



ZTE Corporation

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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▪

09/15/2026, 01:45 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ CNY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

ZTE Corporation is a global leading provider of integrated Information and Communication Technology (ICT) solutions. It serves global telecom operators, government and enterprise customers, and consumers with innovative technologies and product solutions. Founded in 1985 and listed on both HKEX and SZSE, ZTE operates in over 160 countries and regions, serving one-third of the global population, with the commitment to "Enabling Communication and Trust Everywhere." Facing the new wave of technological revolution driven by intelligent innovations, ZTE will continue to strengthen innovations in core technologies and accelerate the expansion of "Connectivity + Computing + Capability + Intelligence," working with industry partners to create an efficient and intelligent future. ZTE has a complete and end-to-end portfolio of products and integrated solutions in the ICT industry, covering wireless, wired, computing, digital energy, and terminal products, as well as professional services to meet the diversified and rapid innovation needs of global operators and government and enterprise customers. Currently, ZTE provides comprehensive services to mainstream global operators, government and enterprise customers, and consumers. The digital economy is now in full swing, and it has become a key driving force for the sustained and steady growth of the global economy. As a world-leading provider of integrated ICT solutions, ZTE is committed to becoming a "Driver of Digital Economy," promoting the global digital transformation with innovative technologies. As of December 31, 2025, ZTE has filed approximately 95,000 global patent applications, with over 50,000 patents granted globally. In the chip sector, the company holds around 5,900 patent applications and over 3,700 granted patents. In the field of AI, it has nearly 5,500 patent applications, with nearly half of them granted. ZTE has won 11 gold awards, 3 silver awards, and 39 excellence awards from the China Patent Awards, and 31 awards from the Guangdong Patent Awards. Committed to advancing sustainability globally, ZTE aims to achieve harmony among society, environment, and stakeholders. With communications technologies, we strive to enable connectivity for people from every corner of the world. ZTE incorporates the concept of "innovation, integration, and green" into the full product lifecycle and across every business process

covering R&D, production, logistics, and customer services, making continuous efforts to reduce global energy consumption and carbon emissions. In addition, the company conducts a wide range of public welfare and relief initiatives to support communities worldwide. ZTE is a member of the United Nations Global Compact and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI), and a key participant and one of the first Champions of the Partner2Connect (P2C) Digital Coalition initiated by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The company has also received official approval from the SBTi for its near-term 1.5°C target and long-term net-zero target. ZTE Corporation has released ZTE's Zero Carbon Strategy White Paper in May 2024. ZTE released the ZTE Green Development Plan(2026~2030) White Paper In May 2026. Aligned with SBTi Science Based Targets initiative, the white paper covers the planning period from 2026 to 2030, and systematically elaborates on targets and initiatives for 2030. ZTE's Zero-Carbon Strategy White Paper : https://www.zte.com.cn/content/dam/zte-site/res-www-zte-com-cn/green_lowcarbon/pdf/ZTE%20Net-Zero%20Strategy.pdf. ZTE Green Development Plan (2026-2030) https://www.zte.com.cn/content/dam/zte-site/res-www-zte-com-cn/green_lowcarbon/pdf/20260819.pdf
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

133895500000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CNE000000TK5

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Shenzhen Stock Exchange: 000063; Hongkong: 00763

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ China

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

ZTE sells products to our customers. For suppliers, ZTE identifies Tier1, Tier2, Tier3, Tier4 suppliers in accordance with the product composition. The factories that produce whole device products are regarded as the Tier1 suppliers, who provide ICT whole device products for ZTE. The factories that produce parts are regarded as Tier2 suppliers, who provide Tier1 suppliers with the components of ICT products. The factories that produce components are regarded as the Tier3 suppliers, who provide the Tier2 supplier with ICT Product Dept. components. The factories that produce raw materials are regarded as Tier4 suppliers, who provide Tier3 suppliers with raw materials for components of ICT products. To sum up, we believe that the value chain has covered our customers and all ZTE's supplier levels.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Most detailed strategic plan which can be implemented and tracked powerfully in ZTE is usually within 3 years.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Usually, ZTE makes decisions and sets objectives for strategical development plan by considering a period of 10 years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

ZTE's long-term development strategic plan is sometimes expected to extend to 2050. ZTE's science-based greenhouse gas emissions reductions target(s) has been validated. ZTE Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 and maintain through 2050 from a 2021 base year. ZTE Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe. And ZTE Corporation commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2050 (about 30 years later from 2021).
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

☒ Local

- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National
- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

Other

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

Chronic physical

Policy

Market

Reputation

Technology

Liability

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ National and/or subnational governments |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

ZTE has formulated the Operation Guide to ZTE's Strategic Risk Management, Risk Assessment and BCM Strategy Management Process, and the ZTE Risk Management Regulations. Environmental and Climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunity assessment are integrated into the company-wide risk management process. ZTE's dual-carbon project team is responsible for identifying and assessing environmental and climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. We also communicate with external experts every year to update our risk management methods, scope, and processes in a timely manner. ZTE Risk identification methods include brainstorming, structured/semi-structured interview, questionnaire, historical loss, checklist, fish bone diagram, and business risk decomposition. The risks to be identified include long-term risks, medium-term risks, and short-term risks. According to the risk value (risk value risk probability * risk impact degree), there are five levels: critical risk, high risk, moderate high risk, moderate risk, and low risk. The risk list will be updated quarterly. Direct operation, downstream and upstream value chains, and end of life management are covered in this process. For upstream value chains, we have extended to tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers. ZTE's business covers more than 160 countries and regions, and serves over 1/3 people worldwide. Our assessment covers the global locations, including global Acute physical risks, Chronic physical, Policy, Market, Reputation, Technology, and Liability risks & opportunities analysis. The impact on all stakeholders will be involved as well. ZTE conduct both qualitative and quantitative evaluation. Based on the identified environment and climate risks, ZTE will formulate the corresponding control objectives, KCP, and key control activities. In addition to evaluating the impact on the environment, ZTE also evaluate the specific financial impact and strategic impact in accordance with the business development trend. If the financial impact of identified risks or opportunities exceeds 50 million RMB, they will be reported to the Board of Directors every six months, and submit them to the Board of Directors for review. Based on the identified opportunities and risks, since 2021, ZTE has set up the Top Ten climate change related projects. In 2024, ZTE has received official approval from the SBTi for its near-term 1.5°C target and long-term net-zero target, and published the ZTE Net-Zero Strategy White Paper as well. In 2024, ZTE upgraded the corporate governance system and established the Strategy and Sustainability Committee. In 2025, ZTE continuously conducted a comprehensive scenarial analysis for climate change risks and opportunities, identified top risks and opportunities, and incorporated them into management. ZTE released the ZTE Green Development Plan(2026~2030) White Paper in May 2026. Aligned with SBTi, the white paper systematically elaborates on targets and initiatives for 2026-2030. Besides, we conducted quantitative modeling to assess the significant risks and opportunities involved, estimated the final financial impact, and more clearly evaluated the resilience of the company's sustainable strategy and business model.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In accordance with the Strategic Risk Management Guidance Process of the Company, the Risk Assessment and BCM Strategy Management Process, and the ZTE Risk Management Regulations, we identify, evaluate, and manage environmental and climate-related risks, prepare ZTE's climate risk list, and integrates the climate risks into a comprehensive risk map to help the Board of Directors and the management to consider the type, severity, and interdependence of the risks, and how the risks may affect the performance related to the strategies and business. We identify the resources and climate conditions required by the company to create and maintain value, as well as the negative or positive impacts of the company on finance, social relations, human capital, and natural capital, to determine the interconnections among environmental dependency, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities. To ensure the timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of risks identification and assessment, we use tools and methods such as COSO, checklists, and information and consulting services from external professional companies to implement assessment. The dual-carbon project team of ZTE is responsible for risk identification, and personnel of the business department will also participate in the risk identification process to ensure that climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities are all identified and take corresponding measures. In addition to the traditional linear management framework for individual risks, we have initially started the management of complex systematic risks, focusing on the identification and response of interdependent relationships between risks: 1. Aggregation relationship – different types of risk concurrency, thus causing greater harm. 2. Cascading relationship: Risk A causes risk B, resulting in greater damage. For example, ZTE's factories / suppliers located in the southern coastal area may have high temperature and strong precipitation in a short period of time, forming aggregation risks, and then causing centralized occurrence of incidents that endanger the health and safety of employees, facilities, and supply chain. As a response, ZTE will start production reduction, shutdown, remote office, material storage, and transfer to other unaffected factories for production.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The management of ZTE's BCM (business continuity management) system requires that the business impact analysis and risk assessment process shall be organized at least once a year. To effectively identify risks, each department of ZTE shall use diversified risk identification methods such as the risk loss list method and process analysis method to comprehensively identify long-term, medium-term, and short-term risks of ZTE. ZTE assesses the risk level in accordance with the probability and impact of the risk. According to the risk value (risk probability * risk impact degree), there are five levels: critical risk, high risk, moderate high risk, moderate risk, and low risk. Based on these five levels, ZTE implements risk grading management and control, and accurately locates the key control points and measures for different risks. The Operation Guide to Supplier Risk Management specifies the dimensions of supplier risk warning, including operational risks, legal compliance risks, and financial risks. Environmental risks are one of the dimensions of early warning. They are defined as "areas where natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis have occurred in history". The responsible personnel need to evaluate the areas and products affected by the risks, and start the risk prevention or emergency mechanism for such risks, such as transferring the production capacity of risk products and increasing the safety stock. As specified in the Operation Guide to the Maintenance of Material Supply Resource Map Information of ZTE, when creating supplier information records, suppliers shall register the addresses, longitude, and latitude of suppliers and their production sites in the SCC system (<https://supply.zte.com.cn/>). The system will generate a supplier resource map in accordance with the supplier address information. Based on the supplier resource map, the supply location of materials can be queried. At the same time, considering factors such as environmental and climate risks, ZTE can determine whether a certain model, brand, or supplier's products are safe, or whether there are suppliers and their production sites in a key risk area. At the operation level, ZTE has five production bases in Shenzhen, Heyuan, Changsha, Nanjing, and Xi'an. The production resources of each base can be shared, and the production capacity can be backed up mutually. Through flexible production capacity strategies, the production continuity and production capacity requirements can be flexibly guaranteed.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

According to the ZTE Risk Management Regulations, if the economic loss of the company exceeds 50 million RMB, the risk level is rated as the highest level, and the company will consider the impact as substantive. Climate change will bring risks (for example, cost increase) to ZTE's operation, upstream, and downstream value chain through laws and regulations, technologies, markets, reputation, and natural factors. With reference to historical cases where a large number of enterprises suffer huge losses caused by climate disasters, the impact caused by climate risks may completely exceed the substantive impact threshold defined by the ZTE (exceeding 50 million RMB). Therefore, as long as the environment and climate-related risks meet the substantive criteria, ZTE implements special management measures in accordance with the Process for Management and Control of Major and High Risks.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☒ Frequency of effect occurring
☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Climate change will bring risks (such as increased costs) to the operation, upstream, and downstream value chain of ZTE through regulations, technologies, markets, reputation, and will also bring corresponding opportunities. ZTE has analyzed these opportunities qualitatively and quantitatively. The increased requirements for low-carbon and high energy-efficiency products and services will bring revenue growth to ZTE. These impacts and opportunities are obviously and have been continuously exist for ZTE, and have exceeded the amount of substantive impacts defined by ZTE (over RMB 50 million Yuan). Currently, climate change has been incorporated into the ZTE strategy and is under the overall responsibility of Chief Strategy Officer.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Substantial environmental risks: financial compliance risks caused by the deepening of carbon emissions trading policies 1. Existing performance cost risk: ZTE's Shenzhen production base has been included in the local carbon market since 2014, and its carbon emissions account for about 20% of ZTE's total scope 1 & 2 emissions. If ZTE's industrial added value increases or the carbon price rises (the current average annual increase in carbon prices in Shenzhen is about 8%), the cost of purchasing quotas may increase. 2. The risk of incremental expansion of the national carbon market: The Interim Regulations on the Management of Carbon Emission Trading have been implemented since May 2024. Subsequently, other bases such as Nanjing, Xi'an, Heyuan, and Changsha may also be included in the national carbon market. If the government's carbon quota allocation becomes stricter or the company's emission reduction progress lags behind, it may trigger significant cost increases.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

ZTE may has to pay substantially for purchasing carbon quotas.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

7815600

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

2030 compliance cost = (2030 actual carbon emissions – 2030 allocated carbon quotas) × carbon quota price; In the low-risk scenario, although ZTE has been included in the Shenzhen carbon trading scheme, its actual emissions are lower than the allocated free carbon quotas, and since its branches in other regions have not yet been included in the national carbon trading scheme, the compliance cost to be paid is zero. In the high-risk scenario, if ZTE's entire Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are included in the Shenzhen and national carbon trading schemes, maintaining the 2025 level of 43.42 tons through 2030, with a 10% excess over the quota and a carbon quota price peaking at the limit of 180 yuan per ton in 2030, the compliance cost would be calculated as $43.42 \times 10\% \times 180 = 7.8156$ million yuan.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

35000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To continuously carry out energy conservation and emission reduction work and reduce the purchase of carbon quotas, the company needs to pay costs including: 1) construction costs for the energy management system, 2) development costs for the electric and carbon visualization APP systems, 3) replacement and renovation costs for high energy consuming equipment, 4) energy-saving promotion costs, and 5) construction costs for photovoltaic power plants (EMC mode, ZTE's cost is 0). The sum of all these costs is the risk response cost, which is approximately 35 million yuan per year. (Note: This cost is not only applicable to this risk, but also applicable to other opportunities or risks.)

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ZTE has implemented multiple measures to reduce energy consumption, including: 1) setting carbon emission reduction targets; 2) utilizing energy management

systems and self-developed power and carbon visualization APP systems to deeply manage the company's electricity usage; 3) enhancing energy-saving awareness among all employees; 4) replacing old and high-energy-consuming equipment and implementing equipment retrofitting and other energy-saving and emission-reduction measures; 5) continuously increasing the use of self-built photovoltaic energy storage integrated systems to mitigate risks. Through the aforementioned measures, ZTE has achieved notable results: in 2025, ZTE's operational carbon emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) cumulatively decreased by 45.7% compared to the 2021 baseline year. By 2025, the company's self-built photovoltaic power generation reached 39.22 million kWh, representing a growth of over tenfold compared to the 2021 baseline. Campus power visualization has become a critical analysis and decision-making tool. Since 2021, the quantity of carbon quotas that ZTE needs to purchase has decreased significantly.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Among ZTE's overseas raw material suppliers, there are nearly 20% suppliers (including IC factories) located in East Asia, such as Japan, South Korea, Southeast Asia, such as the Philippines and Indonesia. These factories are sensitive to natural disasters such as tropical cyclones and earthquakes. The tropical cyclone

caused by climate change is very unlikely to cause serious damage to the production facilities of these suppliers, and the impact on continuous operation is relatively controllable. Even if such a risk occurs, it will inevitably affect the security and stability of ZTE's supply chain. For example, the IC factory in Southeast Asia may be stopped production or interrupted logistics and transportation for a short time due to typhoons or earthquakes, which will affect the supply of IC materials. To avoid material shortage, ZTE will increase the material preparation capacity. As a result, the material preparation cost is increased.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

To avoid material shortage, ZTE will increase the material inventory, which will increase the material preparation cost.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

285000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2025, according to the company's annual report, the book balance of raw materials and materials entrusted for processing amounted to 28,540 million yuan. Approximately 20% of the company's suppliers, including IC foundries, are located in areas susceptible to weather impacts. For these 20% of suppliers, if the material preparation costs are absorbed into daily business activities, the long-term expected financial impact figure is zero. If absorption is not feasible, additional material procurement costs will be incurred, estimated at an increase of 5%, resulting in an annual financial impact of: $28,540 * 20\% * 5\% = 285$ million yuan.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

34200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2025, the book value of the company's raw materials and materials entrusted for processing amounted to 28,540 million yuan, with an allowance for decline in value of 3,552 million yuan. The provision for price decline amounts to approximately 12% of the book value. Approximately 20% of the company's suppliers are located in areas vulnerable to weather disruptions, leading to an estimated additional material procurement cost of 5%, amounting to 28.5 million yuan (calculated as $28,540 * 20\% * 5\%$). The provision for price decline due to additional material costs is approximately 3.42 million yuan ($2.85 \text{ million} * 12\%$). Therefore, ZTE's cost is 34,200,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ZTE 's measures against material supply interruption include but are not limited to: 1)Implements safety material preparation and reserves safety stock for identified high-risk materials. 2)Implement multi-point supply. The high-risk materials will be supplied from multiple regions and multiple suppliers. 3)Implement spot inventory adjustment. When a supply interruption event occurs, find the spot goods from the spot market. ZTE Implements the above measures to avoid the occurrence of Supply Chain interruption events to the maximum extent. ZTE promote diversity in procurement, build a robust network of resources and channels, empower suppliers, enhance anti-fragility, and continuously improve both supply chain and value chain resilience for reliable material supply. ZTE utilize advanced technologies such as AI, big data, and IoT to achieve digital management of supply chain, enhance information transparency, monitor the supply chain status in real time, predict potential risks, and take timely preventive measures. In 2025, There were no cases of incomplete tasks in the company's manufacturing due to anomalies.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ France

☒ Germany

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) has commenced implementation, imposing taxes on imported steel and aluminum materials and products, with carbon tariffs becoming formally payable after 2026. Among ZTE's products exported to the EU, those currently subject to carbon emission declarations are primarily iron and steel products, as well as aluminum products used for spare parts, such as equipment panels, brackets, and heat sinks; as the main export entities, finished ICT equipment is not subject to carbon tariffs, and the tax liability is negligible. By the end of 2025, the EU announced an expansion plan for its carbon border adjustment mechanism, excluding finished ICT equipment from the scope.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

ZTE may need to pay carbon tariffs, which will increase the company's operating costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

