, the Simplified Chinese version shall prevail. You can log on to the Company's sustainability webpage (www.jinkosolar.com/site/esg) or contact us via ESG@jinkosolar.com to obtain the electronic version of the Report and put forward relevant comments and suggestions.

Issuing Authority	Relevant Standards
Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures	<i>Recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures</i>
International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)	<i>IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information</i> <i>IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures</i>
Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSSB)	<i>GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024</i> (hereinafter referred to as “GRI 101”) under the <i>GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards</i>
Shanghai Stock Exchange	Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 4 – Preparation of Sustainability Reports (Revised January 2026)
Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (MOF)	<i>Exposure Draft to Chinese Sustainability Disclosure Standards for Business Enterprises No. 1 – Climate (trial)</i> (hereinafter referred to as “Climate ED”)
Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China (MEE)	

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1. About Jinko Solar

1.1. Company Profile

Jinko Solar Co., Ltd. (Stock Code: 688223) is a leading global, technology-driven clean energy company. With a strategic focus on core segments of the photovoltaic industry, the Company specializes in integrated R&D, manufacturing of photovoltaic products, as well as comprehensive clean energy solutions, leading sales across major global photovoltaic markets. As of the end of the reporting period, the accumulated global shipments of modules of Jinko Solar have exceeded 390 GW, ranking as the global leader in module shipments seven times. Additionally, Jinko Solar is actively expanding into the field of energy storage system (ESS), and continuously developing integrated PV-ESS solutions to position itself as a global leading provider of integrated energy solutions.

Mission: Changing the Energy Mix Innovating a Smart Future

Vision: Accelerating a Sustainable and Prosperous World Driven by Technology and Innovation

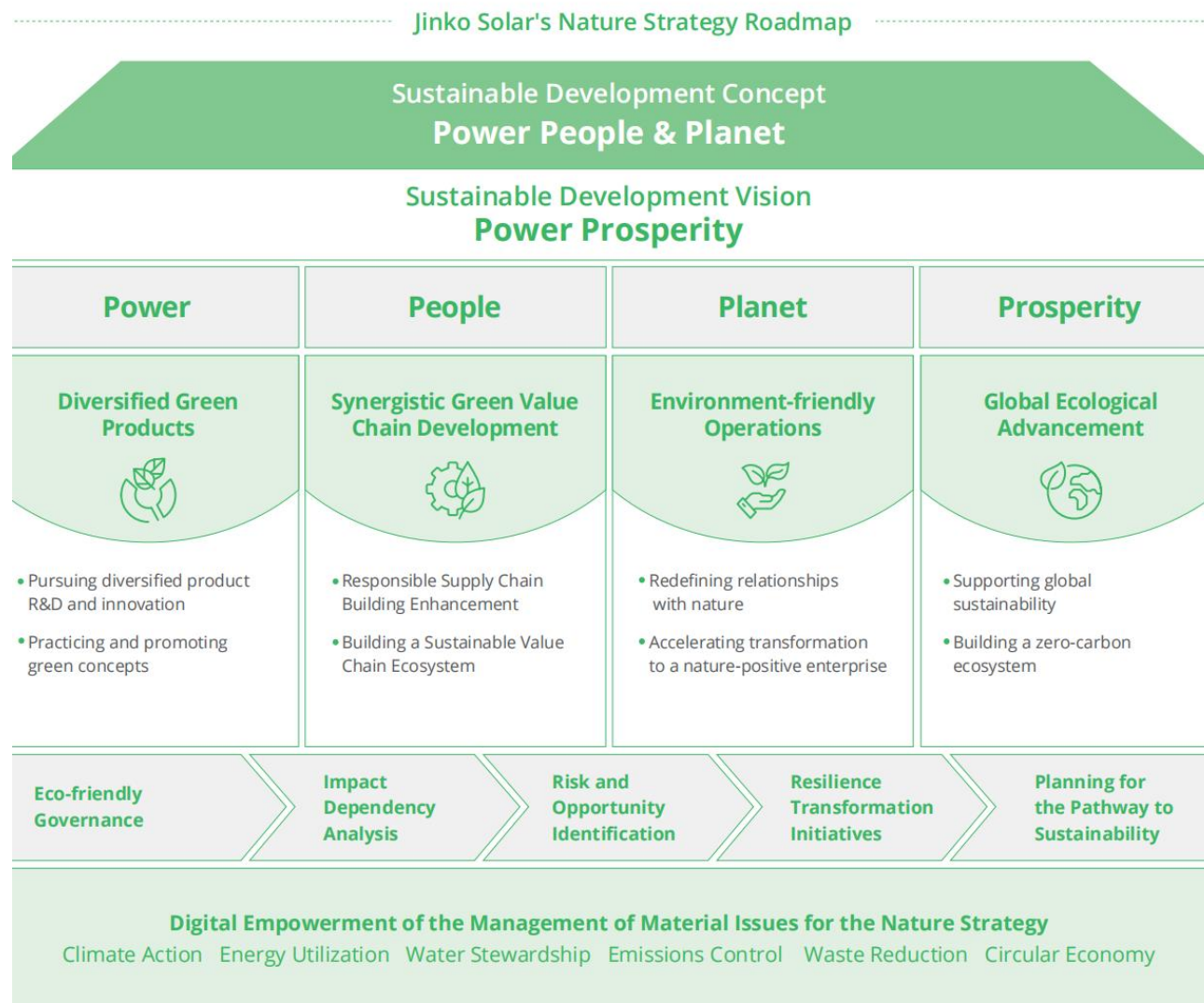
1.2. Honors and Ratings

MSCI ESG	Ranked in the top tier of the industry and awarded an 'A' rating 2025:A 2024:BBB 2023:BBB		
S&P CSA	Selected for the S&P Global <i>Sustainability Yearbook 2026</i> and <i>Sustainability Yearbook (China Edition)2026</i> . 2025:78 2024:69 2023:32		
EcoVadis	Sustainability performance has achieved continuous year-on-year improvement, ranking at the industry-leading level. 2025:78 2024:73 2023:65		
CDP	Maintained industry-leading ratings and achieved an A- score in inaugural CDP Water Security disclosure.		
	Supplier Engagement Assessment 2025: A 2024: A	Climate Change 2025: B 2024: B	Water Security 2025: A-
Wind ESG	Awarded three consecutive rating upgrades, ranked at the highest AAA level. 2025:AAA 2024:AA 2023:A		
Morningstar	The ESG risk index has significantly decreased, with the robustness of sustainability governance improving year by year. 2025:22.31 2024:31.39 2023:32.49		

2. Nature-Positive Strategy Blueprint

2.1. Nature Strategy Roadmap

As a global enterprise, Jinko Solar embraces ecological responsibility and is guided by the value of becoming a nature-positive enterprise, focusing on the balanced interaction between production operations and natural ecological resources. The Company formulates and implements a multidimensional action plan encompassing operational management, value chain co-creation, solution development, and experience sharing. This initiative clarifies the positioning of value chain transformation, explores well-defined nature-positive business models, and establishes a virtuous cycle between natural resources and business development, ultimately pursuing future-oriented commercial prosperity.



