MONOLITHIC POWER SYSTEMS, INC.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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:
☑ USD

(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

Monolithic Power Systems, Inc. (“MPS”) is a fabless company with a global footprint that provides high-performance, semiconductor-based power electronic solutions. Incorporated in 1997, our three core strengths include deep system-level knowledge, strong semiconductor design expertise, and innovative proprietary semiconductor process and system integration technologies. These combined strengths enable us to deliver highly integrated monolithic products that offer energy-efficient, cost-effective, easy-to-use solutions for systems found in storage and computing, enterprise data, automotive, industrial, communications, and consumer applications. Our mission is to reduce total energy and material consumption in our customers’ systems with green, practical, and compact solutions. We believe that we differentiate ourselves by offering solutions that are more highly integrated, smaller in size, more energy-efficient, more accurate with respect to performance specifications and, consequently, more cost-effective than many competing solutions. We plan to continue to introduce new products within our existing product families, as well as in new innovative product categories across a wide variety of industries. We invest heavily in R&D initiatives for increased efficiency of products such as solar paneling, data centers, electric vehicles, notebooks, smart home and building technologies, and LED controller and driver solutions. Our R&D to Sales ratio consistently outpaces our peers and we continue to strive towards improving power efficiency in every generation of our products.
[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.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

[Fixed row]

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

1821000000

(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:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

609839105

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MPWR

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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

004669753

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
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Portugal
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Malaysia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*We provide geolocation for all facilities under our operational control.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kirkland, WA, US

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ettenheim, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.8

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hangzhou, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.2

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.4

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Livonia, MI, US

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.4

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.4

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

New Taipei City, Taiwan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.1

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.6

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shenzhen, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.5

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.1

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Barcelona, Spain

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.4

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.1

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chengdu, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.8

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.9

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Jose, CA, USA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.24

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.78

(1.8.1.4) Comment

NA
[Add row]

(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

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

MPS is a fabless semiconductor company. During our mapping process (which is currently in progress), the ESG Steering Committee works with the Finance team and our Supply Chain Management team in identifying and focusing on our key front-end foundry partners and back-end subcontractors (e.g., testing, assembly, and packaging service providers) which are the most significant to MPS in terms of total annual spend (greater than 1 million) and our strategic relationships with the service providers. We currently expect to have approximately 25 suppliers that will be within scope.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

We expect to complete our product life cycle assessment, including the identification of environmental risks and opportunities related to our plastic consumption, as well as strategy and initiatives to reduce plastic waste and improve packaging materials of our products, within the next two years.
[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

These time horizons are specific to climate-related projects.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

These time horizons are specific to climate-related projects.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

These time horizons are specific to climate-related projects.
[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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(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

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify **:**GHG Protocol to quantify GHG emissions

Databases

☑ Other databases, please specify **:**Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA"), World Resource Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Temperature variability

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We address climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in several key areas of the business in order to ensure we identify, address, and prevent material negative impacts to our business from climate-related issues. We seek to manage our business in a sustainable manner that considers the impact of our direct operations, supply chains and customers. We strive to continuously improve our operations by managing our resources effectively and finding innovative ways to manufacture our products more efficiently. We leverage various globally recognized frameworks, such as the TCFD and the SASB frameworks, to communicate our approach to addressing climate-related risks and opportunities through governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. To ensure MPS identifies key climate change-related risks, we have a membership with the Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA") and maintain several ISO certifications (ISO 9001, 14001, ISO 45001, and ISO 27001). We follow an integrated approach to addressing climate change. Our ESG Steering Committee is responsible for managing climate-related activities, initiatives and policies. The ESG Steering Committee regularly conducts assessments of climate-related risks on MPS's business, its financial condition and its operational results by monitoring (a) regulatory developments and requirements, (b) market trends and best practices, (c) geographical risks and (d) technological changes. Our full Board review climate-related risks and opportunities and related strategies at least on a quarterly basis. As part of our ongoing processes, various climate-related risks are assessed across the company by the relevant stakeholders. Actual and potential risks are reviewed by management and the Board. Risks, opportunities, and emerging trends are presented to executive management and the Board, and their input is factored into the assessment. MPS manages actual and potential enterprise risks through various processes, policies and mitigation activities. For example, our Quality Assurance team maintains detailed business continuity plans in order to better manage potential climate-related interruptions to our operations and to provide a response plan in the event of

various emergency situations such as natural disasters. We also proactively engage with our stakeholders to understand the potential impact of both changing regulatory requirements and changing stakeholder expectations, including those of our shareholders, customers, and local communities where we do business. MPS ensures it is addressing the concerns and feedback of its shareholders, customers and other stakeholders for climate-related data by its participation in the CDP survey, by providing GHG emissions data and setting reduction goals, by assessing our Scope 3 emissions, and by setting other climate-related initiatives. Our Legal and Quality assurance teams ensure that any requests from customers are communicated to the ESG Steering Committee, which strategizes which remaining steps will be needed to meet stakeholder expectations. Quarterly, progress on the initiatives and goals mentioned above are reviewed by the Board. They are also analyzed annually in further depth to plan additional initiatives that have been identified as key opportunities for MPS to implement, as climate-related issues become more deeply embedded within MPS operations.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(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

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Rationing of municipal water supply

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

☑ Limited or lack of river basin management

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We address water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in several key areas of the business in order to ensure we identify, address, and prevent material negative impacts to our business from water-related issues. We seek to manage our business in a sustainable manner that considers the impact of our direct operations, supply chains and customers. We strive to continuously improve our operations by managing our resources effectively and finding innovative ways to manufacture our products more efficiently. We leverage various globally recognized frameworks, such as the TCFD and the SASB frameworks, to communicate our approach to addressing water-related risks and opportunities through governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. To ensure MPS identifies key

water-related risks, we have a membership with the Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA") and maintain several ISO certifications (ISO 9001, 14001, ISO 45001, and ISO 27001). We follow an integrated approach to addressing climate change and water issues. Our ESG Steering Committee is responsible for managing water-related activities, initiatives and policies. The ESG Steering Committee regularly conducts assessments of water-related risks on MPS's business, its financial condition and its operational results by monitoring (a) regulatory developments and requirements, (b) market trends and best practices, (c) geographical risks and (d) technological changes. Our full Board review water-related risks and opportunities and related strategies at least quarterly. As part of our ongoing processes, various water-related risks are assessed across the company by the relevant stakeholders. Actual and potential risks are reviewed by management and the Board. Risks, opportunities, and emerging trends are presented to executive management and the Board, and their input is factored into the assessment. MPS manages actual and potential enterprise risks through various processes, policies and mitigation activities. For example, our Quality Assurance team maintains detailed business continuity plans in order to better manage potential water-related interruptions to our operations and to provide a response plan in the event of various emergency situations such as natural disasters. We also proactively engage with our stakeholders to understand the potential impact of both changing regulatory requirements and changing stakeholder expectations, including those of our shareholders, customers, and local communities where we do business. MPS ensures it is addressing the concerns and feedback of its shareholders, customers and other stakeholders for climate and water-related data by its participation in the CDP survey, by providing GHG emissions data and setting reduction goals, by assessing our Scope 3 emissions, and by setting other climate and water-related initiatives. Our Legal and Quality assurance teams ensure that any requests from customers are communicated to the ESG Steering Committee, which strategizes which remaining steps will be needed to meet stakeholder expectations. Quarterly, progress on the initiatives and goals mentioned above are reviewed by the Board. They are also analyzed annually in further depth to plan additional initiatives that have been identified as key opportunities for MPS to implement, as climate and water-related issues become more deeply embedded within MPS operations.
[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:
☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

MPS has a robust process in place to assess and implement solutions regarding environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, but we do not currently perform any interconnections analysis. As part of our annual process, the ESG Steering Committee and our Board will continue to evaluate our business operations and priorities, and engage our key stakeholders including customers, suppliers and shareholders to further understand and assess environmental and climate issues. We may conduct interconnections analysis within the next two years if such assessment aligns with our overall business strategy and short, mid and long-term performance goals to address climate issues and risks.
[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
☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity
☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities
☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The ESG Steering Committee works with the Finance team, the Operations team and the Supply Chain Management team in identifying priority locations across our value chain. MPS has a fabless manufacturing model, limiting its exposure to nature-related risks and water risks within its direct operations. Furthermore, our end products do not require water for usage, so water availability does not greatly impact our product design. Thus water-related opportunities for new products have remained limited within our current scope for evaluation. We currently expect to have approximately 25 suppliers, primarily located in China, Taiwan and Korea, that will be subject to our engagement on environmental, climate and water issues. The primary criteria we use in identifying such suppliers in our climate and water-related assessment include the following: •Suppliers who are the most important in our manufacturing operations, including key front-end foundry partners and back-end subcontractors (e.g., testing, assembly, and packaging service providers). •Suppliers who are the most significant to MPS in terms of total annual spend (greater than 1 million). •Suppliers who are included in our long-term strategy to build a resilient, cost-effective supply chain program that can adapt to business and market risks with minimal business disruptions, while maintaining competitive advantages. •Suppliers we identify in our business continuity plans. •Suppliers located in regions that face significant climate events, including heatwaves, drought, water supply, earthquakes, that could result in supply constraints and impact our operations. MPS uses various water risk and stress assessment tools, including the WWF Water Risk Filter and the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, for performing analysis on water risks related to our direct operations and supply chains. This assessment is performed on an annual basis.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024 2.3.pdf
[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:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

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:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify :How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to

business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions such as changes in business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify :How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions such as changes in business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Liabilities

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions such as changes in business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Liabilities

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify :How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Production capacity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20% •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Production capacity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Market share

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Market share

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Shareholder value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Shareholder value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

•Frequency of effect occurring: quarterly. •Time horizon over which the effect occurs: short, medium and long-term. •Likelihood of effect occurring: 1 - 20%. •How often the metrics and their thresholds are selected, reviewed and updated: quarterly. These assessments are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants	*MPS does not produce industrial wastewater and discharges wastewater only to third-party treatment facilities.*

[Fixed 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?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

We expect to complete our product life cycle assessment, including the identification of environmental risks and opportunities related to our plastic consumption, as well as strategy and initiatives to reduce plastic waste and improve packaging materials of our products, within the next two years.
[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

Acute physical
☑ Heat wave

(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

MPS has facilities in regions that sometimes experience severe weather events. With operations primarily in Asia -- and to a lesser extent the US and Europe -- MPS analyzes the extent of those risks in order to mitigate the potential impacts. High winds, flooding and droughts, heatwaves (seen recently across Asia), wildfires (seen recently in the Western US) and other severe weather can result in physical damage to buildings and equipment, including information and communications systems, loss of energy and water supply, and other major consequences. These can significantly impact our business opportunities and costs if we are not able to mitigate such operational risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced 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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(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

Our facilities in Chengdu, China include our regional headquarters with significant testing, R&D and administrative functions. In the event of acute physical conditions, including increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as heat waves, cyclones, floods, wildfires, our business operations could be significantly disrupted, which could affect product shipments, increase direct and operating costs and lower our profitability and cash flows.

(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)

18210000

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

182100000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We have significant facilities in Asia. We face the risk of natural disasters at these locations, such as severe heatwaves or droughts, which could result in prolonged power shortages or water restrictions in our facilities. If we are unable to maintain our facilities in Asia at fully operational status with qualified workers, appropriate manufacturing controls and reasonable cost levels, we may incur higher costs than our current expense levels, which would affect our gross margins. In addition, if capacity restraints result in significant delays in product shipments, our business and results of operations would be adversely affected. However, MPS has developed business continuity plans for our locations. Any potential damage is likely to be limited to testing and design facilities, the impact of which can be mitigated in the event of short-term shutdowns related to severe weather events. If our 2023 revenue (1,821M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) decreased 1% due to shutdowns and delayed/cancelled shipments from severe weather events, the associated loss of revenue for this hypothetical scenario would be 18 million. If our revenue decreased 10%, the loss would be 182 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To increase geographic diversity of facilities, we will likely make additional capital investments. If MPS's 2023 Capital Expenditures (58M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 1% due to additional investments in building purchases and improvements, capital projects, new equipment and other sustainability initiatives, the

associated costs for this hypothetical scenario would be approximately 1 million, which is subject to depreciation over their useful lives. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the geographic and operational risks, MPS has developed business continuity plans to diversify our operations, including investments in new facilities in other regions outside of China, and implementation of capital projects and other sustainability initiatives.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(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

☑ China

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

MPS has key suppliers located in the region classified as medium to high stress by the WRI Aqueduct tool. Water shortage could impact our suppliers' manufacturing capacity. MPS could potentially need to find alternative suppliers.

