First Solar Inc

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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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

We are America's leading PV solar technology and manufacturing company. The only U.S.-headquartered company among the world's largest solar manufacturers, First Solar is focused on competitively and reliably enabling power generation needs with our advanced, uniquely American thin film PV technology. Developed at R&D labs in California and Ohio, our technology provides a competitive, high-performance, and responsibly produced alternative to conventional crystalline silicon PV solar modules. Our PV solar modules are produced using a fully integrated, continuous process that does not rely on Chinese crystalline silicon supply chains. First Solar's approach to responsible solar is interwoven into every aspect of our business and product life cycle, from raw materials sourcing and manufacturing to end-of-life recycling. Our thin film modules are manufactured through an integrated process that uses less energy, water, and semiconductor material than conventional crystalline silicon modules. As part of our commitment to responsible sourcing and zero tolerance for forced labor, First Solar ensures that no module components are sourced from Xinjiang, China, and that no suppliers are connected to entities on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act entity list.
[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.

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

[Fixed row]

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

5219376000

(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

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ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US3364331070

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

336433107

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FSLR

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ India

☑ Malaysia

☑ United States of America
☑ Viet Nam

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

At First Solar, we take a comprehensive approach to responsible sourcing from our policy, supplier contracts, screening, mapping and auditing, to training and reporting. We regularly map our supply chain and conduct an annual risk assessment. We have mapped/documented all provided/known sub tiers, and some go to the Tier 4 level.
[Fixed row]

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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)

5

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

First Solar's risk-management process considers risks and risk trends over a five-year horizon. We use forward-looking scenario analyses in considering climate-related risks and opportunities over a medium-term (6-10 years) and long-term (11-25 years) horizon.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

First Solar's risk-management process considers risks and risk trends over a five-year horizon. We use forward-looking scenario analyses in considering climate-related risks and opportunities over a medium-term (6-10 years) and long-term (11-25 years) horizon.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

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

First Solar's risk-management process considers risks and risk trends over a five-year horizon. We use forward-looking scenario analyses in considering climate-related risks and opportunities over a medium-term (6-10 years) and long-term (11-25 years) horizon.
[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:	*Select from:*

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	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

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Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Tornado
☑ Wildfires

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Local communities
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

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First Solar has a comprehensive risk management process in which management is responsible for identifying and managing the Company's risks, and the board of directors and its committees provide oversight in connection with these efforts. Risks are identified, assessed, and managed on an ongoing basis and communicated with management during periodic meetings or otherwise, as appropriate. Existing and potential material risks are addressed during periodic senior management meetings, resulting in both board and committee discussions. In addition, risk assessment is embedded in our business decision-making, business planning, budgeting, and strategic planning.The key risk domains include regulatory, operational, financial, reputational, market, technology, supply chain, organizational adaptability, and corporate responsibility risks. Integrated within these domains are climate-related risks, such as potential disruptions to manufacturing, facility outages, infrastructure breakdowns, evolving disclosure expectations, market changes, insurance coverage, and opportunities related to our approach to Responsible Solar. First Solar's Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing management in management's execution of its risk management responsibilities and for assessing the Company's approach to risk management. The board of directors administers this risk oversight function either through the full board or through one of its four standing committees, each of which examines various components of the Company's enterprise risks as part of its responsibilities. The full board reviews enterprise-wide strategic risks and certain other higher risk areas on a regular basis. An overall review of risk is inherent in the board's consideration of our long-term strategies and in the transactions and other matters presented to the board of directors, including capital expenditures, manufacturing capacity expansions, acquisitions, budgeting, and significant financial matters. First Solar's Board of Directors' Nominating and Governance Committee considers risks related to corporate governance practices and corporate responsibility. First Solar's risk-management process considers risks and risk trends over a five-year horizon. We use forward-looking scenario analyses in considering climate-related risks and opportunities over a medium-term (6-10 years) and long-term (11-25 years) horizon. A risk-balancing assessment is implemented to evaluate the impact of risks in the company's operating and monetization model and determine which risks to mitigate, transfer, accept, or control. Climate-related risks and opportunities influence our business, strategy, and financial planning. Increases in the cost of electricity to power our manufacturing facilities (direct costs) or impacts to our supply chain that increase the cost of raw materials (indirect costs) can be impacted by climate-related physical risks. As part of our mitigation strategy, we have committed to being powered by 100% renewable electricity. The demand for our products is driven by the increasing overall electric load growth, along with initiatives to establish greater energy independence and decarbonization objectives. The rising demand for electricity in the US represents a meaningful opportunity to cement our position to reliably and cost-effectively deliver power when and where it is needed.

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

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ RBA Country Risk Assessment Tool

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

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☑ Drought

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

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Local communities

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

First Solar has a comprehensive risk management process in which management is responsible for identifying and managing the Company's risks, and the board of directors and its committees provide oversight in connection with these efforts. Risks are identified, assessed, and managed on an ongoing basis and communicated with management during periodic meetings or otherwise, as appropriate. Existing and potential material risks are addressed during periodic senior management meetings, resulting in both board and committee discussions. In addition, risk assessment is embedded in our business decision-making, business planning, budgeting, and strategic planning.The key risk domains include regulatory, operational, financial, reputational, market, technology, supply chain, organizational adaptability, and corporate responsibility risks. Integrated within these domains are climate-related risks, such as potential disruptions to manufacturing, facility outages, infrastructure breakdowns, evolving disclosure expectations, market changes, insurance coverage, and opportunities related to our approach to Responsible Solar. First Solar's Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing management in management's execution of its risk management responsibilities and for assessing the Company's approach to risk management. The board of directors administers this risk oversight function either through the full board or through one of its four standing committees, each of which examines various components of the Company's enterprise risks as part of its responsibilities. The full board reviews enterprise-wide strategic risks and certain other higher risk areas on a regular basis. An overall review of risk is inherent in the board's consideration of our long-term strategies and in the transactions and other matters presented to the board of directors, including capital expenditures, manufacturing capacity expansions, acquisitions, budgeting, and significant financial matters. First Solar's Board of Directors' Nominating and Governance Committee considers risks related to corporate governance practices and corporate responsibility. First Solar's risk-management process considers risks and risk trends over a five-year horizon. We use forward-looking scenario analyses in considering climate-related risks and opportunities over a medium-term (6-10 years) and long-term (11-25 years) horizon. A risk-balancing assessment is implemented to evaluate the impact of risks in the company's operating and monetization model and determine which risks to mitigate, transfer, accept, or control. Climate-related risks and opportunities influence our business, strategy, and financial planning. Potential water-related risks include

weather events and natural disasters such as flooding or hurricanes that are highly uncertain, unpredictable, and varied by geographic location. While our PV manufacturing facilities in the United States, Malaysia, and Vietnam operate in areas with low to very low baseline water stress, our manufacturing facility near Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India, operates in a region classified as 'high' baseline water stress according to the WWF Water Risk Filter. To minimize impacts on local water resources, we operate a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility in India, which relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water with zero wastewater discharge.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

As part of our commitment to Responsible Solar, First Solar delivers solutions that help address water scarcity and the unsustainable consumption of natural resources. By generating electricity without operational emissions, water use, or waste, First Solar PV modules help reduce the energy system's water intensity and enhance its resilience. First Solar evaluates environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities together rather than in isolation, integrating life cycle assessment (LCA) findings on climate and water. A PV module's environmental footprint is determined by what goes into the product, the energy and resources consumed to make it, and what happens when its decades of service are done. Independent life cycle assessments confirm that thin film PV draws on less cumulative energy and chemicals, with fewer process-intensive steps, than silicon-based alternatives— the same assessments show CdTe PV's streamlined process avoids several of the most water-intensive steps required to produce conventional c-Si solar panels. Based on harmonized water withdrawal data from peer reviewed studies, CdTe PV manufacturing requires on average 15 times less water than c-Si PV manufacturing when polysilicon, ingot, wafer, cell and module are included. Thin film PV's structural efficiencies not only reduce resource use but also support more flexible and resilient manufacturing in regions where water availability is increasingly constrained. Water is vital to First Solar's operations, as our PV manufacturing process relies on ultra-pure water production. Our manufacturing facility near Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India, operates in a region classified as 'high' baseline water stress according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Water Risk Filter. To minimize impacts on local water resources, we operate a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility in India, which relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water with zero wastewater discharge. First Solar's India facility is the world's first net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility and India's first high-value PV recycling facility — both of which operate with zero wastewater discharge. Our domestic high-value recycling operations — featuring closed-loop semiconductor recovery — can achieve up to a 45% reduction in overall module environmental footprint on a multi-criteria basis.
[Fixed row]

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

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(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

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

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

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

While our PV manufacturing facilities in the United States, Malaysia, and Vietnam operate in areas with low to very low baseline water stress, our manufacturing facility near Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India, operates in a region classified as 'high' baseline water stress according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Water Risk Filter. To minimize impacts on local water resources, we operate a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility in India, which relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water with zero wastewater discharge. Instead of being discharged, the wastewater is treated on-site and converted into ultra-pure water so it can be reused in our operations. In addition to maximizing alternative water usage (i.e., water that is not derived from fresh surface water or groundwater sources), we are also driving continuous improvement in water conservation through internal monitoring, benchmarking, and optimization of our process tool designs. In 2025, the India facility also began using recovered rainwater for greenbelt and landscape irrigation in place.

(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

WRF_Analyse-Multiple-Sites_Details_Number-of-sites-by-country-name.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:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

125000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :major impact on business, strategy, reputation, operational milestones, talent loss, or financial loss

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(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our definition for a substantive financial impact is a major impact on business, strategy, reputation, operational milestones, talent loss, or financial loss e.g. direct loss or opportunity cost of more than $125 million (medium-high impact) to more than $250 million (high impact). Our definition of substantive risk applies to both direct operations and our supply chain.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

125000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Competitive differentiation and increased revenues due to increased demand for products, increased production capacity, or access to new markets.

First Solar - Internal

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our definition for a substantive financial impact is a major impact on business, strategy, reputation, operational milestones, talent loss, or financial loss e.g. direct loss or opportunity cost of more than $125 million (medium-high impact) to more than $250 million (high impact). Our definition of substantive risk applies to both direct operations and our supply chain.
[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?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

We identify and classify water pollutants based on permit limits. First Solar treats wastewater at our manufacturing and recycling facilities using a batch discharge system. Once treated, the water is collected in holding tanks, which are sampled and tested to confirm compliance with regulatory limits before being discharged. No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge, even if it is being discharged to a municipal wastewater treatment plant. If the water contaminant levels are above the permitted discharge limit, the wastewater is sent for re-treatment internally. We meet our regulatory permit discharge limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) by monitoring them through compliance sampling at appropriate frequency as per the discharge permit for each wastewater treatment plant.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We identify and classify water pollutants based on permit limits. We test wastewater for the presence of metals such as cadmium, copper, and iron. First Solar treats wastewater at our manufacturing and recycling facilities using a batch discharge system. Once treated, the water is collected in holding tanks, which are sampled and tested to confirm compliance with regulatory limits before being discharged.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☑ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline

☑ 100% of wastewater treated

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge, even if it is being discharged to a municipal wastewater treatment plant. If the water contaminant levels are above the permitted discharge limit, the wastewater is sent for re-treatment internally. We are also driving continuous improvement in water conservation through internal monitoring, benchmarking, and optimization of our process tool designs.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We identify and classify water pollutants based on permit limits. We test wastewater for Chemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids at all our manufacturing facilities. First Solar treats wastewater at our manufacturing and recycling facilities using a batch discharge system. Once treated, the water is collected in holding tanks, which are sampled and tested to confirm compliance with regulatory limits before being discharged.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☑ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline

☑ 100% of wastewater treated

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge, even if it is being discharged to a municipal wastewater treatment plant. If the water contaminant levels are above the permitted discharge limit, the wastewater is sent for re-treatment internally. We are also driving continuous improvement in water conservation through internal monitoring, benchmarking, and optimization of our process tool designs.
[Add row]

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C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

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(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

☑ India

☑ Malaysia

☑ United States of America

☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We have manufacturing operations in regions that have experienced extreme weather such as flooding, hurricanes, wildfires, and tornadoes. Damage to or disruption of these facilities could interrupt our business and adversely affect our ability to generate net sales. Climate-related physical impacts of weather events and natural disasters are highly uncertain, unpredictable, and varied by geographic location. However, we expect storm intensity to increase by 2030 in a 2-degree celsius or higher scenario.