2.2. Our Pathway to Sustainability

Resilient Transformation	Implementing Core Measures	Forging Ahead Steadily	Our New Journey
We recognize that coexisting harmoniously with nature begins with understanding the challenges our environment faces. Material issues: ► Climate Action ► Energy Utilization ► Water Stewardship ► Emissions Control ► Waste Reduction ► Circular Economy	We actively, proactively, and passionately engage in nature-positive initiatives, accelerating sustainability efforts across procurement, production, transportation, and service. Core measures: ► Climate Action: Strengthen climate resilience, provide low-carbon solutions globally, and build a low-carbon ecosystem from operations to the value chain. ► Energy Utilization: Strengthen energy planning, introduce high-efficiency equipment, accelerate the renewal of energy-saving technologies, implement energy audits and monitoring to fully explore energy-saving potential. ► Water Stewardship: Introduce water ecosystem risk assessments and improve water recycling systems to increase reuse rates for reclaimed water, rainwater, and wastewater. Implement water-saving management to improve utilization efficiency. ► Emissions Control: Establish a precise monitoring system to track air and wastewater emissions in real time. Optimize treatment processes to minimize environmental impacts. ► Waste Reduction: Optimize production processes to improve material efficiency, reduce waste generation, and enhance recycling through external partnerships. ► Circular economy: Deepen product eco-design and refine closed-loop mechanisms across production, operation, and recycling. Strengthen upstream and downstream collaboration, and build a circular economy industry chain.	To achieve greater sustainability, we will continue innovating service models and exploring transformative pathways for sustainable development in the global photovoltaic industry. Innovation priorities: ► Further improve the conversion efficiency of products to enhance the development potential of the industry. ► Continuously explore the recycling and reuse pathways for photovoltaic and energy storage products throughout their entire life cycle. ► Lead the value chain in deepening green transformation initiatives. ► Explore service models that harmonize with the ecology in fragile ecosystems such as oceans, deserts, and gobi.	Based on net-zero emissions in the value chain and eco-friendly operations, we will accelerate industry standardization and scalability through cutting-edge products and technologies. By 2050, we will achieve Net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain.
2024	2030	2040	2050

2.3. From Climate to Nature

The 6th Report of the IPCC states that over the past century, climate change has been driven by human activities while exerting profound impacts on both nature and the economy. These effects interact cyclically among climate, nature, and the economy, continuously amplifying until they exceed the critical threshold for systemic collapse. Therefore, it is crucial to explore adaptive transformation pathways from climate to nature, starting with climate action. JinkoSolar joined the SBTi in 2021 and officially passed its target review in December 2023, becoming the first Chinese company in the PV industry to successfully meet all three SBTi targets. In 2024, we released our first *Climate Action White Paper*, followed by our inaugural Nature-related Financial Disclosure Report in 2025..

2019	▶ Becoming first Chinese solar energy company in the world to join RE100.
2021	▶ Joined the Science Based Targets initiative at the end of 2021. ▶ Obtain an LCA certificate for photovoltaic modules issued by a third-party organization and successfully pass the Italian EPD certification.
2023	▶ Becoming the first Chinese PV company to pass the verification of SBTi targets (short-term, medium-term, and net-zero). ▶ Passed the evaluation under the "Zero Carbon Factory Assessment Specification" standard, becoming the first PV group to obtain this certification. ▶ Submitted the CDP questionnaire, receiving a B rating for Climate Change and an A rating for Supply Chain Engagement.
2024	▶ Released our first Climate Action White Paper, alongside the Climate Strategy. ▶ Introduced policies on biodiversity conservation and zero deforestation, launched nature-related dependency/ impact assessments covering the entire value chain ▶ Advanced sustainable supply chain audits. Several key operational sites have obtained international ESG audit certifications such as SMETA.
2025	▶ We have released our first nature-related financial disclosure report and upgraded the nature benefit strategy map. ▶ In collaboration with ecosystem partners across the industrial chains in Belt and Road partner countries, we jointly issued the Global Solar Sustainable Alliance.¹ ▶ JinkoSolar's carbon management system has obtained dual compliance certification under ISO 14064 and ISO 14067. ▶ Published short-, medium-, and long-term strategic plans and management objectives for core nature-related issues. ▶ Completed the CDP Water Questionnaire and received an A-rating.

¹ In 2026, the full name of GSSA was changed to Global Solar and Storage Sustainability Alliance..

3. TNFD Annual Progress

A company's ability to generate cash flow in the short, medium, and long term is intrinsically linked to its interactions with stakeholders, society, and the natural environment across the entire value chain. Accordingly, building on TNFD recommendations, we present comprehensive insights into innovative management practices across all dimensions of corporate governance, strategy, risk and impact management, as well as key metrics and objectives.

3.1. Governance

- A. Describe the board's oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.
- B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.
- C. Describe the organization's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in the organization's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Focusing on nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, JinkoSolar has implemented innovation management practices oriented toward natural benefits. In 2025, the company issued the "Operational Management System for the Risk Compliance and ESG Management Committee," comprehensively revising it in alignment with new ESG regulations, the latest corporate ESG governance framework, and defined responsibilities.

At the decision-making level, the Board of Directors and the Strategy and Sustainability Committee serve as the highest decision-making bodies for matters related to Nature Strategy, with the latter responsible for approving key resolutions. Annual progress and achievement of target indicators related to Nature Strategy—including environmental metrics (e.g., waste management, water resources, climate change impacts, development of green products), ecological footprint impacts (e.g., avoidance of biodiversity-sensitive areas and protected zones), and reputation impacts (such as honors, recognition, or negative public perception)—will be incorporated into the senior management's annual performance evaluation system to ensure the efficient attainment of nature-related governance objectives.

Decision-making Level	Board of Directors	The highest management and supervision body for natural strategies	Responsible for reviewing the Company's natural strategy planning, objectives and their implementation progress, as well as the assessment results and management of dependencies, risks, and opportunities. The Strategy and Sustainable Development Committee meets at least once a year.
	Strategy and Sustainable Development Committee		
Management Level	Strategy and Sustainable Development Committee	The highest body for coordination and advancement of corporate natural strategies	Responsible for discussing and formulating action strategies, development goals, and institutional policies related to corporate natural strategies. Manage dependency analysis as well as risk/opportunity identification and countermeasures to promote the implementation of
	Secretariat of the Risk Compliance and ESG Management Committee		
Execution Level	Risk Compliance and ESG Management Working Group	The execution body for corporate natural strategies.	Responsible for promoting the execution of specific issues across business units of the Company, facilitating stakeholder engagement, identifying and reporting operational impacts, risks, and opportunities, and taking concrete actions to achieve specific management objectives for corresponding issues.

At the management and implementation level, the Risk Compliance and ESG Management Committee serves as the highest governing body of Natural Strategy. Its Secretariat acts as a platform for coordinating cross-departmental resources, specialized initiatives, and communication. The Risk Compliance and ESG Working Group is responsible for implementing specific plans and projects, with progress updates compiled semi-annually. The Working Group comprises three primary subgroups—Environmental, Social, and Governance—and each subgroup includes several secondary subgroups. Each secondary subgroup consists of a leader and members, where the leader is appointed by the head of the relevant department, and members are designated by the leader.

Finally, we proactively organized and participated in stakeholder engagement initiatives, gathering feedback from communities, regulatory authorities, and other stakeholders on the company's natural risk management through public environmental disclosures, community surveys, third-party recommendations and reporting channels, corporate open days, and local outreach programs, thereby maximizing the overall ecological value of both operational sites and project locations.

3.2. Strategy

A. Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.
B. Describe the effect nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organization's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.
C. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.
D. Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organization's direct operations and, where possible, upstream and downstream value chain that meet the criteria for priority locations.

Jinko Solar comprehensively analyzed the impact of nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities on the Company's business model, strategy and financial planning, and extended the scope of impact measurement to the upstream and downstream value chain.

3.2.1. Impact Dependency Analysis

Based on the Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA) tool, WWF and the ENCORE database, we adopted the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) risk assessment approach to assess the boundaries between the geographic locations of key regions and surrounding biodiversity sites, identify potential risks, and determine priority sites or regions requiring focused action. The assessment covered 100% of production and operation sites and partners accounting for more than 70% of procurement value. As of the end of the reporting period, 92.31% of Jinko Solar's self-operated sites and 81.13% of upstream partners' operation sites had avoided ecologically sensitive areas².