(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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(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

In the event of supply chain disruptions as a result of drought and water supply, we believe we would be able to successfully execute our business continuity plan and find alternative sources and our operations would not be materially and adversely disrupted by such events. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to mitigate the risks caused by extreme weather conditions such as drought, which could result in disruptions to our operations, an increase in manufacturing costs and a decrease in profitability. Our cash flows would also be negatively impacted.

(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)

8000000

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

80000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Supply chain disruptions as a result of drought could increase our manufacturing costs. If MPS's 2023 Cost of Goods Sold (800M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 1% due to supplier costs increasing proportionately from extreme weather events such as drought, and those costs were passed along to MPS, then theoretically, MPS's manufacturing costs would increase by 8 million. A 10% increase in supplier costs could increase our Cost of Goods Sold by 80 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

8000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To increase supplier diversification, we will likely incur additional manufacturing costs by engaging alternative suppliers in the short term. If MPS's 2023 Cost of Goods Sold (800M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 1% due to increased supplier costs, and those costs were passed along to MPS, then theoretically, MPS's direct costs would increase by 8 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions,

customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the water risks, MPS is diversifying its supply chain outside of China and utilizing multiple sourcing partners. We plan to become more closely positioned to its end customers geographically and to provide redundancy in case of unforeseen events.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heat wave

(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

☑ China

☑ Malaysia

☑ Republic of Korea

☑ Taiwan, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

MPS does not directly manufacture semiconductor wafers or integrated circuits. We work with foundry partners and subcontractors for all phases of the manufacturing process, including wafer fabrication, assembly and packaging, and a significant portion of our testing. Foundry partners and subcontractors with facilities in China are likely to experience an increasing frequency of severe weather events, including droughts and tropical storms with accompanying high winds and flooding. Severe climate events could result in facility shutdowns for our supply chain partners, resulting in an inability to obtain sufficient components and products, or resulting in significant delays or a discontinuity of product shipment and delivery. This could result in significant risks to MPS related to our customer supply contracts, brand reputation, and our ability to obtain payment for the products MPS has contracted for manufacturing but is unable to obtain or sell.

(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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(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

In the event of supply chain disruptions as a result of severe weather events, we believe we would be able to successfully execute our business continuity plan and find alternative sources and our operations would not be materially and adversely disrupted by such events. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to mitigate the risks caused by extreme weather conditions such as drought and heatwaves, which could result in disruptions to our operations, an increase in manufacturing costs and a decrease in profitability. Our cash flows would also be negatively impacted.

(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)

8000000

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

80000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To mitigate the geographic and operational risks, MPS is diversifying its supply chain outside of China and utilizing multiple sourcing partners. It plans to become more closely positioned to its end customers geographically and to provide redundancy in case of unforeseen events. All of our products are assembled by third-party subcontractors and a portion of our testing is currently performed by third-party subcontractors. As a result, we could experience delays in the shipment of our products if we are forced to find alternative third parties to assemble or test our products. Any future product delivery delays or disruptions in our relationships with our subcontractors could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. If MPS's 2023 Cost of Goods Sold (800M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 1% due to supplier costs increasing proportionately from extreme weather events, and those costs were passed along to MPS, then theoretically, MPS's direct costs would increase by 8 million. A 10% increase in supplier costs could increase our Cost of Goods Sold by 80 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

8000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To increase supplier diversification, we will likely incur additional manufacturing costs by engaging alternative suppliers in the short term. If MPS's 2023 Cost of Goods Sold (800M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 1% due to increased supplier costs, and those costs were passed along to MPS, then theoretically,

MPS's direct costs would increase by 8 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the environmental risks, MPS is diversifying its supply chain outside of China and utilizing multiple sourcing partners. We plan to become more closely positioned to its end customers geographically and to provide redundancy in case of unforeseen events.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(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
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands

☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We are subject to various foreign, federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, including Securities and Exchange Commission's climate rules, the California climate bills, and the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. Climate change concerns and the potential associated environmental impact could result in the proposal and passage of additional laws and regulations in various jurisdictions that may affect us, our suppliers and customers. Such laws and regulations could cause us to incur additional compliance costs, and failure to comply with the regulatory standards in a timely manner could result in penalties and fines. These operational, legal, compliance and other risks could damage our reputation and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased indirect [operating] 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:
☑ About as likely as not

(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

Climate change concerns and the potential associated environmental impact could result in the proposal and passage of additional laws and regulations in various jurisdictions that may affect us, our suppliers and customers. Such laws and regulations could cause us to incur additional compliance costs, and failure to comply with the regulatory standards in a timely manner could result in penalties and fines. These operational, legal, compliance and other risks could damage our reputation and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

(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)

5000000

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

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

MPS is planning for future environmental and sustainability requirements by developing its own carbon reduction strategy and transition to renewable electricity. MPS' compliance efforts include the collection, assessment and reporting of ESG data. MPS participates in several sustainability frameworks designed to facilitate strategic progress towards future environmental regulations. Emerging GHG regulations could result in increased costs for emission controls, changes to manufacturing processes and chemistries, and increased labor hours to meet permitting, tracking and reporting obligations. New GHG regulations could require a significant amount of capital and operating costs to install new abatement equipment and implement new monitoring, reporting, and permitting actions. Facility changes that impact GHG emissions may also require new permitting, or which could result in delays in the permitting process. If MPS's 2023 Operating Expenses (539M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 1% due to an increase in regulatory, compliance, legal and relating operational costs, then MPS's direct and indirect costs would increase by 5 million. A 10% increase in regulatory, compliance, legal and relating operational costs could increase our direct and indirect costs by 50 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Compliance with applicable law and legislation could increase our compliance costs, legal expenses and other expenses. If MPS's 2023 Operating Expenses (539M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 1% due to an increase in regulatory, compliance, legal and relating operational costs, then MPS's direct and indirect costs would increase by 5 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MPS is committed to complying with applicable law and legislation. Our ESG Steering Committee evaluates the risks from current and emerging laws and regulations as part of its periodic risk assessment process, and provides updates to the Nominating and Governance Committee ("NGC") and the full Board on at least a quarterly basis.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(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
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Germany
☑ Portugal
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Many of our customers have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on MPS continuously offering component products that use less energy. Our goal is to build products with higher performance, lower cost, and improved energy efficiency, compared to previous generations, to meet our customers' needs. Building energy efficiency into our products not only reduces our Scope 3 GHG emissions, but also presents an opportunity to create value for our customers by helping them lower their Scope 2 GHG emissions, energy use, and overall environmental impact.

(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

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(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

Many of our customers have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on MPS continuously offering component products that use less energy. If we are not able to meet our customers' demand in product efficiency, we could experience a loss of customers and a decrease in revenue, increased costs, including warranty expense and costs associated with customer support, cancellations or rescheduling of orders or shipments, and product returns or discounts, any of which would harm our operating results.

(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)

18210000

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

182100000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, integration, ease-of-use, innovative design, features, price, quality, reliability, security features, software ecosystem and developer support, time-to-market, brand recognition, customer support and customization, and availability. The importance of these factors varies by the type of end system for the products. To the extent our products do not meet our customers' requirements across these factors in an increasingly competitive landscape, including the requirements to build more energy efficient solutions, our business can be harmed. If MPS's 2023 revenue (1,821M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) decreased 1% due to loss of customers or cancellation of shipments, the associated loss of revenue for this hypothetical scenario

would be 18 million. A 10% decrease would result in a loss of 182 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are actively engaging with our customers to understand their needs and assess existing and improved sustainability solutions that we offer (and plan to offer), as well as to identify collaborative opportunities to reduce our collective footprints. To meet our customers' requirements in an increasingly competitive landscape, including the requirements to build more energy efficient solutions, we will have to increase our R&D investments. MPS's investment in overall R&D was 264 million (per MPS Form 10-K for FY23), and a significant portion of the investments goes toward advancing product energy efficiency. Products launched in 2023 required more than one year of R&D, but the 3 million figure (264M x 1%) is illustrative of the cost to realize the hypothetical financial impact. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Through our R&D investments, we have been continuously seeking increased power efficiency to meet these demands. In order for our new products to be approved, they first receive thorough reviews, evaluating their efficiency increases. We are currently working on integrating climate-related risks further into our R&D investment process by seeking specific clean technology end markets in which our products can offer increased efficiencies, and by reporting on specific R&D investment projects that demonstrate progress on our goal to expand our portfolio of clean technology investments. We are committed to achieve power density improvements for our data center power solutions, in response to customer demand. Many customers are facing significantly larger power requirements for new computing applications such as artificial intelligence. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack. Current data center market solutions for artificial intelligence applications deliver power density up to 40 kW per rack. In 2023, we achieved a power density improvement target for our data center power solutions delivering 120 kW per rack commercially, while our competitors are on track to offer solutions up to 100 kW per rack. Our innovative design is more compact, reducing power distribution losses. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack. Our strategy is to achieve this solution through our power conversion technology, with a smaller footprint on the motherboard than competitor solutions. The design brings all the processors closer together, enabling more computing power in a smaller space. It includes better heat removal from the servers through liquid

cooling, making such a large power increase per rack feasible. The smaller footprint and resulting energy savings allow our customers to run much more powerful computing applications.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(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
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We recognize that our customers expect us to invest in reducing our environmental impact. In the past several years, we have received requests from our customers to provide information about our environmental programs, initiatives and reduction goals. Many of our customers are large, high-profile companies with well-established environmental programs. They understand that they can reduce their total impact by actively engaging with their suppliers to encourage impact reduction. Many of our customers are members of the CDP Supply Chain Consortium and have requested that MPS respond to the CDP supply chain module and provide customer specific data. In addition to customers, increasing investor interest has resulted in multiple inquiries per year about corporate environmental programs and response to climate change. If MPS was not responsive to such requests, this could negatively impact our relationships with our shareholders and customers, which could lead to decreased confidence in our company and/or lost business revenues should our customers decide to engage with alternative suppliers.

(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

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(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

In the past several years, we have received requests from our customers to provide information about our environmental programs, initiatives and reduction goals. Many of our customers are large, high-profile companies with well-established environmental programs. They understand that they can reduce their total impact by actively engaging with their suppliers to encourage impact reduction. Many of our customers are members of the CDP Supply Chain Consortium and have requested

that MPS respond to the CDP supply chain module and provide customer specific data. In addition to customers, increasing investor interest has resulted in multiple inquiries per year about corporate environmental programs and response to climate change. If MPS was not responsive to such requests, this could negatively impact our relationships with our shareholders and customers, which could lead to decreased confidence in our company and/or lost business revenues should our customers decide to engage with alternative suppliers.

(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)

18210000

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

182100000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

If MPS was not responsive to our stakeholders' compliance requests, this could negatively impact our relationships with our shareholders and customers, which could lead to decreased confidence in our company and/or lost business revenues should our customers decide to engage with alternative suppliers. If MPS's 2023 revenue (1,821M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) decreased 1% due to loss of customers or cancellation of shipments, the associated loss of revenue for this hypothetical scenario would be 18 million. A 10% decrease would result in a loss of 182 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with customers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Compliance with applicable law and legislation, as well as increased engagement with our stakeholders to meet their requirements could increase our compliance costs, legal expenses and other expenses. If MPS's 2023 Operating Expenses (539M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 1% due to an increase in regulatory, compliance, legal and relating operational costs, then MPS's direct and indirect costs would increase by 5 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

MPS is committed to complying with applicable laws and legislations. We also proactively engage with our stakeholders to understand the potential impact of both changing regulatory requirements and changing stakeholder expectations, including those of our shareholders, customers, and local communities where we do business. Our ESG Steering Committee evaluates the risks from current and emerging laws and regulations as part of its periodic risk assessment process, and provides updates to the NGC and the full Board on at least a quarterly basis.
[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)

182100000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

182100000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Management determined that the financial metric is our annual total revenue because it is most relevant to our business activities. While our revenue is vulnerable to various environmental risks, including acute physical risks, chronic physical risks, current regulations, emerging regulations, technology, legal, market and reputation, we have robust business continuity procedures in place to mitigate any of such risks. For example, if we experience a prolonged period of heatwaves in our primary testing facilities in Chengdu, China, which result in power disruptions, we will deploy backup generators to ensure that we can continue production and product shipments to our customers with minimal disruptions. In addition, under our long-term business continuity strategy, we are diversifying our supply chain operations outside of China to mitigate climate and other risks, such as geopolitical risks. Should a key supplier experience major supply chain constraint, we will be able to find alternative sources outside of China within a reasonable timeframe. Finally, as part of our supply chain management strategy, we require our tier one suppliers to maintain business continuity plans to ensure that any risks of disruptions they may experience are mitigated in the event of natural disasters. We review their business continuity plans and audit their compliance on an annual basis. Our business continuity plans are reviewed by management team on an annual basis. As a result of our strong business continuity processes in place, we believe approximately 10% of our total revenue are vulnerable to the substantial effects of environmental risks, or 182 million (10% of 1,821M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23). These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Manufacturing (Direct) Costs