(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:

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☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ High

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

In case of flooding, hurricanes, wildfires, and tornadoes or other weather events or natural disasters, (i) our manufacturing and R&D equipment, on-site IT facilities, and inventory, among other things, may be damaged or destroyed, which may result in significant write-offs or significant expenses to repair or replace certain operations; (ii) the production and shipment of our solar modules may be disrupted as a result of (a) the damage or destruction of our facilities and infrastructure, (b) power outages, (c) delayed or cancelled deliveries of equipment and raw materials, and/or (d) the lack of clear and safe physical access to and from our manufacturing facilities, among other things; and (iii) we may be unable to execute our technology roadmap in a timely manner.

(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)

670000000

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

5400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on a third-party loss expectancy study conducted on our first manufacturing facility, the minimum probable financial impact is approximately $670 million USD (one facility) in the event of a total loss, which could be caused by a natural disaster such as a tornado. Assuming eight global manufacturing facilities (three in Ohio, one in Alabama, one in Louisiana, one in Malaysia, one in Vietnam, and one in India), the estimated maximum financial impact in the short, medium, and long-term would amount to approximately $5.4 billion USD. Such a worst-case scenario is unlikely, however. This estimate accounts for the loss of property, equipment, inventory, and business interruption impacts. There have been no insurable losses at our facilities in the last five years as a result of climate risk. The likelihood of

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such a weather-related event is about as likely as not. In a 1.5°C warming scenario, we expect impacts of weather changes similar in intensity to what we face now over the coming decades, with increased storms, heat, drought, wildfires, and the like. Under a 2°C warming scenario, we anticipate greater storm intensity and more frequent extreme heat near 2030, with this risk roughly doubling by 2060. Under a 3°C or higher scenario, we expect physical climate risks to be of significant impact, with storms near 2030 more severe than those expected under a 2°C scenario in 2060.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

11000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate the impacts of a natural disaster on our operations, we separate our manufacturing capabilities across several buildings and purchase insurance to cover losses arising from such natural disasters. The cost of the response is based on our approximate annual property-damage and business-interruption insurance premiums across our Ohio, Alabama, Louisiana, Malaysia, Vietnam, and India manufacturing sites (approximately $11.0 million in 2025). We have implemented our management method (i.e. separating manufacturing capabilities across several buildings) to reduce and minimize this risk.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We manage this risk by physically separating manufacturing capabilities across multiple buildings and locations, and by purchasing comprehensive insurance for property damage and business interruption. We also consider the risks associated with weather events and natural disasters as part of our manufacturing site selection, design, and construction process.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(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

☑ India

☑ Malaysia

☑ United States of America

☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Saigon

☑ St. Lawrence

☑ Other, please specify :Muda River, Chembarabakkam Lake, Tennessee River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We have manufacturing operations in regions that are exposed to extreme weather events, including flooding. Our Vietnam, Malaysia, India, and US manufacturing sites are classed as high risk for flooding according to the WWF Water Risk Filter. In the event of severe flooding or other natural disasters, (i) our manufacturing and R&D equipment, on-site IT facilities, and inventory, among other things, may be damaged or destroyed, which may result in significant write-offs or significant expenses to repair or replace certain operations; (ii) the production and shipment of our solar modules may be disrupted as a result of (a) the damage or destruction of our facilities and infrastructure, (b) power outages, (c) delayed or cancelled deliveries of equipment and raw materials, and/or (d) the lack of clear and safe physical access to and from our manufacturing facilities, among other things; and (iii) we may be unable to execute our technology roadmap in a timely manner.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

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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:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

A major flood event, including associated utility outages and supply chain disruptions, could lead to temporary plant shutdown, reduced output, or delayed shipments. Any significant unplanned downtime at these sites would directly affect our ability to fulfill backlog orders, reduce near-term revenues, and could expose us to contractual penalties or increased costs. Our US, India, Vietnam, Malaysia manufacturing facilities collectively represent 100% of our global nameplate manufacturing capacity. Assuming a global anticipated nameplate manufacturing capacity of more than 22 GW in 2027, a full one-month shutdown of these facilities (representing an estimated 1.83 GW) would place approximately $548 million USD of revenue at risk (1.83 GW x $0.299 USD/W). This figure represents a conservative upper-bound scenario and is not representative of typical operational outcomes.

(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)

First Solar - Internal

0

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

548000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Assuming a global anticipated nameplate manufacturing capacity of more than 22 GW in 2027, a full one-month shutdown of these facilities (representing an estimated 1.83 GW) would place approximately $548 million USD of revenue at risk (1.83 GW x $0.299 USD/W). This figure represents a conservative upper-bound scenario and is not representative of typical operational outcomes. Such a worst-case scenario is unlikely, however. In the event of water-related impacts such as flooding, we would more likely lose some production for a period of time until we are able to bring the affected buildings back into production.

(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

11000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of the response is based on our approximate annual property-damage and business-interruption insurance premiums for our US, Vietnam, and Malaysia, and India sites (approximately $11 million in 2025). We have implemented our management method (i.e. separating manufacturing capabilities across several buildings) to reduce and minimize this risk.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We manage this risk by physically separating manufacturing capabilities across multiple buildings and locations, purchasing comprehensive insurance for property damage and business interruption, and incorporation natural-disaster considerations into site selection, facility design emergency preparedness, and business continuity planning. Critical infrastructure and utility systems are designed and managed to support operational resilience during extreme weather events.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(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

☑ Malaysia

☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Saigon

☑ Other, please specify :Muda River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

An outage or rationing of utility water supply would disrupt operations at our manufacturing facilities in Vietnam and Malaysia. Our internal risk assessment identifies water supply continuity as a critical operational risk at both sites. Disruption of utility water supply would impede our ability to maintain production at full capacity, with direct financial implications for output and sales.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

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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:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Disruption to our utility water supply would result in an inability to maintain maximum production levels. While we would likely experience some supply disruption in the event of a water outage, it is unlikely to last for more than a month.

(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)

0

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

82000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2025, our facilities in Malaysia and Vietnam produced 3.3 GW. Assuming a contracted module backlog of 50.1 GW with an aggregate value of USD 15.0 billion, or approximately USD 0.299 per watt, the maximum potential revenue impact of a one-month water outage would be approximately USD 82 million. Disruption to our utility water supply would result in an inability to maintain maximum production levels. While we would likely experience some supply disruption in the event of a water outage, it is unlikely to last for more than a month.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Secure alternative water supply

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of the response is part of our normal plant operational expenditures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our facility in Vietnam has a water storage tank that can supply 8 hours of production. We also identified a secondary source which can supply water in the event of a water outage to help eliminate the risk of disruption to our production. Our facility in Malaysia has a water storage tank that holds 1 day of water supply. We also have a second storage source which can supply water for another 2 days in the event of a water outage. We have had no historical issues with water supply and the water utility's repair cycle times are typically short so our 3-day storage is enough to cover for it and help eliminate the risk.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(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

☑ India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Chembarabakkam Lake

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our manufacturing facility in India operates in an area of high baseline water stress as identified by the WWF Water Risk Filter. Increased frequency of heatwaves, variable rainfall patterns, groundwater depletion, and competition for water resources could affect the reliability and availability of regional water supplies required to support manufacturing operations.

(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

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☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

In the event of significant water stress or disruption at our India manufacturing facility, production interruptions could impact our ability to fulfill customer orders and generate revenue. The maximum potential revenue impact of a complete, year-long production loss would be approximately USD $640 million based on a $0.20 per watt ASP (as described during our 2026 earnings call) and our India manufacturing nameplate capacity of 3.2GW. Disruptions of shorter duration would result in proportionally smaller potential impacts. This estimate represents a conservative upper-bound scenario and does not reflect typical operational risk, given the facility's closed-loop water management design and diversified supply sources.

(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)

0

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

640000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The maximum potential revenue impact of a complete, year-long production loss would be approximately USD $640 million based on a $0.20 per watt ASP (as described during our 2026 earnings call) and our India manufacturing nameplate capacity of 3.2GW

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Risk mitigation measures are integrated into facility design and routine operations. Associated costs are embedded within existing operating expenditures and are therefore not separately tracked for this specific risk response.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our manufacturing facility in India operates as a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility, relying entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water, with zero wastewater discharge. Instead of being discharged, the wastewater is treated on-site and converted into ultra-pure water so it can be reused in our operations. We also built contingency piping to two municipal supply lines to ensure operational continuity in the event of a local disruption. In addition to maximizing alternative water usage, we are driving continuous improvement in water conservation through internal monitoring, benchmarking, and optimization of our process tool designs. In 2025, the facility also began using recovered rainwater for greenbelt and landscape irrigation in place of raw water, further reducing demand on local freshwater resources in this high water-stress region.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(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

☑ India

☑ Malaysia

☑ United States of America

☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our suppliers may be adversely affected by weather events and natural disasters, which could disrupt their ability to deliver certain manufacturing equipment, materials, and/or services for extended periods of time. Our suppliers may also incur additional costs to repair or replace their own operations, which may cause them to require higher prices as part of current and future contracts and/or otherwise be unable to perform under their existing contract commitments.

(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

First Solar - Internal

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

If our manufacturing equipment fails or if our equipment suppliers fail to perform under their contracts, we could experience production disruptions and be unable to satisfy our contractual requirements. Several of our key raw materials and components are either single-sourced or sourced from a limited number of suppliers, and their failure to perform could cause manufacturing delays and impair our ability to deliver solar modules to customers in the required quality and quantities and at a price that is profitable to us.

(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)

74750000

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

401000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As of December 31, 2025, our contracted module backlog totaled 50.1 GW with an aggregate value of USD 15.0 billion, or approximately USD 0.299 per watt. In 2025, we produced 16.1 GW of solar modules, or approximately 1.34 GW per month. The minimum potential revenue impact of approximately USD 74.8 million assumes a single-region component disruption interrupting output at one manufacturing site for one month, based on an average nameplate manufacturing capacity of 3.0 GW (0.25 GW/month × USD 0.299 per watt). The maximum potential revenue impact of approximately USD 401 million assumes total company module

production is forced to halt for one month (1.34 GW/month × USD 0.299 per watt). Onsite raw-material inventory and multi-supplier qualification are expected to limit potential impacts.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is USD 0 since supplier qualification and engagement is included in our normal operating costs. To mitigate supply-chain price risks we qualify multiple suppliers using a robust qualification process, diversify the geographic diversity of our suppliers, and, when possible, use suppliers near our manufacturing locations to reduce cost, lead times, and transport-related emissions.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate supply chain disruption risks, we strive to qualify multiple suppliers using a robust qualification process. We also stock a supply of raw materials onsite in the event of supply disruption at one of our facilities.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(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

☑ Japan

☑ Germany

☑ Malaysia

☑ Viet Nam

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our customers may be adversely affected by weather events and natural disasters, which could result in significant site damages, including damages to our solar modules installed at those sites. Damages may adversely impact our customers financially, and related business disruptions may delay or accelerate certain project timelines, which could result in an inability to perform under their contracts or otherwise deliver timely payment to us, if at all. Further, as a result of our own potential operational delays at our manufacturing facilities, our ability to fulfill customer orders may be impaired or delayed, and we could incur significant losses. The loss of any of our large customers, or the inability of our customers and counterparties to perform under their contracts with us, including through terminations by customers of any contract in part or in full, has reduced and, in the future, could significantly reduce our net sales and negatively impact our results of operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Reduced and/or deferred revenues and/or cash flows due to adverse customer circumstances.

(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-high

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

Our customers include system developers, independent power producers, utilities, commercial and industrial companies, large corporate energy buyers, and other system owners and operators. During 2025, our third-party module sales represented approximately 100% of our total net sales, and we sold the majority of our solar modules to customers with projects in the United States. The loss of any of our large customers, or the inability of our customers and counterparties to perform under their contracts with us, could significantly reduce our net sales and negatively impact our results of operations. During 2025, we had two customers that each accounted for 10% or more of our modules business net sales.

(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)

0

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

1000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The maximum potential financial effect is therefore estimated at approximately USD 1 billion, calculated as 21% of 2025 net sales (USD 5.2 billion), representing the upper bound of annual net-sales exposure to the loss of our two largest customers accounting for 10% or more of our net sales. The lower band assumes no customers are impacted. The likelihood of a weather-related event adversely impacting our customers is about as likely as not.