72000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

123000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on 1) the volume of steel and aluminum products exported by ZTE to Europe in recent years, 2) emission factors of approximately 2.0–2.8 tCO₂ /ton for steel and 1.5–3.3 tCO₂ /ton for aluminum by 2034, 3) a carbon price of approximately 75 EUR/tCO₂ , and 4) a constant exchange rate. Based on the aforementioned conditions, the carbon tariff payable by ZTE for steel products exported to Europe ranges from 5,700 to 7,980 euros, while aluminum products are subject to a tariff of 3,600 to 7,920 euros; the combined payable amount falls within the range of EUR 9,300 to 15,900, approximately equivalent to RMB 72,000 to 123,000.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

0

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Once the scope of the EU CBAM is clarified, given that the CBAM amount payable by ZTE is minimal and the calculation process can be simplified by using default values, the CBAM will no longer be classified as a material risk under unchanged policies, requiring no key response measures, with associated costs being negligible.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Driven by the dual forces of low-carbon transition policies and market mechanisms, numerous regions across the country are actively advancing the construction of zero-carbon parks, factories, and enterprises, while gradually imposing renewable energy absorption requirements on key enterprises, with a common standard of achieving a proportion of 90%. Some of the company's operational bases has begun to face constraints related to green power ratios. Under the most aggressive scenario, the company's clean energy share is projected to reach 90% by 2030, implying a significant increase in procurement costs for green power and green certificates. It is currently unknown whether these costs can be used to offset carbon quota and trading costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

It may be necessary to incur substantial costs for purchasing green electricity and green certificates.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

7200000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

It is projected that ZTE's power consumption will reach approximately 1 million MWh by 2030; under the most aggressive scenario where 90% of the power must be renewable and the green certificate price is at a high level of 8 yuan/MWh, the maximum required cost would be $1 \text{ million} \times 90\% \times 8 = 7.2 \text{ million yuan}$.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of purchasing green certificates.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In compliance with policy requirements to meet the renewable energy quota, ZTE is required to purchase Green Certificates.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ France

☒ Germany

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Many ZTE customers incorporate suppliers' environmental and climate change performance into supplier evaluations and the procurement process. Customer evaluations of suppliers include whether they commit to reducing carbon emissions, establish emission reduction targets, implement energy-saving and emission-reduction measures, disclose carbon emission data, and provide products that comply with customer environmental requirements. If ZTE fails to meet customer environmental requirements or achieves a low level of compliance, the customer's supplier score for ZTE will be low, which in turn will affect ZTE's bid-winning share and pose risks to ZTE's business and revenue.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Revenue decline caused by reduced demand for products and services.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

19423800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At present, the customers who require ZTE to establish SBTi and propose to detailed environmental and climate change requirements for ZTE mainly come from European and American customers. For non European and American customers, ZTE currently does not have any risk of being unable to meet their environmental and climate change requirements. According to ZTE's 2025 annual report, ZTE's revenue from Europe, Americas and Oceania in 2025 was RMB 19,423.8 million. If ZTE can meet the requirements of customers, it will not have an impact on the reduction of business revenue. If ZTE cannot meet the requirements of customers, the biggest extreme possibility is the loss of market share for European and American customers, which is 19,423.8 million RMB.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

45000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The customer's request has accelerated ZTE's process of setting SBTi targets. ZTE SBTi targets has been approved in 2024. In order to achieve SBTi targets, the costs include: 1)Energy management and carbon management informatization construction 2)High energy consumption equipment replacement and renovation 3) Management, training, promotion, and ecological construction expenses 4) Construction of Photovoltaic Power Stations 5) Develop energy-efficient products and solutions. (This cost is integrated into ZTE's investment and is no longer calculated separately) 6) The cost of hiring consulting firms to establish a carbon management system and conduct carbon verification 7) LCA software to calculate product carbon footprint 8) Purchase green electricity or green certificates, etc The sum of all these costs is the risk response cost, which is approximately 45 million yuan yearly. (Note: This cost is not only applicable to this risk, but also applicable to other opportunities or risks.)

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ZTE's decarbonization strategy and actions have yielded significant performance results. Since 2021, ZTE's total carbon emissions have decreased by 37.1%, with the vast majority of this reduction stemming from a decline in product carbon footprint, thereby meeting the emission reduction requirements of downstream customers for suppliers and products.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ France
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The rapid expansion of AI computing data centers is driving a sharp increase in their energy consumption and emissions. This poses a severe challenge to the carbon neutrality plans of most operators by 2030, and the resulting environmental pressure will be transmitted from operators to upstream suppliers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The company must reduce the carbon footprint of its products by purchasing green electricity and improving product energy efficiency, which leads to increased emission reduction expenditures. ZTE's upstream suppliers also need to make similar efforts. Operating expenses for the aforementioned entities may increase.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

990000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1560000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1110000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

8370000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on location-based global data center emissions projected by authoritative bodies such as the IEA and combined with ZTE's expected market share, the scope 3 emissions from the sale and use of ZTE's intelligent computing products in 2030 may reach approximately 5.9 to 9.3 Mt. Customers of major domestic and international data centers generally set their carbon neutrality target year at 2030, at which time they will incur carbon neutrality costs of 250 to 390 million yuan; ZTE's carbon neutrality progress in the manufacturing phase should align with its customers, with manufacturing-stage emissions accounting for approximately 0.4% of usage-stage emissions, corresponding to green energy costs of 0.99 to 1.56 million yuan. Based on similar calculation logic, by 2035, customers will incur carbon neutrality costs ranging from 0.28 to 2.09 billion yuan, while ZTE will need to pay green energy expenses between 1.11 million and 8.37 million yuan in the manufacturing segment.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Reducing emissions across all stages of the product lifecycle has become a routine requirement for ZTE, making it difficult to isolate and calculate separately from the company's overall emission reduction efforts. Temporarily simplified to 0.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ZTE has established a dedicated project for carbon reduction in intelligent computing products, seeking breakthroughs from multiple angles including AI algorithm efficiency improvement, compute-network collaborative optimization, core component principles, and green manufacturing to alleviate challenges.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as

selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

ZTE's revenue comes from the sales of ICT products and solutions, mainly serving the telecommunications industry. Both ZTE's own and its customers' businesses are not threatened by climate risks. In 2025, ZTE's "Green Digital Path" strategy was continuously well implemented, resulting in good environmental performance in operations, supply chain, products, and other aspects, effectively ensuring the market competitiveness of products without significant revenue losses due to environmental issues.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In accordance with the 2025 Carbon Emission Quota Allocation Plan for Shenzhen, ZTE is required to purchase carbon quotas, incurring a cost of approximately 1 million RMB. It accounts for less than 1% of operating expenditures.

[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ Shenzhen pilot ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Shenzhen pilot ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

8.57

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(3.5.2.3) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

17.81

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

97864

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

24466

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1585.16

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

120745.14

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Since 2014, the pilot ETS in Shenzhen has included ZTE as the first batch of enterprises. With the launch of the national carbon trading market, it is highly probable that the company's other bases will also be incorporated into the national carbon trading system. To comply with carbon emission quota and carbon trading system requirements and reduce corporate costs, the company adopts the following strategies: 1. Internal Energy Management: The company implements a quota-based energy management system, allocating annual energy quotas to R&D, production, and administrative units based on specific business needs, while conducting monthly assessments and publicizing electricity consumption data for each unit. 2. Annual Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Plan: At the beginning of each year, the plan for energy conservation and carbon reduction for that year is established, including measures such as introducing green energy, creating zero-carbon factories, and upgrading equipment with green technologies; gradually optimizing resource efficiency and advancing the operation and management of equipment and facilities. 3. R&D Laboratory Energy Conservation: Annually focus on high-consumption facilities in R&D laboratories to promote management and technical carbon reduction measures such as hierarchical control of laboratory equipment, remote power-saving control, and intelligent energy-saving for equipment. 4. Third-party verification and compliance assessment: Annually invite third-party institutions to conduct carbon audits on the previous year's data in accordance with ETS requirements and issue reports. At the same time, regularly assess the consistency between the company's internal carbon trading management rules and government ETS regulations to ensure that the company's scheme responds correctly to policy. 5. Emerging Regulatory Response: In response to emerging regulations such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the company actively mitigates risks by increasing the utilization of renewable energy and implementing technical emission reduction measures.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Australia
☒ China
☒ France
☒ Italy
☒ Saudi Arabia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) NZE scenario, in order to achieve the 1.5 ° C temperature rise limit target under the Paris Agreement, the energy industry will undergo profound changes in the coming decades, with a huge demand for investment in digital energy. ZTE has nearly 30 years of experience in digital energy solutions. In the past, as a leading ICT digital energy solution provider, ZTE mainly focused on the ICT industry, providing digital power, energy storage, temperature control and other energy solutions. The trend of global climate transition and energy change has expanded the capacity of the ICT digital energy market and driven the upgrading and replacement of products. In addition, industries such as electricity, parks, and transportation have larger demand scales, which are tens of times larger than the ICT market. This provides us with huge demand traction for expanding new markets and deriving new solutions. In the future, ZTE may use its leading digital energy technology to enter the global climate change core business, creating green and low-carbon oriented new energy solutions for various industries, covering end-to-end business scenarios on the power generation side, grid side, and user side.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increase ZTE's revenue.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

50000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

100000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The industrial, commercial, and distributed-level digital energy market represents the company's addressable market. Covers photovoltaics, energy storage, data center power supply, smart grid, and energy saving. Combining forecasts from institutions such as the IEA and considering the intensity of competition across various sectors, the company's total addressable market is projected to accumulate to nearly 10 trillion RMB between 2026 and 2030. Based on the industrial chain distribution and the competitive market landscape, ZTE can set a market share target of approximately 0.5% to 1%, potentially generating revenue of 50 to 100 billion RMB, with a median expectation of $(50+100)/2 = 75$ billion RMB.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

30000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We expect that long-term investment and operating costs will account for about 40% of the expected revenue, and revenue is expected to increase by 50-100 billion yuan by 2030, with a median of 75 billion yuan. Therefore, the cumulative cost input by 2030 is 750X40%, about 30 billion yuan.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In December 2021, ZTE established the Digital Energy Operation Division to increase investment in digital energy for the research, development, production, and sales of new products. Data Center Energy Business: ZTE builds highly available data centers from four aspects—green energy efficiency, rapid and easy construction, intelligent management, and security and reliability—to deliver a full-stack solution and end-to-end delivery capability for data centers in intelligent computing scenarios, launching a full-chain portfolio of self-developed liquid cooling products including immersion cooling, cold plate cooling, EDU, and blind-mate cabinets, as well as innovative products such as modular AHUs and integrated power modules. From 2022 to 2025, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of data center energy revenue was approximately 30%. Communication Energy: ZTE provides end-to-end power supply solutions covering all products, all scenarios, and the entire lifecycle to build an ultimate "zero-carbon" energy network, focusing on the implementation of ultra-simple sites, green data centers, green campuses, and energy operations, thereby leading energy digitalization. The CAGR of revenue for communication energy from 2022 to 2025 is approximately 20%. New Energy: ZTE provides products and solutions including green power generation, smart energy storage, intelligent power consumption, and energy management to deliver smart clean energy solutions for government and enterprise customers worldwide. ZTE's new energy layout is beginning to show results, achieving breakthroughs in three major scenarios: ground-mounted photovoltaics, photovoltaic-storage integration, and commercial and industrial energy storage. ZTE has successfully deployed over 100 projects. ZTE released the ZTE Green Development Plan(2026~2030) White Paper In May 2026. In the next five years, ZTE will deeply integrate the philosophy of green development into every aspect of corporate management, including strategy execution, technological innovation, operations management, manufacturing, and ecosystem building. We will make comprehensive progress—from full-lifecycle carbon reduction to energy savings across all operational workflows, and from internal green transformation to low-carbon upgrade across industries.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

ZTE's annual electricity cost exceeds 400 million yuan, and reducing the costs has always been one of ZTE's concerns. ZTE has achieved partial self supply of electricity by constructing our own photovoltaic facilities, which not only reduces carbon emissions but also lowers electricity costs. Chinese government actively promotes the development of renewable energy and has introduced a series of supportive policies, including subsidies for photovoltaic power generation, photovoltaic power generation quota system, tax incentives, etc., to encourage the development of the photovoltaic industry. In addition, the market for distributed photovoltaic construction and operation services is active, and new energy service providers often provide owners with different business model options to balance the contradiction between energy-saving benefits and investment pressure. For example, the EMC model, where service providers bear all construction and operation costs and share energy-saving benefits with owners in the long run, further eliminates the risks and financial barriers of enterprise construction of distributed photovoltaics. ZTE's industrial park has a large roof area and stable power demand, providing good conditions for the installation and operation of photovoltaic systems, and may potentially obtain long-term and stable energy-saving benefits from it.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the

organization in the selected future time horizons

Reduce the operating costs associated with purchasing energy / electricity.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

225000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

By 2026, ZTE's self-owned photovoltaic systems will cover all major building rooftops, generating nearly 50 million kWh of electricity, with power procurement costs 30% lower than the grid, resulting in annual savings of approximately 10 million yuan. Based on a 25-year operational lifespan for photovoltaic equipment and accounting for a total degradation of 10%, the long-term projected revenue is approximately 225 million yuan, calculated as $100 * 25 * (1 - 10\%)$.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

ZTE Corporation collaborates with new energy suppliers on solar photovoltaic projects under the EMC model, and ZTE does not need to invest. This project is invested by the supplier. Half of the future electricity savings will be the return to the supplier. Therefore, ZTE's cost is zero.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

ZTE has already built or is currently building rooftop PV facilities on a large scale across its parks nationwide. Based on the PV power stations in Shenzhen, which have been put into use for many years, ZTE continues to expand the use of its self-built new energy system that enables the integration of energy storage and solar PV, so as to achieve "self-generation for self-consumption" and "surplus electricity to grid". By the end of 2026, the utilization rate of company rooftop areas will approach 100%, and we are actively advancing scenarios such as facade photovoltaics and carport photovoltaics to continuously increase the proportion of new

energy.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

1) CDP and a client of ZTE have jointly developed a framework that specifically addresses GHG emissions in the supply chain, serving as the basis for a new environment related supply chain financing plan. ZTE has been invited to share the environmental performance scores with the financing banks, so that we have the opportunity to receive preferential financing rates based on the ranking of scores. 2) ZTE uses an ESG-linked deposit product with a certain bank, under which ZTE's deposit interest rate is linked to the ESG score assigned to ZTE by a third-party rating agency. 3) ZTE uses an ESG-linked loan product with a certain bank, under which ZTE's loan interest rate is linked to the ESG score assigned to ZTE by a third-party rating agency.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1)As a supplier, ZTE Corporation is required to disclose sustainable development information and obtain preferential financing rates for sustainable development under the financing bank, effectively reducing financing interest expenses. 2)If ZTE's ESG rating from a third-party rating agency meets the bank's ESG-linked deposit product criteria, ZTE may have the opportunity to earn a deposit interest rate higher than that of conventional deposits, thereby increasing its deposit interest income.

3)If ZTE's ESG rating from a third-party rating agency meets the bank's ESG-linked loan product criteria, ZTE may have the opportunity to obtain a loan interest rate lower than that of conventional loans, thereby reducing its loan interest expenses.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

170000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

230000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

1)If ZTE's sustainable development rating and performance meet the requirements set by banks, ZTE can get corresponding sustainable development preferential

financing rates, such as a 5 basis point reduction in interest rates. For projects that utilize sustainable development preferential financing rates, financing interest can be reduced by approximately RMB 50,000 to 70,000 annually. 2)The ESG-linked deposit product is estimated to increase ZTE's annual deposit interest income by approximately RMB 60,000 to 80,000. 3)The ESG-linked loan product is estimated to reduce ZTE's annual loan interest expenses by approximately RMB 60,000 to 80,000. The total benefit is estimated at approximately RMB 170,000 to 230,000.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Achieving an excellent sustainability rating and performance has been included as one of the company's annual sustainability objectives, with associated costs integrated into daily operations, requiring no additional investment beyond human resources.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

ZTE has listed the improvement of ESG ratings such as CDP and EcoVadis as a key annual work objective. In accordance with rating criteria and requirements, the company formulates and implements specific sustainable development action plans annually.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7400000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

ZTE's Digital Energy business has achieved rapid revenue growth over the past few years, with a CAGR of 23%, reaching 7.4 billion yuan in 2025 and accounting for approximately 5.5% of the company's total revenue.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2000000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

ZTE's OPEX accounts for approximately 27% of revenue; based on this trend, the OPEX for the Digital Energy business in 2025 is estimated at around 2 billion yuan, representing between 1% and 10% of total revenue.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

11000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

ZTE's self-built photovoltaic power generation in 2025 reached 39.22 million kWh, with a unit price lower than the grid tariff (discounts vary by region); based on the price differential and total photovoltaic generation, the company estimates annual electricity cost savings of approximately 11 million RMB. ZTE's 2025 operating expenses amount to 35.9 billion yuan. The proportion of electricity cost savings in OPEX is less than 1%.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

ZTE acknowledges the importance of Board diversity for corporate governance and has formulated the Board Diversity Policy as part of the Working Rules for Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors (Page 7), which primarily provides that: When determining the composition of the Board, the Company will consider board diversity in terms of, among other things, gender, age, cultural and educational background, expertise, skills and know-how. All Board appointments will be based on merits, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board. Selection of candidates for Board membership will be based on a range of diversity perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, expertise, skills and know-how. It can be downloaded via: https://www.zte.com.cn/content/dam/zte-site/investorrelations/en_company/ZTE%20CORPORATION%20Working%20Rules%20for%20Nomination%20Committee%20of%20the%20Board%20of%20Directors.pdf

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Working Rules for Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors EN.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors are accountable to the general meeting of shareholders and exercise the following functions and powers: 1)to determine ZTE's business plans and investment proposals; 2)to formulate ZTE's proposed annual financial budgets and final accounts; 3)to draw up plans for any material acquisition, repurchase of ZTE's shares, merger, changing in the form, division or dissolution of ZTE; 4)to decide on the set up of ZTE's internal management structure; 5)to appoint or remove ZTE's president and the secretary to the Board of Directors; to appoint or remove senior officers, including the EVP and chief financial officer of ZTE, based on the recommendations of the president, and to decide on their remuneration as well as matters relating to rewards and penalty; 6)to formulate the basic management system of ZTE; 7)to supervise the disclosure of ZTE's information; 8)to decide on matters relating to foreign investment, purchase or sale of assets, mortgage of assets, provision of other guarantees, entrusted asset management and connected transactions by ZTE within the scope of authority conferred by the general meeting. These responsibilities include those related to climate change, such as: 1)The board of directors approves ZTE's annual sustainable development strategy, major projects and related work plans, and regularly listens to reports from the Sustainable Development Management Committee to ensure that ZTE's sustainable objectives are achieved. The board of directors reviews the company's annual report and sustainability report. Environmental protection and carbon emission reduction are important contents of ZTE's sustainability report. 2)On a quarterly basis, the ESG team report to the senior leaders, such as the Chairman, President, CSO and other Top management, reporting ZTE's ESG strategy and implementation plan, including budgets, challenges, risks, opportunities and progress of SBTi. The impacts of latest sustainable development directives on the company will be reported as well. In 2023, ZTE joined SBTi after approval by top management. In April 2024, the target was approved by the SBTi. 3)In 2021, with the approval of the Chairman, ZTE restructured the level-2 unit: Product operation division of digital

energy. 4)In 2024, with the approval of the Chairman, ZTE established the Strategy and Sustainability Committee. The Chairman serves as the director of the Committee; the President is the deputy director, and all the EVPs and the head of Strategy and Investment are standing members of the Committee. 5)In March 2025, the board of directors and senior management have been re-elected. The new board of directors reviewed and approved the appointment of the company's president and EVPs. Upon corporate deliberation and the Chairman's authorization,SVPs were appointed, including the approval of the Chief Strategy Officer (whose responsibilities encompass overseeing climate change strategy).