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

80000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

80000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The financial metric that is the most relevant and important to our business activities is manufacturing (direct) costs. While our direct costs are vulnerable to various environmental risks, including acute physical risks, chronic physical risks, current regulations, emerging regulations, technology, legal, market and reputation, we have robust business continuity procedures in place to mitigate any of such risks. Under our long-term business continuity strategy, we are diversifying our supply chain operations outside of China to mitigate climate, water and other risks, such as geopolitical risks. Should a key supplier experience major supply chain constraint, we will be able to find alternative sources outside of China within a reasonable timeframe. As part of our supply chain management strategy, we require our tier one suppliers to maintain business continuity plans to ensure that any risks of disruptions they may experience are mitigated in the event of natural disasters. We review their business continuity plans and audit their compliance on an annual basis. Our business continuity plans are reviewed by management team on an annual basis. As a result of our strong business continuity processes in place, we believe approximately 10% of our total direct costs are vulnerable to the substantial effects of environmental risks, or 80 million (10% of 800M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23). These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

MPS has a fabless manufacturing model, limiting its exposure to water risks within its direct operations. Our largest facility in the Chengdu, China location primarily includes our regional corporate offices, product testing and research and development, and is responsible for over 80% of our global water use. This region is in medium to high water stress areas per the WRI Aqueduct tool. Our environmental, health and safety ("EHS") team monitors our water use monthly. If the data reflects

any unusual usage patterns, our EHS team investigates the root cause and implements a remediation plan. In addition, on an ongoing basis, we continue to identify and implement water conservation and efficiency measures that may lead to additional cost-saving opportunities. We also seek to optimize our water use overall to help limit the stress on local water basins and to help insulate our direct operations from the impact of any future water regulations or restrictions. For example, we have implemented rainwater recycling systems directly linked to our landscape irrigation. We also have installed water-efficient, sensor-activated faucets and flushing mechanisms in the facility.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*MPS did not receive any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.*

[Fixed 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:
☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(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
Water	*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

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(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

- ☑ China
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ France
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ Republic of Korea
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ Switzerland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We invest heavily in R&D and focus our priorities on improving the design and energy efficiency of our products. Increasingly, our customers' demand to have more energy efficient products has impacted MPS's product offerings. We are continually developing more efficient products and adding new features to realize revenue opportunities from the increased product demand. All MPS products are developed with the goal of increasing usage efficiency for all end markets. We therefore are well-equipped to increase our focus on product development, capitalizing on the increasing customer demand for decreased emissions. MPS is increasing its engineering expertise and staffing levels on clean-technology development, in order to seek out additional markets in which our products will be useful. We are also integrating more advanced energy savings tracking through our product development cycle, to better assess the energy/emissions savings and improved compute-enabled by several of our core products. We are specifically targeting power density improvements for our data center power solutions, as many of our customers are facing significantly larger power requirements for new computing applications such as artificial intelligence. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(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:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(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

Our strategy is to achieve this solution through innovative power architecture. Our power conversion technology creates a smaller footprint on the motherboard than competitor solutions. The design brings all the processors closer together, enabling more computing power in a smaller space. It includes better heat removal from the servers through liquid cooling, making such a large power increase per rack feasible. The smaller footprint (and resulting energy savings) will allow our customers to run much more powerful computing applications. The innovations that enable more power density will mean fewer electricity losses, which lowers data centers' overall operational costs, total costs per compute output, and carbon footprint. It also minimizes a data center's physical footprint by reducing the number of racks required. We believe this R&D investment will increase customers' demand, which will allow us to realize additional revenue opportunities. Increased revenue will result in higher profitability and additional operating cash flows.

(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)

18210000

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

182100000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Many MPS customers have energy efficiency and GHG reduction goals related to their product use and/or operations. MPS had total revenue of 1,821M (per MPS Form 10-K for FY23). Hypothetically, if our competitive product energy efficiency offerings translated into a 1% increase in sales, it would result in approximately 18 million additional revenue. For a 10% increase in sales, it would result in approximately 182 million additional revenue. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

MPS's investment in overall R&D was 264 million (per MPS Form 10-K for FY23), and a significant portion of the investments goes toward advancing product energy efficiency. Products launched in 2023 required more than one year of R&D, but 3 million (264M x 1% - low range) and 26 million (264M x 10% - high range) is illustrative of the cost range to realize the hypothetical financial impact. The cost scenarios only reflect R&D investment costs. Additional manufacturing and other operating costs, as well as capital investments, will be required to realize the revenue opportunity. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy process begins early in our R&D development efforts. We have a team of design and application engineers who are supporting this initiative to ensure MPS continues to enhance its offering of products that reduce energy requirements and the accompanying emissions, and we will continue to add headcount as needed. Furthermore, we have global R&D facilities and design centers to support our R&D initiatives. We are also actively engaging with our key customers to understand their needs and assess existing and improved sustainability solutions that we offer (and plan to offer), as well as to identify collaborative opportunities to reduce our collective footprints.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(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

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

MPS has a fabless manufacturing model, limiting its exposure to water risks within its direct operations. Our facilities in the Chengdu, China location primarily house our regional corporate offices, product testing and research and development, and are responsible for over 90% of our global water use. This region is in medium to high water stress areas per the WRI Aqueduct tool. Our environmental, health and safety ("EHS") team monitors our water use monthly. If the data reflects any unusual usage patterns, our EHS team investigates the root cause and implements a remediation plan. In addition, on an ongoing basis, we continue to identify and implement water conservation and efficiency measures that may lead to additional cost-saving opportunities. We also seek to optimize our water use overall to help limit the stress on local water basins and to help insulate our direct operations from the impact of any future water regulations or restrictions. For example, we have implemented rainwater recycling systems directly linked to our landscape irrigation. We also have installed water-efficient, sensor-activated faucets and flushing mechanisms in the facilities.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) 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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(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

Regarding water costs, due to relatively low water prices at our primary locations and the non-water intensive nature of our direct operations, we do not anticipate that increased costs would have a significant impact on our financial statements in the foreseeable future. Additionally, in the event of mandatory rationing, we anticipate that we could take measures to reduce water consumed by non-business critical activities, such as irrigation, such that we would not face a substantive impact. While we do not anticipate a substantive impact to our direct operations, we continue to identify and implement water efficiency measures that may lead to additional cost-saving opportunities. Such opportunities could result in a decrease in our operating 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)

50000

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

500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Water costs have not been significant to our operating expenses. Hypothetically, if our water conservation measures and projects resulted in a 1% decrease in our water costs, it would result in a decrease of approximately 50,000 in operating expenses. For a 10% decrease in water costs, it would result in a decrease of approximately 500,000 in operating expenses. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

290000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

A significant portion of the costs to realize the benefits from water conservation projects would require additional investments in capital expenditures. If MPS's 2023 Capital Expenditures (58M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 0.5% due to additional investments in capital projects, new equipment and other sustainability initiatives, the associated costs for this hypothetical scenario would be approximately 290,000, which is subject to depreciation over their useful lives. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We continue to identify and implement water efficiency measures that may lead to additional cost-saving opportunities, and to understand how investing in supply chain resilience could mitigate the aforementioned water-related risks. We also seek to optimize our water use overall to help limit the stress on local water basins and to help insulate our direct operations from the impact of any future water regulations or restrictions. For example, we have water conservation projects in place, including those at our German facility where drainage systems retain rainwater to flow directly into the soil rather than to storm drains, and in Asia where our newest testing plant has rainwater recycling systems directly linked to our landscape irrigation. We also have installed water-efficient, sensor-activated faucets and flushing mechanisms in the restrooms of some of our offices. In addition, we are focusing on our facilities and partnering with our real estate design teams to incorporate LEED requirements for our buildings in Europe, which will require various water conservation initiatives.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(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
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Recognizing the growing importance of efficient, low-emission operations, MPS looks for opportunities to minimize the environmental impact of our operations and facilities, by leveraging energy efficiency and clean energy technology. Globally we have almost 33,500 square feet of solar panels installed on our buildings, which generated 637 megawatt hours (MWh), with 158 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO2e) savings in 2023. We have 86 EV charging stations available to employees supporting cleaner mode of transport. Our San Jose, California facility has installed a solar powered micro-grid system to mitigate peak power demand and power outages. We are investigating the deployment of additional systems across our operations. We use energy-efficient LED lighting, lighting controls, heating, ventilation and air conditioning to further minimize our energy use. In 2023, we launched a number of sustainability initiatives, including the procurement of renewable energy credits ("RECs") to offset our global GHG emissions, upgrades of our HVAC systems, and maintenance and improvement on refrigerant usage. We also focused on our facilities and partnered with our real estate design teams to incorporate LEED requirements for our buildings. For leased facilities, we are developing

sustainability requirements that buildings must meet to be shortlisted. The cost savings that will result from these improvements represent a climate-related opportunity for MPS.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) 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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(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

We believe the opportunities to minimize the environmental impact and achieve efficient, low-emission operations globally will allow us to lower our operating costs and increase our profitability.

(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)

5000000

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

27000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our commitment to environmental leadership helps us achieve efficiency, reduce costs, and respond to the needs of our customers and community stakeholders. We invest in conservation projects and set companywide environmental targets, seeking to drive reductions in GHG emissions, energy use, water use, and waste generation. The ESG Steering Committee meets at least monthly to address challenges or opportunities related to sustainability initiatives, identify specific projects that will help increase renewable energy use, create more recycling programs of our hazardous waste, and implement solutions to lower our water consumptions. For example, our goal is to power 75% of our global operations with renewable electricity by 2026. Our largest testing facilities are ISO14001 and ISO45001 certified and are audited annually. This audit includes an extensive environmental risk analysis, which we use as a basis for improving our processes. Through these sustainability initiatives and projects, we aim to improve energy efficiency in our global operations and reduce our overall operation expenses. Hypothetically, if we achieved savings of 1% (minimum) of our total Operating Expenses of 539M (per MPS 10-K for FY23) due to increased energy efficiency and other conservation projects in our operations, the potential financial impact would be 5 million. Savings of 5% (maximum) of our total Operating Expenses due to increased energy efficiency and other conservation projects in our operations would result in the potential financial impact of 27 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

A significant portion of the costs to realize the benefits from energy-saving initiatives and projects would require additional investments in capital expenditures. If MPS's 2023 Capital Expenditures (58M per MPS Form 10-K for FY23) increased 1% (minimum) and 5% (maximum) due to additional investments in capital projects, new equipment and other sustainability initiatives, the associated costs for this hypothetical scenario would be approximately 1 million (minimum) to 3 million (maximum), which is subject to depreciation over their useful lives. Costs to purchase renewable energy credits were not material in 2023. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our operations have shifted to integrate climate-related risks and opportunities into daily functions, and renewable energy purchasing and related renewable energy usage and GHG reduction targets into procurement and other practices. During 2022 and 2023, the ESG Steering Committee conducted GHG inventory stakeholder

feedback sessions and questionnaires to develop baselines and then reduction targets, which were approved by the Board in 2023. MPS facility expansion projects are evaluated, using environmental standards to consider the equipment used, data collection procedures, and the final design. Throughout this process, climate-related risks are considered and integrated into the overall MPS emissions reporting. In 2023, we set new operational goals to further reduce our direct climate impact: achieving 75% renewable electricity use across our global operations by 2026 and reducing our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030. We will continue to source renewable energy and implement energy conservation projects, such as equipment upgrades and optimizations. Climate-related risks and opportunities have also impacted our facility strategy for operations. We have almost 33,500 square feet of solar panel installed on our buildings, which generated 637 megawatt hours of electricity, with 158 MTCO2e savings in 2023. We have 86 EV charging stations available to employees, to support their use of cleaner modes of transport. Additionally, major facilities are expected to meet more advanced standards of climate-related risk prevention, such as recycling rainwater (input at Chengdu, China facility) and upgrading HVAC systems. For our new buildings in Europe, we partner with our real estate design teams to incorporate LEED requirements. Our Environmental Management System ("EMS") is based on globally accepted best practices, including those recommended by the RBA. It is further supported by our Environment and Climate Change Policy. Our EMS is compliant with relevant international standards including ISO 14001, 45001 and 9001. Our largest testing facilities in Asia are ISO14001 and ISO45001 certified and are audited annually. This audit includes an extensive environmental risk analysis, which we use as a basis for improving our processes. We require our own suppliers to comply with our EMS, and the contained legal and ISO 14001 requirements.
[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)