First Solar - Internal

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

233421000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs of our response are included in our research and development expense, which amounted to approximately USD 233.4 million in 2025. Our R&D programs improve module durability, reliability, and manufacturing efficiency, reducing our exposure to downstream customer-performance and warranty risks.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our R&D model differentiates us from much of our competition due to its vertical integration, from advanced research to product development, manufacturing, and applications. We have R&D programs to improve module durability and manufacturing efficiencies, including throughput, volume ramp, and material cost reduction. First Solar's thin film technologies are inherently immune to failure modes that affect crystalline silicon solar modules, such as Light Induced Degradation (LID), Light and Elevated Temperature Induced Degradation (LeTID), and cell-cracking. While our contracts with customers typically have certain firm purchase commitments and may include provisions for the payment of amounts to us in certain events of contract termination, these contracts may be subject to amendments made by us or requested by our customers. These contract terminations or amendments may reduce the volume of modules to be sold under the contract, adjust delivery schedules, and/or otherwise decrease the expected revenue under these contracts and could significantly reduce our net sales and negatively impact our results of operations. Additionally, although we typically require some form of payment security from our customers, such as cash deposits, parent guarantees, bank guarantees, surety bonds, or commercial letters of credit, in the event the providers of such payment security fail to perform their obligations, our operating results could be adversely impacted.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

5219376000

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We derive 100% of our revenue from renewable energy products. Therefore, the amount vulnerable to transition risks is considered to be less than 1%. Our advanced thin film technology is purpose-built to keep life cycle impacts low: relative to conventional c-Si technology, it delivers the industry's fastest energy payback time, a lower carbon footprint and water footprint, and reduced material intensity. The amount vulnerable to physical risks is based on total (including flooding, extreme weather, and water stress) over the assessed short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. The physical-risk estimate of $5.2 billion USD, 100% of total financial metric vulnerable, represents the maximum revenue exposure (total net sales in 2025) if an extreme weather event (e.g., hurricanes, floods, or tornados) were to cause a complete, simultaneous shutdown of all manufacturing facilities. This is a worst-case and unlikely scenario.

Water

(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)

4500000000

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

Select from:
☑ 81-90%

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

5219376000

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Approximately 87% of total manufacturing facilities in 2025 relied on municipal freshwater supplies and are therefore potentially exposed to water transition risk. The India facility is excluded from this total because it operates entirely on tertiary-treated effluent in a closed-loop system. The potential exposure of our freshwater-dependent manufacturing capacity to water-related transition risks represents approximately 87% of our 2025 net sales or $4.5 billion. Approximately 100% of our global manufacturing footprint is exposed to potential physical water risks amounting to $5.2 billion.
[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?

First Solar - Internal

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ St. Lawrence

(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

3

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Three of our eight PV manufacturing facilities (~38%) are in the St. Lawrence basin.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

First Solar - Internal

Malaysia

☑ Other, please specify :Muda River Basin

(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:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One of our eight PV manufacturing facilities (~13%) is in the Muda River basin.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

☑ Saigon

First Solar - Internal

(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:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One of our eight PV manufacturing facilities (~13%) is in the Saigon basin.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Chembarambakkam Lake

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

First Solar - Internal

(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:
☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One of our eight PV manufacturing facilities (~13%) is in the Chembarambakkam Lake basin.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Other, please specify :Tennessee River

(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

First Solar - Internal

(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:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One of our eight PV manufacturing facilities (~13%) is in the Tennessee River basin.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Chicot aquifer

(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:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One of our eight PV manufacturing facilities (~13%) is in the Chicot aquifer.
[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	*There were no fines, enforcement orders, and/or any other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in 2025.*

[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
☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

First Solar - Internal

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Multiple markets within the United States, which accounted for 96% of our 2025 net sales, exemplify favorable characteristics for a solar market, including (i) sizeable and growing electricity needs, driven largely by data center demand and other demand growth across a large number of utility service territories; (ii) strong demand for renewable energy generation; (iii) abundant solar resources; and (iv) demand for domestically manufactured modules. In those areas and applications in which these factors are more pronounced, our PV solar modules compete favorably on an economic basis with traditional forms of energy generation. The U.S. currently has an installed solar generation capacity of approximately 266 GW, and, in 2025 alone, the U.S. installed over 30 GW of utility-scale solar capacity. Following the 2024 U.S. elections, the current U.S. Presidential administration has committed to an economic mandate focused on growth, reducing inflation, reshoring manufacturing and jobs, and championing innovation, including AI.

(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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

First Solar - Internal

(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 customers include system developers, independent power producers, utilities, commercial and industrial companies, large corporate energy buyers, and other system owners and operators. During 2025, we sold the majority of our solar modules to customers with projects in the United States. During 2025, we sold a record 17.5 gigawatts of solar modules and generated net sales of approximately $5.2 billion, representing a 24% increase, year-over-year. We ended the year with a contracted backlog of approximately 50.1 GW, valued at $15.0 billion, with a significant portion being earmarked for hyperscalers or projects supporting AI-related load growth. This backlog provides strong visibility and reinforces our role in enabling the infrastructure required for the next wave of electrification.

(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)

5219376000

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

15000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The lower bound is 2025 net sales ($5.2B USD), which represented a 24% increase year-over-year. The upper bound is the year-end 2025 firm multi-year contracted backlog of approximately 50.1 GW, valued at $15.0 billion that will be recognized as revenue through 2030.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4100000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

During 2024 and 2025, we commenced production of Series 7 modules at our manufacturing facilities in Alabama and Louisiana, respectively. Additionally, we are in the process of expanding our domestic manufacturing capacity through the construction of our sixth US manufacturing facility to onshore final production processes for modules initiated by our international fleet, with the first phase expected to commence operations in the second half of 2026. During 2026, we expect to spend

between $0.8 billion and $1.0 billion for capital expenditures, including the new facility mentioned above, investments in various R&D initiatives, and upgrades to machinery and equipment. Our cost of sales was 2025 was $3.1 billion. In total this amounted to $4.1 billion in 2025.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As a result of various market opportunities and increased domestic demand for our products, we recently commenced operations at our fourth and fifth manufacturing facilities in the United States and completed the expansion of our manufacturing footprint at our existing facilities in Ohio. We are in the process of further expanding our domestic manufacturing capacity, including the construction of our sixth U.S. manufacturing facility to onshore final production processes for modules initiated by our international fleet, with the first phase[AR38.1] expected to commence operations in the second half of 2026. The capital expenditures necessary to expand our capacity may be financed, in part, by cash on hand, advance payments from customers for module sales in future periods, and the advanced manufacturing production credit. Our strategy of localizing manufacturing and supply chains, our sustained investment in R&D and innovation, and our commitment to Responsible Solar have insulated us from headwinds that continue to weigh on many competitors. Underpinning all of it is a disciplined business model built to balance growth, liquidity, and profitability.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Water recovery from sewage treatment

(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

☑ India

First Solar - Internal

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Chembarabakkam Lake

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

First Solar is reducing water consumption during manufacturing and recycling through the implementation of water conservation and recycling projects. In 2025, in line with our commitment to reduce our water footprint, especially in water-stressed areas, we recycled 510 million liters of water in 2025, equivalent to 9% of our absolute water use. While our PV manufacturing facilities in the US, Malaysia, and Vietnam operate in areas with low to very low baseline water stress, our manufacturing facility near Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India, faces high baseline water stress. To minimize impacts on local water resources, we operate a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility in India, which relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water with zero wastewater discharge. Instead of being discharged, the wastewater is treated on-site and converted into ultra-pure water so it can be reused in our operations. We are also driving continuous improvement in water conservation through internal monitoring, benchmarking, and optimization of our process tool designs. Our recycling plants are also designed to generate zero wastewater discharge, treating and reusing wastewater within operations. These innovations strengthen our resilience against potential water stress, regulatory, and cost pressures.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

First Solar - Internal

(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

Water is vital to First Solar's operations, as our PV manufacturing process relies on ultra-pure water production. Our manufacturing facility near Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India, operates in a region classified as 'high' baseline water stress according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Water Risk Filter. To minimize impacts on local water resources, we operate a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility in India, which relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water with zero wastewater discharge. Because the facility does not depend on municipal freshwater withdrawal, its production is insulated from the water-supply disruptions that could otherwise affect operations in this high-water-stress region.

(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)

195584000

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

640000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

By recycling and reusing 510 megaliters in 2025, we reduced global water procurement costs by approximately 350,000 USD. The greater financial benefit lies in the Chennai plant’s ability to operate. During our 2026 earnings calls, we announced 1.1GW of bookings in India at an ASP of $0.20 per watt which amounts to approximately USD $220 million. Applying that ASP to Chennai’s 3.2GW nameplate yields an upper bound estimate of USD $640 million. The lower bound is based on 2025 net sales in India which amounted to approximately USD 195 million USD.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

700000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital invested to build the Chennai PV manufacturing facility, including India's first high-value PV recycling plant, and a closed-loop tertiary water-treatment system amounted to approximately USD $700 million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As a result of market opportunities, renewable targets as well as policy and regulatory measures for domestic manufacturing in India, we recently expanded production of Series 7 modules at our first manufacturing facility in India, bringing our total installed nameplate production capacity in the country to 3.2 GW.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(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:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Malaysia

☑ United States of America

☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

First Solar - Internal

Our R&D model differentiates us from much of our competition due to its vertical integration, from advanced research to product development, manufacturing, and applications. We continue to devote substantial resources to our R&D efforts, which generally focus on continually improving the wattage and energy yield of our solar modules. We also have R&D programs to improve module durability and manufacturing efficiencies, including throughput, volume ramp, and material cost reduction. We continue to invest significant financial resources in such initiatives as the construction and operation of a dedicated perovskite development line and a dedicated thin film R&D innovation center in Ohio. This R&D innovation center, which features a manufacturing scale production pilot line, enables the production of full-sized prototypes of thin film single-junction and tandem PV modules, supporting the implementation of our technology roadmap. Based on publicly available information, we are one of the leaders in R&D investment among PV solar module manufacturers.

(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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

We continue to devote significant resources to support the implementation of our technology roadmap and improve the energy output of our modules. In the course of our R&D activities, we explore various technologies in our efforts to sustain competitive differentiation of our modules. Such technologies include the development of bifacial modules, the implementation of our CuRe program, and the ongoing R&D of a viable and commercially scalable perovskite product. Perovskites have the potential to significantly increase the efficiency and reduce the cost of PV solar modules either through single-junction or potentially multijunction devices. Supported

by the associates at our California and European Technology Centers, we continue to advance our work on improving both the efficiency and stability of this technology in developing a commercially scalable perovskite product.

(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)

5200000000

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

15000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Net sales for 2025 increased by 24% to $5.2 billion compared to $4.2 billion in 2024. Accounting for full-year sales and net bookings in 2025, we ended the year with a contracted backlog of 50.1 GW, amounting to an aggregate value of $15.0 billion, or approximately $0.299 USD per watt. Importantly, a meaningful portion of this backlog includes pricing adjusters tied to the successful execution of our technology roadmap, providing potential upside in future periods.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

233421000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Research and development expense consists primarily of salaries and other personnel-related costs; the cost of products, materials, and outside services used in our R&D activities; and depreciation and amortization expense associated with R&D specific facilities and equipment. Research and development expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 was $233.4 million, an increase of 22% compared to $191.4 million in 2024, primarily due to higher employee compensation expense resulting from an increase in headcount, higher depreciation and maintenance costs resulting from significant investments in R&D facilities and equipment, and higher utility costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We continue to devote substantial resources to our R&D efforts, which generally focus on continually improving the wattage and energy yield of our solar modules. We also have R&D programs to improve module durability and manufacturing efficiencies, including throughput, volume ramp, and material cost reduction. We continue to invest significant financial resources in such initiatives, including the construction of a dedicated perovskite development line at our Ohio facility. Our Jim Nolan Center for Solar Innovation, a 1.3 million square-foot R&D facility at our Ohio campus, was opened in July 2024.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(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

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

India represents the third largest global market for PV solar energy with an installed solar generation capacity of approximately 132 GW. In addition, the government has established aggressive renewable energy targets, which include increasing the country's overall renewable energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030, becoming energy independent by 2047, and establishing a net-zero carbon emissions target by 2070. Based on these targets, it is projected that the installed solar energy generation capacity will be approximately 280 GW by 2030. The government has also announced a series of policy and regulatory measures to incentivize domestic manufacturing of PV solar modules. These targets, policies, and regulatory measures are expected to help create significant and sustained demand for PV solar energy. First Solar's manufacturing and recycling presence in India plays an important role in advancing India's ambitions to scale renewable energy while

strengthening domestic industry and supply chain resilience, as the country seeks to diversify its solar supply chains away from China. In addition to these factors, our CdTe solar technology is well suited for the India market given its hot and humid climate conditions. By producing and deploying advanced thin film modules domestically, First Solar also provides a higher net energy gain to the grid with greater avoided emissions compared to c-Si modules produced with imported components.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

