2025 Environmental and Energy Sustainability Implementation Report

Environmental Policy

In order to ensure that environmental performance can be achieved, meet the requirements of laws and regulations and the Company's environmental policy, and pursue continuous improvement, we refer to the specifications of the ISO14001 environmental management system and establish our company's "Environmental Management Manual" to manage the aircraft sales, maintenance and service operations, and effectively manage any negative impact or non-compliance with regulations on the environment.

In order to meet the requirements of environmental management and recognize that environmental management is an indispensable factor for the sustainable operation of enterprises, the Company will be committed to improving education and training, enhancing employees' knowledge and awareness of environmental management, and establishing an environmental management system to provide clarity and comfort, safe working environment. Our environmental stewardship declaration is:

『Fulfilling obligations, High quality and environmental protection, Continuous improvement, and Customer satisfaction』

In order to meet the requirements of environmental management, we are committed to:

1. Understand the impact of sales and maintenance services on the environment, and formulate environmental goals and plans to continuously improve environmental performance.
2. Comply with the requirements of environmental protection laws and regulations, and formulate independent standards when technically and economically feasible.
3. Implement waste classification and recycling, and improve resource recycling and reuse.
4. Publicly promote our environmental management system, measures and performance to gain the trust of our employees, customers, owners, social groups, government agencies and stakeholders.

Water Resource Management

The Company has been paying attention to the issue of water conservation and environmental protection for many years. Starting from the comprehensive implementation of water conservation in daily life, the available water resources can be used to maximize the benefits. We continue to promote the saving of domestic water to employees, and vigorously promote the recycling and reuse of water resources and cooling water in production units. In the management of discharge water quality, in addition to reducing the water consumption during aircraft maintenance and reducing the domestic water consumption of employees, each plant has set up a waste water treatment plant, and qualified full-time personnel are responsible for the operation and maintenance of waste and sewage treatment equipment, and entrust the testing approved by

the Environmental Protection Administration. The organization uses raw wastewater and discharge water for testing, effectively supervises the control of discharge water discharge, and makes the treatment equipment operate normally. Wastewater treatment plants in each plant area have obtained discharge permits from local competent authorities to meet regulatory requirements.

In order to improve the efficiency of wastewater pollution prevention and control equipment, an investment of NT$48,000 was made to replace the activated carbon filter materials in the wastewater treatment plant, improve the filtration efficiency of wastewater treatment, and effectively reduce the amount of wastewater pollution discharged. In 2025, the suspended solids have been reduced by 7 mg/L compared to 2024.

Air Pollution Control

Reduce the use of organic solvents, chemical substances and dust pollution in aircraft maintenance procedures, set up air pollution control equipment, achieve effective control of environmental pollution factors, reduce pollutant emissions, and set up air pollution control personnel responsible for air pollution management.

Waste Management

In line with the entrepreneurial spirit of “cherishing natural resources”, combining the core business of environmental protection with the trust of customers, jointly creating the concepts of “sustainable operation” and “giving back to the society”, continuing to implement waste reduction work (including meticulous waste sorting and recycling, reuse of packaging materials, adoption of electronic signatures to reduce paper consumption, and plastic reduction activities), and allocate qualified waste professionals carry out waste management work, and entrust the Ministry of Environment to approve qualified removal and treatment manufacturers. All can improve the management, removal, treatment and reuse, and effectively prevent the negative impact on the environment. The waste disposal is as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Waste disposal situation

Weight (mt) / Year	General industrial waste		Hazardous industrial waste		Total
	On site	Leave	On site	Leave	
2024	0	315.580	0	39.418	354.998
2025	0	277.372	0	43.432	320.804

Climate Change Assessment and Response Measures and Financial Impact Analysis

The Company has been evaluating the potential risks and opportunities that climate change could bring to the Company and had considered such factors when making our operation strategies and relevant decisions. We have established climate change risk management procedure and mechanism by incorporating overall risk management policies and actively promoting eco-friendly and energy-conserving measures. We are devoted to reducing greenhouse gas emission and promoting eco-friendly services to mitigate the impact that climate change had on our operation. Our measures are as show in Table 2:

Table 2. Climate-related financial disclosure (TCFD) framework

Aspect	TCFD Proposes Disclosure Project	Climate-related financial disclosure (TCFD) response
Governance	Board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	Our company has established a Sustainable Development Committee, which is composed of the Chairman and two Vice Presidents, with the Chairman acting as the Convener. The Committee's primary duties are: 1. To formulate and promote the Company's sustainable development policies, annual plans, and strategies. 2. To review, track, and revise the implementation status and effectiveness of sustainable development initiatives. 3. To supervise the disclosure of sustainability information and review the Sustainability Report. 4. To oversee the Company's sustainable development operations or other sustainability-related tasks resolved by the Board of Directors. Under the Sustainable Development Committee, a Sustainability Promotion Task Force (a working group composed of management personnel) has been established. This task force includes the Governance Team, Economic Team, Environmental Team, and Social Team. Each team promotes specific tasks based on actual work requirements, covering areas such as economic performance/customer relations/carbon emissions management/energy management/training and education/labor relations/occupational safety and health/information security protection/business partners/customer health and safety (product safety), etc. The Sustainability Promotion Task Force holds irregular meetings to discuss sustainability issues, goals, and achievements. The results are reported to the Sustainable Development Committee twice a year for decision-making guidance, ensuring that sustainability strategies are continuously optimized and practiced. Subsequently, the Sustainable Development Committee reports the execution results and future goals to the Board of Directors annually, allowing Directors to understand the Company's management actions and provide timely suggestions to ensure that the direction of sustainable development aligns with the Company's long-term strategy.
	How management assesses and manages climate-related risks and	Under the supervision of the Sustainable Development Committee and the Risk Management Committee, the Company manages action plans related to climate-related issues.

Aspect	TCFD Proposes Disclosure Project	Climate-related financial disclosure (TCFD) response
	opportunities	To incentivize the President and senior management to collectively achieve ESG goals, the Remuneration Committee has established short-term (carbon reduction) and medium-to-long-term sustainability indicators (climate change mitigation). These indicators link ESG performance results with executive compensation. The Remuneration Committee reviews these achievements annually and submits them to the Board of Directors for approval.
Strategy	Short-, medium-, and long-term climate-related risks and opportunities identified by company	Short-term (Under 3 years) Physical Risks: Enhance greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting. Transition Risks: Transition to low-emission technologies (low-carbon services). Risk Mitigation: Improve equipment energy efficiency and implement energy-saving systems across plants. Capital expenditures (CAPEX) will increase due to the procurement or retrofitting of factory equipment. Market Opportunities: Strengthen green procurement of raw materials to meet customer demands and enhance corporate competitiveness. Medium-term (3 to 5 years) Physical Risks: Extreme weather events (e.g., floods, storms). Transition Risks: Rising energy costs and carbon pricing. Risk Mitigation: Plan flood control measures, such as installing floodgates and procuring water pumps at factory sites to prevent asset losses from flooding. Market Opportunities: Participate in renewable energy projects and adopt energy-saving measures to reduce high-carbon energy consumption and bolster corporate image. Long-term (Over 5 years) Transition Risks: Shifts in customer preferences and market demand. Risk Mitigation: Adopt Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) or eco-friendly materials. Continuously monitor market trends to adjust products and services. Utilize low-carbon energy and optimize maintenance workflows to enhance competitiveness. Strengthen brand sustainability and attract environmentally conscious customers through transparent ESG disclosure and supply chain collaboration. Market Opportunities: Evaluate the adoption of low-carbon energy, recyclable or renewable materials, and optimize supply chain management to ensure stable supply and mitigate operational risks.
	The impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on business, strategy and	Financial Impact of Physical Risks (Extreme Weather Events) Extreme events such as typhoons and floods may delay aircraft delivery schedules and cause property damage. This is estimated to increase annual operating costs by approximately NT$5.715 million,