182100000

(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

We invest heavily in R&D and focus our priorities on improving the design and energy efficiency of our products. Increasingly, our customers' demand to have more energy efficient products has impacted MPS's product offerings. We are continually developing more efficient products and adding new features to realize revenue opportunities from the increased product demand. All MPS products are developed with the goal of increasing usage efficiency for all end markets. We therefore are well-equipped to increase our focus on product development, capitalizing on the increasing customer demand for decreased emissions. MPS is increasing its engineering expertise and staffing levels on clean-technology development, in order to seek out additional markets in which our products will be useful. We are also integrating more advanced energy savings tracking through our product development cycle, to better assess the energy/emissions savings and improved compute-enabled by several of our core products. We are specifically targeting power density improvements for our data center power solutions, as many of our customers are facing significantly larger power requirements for new computing applications such as artificial intelligence. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack. The amount and proportion of the financial metric that is aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities is based on a hypothetical analysis. MPS had total revenue of 1,821M (per MPS Form 10-K for FY23). Hypothetically, a 10% alignment would translate into approximately 182 million revenue. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

Water

(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)

250000

(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

MPS has a fabless manufacturing model and our exposure to water risks is limited within our direct operations. In our direct operations, a financial impact could occur from increased water prices if we face mandatory water restrictions, for example during a period of drought. Regarding water costs, due to relatively low water prices

at our primary locations and the non-water intensive nature of our direct operations, we do not anticipate that increased costs would have a significant impact on our financial statements in the foreseeable future. Additionally, in the event of mandatory rationing, we anticipate that we could take measures to reduce water consumed by non-business critical activities, such as irrigation, such that we would not face a substantive impact. The amount and proportion of our financial metrics that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities is based on a hypothetical analysis. Hypothetically, if we aligned 5% of our total water costs due to increased water conservation projects in our operations, the potential financial impact would be 250,000. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly.

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)

27000000

(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

Our commitment to environmental leadership helps us achieve efficiency, reduce costs, and respond to the needs of our customers and community stakeholders. We invest in conservation projects and set companywide environmental targets, seeking to drive reductions in GHG emissions, energy use, water use, and waste generation. The ESG Steering Committee meets at least monthly to address challenges or opportunities related to sustainability initiatives, identify specific projects that will help increase renewable energy use, create more recycling programs of our hazardous waste, and implement solutions to lower our water consumptions. For example, our goal is to power 75% of our global operations with renewable electricity by 2026. Our largest testing facilities are ISO14001 and ISO45001 certified and are audited annually. This audit includes an extensive environmental risk analysis, which we use as a basis for improving our processes. Through these sustainability initiatives and projects, we aim to improve energy efficiency in our global operations and reduce our overall operation expenses. The amount and proportion of our financial metrics that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities is based on a hypothetical analysis. Hypothetically, if we aligned 5% of our total Operating Expenses of 539M (per MPS 10-K for FY23) due to increased energy efficiency and other conservation projects in our operations, the potential

financial impact would be 27 million. These figures are estimated and based on various assumptions related to business strategy, market conditions, customer demand, regulatory development, technology, acute and physical climate conditions, and supply chain management. Actual results could deviate significantly. [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:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Our Board consists of members with a wide variety of skills, industry experiences and backgrounds. We believe a diverse, balanced and cohesive Board is critical in facilitating strong oversight, fostering diverse and new perspectives, as well as supporting the achievement of MPS's long-term objectives. The Board has adopted guidelines for the identification, evaluation and nomination of candidates for director. In addition to the minimum qualifications the Nominating and Governance Committee ("NGC") has established for director nominees, the NGC also considers whether a prospective nominee will foster a diversity of genders, races, backgrounds, skills, perspectives and experiences in the process of its evaluation of each prospective nominee. As part of our commitment to diversity and inclusion,

the NGC policy requires that women and minority candidates be included in the initial pool from which the NGC selects prospective candidates. Currently, five of our eight directors (63% total) are ethnically diverse (Asian and Hispanic), and two directors (25% of total) are female.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Nominating CG Charter 2.7.2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Biodiversity is currently not a priority of MPS operations. However, our climate and sustainability initiatives touch on biodiversity. For example, we implemented various water conservation projects such as drainage systems and rainwater recycling systems in both Europe and China. To the extent there is an overlap between biodiversity and our environmental sustainability initiatives, our Board provides full oversight on such matters.
[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

☑ General Counsel
☑ Director on board
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

(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
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Board committee charters.

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ 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

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

MPS maintains an integrated approach with regards to its ESG program. This structure ensures that climate-related issues are considered, and enables us to drive accountability, improve decision making, and create long-term value by embedding corporate responsibility across the company. In its oversight role, our Board primarily focuses on: •Assessing risks and opportunities and the impact of our strategy on our business and operations. •Setting measurable and rigorous goals, monitoring progress and reviewing status reports. •Establishing management accountability for ESG performance related to climate risks. •Reviewing our reporting processes and controls. •Overseeing our engagement and communications strategy with our stockholders and other stakeholders. The Board's NGC has the primary responsibility for ESG oversight issues, including climate-related matters. Specifically, the NGC provides oversight of our overall strategy related to our ESG program, including risk and opportunity assessment, initiatives, goal settings, and performance review. Our ESG Steering Committee, which consists of senior executives and multiple cross-functional leaders, provides formal updates to the NGC and to the full Board at least four times each year. These updates include a review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report, sustainability and climate risk issues, performance goal setting, progress on existing performance goals, and trend and development. In addition, our ESG Steering Committee and management team engage various stakeholders, and the feedback received is reported back the NGC and to our full Board on a quarterly basis. The full Board continues to evaluate and incorporate recommendations by our stakeholders related to our climate-related initiatives, based on whether and how they align with our business priorities and long-term strategy. Overall responsibility for managing our climate-related issues is

placed with the ESG Steering Committee and at the executive level where the EVP of Corporate Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer and the EVP of Global Operations (together, "ESG EVPs") have the responsibility to assess, direct, and implement fully integrated climate-related initiatives. These projects include establishing GHG emission reduction targets, overseeing construction decisions to integrate environmentally friendly practices within facilities, and setting baseline reduction targets for hazardous waste, water usage, packaging, etc. Additionally, on a quarterly basis, the ESG Steering Committee and ESG VPs summarize progress and proposals for each board meeting, provide updates on climate-related issues and obtain approval for all material climate-related projects. This includes the integration of climate-related issues in all areas of business.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ General Counsel
☑ Director on board
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

(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
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Board committee charters.

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

MPS maintains an integrated approach with regards to its ESG program. This structure ensures that climate and water-related issues are considered, and enables us to drive accountability, improve decision making, and create long-term value by embedding corporate responsibility across the company. In its oversight role, our Board primarily focuses on: •Assessing risks and opportunities and the impact of our strategy on our business and operations. •Setting measurable and rigorous goals, monitoring progress and reviewing status reports. •Establishing management accountability for ESG performance related to climate and water risks. •Reviewing our reporting processes and controls. •Overseeing our engagement and communications strategy with our stockholders and other stakeholders. The Board's NGC has the primary responsibility for ESG oversight issues, including climate and water-related matters. Specifically, the NGC provides oversight of our overall strategy related to our ESG program, including risk and opportunity assessment, initiatives, goal settings, and performance review. Our ESG Steering Committee, which consists of senior executives and multiple cross-functional leaders, provides formal updates to the NGC and to the full Board at least four times each year. These updates include a review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report, sustainability and climate and water risk issues, performance goal setting, progress on existing performance goals, and trend and development. In addition, our ESG Steering Committee and management team engage various stakeholders, and the feedback received is reported back the NGC and to our full Board on a quarterly basis. The full Board continues to evaluate and incorporate recommendations by our stakeholders related to our climate and water-related initiatives, based on whether and how they align with our business priorities and long-term strategy. Overall responsibility for managing our climate and water-related issues is placed with the ESG Steering Committee and at the executive level where the EVP of Corporate Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer and the EVP of Global Operations (together, "ESG EVPs") have the responsibility to assess, direct, and implement fully integrated climate and water-related initiatives. These projects include establishing GHG emission reduction targets, overseeing construction decisions to integrate environmentally friendly practices within facilities, and setting baseline reduction targets for water usage. Additionally, on a quarterly basis, the ESG Steering Committee and ESG VPs summarize progress and proposals for each board meeting, provide updates on climate and water-related issues and obtain approval for all material projects. This includes the integration of climate and water-related issues in all areas of business.
[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:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

In the past three years, we have invested efforts in diversifying our Board, including the addition of two female Board members who have strong expertise in information systems, financial oversight and operational strategy. We continue to seek additional qualified Board members who are able to bring sustainability expertise as part of their professional experience. Our CEO and chairman, Mr. Hsing, has more than 40 years of industry experience in designing high-power semiconductor solutions that are more compact and more energy-efficient. Furthermore, at each Board and NGC meeting, the ESG Steering Committee provides trainings, reviews market and industry trends, and evaluates regulatory development related to climate and sustainability topics with the Board and NGC. These discussions provide opportunities for our Board members to build their knowledge and expertise in sustainability and climate issues.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

In the past three years, we have invested efforts in diversifying our Board, including the addition of two female Board members who have strong expertise in information systems, financial oversight and operational strategy. We continue to seek additional qualified Board members who are able to bring sustainability expertise as part of their professional experience. Furthermore, at each Board and NGC meeting, the ESG Steering Committee provides trainings, reviews market

and industry trends, and evaluates regulatory development related to climate, sustainability and water topics with the Board and NGC. These discussions provide opportunities for our Board members to build their knowledge and expertise in sustainability and climate issues.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Biodiversity has not been identified as a priority for MPS for the short term. However, our climate and sustainability initiatives touch on biodiversity. For example, we implemented various water conservation projects such as drainage systems and rainwater recycling systems in both Europe and China. To the extent there is an overlap between biodiversity and our environmental sustainability initiatives, our Board and management team provide full oversight on such matters.
[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

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Overall responsibility for managing our climate-related issues is placed with the ESG Steering Committee and at the executive level where the EVP of Corporate Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer and the EVP of Global Operations (together, "ESG EVPs") have the responsibility to assess, direct, and implement fully integrated climate-related initiatives. The ESG Steering Committee is comprised of a cross-departmental team that spans key areas of the business, including Facilities, Operations, Environmental, Health and Safety ("EHS"), Supply Chain Management, Product Line, Legal and Compliance, Finance, Quality Assurance, Information Technology and Human Resources to execute climate-related initiatives. Our ESG EVPs have the authority to execute projects across all departments, enterprise wide. These projects include establishing greenhouse gas ("GHG") emission reduction targets, overseeing construction decisions to integrate environmentally friendly practices within facilities, and setting baseline reduction targets for hazardous waste, water usage, packaging, etc. Additionally, on a quarterly basis, the ESG Steering Committee and the ESG VPs summarize progress and proposals for each board meeting, provide updates on climate-related issues and obtain approval for all material climate-related projects. All proposals and ongoing progress reports are reviewed by additional executive members, including the CFO and the CEO. This includes the integration of climate-related issues in all areas of business.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(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:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Overall responsibility for managing our climate and water-related issues is placed with the ESG Steering Committee and at the executive level where the EVP of Corporate Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer and the EVP of Global Operations (together, "ESG EVPs") have the responsibility to assess, direct, and implement fully integrated climate and water-related initiatives. The ESG Steering Committee is comprised of a cross-departmental team that spans key areas of the business, including Facilities, Operations, Environmental, Health and Safety ("EHS"), Supply Chain Management, Product Line, Legal and Compliance, Finance, Quality Assurance, Information Technology and Human Resources to execute climate and water-related initiatives. Our ESG EVPs have the authority to execute projects across all departments, enterprise wide. These projects include establishing greenhouse gas ("GHG") emission reduction targets, overseeing construction decisions to integrate environmentally friendly practices within facilities, and setting baseline reduction targets for water usage. Additionally, on a quarterly basis, the ESG Steering Committee and the ESG VPs summarize progress and proposals for each board meeting, provide updates on climate and water-related issues and obtain approval for all material projects. All proposals and ongoing progress reports are reviewed by additional executive members, including the CFO and the CEO. This includes the integration of climate and water-related issues in all areas of business.
[Add row]

(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

35

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our compensation philosophy focuses on pay-for-performance alignment, and 100% of our executives' equity compensation is tied to achievement of performance conditions. From time to time, the Board of Directors provides incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets. The Compensation Committee of the Board designs the performance goals by evaluating business priorities and how these goals will align with our long-term climate strategies and long-term interests of our stockholders. In 2023, the Compensation Committee did not link any executive compensation to environmental goals. In February 2024, the Compensation Committee linked a portion of the executives' equity compensation to two environmental goals: 1. Reduce global Scope 1 and

Scope 2 GHG emissions by 25% by 2026 compared to 2022. 2. Achieve 200% of revenue growth related to certain green (EV) products in the automotive market by 2026 compared to 2023.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our compensation philosophy focuses on pay-for-performance alignment, and 100% of our executives' equity compensation is tied to achievement of performance conditions. From time to time, the Board of Directors provides incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets. The Compensation Committee of the Board will approve appropriate performance goals by evaluating business priorities and determining if water-related goals align with our long-term climate strategies and long-term interests of our stockholders.
[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

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

A portion of the executives' annual equity compensation program was linked to the achievement of sustainability goals. Specifically, our executives were financially incentivized to: (1) establish a global baseline for GHG emissions, (2) set GHG emission reduction targets, (3) achieve global Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission reductions by 25% by 2026 compared to 2022, and (4) achieve 200% revenue growth related to certain green (EV) products in the automotive market by 2026 compared to 2023.

