

SERES Group Climate Change Response

Climate change is increasing the frequency of extreme weather events, profoundly influencing the direction of socioeconomic development and creating increasingly severe adaptation and transition pressures for businesses. At this critical juncture, as global climate governance shifts from "rule negotiations" to "implementation," the Company uses its goals to guide its development and takes action to address climate challenges.

1. Governance

The Company has established a three-tier climate governance structure comprising the governance, management and implementation levels to ensure that climate change issues are effectively managed and addressed. The Board of Directors bears ultimate responsibility for climate change governance and oversees all climate-related matters. In addition, the Company links key performance indicators (KPIs), including those related to green and low-carbon development, to employee and executive remuneration to support the achievement of its climate goals.

Climate Governance Structure

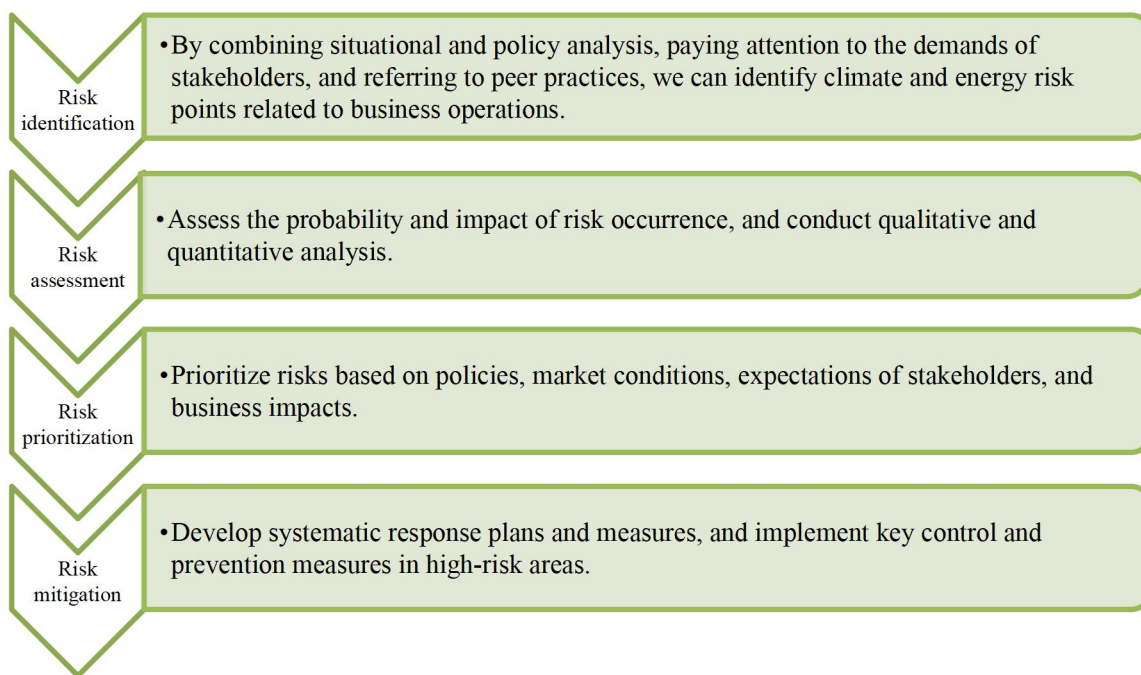
Governance Level	Board of Directors	The Board of Directors bears ultimate responsibility for climate change governance. It makes decisions on major climate-related strategies and approves the Company's carbon neutrality targets and long-term roadmap.
Management Level	ESG Committee	Reviews the Company's climate-related targets, strategies and management policies. Reviews and monitors the implementation of climate-related initiatives and reports progress to the Board of Directors at least annually.
Implementation Level	Climate Change Response Working Group	Comprises management representatives from the Planning and Strategy Headquarters, the supply chain system and the technical systems. Coordinates, implements and schedules all work plans related to carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. Implements and executes climate strategy-related matters; collects and compiles data; and carries out emission reduction tasks across functional departments and projects.