Aspect	TCFD Proposes Disclosure Project	Climate-related financial disclosure (TCFD) response
	financial planning	accounting for 0.10% of annual revenue. Financial Impact of Transition Risks Under a scenario with no mitigation measures and intensified carbon markets/regulatory oversight, the increase in operating costs for Scope 1 and Scope 2 is estimated at NT$6.89 million (0.12% of annual revenue). Including Scope 3, the potential increase reaches NT$11.61 million (0.22% of annual revenue).
	Scenario analysis (including 2℃ or more severe scenarios)	Physical Risk Scenario Analysis: Under the influence of climate change, the increasing frequency of extreme weather events may lead to equipment damage and operational shutdowns caused by flooding from heavy rainfall and typhoons. This could result in financial losses and delays in aircraft delivery schedules. The Company evaluates the risk level by considering the probability of future flooding events. Based on historical data analyzing the severity and frequency of typhoons and floods across all plant locations (assuming an extreme rainfall scenario of 650mm/24hr or a one-day operational impact per typhoon), each plant is currently assessed as Moderate Risk. To mitigate asset losses from flooding, the Company continues to implement flood prevention measures, including the installation of floodgates, procurement of water pumps, building repairs, and new drainage projects. Furthermore, we maintain operational continuity by coordinating delivery reschedules with customers and implementing personnel shift rotations to minimize overall impact. Transition Risk Scenario Analysis: The Company faces extensive challenges arising from shifts in policy, regulation, technology, and market dynamics. As various countries and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) implement carbon pricing mechanisms to control and reduce aviation emissions, operational costs are expected to increase. To mitigate this, the Company maintains close contact with fuel suppliers to ensure the procurement of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) at reasonable prices, while aligning with the national regulatory policies of our various maintenance, repair, and overhaul (MRO) clients. Regarding carbon fees, in accordance with the Climate Change Response Act, the Company evaluates future carbon fee collection mechanisms. By referencing current policy trends and carbon pricing fluctuations, we have simulated emission variations and corresponding carbon fee costs under different scenarios. 2030 Carbon Pricing Projection: Based on the Executive Yuan's "General Description of the Draft Carbon Fee Rate," the projected carbon fee rate for 2030 is estimated to range between NT$1,200 and NT$1,800 per metric ton of CO_2e. To address these transition risks, the Company will continue to enhance energy efficiency, implement energy-saving and carbon-reduction initiatives, and strengthen green procurement.
Risk Management	Processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	Following the identification of corporate risks by the Environmental Team within the Sustainability Promotion Task Force, the team collaborates with various business units to explore relevant response strategies. Based on the analysis results, the Task Force develops a Risk

Aspect	TCFD Proposes Disclosure Project	Climate-related financial disclosure (TCFD) response
		Management Strategic Plan as the core of the Company's climate action, which serves as the basis for estimating management costs and financial impacts. By collecting the aforementioned data, the Company strengthens its climate change governance and systematically evaluates financial interdependencies, aiming to mitigate risks and seize market opportunities.
	Processes for managing climate-related risks	Incorporate climate-related risks into the existing emerging risk management mechanism, identify and measure the possible losses caused by climate risks, and incorporate control of emerging risk management situations for comprehensive management.
	Explain how the above-mentioned risk identification and management process is integrated into the Company's overall risk management system	The Company's risk management mechanism is based on the "PDCA" framework, effectively exerting risk management and promoting the diversification of aircraft maintenance.
Metrics and Targets	Assess whether the indicators are consistent with the Company's strategy and risk management	Using greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and waste generation as management indicators, set various reduction targets and increase the amount of green purchases. In addition, in order to achieve the goal of a sustainable environment, through various energy-saving and carbon-reduction actions, regular review of environmental protection issues, and continuous promotion of improvement measures to achieve the goal of greenhouse gas reduction.
	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (if applicable) GHG emissions and associated risks	The Company has carried out greenhouse gas inventory for many years, through the changes in greenhouse gas emissions over the years, to confirm the effectiveness of energy saving and carbon reduction, and actively seek opportunities for reduction.
	Management objectives and related performance	2025 Annual Performance: Electricity intensity: 1,237.5730 kWh/million turnover Water intensity 9.9054 metric tons/million turnover Waste intensity 0.0588metric tons/million turnover Greenhouse gas emission intensity: 1.1831 metric tons CO_2e/million turnover 2026 Goals: The above items will be reduced by 0.5% each year

Greenhouse Gas Management

The earth's climate and environment are gradually deteriorating due to the influence of greenhouse gases. As a member of the global citizens, we should fulfill our corporate responsibility to protect the environment and care for the earth. AACL's greenhouse gas reduction management policy:

1. Committed to the Company's internal greenhouse gas inventory to truly understand the status of greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Based on the inventory results, further reduce greenhouse gases.