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

The environmental goals were designed to incentivize our executives by requiring them to successfully implement and execute short and mid-term strategies to achieve Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission reductions, power our global operations with predominately renewable energy, and generate revenue growth related to green (EV) products in the automotive market.
[Add row]

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

	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

☑ Water

(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

Our Environmental and Climate Change Policy forms the basis on which MPS establishes, implements, maintains and continually improves our environmental commitments. The policy covers three main areas: •Product designs and customers – which focuses on our commitment to delivering products to our customers that are safe and designed with environmental stewardship in mind, and developing energy efficient components that reduce total energy consumption in our customers' systems with green, practical and compact solutions. •Supply chain – which focuses on our key manufacturing processes and relationships with third-party foundry partners, subcontractors and other suppliers, and our expectations that our manufacturing suppliers adopt sustainable practices and activities that address environmental responsibility. •Business operations – which, through the implementation of various policies and initiatives, focuses on our commitment to conducting our operations and business activities in a manner that protects the environment and the communities in which we work, conserves natural resources and provides for sustainability opportunities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify **:**(1) Increase renewable energy consumption, (2) reduce our GHG carbon footprint, (3) design and manufacture energy-efficient solutions. Specific performance targets are reviewed and implemented by the Board each year.

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Other social commitment, please specify **:**(1) Compliance with RBA's Code of Conduct

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**TCFD and SASB frameworks, as well as RBA's Code of Conduct.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

monolithic_power_systems_environmental_policy_v11.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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA")

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

We are a member of the RBA. The RBA is a global industry coalition and seeks to address the environmental impact of global supply chains and responsible business practices. The RBA engages stakeholders, policymakers, and the public to convene around the greatest challenges affecting our planet and communities, in order to find solutions that can be propagated and affect impactful change. One area of focus for the RBA is helping its members and the collective supply chain manage GHG emissions and amplify decarbonization efforts. The RBA also provides several environmental trainings that focus on meeting RBA Code of Conduct requirements and strengthening programmatic capabilities. Our Supplier Code of Conduct incorporates the RBA Code of Conduct, which requires, among other things, that participants “shall establish and report against an absolute corporate-wide greenhouse gas reduction goal. Energy consumption and all Scopes 1, 2, and significant categories of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions shall be tracked, documented, and publicly reported. Participants shall look for methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.” Furthermore, RBA's Code of Conduct covers environmental standards and compliance, environmental management procedures and environmental substance control procedures, among other topics.
[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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(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:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ No

(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

MPS participates in various industry groups, such as our membership in RBA, to help ensure overall alignment with our efforts and goals related to our climate initiatives and goals. RBA is a global industry coalition that is dedicated to responsible business practices including those related to environmental and climate issues. The standards set out in RBA's Code of Conduct reference international norms and standards including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO International Labor Standards, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ISO and SA standards, and many more. Furthermore, RBA's Code of Conduct covers environmental standards and compliance, environmental management procedures and environmental substance control procedures, among other topics. Our Supplier Code of Conduct incorporates and aligns with RBA's Code of Conduct.
[Fixed 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 other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA"), which is a global industry coalition advocating for environmental stewardship and responsible business practices.

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA")

(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

The RBA seeks to address the environmental impact of global supply chains and responsible business practices. The RBA engages stakeholders, policymakers, and the public to convene around the greatest challenges affecting our planet and communities, in order to find solutions that can be propagated and affect impactful change. One area of focus for the RBA is helping its members and the collective supply chain manage GHG emissions and amplify decarbonization efforts. The standards set out in RBA's Code of Conduct reference international norms and standards including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO International Labor Standards, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ISO and SA standards, and many more. Our Supplier Code of Conduct aligns with RBA's Code of Conduct. For example, our Supplier Code of Conduct incorporates by reference the RBA Code of Conduct, which requires that participants “shall establish and report against an absolute corporate-wide greenhouse gas reduction goal. Energy consumption and all Scopes 1, 2, and significant categories of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions shall be tracked, documented, and publicly reported. Participants shall look for methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.” Furthermore, RBA's Code of Conduct covers environmental standards and compliance, environmental management procedures and environmental substance control procedures, among other topics.

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**TCFD and SASB frameworks, as well as RBA's Code of Conduct

[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 voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Other, please specify **:Waste and Hazardous waste indicators**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

pages 7-18

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 ESG Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

MPS publish an annual ESG report that is available on its website. The ESG report provides detailed information on our climate and sustainability initiatives, goals and progress, including those related to our GHG emissions, renewable energy, energy efficiency in our products, green business operations, and waste. In addition, some of the initiatives touch on biodiversity. For example, we implemented various water conservation projects such as drainage systems and rainwater recycling systems in both Europe and China.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Other, please specify **:waste, product design, sustainable operations.**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

11-23

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024_monolithic_power_systems_proxy_final.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

MPS's Proxy Statement presents our public commitment and our progress towards our targets related to GHG missions, renewable energy, green business operations, waste and energy efficiency in our products. It also details our governance policies and practices, Board oversight on climate risks and opportunities, and stakeholder engagement with regards to environmental impacts.
[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:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

While we have not yet performed a formal detailed scenario analysis, we will continue to assess approaches for incorporating such analysis as well as climate-related risks and opportunities into our business strategy. Environmental measurements have been integrated into our key performance goals. In preparation for future targets related to a 1.5 C world, we have focused on establishing baseline measurements for GHG emissions, water usage, waste and packaging materials use. We expect to then use this data to inform our overall business decisions and begin establishing a transition plan that aligns with the 1.5 C world. This plan will also be driven by the emerging regulatory guidance from the SEC and other regulatory bodies, which are also increasingly emphasizing the need for businesses to measure, disclose, and receive assurance on their climate-related data. We also expect to utilize consulting partnerships to help us strategize how best to integrate our business goals with the necessary steps to support a 1.5 C world. Our ESG Steering Committee will continue to provide, among other things, oversight and evaluations of MPS's strategy, goals and incentives to address key ESG issues, including those related to climate and water. In addition, on a quarterly basis, our ESG Steering Committee will continue to recommend to the NGC and the Board specific policies, practices and initiatives that align with MPS's business priorities, its long-term corporate strategy and the long-term interests of shareholders and other stakeholders. In 2025, we aim to complete our methodology assessment, data analysis and reporting for our Scope 3 GHG emission calculation.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

While we have not yet performed a formal detailed scenario analysis, we will continue to assess approaches for incorporating such analysis as well as climate and water-related risks and opportunities into our business strategy. Environmental measurements have been integrated into our key performance goals. In preparation for future targets related to a 1.5 C world, we have focused on establishing baseline measurements for GHG emissions, water usage, waste and packaging materials use. We expect to then use this data to inform our overall business decisions and begin establishing a transition plan that aligns with the 1.5 C world. This plan will also be driven by the emerging regulatory guidance from the SEC and other regulatory bodies, which are also increasingly emphasizing the need for businesses to measure, disclose, and receive assurance on their climate-related data. We also expect to utilize consulting partnerships to help us strategize how best to integrate our business goals with the necessary steps to support a 1.5 C world. Our ESG Steering Committee will continue to provide, among other things, oversight and evaluations of MPS's strategy, goals and incentives to address key ESG issues, including those related to climate and water. In addition, on a quarterly basis, our ESG Steering Committee will continue to recommend to the NGC and the Board specific policies, practices and initiatives that align with MPS's business priorities, its long-term corporate strategy and the long-term interests of shareholders and other stakeholders. In 2025, we aim to complete our methodology assessment, data analysis and reporting for our Scope 3 GHG emission calculation.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

We are actively monitoring developments related to global regulatory and industry standards, while we continue to assess the impact on our supply chain, operations and product mix. While we do not currently have a transition plan, we do incorporate climate-related risks and opportunities into our business strategy, which is assessed through our multi-disciplinary companywide risk management process and periodically reviewed by the Nominating and Governance Committee ("NGC") and the Board. We plan to transition our current operational model towards one that fully integrates environmental measures into our key performance goals. We will continue to assess the need for a climate transition plan, including net zero strategies and science-based targets. In order to prepare our business for a transition plan, we have first focused on establishing baseline GHG emissions measures, baseline measures of water usage, waste, and use of packaging materials. In 2023, our Board set new reduction goals to enable us to continue to reduce our direct climate impact. These goals include achieving 75% renewable electricity use across our global operations by 2026, and reducing our global Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 40% by 2030 compared to 2022. Our Board believes that these GHG emission reduction targets and renewable power strategies will meaningfully reduce our GHG emissions associated with our manufacturing and business footprint. In 2025, we aim to complete our methodology assessment, data analysis and reporting for our Scope 3 GHG emission calculation.
[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

☑ Risks

☑ 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

Our strategy is influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities that are related to product energy efficiency and the role technology solutions play in enabling others to reduce their carbon footprint. The opportunities that are based on increasing customers' interest in having more energy efficient products have impacted MPS's product offerings. In response, we are continually developing more efficient products and adding new features to realize revenue opportunities from this increased product demand. All MPS products are developed with the goal of increasing usage efficiency for all product end markets. We are well-equipped to increase our focus on product development that capitalizes on the increasing demands of customers to decrease product use-related emissions. We are increasing our engineering expertise on clean-technology development to target additional markets in which our products will be useful, while strengthening current markets' offerings like data center products that are the initial core of our new sustainability target to improve product energy efficiency. We are at the same time integrating more advanced tracking of energy savings through our product development cycle and better analyzing the energy/emissions savings and improved-compute of several of our core products. For example, in 2023, we achieved a power density improvement target for our data center power solutions delivering 120 kW per rack commercially, while our competitors are on track to offer solutions up to 100 kW per rack. Our innovative design is more compact, reducing power distribution losses. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack. Our 120 kW per rack design has successfully been incorporated into a major customer new data center solution design. The next challenge for a broad-market adoption of this solution is to overcome the current maximum power at rack level of 60 kW. We achieved this solution through innovative power architecture. Our power conversion technology creates a smaller footprint on the motherboard than competitor solutions. The design brings all the processors closer together, enabling more computing power in a smaller space. It includes better heat removal from the servers through liquid cooling, making such a large power increase per rack feasible. The smaller footprint (and resulting energy savings) allows our customers to run much more powerful computers in their current data centers. We have focused on power density improvements for data centers because they face significantly larger power requirements for new computing applications such as AI. The innovations that enable more power density will mean fewer electricity losses, which lowers data centers' overall operational costs, total costs per compute output, and carbon footprint. It also minimizes a data center's physical footprint by reducing the number of racks.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ 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

Climate-related issues influence our strategy across the supply/value chain. We have programs and policies in place to engage our suppliers to use sustainable practices throughout the supply chain, in support of our global manufacturing operations. Actively managing our supply chain creates business value for MPS and our customers by helping to reduce risk, improve product quality, achieve environmental goals, and raise the overall performance of our suppliers. As a fabless semiconductor company, we recognize that our Scope 3 upstream emissions are impacted by our ability to monitor and influence our manufacturing suppliers' sustainability performance, which we have started assessing more actively. We also anticipate an increased interest from key customers on our supply chain impacts and performance over the short, medium, and long term, as they too seek to minimize the footprint of their entire value chain. We engage with our suppliers directly and via RBA to promote best practices that can help reduce their carbon footprint. We require our suppliers to adopt the RBA Code of Conduct and encourage their participation in CDP. We evaluate conformance by performing both internal and third-party audits and risk assessments. These include RBA's standardized SAQ and validated audit process ("VAP") tools, as well as internally developed assessments and audits. These tools help identify risk factors related to environmental issues. The output of this assessment is reviewed together by the ESG Steering Committee, the Quality Assurance team and the suppliers' management team.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ 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

