



GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.

2023 Carbon Inventory Report

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Executive Summary

As a globally leading semiconductor solution provider, GigaDevice recognizes the importance of controlling greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in responding to climate change and building an environmentally friendly society. In 2024, GigaDevice will continue to integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices into various aspects of its operations, taking comprehensive measures to reduce its carbon footprint and striding toward its sustainable development goals.

This report discloses GigaDevice's Scope 1 (direct GHG emissions), Scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions), and some Scope 3 (other indirect GHG emissions) emissions throughout 2023 as per the requirement of the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)**. In 2023, GigaDevice's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions totaled 6,321,376.01 kg CO₂e; among the sources of Scope 3 GHG emissions in the inventory, business travel amounted to 851,243.28 kg CO₂e.

In 2023, in terms of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, GigaDevice continuously optimized the energy efficiency of its self-owned and leased assets and diversified energy source for the assets through measures such as installing rooftop photovoltaic (PV) systems to increase the proportion of renewable energy in use. Additionally, the company has started collecting data for Scope 3 GHG emission accounting. The Scope 3 emission sources covered in this inventory mainly include business travel, water consumption during asset operations, and product transportation and warehousing. GigaDevice is collaborating with upstream and downstream partners in the supply chain to conduct relevant assessments, optimize logistic process, and promote energy-efficient and environment-friendly product design concepts. The aim is to reduce Scope 3 emissions and build a more environmentally friendly and efficient product lifecycle management system.

In the future, GigaDevice will continue to increase investment in areas such as green buildings, renewable energy, and low-carbon supply chains, advancing toward its long-term carbon neutrality goals. The company recognizes the importance of collaboration and will work closely with its partners to jointly promote the sustainable development of the semiconductor industry.

1. Disclosure Background

1.1. Basic Information of the Company

GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc. (GigaDevice), headquartered in Beijing, was founded in 2005 and listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange in August 2016. It is a leading fabless semiconductor company dedicated to developing memory technology, microcontroller (MCU), and sensor solutions. The company has more than 1,700 employees and a global network of branches and offices extending to China, the United States, South Korea, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Singapore. GigaDevice has always regarded sustainability as an important cornerstone of its growth. Through measures such as energy conservation, emission reduction, utilization of renewable energy, and green operations, the company strives to lower the carbon emissions from its own and the supply chain, thus contributing to responding to climate change and achieving the goals of peak carbon emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060.

1.2. Corporate Goals for Responding to Climate Change

As a company that values sustainability, GigaDevice acknowledges the urgency and importance of responding to climate change and takes it as a top priority in its corporate sustainability strategy. By setting clear short-, medium-, and long-term climate goals and action plans, GigaDevice is dedicated to integrating the ideas of sustainable development into its strategic development, product innovation, and day-to-day operations. Through various initiatives, the company aims to minimize GHG emissions and adverse impacts on the climate from its operations.

Table 1.1: GigaDevice's Short-, Medium-, and Long-Term Goals for Responding to Climate Change

Issue of Responding to Climate Change	Specific Goals	Progress in Achieving the Goal
Carry out carbon footprint verification	Short-term goal: By 2023, accomplish the carbon footprint verification of Scope 1 and Scope 2 of the corporate	Achieved
	Short-term goal: By 2023, accomplish the electricity usage verification of key suppliers	Achieved
	Medium-term goal: By 2030, accomplish 100% carbon footprint verification of suppliers	In progress
Reduce carbon emissions	Medium-term goal: By 2030, reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of Scope 1 and Scope 2 of the corporate by 50% compared to 2021	In progress
	Long-term goal: By 2060, achieve carbon neutrality of Scope 1 and Scope 2 of the corporate	In progress
	Long-term goal: By 2060, promote the supply chain to achieve carbon neutrality of the corporate products	In progress
Encourage suppliers to utilize renewable energy sources	Medium-term goal: By 2030, achieve over 60% utilization of green electricity for operations within the corporate	In progress
	Medium-term goal: By 2030, collect 100% statistics of the suppliers' utilization of renewable energy sources	In progress
	Long-term goal: By 2060, achieve 100% utilization of green electricity for operations within the corporate	In progress
	Long-term goal: By 2060, promote the supply chain to achieve 100% utilization of renewable energy sources for the corporate products	In progress

1.3. Accounting and Reporting Standards

In the calculation of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, gasoline and natural gas are calculated according to the calorific value of combustion as stipulated in the **Reporting Guidelines for the GHG Emissions of Other Industrial Enterprises**, the **Guidelines for Accounting Methods and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Enterprises** and the CO₂ emission factors burnup per unit as stipulated in the **Standard for Building Carbon Emission Calculation**. Fugitive gases are calculated based on **2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2019 Refinement)**, EPA's Refrigerant Management Requirements. In the calculation of Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, the greenhouse gas emission coefficient refers to the average emission coefficient of the national power grid in the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China's **Notice on Doing a Good Job in 2023-2025 Reporting and Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Power Generation Enterprises** for the conversion of electricity consumption.