3. Continue to promote energy conservation and carbon reduction measures, maintain sustainable operations, and fulfill corporate responsibilities.

In order to meet the requirements of customers and clients and respond to government laws and regulations as soon as possible, the Company has introduced a greenhouse gas inventory system in accordance with the "ISO14064-1:2018" standard guidelines. The greenhouse gas inventory time has been from Jan. 1, 2025 to Dec. 31, 2025. The "Operational Control Approach" is used to check the boundaries including "Operational Control Law" including Songshang Plant, Taichung Plant, Tainan Plant, Gue-Jen Station, Tainan Maintenance Base, Pingtung Plant, 3 NASC out-stations (Kaohsiung, Hualien, Taitung Airport), Line Maintenance (Songshang, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung Airport) and Chiayi Asia UAV AI Innovation Application R&D Center.

According to the inventory results, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity for 2025 was 1.1831 metric tons of CO_2e per million in revenue. This was based on a total emission volume of 6,452.518 metric tons of CO_2e, which includes:

Scope 1: 590.856 metric tons of CO_2e

Scope 2: 3,235.166 metric tons of CO_2e

Scope 3: 2,626.496 metric tons of CO_2e

The data coverage of the Company's 2025 assurance scope is consistent with the aforementioned inventory boundaries. KPMG Taiwan was engaged to plan and perform a limited assurance engagement on Category 1 and Category 2 emissions, in accordance with Assurance Standard No. 3410, "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements," issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF). Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to their attention that causes them to believe that the Company’s Category 1 and Category 2 GHG statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with ISO14064-1:2018. The conclusion reached was an unmodified limited assurance conclusion. The conclusion reached was an unmodified limited assurance conclusion.

The contribution ratio of each GHG emission scope is illustrated in Figure 1, where purchased electricity (Scope 2) represents the largest share, accounting for 50.14% of total emissions.

In 2025, the addition of two new Scope 3 categories to the inventory Category 4.2: Fuel- and energy-related activities and Category 4.4: Disposal of solid and liquid waste resulted in an increase of 796.011 metric tons of CO_2e in greenhouse gas emissions. The detailed breakdown of these emissions is as follows:

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Summary			
Category	Category Description	Emissions in 2024 (tCO_2e)	Emissions in 2025 (tCO_2e)
1	Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals	708.029	590.856
1.1	Direct emissions from stationary combustion	44.956	34.479
1.2	Direct emissions from mobile combustion	173.873	156.778
1.3	Direct emissions and removals from industrial processes	0.073	0.016
1.4	Direct fugitive emissions of GHG from the release from anthropogenic systems	489.127	399.583

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Summary			
Category	Category Description	Emissions in 2024 (tCO_2e)	Emissions in 2025 (tCO_2e)
1.5	Direct emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry	Immaterial	Immaterial
2	Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	3,440.730	3,235.166
2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity	3,440.730	3,235.166
2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	Immaterial	Immaterial
3	Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	2,245.631	1,830.485
3.1	Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution of goods	1,892.164	1,034.595
3.2	Emissions from downstream transportation and distribution of goods	0.413	0.041
3.3	Emissions from employee commuting	255.476	637.760
3.4	Emissions from the transport of clients and visitors	Immaterial	Immaterial
3.5	Emissions from business travel	97.578	158.089
4	Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by organization	Immaterial	796.011
4.1	Emissions from purchased goods	Immaterial	Immaterial
4.1	Fuel- and energy-related activities	Immaterial	689.709
4.2	Emissions from capital goods	Immaterial	Immaterial
4.3	Emissions from solid and liquid waste disposal	Immaterial	106.302
4.4	Emissions from leased assets	Immaterial	Immaterial
4.5	Emissions from services not described in the above subcategories	Immaterial	Immaterial
5	Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions from the use of products from the organization	Immaterial	Immaterial
5.1	Emissions from the use stage of products	Immaterial	Immaterial
5.2	Emissions from downstream leased assets	Immaterial	Immaterial
5.3	Emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products	Immaterial	Immaterial
5.4	Emissions from investments	Immaterial	Immaterial
6	Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	Immaterial	Immaterial
Total		6,394.390	6,452.518

Therefore, if we want to achieve the international 2050 net-zero carbon emissions target, as many emerging energy-saving technologies are still under research and development, the most feasible way to reduce carbon emissions at this stage is through improvements in energy efficiency. Through factory equipment testing, we can clearly understand the equipment utilization rate, conduct energy analysis, and then replace high-efficiency equipment, digitize operations, or carry out other carbon reduction actions. This is the company's current main direction to achieve greenhouse gas reduction goals. It can also reduce long-term operating costs.