Our R&D investment strategy is influenced by the role of technology and solutions in enabling carbon footprint reductions, and semiconductors that are more highly integrated, smaller in size, more energy-efficient, more accurate with respect to performance specifications and, consequently, more cost-effective than many competing solutions. Currently, many of MPS' customers are expressing increased interest in reducing emissions in end products utilizing MPS' components. Through our R&D investments, we have been continuously seeking increased power efficiency to meet these demands. In order for our new products to be approved, they first receive thorough reviews, evaluating their efficiency increases. We are currently working on integrating climate-related risks further into our R&D investment process by seeking specific clean technology end markets in which our products can offer increased efficiencies, and by reporting on specific R&D investment projects that demonstrate progress on our goal to expand our portfolio of clean technology investments. We are committed to achieve power density improvements for our data center power solutions, in response to customer demand. Many of our customers are facing significantly larger power requirements for new computing applications such as artificial intelligence. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack. Current data center market solutions for artificial intelligence applications deliver power density up to 40 kW per rack. In 2023, we achieved a power density improvement target for our data center power solutions delivering 120 kW per rack commercially, while our competitors are on track to offer solutions up to 100 kW per rack. Our innovative design is more compact, reducing power distribution losses. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack. Our strategy is to achieve this solution through our power conversion technology, with a smaller footprint on the motherboard than competitor solutions. The design brings all the processors closer together, enabling more computing power in a smaller space. It includes better heat removal from the servers through liquid cooling, making such a large power increase per rack feasible. The smaller footprint (and resulting energy savings) allows our customers to run much more powerful computers in their current data centers. The innovations that enable more power density will mean fewer electricity losses, which lowers data centers' overall operational costs, total costs per compute output, and carbon and physical footprint (fewer racks).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ 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

Our operations have shifted to integrate climate-related risks and opportunities into daily functions, and renewable energy purchasing and related renewable energy usage and GHG reduction targets into procurement and other practices. During 2022 and 2023, the ESG Steering Committee conducted GHG inventory stakeholder

feedback sessions and questionnaires to develop baselines and then reduction targets, which were approved by the Board in 2023. MPS facility expansion projects are evaluated, using environmental standards to consider the equipment used, data collection procedures, and the final design. Throughout this process, climate-related risks are considered and integrated into the overall MPS emissions reporting. In 2023, we set new operational goals to further reduce our direct climate impact: achieving 75% renewable electricity use across our global operations by 2026 and reducing our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 40% by 2030 compared to 2022. We will continue to source renewable energy and implement energy conservation projects, such as equipment upgrades and optimizations. Climate-related risks and opportunities have also impacted our facility strategy for operations. We have almost 33,500 square feet of solar panel installed on our buildings, which generated 637 megawatt hours of electricity, with 158 MTCO2e savings in 2023. We have 86 EV charging stations available to employees, to support their use of cleaner modes of transport. Additionally, major facilities are expected to meet more advanced standards of climate-related risk prevention, such as recycling rainwater (input at Chengdu, China facility) and upgrading HVAC systems. For our new buildings in Europe, we partner with our real estate design teams to incorporate LEED requirements. Our Environmental Management System ("EMS") is based on globally accepted best practices, including those recommended by the RBA. It is further supported by our Environment and Climate Change Policy. Our EMS is compliant with relevant international standards including ISO 14001, 45001 and 9001. Our largest testing facilities in Asia are ISO14001 and ISO45001 certified and are audited annually. This audit includes an extensive environmental risk analysis, which we use as a basis for improving our processes. We require our own suppliers to comply with our EMS, and the contained legal and ISO 14001 requirements.
[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

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ 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

Each year, our Board approves an annual operating plan and sets financial targets that aligns with our short, mid and long-term business strategy. As part of this annual financial planning, we take into consideration important climate and sustainability-related factors that will most likely impact our revenue, direct costs and capital expenditures. Increased concern about climate change and its causes and effects are driving the use of our products and the development and application of decarbonization solutions. For example, our customers may experience climate-related disasters or events and cannot resume their own operations in a timely manner due to a business disruption. As a result, they may reduce or cancel their orders, which may result in a future loss of revenue. We may incur substantial losses because a significant portion of our operating expenses is relatively fixed and based on expected revenue. As such, if customer cancellations or purchase order changes occur, we may not have sufficient time to reduce our inventory and operating expenses. In addition, our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, integration, ease-of-use, innovative design, features, price, quality, reliability, security features, software ecosystem and developer support, time-to-market, brand recognition, customer support and customization, and availability. The importance of these factors varies by the type of end system for the products. To the extent our products do not meet our customers' requirements across factors like performance and energy efficiency in an increasingly competitive landscape, our revenue could decrease.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

MPS has facilities in regions that sometimes experience severe weather events. With operations primarily in Asia -- and to a lesser extent the US and Europe -- MPS analyzes the extent of those risks in order to mitigate the potential impacts. High winds, flooding and droughts, heatwaves (seen recently across Asia), wildfires (seen recently in the Western US) and other severe weather can result in physical damage to buildings and equipment, including information and communications systems, loss of energy and water supply, and other major consequences. These can significantly impact our business opportunities and direct costs if we are not able to mitigate such operational risks. MPS does not directly manufacture semiconductor wafers or integrated circuits. We work with foundry partners and subcontractors for all phases of the manufacturing process, including wafer fabrication, assembly and packaging, and a significant portion of our testing. Foundry partners and subcontractors with facilities in China are likely to experience an increasing frequency of severe weather events, including droughts and tropical storms with accompanying high winds and flooding. Severe climate events could result in facility shutdowns for our supply chain partners, resulting in an inability to obtain sufficient components and products, or resulting in significant delays or a discontinuity of product shipment and delivery, all of which could affect our operating costs. New climate change laws and regulations could require us to change our manufacturing processes or procure substitute raw materials that may cost more or be more difficult to procure. In addition, new restrictions on emissions of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases could result in increased costs for us and our suppliers. Finally, direct costs also include the annual costs to make progress towards our 75% renewable energy goal and the 40% reduction goal related to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission, which we factor into our financial planning. This includes costs incurred to purchase renewable energy credits ("RECs"). They are part of the operating costs of our business and are considered when our Board sets the annual operating financial plan.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Our commitment to environmental leadership helps us achieve efficiency, reduce costs, and respond to the needs of our customers and community stakeholders. We invest heavily in conservation projects, energy-efficient HVAC and production equipment, and maintenance and improvement of refrigerant usage, and set companywide environmental targets, seeking to drive reductions in GHG emissions, energy use, water use, and waste generation. The ESG Steering Committee meets at least monthly to address challenges or opportunities related to sustainability initiatives, identify specific projects that will help increase renewable energy use, create more recycling programs of our hazardous waste, and implement solutions to lower our water consumptions. Such capital expenditure investments allow us to improve operational efficiency and reduce energy and water usage, which in turn reduces our operating costs in the long run. Also, climate-related risks influence our financial planning by requiring more capital expenditures for our buildings, which include highly energy-efficient systems and technologies, such as solar panels which are being incorporated to our newest buildings and incorporating LEED requirements for our European sites. Financial planning for our new buildings incorporates capital costs for such systems and technologies, as well as fees associated with external green building design expertise and application process. While integration of green building features can increase capital expenditures in the short term, we typically see a return on investment in the medium term and anticipate a positive impact on asset value over the long term.
[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
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

MPS operates a fabless manufacturing model and our exposure to water risks is limited within our direct operations where water prices are relatively low and water usage is non-intensive. We will continue to identify and implement water efficiency measures that may lead to additional cost-saving opportunities. We also seek to optimize our water use to help limit the stress on local water basins and to help insulate our direct operations from the impact of any future water regulations or restrictions. For example, we have water conservation projects in place, including more efficient drainage systems, rainwater recycling systems, and water-efficient, sensor-activated faucets and flushing mechanisms. In addition, we are partnering with our real estate design teams to incorporate LEED requirements for our buildings, which will require various water conservation initiatives.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Each year, our Board conducts thorough financial planning and approves an annual operating plan that aligns with our business goal, strategy and long-term interests of our shareholders. The Board will continue to evaluate whether internal pricing of environmental externalities is a beneficial tool that supports our efforts in assessing environmental risks and opportunities. At this time, environmental externalities are not being used in our decision-making process because it can be difficult and subjective to accurately quantify the costs of these impacts, making it challenging to incorporate these costs into our financial planning and strategy, as well as potential issues with data availability, implementation costs and resources exceeding the benefits, regulatory challenges, and a lack of consistent industry practices and methodology, among others.
[Fixed 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?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[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

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

MPS is a fabless semiconductor company. The ESG Steering Committee works with the Finance team and the Supply Chain Management team in prioritizing specific suppliers for engagement on environmental issues. We currently expect to have approximately 25 suppliers, primarily located in China, Taiwan and Korea, that will be subject to our engagement on environmental and climate issues. The primary criteria we use in identifying such suppliers in our climate-related assessment include

the following: •Suppliers who are the most important in our manufacturing operations, including key front-end foundry partners and back-end subcontractors (e.g., testing, assembly, and packaging service providers). •Suppliers who are the most significant to MPS in terms of total annual spend (greater than 1 million). •Suppliers who align with our long-term strategy to build a resilient, cost-effective supply chain program that can adapt to business, market and climate risks with minimal business disruptions, while maintaining competitive advantages. •Suppliers we identify in our business continuity plans. •Suppliers located in regions that face significant climate events, including heatwaves, drought, water supply, earthquakes, that could result in supply constraints and impact our operations.
[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

We maintain a Supplier Code of Conduct which our key suppliers must acknowledge annually and comply with at all times as part of our contractual requirement. The Suppler Code of Conduct aligns with RBA's Code of Conduct, which requires, among other topics, our suppliers to establish and report against an absolute corporate-wide greenhouse gas reduction goal. Specifically, "energy consumption and all Scopes 1, 2, and significant categories of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions shall be tracked, documented, and publicly reported. Participants shall look for methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions." In addition, we require our suppliers to disclose climate-related information through the RBA online portal. Lastly, our Supplier Code of Conduct requires our suppliers' compliance in other areas including our environmental management procedures and environmental substance control. We actively monitor suppliers' performance against our Supplier Code of Conduct as a means to promote sound business practices across MPS's extended supply chain, and may audit suppliers for conformance with these standards, including through site visits, inspection of records, and interviews with employees, upon reasonable notice. We have a formal process in place to review and take actions on any non-compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct. Failure to comply could lead up to termination of the contract with MPS.
[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:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

ISO 14001 is the internationally recognized standard for environmental management systems ("EMS") and provides a framework for organizations to design and implement an EMS, and continually improve their environmental performance. Within our procurement process, key suppliers must meet the ISO 14001 standard. We have a formal process in place to review and take actions on any non-compliance with the ISO 14001 standard. Our Supply Chain Management and Quality Assurance teams discuss the non-compliance issues with the ESG Steering Committee, and depending on the severity of the non-compliant issues, the Chief Compliance Officer and the SVP, Global Operations are also involved. We formalize and communicate a remediation plan with milestones and action steps that the supplier must address and satisfy in order to continue the business relationship with MPS. If the supplier remains non-responsive or fails to take appropriate actions required by MPS by the required timeframe, it could lead to the termination of the contract with the supplier. We have robust business continuity plans in place which enables us to replace suppliers with minimum business disrupti

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**MPS Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ 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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our key suppliers must acknowledge and comply with our Suppler Code of Conduct as part of the contractual relationship with MPS. Our Supplier Code of Conduct aligns with RBA's Code of Conduct and covers environmental standards and compliance, environmental management procedures and environmental substance control procedures, among other topics. We have a formal process in place to review and take actions on any non-compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct. Our Supply Chain Management and Quality Assurance teams discuss the non-compliance issues with the ESG Steering Committee, and depending on the severity of the non-compliant issues, the Chief Compliance Officer and the SVP, Global Operations are also involved. We formalize and communicate a remediation plan with milestones and action steps that the supplier must address and satisfy in order to continue the business relationship with MPS. If the supplier remains non-responsive or fails to take appropriate actions required by MPS by the required timeframe, it could lead to the termination of the contract with the supplier. We have robust business continuity plans in place which enables us to replace suppliers with alternative sources with minimum business disruptions.
[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:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct, RBA's Code of Conduct, human rights and labor practices, and conflict minerals sourcing.