As a result of such market opportunities and renewable targets, we recently expanded production of Series 7 modules at our first manufacturing facility in India, bringing our total installed nameplate production capacity in the country to 3.2 GW.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

First Solar - Internal

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

195584000

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

640000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Net sales in India amounted to approximately USD $195 million in 2025 and represents our second largest market after the US. During our 2026 earnings calls, we announced 1.1GW of bookings in India at an ASP of $0.20 per watt which amounts to approximately USD $220 million. Applying that ASP to Chennai's 3.2GW nameplate yields USD $640 million.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of the response is part of our normal plant operational expenditures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As a result of such market opportunities and renewable targets, we recently expanded production of Series 7 modules at our first manufacturing facility in India, bringing our total installed nameplate production capacity in the country to 3.2 GW

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

First Solar - Internal

Markets

☑ Use of public sector incentives

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In the United States, incentive programs exist at both the federal and state levels and may take the form of investment and production tax credits, sales and property tax exemptions and abatements, and/or renewable energy targets. Government incentive programs, such as those enacted under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA") as amended by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act of 2025 ("OBBBA"), have contributed to this momentum by providing solar module manufacturers, project developers, and project owners with various incentives to accelerate the deployment of solar power generation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(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:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

First Solar - Internal

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

We have received and expect to continue to receive certain financial benefits as a result of tax incentives enacted by the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 and amended by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act of 2025. Based on the current form factor of our modules, we believe we qualify for a credit of approximately 17 cents per watt for each module produced in the United States and sold to a third party. Accordingly, we expect the advanced manufacturing production credit will provide us with a significant source of funding throughout its remaining period.

(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)

1600000000

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

2200000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we recognized $1.6 billion of Section 45X credits as a reduction to "Cost of sales." With a U.S. nameplate capacity of approximately 13 GW in 2025, the maximum annual financial benefit amounts to approximately $2.2 billion USD (13 GW × 1,000 MW/GW × 1,000,000 W/MW × 0.17 USD/W).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000000

First Solar - Internal

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We are in the process of further expanding our domestic manufacturing capacity, including the construction of our sixth U.S. manufacturing facility to onshore final production processes for modules initiated by our international fleet, with the first phase expected to commence operations in the second half of 2026. We anticipate our investment in this U.S. facility to be approximately $0.3 billion. During 2026, we expect to spend between $0.8 billion and $1.0 billion for capital expenditures, including the new facility mentioned above, investments in various R&D initiatives, and upgrades to machinery and equipment.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As a result of various market opportunities and increased domestic demand for our products, we recently commenced operations at our fourth and fifth manufacturing facilities in the United States and completed the expansion of our manufacturing footprint at our existing facilities in Ohio. We are in the process of further expanding our domestic manufacturing capacity, including the construction of our sixth U.S. manufacturing facility to onshore final production processes for modules initiated by our international fleet, with the first phase expected to commence operations in the second half of 2026. The capital expenditures necessary to expand our capacity may be financed, in part, by cash on hand, advance payments from customers for module sales in future periods, and the advanced manufacturing production credit described above.
[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)

5219376000

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

During 2025, we produced 16.1 GW and sold 17.5 GW of solar modules. Net sales for 2025 increased by 24% to $5.2 billion compared to $4.2 billion in 2024. The increase in net sales was primarily driven by an increase in the volume of modules sold to third parties. Responsible Solar is how we put our purpose into practice: delivering energy that strengthens communities, conserves natural resources, and creates lasting economic value. We believe the way solar is made, sourced, and deployed matters as much as the energy it generates. Our advanced thin film technology is purpose-built to keep life cycle impacts low: relative to conventional c-Si technology, it delivers the industry's fastest energy payback time, a lower carbon footprint and water footprint, and reduced material intensity.

Water

(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)

5219376000

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

During 2025, we produced 16.1 GW and sold 17.5 GW of solar modules. Net sales for 2025 increased by 24% to $5.2 billion compared to $4.2 billion in 2024. The increase in net sales was primarily driven by an increase in the volume of modules sold to third parties. As part of our commitment to Responsible Solar, First Solar delivers solutions that help address water scarcity and the unsustainable consumption of natural resources. By generating electricity without operational emissions, water use, or waste, First Solar PV modules help reduce the energy system’s water intensity and enhance its resilience. Our thin film PV technology also offers important advantages at the manufacturing stage. CdTe PV’s streamlined manufacturing process avoids several of the most water-intensive steps required to produce conventional c-Si solar panels. Based on harmonized water withdrawal data from peer reviewed studies, CdTe PV manufacturing requires on average 15

times less water than c-Si PV manufacturing when polysilicon, ingot, wafer, cell and module are included. Thin film PV's structural efficiencies not only reduce resource use, but also support more flexible and resilient manufacturing in regions where water availability is increasingly constrained.
[Add row]

First Solar - Internal

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

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Corporate Governance Guidelines[KD25.1] have been adopted by the Board of Directors of First Solar, Inc. to assist the Board in the exercise of its responsibilities. The Board intends that these Guidelines serve as a flexible framework, not as a set of binding legal obligations. The Board's assessment of Board candidates includes, but is not limited to, consideration of (i) roles and contributions valuable to the business community; (ii) personal qualities of leadership, character, judgment and whether the candidate possesses and maintains throughout service on the Board a reputation in the community at large of integrity, trust, respect, competence and adherence to the highest ethical standards; (iii) relevant knowledge and diversity of perspective and experience in such areas as business,

technology, finance and accounting, marketing, international business, government and other disciplines relevant to the Company's business; (iv) diversity of skills, global, regional and industry experience, background and other unique characteristics; and (v) whether the candidate is free of conflicts and has the time required for preparation, participation and attendance at all meetings. Consistent with the foregoing, the Board and Nominating and Governance Committee are committed to actively seeking highly qualified women and minority candidates as part of the search process for new Board members and shall include one or more racially or ethnically diverse candidate in each search.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corporate Governance Guidelines.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

We use the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter to screen our manufacturing locations for potential impacts on biodiversity. Although none of our manufacturing facilities are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, we recognize the importance of protecting biodiversity and native habitats.
[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

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating Governance Committee Charter

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ 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

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

First Solar's Board of Directors' Nominating and Governance Committee has overall oversight of the company's significant environmental, social, and corporate governance activities and practices, as defined in its charter. The Nominating and Governance Committee receives updates from management on a biannual (or more frequent) basis. Our Board of Directors comprises members with expertise in strategic planning, business development, risk management, and corporate governance, as well as experience in disciplines related to our business, such as the renewable energy, utilities and manufacturing industries, technology, environmental and social responsibility, risk management and strategic planning, among others. The board's Nominating and Governance Committee periodically reviews the company's corporate responsibility strategies, policies, reporting efforts, risk management and initiatives (other than initiatives delegated to other committees), and receive updates from the Company's management about related activities. This includes, among others, reviewing and overseeing the company's climate-related goals and strategy, monitoring progress on environmental targets, and reviewing/overseeing the company's due diligence efforts regarding human rights.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Nominating Governance and Committee Charter

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

First Solar's Board of Directors' Nominating and Governance Committee has overall oversight of the company's significant environmental, social, and corporate governance activities and practices, as defined in its charter. The Nominating and Governance Committee receives updates from management on a biannual (or more frequent) basis. Our Board of Directors comprises members with expertise in strategic planning, business development, risk management, and corporate governance, as well as experience in disciplines related to our business, such as the renewable energy utilities and manufacturing industries, technology, environmental and social responsibility, risk management and strategic planning, among others. The board's Nominating and Governance Committee periodically reviews the company's corporate responsibility strategies, policies, reporting efforts, risk management and initiatives (other than initiatives delegated to other committees), and receive updates from the Company's management about related activities. This includes, among others, reviewing and overseeing the company's climate-related goals and strategy, monitoring progress on environmental targets, and reviewing/overseeing the company's due diligence efforts regarding human rights.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental 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, but we 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

Pursuant to its charter, the Nominating and Governance Committee, one of the four committees of the Board of Directors, reviews the Company's environmental, social, and governance strategy, policies and initiatives (other than initiatives delegated to other committees). This can include biodiversity-related issues. However, to date, biodiversity has not been identified as an immediate strategic priority. We use the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter to screen our manufacturing locations for potential impacts on biodiversity. Although none of our manufacturing facilities are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, we recognize the importance of protecting biodiversity and native habitats.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

First Solar - Internal

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ 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)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

First Solar's Executive Leadership Team has the highest level of direct responsibility for Corporate Responsibility matters, and reports on such matters to the Board of Directors' Nominating and Governance Committee on a biannual (or more frequent) basis. The full Board of Directors approves the company's Modern Slavery Statement on an annual basis.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ 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:

☑ Half-yearly

First Solar - Internal

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

First Solar's Executive Leadership Team, led by the CEO, has the highest level of direct responsibility for Corporate Responsibility matters, and reports on such matters to the Board of Directors' Nominating and Governance Committee on a biannual (or more frequent) basis. The full Board of Directors approves the company's Modern Slavery Statement on an annual basis.
[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

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

We use our annual bonus plan to encourage the achievement of specified strategic, financial, and operational objectives to help us achieve our mission to provide cost-advantaged solar technology through innovation, customer engagement, industry leadership, and operational excellence. In February 2025, the compensation committee adopted the 2025 Bonus Plan for all associates, including our named executive officers. The relative achievement of these performance metrics is linked to enhancing our competitive position in the marketplace by reducing our operating and manufacturing costs, increasing our sales, and advancing certain important corporate objectives related to safety and R&D progress. We derive 100% of our revenue from solar technology products. Our Executive Performance Equity Plan, a long-term incentive program for key executive officers which is intended to reward the achievement of performance objectives that align with our long-term strategic plans.

Water

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

First Solar - Internal

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

We use our annual bonus plan to encourage the achievement of specified strategic, financial, and operational objectives to help us achieve our mission to provide cost-advantaged solar technology through innovation, customer engagement, industry leadership, and operational excellence. We derive 100% of our revenue from solar technology products. First Solar's Executive Leadership Team has the highest level of direct responsibility for Corporate Responsibility matters. Certain members of the Executive Leaders hold operational responsibility for water and resource efficiency targets, among other corporate responsibility priorities. Bonus payouts for all associates, including executives, are based on the achievement of their operational goals and objectives. In 2025, our manufacturing water intensity was 0.30 liters per watt produced, and we recycled 510 million liters of water (~9% of absolute water use)
[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

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

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

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

First Solar's corporate bonus plan (short-term incentive) and its Executive Performance Equity Plan (long-term incentive) included metrics on driving down the cost per watt of the company's advanced thin film solar modules and the continued execution of our Series 6 and Series 7 module technologies.

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

We continue to devote substantial resources to our R&D efforts, which generally focus on continually improving the wattage and energy yield of our solar modules. We also have R&D programs to improve module durability and manufacturing efficiencies, including throughput, volume ramp, and material cost reduction. We continue to invest significant financial resources in such initiatives as the construction and operation of a dedicated perovskite development line and a dedicated thin film R&D innovation center in Ohio. This R&D innovation center, which features a manufacturing scale production pilot line, enables the production of full-sized prototypes of thin film single-junction and tandem PV modules, supporting the implementation of our technology roadmap. Based on publicly available information, we are one of the leaders in R&D investment among PV solar module manufacturers. Our corporate bonus includes metrics focused on driving down the cost per watt of our solar modules, module production, and module research and development progress. We currently hold two world records for CdTe PV cell efficiency, achieving an independently certified research cell efficiency of 23.1% and a module aperture area efficiency of 19.9%. We continue to evaluate opportunities to develop and leverage thin film tandem technologies and believe such tandem applications have the potential to significantly increase the efficiency of PV modules beyond the limits of traditional single-junction devices.

Water

(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

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Other resource use and efficiency-related metrics, please specify :Reduce operational cost

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

First Solar's Executive Leadership Team has the highest level of direct responsibility for Corporate Responsibility matters. Certain members of the Executive Leaders hold operational responsibility for water and resource efficiency targets, among other corporate responsibility priorities. Bonus payouts for all associates, including the Executive Leadership Team, are based on the achievement of their operational goals and objectives..