Overall biodiversity risk was relatively low. Among self-operated areas, only Jinko Yuhuan Factory, which is located near Xuanmen Bay Wetland, was exposed to certain biodiversity risks. Xuanmen Bay Wetland serves as a stopover site for migratory birds and is therefore close to species such as the black-faced spoonbill, Eurasian spoonbill and common buzzard.

²The criteria for determining ecologically sensitive sites: For domestic operational sites or supplier sites, sites are considered ecologically sensitive if they are within a 5 km radius of endangered species (species listed under the IUCN threatened categories, RCB threatened categories, or the List of Wild Animals under Special State Protection in China) or protected areas (listed in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)); for overseas operational sites or supplier sites, sites are considered ecologically sensitive if the relevant WWF BRF indicators are rated high risk or above.

To better protect migratory bird routes, Jinko Yuhuan Factory has minimized the Company's ecological impact by strengthening wastewater treatment, avoiding surface water discharge, avoiding habitats, controlling noise inside and outside the plant, and donating funds for ecological construction, to ensure overall biodiversity risk is controllable.

In addition, as China is located along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway, suppliers located within the migratory route are also exposed to the risk of being close to endangered species. Therefore, we have incorporated biodiversity and environmental impact management into our supply chain management requirements and continue to carry out operational activities with the goal of achieving net zero biodiversity impact.

Table: Integrated Analysis of Value Chain Positioning

Inputs	▶ Longitude and latitude coordinates of 24 self-operated bases					▶ Longitude and latitude coordinates of 52 partners’ production and operation sites						
	▶ Industry attributes and basic operational conditions of representative customers											
Biodiversity Impact Assessment												
	Self-operated and Neighboring Areas					Upstream				Downstream		
Number of Operation Sites in Ecologically Sensitive Areas ³	Close to endangered species (5km): 1 Close to protected areas (5km): 0 Close to endangered species (5km-10km): 12 Close to protected areas (5km-10km): 0					Close to endangered species (5km): 8 Close to protected areas (5km): 2 Close to endangered species (5km-10km): 23 Close to protected areas (5km-10km): 2				_____		
Water Risk Impact Assessment												
Number of Water Risks	Self-operated and Neighboring Areas					Upstream ⁴					Downstream	
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	_____	
Regulatory Risk	0	2	22	0	0	0	0	52	0	0		
Reputational Risk	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	16	36	0		
Physical Risk	0	3	19	2	0	0	6	39	7	0		

³According to the assessment by the WWF model, all of the Company's overseas operation sites are at medium or low risk, and therefore are not included in the categories of proximity to protected areas / proximity to endangered species.

⁴As two suppliers share the same location, they were consolidated into one site in the water risk assessment, resulting in a total of 52 sites.

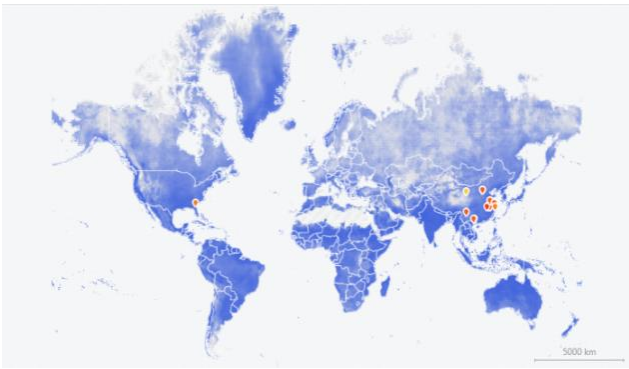
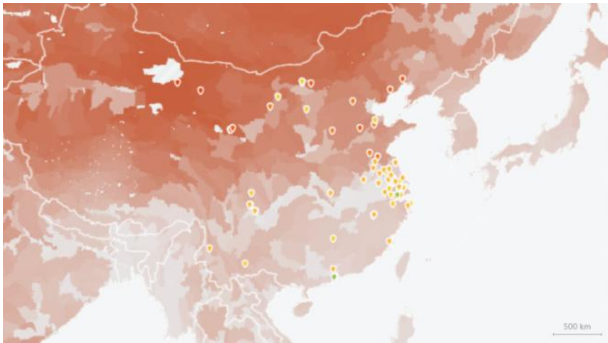
Distribution of Physical Water Risks		  Very low =====>>>Very high	  Very low =====>>>Very high	
Nature-related Impacts and Dependencies				
		Self-operated and Neighboring Areas	Upstream	Downstream
Dependencies	High	—	► Global climate regulation	► Storm protection
	Medium	► Regional climate regulation ► Soil and sediment retention ► Runoff regulation	► Flood prevention ► Regional climate regulation ► Soil and sediment retention ► Runoff regulation	► Storm protection ► Soil and sediment retention ► Global climate regulation ► Land use regulation
Impacts	Material	► Non-GHG air pollutant emissions	► Non-GHG air pollutant emissions	—
	High and medium	► Disturbance ► Waste generation and discharge	► Water use ► Global warming	► Disturbance ► Waste generation and discharge

3.2.2. Risk and Opportunity Analysis

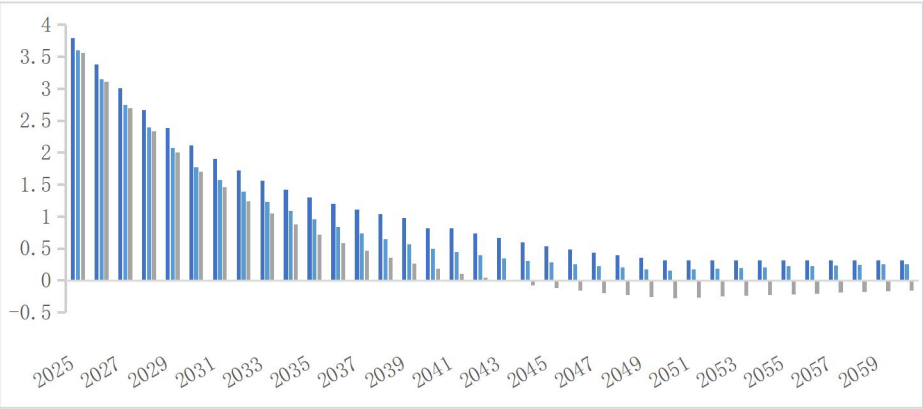
In 2024, we conducted qualitative and quantitative scenarios analyses. In 2025, we further expanded the scope of scenario analysis to a broader range of value chain partners, enriched the analytical conclusions, and avoided potential risks.

Parameter Inputs	➤ Frequency or intensity indicators related to various physical risks: Climate data from internationally authoritative institutions such as the Sixth Phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the World Resources Institute (WRI), including runoff depth, cyclone frequency, and storm intensity. ➤ Business activities and geographic locations of each production and manufacturing subsidiary, as well as the addresses of key partners accounting for more than 80% of procurement value, to assess the sensitivity of individual subsidiaries and suppliers to different climate risks. ➤ Asset value of each production and manufacturing subsidiary: Based on the operational sites of subsidiaries exposed to different risk levels, the asset scale affected by specific risks is further comprehensively assessed. ➤ The Company's greenhouse gas emissions, sectoral carbon budget, publicly available scenario carbon prices (market carbon prices, rather than actual marginal abatement costs), and other publicly available scenario parameters.				
Risk Analysis Assumptions	Physical Risks		Transition Risks		
	Based on data availability, we limited the financial impact assessment of physical risks to the asset value dimension, and do not currently cover transmission mechanisms such as operational disruptions and energy efficiency degradation, so as to ensure clear boundaries of the risk quantification model and the verifiability of its conclusions.		We assume that the Company will implement its decarbonization targets at an average emissions reduction rate in the future, and that external carbon tax policies will be improved and carbon market trading mechanisms will operate effectively and sufficiently, thereby indirectly reflecting the Company's carbon emission reduction costs.		
Scenario Name and Temperature Rise Level (in 2100 Compared with the Pre-industrial Era)	IPCC RCP 2.6 (Optimistic Scenario)	IPCC RCP 8.5 (Extreme Scenario)	IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE 2050)	IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (APS)	IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)
	< 2°C	> 4°C	< 1.5°C	~ 1.7°C	~ 2.6°C
Scenario Description	This scenario projects that the world will take strict climate mitigation actions, holding the increase in global temperature to below 2°C by 2100.	This scenario assumes that the world continues to emit greenhouse gases at the current rate, with business as usual, resulting in a global temperature rise exceeding 4°C by 2100.	This scenario demonstrates an achievable pathway for the global energy sector to reach net-zero CO ₂ emissions by 2050, without relying on emission reductions from sectors beyond energy to meet its targets.	This scenario assumes that all climate commitments made by governments worldwide, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and long-term net-zero targets, will be fully implemented on schedule.	This scenario evaluates existing specific policies and announced policies by global governments on a case-by-case basis, projecting the potential development trajectory of the energy system assuming no additional policies are introduced.