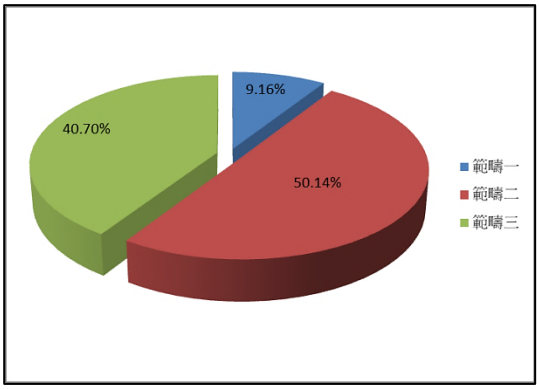

Figure 1. The proportion of greenhouse gas emissions in each scope

Energy Saving and Carbon Reduction Strategies and Measures

In order to mitigate the environmental impact caused by greenhouse gas emissions from the Company's operations, the Company continues to promote energy conservation and carbon reduction strategies, such as replacing high-energy-consuming equipment with high-efficiency equipment, and setting improvement goals and tracking to effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The energy conservation and carbon reduction measures are summarized as follows:

1. Post a "Please turn off the light when you leave" sign.
2. The security guards patrol the factory at any time and turn off unnecessary lights.
3. Replace T5 energy saving lamps with T8 lamps in each factory area.
4. Reduce boiler natural gas usage: In 2023, the Company invested NT$1,327,740 to replace its legacy boiler with the BB-1000APG, a high-efficiency new boiler system equipped with a standard frequency inverter for energy saving. Compared to the previous model, the new boiler system achieves a 55% reduction in hourly natural gas consumption.
5. Dosing the cooling water system.
6. Replacement of cooling material of air conditioning water tower.
7. The factory street lights adjust the switching time according to seasonal changes.
8. The ice water host adjusts the number of operating units according to seasonal changes.
9. The temperature setting of the ice water main unit is increased by 2℃.
10. The air conditioner in the public area of the factory is set to the energy saving mode.
11. Regularly clean the water tank of the air-conditioning water tower.
12. The air conditioner in the office area is turned on from 0700 to 1800, and it is closed at other times and holidays.
13. Adoption of Energy-Efficient Models: In 2025, the Company invested NT$2,745,154 in energy-saving equipment and applied for government subsidies for 37 air conditioners, 3 refrigerators, and 1 dehumidifier. Furthermore, the Company upgraded the factory's HVAC system by replacing the central chiller system with four split-type air conditioning units. These initiatives resulted in a 5.49% reduction in total annual electricity consumption, achieving a total energy saving of 139,856 kWh.
14. Set up solar green power generation equipment.
15. When replacing bathroom equipment, use products with water-saving labels announced by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
16. Control the application of raw materials and reduce the generation of expired products to reduce the amount of waste.
17. Implement resource recycling and reuse to reduce waste generation.
18. Replace industrial water pumps with higher-performance models, which can save 67.7% of electricity

under the same usage conditions.

19. Replace fire water pumps with higher performance models, which can save 6.4% of electricity under the same usage conditions.
20. Replacing emergency fire generators with lower-power models can save 57.4% of diesel fuel for the same number of hours of use.
21. To enhance power supply stability and energy efficiency, the Company has completed a comprehensive upgrade of its main substations and switchstations. The project involved replacing critical equipment, including distribution transformers, potential transformers (PT), current transformers (CT), fuses, gas-insulated switchgear (GIS), circuit breakers, and high-voltage switchgear. Key milestones include the installation of three large-capacity transformers (1500kVA, 1250kVA, and 1000kVA) and the replacement of over 14,030 meters of power cables (ranging from 38mm² to 250mm²), with a total investment exceeding NT$41 million.