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

Since our 2020 baseline of 0.60 liters per watt, First Solar has reduced manufacturing water intensity by 50%, to 0.30 liters per watt in 2025, progressing toward our 2028 target of 0.25 liters per watt (a 58% reduction).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Energy saving targets are included in the performance goals of our facilities team. Bonus payouts and salary increases are based on the achievement of a department's operational goals and objectives.

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

Since our 2020 baseline, First Solar has achieved a 15% reduction in manufacturing energy intensity, progressing halfway toward our 2028 target to improve global energy efficiency per watt produced by 30%.
[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

First Solar's approach to Responsible Solar is interwoven into every aspect of its business and product life cycle, from raw material sourcing and manufacturing to end-of-life recycling, and it is committed to conducting business sustainably - environmentally, socially, and financially. Our priorities and guiding principles include: minimizing environmental impacts and enhancing social and economic benefits of our products across their life cycle; manufacturing modules that create affordable electricity, realizing the benefits of electrification without air pollutants, water use, or waste generation; operating world-class manufacturing facilities with environmental, health and safety programs that protect the environment, our associates and communities; our commitment to measuring, tracking, and reporting corporate responsibility metrics including recordable injury rate, energy and water use, waste generation, and GHG emissions; contributing to a circular economy by offering industry-leading, high-value PV module recycling services which provide closed-loop semiconductor recovery; identifying and mitigating potential adverse human rights and environmental impacts across our supply chain per OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; engaging suppliers on responsible sourcing as part of our commitment to a supply chain free of conflict minerals and with zero tolerance for forced labor;

(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

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

First Solar Corporate Sustainability Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

First Solar's water policy applies globally and supports our vision of leading the world's sustainable energy future. First Solar PV modules address the energy-water nexus by helping customers generate electricity without emissions, water use, or waste generation. Water is also essential to our manufacturing operations, making responsible water management a key priority. Our policy focuses on improving water efficiency through conservation, recycling, and reuse; transparently reporting water metrics; supporting community projects that advance access to energy and clean water in alignment with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6 and 7; and raising awareness of water challenges through partnerships and innovation. First Solar recognizes access to clean water as a fundamental human right and is committed to transparency, collaboration, and community engagement. Consistent with this commitment, we publicly disclose our water-related goals, targets, and performance annually in our Corporate Responsibility Report.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Improve water efficiency

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(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 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

First Solar Water Policy_vf.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

First Solar provides a safe work environment for all associates, contractors, and site visitors, and strives to actively reduce the environmental impact of its activities through its commitment to continuous improvement. First Solar designs its PV products and installations to be safe for their intended use and to minimize their environmental footprint. First Solar is committed to complying with all applicable Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) regulatory requirements and applicable industry codes and standards, and requires its contractors and suppliers to adhere to the same standards and commitments. First Solar engages and collaborates with a variety of stakeholders in order to achieve, maintain, and improve upon its EHS performance leadership. First Solar strives to conserve natural resources, minimize waste, protect biodiversity and native habitats, and prevent pollution from the manufacturing, construction, operation, and end-of-life management of its PV products and installations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

(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 :ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 management systems

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

First Solar EHS Policy.pdf

Row 4

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

As a member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), we implement the RBA Code of Conduct within our operations and our supply chain. The RBA Code of Conduct is a set of social, environmental and ethical industry standards. The Code of Conduct references international norms and standards including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO International Labor Standards, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ISO and SA standards, among others.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(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 :OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, ILO Fundamental Conventions, UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

RBACodeofConduct8.0.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
☑ RE100
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Other, please specify :Business Ambition for 1.5°C

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

First Solar joined as a gold member of RE100 in 2020 and committed to powering our global operations with 100% renewable energy by 2028. RE100 is a global initiative dedicated to accelerating the shift to renewables, led by The Climate Group in partnership with CDP. First Solar is also a member of the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign and set science-based targets to reduce our absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions by 34% by 2028 and achieve Net Zero emissions by 2050, relative to 2020. Our near-term science-based emissions reduction target and net-zero target are in line with limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and have been approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).
[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ 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:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2026_Corporate Responsibility_Report Final.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

US Federal lobbying reports are available at: House of Representatives Office of the Clerk (lobbyingdisclosure.house.gov, ID 41243), Senate Lobbying Disclosure (ida.senate.gov, ID 400569712-12) for First Solar Inc.

(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

First Solar participates in the political process to help shape public policy, legislation, and other governmental actions that are consistent with our business objectives and values. We believe corporate participation in the public policy process is an important means of enhancing shareholder value and is fundamental to democratic societies. The company's political activities are managed by the Executive Vice President, Corporate Affairs, who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer. The EVP of Corporate Affairs reports annually to the Nominating and Governance Committee, which is comprised solely of independent members of First Solar's Board of Directors, on significant policies and practices concerning political Contributions, political Contributions made with corporate funds, payments to trade associations which may be used for political purposes, and political activity priorities in light of the Company's public policy objectives. First Solar maintains a robust government relations and political activity compliance program and is committed to complying with internal policies, all relevant local, state, federal and international laws and regulations, and applicable state and federal restrictions on corporate political activity.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

In H.R. 1, the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act", First Solar focused on policies that continue to support the resurgence of American industrial capacity. Our priority is strengthening American manufacturing, securing supply chains, and building the industrial base needed for the country to compete and win.

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)
☑ Other financial mechanisms, please specify :Domestic industrial policies to support energy projects

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

80500

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

First Solar's political engagement primarily focused on working toward our policy objectives, including strategies to level the playing field for US solar manufacturing.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

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

The Approved List of Models and Manufacturers ("ALMM") was introduced in 2021 as a non-tariff barrier to incentivize local manufacturing of PV modules by approving the list of models and manufacturers who can participate in certain solar development projects. The ALMM is approved by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, and any modifications to the list and its application may affect future investments in solar module manufacturing in India.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☑ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Industrial policy and support for domestic solar manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

First Solar supported the ALMM with a separate threshold for thin film modules to ensure technology neutrality. The most comprehensive way to measure real-world module performance is to use lifetime specific energy yield, because it accounts for a solar module’s output power through the full range of real-world conditions, including energy loss factors, which are not accounted for in efficiency ratings, alone. In April 2024, the ALMM was amended to include specific minimum conversion efficiency thresholds for CdTe solar technologies starting at 18% for solar lighting, 18.5% for rooftop applications, and 19% for utility-scale applications.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

The ALMM sits within a broader set of Indian federal policies and consequent regulations on which we engage with policy makers. At the Federal Government our focus remains on (a) demand creation for renewables by way of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) which are mandated under the National Electricity Act; (b) local content mandates in the solar PV manufacturing value chain through regulations like the Approved List of Module Manufacturers (List-1) and (List-2) — these regulations, which are quality control orders from the Federal Government, mandate use of domestically made modules and cells for installations in grid connected solar PV projects; (c) end-of-life recycling for solar modules under the E-Waste regulations, which mandate that any solar module in India must necessarily be recycled at its end of life; and (d) production-linked incentives for domestic solar manufacturing. In December 2024, the ALMM was amended to require nearly all solar development projects to use PV modules that contain domestically manufactured solar cells, which is expected to be effective for such projects completed on or after June 2026; in August 2025, the relevant list of qualifying entities was released, which included First Solar as an approved manufacturer. Further, in September 2025, the MNRE released draft amendments that would require nearly all solar development projects to use PV modules that contain domestically manufactured wafers, which is expected to be effective for such projects completed on or after June 2028; the proposed list was released at that time, which included First Solar as an approved manufacturer. In November 2025, the MNRE released a draft proposal that would increase the minimum efficiency of PV modules for manufacturers to be included in the ALMM beginning in 2027, which would potentially impact First Solar's ability to sell modules within the Indian market. These policies positively impact our manufacturing business as they encourage "Make in India" by incentivizing domestic value add and create a level playing field against imports of solar modules and other value chain components.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

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

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) star labeling program was introduced by India's Ministry of Power to rate solar modules based on their efficiency. The key objective of this program is to provide the consumer an informed choice about the energy savings and thereby cost saving potential of the relevant star rated photovoltaic module.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

First Solar supported the BEE by raising awareness on robust and industry-specific methodology for the Star Labelling. Technologies like PV modules consume energy during their production phase and produce energy during the operational phase. Due to this crucial deviation, the current approach for the Star Labelling does not make sense for PV modules when assessed only based on nameplate efficiency. Apart from not accounting for the energy efficiency of the PV module manufacturing phase, this method has the potential to negatively impact auctions and public procurement and consequently impact resilience of the Indian solar

industry. A module with 22% module efficiency might seem better than one with 18%, but if the 22% module lasts 15 years and the 18% module lasts 30 years, the energy performance advertised by the label is misleading. The 18% module with a longer lifetime ultimately contributes more to energy savings and better cost saving potential. The current Star Labelling system would favor the 22% module, misleading Indian consumers. Using lifetime specific energy yield provides a more comprehensive way of measuring real-world module performance, because it accounts for a solar module's output power through the full range of real-world conditions, including energy loss factors, which are not accounted for in nameplate efficiency ratings, alone.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

First Solar continues to engage with BEE and with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to ensure that star labeling considers real-world module performance rather the current nameplate efficiency. Such a method effectively promotes modules with higher lifetime energy yield, and thus a lower carbon footprint. We consistently advocate for policies that provide a level playing field for the domestic manufacturers of solar cells and modules. Our position is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe
☑ SolarPower Europe

(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:
☑ Mixed

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change 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

SolarPower Europe (SPE) aims to shape the regulatory environment and enhance business opportunities for solar power in Europe. SolarPower Europe supports policies that advance an energy system based on renewable energy and energy efficiency to remain below a 2C temperature increase. We worked on raising awareness about the importance of credible independent validation (such as the globally recognized EPEAT ecolabel) and also attempted to influence their approach to human rights due diligence and the Solar Stewardship Initiative by presenting in working groups and public forums to raise awareness about the importance of disengaging from regions with state-sponsored forced labor. This aligns with guidance provided by Anti-Slavery International, the world's oldest human rights organization, Anti-Slavery International, which warns that companies that knowingly source from suppliers that have set up bifurcated supply chains, or that have bifurcated their own supply chains may not only be directly linked to the harm but, in fact, contributing to it. We were unable to change their position on human rights due diligence. As of 2025, the SSI Supply Chain Traceability Standard only requires companies to separate certified material from non-certified material, which effectively enables companies to continue sourcing from entities with ties to state-sponsored forced labor.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

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Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Solar Manufacturing Council

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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 European Solar Manufacturing Council (ESMC) aims at promoting and supporting the PV manufacturing industry and its value chains at the European level, by creating a supportive political environment. In 2025, we supported the ESMC's call to the EU for strict regulation against forced labor in the solar supply chain, robust Energy Labeling and carbon footprint methodologies in public procurement/tenders and Ecodesign to prevent greenwashing. We also supported ESMC's response to the Circular Economy Act, advocating for a harmonized EU framework for high-value recycling of end-of-life PV modules and a robust recyclability index. We are committed to consistently advocating for robust independent validation (such as the globally recognized EPEAT ecolabel) which minimize the potential for greenwashing.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Solar Energy Manufacturers for America Coalition

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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 Solar Energy Manufacturers for America Coalition is focused on supporting American solar manufacturers and rebuilding the domestic solar supply chain. SEMA advocates for policies to reshore a competitive and innovative solar supply chain to help meet growing energy demand, create thousands of well-paying jobs, and secure US energy independence. First Solar shapes the coalition's positions as a member of the Steering Committee.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Water-related targets

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Entire report

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2026_Corporate Responsibility_Report Final.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The 2026 Corporate Responsibility report highlights the benefits of our uniquely American solar technologies and value chain, along with our continued commitment to Responsible Solar and corporate stewardship.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

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

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Water-related targets

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

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Governance: Pg. 37-38; Public Policy engagement: Pg. 9, 19-23; Dependencies & Impacts: Pg. 29-31, 36-37; Risk & Opportunities: Pg. 17-44; Strategy: Pg. 4-10; Value Chain Engagement: Pg. 1, 4-13, 65-66; Emission Targets: Pg. 17, 50

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

FSLR-2025-Annual-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

First Solar's Annual Report provides a comprehensive overview of the company's financial performance, operational achievements, and strategic direction for the year. It includes detailed information on revenues, net sales, and production capacity, along with updates on significant investments, such as manufacturing expansions and technological advancements. The report also highlights First Solar's commitment to Responsible Solar, covering topics like energy efficiency, water conservation, responsible sourcing, and environmental impact reduction. Additionally, it features insights into market trends, risk factors, and the company's approach to navigating regulatory landscapes and global energy demands.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