For the calculation of Scope 3 GHG emissions, the company uses the data provided directly by Shanghai Ctrip International Travel Service Co., Ltd. concerning air travel booked on Ctrip, and calculates the air travel booked on other business travel platforms based on the **ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator (ICEC)**, to calculate the carbon emission coefficient of major routes of China's high-speed railways based on the carbon emission factors of the International Union of Railways (UIC).

Table 1.2: Basis and Standards of the GHG Inventory

Emission Source	Source	Standard and Source of Carbon Emissions Calculation Parameters	Carbon Emissions Scope
Fugitive gas	Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) systems	EPA's Refrigerant Management Requirements	Scope 1
	Refrigerators	EPA's Refrigerant Management Requirements	
	Gas fire extinguishing	Vol. 3.7. Unorganized emissions from FM extinguishing systems, IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	
Fuel oil	Business vehicles	Reporting Guidelines for the GHG Emissions of Other Industrial Enterprises	Scope 2
Electricity	Municipal power supply	Notice on Doing a Good Job in 2023-2025 Reporting and Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Power Generation Enterprises	
Business travel	Intercity train (high-speed rail)	Estimated carbon emission factors of major routes of China's high-speed railways of the UIC ¹	Scope 3
	International and domestic flights	Data disclosed by relevant suppliers	
Operational water consumption	Purchased water consumption	Standard for Building Carbon Emission Calculation GB/T 51366-2019	Scope 3
Downstream warehousing	Energy consumption of the downstream warehousing of products	Standard for Building Carbon Emission Calculation GB/T 51366-2019	
Downstream logistics	Energy consumption of the downstream logistics of products	ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator (ICEC)	

¹ Carbon footprint of High Speed Rail| FRA. Available at: <https://railroads.dot.gov/elibrary/carbon-footprint-high-speed-rail> (Accessed: 01 April 2024).

1.4. Inventory Period of the Report

The GHG inventory period covered in this report is from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023. The baseline year is 2022, which is the second consecutive GHG reporting period of GigaDevice.

2. Disclosure Scope

2.1. Organizational Boundaries

As per the requirements of **ISO 14064-1:2018**, the organizational boundaries of the inventory of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are delineated using the method of 100% operational control. The boundaries are set to be all GigaDevice’s self-owned and leased assets, within which the emissions sources and GHG emissions are verified and disclosed. The list of specific assets within the organizational boundaries is shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Organizational Boundaries of the Inventory

Serial No.	Region	Name of the Building	Address	Self-owned /Leased
1	Beijing	IC-Park Office Building	Building No.8, IC Park, No. 9 Fenghao East Road, Haidian District, Beijing	Self-owned
2	Hefei	GigaDevice Semiconductor (Hefei) Inc.	No. 368 Qinghua Road, Economic and Technological Development Area, Hefei	Self-owned
3	Beijing	Cheng’ao Plaza	6/F, Building No.19, No. 5 Anding Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing	Leased
4	Shanghai	Zhanxiang Building	Room 01-04 and 08, 11/F, 12F, 15F, No. 505 Zhangjiang Road, Pudong, Shanghai	Leased
5	Shanghai	Zhaoyi Science Zone	No.18 Tianshan Road, Changning District, Shanghai	Leased
6	Xi’an	Huanpu Technology Industrial Park	No. 211 Tiangu 8th Road, Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone, Xi’an, Shaanxi Province	Leased
7	Shenzhen	Eco-Technology Park	3501-03, Building 10B, Shenzhen Bay Eco-Technology Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen	Leased
8	Suzhou	2.5 Industrial Park	N1-1201-03, 2.5 Industrial Park, No. 88 Dongchang Road, Suzhou Industrial Park (SIP)	Leased
9	Chengdu	OCG International Center	31/F, Block C, OCG International Center, No. 158 Tianfu 4th Street, Wuhou District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province	Leased

The inventory of Scope 3 GHG covered in this report is based on the principles of relevance, materiality, significance, and data availability. It covers GHG emissions generated from business travel, water consumption during asset operations within the boundaries of self-owned and leased assets, and downstream transportation and distribution of GigaDevice’s products.