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
--	--

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Engagement

Policies, commitments, and targets

Strategy and financial planning

Other

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In August 2024, the Strategy and Sustainability Committee is established by integrating the functions of the Strategy Committee and the work related to sustainable development. The Chairman serves as the director of the Committee; the CEO is the deputy director, and the head of Strategy and Investment (CSO Chief Strategy Officer) are standing members. The main responsibilities of CSO includes: 1) Formulates medium and long-term corporate strategic plans (corporate strategy including climate issues), promotes the implementation of corporate strategies, monitors and evaluates the implementation status, and makes timely responses and adjustments. 2) Takes charge of the daily operation of the Committee, and takes the lead in high-level discussion of major strategic issues to provide decision-making support for major strategic issues. 3) Plans and manages ZTE's strategic objectives, strategic tasks, and strategic resources to ensure the reasonableness of strategic objectives, the correctness of directions, and the effectiveness of resources. 4) Builds ZTE's strategic organizations and optimizes the strategic processes and systems to continuously improve the maturity of the company's strategic management. 5) Takes charge of strategic cooperation and ecological construction 6) Plans and implements capital operation projects, such as major mergers and acquisitions, asset sales, and capital operation projects. 7) Looks for new business fields and directions for the long-term development of ZTE. Based on this, CSO can incorporate climate issues into ZTE's strategy and long-term planning, and regularly / irregularly report to the Chairman and CEO. As the director and deputy director of the Committee, the chairman and CEO will submit significant topics of strategy and sustainable development to the board of directors for consideration in a timely manner to ensure that the objectives, plans, and transformation plans of ZTE's strategy and sustainable development are achieved.

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

To ensure the fulfillment of ZTE's sustainable development goals, since 2023, the completion of dual-carbon project goals has been linked to the annual performance appraisal scores and bonuses of the senior management who are closely related to the project, such as the CTO, Chief Strategy Officer, and SVPs in charge of Supply Chain and Administration Affairs and Real Estates. In 2025, the impact of appraisal results on performance bonuses of relevant senior management ranged from 3% to 10%. It has been disclosed in ZTE's Sustainability Report

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Strategy and financial planning

Emission reduction

Resource use and efficiency

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

ZTE provides climate change-related monetary incentives to CTO, Chief Strategy Officer (CSO), Senior Vice President (SVP) in charge of Supply Chain, and SVP in charge of Administration Affairs and Real Estates. ZTE's dual-carbon strategy implementation project team is led by the CSO. This project includes three sub-projects

in R&D, Supply Chain, and Operation which is led by CTO, SVP in charge of Supply Chain, and SVP in charge of Administration Affairs and Real Estates. ZTE has established SBTi and set annual energy conservation targets, and the targets are broken down to each unit. Short-Term incentives: The completion of dual-carbon project goals has been linked to the annual performance appraisal scores and bonuses of the senior management who are closely related to the project, such as the CTO, CSO, and two SVPs. In 2025, the impact of appraisal results on performance bonuses of relevant senior management ranged from 3% to 10%. Long-Term incentives: To support the fulfillment of its long-term strategic objectives, ZTE has designed and launched the "Three-Year Award Plan" since 2019, which is mainly aimed at SVP (including CSO, SVP in charge of Supply Chain, and SVP in charge of Administration Affairs and Real Estates) and core high-potential employees of ZTE. At the end of 2024, Three-Year (2025–2027) Incentive Program was launched for the third period. This reward plan calculates the bonus amount that can be redeemed and distributed in accordance with the achievement of annual performance objectives. The OKR evaluation result of the dual-carbon project, as an additional item, has a certain impact on the annual performance appraisal score of each SVP. The three-year incentive plan for 2025 has been implemented based on the achievement of annual performance targets.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The climate change-related monetary incentives to CTO, Chief Strategy Officer (CSO), Senior Vice President (SVP) in charge of Supply Chain, and SVP in charge of Administration Affairs and Real Estates, reflect the ZTE’s commitment to climate change and the importance attached to the climate transition plan, and help the leaders invest more resources, time and energy to achieve the targets, promote and accelerate the implementation of ZTE's climate commitment and climate transition plan, and improve ZTE's core competitiveness and market share.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply
☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Emission reduction

Resource use and efficiency

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

ZTE has established a dual-carbon project team to set up project objectives and milestones each year, and rewards are made according to the project progress and milestone completion status. After energy conservation targets are achieved, a certain proportion of the amount shall be deducted as rewards for the corresponding team members. Short-Term incentives : awards for improvement of employee awareness on environmental and climate change issues , suppliers capability improvement for compliance with environmental requirements awards, awards for excellent energy-saving products and solutions, carbon project milestone and objectives achievement awards, carbon emission reduction targets achievement awards etc. In 2025, according to the achievement of the ZTE's energy conservation targets, the total amount of rewards granted by the ZTE was about RMB 2 million Yuan. Long-Term incentives: To support the fulfillment of its long-term strategic objectives, ZTE has designed and launched the "Three-Year Award Plan" since 2019, which is mainly aimed at SVP and core high-potential employees of ZTE. Three-Year (2025–2027) Incentive Program was launched for the third period.This reward plan calculates the bonus amount that can be redeemed and distributed in accordance with the achievement of annual performance objectives. Some members of the management team have also been included in the incentive list of the three-year reward plan due to their excellent performance, such as helping the company achieve its dual carbon goals and improving its ESG rating.The three-year incentive plan for 2025 has been implemented based on the achievement of annual performance targets.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentives for the management team will help improve the enthusiasm and engagement of team members. They will provide more advice and suggestions to better achieve the company's targets. The energy-saving management level will be increased, and the company's energy-saving management system will be more effective. The R&D efficiency for the advanced energy-saving technologies will improve as well. These positive behaviors brought about by incentives will contribute to the implementation of ZTE’s climate commitments and climate transition plan, including the achievements of SBTi.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
--	---

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☒ Direct operations
☒ Upstream value chain
☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

ZTE Corporation has released ZTE's Zero Carbon Strategy White Paper in May 2024. In the white paper, ZTE's scientific carbon targets are listed, covering scope 1, 2, and 3, including short-term targets, long-term targets, and net zero targets, as well as a roadmap to achieve these goals, Including the fourth phase by 2050: 100% of electricity consumption will be renewable energy, and detail action plans. The white paper clearly states the management's commitment, governance, and resource allocation. ZTE's green and low-carbon strategy based on digital intelligence innovation, focusing on four key dimensions: Green Operation, Green Supply Chain, Green Digital Infrastructure, and Green Empowerment is also disclosed in the White Paper. This strategy aims to build a green pathway for digital economy, internally promoting its own green initiatives and externally empowering industry energy conservation and carbon reduction. ZTE released the ZTE Green Development Plan(2026~2030) White Paper In May 2026. Aligned with SBTi Science Based Targets initiative, the white paper covers the planning period from 2026 to 2030, and systematically elaborates on targets and initiatives for 2030. ZTE's Zero-Carbon Strategy White Paper: <https://www.zte.com.cn/content/dam/zte-site/res-www-zte->

com-cn/green_lowcarbon/pdf/ZTE%20Net-Zero%20Strategy.pdf. ZTE Green Development Plan (2026-2030) https://www.zte.com.cn/content/dam/zte-site/res-www-zte-com-cn/green_lowcarbon/pdf/20260819.pdf

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

Climate-specific commitments

Additional references/Descriptions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

White paper-ZTE Net-Zero Strategy.pdf,ZTE Environmental Policy.pdf,ZTE Green Development Plan (2026-2030).pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ Global e-Sustainability Initiative
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

1. ZTE joined the GeSI in 2011 and actively participated in various GeSI activities. In 2026, GeSI hosted the 2026 DWP Global Summit in Shenzhen, where ZTE's representatives attended and shared how digital technologies are building a robust digital foundation for global sustainable development. Furthermore, ZTE Honored with Two GeSI DWP Global Awards for Signal Reach Program in Africa. 2. ZTE joined the UN Global Compact in 2009, and actively participated in various activities of the UN Global Compact. In 2011, the ZTE's founder was interviewed by the UN Global Compact on sustainability topics. In 2020, ZTE's CEO participated in the "CEO in Action" of the UN Global Compact. In 2023, ZTE's IPTV/OTT Big Video project in Turkey was selected into UNGC's Private Sector Case Studies—On Advancing Corporate Sustainability Towards High Quality Belt and Road Cooperation to Facilitate the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. 3. In May 2023, ZTE joined SBTi as part of its efforts to contribute to the global endeavor for green and sustainable economic development. In April 2024, ZTE's science-based targets, achieving greenhouse gas emissions reduction in line with the 1.5C temperature rise limitation pathway and reaching net-zero emissions by 2050 at the latest, have been approved by the SBTi.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :ITU Partner2Connect Digital Coalition

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

SBT-Commitment-Letter-ZTE Corporation 20230510.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ It is not possible or relevant for my organization or the intermediary organization to be registered

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

ZTE has a rigorous internal approval process for joining, renewing, and exiting external activities or organizations to ensure that the activities and organizations in which the company participates are compliant and meet the company's climate change strategy. Before joining the organization, the responsible person need to learn more about: 1) Organizational structure and function, organizational mission and objectives, work plan/project summary. Member types, responsibilities and rights, and corresponding membership fees. 2) Organizational Member Analysis 3) Organizational Influence 4) IPR, Non-Disclosure Agreement, and other Legal and Compliance issues 5) Whether the positioning, objectives, and work plan of the ZTE in the organization are consistent with the company's climate change strategy. ZTE can join this organization only after being reviewed and approved by the internal expert team and the management.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

ITU-T L.1492 Framework of GHG Emission Management System for Virtual Power Plant Environment ITU-T L.Sup.CFA BSE Guidelines for Carbon Footprint Assessment of 5G Base Station Equipment ITU-T L.1331 Assessment of Mobile Network Energy Efficiency

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

ZTE Corporation actively participates in the enactment of Green and Sustainability standards within the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), focusing on ICT carbon reduction and green empowerment standards, and serving as associate-rapporteur of ITU-T Study Group 5, Working Group 3 Question 12 on "Climate actions and adaptation to climate change through sustainable and resilient telecommunications/ICTs (including new and emerging)". We jointly enacted and issued the "ITU-T L.GEMS_VPP Framework of GHG Emission Management System for Virtual Power Plant Environment" (ITU-T L.1492) with China Huaneng Group Co.,LTD., and jointly developed the "Guidelines for Carbon Footprint Assessment of 5G Base Station Equipment" (L.Sup.CFA BSE to ITU-T L.1410) and the "Assessment of Mobile Network Energy Efficiency" (L.1331rev). VPP and mobile network energy efficiency standards were constented at the ITU-T SG5 meeting in June 2026, and the 5G base station carbon footprint standard formed a baseline text in June 2026. Through participation in standard enactment, validation, and subsequent promotion, the company has effectively driven the standardization of carbon reduction for ICT industry products and green empowerment of vertical industries, contributing to social green development.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation

is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

the "Compliance Management Catalog for Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products (2026 Edition)"; the "List of Exemptions for Restricted Substances in the Compliance Management Catalog (2026 Edition)"; "GB 26572-2025 Requirements for Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products"

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ China

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As a member of the National Working Group on Pollution Prevention and Control Standards for Electrical and Electronic Products, ZTE has deeply participated in and continuously tracked the advancement of China RoHS-related work, actively fulfilling its member responsibilities. During this period, professional written opinions were submitted regarding several key policies and national standards, including the "Compliance Management Catalog for Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products (2026 Edition)", the "List of Exemptions for Restricted Substances in the Compliance Management Catalog (2026 Edition)," and "GB 26572-2025 Requirements for Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products," aiming to provide decision-making references and technical support for the industry's high-quality green development. Furthermore, ZTE actively cooperates with competent authorities to conduct special on-site surveys on green factories and green supply chains, systematically presents its carbon neutrality roadmap and green manufacturing innovation practices, and offers constructive suggestions regarding the trends and challenges of green transformation in the ICT industry.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ZTE is actively engaged international industry forums, aligning our green digital transformation strategy with international policy frameworks and sharing China's solutions with the global community. By participating in these international exchange activities, on the one hand, ZTE establishes direct communication channels with policymakers, keeps abreast of policy trends and orientations in a timely manner, and provides our views and suggestions for policy and regulation makers. On the other hand, ZTE's green practice experience provides references for other companies in the industry, promotes strengthened cooperation and exchanges within the entire industry in addressing climate change, and jointly explores the path of sustainable development.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As an active member, ZTE has deeply participated in multiple CCSA ST2 standardization projects, focusing on product carbon footprint calculation and green low-carbon product evaluation, such as the official released industry standards "YD/T 6629-2025 Technical Specification for Low-Carbon Product Evaluation - Mobile Communication Handsets". Leveraging its exceptional industry influence, ZTE successfully assisted in hosting the 50th plenary meeting of CCSA ST2, fully demonstrating its leading position in the field of green communications. At the same time, ZTE proactively advanced third-party authoritative verification of product carbon footprints, and its mobile phone products, recognized for their excellent low-carbon performance, were awarded the prestigious "Carbon Path Pioneer" honor certificate. Furthermore, ZTE places high priority on the development of the regional carbon labeling system, one of our experts have successfully been appointed as committee members of the Greater Bay Area Carbon Footprint Expert Committee, actively engaging in core tasks such as formulating regional carbon standards, and contributing wisdom and strength to the construction of the Greater Bay Area's green ecological system.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Biodiversity indicators

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

P67-90 Environmental Section P22: Making Ecological Conservation More Connected and Intelligent P131-137 Supplier ESG Management P148-153: 2025 Sustainability Performance

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The report can be downloaded via: https://www.zte.com.cn/content/dam/zte-site/investorrelations/en_announcement/ZTE_Sustainability_Report_2025_en0519.pdf
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Macro and microeconomy

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1) NZE scenario energy assumptions: various energy supply and demand trends, trends in the proportion of new energy sources such as photovoltaics and energy

storage systems, expected new capacity additions, and energy-saving investment forecasts 2) Policy assumption: There is uncertainty regarding the coverage and price level of carbon pricing and taxes 3) Global, Chinese, ICT industry and customer emission reduction targets, net zero targets, and supplier emission reduction targets. Part of the goals are still unclear and there is uncertainty 4) ZTE's ICT business scale, product sales, and energy consumption trend 5) Future price of new energy 6) There is uncertainty in ZTE's new energy business expectations, such as market share

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

According to TCFD guidance, ZTE has chosen to analyze the climate transition risks and opportunities faced by the company based on the NZE scenario. The NZE scenario points out that in order to achieve the 1.5 °C temperature rise control target by 2050, the world needs to implement long-term energy transformation, energy efficiency improvement, and behavioral changes. The NZE scenario also elaborates on the main technological paths, construction, and investment rhythms. The NZE scenario will affect the transformation requirements of the country, society, industry, and market for companies, such as emission and energy efficiency constraints, energy transformation pace, and policy incentives. These transformation requirements are reflected in certain risks. If ZTE does not meet the transformation requirements, it may face consequences such as decreased product competitiveness, market losses, and damaged brand image. If ZTE strives to meet the requirements of transformation, what climate transformation goals need to be set, what measures need to be taken to achieve the goals, whether the required cost can be borne, and whether it needs to be evaluated based on the energy data provided by the NZE scenario model. The NZE scenario also guides the development opportunities of related technologies and businesses, such as the size of new energy markets (photovoltaics and energy storage etc.). The energy scenario description and model data of NZE are important decision-making basis for ZTE's investment management field.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Policy | ☒ Acute physical |
| ☒ Market | ☒ Chronic physical |
| ☒ Liability | |
| ☒ Reputation | |
| ☒ Technology | |

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. AR6 SSP5-RCP8.5 Scenario-based climate assumptions: Emission, GDP, energy structure & price. And the severity and geographical distribution of climate disasters such as high temperature, typhoons, and floods. Based on the acquisition difficulty, these assumptions use different regional granularities. 2. Policy assumptions: Government response requirements for high-temperature and typhoon disasters, such as limited operation conditions and shutdown conditions. 3. Industry and market assumptions: Revenue and product market capacity 4. Organizational assumptions of ZTE: Including revenues, product sales, energy consumption and emission intensity, production facilities, suppliers, and logistics channel attributes.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