First Solar - Internal

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

First Solar - Internal

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP 2.6 presents an optimistic pathway to limiting global warming to 1.5-2°C, but it is based on numerous assumptions, such as the rapid deployment of mitigation technologies and global political will. There are significant uncertainties and constraints, particularly around the feasibility of negative emissions, the timeline for technological advancements, and the political and economic realities of achieving such deep emissions cuts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For physical risks, we used the 1.5°C IPCC's assessment (consistent with RCP 2.6) to conduct a qualitative and quantitative analysis of potential impacts on our manufacturing, recycling, R&D, and testing facilities over the 2030-2050 time horizon. These time frames are relevant to our organization since First Solar has set a target to purchase all electricity from renewables by 2028 and committed to science-based climate targets, aiming to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 34% by 2028 and achieve Net Zero by 2050, in line with a 1.5°C world. We leveraged the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios, including SSP1-2.6 (low emissions), SSP2-4.5 (intermediate emissions), and SSP5-8.5 (very high emissions), to cover a broad range of emissions pathways in assessing physical risks at our facilities in the U.S., Malaysia, Vietnam, and India. Relative to other pathways, SSP1 envisions a world with high income, reduced inequalities, and the widespread adoption of environmentally friendly technologies. It presents low challenges to both mitigation and adaptation, which would likely drive increased demand for low-carbon solar products in the near term.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Water Risk

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To identify and evaluate water risks, we used the WWF Water Risk Filter tool using optimistic (1.5 degrees C), current trend (2 degrees C), and pessimistic warming scenarios (3.5 degrees C or higher) for 2030 and 2050 where our manufacturing, recycling and research and development facilities are located, including our manufacturing location in India. The optimistic scenario pathway represents a world with sustainable socio-economic development (SSP1) and moderate reduction of GHG emissions (RCP2.6 /RCP4.5), and leads to an increase of global mean surface temperature of approximately 1.5°C by 2100. It assumes moderate mitigation measures halving GHG emissions by 2050, more stringent environmental regulations, rapid technological change and improved resource efficiency. However, while the WWF Water Risk Filter tool provides valuable insights, it operates on certain assumptions that do not fully capture the specifics of our water-efficient manufacturing processes. For instance, it assumes typical water use patterns across industries, which may not reflect our advanced practices, such as water recycling, closed-loop systems, and efforts to minimize water consumption in the production of our thin-film solar modules. Additionally, the tool assesses local water risks for each site, but it doesn't account for our comprehensive global water management strategies or innovations designed to mitigate water stress across regions. There are also inherent uncertainties in the Water Risk Filter's predictions, particularly around climate variability and future changes in water regulations. These unpredictable factors can vary widely across the regions where we operate, making it difficult to assess their precise long-term impacts on our business. In terms of constraints, the Water Risk Filter relies on publicly available data and generalized models, which may not provide the granularity required to assess our water risks accurately. The data used may not fully reflect the water-saving technologies we've implemented or the innovative measures we've taken to manage water consumption responsibly. Additionally, the tool may not address the full scope of geopolitical and regulatory risks that can affect water availability and quality in the diverse locations where we operate

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To evaluate water risks, we used the WWF Water Risk Filter tool to assess risks under an optimistic (1.5°C) warming scenario for 2030 and 2050. These timeframes are relevant to our organization, as First Solar has set a target to reduce its global water intensity per watt produced by 58%. and has committed to science-based targets to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 34% by 2028 and to achieve Net Zero by 2050. This analysis was conducted across our manufacturing, recycling, and research and development facilities. The optimistic scenario represents a world with sustainable socio-economic development (SSP1) and moderate reductions in GHG emissions (RCP2.6/RCP4.5), leading to a global mean surface temperature increase of approximately 1.5°C by 2100. It assumes moderate mitigation measures, halving GHG emissions by 2050, more stringent environmental regulations, rapid technological advancements, and improved resource efficiency.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP 4.5 assumes moderate mitigation, with a mix of fossil fuel and renewable energy use, gradual emissions reductions, and steady economic growth. Uncertainties include the effectiveness of technological advancements and climate policies, while constraints include political, economic, and infrastructural barriers that may prevent more rapid emissions reductions. The scenario is characterized by a balanced but not aggressive approach to stabilizing global temperature increases.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For physical risks, we used the 2°C IPCC's assessment of (consistent with RCP 4.5) to conduct a qualitative and quantitative analysis of potential impacts on our manufacturing, recycling, R&D, and testing facilities over a 2030-2050 time horizon. These timeframes are relevant to our organization, as First Solar has set a target to purchase all electricity from renewables by 2028 and has committed to science-based targets to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 34% by 2028, and to achieve Net Zero by 2050. We leveraged the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway scenarios, including SSP1-2.6 (low emissions), SSP2-4.5 (intermediate emissions), and SSP5-8.5 (very high emissions), to cover a broad range of emissions pathways to assess physical risks at our facilities in the U.S., Malaysia, Vietnam, and India. Relative to other pathways, SSP2 has medium income and technological progress, with medium challenges to mitigation and adaptation. In this scenario, demand for solar increases, though not as rapidly or extensively as in the SSP1 scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

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☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate
☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In RCP 8.5, the key assumptions include continued reliance on fossil fuels, minimal technological breakthroughs in clean energy, weak global climate policies, high population growth, and ongoing economic expansion with increasing energy demand. Uncertainties revolve around the potential for technological innovations, political and societal shifts toward stronger climate action, unpredictable climate feedback loops, economic disruptions, and the varying capacity of countries to adapt to climate impacts. The scenario is constrained by the inertia of existing fossil fuel infrastructure, political and economic resistance to climate action, population pressures in developing regions, and the lack of international cooperation, which together limit the ability to transition to a low-carbon economy and effectively mitigate climate change.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For physical risks, we used the 3°C or higher IPCC's assessment (consistent with RCP 8.5) to conduct a qualitative and quantitative analysis of potential impacts on our manufacturing, recycling, R&D, and testing facilities over a 2030-2050 time horizon. These timeframes are relevant to our organization, as First Solar has set a target to purchase all electricity from renewables by 2028 and has committed to science-based climate targets to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 34% by

2028 and to achieve Net Zero by 2050, in line with a 1.5°C world. We leveraged the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway scenarios, including SSP1-2.6 (low emissions), SSP2-4.5 (intermediate emissions), and SSP5-8.5 (very high emissions), to cover a broad range of emissions pathways to assess physical risks at our facilities in the U.S., Malaysia, Vietnam, and India. In an RCP 8.5 scenario, climate mitigation policies and air quality legislation are absent. SSP5 includes high income, reduced inequalities, free trade, and resource-intensive production with high challenges to mitigation. These scenarios would increase demand for fossil-fueled development and decrease demand for our low-carbon solar products in the near term. Solar demand would only start to increase after 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

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(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

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☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The key assumptions are an increase in solar demand, continuous technological advancements, and supportive global policies. Uncertainties include the pace of technological breakthroughs, policy consistency, and market dynamics, particularly related to competition and raw material supply. The constraints revolve around capital investment, supply chain vulnerabilities, manufacturing infrastructure, and the global speed of the energy transition.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For transition risks, we used evaluations by IEA and Princeton University of net zero pathways by 2050, globally and for the U.S. respectively, to assess potential climate-related risks and opportunities to our company.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Water Risk

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To identify and evaluate water risks, we used the WWF Water Risk Filter tool using optimistic (1.5 degrees C), current trend (2 degrees C), and pessimistic warming scenarios (3.5 degrees C or higher) for 2030 and 2050 where our manufacturing, recycling and research and development facilities are located, including our manufacturing location in India. The current trend pathway represents a world similar to current socio-economic development trends (SSP2) and intermediate GHG emission levels (RCP4.5 /RCP6.0), and leads to an increase of global mean surface temperature of approximately 2°C by 2100. It assumes intermediate mitigation measures with GHG emissions peaking by 2050, weak environmental regulation and enforcement trigger slow technological progress in water use efficiencies, growing population and intensity of resource aggravates degradation of water resources. However, while the WWF Water Risk Filter tool provides valuable insights, it operates on certain assumptions that do not fully capture the specifics of our water-efficient manufacturing processes. For instance, it assumes typical water use patterns across industries, which may not reflect our advanced practices, such as water recycling, closed-loop systems, and efforts to minimize water consumption in the production of our thin-film solar modules. Additionally, the tool assesses local water risks for each site, but it doesn't account for our comprehensive global water management strategies or innovations designed to mitigate water stress across regions. There are also inherent uncertainties in the Water Risk Filter's predictions,

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particularly around climate variability and future changes in water regulations. These unpredictable factors can vary widely across the regions where we operate, making it difficult to assess their precise long-term impacts on our business. In terms of constraints, the Water Risk Filter relies on publicly available data and generalized models, which may not provide the granularity required to assess our water risks accurately. The data used may not fully reflect the water-saving technologies we've implemented or the innovative measures we've taken to manage water consumption responsibly. Additionally, the tool may not address the full scope of geopolitical and regulatory risks that can affect water availability and quality in the diverse locations where we operate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To evaluate water risks, we used the WWF Water Risk Filter tool to assess risks under a current trend (2°C) warming scenario for 2030 and 2050. These timeframes are relevant to our organization, as First Solar has set a target to reduce its global water intensity per watt produced by 58%. and has committed to science-based targets to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 34% by 2028 and to achieve Net Zero by 2050. This analysis was conducted across our manufacturing, recycling, and research and development facilities. The current trend scenario reflects a world similar to present socio-economic development trends (SSP2) with intermediate GHG emission levels (RCP4.5/RCP6.0), leading to a temperature increase of approximately 2°C by 2100. It assumes intermediate mitigation measures with GHG emissions peaking by 2050, weak environmental regulations, and slow technological progress in water use efficiency. Additionally, a growing population and increased resource demand exacerbate the degradation of water resources.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Water Risk

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To identify and evaluate water risks, we used the WWF Water Risk Filter tool using optimistic (1.5 degrees C), current trend (2 degrees C), and pessimistic warming scenarios (3.5 degrees C or higher) for 2030 and 2050 where our manufacturing, recycling and research and development facilities are located, including our manufacturing location in India. The pessimistic scenario represents a world with unequal and unstable socio-economic development (SSP3) and high GHG emission levels (RCP6.0 /RCP8.5), and leads to an increase of global mean surface temperature of approximately 3.5/4°C by 2100. It assumes GHG emissions continuing to rise, weak environmental regulation and enforcement hampers technological progress in water use efficiency, and growing population with limited access to safe water. However, while the WWF Water Risk Filter tool provides valuable insights, it operates on certain assumptions that do not fully capture the specifics of our water-efficient manufacturing processes. For instance, it assumes typical water use patterns across industries, which may not reflect our advanced practices, such as water recycling, closed-loop systems, and efforts to minimize water consumption in the production of our thin-film solar modules. Additionally, the tool assesses local water risks for each site, but it doesn't account for our comprehensive global water management strategies or innovations designed to mitigate water stress across

regions. There are also inherent uncertainties in the Water Risk Filter's predictions, particularly around climate variability and future changes in water regulations. These unpredictable factors can vary widely across the regions where we operate, making it difficult to assess their precise long-term impacts on our business. In terms of constraints, the Water Risk Filter relies on publicly available data and generalized models, which may not provide the granularity required to assess our water risks accurately. The data used may not fully reflect the water-saving technologies we've implemented or the innovative measures we've taken to manage water consumption responsibly. Additionally, the tool may not address the full scope of geopolitical and regulatory risks that can affect water availability and quality in the diverse locations where we operate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To evaluate water risks, we used the WWF Water Risk Filter tool to assess risks under a pessimistic warming scenario (3.5°C or higher) for 2030 and 2050. These timeframes are relevant to our organization, as First Solar has set a target to reduce its global water intensity per watt produced by 58%. and has committed to science-based targets to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 34% by 2028 and to achieve Net Zero by 2050. This analysis was conducted across our manufacturing, recycling, and research and development facilities. The pessimistic scenario represents a world with unequal and unstable socio-economic development (SSP3) and high GHG emission levels (RCP6.0/RCP8.5), resulting in a temperature rise of 3.5°C to 4°C by 2100. This scenario assumes GHG emissions continue to rise, weak environmental regulations impede technological progress in water efficiency, and a growing population with limited access to safe water further strains water resources.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