    By deploying high-efficiency, low-loss electrical equipment, this project significantly reduces transformer core and copper losses, as well as voltage drops and power distribution losses inherent in aging infrastructure. These upgrades not only improve overall power quality and operational reliability but also mitigate equipment failure risks and associated carbon emissions. Through systematic infrastructure optimization, the Company continues to fulfill its commitment to energy conservation, carbon reduction, and environmental sustainability, building a solid foundation for low-carbon operations.
22. To mitigate environmental impact, the Company has replaced all multi-function peripherals (MFPs) with eco-friendly models that utilize plant-based toners and feature a complete recycling loop. Furthermore, in alignment with international trends, we actively practice green procurement by phasedly eliminating cleaning agents containing Nonylphenol (NP/NPEO). These have been replaced with environmentally friendly alternatives to minimize the impact of wastewater discharge on aquatic ecosystems.

Display of Results and Future Goals

The use of energy not only consumes the earth’s resources, but also produces carbon dioxide and causes the greenhouse effect. In order to effectively reduce the environmental impact of the greenhouse effect, reducing energy consumption is the key issue of the Company’s sustainable operation. At present, energy conservation is mainly aimed at the reduction of electricity, water, waste and greenhouse gas emissions. The implementation results of the past years are shown in Table 3 and Table 4. The electricity intensity, water intensity, waste intensity and greenhouse gas emission intensity all show a downward trend in energy saving results (as shown in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5).

The scope of data coverage for the Company's electricity consumption, water consumption, and waste volume across plant sites is as follows:

Item / Site		Electricity consumption	Water consumption	Waste volume
Songshang Plant		V	V	V
Taichung Plant		V	V	V
Tainan Plant		V	V	V
Gue-Jen Station		V	V	V
Tainan Maintenance Base		V	V	V
Pingtung Plant		V	V	V
NASC out-station	Kaohsiung Airport			V
	Hualien Airport			V
	Taitung Airport		V (Company Dormitories)	V
Line Maintenance	Songshang Airport	V		V
	Taoyuan Airport	V		V
	Taichung Airport	V		V
	Tainan Airport	V		V
	Kaohsiung Airport	V		V
Chiayi Asia UAV AI Innovation Application R&D Center		V		V

In 2024, the Company's electricity intensity was 1,339.4493 kWh per million in revenue. This figure decreased to 1,237.5730 kWh in 2025, representing a reduction of 101.8763 kWh (-7.61%) compared to the previous year. For 2026, the Company has set a target to further reduce electricity intensity by 0.5% relative to 2025 levels.

Year / Items	2023 actual	2024 actual	Ratio (%)	2025 goals
Electricity intensity (kWh/million turnover)	1,339.4493	1,237.5730	-101.8763 (-7.61%)	1,231.3852 (-0.5%)
Electricity consumption (kWh)	6,965,212	7,020,211	-215,352 (-3.09%)	6,534,732 (-0.5%)

In 2024, the water intensity was 9.3180 metric tons per million in revenue, which increased to 9.9054 metric tons in 2025. This represents an increase of 0.5874 metric tons (6.30%) compared to 2024, primarily due to a higher volume of aircraft entering the maintenance facility, cleaning operations for the plant and hangars, and water usage borrowed by solar energy contractors. Moving forward, priority will be given to using harvested rainwater. We will also continue to promote environmental awareness and require employees to

practice water conservation. For 2026, we have set a goal to reduce water intensity by 0.5% compared to 2025.

Year / Items	2023 actual	2024 actual	Ratio (%)	2025 goals
Water intensity (metric tons/million turnover)	9.3180	9.9054	0.5874 (6.30%)	9.8559 (-0.5%)
Water consumption (metric tons)	48,454	54,025	5,571 (11.50%)	52,303 (-0.5%)

In 2024, the waste intensity was 0.0683 metric tons per million NT$ revenue. The total waste volume was 354.998 metric tons, which included 315.580 metric tons of non-hazardous business waste and 39.418 metric tons of hazardous business waste.