2.2. Operational Boundaries

In this report, GHG emissions related to GigaDevice’s activities within the operational boundaries are identified as per the requirements of **ISO 14064-1:2008** and are categorized into Scope 1 (direct GHG emissions), Scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions), and Scope 3 (other indirect GHG emissions).

Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions

Direct GHG emissions are from GHG emission sources owned or controlled by the organization, including stationary combustion sources, mobile combustion sources, and fugitive emission sources.

- Stationary combustion sources: fuel combustion of stationary equipment;

- Mobile combustion sources: fuel combustion of transportation equipment owned by the organization, e.g., self-owned business vehicles;
- Process emission sources: emissions from physical or chemical processes;
- Fugitive emission sources: emissions from other activities of the company’s self-owned equipment, such as fugitive HFCs and PFCs from air conditioning and refrigeration equipment and fugitive CO₂ from carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.

Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions

Indirect GHG emissions are the GHG emissions generated from energy sources used or purchased by the organization, such as electricity and heat, supplied by other organizations. The main emission source within the current operational boundaries is electricity from the national grid.

Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions

Other indirect GHG emissions are from GHG sources other than Scope 2 that are generated from the organization’s activities but owned or controlled by other organizations. The main emission sources covered this report are GHG emissions from business travel, water consumption during asset operations within the boundaries of self-owned and leased assets, and downstream transportation and distribution of GigaDevice’s products.

Based on the analysis of assets within the organizational boundaries, the main sources of GHG emissions identified within the operational boundaries are shown in the table below:

Table 2.2: Emission Sources Identified in the Carbon Inventory

Scope	Category	Activities/Equipment Types (Emission Source)
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	GHG emissions from stationary combustion sources	Natural gas
	GHG emissions from mobile combustion sources	Business vehicles (fuel)
	Process GHG emissions	Experiment operations in laboratories
	Fugitive GHG emissions	Fugitive CO ₂ from portable carbon dioxide fire extinguishers Fugitive HFCs and PFCs from refrigerants Fugitive GHG from the sewage systems of self-owned assets
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions	Emissions from purchased electricity, heat, steam, or energy derived from other fossil fuels	Electricity of self-owned and leased assets
Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions	Other indirect GHG emissions	Employee’s business travel Downstream warehousing and logistics of products Water consumption at assets

3. Methodology for Quantifying GHG Emission

3.1. Methodology for Quantifying Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emission

As it is impossible to directly monitor or measure the main GHG emission sources of GigaDevice, the following methods are adopted to quantify GHGs in this report:

For the GHG emissions from specific emission sources, the emission factor method from the **2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories** is used as follows:

$$\text{GHG emissions} = \text{Activity Data} \times \text{Emission Factor} \times \text{Global Warming Potential (AD} \times \text{EF} \times \text{GWP)}$$

This method is applied to calculate emissions from the following sources: grid purchase (electricity), natural gas, fugitive CO₂ from carbon dioxide fire extinguishers, fugitive HFCs and PFCs from refrigerants, and business vehicles (95# gasoline).

For the calculation of GHG emissions from stationary combustion and mobile combustion, the emission factors used are obtained by multiplying the **2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories** and the calorific values from the **China Energy Statistical Yearbook**. The GWP is sourced from the **IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (2007)**.

The exclusion thresholds for Scope 1 and Scope 2 are set as not exceeding 0.5% for individual emission sources and not exceeding 3% for the sum of multiple emission sources in this report.

3.2. Methodology for Quantifying Scope 3 GHG Emission

Among the Scope 3 GHG emissions, the GHG emissions from employees' business trips by air are either obtained from the GHG emissions disclosed by suppliers or calculated using similar methods. The GHG emissions from downstream transportation activities of products are estimated using the **ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator (ICEC)** provided by the ICAO. The GHG emissions from water consumption during asset operations, business trips by train (high-speed rail), and downstream warehousing activities of products are quantified as per the requirements of the **GHG Protocol** for Scope 3 GHG emissions from enterprises as follows:

$$\text{GHG emissions} = \text{Activity Data} \times \text{Emission Factor (AD} \times \text{EF)}$$

Among them, the carbon emission factors for business trips by train (high-speed rail) are the estimated carbon emission factors of major routes of China's high-speed railways of the UIC. The carbon emission factors for water consumption and downstream warehousing activities of products are sourced from relevant data in the Standard for **Building Carbon Emission Calculation (GB/T 51366-2019)**.