According to TCFD guidance, ZTE has chosen SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario to assess the worst-case climate physical risks faced by the company. With climate change, severe weather conditions such as extreme high temperatures, heavy rainfall, and water resource pressure may become more severe and frequent, impacting ZTE's operations. The SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario is the most pessimistic scenario of the IPCC, representing the poor possibility of insufficient global efforts to reduce emissions and ineffective mitigation of climate disasters. Although it is considered unlikely by the academic community, this scenario can help ZTE assess the upper limit of physical damage. Based on RCP8.5 scenario analysis, it can help us determine major losses such as personnel injury, asset damage, production and supply chain shutdown in more extreme situations, and formulate response strategies accordingly to avoid events that have a significant impact on the company's business continuity. The SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario can also affect some of ZTE's transformation strategies, but it is far less direct than the NZE scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. AR6 SSP1-RCP1.9 Scenario Climate Assumptions: Emissions, GDP, Energy structure and prices; And the severity level and geographical distribution of climate disasters such as high temperatures, typhoons, and floods; According to the difficulty of acquisition, these assumptions use different regional granularities. 2. Policy assumptions: Government response requirements for disasters such as high temperatures and typhoons, such as limiting operating conditions and suspending work; 3. Industry and market assumptions: revenue, product market capacity 4. Organizational assumptions of ZTE: Including revenues, product sales, energy consumption and emission intensity, product sales, production facilities, suppliers, and logistics channels;

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

According to TCFD guidance, ZTE chose to analyze the relatively light climate physical risks faced by the company based on the SSP1-RCP1.9 scenario. With the efforts of the global community, the trend of climate deterioration such as climate change, extreme high temperatures, heavy rainfall, and water resource pressure may be effectively alleviated, and the impact on ZTE's business activities and assets may be relatively small. SSP1-RCP1.9 is the IPCC's most optimistic scenario, describing a world where global carbon dioxide emissions are reduced to net zero around 2050. ZTE needs to estimate the relatively mild physical risks in this favorable situation. The SSP-1.9 scenario can help ZTE assess the lower limit of climate physical risks and develop a reasonable corporate climate strategy combined with the SSP5-RCP8.5 scenario. The SSP5-RCP1.9 scenario can also affect some of ZTE's transformation strategies, but it is far less direct than the NZE scenario.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Under the RCP8.5 scenario, ZTE faces primarily long-term, progressively intensifying physical risks. It is projected that by around 2050, the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events driven by climate change will have a material impact on ZTE's operations and supply chain: 1. Operating Assets: Manufacturing bases located in low-lying coastal areas such as Shenzhen face significantly elevated risks of riverine and coastal flooding, which are projected to result in annual losses of related assets and revenue. 2. Supply Chain: ZTE's primary material procurement sources in East and Southeast Asia face a significant increase in the number of days with extreme heat and heavy precipitation, which may elevate the risk of supply disruptions by over 50%, threatening the stability and security of the supply chain. To this end, ZTE has established a short-term disaster response mechanism and a business continuity management (BCM) system, and has incorporated climate risk assessment into its long-term facility investment decisions. In the future, it is necessary to continuously strengthen geographic diversification of the supply chain and build inventory resilience. Under the NZE and RCP 1.9 scenarios, the core issue facing ZTE is transition risk, with pressure peaks occurring in the short term (2025–2030) or medium term (2031–2040), including risks such as: 1. Policy and Compliance: The deepening of domestic and international carbon pricing mechanisms (such as the expansion of China's national carbon market and the EU CBAM) and mandatory green power quotas may lead to an increase in compliance costs. 2. Customers and Markets: Major ICT operator customers have established science-based targets and issued clear requirements for supply chain emission reductions. Failure to meet these requirements may lead to reduced product competitiveness, loss of market share, and a decline in potential revenue; 3. Technology Iteration: The rapid development of new businesses such as AI computing and 6G is accompanied by massive energy consumption and emissions; without prior deployment of green technologies, this will significantly increase the reduction pressure and costs for ZTE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. To this end, ZTE has obtained SBTi 1.5°C target certification and formulated the "Green Digital Path" strategy to systematically advance operational energy conservation and emission reduction, supply chain collaborative decarbonization, and product energy efficiency improvement, thereby proactively addressing transition pressures while keeping compliance costs within an affordable range. The analysis simultaneously reveals that the climate transition creates clear growth opportunities for ZTE, mainly manifested in: 1. Digital Energy Business: The global energy transition is driving rapid growth in demand for products such as green power generation, energy storage, and data center cooling, with an expected annual growth rate exceeding 20%, leading to significant revenue growth for related businesses by 2030. 2.

Green empowerment across industries: ICT technologies enable energy conservation and carbon reduction in various sectors (such as intelligent manufacturing, smart energy, and green transportation); ZTE's green solutions, including "Digital Nebula," have penetrated 15 major industries, delivering sustainable commercial returns while generating social benefits. ZTE has established a Digital Energy Business Unit and integrated and strengthened industry solution businesses (such as by setting up Beijing Xingyun Digital Technology Co., Ltd.), while continuously investing in related R&D and market expansion to convert climate opportunities into new growth curves. Based on the conclusions of the scenario analysis, ZTE recognizes the challenges and opportunities brought by climate change across different time horizons. ZTE has integrated climate factors into its governance, strategy, and daily operations, formulated forward-looking response strategies, enabling ZTE to better prepare for future uncertain climate conditions, thereby supporting stable business operations and sustainable development. 1. Link the achievement of "Dual Carbon" project targets to the annual performance and short-term and long-term incentives of executive management as well as the project execution team; 2. Set SBTi 1.5°C targets, publish the "ZTE Zero Carbon Strategy" "ZTE Green Development Plan (2026-2030)" to align strategic goals and pathway with global temperature control pathways; 3. Strengthen mutual capacity backup among manufacturing bases, geographic diversification of the supply chain, and safety stock strategies, and incorporate responses to natural disasters and extreme weather into BCM planning. 4. Proactively seize market opportunities arising from the energy transition and digitalization by establishing a Digital Energy Business Department to deploy business operations around digital energy and green solutions.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

To achieve ZTE's zero-carbon vision and Science Based targets, ZTE has formulated Green Digital Path strategy based on digital intelligence innovation, focusing on four key dimensions: Green Operation, Green Supply Chain, Green Digital Infrastructure, and Green Empowerment. This strategy aims to build a green pathway for

digital economy, internally promoting its own green initiatives and externally empowering industry energy conservation and carbon reduction. According to the strategy, ZTE has formulated a series of important implementation stages, as well as goals and milestones for different business areas. ZTE implements different emission reduction measures throughout the carbon emission cycle to form a complete closed loop and finally achieve the true and complete "zero-carbon" long-term goal. Emission reduction methods include behavior change, energy switching, energy efficiency improvement, and carbon offset & removal. For all emission sources in the value chain, ZTE will seek emission reduction solutions in accordance with the above methods. Early efforts mainly focused on behavioral changes and energy efficiency improvement measures. The advantage of these two measures is that they are easy for ZTE to independently control and implement quickly. With the development of new energy technologies, market, and policy, the focus of ZTE actions is gradually shifted to energy switching measures. The long-term net zero target needs to rely more on carbon offset & removal measures. Such measures are in the supplementary status or exploration phase. ZTE is continuously following up the development of related technologies and industries, actively attempting to implement them. ZTE has set up four transformation phases, each of which has set corresponding targets. Phase 1: reduce operational emissions by over 30% by 2025. Phase 2: By 2030, achieve short-term scientific carbon emission targets; Phase 3: Achieving operational carbon neutrality by 2040; Phase 4, by 2050, aims to achieve a net zero target. At each stage, ZTE has set important targets for different business areas, such as procurement emission targets, product carbon reduction targets, renewable energy acquisition targets, fleet electrification targets, etc. Following up the targets, ZTE's various organizational levels and departments identify and develop numerous specific emission reduction measures. Currently, ZTE has implemented a series of energy-saving and emission reduction measures.

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

At the board level: the key issues will be reported. The chairman and CEO and other senior management, will review environmental and climate change related issues, including ZTE's climate change strategy and 1.5 degree transformation plan, risks, opportunities, goals, budget and specific measures. AP (Action Plan) tasks will be issued in accordance with the decisions made by ZTE leaders. Each responsible unit will be required to take corresponding technical and management measures to ensure the implementation of ZTE's sustainable development goals and targets. The Strategy and Sustainable Development Committee of ZTE shall organize regular reviews and follow-up. The board of directors reviews ZTE's Sustainability report annually, and environmental protection and climate change are important contents of the report which is publicly released. When shareholders and investors wish to have a detailed understanding of the company's ESG issues, they will request a response from ZTE through questionnaires, emails, and other means, and ZTE will provide timely feedback. ZTE is committed to driving investor relations initiatives and enhancing communications with its shareholders to increase investors' understanding of the Company. In addition to the regular reports and interim announcements published by ZTE, the Company also publishes on its official website corporate news and information and updates on the Company's solutions and products and ESG to provide investors with information of the Company's latest developments in a timely manner. The Company enables investors to fully express their views by setting up investors' hotline, e-mail, the investors relations interactive platform of Shenzhen Stock Exchange and investors' questions collected prior to results presentation. At the same time, to facilitate the Company's communication with investors, the Company reports its operating conditions and financial data as well as responds to investors' and analysts' questions through results presentation. The Company regards the convening of its annual general meeting as one of the most important annual events for the Company. All Directors and key senior management members attend the meeting on a best effort basis and are engaged in dialogue with the shareholders to answer their queries, including performance, green solutions, and competitive advantages.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The key assumptions and dependencies on which ZTE transition plan relies include: The progress of renewable energy in the regions where China and the global market are located is in line with current expectations, the green energy and carbon credit market mechanisms are gradually improving. The key technologies and upstream products / solutions relied upon to improve product energy efficiency can continue the current trend of progress. Partners in the value chain have the same willingness and action towards low-carbon transition like ZTE.

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2025, ZTE's total carbon emissions amounted to 49.28 million tons, representing a year-on-year decrease of 3.6%, with Scope 1 and 2 emissions down by 0.6% and Scope 3 emissions down by 3.7%; the electricity consumption intensity per unit of economic output for externally purchased power was 563,000 kWh per 100 million yuan. Green operations: ZTE's self-built photovoltaic power generation reached 39.22 million kWh in 2025, representing a 1429% increase compared to the 2021 baseline. Furthermore, in 2025, ZTE procured 30,500 external green certificates, enabling the consumption of 30.5 million kWh of renewable green electricity and achieving a carbon offset of 16,000 tons. Green supply chain: ZTE is comprehensively promoting green certification for global production bases, and manufacturing bases in Heyuan, Xi'an, Changsha, and other locations have already obtained the "National Green Factory" certification. Through technical upgrades in production processes such as variable frequency drive retrofitting of air compressors and removal of chilled water systems from reflow ovens, carbon emissions in high-energy-consumption scenarios have been significantly reduced, achieving a 21% year-on-year decline in electricity consumption per unit of output in 2025, with clear and sustained efficiency gains. Green digital and intelligent foundation: with the goal of "clean energy, advanced ICT, and intelligent networks", ZTE aims to build a new "zero-carbon" network that is green, efficient, and reliable for customers. In 2025, ZTE achieved an 8.0% reduction in physical emissions intensity during the use and maintenance phase of system products; a year-on-year reduction of 4.0% in absolute emissions across the full lifecycle of sold terminal products. Empowering green industries: ZTE has been committed to enabling energy conservation, carbon reduction, and quality and efficiency improvements across industries. ZTE has launched a green and precise cloud and network solution based on the "Digital Nebula" architecture, comprehensively integrating 5G communication, IoT, and big data analytics technologies. It has delved into 15 major industries and explored over a hundred 5G innovative applications. ZTE's CDP rating has achieved the highest A rating for three consecutive years, and its 2025 EcoVadis rating has earned a Gold medal. Two of the company's green cases have been selected for the GSMA Mobile Net Zero Report case library. ZTE released the ZTE Green Development Plan(2026~2030) White Paper In May 2026. The white paper sums up ZTE's phased progress on climate change for 2021–2025. Looking ahead to the 2026–2030 planning cycle, it systematically elaborates on targets and initiatives for 2030.

(5.2.15) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

ZTE Green Development Plan (2026-2030).pdf,ZTE Net-Zero Strategy White Paper .pdf,ZTE Green Development Plan (2026-2030).pdf

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

ZTE implements product decarbonization by improving energy efficiency from multiple angles including components, principles, algorithms, and architecture to reduce carbon footprint and enhance the green competitiveness of products. The rapid expansion of AI computing data centers is driving a sharp increase in their energy consumption and emissions. This poses a severe challenge to the carbon neutrality plans of most operators by 2030, and the resulting environmental pressure will be transmitted from operators to upstream suppliers. ZTE has established a special project for carbon reduction in intelligent computing products, seeking breakthroughs from multiple angles including AI algorithm efficiency improvement, compute-network collaborative optimization, core component principles, and green manufacturing to alleviate challenges. In 2025, ZTE launched a full range of prefabricated modular solutions to address all scenarios, from hyperscale to microscale and from new construction to retrofitting. Continuously enhance the core competitiveness of self-developed products to build a full-stack data center solution and end-to-end delivery capability for intelligent computing scenarios, achieve series production of indirect evaporative cooling air conditioning, and scale up cold plate and immersion liquid cooling products; meanwhile, launch innovative products and solutions including integrated AC/DC power modules, AI-driven energy efficiency optimization across all scenarios, and prefabricated data centers.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Enhancing supply chain resilience: Strengthening mutual capacity backup among manufacturing bases, geographic diversification of the supply chain, and safety stock strategies, while incorporating responses to natural disasters and extreme weather into Business Continuity Management (BCM) planning.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

ZTE proactively seized market opportunities arising from the energy transition and digitalization processes by establishing a Digital Energy Business Division to deploy its business around digital energy and green solutions.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

ZTE has formulated and implemented the "Green Digital Path" strategy, setting SBTi 1.5°C science-based carbon targets. ZTE released the "ZTE Zero Carbon Strategy" white paper to align strategic goals with global temperature control pathways; meanwhile, ZTE continues to invest in green and low-carbon initiatives, focusing on the implementation of energy conservation and emission reduction projects, upgrades and renovations of energy-saving technologies, replacement and iteration of legacy equipment, deployment of energy management systems, and green factory / supply chain certification. To ensure the achievement of its 2030 Science Based Targets, ZTE initiated the compilation of the "ZTE Green Development Plan (2026-2030)" by the end of 2025, clarifying the core directions and action guidelines for ZTE's green and low-carbon development over the next five years; this plan was officially released and implemented in 2026, providing systematic and standardized action guidance for the company's medium-to-long-term green transformation and low-carbon emission reduction efforts.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Access to capital
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Increasing R&D investment in the climate change, launching low-carbon products and services, and implementing energy-saving measures will help enhance ZTE's competitiveness, expand market share, and boost revenue. Meanwhile, rising energy consumption and carbon emissions in operations, along with insufficient climate resilience in the upstream supply chain, will heighten compliance risks and costs, impacting the achievement of SBTi. ZTE has assessed the financial implications, including energy-saving costs, capital expenditures for new businesses, revenue targets, acquisitions, and divestitures. Decisions on major risks and opportunities may trigger strategic tasks and corresponding financial budget planning, which will be implemented through ZTE's annual budget and strategic planning. 1. Revenue: The operating revenue of the Digital Energy business has maintained long-term growth, thereby increasing ZTE's total revenue. In 2025, overseas revenue grew by over 12%. 2. Direct and Indirect Cost Investment: In 2025, ZTE's total investment in environmental protection exceeded 70 million RMB, primarily allocated to energy-saving conversion of equipment in R&D, production, IT, green power procurement etc. 3. Direct and Indirect Cost Savings: ZTE has constructed its own PV facilities. Taking 2021 as the baseline year, ZTE's purchased electricity consumption decreased cumulatively by 16.3% by the end of 2025, with a compound annual reduction rate of 4.3%, resulting in cost savings of nearly 100 million yuan. 4. Capital Expenditure: ZTE's R&D expenditure in 2025 amounted to RMB 22,755 million, which includes investments related to climate change. 5. Financing Channels: Expand green financing channels to reduce the company's financing interest rates. If ZTE participates in a client's financing project eligible for preferential sustainable financing rates based on current ESG ratings, it can enjoy the corresponding

preferential sustainable financing rate, resulting in a 5 basis point reduction. 6. Acquisitions and divestments : In 2026, ZTE Corporation's subsidiary ZICT TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. invested in SINA-NEWCHANCE New Energy Technology Corp.,Ltd. holding a shareholding ratio of 5.24%. The company's main business includes R&D, technical consulting and technical services related to new energy vehicles and components, solar energy, and wind power technology.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Maintain a consistent budget with the ZTE's investment to achieve SBTi goals

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☒ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

70000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.31

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0.62

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

1

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

1. Consistency check based on scientific carbon targets: Based on the requirements of ZTE's SBTi commitments, evaluate whether the actions taken by the company (including technology roadmap, energy transition plan, and emission reduction measures) can achieve scientific carbon targets, including short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals. 2. Assessment of climate change risks and opportunities, including physical risks (such as extreme weather) and transitional risks (such as policy and market changes), leveraging climate related business opportunities such as green technologies, sustainable products, etc. 3. Consistency assessment between action plan implementation and financial investment: ZTE incorporates climate risks and opportunities, including action plans that need to be taken, into its investment decision-making process, separately list climate change budgets, and increase investment in renewable energy and green technologies etc. ZTE's main business currently involves producing communication equipment and providing information technology services. In this reporting year, the main focus was on implementing the energy-saving and emission reduction action plan through research and development, production energy-saving and carbon reduction technological upgrades, environmental protection investment, and increasing the use of renewable energy. However, the green industry empowerment products defined as "income" opportunities are not listed separately. In the future, investment in green technology will be increased and the income brought by climate change will be listed separately.