In 2025, the waste intensity decreased to 0.0588 metric tons per million NT$ revenue. The total waste volume was 320.804 metric tons, consisting of 277.372 metric tons of non-hazardous business waste and 43.432 metric tons of hazardous business waste.

Compared to 2024, the waste intensity in 2025 was reduced by 0.0094 metric tons per million NT$ revenue, representing a 13.84% decrease. Looking forward, the Company has set a waste intensity target for 2026 to achieve a further 0.5% reduction relative to 2025 levels.

Year / Items	2023 actual	2024 actual	Ratio (%)	2025 goals
Waste intensity (metric tons/million turnover)	0.0683	0.0588	-0.0094 (-13.84%)	0.0585 (-0.5%)
Waste consumption (metric tons)	354.998	320.804	-34.194 (-9.63%)	310.580 (-0.5%)

In 2024, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity was 1.2297 metric tons of CO_2e per million in revenue. In 2025, this figure slightly decreased to 1.1831 metric tons of CO_2e. This represents a decrease of 0.0466 metric tons (-3.79%) compared to 2024. The increase in total GHG emissions for 2025 was primarily due to the expanded Scope 3 inventory, which newly included 'purchased energy' and 'solid and liquid waste disposal.' Despite the increase in total volume, emissions intensity has improved. On a comparable basis (excluding the expanded scope), the GHG emissions intensity decreased by 15.66% compared to 2024. Using 2025 as the base year, the Company has set a target to reduce GHG intensity by 0.5% in 2026. In the long term, we will continue to implement various reduction projects in alignment with government policies (please refer to "Energy Saving and Carbon Reduction Strategies and Measures") to achieve maximum energy efficiency, aiming for a total reduction of 2.5% by 2030.

As a listed company with a paid-in capital of less than NT$5 billion, the Company is preparing for the adoption of IFRS S1 and S2. We plan to disclose all Scope 3 information by 2031. To ensure compliance, we will progressively expand our GHG inventory categories.

Year / Items	2023 actual	2024 actual	Ratio (%)	2025 goals
Greenhouse gas emission intensity (metric tons/million turnover)	1.2297	1.1831	-0.0466 (-3.79%)	1.1771 (-0.5%)
Greenhouse gas emissions (metric tons CO_2e)	6,394.390	6,452.518	58.128 (0.91%)	6,246.867 (-0.5%)

The Company will continue to promote the implementation of energy conservation management plans in offices, public areas and maintenance lines, supplemented by publicity activities and education and training to improve colleagues' concepts and habits in energy conservation and greenhouse gas reduction, so as to achieve the results of energy conservation and carbon reduction.