4. GHG Emission Data

4.1. Total Carbon Emission for the Year 2023

In 2023, GigaDevice's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions totaled 6,321,376.01 kg CO₂e. Among the sources of Scope 3 GHG emissions in the inventory, business travel amounted to 851,243.28 kg CO₂e.

4.2. Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emission

In 2023, GigaDevice's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions totaled 6,321,376.01 kg CO₂e.

Table 4.1: GHG Emission Equivalent in 2023

Carbon Emission Scope	Energy Type	Energy Consumption of IC-Park, Beijing	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Energy Consumption of GigaDevice Semiconductor(Hefei) Inc.	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Energy Consumption of leased assets	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Total Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)
Scope 1	Gasoline	5,788.80L	12,735.36	2,618.83 L	5,868.21	3,779.00 L	8,313.80	26,917.37
	Natural gas	/	/	14,079.00m ³	30,442.00	/	/	30,442.00
	Fugitive gases	/	34,268.00	/	110,795.00	/	23,737.57	168,800.57
Scope 2	Electricity	1,022,821.73 kWh	583,315.23	7,850,520.00 kWh	4,477,151.56	1,814,394.67 kWh	1,034,749.28	6,095,216.07
Total			630,318.59		4,624,256.77		1,066,800.65	6,321,376.01

- 1) In 2023, the company emitted no carbon dioxide from biomass fuel sources.
- 2) As per the exclusion thresholds in "3. Methodology for Quantifying GHG Emission", GHGs generated from carbon dioxide fire extinguishers in leased assets and during laboratory experiment, as well as fugitive GHGs from the sewage systems of self-owned assets are excluded from the annual inventory.

(1) Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions

Table 4.2: Scope 1 GHG Emission Equivalent²

Energy Type	Energy Consumption in Beijing	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Energy Consumption in Hefei	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Energy Consumption of leased assets	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Total Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)
95# gasoline	5,788.80	12,735.36	2,618.83	5,868.21	3,779.00	8,313.80	26,917.37
Natural gas	/	/	14,079.00m ³	30,442.00	/	/	30,442.00
Fugitive gases	/	34,268.00	/	110,795.00	/	23,737.57	168,800.57
						Total	226,159.95

The #95 gasoline and natural gas are calculated according to the calorific value of combustion and CO₂ emission factors burnup per unit as stipulated in the **Reporting Guidelines for the GHG Emissions of Other Industrial Enterprises** and the **Guidelines for Accounting Methods and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Enterprises**.

(2) Scope 2: Indirect GHG Emissions

The indirect GHG emissions within the operational boundaries are from the purchased grid electricity for both self-owned and leased assets. The emission factor is the average CO₂ emission coefficient of the national power grid (0.5703 kg CO₂/kWh) from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment's **Notice on Doing a Good Job in 2023-2025 Reporting and Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Power Generation Enterprises**.

Based on the total grid electricity consumption of self-owned and leased assets of GigaDevice in 2023, the total Scope 2 GHG emissions throughout the year are as follows.

Table 4.3: Scope 2 GHG Emissions in 2023 (by asset) (kg CO₂e)

Serial No.	Name of the Asset	Total Electricity Consumption in 2023 ³ (kWh)	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)
1	GigaDevice Semiconductor (Hefei) Inc.	7,850,520.00	4,477,151.56
2	IC-Park Office Building	1,022,821.73	583,315.23
3	Cheng'ao Plaza	424,257.00	241,953.77
4	Zhanxiang Building	368,417.00	210,108.22
5	Zhaoyi Science Zone	32,641.00	18,615.16
6	Huanpu Technology Industrial Park	564,977.58	322,206.71
7	Eco-Technology Park	260,114.00	148,343.01
8	2.5 Industrial Park	113,681.49	64,832.55

² The consumption of #95 gasoline and natural gas is based on data provided by GigaDevice.

³ The total electricity consumption of assets in all locations in 2023 is the sum of monthly electricity consumption data for 2023 provided by GigaDevice.

Serial No.	Name of the Asset	Total Electricity Consumption in 2023 ³ (kWh)	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)
9	OCG International Center	50,306.60	28,689.85
	Total	10,687,736.40	6,095,216.07

Table 4.4: Scope 2 GHG Emissions in 2023 (by energy utilization type) (kg CO₂e)

Annual Total Energy Consumption of Laboratories		Annual Total Energy Consumption of Power Rooms		Annual Total Energy Consumption of Other Office Work		Total Energy Consumption in 2023	
Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)
3,522,620.08	2,008,950.23	3,539,580.00	2,018,622.47	3,625,536.32	2,067,643.36	10,687,736.40	6,095,216.07

The respective energy consumption and carbon emissions of self-owned and leased assets are as follows:

Table 4.5-1: Scope 2 GHG Emissions of Self-owned Assets in 2023 (kg CO₂e)

Name of the Asset	Energy Consumption of Laboratories		Energy Consumption of Power Rooms		Energy Consumption of Other Office Work		Total Energy Consumption in 2023	
	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)
GigaDevice Semiconductor (Hefei) Inc.	2,978,597.00	1,698,693.87	3,539,580.00	2,018,622.47	1,332,343.00	759,835.21	7,850,520.00	4,477,151.56
IC-Park Office Building	386,501.00	220,421.52	/	/	636,320.73	362,893.71	1,022,821.73	583,315.23
Total	3,365,098.00	1,919,115.39	3,539,580.00	2,018,622.47	1,968,663.73	1,122,728.93	8,873,341.73	5,060,466.79

Table 4.5-2: Scope 2 GHG Emissions of Leased Assets in 2023 (kg CO₂e)

Name of the Asset	Energy Consumption of Laboratories		Energy Consumption of Other Office Work		Total	
	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Carbon Emissions (kg CO ₂ e)
Cheng'ao Plaza	/	/	424,257.00	241,953.77	424,257.00	241,953.77
Zhanxiang Building	/	/	368,417.00	210,108.22	368,417.00	210,108.22
Zhaoyi Science Zone	/	/	32,641.00	18,615.16	32,641.00	18,615.16
Huanpu Technology Industrial Park	157,522.08	89,834.84	407,455.50	232,371.87	564,977.58	322,206.71
Eco-Technology Park	/	/	260,114.00	148,343.01	260,114.00	148,343.01
2.5 Industrial Park	/	/	113,681.49	64,832.55	113,681.49	64,832.55
OCG International Center	/	/	50,306.60	28,689.85	50,306.60	28,689.85
Total	157,522.08	89,834.84	1,656,872.59	944,914.44	1,814,394.67	1,034,749.28

4.3. Scope 3 GHG Emission

Scope 3 emissions are a significant focus for GigaDevice in responding to climate change. Scope 3 refers to other indirect emissions generated by upstream and downstream activities in the company's value chain, including the transportation of raw materials, employees' commuting, product usage, and final disposal, etc..

In 2023, the company started relevant initiatives at the beginning of the year and conducted successful accounting of certain Scope 3 GHG emissions by the end of the year. According to the accounting results, the company's Scope 3 emissions from business travel amounted to a total of 851,243.28 kg CO₂e⁴.

In addition, the company has been consistently gathering data on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from its day-to-day operations within the limits of self-owned and leased assets and the downstream warehousing and logistics of GigaDevice's products in 2023. Due to current limitations in data integrity, this report does not disclose the results of those inventories.

⁴ The data on internal operational activities for Scope 3 emissions are from GigaDevice's statistics on its activity in all locations in 2023 (employees' travel). Some emission data are provided by relevant suppliers.

5. Conclusion

As a globally leading semiconductor design company, GigaDevice recognizes the urgency of mitigating climate change. Controlling GHG emissions has always been a top priority in the company's sustainable development strategy.

The year 2023 witnessed significant progress in the carbon emission management of GigaDevice's assets. Regarding emission accounting, the company identified and quantified GHG emissions from main emission sources in Scope 1 and Scope 2 as well as some in Scope 3 as per the requirements of the **GHG Protocol**, disclosing the data of the company's GHG emissions for the year.

Additionally, GigaDevice actively progressed energy conservation and emission reduction measures internally. It implemented measures such as the electrification of corporate assets' energy consumption and promoting the use of renewable energy. GigaDevice Semiconductor (Hefei) Inc. has completed 100% electrification retrofitting in October 2023. Moreover, the existing rooftop PV system in the Hefei base has been fully operational, generating a total of 27.75 MWh of renewable energy in 2023.

Moreover, in 2023, GigaDevice undertook a comprehensive and extensive evaluation of carbon management and information exchange within its supply chain. Active collaboration was fostered with both upstream and downstream suppliers, with a focus on conserving energy, reducing emissions, and promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources. Detailed information regarding energy consumption and the establishment of carbon reduction targets were gathered throughout the supply chain. The company also successfully forged sustainability agreements with pertinent suppliers to accelerate the low-carbon transition across the supply chain.

Climate change is a shared challenge facing all of humanity. In line with its mission of "To empower better living through technological innovation," GigaDevice is committed to leveraging green technology to empower a better life. The company will work hand in hand with governments, industries, and all sectors of society to contribute corporate green value to achieving carbon neutrality.