IPCC RCP8.5 Distribution of Risk Levels in 2050 under the Extreme Scenario:

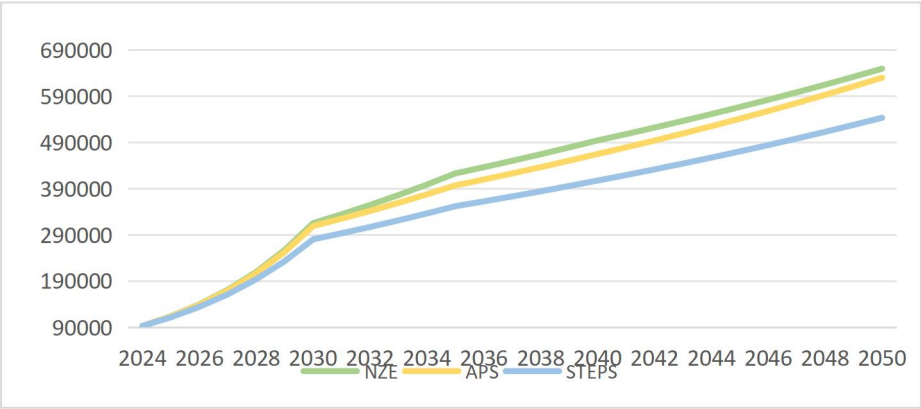
Boundary	Category	Risk Level Distribution Chart	Boundary	Category	Risk Level Distribution Chart
Self-operated	Extreme Precipitation		Self-operated	Water Scarcity	
	Wetting Trend		Key Suppliers	Water Scarcity	
	Cyclonic Wind				

Additional Carbon Emission Reductions, PV Module Decarbonization Costs and Incremental Opportunities under Different IEA Climate Scenarios



Additional Carbon Emission Reductions under Different IEA Climate Scenarios

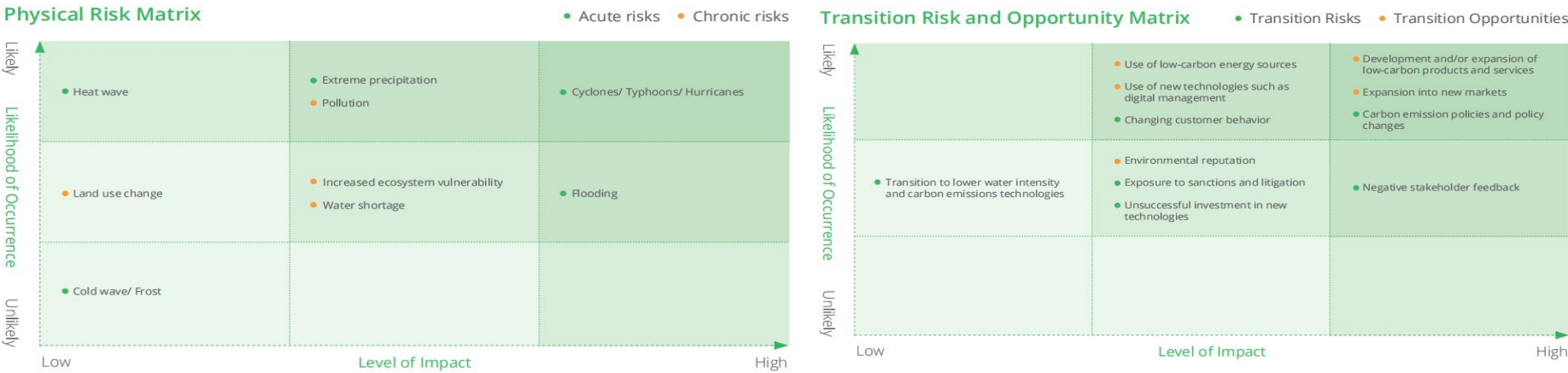
■NZE2050 ■APS ■STEPS



Analysis of PV Module Sales Growth Opportunities under Different IEA Climate Scenarios (MW)

3.2.3. Financial Transmission and Impact

In 2024, we established a risk and opportunity factor library comprising five acute risks, four chronic risks, six transition risks, and five transition opportunities. During the reporting period, taking into account the financial impacts of the above risks and opportunities during the reporting period and based on the results of scenario analysis, we optimized and updated the three-dimensional matrix of “likelihood-impact level-time horizon”, screened typical risk/opportunity factors for scenario analysis and assessment in the current year, and mapped the financial transmission mechanisms of these typical risk/opportunity factors.



Physical Risk and Transition Risk Assessment Results

Table: Risk/Opportunity Factor Library and Typical Factor Screening Results

Physical Risk				Transition Risks and Opportunities			
Acute Risks (5)		Chronic Risks (4)		Transition Risks (6)		Transition Opportunities (5)	
Heat wave	●	Water shortage	●	Carbon emission policies and policy changes	●	Use of low-carbon energy sources	●
Extreme precipitation		Increased ecosystem vulnerability	●	Exposure to sanctions and litigation		Expansion into new markets	●
Cyclones/Typhoons/Hurricanes	●	Land use change		Unsuccessful investment in new technologies		Development and/or expansion of low-carbon products and services	●
Flooding	●	Pollution		Transition to lower water intensity and carbon emissions technologies		Use of new technologies such as digital management	
Cold wave/Frost				Changing customer behavior	●	Environmental reputation	
				Negative stakeholder feedback	●		

Table: Financial Transmission Mechanisms of Typical Risk/Opportunity Factors

Description of Impact Periods		Short term: 1–3 years; medium term: 3–5 years; long term: 5–10 years or more						
Risk/Opportunity Factors		Impact Pathways of Risks		Likelihood	Impact Period	Impact Level	Value Chain Segment	Financial Impact
Acute Risks	R1 Heat wave	- Employees working outdoors or with long commutes may suffer from heatstroke, thereby affecting production and revenue. - Increased power load, equipment overheating, chemical volatilization, and drying of flammable materials may also exacerbate potential fire hazards, causing production stagnation, reducing the business continuity of upstream and self-operated operations, increasing costs, and affecting revenue.		Very likely	Short term Medium term Long term	Low	Upstream Self-operated	Operating costs↑ Revenue↓
	R2 Cyclones/Typhoons/Hurricanes	Assets such as production equipment and buildings of value chain enterprises may be damaged or destroyed, causing production interruptions, affecting upstream and downstream product supply, and resulting in expenditures such as repair costs and the replacement of facilities and equipment.		Very likely	Short term Medium term Long term	High	Upstream Self-operated	Operating costs↑