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from: ☒ Yes
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

1. Identify different types of business and application scenarios; 2. Make corresponding distinctions in quotas for different scenarios; 3. Use real-time measurement data from IT systems and calculate it in conjunction with carbon emission factors; 4. Perform the settlement of excess refunds and insufficient supplements. If the quota is exceeded, adjust it by checking the budget.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The expected price will gradually increase over time based on the level of global and national attention, although there may be fluctuations due to events such as regional conflicts and new energy technologies. However, the overall upward trend of prices over time remains unchanged.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

29.2

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

70

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditure

☒ Operations

☒ Risk management

☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :R&D laboratory, production line management process, and administrative high consumption facilities such as central air conditioning

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

50

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

During internal operations, we take the price of carbon quotas into full consideration, and carry out energy conservation and emission reduction projects to reduce carbon emissions, thereby reducing the cost of carbon quotas. ZTE has implemented energy quota system internally. According to business requirements, ZTE issues quantitative energy quotas to R&D, production, and administrative units every year, and publicizes the power consumption of each unit every month. When developing and designing products, we take into account the carbon emissions and prices of product materials, operations, and use, and develop energy-efficient products to reduce product carbon emissions, and then reduce the company's costs and customer costs. ZTE has set up the Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction Project Award. For the carbon emissions reduced by the project, a certain proportion is allocated to the team members according to the saved costs. The internal carbon pricing is regularly adjusted with the adjustment of market prices. Through internal carbon prices linked to market prices, ZTE further analyzed the cost to achieve SBTi and transition plan, ensuring that they are financially viable and do not place financial burdens on ZTE.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The Suppliers accounting for Top90% of the ZTE purchase amount

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

300

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Product lifecycle
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Leverage over suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

1) In accordance with suppliers' contributions to Scope 3 emissions, ZTE prioritizes collaboration with suppliers that have a material impact. 2) ZTE prioritizes collaboration with suppliers who are highly sensitive to natural disasters to prevent and mitigate the impact of events such as floods and droughts, on business operations; 3) The greater the influence on a supplier, the more easily ZTE can drive the supplier to carry out carbon emission reduction work; therefore, we prioritize cooperation with such suppliers. 4) Over 95% of Scope 3 emissions related to suppliers stem from material procurement, so ZTE prioritizes collaboration with suppliers involved in material procurement; 5) ZTE prioritizes cooperation with suppliers accounting for the top 90% of ZTE's procurement spend; 6) ZTE prioritizes collaboration with suppliers capable of calculating the carbon footprint of their products to more effectively reduce carbon emissions at the source; for suppliers with insufficient capabilities, we provide training to enhance their capacity. 7) ZTE prioritizes cooperation with suppliers that emphasize corporate compliance (such as the EU CBAM regulation) and corporate brand and reputation; 8) Strategic core suppliers support ZTE's various operations, so we prioritize cooperation with them; 9) We conduct monthly performance evaluations of our suppliers, and for those with poor performance, we provide training and coaching to enhance their performance.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

ZTE has incorporated the environmental requirements into the Supplier CSR Agreement and the Supplier Code of Conduct. As part of the supplier contract, the Supplier CSR Agreement must be signed by all suppliers during qualification certification. Otherwise, the supplier cannot pass the certification. During the cooperation process, ZTE will conduct CSR on-site audit for suppliers. For the non-conformances found in the audit, ZTE will assist suppliers take corrective / preventive actions, and track, verify, and close the NCs through the website (<https://supply.zte.com.cn>) In addition, ZTE will track and report the rectification progress of these NCs every month. If the NCs are not closed within due date, the score will be deducted in the supplier performance appraisal. The supplier performance appraisal result will be applied in the bidding purchase, and then affect the supplier's contract share. When a supplier seriously violates environmental requirements and refuse to correct, the supplier may be disqualified. The Supplier Code of Conduct has been released to global suppliers at:https://supply.zte.com.cn/UI/Web/Application/kxscm/kxsup_manager/Portal/article.aspx?aid=2765

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Require the suppliers to follow up the NC and take CAPs until closed.In case the supplier refused to cooperate, ZTE will reduce its procurement share from this supplier and even disqualify the supplier.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

ZTE has integrated ESG / CSR requirements into its supply chain management, covering both the onboarding of new suppliers and existing suppliers, requiring suppliers (including sub-tier suppliers) to adhere to the same standards, such as: encouraging suppliers to set emission reduction targets, formulate emission reduction measures, collect supplier carbon emission data, and publicly disclose this information. For New Suppliers: ZTE requires suppliers to sign the CSR Agreement, complete the "Supplier CSR Self-Assessment Form," and undergo on-site CSR audits. For existing suppliers, ZTE implements CSR on-site audits for suppliers through three methods: 1) integrated audits (conducted jointly with quality audits), 2) special audits (comprehensive and systematic environmental audits), and 3) third-party audits (audits of high-risk suppliers). In 2025, ZTE conducted on-site CSR audits for 264 suppliers (82 new suppliers and 182 existing suppliers), which accounted for 87.14% of the total number of suppliers representing the top 90% of procurement volume. ZTE conducts monthly performance appraisals on suppliers. The appraisal results are used for supplier grading, bidding and procurement, and as a reference for selecting outstanding suppliers. Environmental requirements is included in the item E of performance appraisal of suppliers, accounting for 5% of the total. The whistle blowing channels for global suppliers has been publicized in ZTE's website.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Certification | ☒ Off-site third-party audit |
| ☒ First-party verification | ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating |
| ☒ On-site third-party audit | ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline |
| ☒ Second-party verification | |
| ☒ Supplier self-assessment | |

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

ZTE has developed the " SMART Model" to guide suppliers in effectively carrying out climate change work from: strategy, management, accounting, reduction, and transmission. Based on this Model", ZTE has issued a "A Letter Regarding Requirements for ZTE Suppliers to Start Dual-Carbon Strategy Planning" to guide global suppliers to conduct GHG inventory, set GHG emission reduction targets (including SBTi targets), formulate GHG emission reduction measures, and publicly disclose GHG emission information. The milestones set by ZTE in the "ZTE Zero Carbon Strategy White Paper" include: Phase 3: By 2040, 80% of the procurement from suppliers committed to SBTi targets Phase 4: By 2050, 100% of the procurement from suppliers committed to SBTi targets To achieve the goal, ZTE has taken a series of measures: 1) ZTE has incorporated climate change requirements into the entire supplier management process. ZTE continually conducts audits and training to empower suppliers. In 2025, 258 suppliers were organized for carbon related training; Dual carbon audits was conducted to 158 suppliers and the NC was tracked. 2) "GHG Emissions and Emissions Reduction Questionnaire" was issued to suppliers to collect information on suppliers' GHG information. In 2025, we guided 152 top suppliers to complete their previous year's carbon inventory, with 83 strategic core suppliers participating in the CDP assessment and making public disclosures. [Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

- Capacity building
- Financial incentives
- Information collection
- Innovation and collaboration

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☒ Tier 1 suppliers
☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

300

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

ZTE collaborates closely with suppliers to reduce carbon emissions, ensuring compliance with SBTi requirements as well as customer and legal regulations such as CBAM. The measurement of successful collaboration with suppliers by ZTE follows the standard of achieving ZTE's Science Based Targets for emissions in accordance with the milestone plan: 1.ZTE Corporation commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2050. ZTE commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 52% per TeraByte throughput by 2030 from a 2021 base year. 2. By 2040, 80% of procurement spend shall come from suppliers committed to science-based targets; by 2050, 100% of procurement spend shall come from suppliers committed to science-based targets. ZTE collaborates with suppliers on various activities to achieve targets, with 2025 as the goal: 1.Environmental and climate change requirements have been integrated into the entire supplier management process and IT systems. The carbon inventory data for purchased materials calculated via the BOM-based emission factor method has been visualized on IT systems. 2.In 2025, we organized climate-related training for 258 suppliers, conducted dual-carbon audits for 158 suppliers, and tracked the closure of non-conformities. 3. Guided 152 top suppliers in completing their annual carbon inventory, with 83 strategic core suppliers participating in the CDP assessment and making public disclosures. 4. Guided 31 metal product manufacturers in calculating the embedded carbon emissions of their CBAM products and applied the results to related carbon emission data declarations for the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. 5. Collaborate with suppliers on low-carbon innovation research to jointly reduce product carbon footprints. Based on the achievement of our 2025 targets, the measures we implemented have proven successful. 1) ZTE's physical intensity carbon emissions during the system product sales and maintenance phase decreased by 8.55% year-on-year, while absolute carbon emissions across the terminal product lifecycle decreased by 3.05% year-on-year, meeting the progress requirements of the SBTi targets. 2) Through cooperation between ZTE and a certain supplier, the product carbon footprint of dual-carbon filters was reduced by 30.46% from cradle to gate.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Empower suppliers in establishing a dual carbon management system, calculating GHG emissions, setting carbon reduction targets, implementing reduction measures, and publicly disclose carbon emission information.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Financial incentives

Information collection

Innovation and collaboration

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

1)ZTE has launched the GPM System. Based on declarations of full material composition, carbon footprint data submissions etc., the system enables the generation of product LCA reports, thereby delivering environmental assessments across the entire product LCA from design and production to recycling. 2)Resource Reduction: ZTE implemented a lightweight design for a product. By using lean design methods, it cut the overall product weight by approximately 10%, while maintaining high quality. 3)Plastic Reduction: ZTE continued to promote the use of PCR materials in products, as well as plastic-free and plastic-reduced packaging solutions and alternative materials, to achieve resource recycling. In 2025, two entirely new products adopted black PCR ABS materials (with a PCR content of 95%). To date, over 10 products using PCR materials have been deployed in the European market. 4)Packaging Reduction and Circular Utilization: In 2025, ZTE continued to advance packaging material reduction and circular utilization. Through lightweight packaging design and optimization of materials and methods, the company achieved annual savings of over CNY10 million in packaging costs. 5)Regarding material reduction, design optimizations for lithium battery and BMS packaging saved 198.74 tons of packaging materials annually. For certain cabinet products, switching from horizontal to vertical packaging and using paper cushioning saved 418 tons of packaging materials annually. For home information terminals, optimization of packaging structures reduced paper-based packaging materials by 668 tons per year. 6)In terms of circular utilization, certain products achieved plastic-free inner cartons, enabling a packaging recycling rate of over 90% and saving 62 tons of plastic packaging. 7)ZTE has strengthened partnerships with top-tier industry recyclers, enabling precise categorization of scrap materials to improve external circular utilization. In collaboration with domestic telcos, ZTE developed a circular retrofit program for RRU products. In 2025, this program entered routine operation across nine provinces and cities, with over 5,500 RRUs in total retrofitted for circular utilization, extending product lifecycle by 5–10 years. 8)In 2025, ZTE partnered with 105 recycling organizations worldwide, recycling 1,866 tons of scrap metal and 95 tons of organic plastic over the year.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Assist suppliers in establishing environmental management systems, promote their calculation of GHGs, setting of carbon reduction targets and pathways, formulation and implementation of carbon reduction measures, and public disclosure of carbon emiss

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Innovation and collaboration

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In accordance with greenhouse gas accounting rules, a significant portion of emissions generated by ZTE and its customers are interrelated and mutually influential, requiring collaborative efforts from both contracting parties to achieve emission reductions. ZTE's carbon emissions directly impact customers' network operation energy costs and carbon emissions, as well as the realization of their carbon emission reduction targets. ZTE has established SBTi targets and implemented multiple measures to support customers' emission reduction goals, with the most critical action being the reduction of product carbon footprints through technological innovation. ZTE communicates its climate change strategy, targets, and progress to customers through multiple channels, including regular sustainability reporting, responses to customer climate surveys, CDP public disclosure, ESG progress reviews, publication of ZTE's Zero Carbon Strategy White Paper and ZTE Green Development Plan(2026~2030)zero-carbon strategy white papers or green development plan, communication on low-carbon products and solutions, website presentation, and promotion at summits and exhibitions, ensuring that all ZTE customers (100% of the customer base) are informed of the progress. Furthermore, ZTE frequently collaborates with customers on joint initiatives to drive emission reduction innovation, commonly manifested through supplier engagement programs, co-deployment of green technologies, and co-development of green standards.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of engagement: 1) In 2024, ZTE's near and long-term targets against the SBTi net-zero criteria have been approved. 2) Reduced carbon emissions of both ZTE and its customers: in 2025, an 8.55% reduction in physical emissions intensity during the use and maintenance phase of system products; a 3.05% year-on-year

reduction in absolute emissions across the full lifecycle of terminal products. 3)Improvement of customers' ESG evaluation score for ZTE: In 2025, a certain customer continuously raised its overall sustainability performance score for ZTE. 4) Improvement of ZTE's ESG rating: ZTE has been included in A list for climate change by CDP for three consecutive years. 5) Continuous enhancement of product competitiveness: ZTE maintains a leading market share in the domestic communication energy sector and achieves rapid growth in international market scale; to date, ZTE has successfully executed over 110 photovoltaic and smart microgrid projects, as well as more than 20 commercial and industrial energy storage projects. Measures of success: 1)Approval of ZTE's SBTi targets and achievement of annual carbon emission targets. 2)Customers' supplier evaluation score for ZTE continues to improve. 3) ZTE's ESG ratings continue to improve. 4) ZTE's Low carbon products gain customer recognition and the market share continues to increase.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Innovation and collaboration

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

I) Reasons for Cooperation ZTE is a company dually listed in Shenzhen and Hong Kong, with a shareholder base exceeding 600,000, where the trust and support of shareholders and investors constitute the core foundation for the company's stable operations and long-term development. Both domestic and international capital markets currently place high emphasis on corporate climate change response capabilities and sustainable development performance, with ESG performance becoming one of the core reference indicator for investment decisions by domestic and international institutional investors and long-term capital. Shareholders and investors place high importance on ZTE's core strategy of "Connectivity + Computing Power," business layouts in low-carbon digital energy, and progress in climate

transition; regular communication can align long-term development goals and unify consensus on low-carbon transition and sustainable business operations. Investors can provide professional external advice on the company's climate risk management, carbon reduction planning, and green investment layout from a capital perspective, thereby helping to improve ESG governance and optimize the rhythm of low-carbon business investment. I) Scope of Cooperation ZTE has established a normalized two-way communication mechanism with shareholders and investors, covering three scenarios: daily exchanges, special exchanges, and regular disclosures. 1. Daily Communication: Hold annual shareholder meetings and regularly conduct webcast earnings briefings to disclose progress on annual operations and business layout to shareholders; establish dedicated investor hotlines and official email addresses to routinely respond to shareholder inquiries regarding operations, ESG, and related matters. 2. Specialized Communication: The company participates in broker investment strategy meetings, investor roadshows, and other events on an irregular basis to provide specialized briefings to investors on the implementation of its intelligent computing power and digital energy businesses. 3. Regular Disclosure: The company's semi-annual periodic reports and annual sustainability reports detail its achievements and progress in climate response, which are accessible to all shareholders and investors.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of engagement: By comprehensively disclosing climate response and ESG practices to shareholders and investors, we aim to deepen the capital market's understanding of the company's sustainable development strategy and low-carbon business value, eliminate information asymmetry, and strengthen investors' confidence in the company's long-term development potential. Measures of success: ZTE's ESG and climate external ratings have improved, earning industry honors; climate information disclosure and governance have yielded positive results; and the shareholding ratio of long-term value investors remain stable. In 2025, the company's ESG rating continued to improve: CDP rating remained at A, and it was selected for the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook (China Edition) for the second consecutive year. The company has fully disclosed its sustainability report for consecutive years and completed third-party assurance, with the report specifically disclosing climate risks and transition opportunities. The company's market capitalization was approximately 170 billion RMB as of December 31, 2025.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Innovation and collaboration

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The achievement of energy conservation and carbon reduction goals requires the deep participation of all employees, including: enhancing employees' awareness of energy conservation, cultivating habits of energy conservation and emission reduction, providing energy-saving suggestions, optimizing work processes, participating in technological innovation, etc. ZTE has improved employee awareness and participation through its internal official account, public mailbox, various energy-saving activities, employee training, etc. All employees (100%) can participate. Relying on its internal digital learning platform, ZTE systematically carries out "dual carbon" capacity building, covering the background of climate change, the necessity of emission reduction, and the implementation path of the ZTE's climate change strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of engagement: 1.The awareness of energy conservation and carbon reduction among all employees has been enhanced, and the employees have a deeper understanding of the correlation between emission reduction targets and personal behavior; 2.Forming a consensus on low-carbon culture in ZTE and laying the ideological foundation for the implementation of energy-saving measures 3.Support ZTE in achieving scientific carbon targets and annual energy-saving goals
Measures of success: 1.Reduction Scope 1&2 carbon emission: In 2025, ZTE achieved a 46% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions compared to 2021 base year. 2.Employee training participation rate and exam pass rate: In 2025, more than 5 special training sessions were organized through both online and offline channels. The core course "Dual Carbon Strategy and Energy Conservation Awareness Enhancement" reached a total of 46000 people, with a total learning frequency exceeding 114000 times and a participation rate of over 60%; The pass rate of the course exam has reached 100% 3.Improvement of employees' energy-saving awareness: The execution rate of shutting down computers, lighting, air conditioning and other equipment after work significantly increased by 2025.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ One Requesting member

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

ZTE continues to reduce the carbon footprint of various products through technological innovation, particularly by cutting emissions generated during the use phase of sold products, thereby building a green digital foundation for the ICT industry. In the telecom product field, in 2025, through measures such as improving average compute capacity of intelligent computing products, increasing bandwidth for wired products, and enhancing the average efficiency of digital energy power products, ZTE achieved an 8.55% year-on-year reduction in emissions intensity during the use and O&M stages. In the terminal field, ZTE conducted carbon footprint assessments for the top 10 terminal products by shipment volume in 2025 and implemented a number of targeted measures to reduce carbon emissions, such as adopting low-carbon materials, reducing the proportion of air freight, and improving energy efficiency, achieving a cumulative 3.05% reduction in emissions throughout the year. ZTE seeks customer collaboration to jointly validate and deploy these green and low-carbon technologies, reduce the carbon footprint of both parties, and accelerate emission reduction progress in the ICT industry.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO₂e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The carbon emission reduction varies across different customers based on factors such as business scope, product portfolio, and procurement volume, necessitating targeted calculations.