We leveraged a broad range of emissions pathways in our scenarios to assess potential climate-related risks and opportunities in an uncertain future. We evaluated possible projections under 1.5°C, 2°C, and 3°C or higher warming scenarios. Physical risks include: 1. Damage to our facilities or slowdowns caused by flooding, both chronic and acute. 2. Disruptions to supply chains and logistics caused by increased frequency or intensity of weather events, including both acute incidents and chronic changes in weather patterns. 3. Threats to the availability and quality of water, which is necessary for our operations. 4. Threats to human health including air quality issues, extreme heat, water-borne illnesses, and other health risks. Even in the optimistic 1.5°C warming scenario, we expect to see impacts from weather changes similar in intensity to what we experience now, over the coming decades, with increased storms, heat, drought, wildfires, and similar events. Under a 2°C warming scenario, we anticipate greater storm intensity and more frequent extreme heat by 2030. These risks roughly double by 2060. In a 3°C or higher warming scenario, we expect physical risks to have significant impacts. We anticipate storms near 2030 to be worse than those expected under a 2°C scenario in 2060. This risk roughly doubles by 2060. Extreme heat is expected to be slightly worse under a 3°C warming scenario than under a 2°C scenario throughout the coming decades, particularly in areas near First Solar's U.S. operations. As a result of the scenario analysis, we have aligned our near-term and long-term science-based targets with keeping global temperatures to 1.5°C. Transition risks and opportunities include: 1. Increased demand for our low-carbon products to meet global net-zero carbon emissions goals. 2. Increased demand for our Responsible Solar offering to ensure a sustainable and equitable clean energy transition, rejecting solar modules made with forced labor and in carbon-intensive grids such as those in China. 3. Reduced demand for products due to risks arising from inflexible or under-capacity grid infrastructure. As a result of the transition scenario analysis, we continue to view our approach to Responsible Solar as a competitive differentiator.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Water considerations have influenced the strategy for our manufacturing operations in India. To minimize impacts on local water resources, we operate a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility in India, which relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water with zero wastewater discharge. Instead of being discharged, the wastewater is treated on-site and converted into ultra-pure water so it can be reused in our operations. In addition to maximizing alternative water usage (i.e., water that is not derived from fresh surface water or groundwater sources), we are also driving continuous improvement in water conservation through internal monitoring, benchmarking, and optimization of our process tool designs.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

We have set science-based targets to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 34 % by 2028 and to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, both relative to 2020, in line with 1.5 °C. Because Scope 3 emissions make up over 80 % of our footprint, we also aim to cut Scope 3 GHG-emissions intensity from purchased goods and services 45 % per MW by 2028 and 97 % per MW by 2050 versus 2020. In 2023, First Solar became the first of the world's largest solar manufacturers to have a net-zero goal validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We joined RE100 in 2020 and pledged to power our global operations with 100% renewable electricity by 2028. As part of our commitment to Responsible Solar manufacturing, we continue to expand the use of renewable electricity across our global operations through a combination of off-site procurement, on-site generation, and high-quality, traceable energy attribute certificates (EACs). We

endeavor to prioritize sourcing renewable energy that is both credible and connected to our value chain, including projects built with First Solar technology. In 2025, we procured and retired more than 413,000 MWh of Green-e® energy certificates generated by two US utility-scale solar projects that use First Solar modules, increasing our US renewable electricity consumption to approximately 38%. Together with our on-site PV installations and solar carports at manufacturing facilities in Ohio, Malaysia, and Vietnam, and at our recycling facility in Frankfurt (Oder), Germany, these efforts contributed to approximately 23% renewable energy usage across our global operations. Looking ahead, we continue to scale our impact through long-term procurement strategies, including a 15-year power purchase agreement with Cleantech Solar signed in 2024, which is expected to generate the equivalent of approximately 40% of our electricity needs in India in 2026. We do not generate revenue from activities based on fossil fuel expansion.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

We have regular calls with investors, which enable us to collect their feedback on our greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, transition plan, and other corporate responsibility initiatives and topics.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

At First Solar, our transition plan is built on key assumptions and dependencies that reflect the dynamic and evolving nature of the global energy landscape. Solar energy is one of the fastest growing forms of renewable energy with numerous benefits, including economic and speed of deployment, that make it an attractive complement to traditional forms of energy generation. Industrial policy and incentivizing domestic solar manufacturing have contributed to this momentum by providing solar module manufacturers, project developers, and project owners with various incentives to accelerate the deployment of solar power generation. Additionally, we rely on continued advancements in solar technology, such as our Series 7 modules, which have the lowest carbon and water footprint in the industry, to enhance the efficiency of solar power generation. As scope 3 value chain emissions account for more than 80% of our total emissions, we set a target to reduce our scope 3 GHG emissions intensity from purchased goods and services by 45% per MW produced by 2028, relative to 2020. By 2050, we aim to reduce our scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, and fuel- and energy-related activities by 97% per MW produced, relative to 2020, by increasing the recycled content of our glass and aluminum materials, switching to lower carbon materials such as steel, leveraging our suppliers' science-based targets and executing on our RE100 targets. We are resourcing this transition through significant financial investments in manufacturing expansion and R&D, including the development of new facilities in the U.S. Our commitment to workforce development supports the creation of thousands of high-quality jobs, while our partnerships

with suppliers and governments ensure that we have the resources to succeed. Through these efforts, we are positioning First Solar to lead the world's sustainable energy future.

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

As part of our commitment to Responsible Solar manufacturing, we continue to expand the use of renewable electricity across our global operations through a combination of off-site procurement, on-site generation, and high-quality, traceable energy attribute certificates (EACs). We endeavor to prioritize sourcing renewable energy that is both credible and connected to our value chain, including projects built with First Solar technology. In 2025, we procured and retired more than 413,000 MWh of Green-e® energy certificates generated by two US utility-scale solar projects that use First Solar modules, increasing our US renewable electricity consumption to approximately 38%. Together with our on-site PV installations and solar carports at manufacturing facilities in Ohio, Malaysia, and Vietnam, and at our recycling facility in Frankfurt (Oder), Germany, these efforts contributed to approximately 23% renewable energy usage across our global operations. Looking ahead, we continue to scale our impact through long-term procurement strategies, including a 15-year power purchase agreement with Cleantech Solar signed in 2024, which is expected to generate the equivalent of approximately 40% of our electricity needs in India in 2026.

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

2026_Corporate Responsibility_Report Final.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Other, please specify :Waste

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

First Solar's climate transition plan integrates efforts to address other critical environmental issues. A key focus is water conservation, particularly in water-scarce regions: in 2025, we recycled 510 million liters of water, equivalent to approximately 9% of our absolute water use. This is particularly important in regions like India, where our manufacturing facility operates in an area of high baseline water stress and relies entirely on tertiary-treated reverse osmosis water from the municipal sewage treatment plant, with zero wastewater discharge. First Solar is also advancing waste management practices: our commitment to a circular economy is reflected in our recycling capabilities, with a global module material recovery rate of more than 95% in 2025, and 87% of total manufacturing waste diverted from disposal through recycling and other recovery methods.

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

Select from:

☑ No
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ 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

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☑ Water

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

Environmental opportunities have influenced our product strategy with a time horizon of present day through 2050. As more companies and governments seek to meet growing energy demand in a way that balances affordability, energy security, and environmental performance, there is a growing awareness that not all solar technologies are created equal. Producing and deploying First Solar's advanced thin film modules domestically provides a higher net energy gain to the grid with greater avoided emissions compared to crystalline silicon modules produced with imported components. A PV module's environmental footprint is set long before it ever reaches a project site. It is determined by what goes into the product, the energy and resources consumed to make it, and what happens when its decades of service are done. For example, our thin film CdTe solar modules manufactured in the U.S. have a carbon footprint that is up to 4 times lower than conventional crystalline silicon modules manufactured in China. The adoption of environmental performance criteria in tender schemes, such as France's carbon footprint criteria, has created a market pull for low-carbon PV products. Our climate scenario analysis further confirmed that pursuing the development of low-carbon solar can help increase demand for our products to meet decarbonization objectives. As a leading American solar technology company, First Solar derives 100% of its revenues from solar energy products. First Solar's advanced thin film technology and vertically integrated manufacturing deliver industry-leading environmental performance, minimizing life cycle impacts through resource-efficient operations and advancing a more circular economy through high-value recycling. Relative to conventional crystalline silicon PV technology, First Solar's thin film PV technology delivers the industry's fastest energy payback time, a lower carbon footprint and water footprint, and reduced material intensity. Independent life cycle assessments confirm that thin film PV draws on less cumulative energy and chemicals, with fewer process-intensive steps, than silicon-based alternatives. Data from the study shows that CdTe PV manufacturing uses up to 50 times less chemicals and gases than c-Si manufacturing. Based on harmonized water withdrawal data from peer reviewed studies, CdTe PV manufacturing requires on average 15 times less water than c-Si PV manufacturing when polysilicon, ingot, wafer, cell and module are included. Our high-value recycling process achieves closed-loop semiconductor recovery for use in new modules while providing high-quality secondary resources for domestic glass, steel, and aluminum industries.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate-related physical risks, including weather events and natural disasters that may affect our supply chains and customers, influence our manufacturing operations and supply chain management strategy with a time horizon of present day through 2030. Disruptions to our supply chain and logistics caused by increased frequency or intensity of weather, both acute events, and chronic changes in weather patterns were confirmed in our climate scenario analysis. The most substantial decision to date has been enabling suppliers that are near to our manufacturing locations, thereby reducing the transportation costs, environmental footprint, lead times and potential logistics disruptions for such materials. Climate-related opportunities are starting to influence our supply chain. We began engaging with key suppliers to assess their ability to increase the recycled content of the materials we use in our products which would help reduce the carbon footprint of our products. The most substantial decision to date has been establishing a project roadmap to reduce the life cycle environmental impacts of our supply chain (scope 3) by 2030.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Our R&D investments are driven by climate-related risks that can impair product functionality and climate-related opportunities that expand demand for our solar modules. We maintain a number of programs and activities to improve our technology and processes in order to enhance the performance and reduce the costs of our solar modules. In 2025 we devoted approximately USD $233 million USD to R&D. We continue to invest significant financial resources in such initiatives, including the construction of a dedicated perovskite development line and a dedicated R&D innovation center in Ohio, which was formally commissioned during 2024. This R&D innovation center, which features a high-volume manufacturing scale production pilot line is expected to enable the production of full-sized prototypes of thin film and tandem PV modules, supporting the implementation of our technology roadmap. Based on publicly available information, we are one of the leaders in R&D investment among PV solar module manufacturers. In terms of performance, in many climates our solar modules provide certain energy production advantages relative to competing crystalline silicon modules, including: - a superior temperature coefficient, which results in stronger system performance in hot climates as the majority of a system's generation, on average, occurs when module temperatures are well above 25°C (standard test conditions); - a superior spectral response in humid environments where atmospheric moisture alters the solar spectrum relative to standard test conditions; - a better partial shading response than competing crystalline silicon technologies, which may experience significantly lower energy generation than CdTe solar technologies when partial shading occurs; and - an immunity to cell cracking and its resulting power output loss, a common failure often observed in crystalline silicon modules caused by poor manufacturing, handling, weather, or other conditions. As a result of these and other factors, our solar modules can produce more annual energy in certain geographic regions compared to conventional crystalline silicon modules with the same nameplate capacity.

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Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical 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 physical risks and opportunities shape our manufacturing strategy over the near, medium, and long term. For example, we consider the risks associated with weather events and natural disasters as part of our manufacturing site selection, design, and construction process. Demand for low-carbon power under high-mitigation scenarios such as RCP 2.6 drives growth in our product markets; our scenario analysis confirms this upside. Since 2020, our US nameplate manufacturing capacity has more than doubled, reaching approximately 13 GW in 2025; by 2027 we project more than 17 GW in annual US nameplate capacity. During 2025, we commenced production of Series 7 modules at our new Louisiana facility, having commenced Alabama operations in September 2024; a sixth US facility, in South Carolina, is expected to begin finishing-line operations in the second half of 2026. In July 2024, we opened the 1.3 million square-foot Jim Nolan Center for Solar Innovation at our Ohio campus. During 2025, we produced 16.1 GW and sold 17.5 GW of solar modules. In 2025, we recycled 510 million liters of water, equivalent to approximately 9% of our absolute water use. We have installed on-site PV installations and carports at our production sites in Ohio, Malaysia, and Vietnam, and at our recycling facility in Frankfurt (Oder), Germany, which collectively generated approximately 4,945 MWh of solar electricity globally in 2025. In 2024, we signed a 15-year power purchase agreement with Cleantech Solar, expected to generate the equivalent of approximately 40% of our electricity needs in India in 2026.