	R3 Flooding	▶ It may cause localized water ingress or seepage in plant areas and workshops, rendering equipment unusable, halting certain production processes, and reducing output. ▶ Transportation infrastructure such as roads and bridges near the factory site may be washed away, extending the time required for upstream and downstream logistics transportation and product delivery, and affecting the Company's revenue.	Likely	Medium term Long term	High	Upstream Self-operated	Asset value loss↑ Operating costs↑ Revenue↓
Chronic Risks	R4 Water shortage	▶ Water scarcity may lead to higher water prices, requiring value chain enterprises to pay higher water fees during production, thereby increasing production costs and operating expenses. ▶ Water shortages may cause production stagnation, thereby affecting output and revenue.	Likely	Long term	Medium	Upstream Self-operated	Production costs↑ Operating costs↑ Revenue↓
	R5 Increased ecosystem vulnerability	▶ Large-scale production may exacerbate habitat fragmentation and affect species migration activities, and the Company may need to bear costs for ecological environment restoration. ▶ As ecosystem changes intensify, PV projects may be modified or terminated, affecting PV module sales.	Likely	Medium term Long term	Medium	Self-operated Downstream	Operating costs↑ Revenue↓
Transition Risks	R6 Carbon emission policies and policy changes	▶ Current policy risk: If enterprises fail to exercise proper control and do not meet current policy requirements, they may face risks such as fines and production restrictions. ▶ New policy risk: To address climate change, countries may formulate stricter carbon emission regulations and carbon pricing mechanisms. Enterprises need to invest resources in energy conservation and emission reduction actions and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, thereby increasing operating costs.	Very likely	Medium term Long term	High	Self-operated	Operating costs↑
	R7 Changing customer behavior	▶ Downstream customers may impose requirements such as product carbon footprint certification and low-carbon certification. If enterprises are unable to obtain the relevant certifications, their market share may decline and revenue may decrease.	Very likely	Short term Medium term Long term	High	Self-operated Downstream	Revenue↓

	R8 Negative stakeholder feedback	Stakeholders such as regulators, investors, and customers have increasingly higher expectations for enterprises' environmental performance. Inadequate environmental governance and ecological protection management may damage an enterprise's reputation, thereby affecting financing and market value, while also increasing the compliance costs associated with maintaining or enhancing its reputation.	Likely	Medium term Long term	High	Self-operated	Credit risk↑ Operating costs↑
Transition Opportunities	O1 Low-carbon energy use	Leveraging its industrial strengths, the Company can reduce its dependence on traditional fossil fuels by deploying renewable energy such as distributed PV, while lowering the cost of purchased energy and helping reduce operating costs such as energy expenses.	Very likely	Short term Medium term Long term	Medium	Self-operated	Operating costs↓
	O2 Development and/or expansion of low-carbon goods and services	- In response to customers' low-carbon requirements for products, conducting environmental impact assessments across the full product lifecycle and managing carbon emissions throughout the lifecycle of key products can help ensure the low-carbon advantages of products and create room for performance growth. - Developing other low-carbon energy technologies such as energy storage, and leveraging the Company's advantages in integrated PV modules to develop business models such as "PV + ESS", aligns with market demand under the green and low-carbon transition and power market reform, creating new business growth drivers.	Very likely	Short term Medium term Long term	High	Upstream Self-operated Downstream	Revenue↑
	O3 Expansion into new markets	The global energy transition provides significant market opportunities for PV products. As emerging markets transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, their demand for new energy may continue to increase amid population growth and economic development, creating new market opportunities for the Company.	Very likely	Medium term Long term	High	Self-operated	Revenue↑

3.2.4. Ecological Resilience and Adaptability Building

According to IEA's analysis and forecasts, within the short and medium term time horizons, the PV market is expected to show a relatively rapid growth trend. By 2030, the growth in PV market opportunities is expected to be the most significant, with market demand growth potentially further exceeding the average level over the forecast period. Over the long-term time horizon, the growth rate of PV market demand is expected to slow down, but total PV module sales will remain at a relatively high level. In particular, under the NZE 2050 and APS scenarios, potential PV module sales from 2038 to 2050 are expected to be relatively high.

Meanwhile, the risk and opportunity analysis model shows that, in the long run, as carbon targets are achieved and implemented, the Company's potential additional emission reduction costs will approach zero, with almost no negative impact on enterprise value. Over the short- to medium-term time horizons, the Company needs to actively advance

emission reduction actions and increase relevant investments in equipment upgrades, technological innovation, management optimization, and capacity building. This may result in relatively high additional emission reduction costs, but the related financial impacts remain within an acceptable range. Under the NZE 2050 low-emission scenario, the Company faces the highest additional emission reductions and carbon emission reduction costs required to address transition risks and meet emission reduction compliance requirements. However, the impact on enterprise value in 2050 is only 0.0044%, which does not trigger the material risk threshold for financial planning decisions.

Therefore, the Company’s overall ecological resilience and adaptability building plan remains primarily prudent and steady. In 2024, Jinko Solar applied the LEAP framework to conduct systematic impact and dependency identification and management, and formulated a five-year Group-level nature-related risk response plan. During the reporting period, based on the overall response plan, the Company further advanced a series of special projects and continued to track relevant progress, with some special projects having been fully implemented in the Company’s operations.

► **Short, Medium and Long term Carbon Reduction Plans and Practices**

Scenario explanation: As the external policy environment no longer tightens under the STEPS stated policies scenario, and the applicability of carbon pricing mechanisms decreases, NZE 2050 and APS are selected as the transition scenarios.

Risk response: R6\R7\R8

Opportunity response: O1\O2\O3

To progressively achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, Jinko Solar has developed short, medium and long term carbon reduction strategies from the perspectives of its own operations and the value chain. The Company steadily advances greenhouse gas management and energy management, ensures an increase in the proportion of renewable energy use, and relies on LCA analysis tools to identify and analyze lifecycle energy consumption for core product categories, thereby improving the certification rate of LCA products. We collaborate with upstream suppliers to complete emission reduction planning, while actively fulfilling extended producer responsibility obligations downstream, assuming responsibilities for the recycling, reuse, and waste management of PV modules at the end of their lifecycle. Through these efforts, we comprehensively reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the industrial chain and promote the transition toward a low-carbon business model.In 2025, the company purchased a total of 30,670 tons of carbon credits and 1,360,100 MWh of I-REC green electricity.		
Short, Medium and Long Term Carbon Reduction Practices		
Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Self-operated operations: Across the full scope of operations, advance the deployment of energy, environmental and carbon management systems and the construction of “Zero-Carbon Factories”; implement energy-saving retrofits and renewable energy substitution; and increase the electrification	Self-operated operations: Fully introduce AI technologies to ensure full coverage of energy, environmental and carbon management systems; continue to advance carbon reduction upgrades in manufacturing processes; maximize the installation of rooftop PV systems wherever feasible; support the achievement of 100% green electricity use; and realize reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.	Self-operated operations: Continue to ensure the use of renewable energy, optimize the internal carbon pricing mechanism, actively apply carbon capture, storage and utilization technologies, and expand carbon offset pathways.

rate and the proportion of green electricity use.		
Supply chain: Reach emission reduction cooperation with pilot suppliers, empower suppliers to conduct carbon inventories, help suppliers set measurable carbon reduction targets, and jointly design emission reduction plans.	Supply chain: Replicate and promote supply chain emission reduction plans, and establish emission reduction scorecards for all key suppliers, covering dimensions such as recycled raw materials, carbon emissions and emission reduction management, targets and progress. Allocate higher procurement volumes to suppliers with better scores, and continuously drive supplier decarbonization.	Value chain: Deepen value chain emission reduction cooperation and carry out in-depth carbon reduction practices in areas such as green electricity procurement, introduction of low-carbon raw materials, lightweight packaging design, low-carbon transportation, and product recycling and reuse.