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

1. There is a relatively mature ISO MRV methodology system internationally, and the use of operational control method is more in line with international standards. The operational control method has high consistency with many international carbon emission accounting standards, such as the GHG Protocol, which enables companies to better comply with international norms and requirements when conducting carbon emission accounting, improving transparency and credibility. 2. Accurately reflecting the boundaries of GHG calculation: The relevant integration method has been discussed in detail with professional institutions, and the advantages and disadvantages have been analyzed. Overall, choosing the operation control method can better accurately reflect the emission sources that the company is actually responsible for or controls. 3. Facilitating the implementation of energy-saving and emission reduction measures, and improving management efficiency. Companies are usually more familiar with the operational activities they directly control, which can help them more accurately identify and evaluate emission sources, and then develop more effective emission reduction measures and strategies. This makes it relatively easy to implement carbon emission accounting through operational control methods. The company can also monitor and manage carbon emissions through existing operational management systems and data, improving the decision-making efficiency of the enterprise in reducing emissions. 4. Make it more easier for communication and reporting, supporting targets achievement: Using operational control methods to calculation is usually easier to communicate and report to stakeholders, making the report more transparent and clear. It can help companies better formulate and achieve sustainable development goals. It can enable enterprises to make more targeted efforts in promoting green development and complying with environmental regulations and policies.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

On December 31, 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Announcement on the Release of 2023 Electricity CO2 Emission Factors" (hereinafter referred to as the "Announcement 2025 No 47"), which updated the average emission factor of the national power grid for 2023 to 0.5306 t CO2/MWh. At present, there are no other updated notices regarding emission factors. ZTE has calculated the carbon emissions for 2025 based on this emission factor. On December 26, 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Announcement on the Release of 2022 Electricity CO2 Emission Factors" with 0.5366 t CO2/MWh.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79182.39

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the invoice, calculate the actual consumption and usage of the company, multiply it by the emission factor, and finally get the carbon emissions of Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

725424.18

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the billing invoices of the power supply company, ZTE's total electricity consumption is summarized, and then the carbon emissions of Scope 2 are calculated

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

725424.18

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the billing invoices of the power supply company, ZTE's total electricity consumption is summarized, and then the carbon emissions of Scope 2 are calculated (ZTE has not purchased green electricity, green certificates, CERs, etc).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

8976005.44

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the weights of different types of purchased goods and services: the weights *CO₂ emission factor (IPCC 2006 years CO₂ emission factor) * GWP (IPCC the sixth assessment report (2021)), the total amount of carbon emissions is the sum.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2363.62

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the fixed assets list of the company, calculate the weight of different types of fixed assets, and the weight *CO₂ factor (CO₂ factor in IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC the sixth evaluation report (2021)). All the sum shall be added up to get the total amount of carbon emissions. For some major suppliers: ZTE collects the scope 1&2 and scope 3 upstream carbon emission data from suppliers, and then calculates the carbon emissions allocated to ZTE based on the percentage of ZTE's purchase amount in its business scale.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166293.81

(7.5.3) Methodological details

ZTE's auxiliary material production and infrastructure, power production and infrastructure, steam production and infrastructure, and product use process all involve the activities related to fuel and energy. We obtain activity data from related suppliers (power supply companies, gas supply companies, and oil companies), such as the actual payment invoices, ERP system, and material requisition. The total of the activity data * CO2 emission factor (upstream CO2 emission factor in IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC the sixth assessment report (2021)) is the total amount of carbon emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304171.59

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Get the transportation distance through ERP system, and the transportation distance * carbon emission factor (CO2 emission factor IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021)), and finally get the total carbon emission. Data is not obtained from suppliers, but from the ERP system of ZTE.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34.16

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the company's waste list and ERP system, get the waste weight, waste weight * carbon emission factor (IPCC 2006 CO2 emission factor) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021)), and finally get the total carbon emissions. Data is not obtained from suppliers, but from the ERP system of ZTE.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137482.85

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In ZTE internal business trip system and financial system, the following parameters have been added: Mileage search, mileage filling, and transportation mode (flight, train, and car). From the system, the distance of different business trips (flight, train and vehicle) can be got. Travel distance * carbon emissivity (IPCC 2006 CO2 emission factor) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021)), and finally get the total carbon emissions. It is not necessary to obtain data from suppliers, but obtain and calculate data from ZTE's internal business trip system and financial system.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64180.95

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the parking space statistics table and the number of employees, the total carbon emissions are calculated by calculating the commuter distance of the employees, commuter distance *by the carbon emission factor (IPCC 2006 years CO2 emissivity) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021)). and finally get the total carbon emissions. It is not necessary to obtain data from suppliers, but obtain and calculate data from ZTE's financial system.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

9330.66

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The upstream leased assets mainly consume electricity. The electricity consumption is directly obtained from the lessor (property electricity bill invoice) or the electricity company (electricity bill invoice). Based on the energy consumption of the upstream leased assets * carbon factor (CO₂ emission factor in IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021)), the total carbon emission is calculated.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

193350.52

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Get the transportation distance through ERP system, and the transportation distance * carbon emission factor (CO₂ emission factor IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021)), and finally get the total carbon emission. Data is not obtained from suppliers, but from the ERP system of ZTE.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the weight and type of the product ZTE sold and reprocessed, and then according to the weight * carbon factor (CO2 factor of the year IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC the sixth assessment report (2021), the total carbon emissions are finally calculated. Because ZTE does not sell intermediate products that require further processing, the product weight is zero and there is no need to collect emissions data from further downstream processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88830249.97

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Estimated sales volume of products in the current year 1. Calculate the total carbon data generated per hour during the use of the product based on the rated power of the product. 2. Average daily operation duration (in hours) of various products within the service life of products 3. Calculate the lifespan of different types of products in the company. 4. Count the sales of different types of products in 2021. Grid emission factor database, which comes from the basic database of LCA evaluation software GaBi and uses the grid emission factor. Total carbon emissions = Total of $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4$

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61.14

(7.5.3) Methodological details

ZTE has classified the waste materials to: hazardous waste, general waste and recyclable waste. According to the different types and characteristics of waste, ZTE

treats the waste of sold products at the end of their life in different ways, including recycling, incineration, landfill, etc. Different waste disposal methods correspond to different carbon emission factors. The carbon emissions from the disposal of products sold mainly come from incineration, landfill and other destruction methods. The total carbon emissions are then calculated based on the weight of the waste multiplied by the carbon emission factors (IPCC 2006 CO2 emission coefficient) multiplied by the GWP (IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (2021)).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions is calculated based on power consumption data (such as electricity invoices) of Downstream leased assets * carbon factor (CO2 factor of the year IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC the sixth assessment report (2021)), the total carbon emissions are finally calculated. There are few downstream leased assets in ZTE 2021, and the proportion can be ignored.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

ZTE does not involve franchising, so it is irrelevant and not calculated.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Carbon emissions calculation for investment: Determine the product classification based on the industry attributes of the investment company and select the carbon emission factor for that part. Determine the total emissions based on revenue, and then determine the corresponding carbon emissions that should belong to the reporting company based on the company's equity ratio. ZTE's main economic activities are the production and sales of products, and we calculated the carbon emissions of investment for the 2021 base year as zero.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Irrelevant. All upstream nodes are included in the above calculation.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Irrelevant. All downstream nodes are included in the above calculation.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

49183.468

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Based on the invoice, calculate the actual consumption and usage of the company, multiply it by the emission factor, and finally get the carbon emissions of Scope 1

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

385037.002

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

385037.002

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Based on the billing invoices of the power supply company, ZTE's total electricity consumption is summarized, and then the carbon emissions of Scope 2 are calculated. The company procured green certificates but did not procure green electricity, CERs, or similar instruments externally.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1423686.205

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

45.6

(7.8.6) Please explain

1、The Hybrid method mainly include two types: 1. Collect carbon emission data directly from suppliers: For major suppliers whose procurement amount accounts for 80% of the total procurement amount of ZTE, relevant suppliers are required to provide their own carbon emission data and the proportion of sales to ZTE, in order to determine the carbon emissions of the supplier's purchased goods and services from ZTE. The sum of all similar suppliers ultimately results in the total carbon emissions. 2. BOM factor method: for purchased goods and services from holding subsidiaries and other suppliers who have not provided carbon emission data. Based on the weight of different categories purchased, weight * CO2 emission factor (IPCC 2006 CO2 emission factor) * GWP (IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (2021)), all are added together to obtain the total carbon emissions. The total carbon emissions of this category are equal to the sum of the above two items.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4939.434

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

5

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on the fixed assets list of the company, calculate the weight of different types of fixed assets, and the weight *CO2 factor (CO2 factor in IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC the sixth evaluation report (2021)). All the sum shall be added up to get the total amount of carbon emissions. For some major suppliers: ZTE collects the scope 1&2 and scope 3 upstream carbon emission data from suppliers, and then calculates the carbon emissions allocated to ZTE based on the percentage of ZTE's purchase amount in its business scale.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

135392.011

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

90

(7.8.6) Please explain

ZTE's auxiliary material production and infrastructure, power production and infrastructure, steam production and infrastructure, and product use process all involve the activities related to fuel and energy. We obtain activity data from related suppliers (power supply companies, gas supply companies, and oil companies), such as the actual payment invoices, ERP system, and material requisition. The total of the activity data * CO2 emission factor (CO2 emission factor in IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC the sixth assessment report (2021)) is the total amount of carbon emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

43085.587

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Get the transportation distance through ERP system, and the transportation distance * carbon emission factor (CO2 emission factor IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021)), and finally get the total carbon emission. Data is not obtained from suppliers, but from the ERP system of ZTE.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

121.626

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on the company's waste list and ERP system, get the waste weight, waste weight * carbon emission factor (IPCC 2006 CO2 emission factor) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021), and finally get the total carbon emissions. Data is not obtained from suppliers, but from the ERP system of ZTE.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

107368.28

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.6) Please explain

In ZTE internal business trip system and financial system, the following parameters have been added: Mileage search, mileage filling, and transportation mode (flight, train, and car). From the system, the distance of different business trips (flight, train and vehicle) can be got. Travel distance * carbon emissivity (IPCC 2006 CO2 emission factor) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021)), and finally get the total carbon emissions. It is not necessary to obtain data from suppliers, but obtain and calculate data from ZTE's internal business trip system and financial system.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

61298.383

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The commuting methods of all ZTE employees are divided into three categories: 1. Driving to and from work. The number of employees driving to work is determined by the statistics of parking spaces in various bases across the country. 2. Public transportation (default is taking public buses to work) 3. Living in employee dormitories. The number of such employees is determined by the corresponding number of production line employees. Based on the parking space statistics table of each base and the number of employees, calculate the commuting distance of employees, the commuting distance * carbon emission factor (IPCC 2006 CO2 emission factor) * GWP (IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (2021)), and finally obtain the total carbon emissions. We don't need to obtain data from suppliers, we obtain data from the company's human resources system and calculate carbon emissions

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5169.739

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Asset-specific method

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The upstream leased assets mainly consume electricity. The electricity consumption is directly obtained from the lessor (property electricity bill invoice) or the electricity company (electricity bill invoice). Based on the energy consumption of the upstream leased assets * carbon factor (CO2 emission factor in IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021)), the total carbon emission is calculated.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

176141.249

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Get the transportation distance through ERP system, and the transportation distance * carbon emission factor (CO2 emission factor IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC sixth assessment report (2021), and finally get the total carbon emission. Data is not obtained from suppliers, but from the ERP system of ZTE.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

According to the weight and type of the product ZTE sold and reprocessed, and then according to the weight * carbon factor (CO2 factor of the year IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC the sixth assessment report (2021), the total carbon emissions are finally calculated. Because ZTE does not sell intermediate products that require further processing, the product weight is zero and there is no need to collect emissions data from further downstream processing.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

46839079.985

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Average Product Method: Calculated based on the rated power of each product, average daily operating hours, service life, annual sales volume, and the domestic and overseas average grid carbon emission factor database.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Collected sales volume of products in the current year 1. Calculate the total carbon data generated per hour during the use of the product based on the rated power of the product. 2. Average daily operation duration (in hours) of various products within the service life of products 3. Calculate the lifespan of different types of products in the company. 4. Count the sales of different types of products in 2025. Grid emission factor database.We have integrated the product LCA module into the Green Product Management (GPM) system, utilizing the latest version of the Ecoinvent database. Total carbon emissions Total of 1*2*3*4

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4107.794

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

21

(7.8.6) Please explain

ZTE has classified the waste materials to: hazardous waste, general waste and recyclable waste. According to the different types and characteristics of waste, ZTE treats the waste of sold products at the end of their life in different ways, including recycling, incineration, landfill, etc. Different waste disposal methods correspond to different carbon emission factors. The carbon emissions from the disposal of products sold mainly come from incineration, landfill and other destruction methods. The total carbon emissions are then calculated based on the weight of the waste multiplied by the carbon emission factors (IPCC 2006 CO2 emission coefficient) multiplied by the GWP (IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (2021)).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32352.278

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions is calculated based on power consumption data (such as electricity invoices) of Downstream leased assets * carbon factor (CO2 factor of the year IPCC 2006) * GWP (IPCC the sixth assessment report (2021)), the total carbon emissions are finally calculated.

Franchises**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

ZTE does not involve franchising, so it is irrelevant and not calculated.

Investments**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13194.05

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

(7.8.6) Please explain

Carbon emissions calculation for investment: Determine the product classification based on the industry attributes of the investment company and select the carbon emission factor for that part. Determine the total emissions based on revenue, and then determine the corresponding carbon emissions that should belong to the reporting company based on the company's equity ratio.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Irrelevant. All upstream nodes are included in the above calculation.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Irrelevant. All downstream nodes are included in the above calculation.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ISO14064 cert EN.pdf,ZTE Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

ISO14064 cert: P1, P6-P7 ZTE Sustainability Report 2025: P146-147: Third Party Assurance Report P149-150: Climate-Related Disclosure

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

☒ ISO14064-1

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ISO14064 cert EN.pdf,ZTE Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

ISO14064 cert: P1, P6-P7 ZTE Sustainability Report 2025: P146-147: Third Party Assurance Report P149-150: Climate-Related Disclosure

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☒ AA1000AS
☒ ISO14064-1

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Scope 3: Franchises | ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Investments | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations | |
| ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ISO14064 cert EN.pdf,ZTE Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

ISO14064 cert: P1, P6-P7 ZTE Sustainability Report 2025: P146-147: Third Party Assurance Report P149-150: Climate-Related Disclosure

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

☒ ISO14064-1

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17876.6

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Renewable energy consumption is primarily derived from two methods: purchasing green certificates and self-built photovoltaic power generation. 1.In the current reporting year, ZTE procured 33,691 off-site Green Certificates in 2025, with each certificate representing 1,000 kWh of electricity, totaling a procurement of 33.6913 million kWh of green electricity. Based on the grid average emission factor of 0.5306, calculated carbon reduction amounts to 17,876.60 metric tons of CO₂e, and the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions for ZTE in 2024 are 436,738.24 tons. The percentage reduction is: $17,876.60 / 436,738.24 = 4.1\%$; 2.In 2025, self-built photovoltaic power generation reached 39.2194 million kWh, an increase of 9.5167 million kWh compared to 29.7027 million kWh in 2024. Since a self-generated and self-consumed photovoltaic power station was constructed within the company's own industrial park, and the Scope 2 carbon emission calculation baseline is based on electricity quantities measured on State Grid invoices—which do not include self-generated and self-consumed photovoltaic power—the existing carbon emission inventory reflects no reduction in current carbon emissions. 3. The company has not yet procured green electricity with integrated certificates and power via long-term Physical PPAs; it has only purchased green electricity from sources such as photovoltaic and wind power in the form of green certificates.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

8380.83

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.92

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Through a series of management energy-saving measures and technical retrofitting energy-saving initiatives, ZTE reduced its Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO₂e emissions by 8,380.83 metric tons of CO₂e in 2025, while the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for ZTE in 2024 amounted to 436,738.24 tons. The reduction percentage is calculated by dividing the reduced carbon emissions (Scope 1 plus Scope 2 total emissions) by the total baseline emissions: $8,380.83 / 436,738.24 = 1.92\%$.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Irrelevant

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Irrelevant

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Irrelevant

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28023.64

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.42

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, the company's total revenue grew by 10.4%, leading to a significant increase in the volume of R&D and production activities; consequently, carbon emissions from operating activities such as R&D and production rose by 28,023.64 tons due to this increased volume, while ZTE's total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2024 amounted to 436,738.24 tons. Percentage increase: $28,023.64 / 436,738.24 = 6.42\%$

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4266.24

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.98

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

On December 31, 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment released the latest update on the average emission factor of the national power grid, which is 0.5306 tons CO2/MWh. At present, there are no other updated notices regarding emission factors. ZTE has calculated the carbon emissions for 2025 based on this emission factor. On December 26, 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued a notice on the management of greenhouse gas emission reports for power generation industry enterprises from 2024 to 2025 (hereinafter referred to as the "Notice"). The carbon emissions for 2025 were calculated based on the emission factor of 0.5366t CO2/MWh published in the Notice. Based on the total purchased electricity consumption of about 711 million kWh in 2025 (Excluding the 33.69 million kWh of green electricity procured via green certificates.), the carbon emissions reduced due to changes in emission factors are 4266.45 tons. The total emissions of ZTE's Scope 1 and Scope 2 in 2023 are 436,738.24 tons, resulting in a reduction percentage of 0.98%: 4266.45 / 436,738.24

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Irrelevant

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Irrelevant

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
--	---	--

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

33526.315

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

33526.315

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

385037.002

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

385037.002

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

385037.002

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

385037.002

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

104.158

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2906.005

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3.962

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1081.552

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

7.538

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

11669.598

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0
(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0
(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0
(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0
(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0
(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0
(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
China	49183.468	385037.002	385037.002

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☒ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shanghai R&D

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1393.213

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Nanjing R&D

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6243.777

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

118

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Nanjing Manufacturing Site

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5254.51
(7.17.2.3) Latitude
39
(7.17.2.4) Longitude
116

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility
ChangSha Manufacturing Site
(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
675.87
(7.17.2.3) Latitude
28
(7.17.2.4) Longitude
112

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility
Xi An R&D
(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3095.492
(7.17.2.3) Latitude
34
(7.17.2.4) Longitude
108

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility
Shenzhen R&D and Manufacturing Site
(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4216.473
(7.17.2.3) Latitude
22
(7.17.2.4) Longitude
113

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility
HeYuan Manufacturing Site
(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
618.307

(7.17.2.3) Latitude
23
(7.17.2.4) Longitude
114

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility
Xi An Manufacturing Site
(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3697.116
(7.17.2.3) Latitude
34
(7.17.2.4) Longitude
108

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility
All ZTE's domestic Representative Office and other R&D and Manufacturing Sites in China except Nanjing, Shanghai, Changsha, Xi'an, Shenzhen, Heyuan All ZTE's Overseas Representative Office ZTE Major Holding Subsidiary
(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
23988.71

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shanghai R&D

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18851.648

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18851.648

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Nanjing R&D

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80302.576

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

80302.576

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Nanjing Manufacturing Site

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

86922.322

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

86922.322

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ChangSha Manufacturing Site

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Xi An R&D

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

52323.839

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

52323.839

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shenzhen R&D and Manufacturing Site

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

68565.571

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

68565.571

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

HeYuan Manufacturing Site

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24206.183

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Row 8**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

Xi An Manufacturing Site

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12307.723

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12307.723

Row 9**(7.20.2.1) Facility**

All ZTE's domestic Representative Office and other R&D and Manufacturing Sites in China except Nanjing, Shanghai, Changsha, Xi'an, Shenzhen, Heyuan All ZTE's Overseas Representative Office ZTE Major Holding Subsidiary

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41557.139

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41557.139

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49183.468

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

385037.002

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

385037.002

(7.22.4) Please explain

The carbon emission data for this accounting is consistent with the entities in the annual financial statements, including the parent company and its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The joint venture company mainly relies on investment due to its low shareholding, and ZTE does not have operational control. So it was not included in the accounting of scope 1&2. But in Category 15 of Scope 3: Investment, it has been accounted for based on its income, industry & products, and shareholding ratio, and included in Category 15 of Scope 3.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

14 operating subsidiaries with controlling stakes

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☒ Telecommunications services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2825.102

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11173.858

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11173.858

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Name of Subsidiaries 1 Beijing Xingyun Numerical Technology Co., Ltd 2 Nubia Technology Limited 3 Shenzhen Zhongxing ICT Company Limited 4 Sanechips Technology Co., Ltd. 5 ZTE Capital Company Limited 6 ZTE Group Finance Co., Ltd. 7 ZTE Germany Services Co., Ltd 8 ShenZhen Zhongxing Seecom Tech. Co.,Ltd. 9 ShenZhen ZTE Financial Holdings Commercial Factoring Limited Company 10 Zonson Smart Auto Corporation 11 Zhongxing Photonics Technology Co., Ltd. 12 ZTE Hetai Hotel Investment Management Co., Ltd.. 13 ZTE Zhongchuang (Xi'an) Investment Management Company Limited 14 JINZHUAN information Technology Co., Ltd.