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

MPS is a fabless semiconductor company. We conduct engagement with our top tier suppliers to monitor, assess and educate them on climate resiliency and sustainability. We prioritize our engagement with strategic suppliers who manufacture our products and other suppliers of strategic importance to our business. The top tier suppliers we chose for our engagement campaign represent suppliers that are important to our manufacturing operations, including key foundry partners and subcontractors that provide a majority of our assembly, testing, packaging and other services in the manufacturing process. As such, our engagement campaign focuses on these important suppliers to our business. MPS recognizes that environmental responsibility is integral to producing world-class products. Supply chain management is an integral part of our overall climate-related assessment and sustainability program. We assess our suppliers using RBA's tools, such as the SAQ. The SAQ is a risk-assessment tool developed by the RBA, which enables corporations to evaluate specific inherent supply chain risk areas related to labor, health and safety, environment, and ethics. Completion of the SAQ is a requirement for RBA members. Furthermore, in accordance with our Supplier Code of Conduct, we expect suppliers to identify the environmental impacts and minimize adverse effects on the community, environment, and natural resources within their manufacturing operations, while safeguarding the health and safety of the public.

(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 **:**Compliance with RBA's Code of Conduct, which covers various global environmental standards and frameworks, environmental management procedures and environmental substance control procedures, among other topics.

(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

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

We report our size of engagement as 100% of our customers because, on an ongoing basis, our sales team aims to educate all customers about the energy-efficient features of our products and the innovative ways they are being used to address critical climate change research and mitigation challenges. By building energy efficiency directly into our products, MPS is able to help its customers reduce their energy use and energy-related GHG emissions. We also benefit from the resulting reductions to our own value chain carbon footprint: the energy-related GHG emissions that come from consumers using our products account for a large impact in our value chain. If we do not proactively respond to customer needs and expectations for increasing energy efficiency with increased compute-power, MPS risks losing market share in this highly competitive technology environment. For example, data center operations have recently become more complex due to computing applications such as artificial intelligence. As a result, customers look for power solutions that offer the most optimal power density. Our data center power solutions' innovative design reduces power distribution losses, and creates a smaller footprint on the motherboard. It removes heat from servers through liquid cooling, enabling greater power increases per rack. These improvements increase the computing capacity per rack.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure our success through both formal and informal customer feedback, discussions with customers and provide them with our ESG roadmap and environmental data to enable their environmental reporting and sustainability goals, as well as customer demand and design wins. We track how our products are used for critical climate change research and mitigation, and we highlight these results in our annual Corporate Responsibility Report available on our website. For example, current data center market solutions for artificial intelligence applications deliver power density up to 40 kW per rack. Our goal is to make a power density solution delivering 120 kW per rack commercially available by 2027. In 2023, we achieved a power density improvement target for our data center power solutions delivering 120 kW per rack commercially, while our competitors are on track to offer solutions up to 100 kW per rack. Our innovative design is more compact, reducing power distribution losses. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack. Our 120 kW per rack design has successfully been incorporated into a major customer new data center solution design. The next challenge for a broad-market adoption of this solution is to overcome the current maximum power at rack level of 60 kW.

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

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Shareholder engagement is an important process to discuss and exchange information, opinions, and feedback on various aspects of our operations, financial and ESG performance, and strategic decisions. It is a critical component of corporate governance and transparency, allowing shareholders to have a voice in influencing corporate policies, practices, and strategies to ensure that our long-term interests are aligned while MPS continues to run an environmentally responsible and sustainable business. Our shareholder engagement generally takes place prior to the annual shareholders meeting in May and June, as well as in November and December. Typically, the General Counsel and key members of the ESG Steering Committee participate in these meetings with shareholders. We prioritize our engagement with our largest institutional shareholders (50% in 2023) and primarily cover the following topics related to sustainability and climate-related issues: •Internal ESG resources in place to manage our sustainability and climate-related initiatives. •Goals and performance on our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission reductions. •Our Board's oversight on climate risks and assessment. •Energy efficiency in our products. •On business strategy, opportunities and risks related to the data center market and AI applications. •Our engagement efforts within our supply chain on topics ranging from environmental compliance, sustainability goals and performance, and human rights and labor practices. •Health and safety procedures. •Progress on our Scope 3 assessment and reporting.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In the last several years, the impact of our shareholder engagement helped drive our ESG journey and commitment to building responsible and sustainable business practices: •Identify and mitigate potential ESG and climate risks and issues. •Drive strategic decision-making and align our sustainability initiatives with their long-term interests. •Enhance our reputation and build trust, and help us attract customers, investors, and employees who share our values. •Build energy-efficient solutions and practices that provide a competitive advantage. •Boost investor and customer confidence by demonstrating that we take ESG and climate issues seriously. •Stay aligned with evolving regulations and standards, reducing the risk of non-compliance. As a result of our shareholder engagement, we achieved the following positive outcomes: •In 2024, we received high percentage of votes (80% - 95%) from our shareholders related to our Board members and executive compensation in the annual shareholders meeting. •In 2023 and 2024, we continued to receive positive ratings related to our environmental efforts from independent agencies including MSCI and ISS. •Driven by the feedback received from our shareholders, in 2023, our Board approved performance targets to achieve Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission reduction by 40% by 2030, and in 2024, established executive accountability by linking a portion of the executive compensation to the GHG emission reduction goals.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

While we have not implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives through CDP Supply Chain member engagement, we have, on a regular basis, established other forms of engagement with our customers and suppliers to address environmental and climate issues and take actions through the implementation of various initiatives. Customer: • Partner with our customers to design and deliver greener, innovative solutions that are more energy efficient and with higher power density for complex computing applications such as AI. • Support our customers on their sustainability priorities by reporting our GHG emission data and setting reductions targets that align with their long-term goals. • Share our ESG initiatives and progress through their questionnaires and our disclosures with rating agencies, including CDP, Ecovadis and RBA. Suppliers: •Align our Supplier Code of Conduct with RBA's Code of Conduct •Require our suppliers to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct, which covers environmental standards and compliance, environmental management procedures and environmental substance control procedures, among other topics. •Evaluate and monitor our suppliers' compliance with human right laws and regulations. •Assess and monitor our supply chain on responsible minerals sourcing. •Evaluate our key suppliers on their GHG emissions and reduction progress. •Develop and implement business continuity strategy to minimize supply chain disruptions in the event of natural disasters such as heatwaves, drought, or earthquakes.
[Fixed row]

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

MPS uses the operational control as consolidation approach for calculation environmental performance data as it covers all our facilities for which we have the authority to introduce and implement operating policies and changes.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

MPS uses the operational control as consolidation approach for the calculation environmental performance data as it covers all our facilities for which we have the authority to introduce and implement operating policies and changes.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :we don't track

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

MPS doesn't currently track Plastics data.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :We don't track

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

MPS doesn't currently track Biodiversity performance data.
[Fixed row]

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

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*NA*

[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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

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)

1604

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission is calculated as per GHG Protocol with IEA emission factors according to different region involved. Activity data and input is from invoices sourcing from meters, which is verified by third-party as well.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16928

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission is calculated as per GHG Protocol with IEA emission factors according to different region involved. Activity data and input is from invoices sourcing from meters, which is verified by third-party as well.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16967

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission is calculated as per GHG Protocol with IEA emission factors according to different region involved. Activity data and input is from invoices sourcing from meters, which is verified by third-party as well.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not yet quantified our scope 3 emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*2794*	*Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]*	*We use the GHG protocol methodology as previous years.*
Past year 1	*3837*	*12/31/2022*	*We use the GHG protocol methodology as previous years.*
Past year 2	*1604*	*12/31/2021*	*We use the GHG protocol methodology as previous years.*

[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)

30467

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

24347

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emissions are calculated as per GHG Protocol with IEA emission factors according to different region involved. Activity data and input is from invoices sourcing from meters, which is verified by third-party as well.

Past year 1

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

25698

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

25567

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emission are calculated as per GHG Protocol with IEA emission factors according to different region involved. Activity data and input is from invoices sourcing from meters, which is verified by third-party as well.

Past year 2

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

16928

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

16967

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emission are calculated as per GHG Protocol with IEA emission factors according to different region involved. Activity data and input is from invoices sourcing from meters, which is verified by third-party as well.
[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, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology and quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology and quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology and quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology and quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology and quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

MPS doesn't operate franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, MPS is in the process to develop a methodology to quantify its scope 3 GHG emissions.
[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:* ☑ No emissions data provided

[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:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ 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:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-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:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported 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)

158

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to the self generating renewable electricity during the year, despite an increase in production, emissions have not grown as high as could be expected. Last year 158 MTCO2e were reduced by from generating renewable electricity, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 29404 MTCO2e.Therefore we arrived at - 0.1% through (-158/29404) * 100 - (i.e. a 0.1% decrease in emissions).*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1043

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to 'other emissions reduction activities' implemented during the year, despite an increase in production, emissions have not grown as high as could be expected. Last year 1043 MTCO2e were reduced by our emissions reduction projects, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 29404 MTCO2e.Therefore we arrived at -3.5% through (-1043/29404) * 100 - (i.e. a 3.5% decrease in emissions).*

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4769

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

16.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*If no measures had been introduced, increased demand leading to increase output would have generated an extra 13% more of emissions. Additional outputs drove our electricity consumption up resulting in an additional 4769 MTCO2. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 29404 MTCO2e.Therefore we arrived at 20% through (6118/29404) * 100 (i.e. a 20% decrease in emissions).*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6118

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

20.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*MPS chooses green tariff for its electricity where available. In 2023, we also purchased EACs for renewable electricity. These have contributed to lower our GHG emissions by 6118 MTCO2. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 29404 MTCO2e.Therefore we arrived at - 20.8% through (-6118/29404) * 100 (i.e. a -20% reduction in emissions).*

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA
[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:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1519

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

29236

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

24026

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

34

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

27

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

34

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

10

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

280

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

280

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1274

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

883

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

4
[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, China

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.7

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.2

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.4

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Livonia, MI, US

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81.59

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.4

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.4

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kirkland, WA, US

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1005

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.7

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.2

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shenzhen, China

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.5

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.1

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chengdu, China

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1517.87

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.8

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.9

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

New Taipei City, Taiwan

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.1

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.6

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hangzhou, China

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.31

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.3

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.1

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Barcelona, Spain

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.4

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.1

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

San Jose, CA, US

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.2

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.8

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ettenheim, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.3

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.8
[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

Chengdu, China

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

28694.46

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

23485.66

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Jose, CA, US

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

270.74

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

3.93

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Livonia, MI, US

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

414.05

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

New Taipei City, Taiwan

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

280.32

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

280.32

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shenzhen, China

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

46.94

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

46.95

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hangzhou, China

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

424.73

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

424.73

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Barcelona, Spain

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

34.41

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

9.79

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shanghai, China

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

68.31

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

68.31

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kirkland, WA, US

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

198.49

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

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ettenheim, Germany

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

34.22

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

27.35
[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)

2794

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

30467

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

24342

(7.22.4) Please explain

The data presented is for the parent organization and consolidated subsidiaries.

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

Our data does not include any other entities.
[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:

☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Based on revenue from customer

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

687.1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Based on revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46.27

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

182.18

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify **:**Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

296.55

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify **:**Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

58.9

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10.04

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify **:**Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

96.46

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :REVENUE

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

470.39

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify **:**Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

302.06

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

94.73

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Other allocation method, please specify **:**Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

150.84

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18.2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :revenue

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.89

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocation is based on 100% of MPS scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 includes, mobile stationary and refrigerants emissions. Scope 2 emission are market based and are based on our use of electricity.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our methodology follows the GHG protocol. To calculate both scope 1 and scope 2 data we collect primary data from our utility bills and purchasing data for fuel and refrigerants. We apply the operational control as our boundary.
[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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Working with distributors comprising a large percentage of sales

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

MPS sells the majority of its products through resellers and distributors, and has limited visibility to the sometimes proprietary data regarding customer end uses for much of our product sales. While obtaining this information from the distributors to better understand product allocation would inform proportional allocation of emissions, our ability to accurately and fully obtain such information is limited.
[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

We currently allocate emissions based on revenue generated. In the future we will work on product level carbon footprint that will be used to allocate emissions.
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
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:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5511

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5511

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11286

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

39789

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

51075

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

637

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

637

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11923

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

45300

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

57223
[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:* ☑ No
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) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use biomass.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4290

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

53

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

4237

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is both for transportation and generators.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1221

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We use natural gas for heating.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5511

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

53

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

4237

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA
[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)

690

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

690

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

637

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

637

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 details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8500

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NA

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

58.06

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NA

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2593.13

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NA

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

192.86

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NA
[Add row]

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

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47706

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

30

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

0

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

0

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

47736.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98

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

37

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

0

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

0

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

135.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

228

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

228.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

491

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

491.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2551

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

624

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

0

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

0

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

3175.00
[Fixed 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

14.9

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

27141

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1821000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8

(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

(7.45.9) Please explain

We increased renewable electricity consumption in Europe, US and Asia. Our emission reduction initiatives have also lowered our emission in scope 1 remission from refrigerants. refrigerant leakage is partial avoided by equipment maintenance and upgrade.
[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

31.4

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total energy consumption

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

unit total revenue

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

in 2023 MPS continued to grow. We also ramped activities in our new facility in Chengdu. Finally our products are becoming more complex requiring more complex testing resulting in higher energy use.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute 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:
☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/02/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

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

3837

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

25567

(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)

29404.000

(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 (%)

40

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

17642.400

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

2794

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

24347

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

27141.000

(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

19.24

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

MPS GHG emissions reduction target covers scope 1 and 2 emissions, and is organization wide. Scope 3 emissions are not included in this targets has these were not quantified yet. Over 2024 and 2025 we will be working on identifying which category 3 emissions are material to MPS, we will develop a methodology to calculate our emissions, and we will quantify our emissions in 2025.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target was set both as an internal commitment to reduce our emissions, to satisfy our investors and other stakeholders expectations to take action toward reducing our GHG emissions and to keep our organization publicly accountable.