► **Building a Full-Cycle Response Mechanism for Nature-related Risks**

Scenario explanation: Except for the consideration of asset transformation or asset relocation under the extreme scenario model, this applies to all established scenario analysis models.

Risk response: R1\R2\R3\R4\R5

Opportunity response: ——

Resource Assurance	Organizational structure: Jinko Solar has established a top-down emergency management system consisting of a two-tier structure: the Company's Emergency General Command Headquarters and on-site emergency command headquarters. The General Command Headquarters has an Emergency Management Office under it, which is established within the Safety Committee Office and operates a 24-hour emergency hotline. The on-site emergency command headquarters are established by each production and operation base, with emergency rescue teams, safety alert teams, communications liaison teams, medical rescue teams, and logistics support teams under them.
	Management mechanism: 1) Emergency assurance: The Company has issued the Special Plan for Natural Disaster Early Warning and Emergency Response, established a tiered early warning management mechanism for climate disasters, implemented an emergency command system, emergency rescue team support, and emergency supplies and equipment, established emergency supplies and equipment allocation, and maintained records on their use, and strengthened operational training for departments in response to severe weather conditions. 2) Emergency response: After receiving an accident report, the facility where the accident occurs shall immediately activate the corresponding emergency response plan, take emergency rescue measures, and rescue and provide first aid to injured persons and protect property in accordance with the emergency response plan. When the existing emergency response forces and resources on site are insufficient to meet rescue requirements, the facility shall promptly report to the local emergency command center and the competent superior authority to request support. 3) Post-disaster recovery: The Company has formulated a series of special recovery plans, such as the EHS Management Plan for Post-Typhoon Recovery. The

	emergency leadership group organizes safety risk assessments for affected areas, each process/area/module conducts special safety inspections, and production resumption is notified after EHS confirms that safety verification has been completed.
Practice Cases	Strengthen extreme climate early warning and protection to ensure production safety Since June 2025, the China Meteorological Administration has successively issued orange alerts for high temperatures, with heatwaves covering the central and eastern parts of Jiangnan, the central and eastern parts of South China, Jianghuai, eastern Jiangnan, and eastern and southern Huanghuai. Daily maximum temperatures reached 35–39°C, with some local areas exceeding 40°C. Many overseas locations also faced high-temperature challenges, and more than half of Jinko Solar’s global production bases were located in areas subject to high-temperature alerts. The Company attaches great importance to abnormal weather warnings and has paid close attention to potential fire hazards such as increased electricity load, equipment overheating, chemical volatilization, and the drying of flammable materials. On the one hand, the Company has adopted cooling measures, including installing air conditioners, industrial fans, and spray cooling devices to reduce the overall temperature of workplaces. For certain high-temperature workstations, dedicated heat-insulated rest areas have been set up to prevent heatstroke among employees. On the other hand, the Company regularly inspects and maintains the cooling systems of production equipment. For key equipment that is susceptible to high temperatures, such as electrical equipment and compressors, additional cooling devices are installed or thermal insulation measures are adopted to ensure production safety. Finally, corresponding emergency response measures are activated according to the warning level. When temperatures reach certain high-temperature thresholds, work arrangements are automatically adjusted, safety protection and emergency duty arrangements are strengthened, and organizational adaptability is enhanced. During the reporting period, the Company did not experience any unplanned production suspension caused by high temperatures.

► Accelerating the Development of a Carbon Pricing Support Mechanism

Scenario explanation: As the external policy environment no longer tightens under the STEPS Stated Policies Scenario and the applicability of carbon pricing mechanisms decreases, NZE 2050 and APS are selected as the transition scenarios.

Risk response: R6\R7\R8

Opportunity response: O1\O2\O3

Resource Assurance	Organizational structure: The Company has established the Risk Compliance and ESG Management Committee, with the General Manager serving as Chair of the Committee, and has set up a Committee Secretariat to coordinate the management of issues such as climate change response and energy management. Under the Risk Compliance and ESG Management Committee, special working groups for climate change response, energy management and other issues have been established to coordinate relevant resource allocation, promote the implementation of specific matters, and strengthen stakeholder communication. Management mechanism: The Company has integrated the climate governance mechanism into the natural governance mechanism, and carries out climate governance under the same three-tier
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	governance structure as the nature-related governance framework. Climate-related issues are submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion at least once a year. In addition, the Company has formulated management measures such as the Energy Management Manual and the Management Regulations on Energy Baselines and Parameters to refine the granularity of energy management and build an operational emission reduction action roadmap covering source reduction, process emission control, and circular carbon reduction.
Practice Cases	Build a Carbon Pricing Research Model and Pilot a Carbon Pricing Mechanism Core model: Shadow carbon price Key assumptions: 1) The external costs of carbon emissions in China and overseas are both generated based on CO₂ emissions, and do not involve other greenhouse gases such as CH₄; 2) External carbon costs will not increase significantly in the short term, but will rise in a stepwise manner over the medium and long term. Model considerations: 1) Based on the scenario analysis results under NZE 2050 and APS, conservative, baseline and aggressive models are established, and potential CBAM impacts are incorporated to form an integrated carbon price consideration model; 2) The carbon pricing model is further selected based on actual internal and external carbon costs in the base year; 3) Domestic and overseas carbon quota exemption values are included as supplementary considerations; 4) Sales market requirements for products from different production lines are considered, and carbon management compliance benchmarking is conducted; 5) Cost pressures from equipment retrofits and energy-saving efficiency improvement projects are taken into account. Therefore, the Company selects comprehensive costs such as short and medium term green electricity and green certificate prices, as well as emission reduction and offset costs in China and overseas, as the management baseline for the internal shadow carbon price. Exploration plan: Based on the emission requirements of the project investment location and the estimated emissions under the assumption of full production capacity, the Company estimates equipment energy consumption and emission reduction costs under full-capacity production. If external requirements cannot be met through quality improvement and efficiency enhancement projects within controllable costs, equipment investment strategies will be further adjusted. For example, Jinko Solar uses energy costs and carbon reduction costs as key references for phasing out high-energy-consuming equipment, while continuously improving the electrification level of new production lines. Risk management: The Company explores the establishment of an energy management account system at the headquarters level that covers all dimensions horizontally and extends through all levels vertically. The system incorporates actual energy consumption, carbon emissions, carbon management costs, and carbon reduction costs of each base and factory, with quarterly updates and annual summaries. It also fully considers the carbon management risk warning thresholds of each base, incorporates risk warning results into the overall risk management analysis of each base, and facilitates integrated management of operational risks.
► Building a Water Ecosystem Management Mechanism Risk response: R4\R5 Opportunity response: O1\O2\O3	
Resource	The Board of Directors of Jinko Solar serves as the highest governance and decision-making body for water resources management. Under the Board, the Strategy and Sustainable Development Committee exercises day-to-day management, supervision and guidance responsibilities on behalf of the Board. The Company has