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

1. We have integrated the product LCA module into the Green Product Management (GPM) system, utilizing the latest version of the Ecoinvent database. 2. We have established and empowered an LCA evaluation team. 3. We will calculate and complete the carbon footprint report of ZTE typical products step by step. 4. Once customers have the requirements, ZTE will provide product carbon footprint report to them. 5. calculation of Carbon foot print related to services associated to different products 6. We plan to eventually integrate the contract and delivery system with the LCA system, and automatically calculate the carbon footprint allocated to customers based on factors such as product models and quantities

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Managing the different emission factors through the JV between HQ (for products) and ZTE branches(for services in branches)

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

ZTE branches are the distributor and first importer, in the market of different countries, of goods and products made by ZTE Corporation. It is therefore necessary to be able to extrapolate the emission factors linked only to the services offered for all types of products, in the different branches. This can be achieved through a

greater ability to structure the control processes of all the factors that contribute to the calculation of emissions, in the realization of the service

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Narrowing down the scope of disclosure, emissions related to sensitive information will only be disclosed to the corresponding customers

Row 4

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Gradually refine emission factors

Row 5

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

When the customer base is large, it is challenging to accurately allocate emissions to all customers in the short term. The procurement volume of the customer base follows a long-tail distribution, where the vast majority of customers account for a relatively small proportion of total procurement; some customers permit ZTE to relax precision requirements and allow a certain degree of error when allocating carbon emissions to them. ZTE can roughly allocate its total emissions to these customers in descending order based on their procurement volumes, with the allocation results reflecting the average emission intensity level. The allocation of emissions

follows a unified pattern, which leads to higher implementation efficiency.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

1. We have integrated the product LCA module into the Green Product Management (GPM) system, utilizing the latest version of the Ecoinvent database. 2. We have established and empowered an LCA evaluation team. 3. We will calculate and complete the carbon footprint report of ZTE typical products step by step. 4. Once customers have the requirements, ZTE will provide product carbon footprint report to them. 5. calculation of Carbon foot print related to services associated to different products 6. We plan to eventually integrate the contract and delivery system with the LCA system, and automatically calculate the carbon footprint allocated to customers based on factors such as product models and quantities

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

147577.71

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

147577.71

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

33691.3

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

711074.29

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

744765.59

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16.88

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

16.88

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

14376.26

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

14376.26

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3842.96

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3842.96

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

39219.41

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

39219.41

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

72910.71

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

876888.1

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

949798.81

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

81697.59

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

81250.54

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

447.05

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Diesel: 22352.44 Gasoline: 58101.78 LPG: 1243.37

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

65880.12

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

65880.12

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

147577.71

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

81250.54

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

66327.17

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

41859.65

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

39219.41

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

41859.65

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

39219.41

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

744765.59

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

39219.41

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3781.83

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

787766.83

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13672.3

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GEC [China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

In 2025, ZTE Corporation purchased a total of 13672.3 mWh of green solar electricity certificates issued by china National Energy Administration from Guangzhou Power Exchange Center

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20019

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GEC [China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

In 2025, ZTE Corporation purchased a total of 20019 mWh of green wind electricity certificates issued by china National Energy Administration from Guangzhou Power Exchange Center
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000003243

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

434220.47

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

133895000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.58

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
 - ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
 - ☒ Change in output
 - ☒ Change in revenue
 - ☒ Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

1. Digital energy and carbon management: Deploy an energy management center system and self-developed "Electricity Visualization" and "Carbon Visualization" apps to achieve full-link real-time monitoring and intelligent scheduling. 2. Technical energy-saving retrofitting: Replace high-energy-consuming equipment and implement energy-saving projects such as central air conditioning magnetic levitation retrofitting, high-temperature aging equipment retrofitting, and air compressor variable frequency retrofitting; 3. Clean energy transition: Continuously build photovoltaic facilities; in 2025, ZTE's self-built photovoltaic power generation exceeded 39.22 million kWh, representing a 32% year-on-year increase compared to 2024. 4. Enhance energy-saving awareness among all staff and carry out "power-saving" initiatives during the holiday period; 5. Purchase of Green Certificates: In 2025, ZTE cumulatively purchased 33,691.3 MWh of green electricity certificates, representing a 532% year-on-year increase compared to 2024. 6. Growth in Revenue and Output: In 2025, ZTE's total revenue increased by 10.4% year-on-year, leading to a significant rise in electricity consumption and carbon emissions. Furthermore, the national grid emission factor decreased from 0.5366 CO2/MWh to 0.5306 CO2/MWh; Through the above measures, the company achieved a significant business growth in 2025 while simultaneously reducing its operational carbon emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 0.6% year-on-year.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

- Select from:
- ☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

5.31

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Power of ZTE's 22 R&D + manufacture domestic park

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total operating revenue (million RMB)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6.21

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

According to ZTE's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emission inventory, purchased electricity accounts for 90% of total emissions, with domestic campuses contributing over 91% of that figure; therefore, we have established specific emission reduction targets for electricity consumption at domestic campuses. The park's external electricity consumption per unit revenue (MWh per million) decreased by 4.2% year-on-year. We implemented a series of measures to achieve our goals, including expanding self-built photovoltaic power stations, replacing old high-energy-consuming equipment, retrofitting equipment, and adopting other energy-saving and emission-reduction measures to reduce purchased electricity consumption. Overall, the park's purchased electricity consumption in MWh per million RMB of revenue in 2025 decreased by 6.21% year-on-year, achieving the annual target and marking the fifth consecutive year of year-on-year decline.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

☒ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

ZTE Corporation - Near-Term Approval Letter_compressed.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/04/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

79182.39

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

725424.18

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

804606.570

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all

selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

52

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

386211.154

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49183.468

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

385037.002

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

434220.470

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

88.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All ZTE Scope 1&2 Carbon emissions have been covered in this target

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

ZTE Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1&2 GHG emissions 52% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. ZTE corporation commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 52% per TeraByte throughput by 2030 from a 2021 base year.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve carbon emission reduction targets, ZTE's primary measures include: 1) In 2025, ZTE's total revenue increased by 10.4% year-on-year, leading to a significant rise in electricity consumption and carbon emissions; the company fully leveraged its Energy Management Center system and proprietary Electricity and Carbon Visualization APP systems to deeply manage corporate power usage, and implemented a series of energy-saving and emission-reduction measures, including replacing aging high-consumption equipment and retrofitting facilities, to reduce energy consumption. 2) Continuously increase measures such as self-built photovoltaic facilities to mitigate risks; in 2025, ZTE's self-built photovoltaic power generation exceeded 39.22 million kWh, representing a 32% year-on-year increase compared to 2024; Green Certificate Purchases: In 2025, ZTE cumulatively purchased 33,691.3 MWh of green power certificates, marking a 532% year-on-year increase compared to 2024. 3) Cultivate a culture of energy conservation and carbon reduction: The company conducts a series of internal training and awareness-raising activities on energy conservation and carbon reduction, engages consulting firms to establish a carbon management system and perform carbon verification, ensuring that energy conservation and carbon reduction performance is verifiable. 4) Promote joint emission reductions across the upstream and downstream value chains, including: Conduct low-carbon guidance and audits for suppliers, implement value chain collaborative decarbonization actions, promote carbon inventory assessments for 158 top suppliers, and guide multiple suppliers in formulating their carbon reduction targets and measures. Empowering emission reductions across other industries: developing high-energy-efficiency products and solutions, introducing LCA software to calculate product carbon footprints, completing carbon footprint assessments for 86 products throughout the year, and collaborating with third-party institutions to conduct carbon footprint certification for selected products.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

ZTE Corporation of Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/04/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises | ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments | ☒ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel | ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations | |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) | |

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

79182.39

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

725424.18

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8973847.69

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2363.62

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

166293.81

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

304103.43

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2253.05

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

137482.85

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

64180.95

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

193418.67

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

88830249.97

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5484.69

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9330.66

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31529.34

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

98720538.730

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

99525145.300

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

9.02

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0.002

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0.17

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0.31

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0.002

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year

emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0.14

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0.06

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0.19

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

89.25

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0.03

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9952514.530

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49183.468

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

385037.002

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1423686.205

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4939.43

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

135392.01

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43085.59

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

121.63

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107368.28

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

61298.38

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5169.74

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

176141.249

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46839079.99

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4107.79

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32352.28

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13194.05

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48845936.624

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

49280157.094

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

56.09

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All ZTE Scope 1&2&3 Carbon emissions have been covered in this target

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Long-Term Targets 'ZTE Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 and maintain through 2050 from a 2021 base year. ZTE Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve carbon emission reduction targets, ZTE's primary measures include: 1)In 2025, ZTE's total revenue increased by 10.4% year-on-year, leading to a significant rise in electricity consumption and carbon emissions; the company fully leveraged its Energy Management Center system and proprietary Electricity and Carbon Visualization APP systems to deeply manage corporate power usage, and implemented a series of energy-saving and emission-reduction measures, including replacing aging high-consumption equipment and retrofitting facilities, to reduce energy consumption. 2) Continuously increase measures such as self-built photovoltaic facilities to mitigate risks; in 2025, ZTE's self-built photovoltaic power generation exceeded 39.22 million kWh, representing a 32% year-on-year increase compared to 2024; Green Certificate Purchases: In 2025, ZTE cumulatively purchased 33,691.3 MWh of green power certificates, marking a 532% year-on-year increase compared to 2024. 3) Cultivate a culture of energy conservation and carbon reduction: The company conducts a series of internal training and awareness-raising activities on energy conservation and carbon reduction, engages consulting firms to establish a carbon management system and perform carbon verification, ensuring that energy conservation and carbon reduction performance is verifiable. 4) Promote joint emission reductions across the upstream and downstream value chains, including: Conduct low-carbon guidance and audits for suppliers, implement value chain collaborative decarbonization actions, promote carbon inventory assessments for 158 top suppliers, and guide multiple suppliers in formulating their carbon reduction targets and measures. Empowering emission reductions across other industries: developing high-energy-efficiency products and solutions, introducing LCA software to calculate product carbon footprints, completing carbon footprint assessments for 86 products throughout the year, and collaborating with third-party institutions to conduct carbon footprint certification for selected products.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

09/04/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons CO2e per unit of service provided

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.00000492

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0000049200

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0000049200

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

91

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

90

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000023616

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.00000316

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0000031600

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000031600

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

68.79

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Including all carbon emissions generated from the use of sold products (all sold products) No any exclusions

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

ZTE corporation commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 52% per TeraByte throughput by 2030 from a 2021 base year.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

ZTE deeply recognizes the necessity and feasibility of implementing energy conservation and carbon reduction across the entire value chain (covering upstream suppliers and downstream customers), considering that the carbon emissions from the use of Category C11 sold products account for 91% of the total emissions. To achieve the intensity emission reduction targets for relevant sold products, ZTE, with the goal of "clean energy, advanced ICT, and intelligent networks", aims to build a new "zero-carbon" network that is green, efficient, and reliable for customers, and has established digital green ICT to promote energy saving and reduce carbon emissions across the upstream and downstream value chains. By integrating the concept of sustainable development into product lifecycle management, ZTE builds green infrastructure, innovates in low-carbon products and solutions, and applies eco-friendly product packaging and transportation, helping enterprises reduce costs and increase efficiency to cope with climate change. ZTE introduced LCA software to calculate product carbon footprints, completed carbon footprint assessments for 86 products throughout the year, and collaborated with third-party organizations to carry out carbon footprint certification for selected products. In the telecom product field, in 2025, through measures such as improving average compute capacity of intelligent computing products, increasing bandwidth for wired products, and enhancing the average efficiency of digital energy power products, ZTE achieved an 8.55% year-on-year reduction in emissions intensity during the use and O&M stages. In the terminal field, ZTE conducted carbon footprint assessments for the top 10 terminal products by shipment volume in 2025 and implemented a number of targeted measures to reduce carbon emissions, such as adopting low-carbon materials, reducing the proportion of air freight, and improving energy efficiency, achieving a cumulative 3.05% reduction in emissions throughout the year.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

09/04/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

2565

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0.3

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

5

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

4.13

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

81.49

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Excluding purchased new energy, green electricity, and green certificates

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

By 2030, the self built photovoltaic power generation will increase tenfold compared to 2021 base year

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2025, self-built photovoltaic power generation reached 39.2194 million kWh, an increase of 9.5167 million kWh compared to 29.7027 million kWh in 2024, representing a year-on-year growth of 32.39%.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 2

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

09/04/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

2565

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0.3

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

30

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

7.68

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

24.85

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, It's one of the key measures of Abs 1 target of 7.53.1: ZTE Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 52% by 2030 from a 2021 base year.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

No any exclusions

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

By 2030, the percentage of purchased new energy, green electricity or renewable energy certificates will be increased to 30%, compared to 2021 base year (0.3%)

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Renewable energy consumption is primarily derived from: purchased green electricity, purchased green certificates, and self-built photovoltaic power generation. ZTE procured 33,691.3 off-site Green Certificates in 2025, each representing 1,000 kWh, totaling 33.6913 million kWh of green electricity; when aggregated with self-generated rooftop PV power from its own parks, the total green electricity consumption accounted for 10% of total purchased electricity and 7.68% of total comprehensive energy consumption.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/04/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

ZTE Corporation of Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all ZTE's scope 1&2&3 emissions, without any exclusion

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

ZTE Corporation commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2050.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

ZTE has set four milestones for its net zero target by 2050. Phase 1: By 2025, achieve operational emissions reduction of over 30% Phase 2: By 2030, the self built photovoltaic power generation will increase tenfold, the carbon emissions from procurement will decrease by more than 52%; ZTE Corporation commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 52% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. ZTE Corporation also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products 52% per TeraByte throughput within the same timeframe. Phase 3: By 2040, 80% of the procurement amount will come from suppliers who have committed to scientific carbon targets and achieved carbon neutrality at their own operational level; 80% of self operated electricity consumption comes from renewable energy, and 100% of self owned commercial vehicles use new energy vehicles. Phase 4: By 2050, 100% of procurement will come from suppliers who have committed to scientific carbon targets, and 100% of self operated electricity consumption will come from renewable energy sources

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Digital solutions can significantly improve energy efficiency and resource utilization, bringing green and low-carbon benefits and empowering the green development of industries. According to the GeSI study, ICT technologies will help reduce emissions of other industries by more than 20%, which is 10–20 times of the emissions generated in the operations of the ICT industry. As a leading ICT solution provider, ZTE has cultivated industry-specific solutions for government and enterprise sectors for many years, comprehensively deepening its "Connectivity + Computing Power" strategic layout by positioning intelligent computing power as a core long-term strategic track and continuously enriching and perfecting its industry solution capability system. By leveraging technologies such as 5G+ Industrial Internet, AI-driven energy efficiency optimization, and the Digital Star Cloud Platform, we are building smart factories for industrial manufacturing to achieve precise carbon control across production processes, thereby realizing a win-win scenario for development and emission reduction. By continuously combining its capabilities with those of industrial partners, ZTE has provided digital transformation solutions for nearly 1,000 customers in mining, metallurgy, steel, transportation, energy, power, and water conservancy industries, accelerating the fulfillment of goals related to energy conservation and emission reduction goals.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

1. Analyze the feasibility of achieving the targets, including the investment of resources and necessary measures to be taken; 2. Analyze of climate change risks and opportunities; 3. Determine the carbon offset plan for the remaining 10% of emissions; 4. Report to the senior management of the company (including the chairman and CEO) to get approval.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	2	
To be implemented	2	1061.21
Implementation commenced	3	1591.81
Implemented	9	42448.02
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂ e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