2. Strategy

The Company identifies climate-related risks and opportunities over short-term (three years), medium-term (three to five years) and long-term (more than five years) time horizons. Based on the assessment results, it adjusts its business strategies accordingly, seeking to address climate change challenges while capturing climate-related opportunities.

3. Risk Management

The Company incorporates climate change into its overall risk management framework. Through a systematic mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring, it proactively addresses climate challenges and identifies opportunities arising from the green and low-carbon transition.



4. Metrics and Targets

The Company has established a scientific climate performance metrics system to drive the green and low-carbon transformation of its business through dynamic monitoring of carbon emissions and product life-cycle carbon footprints. The Company has significantly raised its clean technology investment target, increasing annual commitments from over RMB 7 billion (approx. USD 974 million) in 2024 to over RMB 10 billion (approx. USD 1.42 billion) in 2025—a year-on-year increase of 42.86%. This strategic move, alongside medium- and long-term targets for product decarbonization, renewable energy use, and coordinated supply chain emissions reductions, aims to accelerate green and low-carbon technology innovation and industrial application.

Climate Related Targets

By 2030	• The carbon emission intensity of products will be reduced by more than 38%. • Renewable energy used in production factories will account for 30% of total energy consumption.
---------	---

	• Tier-1 supplier carbon emissions intensity will be decreased by 25%.
By 2045	• Strive for carbon neutrality in production and operations. • Strive for near-zero emissions throughout the product life cycle.

Clean Technology Targets

2024	RMB 7 billion (approximately USD 974 million); target achieved.
2025	RMB 10 billion (approximately USD 1.42 billion); target achieved.

2025 Performance and Carbon Reduction Targets for 2026–2028

2025	• We optimized the energy consumption structure and increased the share of renewable energy. In 2025, carbon emission intensity per vehicle in manufacturing decreased by 18.92% year-on-year, while renewable electricity accounted for 36.14% of total power consumption, achieving the 2030 target of 30% renewable energy use ahead of schedule. • In 2025, the proportion of suppliers using renewable energy reached 47.5%. • Carbon emission intensity among major component suppliers declined significantly, with per-unit emissions reduced by 48.68% for battery suppliers, 30.31% for powertrain suppliers, and 27.59% for motor suppliers.
2026	• Carbon emission intensity per vehicle in manufacturing to decrease by 5%–10% year-on-year. • Carbon emission intensity of Tier-1 suppliers to decrease by 3%–5% year-on-year.
2027	• Carbon emission intensity per vehicle in manufacturing to decrease by 5%–10% year-on-year. • Carbon emission intensity of Tier-1 suppliers to decrease by 3%–5% year-on-year.
2028	• Carbon emission intensity per vehicle in manufacturing to decrease by 5%–10% year-on-year. • Carbon emission intensity of Tier-1 suppliers to decrease by 3%–5% year-on-year.

During the reporting period, to improve the transparency of carbon emission disclosure, we followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), further refined our GHG Scope 3 accounting framework and expanded the categories included in Scope 3 emission accounting.

Greenhouse gas emissions in 2025 were as follows:

Indicator	Unit	Data
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	51,494.36
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	114,841.51
Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	21,270,918.96
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	8,627,805.09
Category 2: Capital goods	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	4,698.05
Category 3: Fuel- and energy -related activities (not	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	49,388.95

Indicator	Unit	Data
included in Scope 1 or 2)		
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	210,699.31
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	41.65
Category 6: Business travel	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	10,001.46
Category 7: Employee commuting	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	3,576.31
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	-
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	2,205,825.94
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	-
Category 11: Use of sold products	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	9,593,895.48
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	289,772.71
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	-
Category 14: Franchises	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	275,214.00
Category 15: Investments	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	-