Assurance	established the Risk Compliance and ESG Management Committee, with the General Manager serving as Chair of the Committee. Under the framework of the Risk Compliance and ESG Management Committee, the COO guides the strategic direction of water resources management at the operational level, while the CPO guides the strategic direction of water resources management at the supply chain level. The Secretariat of the Risk Compliance and ESG Management Committee is also established to coordinate the management of ESG matters, including water resources management. Under the Risk Compliance and ESG Management Committee, a special working group for water resources management has been established to promote water risk identification and analysis across the full value chain, and to carry out water-saving actions across all production bases and key suppliers.
Practice Cases	Carry Out Value Chain Water Risk Management to Protect Water Ecosystems and Water Security Coverage: All operational scopes, including self-operated operations, production suppliers, and power plant customers. Water risk management: The Company identifies the water risk levels of regions where self-operated factories, production suppliers, and utility-scale power plant customers are located through the WWF model, and screens suppliers located in water-stressed areas. According to the identification results, major water-stressed areas are mainly concentrated in provinces such as Gansu, Shaanxi, and Shanxi. Water-saving actions at self-operated sites: For the above water-stressed areas, based on the analysis of actual water withdrawal, water use, and wastewater discharge data of existing and newly invested factories, we carry out special water-saving actions across all water-stressed regions, including but not limited to concentrated water reuse, rainwater collection and reuse, first-stage reverse osmosis concentrate reuse, ultrafiltration water reuse, cleaning water reuse, and condensate water reuse. Among them, the Qinghai base supplies concentrated water to the silicon material pre-cleaning process, reducing freshwater consumption and is expected to save 126,000 tons of water per month. In addition, the Company incorporates water-saving benefits management into the statistical boundary of lean management projects, regularly tracks the progress of water-saving projects, and calculates annual water-saving benefits. Supply chain water-saving special action: The Company incorporates supply chain water-saving actions into the extended action module of supply chain ESG management. For non-production suppliers and low-risk suppliers, the Company understands their actual water management practices through access questionnaires and irregularly shares articles on water-saving management and environmental management. For medium- and high-risk suppliers, namely suppliers with relatively high water consumption, high water dependency, or located in water-stressed areas, the Company incorporates relevant management requirements into annual supply chain audits based on water risk analysis results, conducts on-site audits of water management practices, and empowers suppliers in water management by reference to international standards and management trends.

► **Promote the PV + Ecology model and experience sharing.**

Scenario explanation: Applicable to all established scenario analysis models.

Risk response: R1\R2\R4\R5\R8

Opportunity response: O2\O3

Resource	Organizational structure:
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Assurance	The Company has built a leading R&D and innovation organizational system led by the Chief Technology Officer (CTO), with dedicated departments including the Crystal Material R&D Department, Cell R&D Department, Module R&D Department, Energy Storage R&D Department, and Product Project Management Department, thereby comprehensively strengthening the foundation for R&D and innovation. Product innovation: Leveraging core cell and module process technologies such as TOPCon, bifacial, half-cell, tiling ribbon, multi-busbar, and large-format technologies, Jinko Solar has developed high-performance PV products suitable for extreme environments such as alpine regions, oceans, and deserts. Meanwhile, the SunTera energy storage system enhances system adaptability and stability through medium-voltage solutions, DC-coupled architecture, and intelligent control technologies, providing organizational and technical support for PV + Ecology application scenarios.
Practice Cases	Hydro-PV Complementarity, Powering Green Energy — On the Yalong River in the eastern Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, a 1 GW PV power station and 3 GW hydropower units together form the world’s largest hydro-PV complementary project. Jinko Solar’s TOPCon modules, operating in harsh environments characterized by an altitude of 4,600 meters, strong ultraviolet radiation, heavy snowfall, alpine conditions, low oxygen levels, and strong winds, achieved a 5.52% per-watt power generation gain compared with P-type modules, providing solid PV support for this landmark new energy project at the Yalong River Basin Clean Energy Demonstration Base. Ecological Restoration, Unlocking the Value of Sunlight — In Jining, Shandong Province, Jinko Solar supplied 100 MW of high-efficiency modules for the coal mining subsidence area in Weishan, Jining, Shandong, which is also the largest floating PV project among the Top Runner projects. Upon completion, the project can provide an average of 110.78 million kWh of clean electricity to the grid each year, saving 35,000 tons of standard coal annually compared with coal-fired power generation of the same capacity. Desert PV, Improving Fragile Ecosystems — In Alxa League, Inner Mongolia, leveraging the advantages of the Tiger Neo series N-type TOPCon modules, including lower degradation, higher bifaciality, better temperature coefficient, and stronger low-light performance, Jinko Solar overcame challenges such as drought and low rainfall, strong winds and heavy sand, cold winters and hot summers. Through PV-based desertification control, the project maximizes the reduction of direct sunlight on the ground surface, reduces surface water evaporation, conserves vegetation growth, and improves the regional ecological environment. It is of great significance to Alxa’s overall economic development, ecological protection, and the practice and advancement of desertification control concepts. Offshore PV, Unlocking Blue Energy Momentum — Jinko Solar’s high-efficiency modules are installed on CIMC Raffles’ semi-submersible offshore floating PV power generation platform, located approximately 6 kilometers offshore, in waters over 12 meters deep, with a maximum wave height of 6.5 meters. It is the world’s first offshore semi-submersible floating PV platform using N-type TOPCon modules and 100% domestically developed Chinese proprietary technology, marking a milestone for the photovoltaic industry’s exploration and practice of marine applications.

3.3. Risk and Impact Management

A(i) Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.

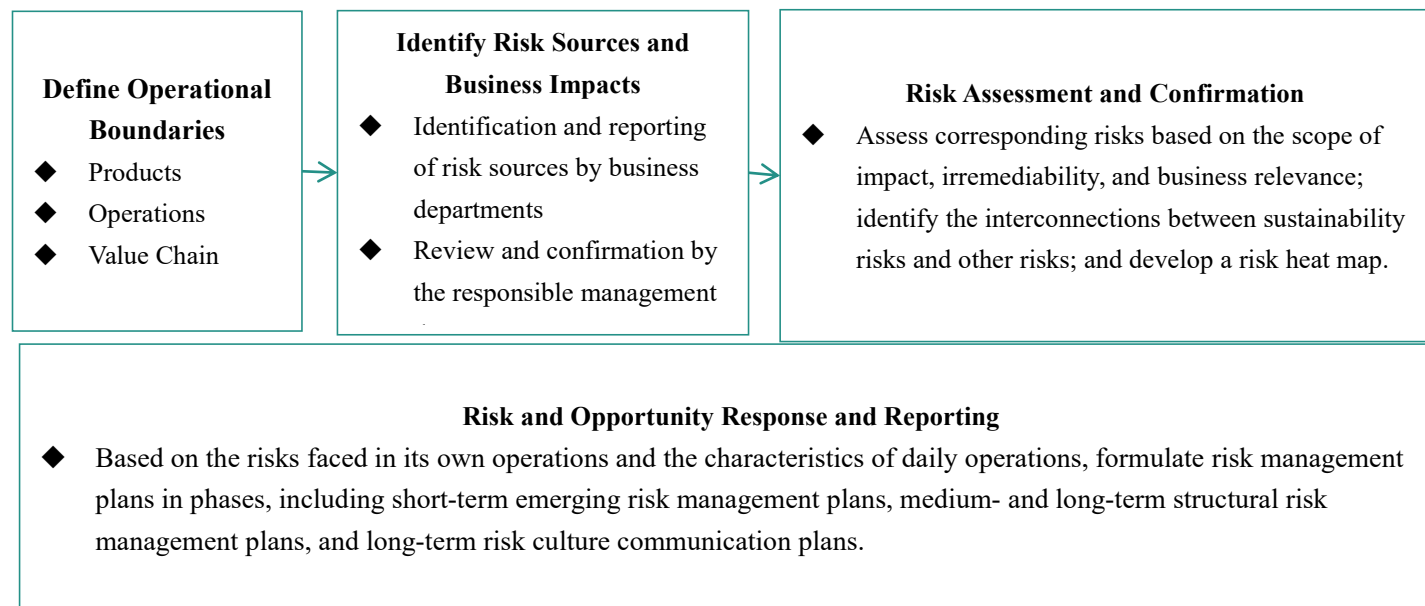
A(i) Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its upstream and downstream

value chain(s).

B.Describe the organization's processes for managing nature-related dependencies impacts,risks and opportunities.

C.Describe how processes for identifying, assessing,prioritizing and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organization's overall risk management processes.