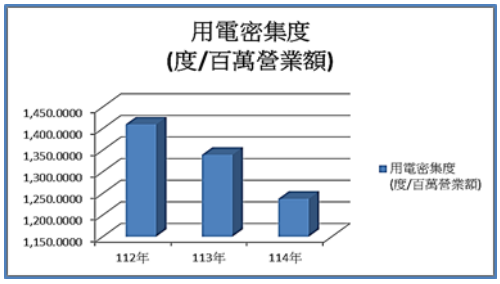

Figure 2. Distribution of electricity intensity over the years

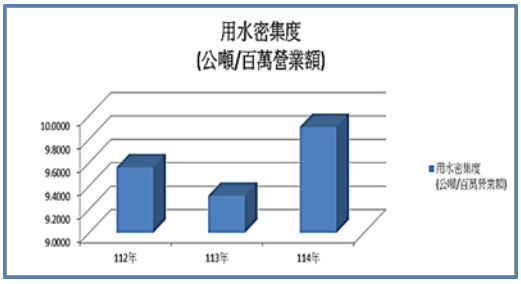

Figure 3. Distribution of water intensity over the years

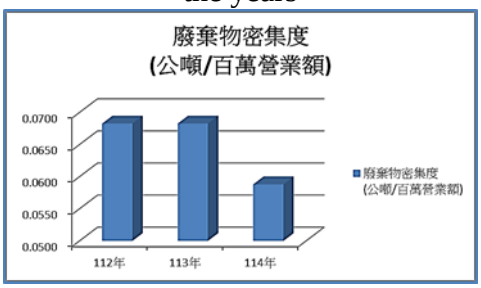

Figure 4. Distribution of waste intensity over the years

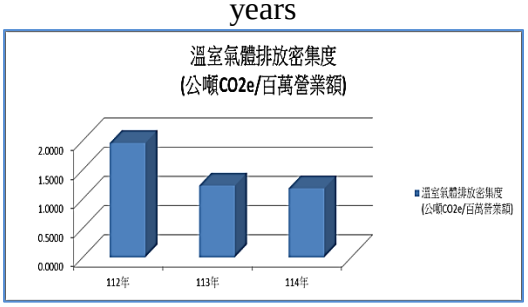

Figure 5. Distribution of greenhouse gas emission intensity over the years

Table 3. Implementation status of energy conservation

Year / Items	2023 actual	2024 actual	2025 actual	2026 goals
Electricity intensity (kWh/million turnover)	1,409.7627	1,339.4493	1,237.5730	1,231.3852
Water intensity (metric tons/million turnover)	9.5609	9.3180	9.9054	9.8559
Waste intensity (metric tons/million turnover)	0.0683	0.0683	0.0588	0.0585
Greenhouse gas emission intensity (metric tons/million turnover)	1.9597	1.2297	1.1831	1.1771

Table 4. Emissions implementation status

Year / Items	2023	2024	2025	2026 goals
Electricity consumption (kWh)	6,856,638	6,965,212	6,749,860	6,534,732
Water consumption (metric tons)	46,501	48,454	54,025	52,303

Items \ Year	2023	2024	2025	2026 goals
Waste volume (metric tons)	332.052	354.998	320.804	310.580
Greenhouse gas emissions (metric tons CO_2e)	9,531.200	6,394.390	6,452.518	6,246.867

In recent years, climate change and extreme climate phenomena caused by man-made greenhouse gases have become more and more prominent, making the issue of climate change management more and more attention from all walks of life. The impact of climate change brings many risks and challenges to business operations. The Company is optimistic about the development of renewable energy, and in line with the government's green energy policy, actively invests in solar power generation to implement green energy and environmental protection policies. The Company rents out a solar power plant supplier on the rooftop of its Tainan Plant to build a solar power generation systems to reduce pollution and reduce carbon emissions. In 2024, total power generation was 1,889.93 thousand kWh, resulting in energy savings and carbon reductions of 895,978.07 kg. In 2025, power generation reached 2,336.06 thousand kWh, with energy savings and carbon reductions totaling 990,491.07 kg. The 2025 figures show an increase of 446.13 thousand kWh in power generation (23.61%) and 94,513 kg in carbon reductions (10.55%) compared to 2024. The Company will continue to enhance the efficiency of its renewable energy utilization. The efficiency of renewable energy use will continue to be improved. Please refer to Table 5 and Figure 6 for the benefits of the solar power system.

Table 5. Solar power generation

Items \ Year	2023	2024	2025
Power generation (1,000kWh)	1,910.01	1,889.93	2,336.06
Energy saving and carbon reduction (kg)	945,453	895,978.07	990,491.07

Figure 6. Building solar panels

The statistics for renewable and non-renewable energy consumption cover the following locations: Songshang Plant, Taichung Plant, Tainan Plant, Gue-Jen Station, Tainan Maintenance Base, Pingtung Plant, 3 NASC out-stations (Kaohsiung, Hualien, Taitung Airport), Line Maintenance (Songshang, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung Airport) and Chiayi Asia UAV AI Innovation Application R&D Centerr. The energy consumption statistics are summarized in the table below:

Category	Item	2024 Consumption (GJ)	2025 Consumption (GJ)
Direct Energy (A)	Gasoline	8,841.95	8,245.94
	Diesel	1,416.78	1,266.55
	Natural Gas (LNG)	175.81	251.74
	Aviation Fuel	468.92	257.91
Indirect Energy (B)	Purchased Electricity (Non-renewable)	25,074.76	24,299.49
Non-renewable Energy (C)	(A) + (B)	35,978.23	34,321.64
Renewable Energy (F)	Self-generated & Self-consumed (D)	0	0
	Purchased (E)	0	0
	(D) + (E)	0	0
Total Energy (G)	(C) + (F)	35,978.23	34,321.64
Renewable Energy % (H)	(F) / (G)	0%	0%