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

We will deliver our targets through a mix of emission reductions initiatives targeting both scope 1 and 2 emissions, and increasing renewable electricity. We anticipate that our progress towards our targets will be linear over time. in 2023 we saw an 8% reduction in our GHG emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[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

☑ Other climate-related 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

05/02/2023

(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

12/31/2022

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

42769

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

2.5

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2026

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

75

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

20

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

24.14

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ New

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is part of our absolute scope 1 & 2 target emissions reduction target reported in c.7.53.1

(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

This target is only for renewable electricity and covers the whole organization.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

This target was set both as an internal commitment to reduce our emissions, to satisfy our investors and other stakeholders expectations to take action toward reducing our GHG emissions and to keep our organization publicly accountable.

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

We will achieve our targets through choosing green tariff where available for our facilities, and purchasing a growing number of I-RECs. We anticipate that this will be a linear progress until we reached our targets. In 2023 we achieved 20% renewable electricity across our organization.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

05/02/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Product level

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☑ Other energy consumption or efficiency, please specify **:**kW

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

40

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2027

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

120

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

120

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this is a product level target to increase the power density of our data center power solution at the rack level.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is for data center product solutions only.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

This target was set as a commitment to our customer to have solution with higher power density. The design brings all the processors closer together, enabling more computing power in a smaller space. It includes better heat removal from the servers through liquid cooling, making such a large power increase per rack feasible. Our power conversion technology creates a smaller footprint on the motherboard than competitor solutions. The smaller footprint (and resulting energy savings) allows our customers to run much more powerful computers in their current data centers. We have focused on power density improvements for data centers, because they face significantly larger power requirements for new computing applications like artificial intelligence. The innovations that enable more power density will mean fewer electricity losses, which lowers data centers' carbon footprint. It also minimizes a data center's physical footprint by reducing the number of racks required.

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

To achieve this target we need to work with our customers to incorporate our design solution in to their data center rack. The target will be achieved if this new power solution become commercially available by 2027.
[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.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*437*
Implementation commenced	*3*	*57*
Implemented	*3*	*6605*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[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

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20

(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 C0.4)

3000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

57000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

replacement of HVAC system to more performant model.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

35

(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 C0.4)

3200

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5060

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

LED lighting and movement sensors controlled have been installed.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☑ Refrigerant leakage reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

350

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

one of our emissions reductions initiative is to improve refrigerant leak detection and remediation time, through increased maintenance requirements.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

940

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

All offices under our operational control in the USA and Europe have move to utility green tariff contracts.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Wind

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5180

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Purchased I-RECs towards our goal to use more renewable electricity in our operations.

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

150

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar PVs in San Jose, California and German offices,
[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:
☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Each year, the Compensation Committee designs the appropriate performance goals by evaluating business priorities and how these goals will align with our long-term climate strategies and long-term interests of our stockholders. From time to time, the Board provides incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets. For example, in 2021, the Compensation Committee of the Board linked a portion of the executives' equity compensation to three environmental goals: 1. Establish an MPS Environmental and Climate Change Policy that identifies key areas as GHG emissions, energy consumption, hazardous waste management, and new product design ("Key Objectives"). 2. Establish an EHS and Sustainability taskforce and assess the existing baseline performance on the Key Objectives. 3. Establish a long-term improvement plan, including target goals for reductions, for the Key Objectives. Furthermore, in February 2024, the Compensation Committee linked a portion of the executives' equity compensation to two environmental goals: 1. Reduce global Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 25% by 2026 compared to baseline year 2022. 2. Achieve 200% of revenue growth related to our green (EV) products by 2026 compared to baseline year 2023.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

MPS complies with all federal, state and international regulatory requirements. Our ESG Steering Committee, which consists of Legal, Operations, Supply Chain Management, Product Line, Health and Safety and other teams, focuses on various efforts companywide to further support legal, regulatory and standards compliance.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

MPS offers EV charging stations in a number of our global locations, including at our global headquarters in San Jose, California and Kirkland, Washington, for employees to charge their vehicles.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our Board approves a capital expenditure budget each quarter to drive energy efficiency in our business operations. We routinely review the efficiency of our HVAC and production equipment, maintenance and improvement of our refrigerant usage, technologies, and processes, and look for ways to reduce our energy consumption and emissions. We have many ongoing long-term energy efficiency improvement and emission reduction projects throughout our global facilities. For example, globally we have almost 33,500 square feet of solar panel installed on our buildings, which generated 637 MWh, with 158 metric tons of MTCO2e saved in 2023.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our Board provides the overall oversight of our climate-related initiatives and approves an annual budget to drive investment in emissions reduction activities and achieve our renewable energy goal. To manage the GHG emissions footprint of our data centers, labs, and offices, we focus on siting expansions strategically, managing our operations efficiently, and sourcing renewable energy. In 2023, we set new operational goals to further reduce our direct climate impact: achieving 75% renewable electricity use across our global operations by 2026 and reducing our GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. We will continue to source renewable energy and implement energy conservation projects, such as equipment upgrades and optimizations. To achieve these GHG emissions reduction goals, in 2023, our Board approved a specific long-term budget over the next seven years for investments in new energy-efficient equipment, building improvement, purchases of RECs, and other opportunities to secure more renewable energy throughout our footprint.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Other **:**Technology

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Recognizing the importance of power efficiency in our products, we are committed to achieve power density improvements for our data center power solutions, in response to customer demand. Many of our customers are facing significantly larger power requirements for new computing applications such as artificial intelligence. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack. Current data center market solutions for artificial intelligence applications deliver power density up to 40 kW per rack. In 2023, we achieved a power density improvement target for our data center power solutions delivering 120 kW per rack commercially, while our competitors are on track to offer solutions up to 100 kW per rack. Our innovative design is more compact, reducing power distribution losses. These savings translate into data centers increasing the computing capacity that can be stored in a given rack. Our strategy is to achieve this solution through our power conversion technology, with a smaller footprint on the motherboard than competitor solutions. The design brings all the processors closer together, enabling more computing power in a smaller space. It includes better heat removal from the servers through liquid cooling, making such a large power increase per rack feasible. The smaller footprint (and resulting energy savings) allows our customers to run much more powerful computers in their current data centers. The innovations that enable more power density will mean fewer electricity losses, which lowers data centers' overall operational costs, total costs per compute output, and carbon and physical footprint (fewer racks).
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(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:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Low power products

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Suite of low-power products designed to customer specifications

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our data center power solutions' innovative design reduces power distribution losses, and creates a smaller footprint on the motherboard. It removes heat from servers through liquid cooling, enabling greater power increases per rack. These improvements increase the computing capacity per rack. MPS high-voltage converters maximize power conversion efficiency and are utilized in electric vehicles. Our digital power products simplify system designs, resulting in less material usage and power consumption. This increases the vehicle range and battery life. In self-driving cars, our analog solutions enable automakers to achieve safe and reliable capabilities in automated driving systems. Our LED and WLED drivers and controllers integrate passive components to shrink board space and reduce

components, improving energy efficiency. We use thermal regulators that trigger protection features, allowing LEDs to function within a safe operating margin, extending their lifespan. Our smart home applications include HVAC systems, electric and gas meters, home remote controls, IP network cameras, etc. Our solutions can power wireless connected devices, allowing monitoring of energy or water consumption. Connected devices optimize energy usage, detect power outages, and reduce water waste and maintenance costs, lowering consumption. MPS products increase power output of solar arrays by reducing switching losses and optimizing efficiency, converting more sunlight into usable energy.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility bills, and projections made based on site square footage

(9.2.4) Please explain

We use monthly billing measurements from utilities (taken from their meters), and sum these up across most of our operational-scope facilities to calculate total water withdrawal. For a small (

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sites only receive water from singular municipal sources.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Only municipal water is delivered to our sites, it is assumed to be compliant with local regulations.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water from our sites is discharged to municipal sewage plant and we do not monitor the quantities being released.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sites only discharge water to singular municipal wastewater systems.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sites only discharge water to singular municipal wastewater systems

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor the water discharged at our main site in Chengdu, China, to ensure it is compliant with local regulation. Water discharged is monitored by third party sample test and certification annually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our primary manufacturing operations are located in Chengdu, China and represent more than 80% of our overall water use. The water pollution risk from our Chengdu facility is very low as the facility doesn't produce industrial waste water. Its wastewater is discharged to third party treatment facility. As per local legislations we are required to monitor our waste water annual for key pollutant such as water acidity (pH),Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), vegetable and animal fats, oils, ammonia-nitrogen, to ensure it meets the water quality requirements as per the Integrated Water Discharge Standard GB8978-199

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

NA

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

NA

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We use monthly billing measurements of water withdrawal from utilities (taken from their meters), and sum these up across most of our operational-scope facilities to calculate total water withdrawal. For a small (

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We don't use recycled water within operations

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We provide all workers at our facilities with access to water for adequate sanitation and hygiene. Our drinking water is supplied by local utility companies and water services that meet all local standards and regulatory requirements.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

103

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our water withdrawal went up, primarily due to the ramp up in activities and headcount at a facility in Asia.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We do not monitor our water discharge.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Because we don't monitor our water discharge we can't accurately quantify our water consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

90.5

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

87.86

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The WRI aqueduct tool waste update in 2023, the new data means additional MPS facilities were identified has being in water stress area, including our largest facility in China.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

With the updated data in WRI Aqueduct, our facility based in Chengdu, China is now in a water stress area.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have identify a number of our manufacturing partners' locations as high risk. This data is confidential. Chengdu, Shanghai, Korea, Taiwan, and Malaysia. [Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Chengdu

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Water discharge is not currently monitored at the site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

30.8

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

103.9

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

87

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

87

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

13

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our water is delivered by the municipality. Our water withdrawal went up, primarily due to the ramp up in activities and headcount at this facility.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We have not yet third party verified, and we do not plan to do so in the next 2 years.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Sites only receive water from singular municipal sources.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Municipal water is assumed to be compliant with local regulations

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We currently don't monitor the water discharges.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Sites only discharge water to singular municipal wastewater systems

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Sites only discharge water to singular municipal wastewater systems

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

GB/T31962-2015 and GB/8978-1996

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We don't have all the data available to quantify our water consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	1821000000	*17679611.65*	*We anticipate that it will stay about the same.*

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Our products do not contain hazardous substances.*

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Our end products do not require water for usage, so water availability does not greatly impact our product design. Thus water-related opportunities for new products have remained limited within our current scope for evaluation.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

Although our most significant environmental impacts occur in our supply chain, we recognize that we have an important opportunity to manage the water-related impacts of our own facilities. We have measures in place at our owned facilities to improve water-use efficiency, such as utilizing recycled water in landscaping and installing low-flow faucets and toilets at our offices. We are pursuing a LEED certification for our new design center in Barcelona, Spain, which will require various water conservation initiatives. In addition, we are reviewing our global baseline water usage and discharge figures and plan to establish water efficiency and other target goals.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*NA*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*NA*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*NA*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*NA*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*NA*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*NA*

[Fixed row]

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

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Our GHG emissions are verified.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The assurance statement covers scope 1 and 2 (market and location) GHG emissions, and is a limited assurance.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Director of Compliance

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No