Jinko Solar continues to optimize its processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing and monitoring nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, and has established a top-down nature-related risk management system. With reference to the COSO-ERM enterprise risk management framework, the Company has established a risk management process and incorporated sustainability-related risks such as floods, typhoons, changes in customer preferences, and changes in market regulatory policies into the Group's overall risk management process. Following the AR3T action framework (Avoid, Reduce, Restore & Regenerate, Transform) proposed by the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN), the Company prioritizes management measures that avoid or minimize negative impacts on nature at source, and keeps various risks within a controllable range through annual risk assessments/audits, quarterly risk reporting, and monthly risk indicator monitoring.



Jinko Solar AR3T Action Response Plan

Sustainability-related Risk Identification, Assessment and Management Process

3.4. Metrics and Targets

A.Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess and manage material nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process

B.Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature.

C. Describe the targets and goals used by the organization to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.

3.4.1. Targets and Progress

Jinko Solar has set nature-related management targets and continuously tracks their implementation, working together with upstream and downstream industrial chain partners to put nature-friendly responsibility concepts and approaches into practice. For nature-related issues such as climate change response, energy utilization, water resources utilization, emissions management, waste management, and circular economy, the Company has set specific and quantifiable targets and regularly tracks their progress. Unless otherwise specified, medium- and long-term targets are generally set for around 2030, and all issue management targets were substantially achieved during this year. In subsequent years, if annual targets fall behind schedule or are completed ahead of schedule, the Company will also describe mitigation measures, remedial measures, follow-up special work, and relevant management arrangements in its annual progress report.

Climate Action					
Near-term SBTs		Long-term SBTs	Net-zero SBT	2025 Progress	
Commit to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by 2032 from a 2022 base year, reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services 58.2% per MW of solar related product produced within the same timeframe, and increasing active annual source of renewable electricity to 100% by 2030. By 2025, the share of renewable energy consumption shall be no less than 30%, and greenhouse gas emissions under Scope 1 and Scope 2 shall be reduced by no less than 10% compared to the previous year.		Commit to reducing absolute Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2022 base year, and reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream and downstream transportation and distribution 97% per MW of solar related product produced within the same timeframe.	Commit to reaching net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2050.	Compared with 2022, greenhouse gas emissions intensity within the operational scope (Scope 1 + Scope 2) stood at 18,200 tCO ₂ e/GW.	
				Compared with 2022, greenhouse gas emissions intensity (Scope 3, Category 1) decreased by 24.84 %.	

Energy Utilization			
Short-term Targets	Medium- and Long-term Targets	2025 Progress	
Commit to reducing electricity consumption 5% per MW of solar related product produced by 2025 from a 2022 base year.	Commit to reducing electricity consumption 8% per MW of solar related product produced by 2030 from a 2022 base year.	Compared with 2022, electricity consumption per unit of PV-related products decreased by 28.60%.	

Water Stewardship				
Short-term Targets	Medium-term Targets	Long-term Targets	2025 Progress	
Commit to reducing water withdrawal	Commit to reducing water withdrawal	Commit to reducing water withdrawal	Compared with 2022, water	●

volume 10% per MW of solar related product produced by 2025 from a 2022 base year.	volume 15% per MW of solar related product produced by 2027 from a 2022 base year.	volume 20% per MW of solar related product produced by 2030 from a 2022 base year.	withdrawal per unit of PV-related products decreased by 42.19% .	
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Emissions Control				
Short-term Targets	Medium-term Targets	Long-term Targets	2025 Progress	
Commit to reducing volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions 3% per MW of solar related product produced by 2025 from a 2024 base year, and reducing wastewater 5% per MW of solar related product produced within the same timeframe.	Commit to reducing volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions 7% per MW of solar related product produced by 2027 from a 2024 base year, and reducing wastewater 11% per MW of solar related product produced within the same timeframe.	Commit to reducing volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions 10% per MW of solar related product produced by 2030 from a 2024 base year, and reducing wastewater 15% per MW of solar related product produced within the same timeframe.	Compared with 2022, volatile organic compound emissions per unit of PV-related products decreased by 2.85% .	●
			Compared with 2022, wastewater discharge per unit of PV-related products decreased by 26.60% .	●

Waste Reduction				
Short-term Targets	Medium-term Targets	Long-term Targets	2025 Progress	
Commit to reducing total general solid waste generation 5% per MW of solar related product produced by 2025 from a 2024 base year, and reducing total hazardous waste generation 5% per MW of solar related product produced within the same timeframe.	Commit to reducing total general solid waste generation 11% per MW of solar related product produced by 2027 from a 2024 base year, and reducing total hazardous waste generation 11% per MW of solar related product produced within the same timeframe.	Commit to reducing total general solid waste generation 15% per MW of solar related product produced by 2030 from a 2024 base year, and reducing total hazardous waste generation 15% per MW of solar related product produced within the same timeframe.	Compared with 2022, general solid waste generation per unit of PV-related products decreased by 6.29% .	●
			Compared with 2022, hazardous waste generation per unit of PV-related products decreased by 73.69% .	●

Circular Economy				
Short-term Targets	Medium-term Targets	Long-term Targets	2025 Progress	
Commit to achieving a 70% recycling rate for recyclable materials such as pallets and	Commit to achieving a 80% recycling rate for recyclable materials such as pallets and	Commit to achieving a 90% recycling rate for recyclable materials such as pallets	The recycling rate for recyclable materials such as pallets and	●

auxiliary fillers in production and transportation both domestically and overseas by 2025.	auxiliary fillers in production and transportation both domestically and overseas by 2026.	and auxiliary fillers in production and transportation both domestically and overseas by 2028.	auxiliary material fillers used in domestic and overseas production and transportation was 80% .	
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3.4.2. Metrics Management

Metrics	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025
Climate Action					
Direct (Scope 1) Greenhouse Gas Emissions ⁵	10,000 tCO ₂ e	5.99	10.40	13.84	11.53
Indirect (Scope 2) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Location-based)		315.73	507.49	486.01	426.49
Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions		1,716.08	2,945.79	2,831.13	2,481.14
GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1 + 2 + 3)	10,000 tCO ₂ e/GW	15.48	13.28	12.11	17.26
Energy Utilization					
Total electricity consumption for production and operation	MWh	5,503,651.40	9,073,739.31	9,246,930.03	8,025,327.22
Energy consumption intensity	tce/GW	5,772.33	5,010.86	4,567.56	4,181.65
Water Stewardship					
Proportion of water use in water-stressed areas to total water use	%	0	0	0	0
Total water use in water-stressed areas ⁶	m ³	0	0	0	0
Total water withdrawal in areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress ⁷	m ³	—	—	—	10,071,631
Proportion of water use in areas with high or extremely high baseline water stres	%	—	—	—	24.75
Emissions Control					
Water discharge	m ³	18,779,941.53	48,985,522.24	43,714,615.36	30,849,107.28
Exhaust emissions	10,000 m ³	2,349,383.61	8,216,127.33	5,084,437.17	5,733,805.45
Waste Reduction					
Total amount of general solid waste recycled or reused	ton	149,919.98	221,178.15	238,107.2	224,415.00
Total amount of hazardous waste recycled or reused	ton	4,331.38	9,076.69	4,517.32	942.32

⁵ The company continues to have zero PFC (perfluorocarbons) emissions this year, successfully achieving its annual control target.

⁶ The criteria for determining indicators for water-stressed areas are Water Accessibility and Ecosystem Services Status. All relevant indicators are at medium-low risk (<2.5).

⁷ Only the Shanxi base is located in an area with relatively high water stress, with a Water Availability index of 4.0.

Circular Economy					
Customer Recycling Request Response Rate	%	——	——	100	100
Regional Coverage Rate of Recycling Channels	%	——	——	100	100
Compliance Rate of End-of-life Module Treatment	%	——	——	100	100
Total Weight of WEEE Collected from Takeback Program	吨	440,509	689,673	809,927	596,632