17876.6

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

730947

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

73500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimizing the energy structure, we purchased a total of 33,691 MWh of renewable energy power via green certificate acquisition, comprising 13,672 MWh from photovoltaic generation and 20,019 MWh from wind power, resulting in a combined carbon emission reduction of 17,876.6 tons.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂ e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

9338.56

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

13200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

For holidays exceeding three days, such as the May Day, National Day, and Spring Festival, initiate energy-saving management planning and arrangements by comprehensively considering business emergency situations, and power off unnecessary equipment. For nighttime operations, activate idle power-saving modes and remotely disable non-essential laboratory equipment to ensure power consumption aligns precisely with business volume.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂ e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

636.72

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

900000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Allocate special funds of 1 million to install fluorine pump air conditioning in the laboratory to improve the energy efficiency of the laboratory cooling environment and enhance the PUE of the laboratory/server room.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂ e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

4563.16

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

6450000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

8980000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

An allocated fund of 8.98 million yuan was invested in purchasing regenerative loads for the new R&D environment to reduce power consumption during experiments,

as well as in acquiring intelligent circuit breakers and producing PDUs to support remote automatic switching of self-developed equipment and air conditioners, thereby enabling on-demand power supply for corresponding devices.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂ e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

318.16

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1350000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In May 2025, the maglev chiller at the Shanghai base officially commenced operations. The company replaced the original two 850-ton centrifugal chillers with two 800-ton magnetic levitation chillers, simultaneously updated the cooling and chilled water pumps, and demolished and replaced the aging cooling towers on the rooftop. The comprehensive energy-saving rate exceeds 30%. The project adopts the EMC model, with ZTE's investment amounting to zero.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂ e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2398.31

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1017000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

ZTE Corporation collaborates with new energy suppliers on solar photovoltaic projects under the EMC model, and ZTE does not need to invest. This project is invested by the supplier. Half of the future electricity savings will be the return to the supplier. Therefore, ZTE's cost is zero. In April 2025, the photovoltaic grid-connected project in Xi'an was commissioned with a total installed capacity of 4.52 MW and an estimated annual power generation of 4.52 million kWh.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂ e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

169.26

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

239000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

210000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Install electrically controlled ball valves and gate valves for air compressor pipelines between floors of the production workshop to improve the zoned control system of the compressed air network. After optimization, maintenance is scheduled for workshops on weekends and holidays; floor valves are closed to isolate maintenance floors, the main air compressor unit is shut down to reduce load, thereby achieving energy conservation and consumption reduction.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂ e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

318.36

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

450000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The standby power consumption of a single rectifier unit in a company product reaches 300W; during non-working hours such as nights and weekends, it continues to run under no-load conditions, resulting in energy waste and accelerated equipment aging, while traditional main switches cannot achieve refined circuit-level control; to address this pain point, the product is connected to the network, adopting a "remote control + intelligent load circuit switching" solution to enable remote batch on-demand power switching and automatic start-stop, thereby reducing manual intervention, achieving refined management and intelligent control, and realizing energy conservation and consumption reduction.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂ e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

8320

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1260000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

980000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

An energy-saving and emission-reduction solution enabling automatic site start-stop is available, covering the full range of communication equipment, requiring no

hardware modifications and deployable solely through software upgrades. It resolves the industry-wide issue of incomplete energy saving and consumption reduction caused by traditional carrier shutdown and deep sleep mechanisms. Energy-saving benefits are significant; field tests confirm that the actual residual power consumption of AAU and RRU devices in active and standby states is less than 5W, with RRU energy-saving ratios reaching up to 99%, enabling each base station to save over 600 kWh annually compared to the traditional deep sleep mode at the 100W level.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Apply for a certain amount of budget every year to promote energy-saving and emission reduction projects. This budget is used to organize various energy-saving and emission reduction activities for employee engagement, technology development, internal incentives, and compliance with regulatory requirements/standards etc.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ZTE's R&D investment in 2025 reached 24.48 billion yuan, accounting for approximately 18.3% of revenue, with a strategic focus on key areas including connectivity, computing power, energy technology, AI terminals, and chips. By the end of 2025, the company will have cumulatively filed 95,000 global patent applications and secured over 50,000 grants. In terms of green innovation, the company has over 800 green innovation patents, and the number of products that have undergone carbon footprint assessment has reached 240, covering all product categories of the company. The company advances scientific carbon reduction through technical means such as energy-saving management, AI-based dynamic scaling, and remote control. In terms of government cooperation and joint standard development, the company actively participates in the formulation of industry green standards and collaborates with institutions such as the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) to advance carbon-related standard construction. The company has anchored its science-based targets (SBTi), having obtained dual certification for both the SBTi 1.5°C target and the long-term net-zero target, committing to a 52% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions by 2030 relative to the 2021 baseline, achieving carbon neutrality in its own operations by 2040, and realizing overall net-zero emissions by 2050. Production and R&D bases across the

company actively comply with local government environmental requirements, with Xi'an and Changsha adding new national-level green factories and achieving an annual photovoltaic power generation of approximately 400 million kilowatt-hours.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ZTE actively promotes comprehensive employee participation in emission reduction initiatives. The company established the "ZTE Employee Carbon Neutrality Forest" project, which has continued to expand since the launch of its first phase of construction in 2022. By 2025, a cumulative total of 196,329 trees, including Korean pine, red spruce, and Mongolian pine, have been planted, effectively enhancing regional forest coverage and ecosystem stability, while engaging nearly 1,000 ZTE employees to practice low-carbon concepts through concrete actions. Furthermore, ZTE holds an annual "World Earth Day" event; in April 2025, marking the 56th World Earth Day, ZTE volunteers traveled to Fengning Manchu Autonomous County to conduct tree-planting activities, successfully planting 9,300 Siberian pines.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ZTE strictly aligns its emission reduction investments with domestic and international regulatory requirements and industry standards. The company's sustainability report is compiled in accordance with multiple standards, including the HKEX Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide, the SZSE Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, and the GRI Standards. In terms of the green supply chain, the company has integrated dual-carbon requirements into the entire supplier management process, completing dual-carbon training for 97 suppliers and audits for 158 suppliers by 2025, while guiding 152 key suppliers, covering 50.82% of procurement value, to complete carbon inventories. In terms of carbon compliance, the company continues to meet government carbon emission requirements. In 2025, the company's operational carbon emissions decreased by 46% compared to the 2021 baseline, exceeding the Phase I target; carbon emissions during the system product usage phase were reduced by 8.55%, and total lifecycle emissions for terminals were reduced by 3.05%. Leveraging its systematic performance in environmental governance, the company has secured the highest A rating from CDP Climate Change for three consecutive years, firmly ranking within the top 4% globally.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2025, to better advance the achievement of energy conservation and carbon reduction targets, ZTE established three types of internal awards: the Project-Driven Promotion Award, the Electricity Consumption Control Target Achievement Benchmark Award, and the Absolute Energy Saving Settlement Award. In 2025, the project team received a total of over one million RMB in rewards. ZTE implements a project-based operation for energy conservation and emission reduction initiatives, establishing project goals and milestones at the beginning of the year, and rewarding employees who contribute to the achievement of these goals and milestones.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:
☒ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

90

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☒ Client

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 1

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

The ZTE Product 1 is a part of ZTE split 5G NR BBU-AAU base station product. The AAU incorporates radio frequency processing module and antenna. The 5G NR AAU adopts Massive MIMO technology to significantly improve spectral efficiency and hence high cell throughput. Moreover, the AAU base station is capable of enhanced 3D beam forming for cubic coverage.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

ZTE Product 1

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

16565.33

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-5

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

07/10/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Reduce emissions by 5% each year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 2

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

ZTE Product2 is an UHD STB based on Android TV platform.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

ZTE Product 2

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

20.46

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-5

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

07/10/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Reduce emissions by 5% each year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 3

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Material acquisition

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

695.02

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data comes from the item source weighing of the product and the parameters of parts provided by the supplier. It is calculated through GPM system and Ecoinvent database.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The materials (including the main materials and the auxiliary materials used in production) required by the ZTE Product 3

Row 2

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 4

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Recycling

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

5.92

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data comes from the item source weighing of the product and the parameters of parts provided by the supplier. It is calculated through GPM system and Ecoinvent database.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The unrecyclable part is disposed of by incineration and landfill.

Row 3

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 5

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Consumer Use

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

18581.58

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data comes from the item source weighing of the product and the parameters of parts provided by the supplier. It is calculated through GPM system and Ecoinvent database.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

ZTE Product 5 runs for 7 years

Row 4

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 6

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

20.12

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data comes from the item source weighing of the product and the parameters of parts provided by the supplier. It is calculated through GPM system and Ecoinvent database.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Energy consumed by manufacturing a ZTE Product 6 (purchased power)

Row 5

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 7

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.004

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data comes from the item source weighing of the product and the parameters of parts provided by the supplier. It is calculated through GPM system and Ecoinvent database.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Energy consumed by manufacturing a ZTE Product 7 (purchased power)

Row 6

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 8

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Material acquisition

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

11.88

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data comes from the item source weighing of the product and the parameters of parts provided by the supplier. It is calculated through GPM system and Ecoinvent database.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The materials (including the main materials and the auxiliary materials used in production) required by the ZTE Product 8

Row 7

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 9

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Consumer Use

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

11.89

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data comes from the item source weighing of the product and the parameters of parts provided by the supplier. It is calculated through GPM system and Ecoinvent database.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

A ZTE Product 9 runs for 3 years

Row 8

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product 10

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ End of life/Final disposal

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.88

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data comes from the item source weighing of the product and the parameters of parts provided by the supplier. It is calculated through GPM system and Ecoinvent database.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The unrecyclable part is disposed of by incineration and landfill

Row 9

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

ZTE Product11

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Distribution

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.01

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The data comes from the item source weighing of the product and the parameters of parts provided by the supplier. It is calculated through GPM system and Ecoinvent database.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Transport by sea
[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Initiative 1**(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative**

1. The PowerPilot solution integrates such intelligent technologies as artificial intelligence, big data analysis, and intelligent energy-saving platform and intelligent base station to perceive network load and capability etc. The solution can effectively reduce network energy consumption by over 30%. 2. The UniRAN Neo solution greatly simplifies the construction of wireless sites. The whole site energy consumption can be reduced by 40% or above. 3. The ZTE 5G cloud core network builds a green and low-carbon network from four levels: Architecture, deployment, process and coordination. 4. In the transport field, ZTE practices dual-carbon practices at multiple levels and dimensions from components, boards, devices, to networks. Component level: the size and power consumption is reduced by 50%. Board level: reduces the power consumption of the fans by 30%. Network level: the annual average energy saving is 15%. 5. Energy products: Low carbon power is achieved through the whole chain of energy. Solar energy and other green energy is designed to use for the products. In the energy conversion part, efficient power supply is used to reduce conversion loss. In the site construction part, low carbon power is achieved for site construction to achieve fast deployment, save power consumption of air conditioners and sites, and improve site construction efficiency. In addition, network cloud management improves energy efficiency and O&M efficiency.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☒ Planned**(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit**

929.08

[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

☒ Yes**(7.73.6) Explain which initiatives have been driven by requesting members.****Row 1**

(7.73.6.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client

(7.73.6.2) Name of good/service

Appendix RFQ – 4G and 4G Coverage in Catania Metro (DAS) Lithium battery Power stations of telecom company equipment Provides professional services for telco site installation.

(7.73.6.3) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Initiative 1

Row 2

(7.73.6.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client 2

(7.73.6.2) Name of good/service

(1) Disclosure of carbon emissions, CDP report (2) Net zero target of range 1&2 (3) Net zero target of scope 3 (4) SBTi Commitment (5) EcoVadis score (6) Supplier Emission Coefficient (kgCO2/EUR) (7) All packages of products similar to mobile devices must be plastic-free. (8) The proportion of recycled materials used for products similar to mobile devices must exceed 90%.

(7.73.6.3) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Initiative 2

Row 3

(7.73.6.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client 3

(7.73.6.2) Name of good/service

(1) Disclosure of carbon emissions, CDP report (2) Net zero target of range 1&2 (3) Net zero target of scope 3 (4) SBTi Commitment (5) EcoVadis score (6) Supplier Emission Coefficient (kgCO2/EUR) (7) All packages of products similar to mobile devices must be plastic-free.

(7.73.6.3) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Initiative 3

Row 4

(7.73.6.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Client 4

(7.73.6.2) Name of good/service

The supplier discloses information through CDP. Calculate and report carbon emissions Setting emission targets Report the procurement of renewable electricity Sets the SBT1.5 and/or net zero target.

(7.73.6.3) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Initiative 4

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Products that meet the requirements of the ZTE standard Technical Requirements for Product Energy Consumption Reduction, and whose annual linear emission reduction during product using stage exceeds 5%.

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

1. Wireless RAN products:The RRU starts and stops automatically. In standby status, the RRU basically operates in Zero-carbon.The site goes to sleep for energy saving on the basis of the RF remote end.Smart sites: For large-bandwidth AAUs, energy is saved based on the operating bandwidth.The UniRAN Neo solution greatly simplifies the construction of wireless sites. The whole site energy consumption can be reduced by 40% or above.2. Wireless server product:Server liquid cooling solution and application3. Wired products:Improving the energy efficiency ratio through chip iteration; Improve the product energy efficiency ratio through product integration optimization.4. Digital energy power products:Improving rectifier efficiency; Increase the proportion of indoor rectifiers in power products, and reduce the proportion of outdoor rectifiers.5. Digital Energy Data Center Product; Liquid cooling solution and application, reducing the PUE value of data centers6. Mobile Devices; Selection of Low-Carbon Packaging Materials and Low-Carbon Structural Components; While meeting product and quality requirements reduce the weight and configuration of packaging materials and accessories; Reduce the proportion of air transport in the product transport phase; Improve the energy efficiency ratio of batteries in products

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Energy consumption during network use, energy consumption throughout the site, system power consumption, resource pool fragment rate, solar energy power generation, and product lifecycle carbon emissions

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Compare it with products or solutions that do not implement energy saving measures.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2377.07

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Category 11: Use of sold products emissions are the biggest proportion of the ZTE's Scope 3 emissions, so ZTE focused on reducing emissions in this category.1) Before taking emission reduction measures, the carbon footprint of the product is evaluated, and calculates the carbon emissions in the product use stage (carbon emissions 1).2) ZTE sets energy conservation and emission reduction objectives, and takes energy conservation and emission reduction measures for products.3) After the energy-saving and emission-reduction measures are taken, the GaBi software is used to calculate the carbon emissions in the product use stage (carbon emissions 2).4) Calculate the emission reduction ratio and carbon emission reduction, Emissions reduction per functional unit = carbon emissions 2 – carbon emissions 1. Reduction ratio=Emissions reduction / carbon emissions 1* 100%. This section uses the RAN product as an example.1) Before the emission reduction measures are taken, the carbon emissions of a single functional unit in the product use phase are 5942.67 kg CO₂e2) After the emission reduction measures are taken, the carbon emissions of a single functional unit in the product use phase are 3565.60 kg CO₂e3) Carbon reduction: 5942.67-3565.60 = 2377.07 kg CO₂e/functional unit, Emission reduction ratio: 40% for 2377.07/5942.67

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

90
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☒ No

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The level of assurance agreed is that of Reasonable assurance. ZTE has commissioned an independent verification by SGS in according to ISO 14064-3:2019 to

assure the reported GHG emissions of RESPONSIBLE PARTY, in conformance with ISO 14064-1:2018 requirements within the scope of the verification as outlined below. The data and information supporting the GHG statement is historical in nature. This engagement covers verification of emission from anthropogenic sources of greenhouse gases included within the organization’s boundary: (1) The organizational boundary is established following Operational control approach (2) Location/boundary of the activities: detail boundary information has been listed in Annex (3) Physical infrastructure, activities, technologies and processes: Integrated Information and Communication Technology Solutions for providing innovative technologies and product solutions (Include design and manufacture of communication products) (4) GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs included: GHG sources as presented in the GHG inventory and report of the RESPONSIBLE PARTY (5) Types of GHGs included: CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3 (6) GHG information for the following period was verified: 01 Jan. 2025 to 31 Dec. 2025 (7) GWP adopted: IPCC 6 Assessment Report. In addition, ZTE's carbon emission data has also been disclosed in Sustainability Report. TÜV Rheinland undertook assurance work for the sustainability information disclosed in the Report of ZTE in accordance with the AccountAbility AA1000 Assurance Standard v3 (AA1000AS v3), Type 1 and Moderate level. Refer to Page 146-147 of ZTE Sustainability Report

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

SZX241004 EN.pdf,Green Power Certificate 2025 issue by National Energy Administration.docx,ZTE Sustainability Report 2025 Final 2.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ZTE selected a portion of its core products for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) environmental evaluation, calculated product carbon footprints in accordance with the ISO 14067 standard, covering key stages such as raw material acquisition, manufacturing, and energy consumption, systematically collected energy flow data including electricity, natural gas, and self-generated photovoltaic power, and established a standardized life cycle inventory. By quantifying full-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, identifying carbon emission hotspots, and generating independent LCA reports for multiple products, this approach effectively supports low-carbon product optimization and supply chain environmental management, while providing a scientific basis for environmental product declarations, customer low-carbon information

disclosure, and sustainability reporting data, thereby continuously advancing low-carbon management across the product lifecycle.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

20、Product Carbon Footprint Verification Statement -Three-Layer Switch-ZTE ZXR10 C89E-4.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

ZTE Sustainability Report 2025
https://www.zte.com.cn/content/dam/zte-site/investorrelations/en_announcement/ZTE_Sustainability_Report_2025_en0519.pdf
ZTE Green Development Plan (2026-2030)
https://www.zte.com.cn/content/dam/zte-site/res-www-zte-com-cn/green_lowcarbon/pdf/20260819.pdf
ZTE Net-Zero Strategy
https://www.zte.com.cn/content/dam/zte-site/res-www-zte-com-cn/green_lowcarbon/pdf/ZTE%20Net-Zero%20Strategy.pdf

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

ZTE Sustainability Report 2025 Final 2.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

COO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

[Fixed row]