[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

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Both climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our business, strategy, and financial planning. We are focused on minimizing risks for our factory locations and supply chain as it relates to the dollars we are putting to work in manufacturing CapEx. Increases in the cost of electricity to power our manufacturing facilities (direct costs) or impacts to our supply chain that increase the cost of raw materials (indirect costs) can be impacted by climate change. As part of our own mitigation strategy, we have committed to being powered by 100% renewable electricity. The demand for our solar products is driven by decarbonization objectives, utility and corporate demand for renewable energy, and increasing overall electric load growth. In First Solar's primary market, the United States, the rapidly rising demand for electricity — driven by artificial intelligence, data centers, advanced manufacturing, and the everyday energy needs of communities across the country — represents a meaningful opportunity to cement our position as part of a comprehensive solution to reliably and cost-effectively deliver power when and where it is needed. In 2025, our sales reached a new record high, with 17.5 GW of modules sold during the year and net sales increasing 24% to $5.2 billion. The unprecedented expansion of data centers, AI workloads, electrification of industrial processes, and broader economic growth has increased demand for new generation capacity and has expanded the number of potential buyers of our modules, as utility-scale solar offers low-cost, rapidly deployable new generation. [Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

5219376000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

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

First Solar is a leading American solar technology company and modules business involves the design, manufacture, and sale of CdTe solar modules, which convert sunlight into electricity and align with the EU Taxonomy activity "Manufacture of renewable energy technologies." In 2025, approximately 100% of our net sales (USD $5.2 billion) came from our modules business, based on financial information reported in our 2025 Form 10-K. First Solar derives 100% of its revenue from solar energy products. Photovoltaic solar modules fall within the definition of "renewable energy technologies" under Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Therefore, the manufacture of solar PV technologies meets the technical screening criteria requirement for activities falling under 'Manufacture of renewable energy technologies' outlined in Annex I of the Climate Delegated Act. To address the DNSH criteria under 'Manufacture of renewable energy technologies', we performed a climate scenario analysis to assess climate risks and vulnerability, including water stress. Although our PV manufacturing facilities in the U.S., Malaysia and Vietnam operate in areas with low to very low baseline water stress, our manufacturing facility near Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India. operates in a region classified as 'high' baseline water stress according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Water Risk Filter. To minimize impacts on local water resources, we operate a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility in India, which relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water with zero wastewater discharge. Instead of being discharged, the wastewater is treated on-site and converted into ultra-pure water so it can be reused in our operations. We used the WWF biodiversity risk filter to screen our manufacturing locations for impacts on biodiversity. None of our manufacturing facilities are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas. With regards to the minimum safeguards compliance requirements, First Solar is committed to complying with the laws established to protect human rights in each country where we operate and respecting the rights set forth in the International Labour Organization (ILO) 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which provide further instruction to companies dedicated to preventing adverse impacts on the communities with which they are involved. From our policy, supplier contracts, screening, mapping and auditing, to training and reporting, First Solar takes a comprehensive approach to responsible sourcing and supply chain management in order to identify, prevent and mitigate potential adverse human rights and environmental impacts, in accordance with OECD due diligence guidelines.[BC69.1] We also register our products in the EPEAT registry, which includes both product-specific and corporate criteria that are evaluated by a third party. EPEAT is a globally recognized, US EPA-approved, Type 1 Ecolabel that combines life cycle-based, multi-attribute criteria with independent validation, enabling public and private purchasers to identify environmentally leading products from socially responsible companies. Our Series 6 Plus and Series 7 products were awarded an EPEAT Silver rating, certifying that they exceeded the basic but stringent environmental and social criteria of a Bronze rating. First Solar was the first solar company to register its products in EPEAT when the PV modules and inverters category was introduced in 2020, and the first to achieve EPEAT Climate+ designation.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Financial information is based on data reported in our 2025 Annual Report. Our modules business involves the design, manufacture, and sale of CdTe solar modules, which convert sunlight into electricity. This aligns with the EU Taxonomy activity of: Manufacture of renewable energy technologies. In 2025, approximately 100% of our net sales (USD $5.2 billion) came from our modules business. For more information on the environmental benefits of our products and their alignment with the EU Taxonomy, please refer to our corporate responsibility report.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

The information is based on data reported in our 2025 Form 10-K. Our modules business involves the design, manufacture, and sale of CdTe solar modules, which convert sunlight into electricity. This aligns with the EU Taxonomy activity of: Manufacture of renewable energy technologies. In 2025, approximately 100% of our net sales (USD $5.2 billion) came from our modules business. More information on the environmental benefits of our products and their alignment with the EU Taxonomy can be found in our annual corporate responsibility report. First Solar is America's leading photovoltaic ("PV") solar technology and manufacturing company. The only U.S.-headquartered company among the world's largest solar manufacturers, First Solar is focused on competitively and reliably enabling power generation needs with its advanced, uniquely American thin film PV technology. Developed at research and development ("R&D") labs in California and Ohio, the Company's technology represents the next generation of solar power generation, providing a competitive, high-performance, and responsibly produced alternative to conventional crystalline silicon PV modules.

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*100% of our revenue is derived from the sale of solar energy products. Our Research and development investment is directly contributing to the same.*

[Fixed row]

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

100

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

233400000

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We continue to devote substantial resources to our R&D efforts, which generally focus on continually improving the wattage and energy yield of our solar modules. We also have R&D programs to improve module durability and manufacturing efficiencies, including throughput, volume ramp, and material cost reduction. We continue to invest significant financial resources in such initiatives as the construction and operation of a dedicated perovskite development line and a dedicated thin film R&D innovation center in Ohio. This R&D innovation center, which features a manufacturing scale production pilot line, enables the production of full-sized prototypes of thin film and tandem PV modules, supporting the implementation of our technology roadmap. These R&D investments support our science-based

targets (-34 % absolute Scope 1 & 2 by 2028, net-zero by 2050) by enhancing module efficiency, improving module durability and manufacturing efficiencies, driving down the cost of solar, and reducing our product carbon footprint. In 2025, we invested approximately $233.4 million in R&D, directed to our low-carbon solar technologies. These R&D investments support our science-based targets (-34 % absolute Scope 1 & 2 by 2028, net-zero by 2050) by enhancing module efficiency, improving module durability and manufacturing efficiencies, driving down the cost of solar, and reducing our product carbon footprint. In 2025, we invested approximately $233.4 million in R&D, directed to our low-carbon solar technologies.

Row 2

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

100

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

233400000

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

First Solar operates a dedicated thin film R&D innovation center in Ohio, featuring a manufacturing scale production pilot line that enables the production of full-sized prototypes of thin film single-junction and tandem PV modules, supporting the implementation of our technology roadmap.

Row 3

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

100

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

233400000

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We continue to invest significant financial resources in the construction and operation of a dedicated perovskite development line, exploring thin film tandem technologies that we believe have the potential to significantly increase the efficiency of PV modules beyond the limits of traditional single-junction devices.
[Add 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?

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

27

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

8

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

7

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

10

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water-related operating expenditures (OPEX) increased in 2025 relative to 2024 with the addition of our fifth US manufacturing facility in Louisiana. Water-related operating expenditure (CAPEX) was higher in 2024 due to the installation of wastewater, ultrapure water production, and recycling equipment at our Alabama and Louisiana manufacturing facilities. We are in the process of expanding our domestic manufacturing capacity by approximately 4 GW including the construction of our sixth U.S. manufacturing facility to onshore final production processes for modules initiated by our international fleet, which is expected to commence operations in the second half of 2026. We therefore expect water-related CAPEX and OPEX to increase in the next reporting year.
[Fixed row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

First Solar currently does not directly price environmental externalities within our operations. This is because our solar technology is designed to minimize environmental impacts, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and resource use throughout the lifecycle of our products. By focusing on these intrinsic improvements, we prioritize reducing our overall environmental footprint without explicitly assigning a monetary value to these externalities. With more than 93 GW of modules sold worldwide as of the end of 2025, First Solar products displace more than 55 million metric tons of CO2eq every year, which is more than ten times the amount of greenhouse gas emissions we emit through our global operations and supply chain. Assuming worldwide average irradiance and grid electricity emissions, we estimate that the 16.1 GW of products produced in 2025 alone will help avoid ~11 million metric tons of CO2eq per year, or ~292 million metric tons of CO2eq avoided over their 30+ year product life.

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

First Solar does not directly price environmental externalities; our sustainability strategy instead focuses on water stewardship across our operations. Since our 2020 baseline, we have reduced manufacturing water intensity by 50%, toward a 2028 target of 58%.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
[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 ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

We implement the RBA Code of Conduct within our operations and our supply chain. In 2025, we assessed 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers that provide materials and components for manufacturing, and 100% of new suppliers against social and environmental criteria, including disclosure of scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 emissions. We identify key suppliers that account for more than 50% of our product's carbon footprint to reduce life cycle impacts in our supply chain (Scope 3).

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

10

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape/marine ecosystem condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

We leverage third-party tools and indices to identify potential natural disaster, sustainability, human rights, and operational risks based on suppliers' locations. In 2025, we assessed 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers that provide materials and components for manufacturing, and 100% of new suppliers against social and environmental criteria, including water management. In 2025, First Solar conducted 21 on-site audits at supplier sites on quality, environmental, and social criteria based on the RBA

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

4
[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
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Suppliers' exposure or vulnerability to physical risks

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All new suppliers undergo a rigorous qualification process using a balanced scorecard that focuses on quality, cost, flexibility, service, technology, and sustainability. We regularly map our supply base and conduct an annual risk assessment to identify potential high-risk suppliers. We leverage third-party tools and indices to identify potential natural disaster, sustainability, human rights, and operational risks based on suppliers' locations. In 2025, we assessed 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers that provide materials and components for manufacturing, and 100% of new suppliers against social and environmental criteria. We require all major suppliers, including on-site service providers, to complete an RBA self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) on an annual basis. We prioritize engagement on greenhouse gas emissions with key suppliers that account for more than 50% of our product's carbon footprint to reduce life cycle impacts in our supply chain (scope 3).

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

First Solar - Internal

☑ 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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Suppliers' exposure or vulnerability to physical risks

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All new suppliers undergo a rigorous qualification process using a balanced scorecard that focuses on quality, cost, flexibility, service, technology, and sustainability. We regularly map our supply base and conduct an annual risk assessment to identify potential high-risk suppliers. We leverage third-party tools and indices to identify potential natural disaster, sustainability, human rights, and operational risks based on suppliers' locations. In 2025, we assessed 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers that provide materials and components for manufacturing, and 100% of new suppliers against social and environmental criteria. We require all major suppliers, including on-site service providers, to complete an RBA self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) on an annual basis. We leverage third-party tools and indices to identify potential natural disaster, sustainability, human rights, and operational risks based on suppliers' locations. In 2025, we assessed 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers that provide materials and components for manufacturing, and 100% of new suppliers against social and environmental criteria, including water management. In 2025, First Solar conducted 21 on-site audits at supplier sites on quality, environmental, and social criteria based on the RBA Code of Conduct. Out of the 21 audits, four suppliers received waste or wastewater notice of violations, which were remediated.
[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

First Solar's supplier agreements require compliance with applicable laws and regulations in addition to First Solar requirements, which may exceed local legal requirements. Under the terms of First Solar's supplier agreements, suppliers must commit to comply with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct and require their suppliers to do the same. The RBA code of conduct includes climate-related requirements such as air emissions management, energy efficiency improvements, corporate-wide scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goal, public disclosure on progress towards the goal, water management, and efforts to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Water

(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

First Solar's supplier agreements require compliance with applicable laws and regulations in addition to First Solar requirements, which may exceed local legal requirements. Under the terms of First Solar's supplier agreements, suppliers must commit to comply with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct and require their suppliers to do the same. The RBA code of conduct includes water-related criteria including providing workers with ready access to clean toilet facilities, potable water and sanitary food preparation, water conservation and monitoring, and wastewater management.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

First Solar - Internal

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As a member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), we implement the RBA Code of Conduct within our operations and our supply chain. Under the terms of our contract agreements, suppliers and on-site service providers must commit to comply with the RBA Code of Conduct and require their suppliers and subcontractors to do the same. The RBA Code requires participants to establish and report against an absolute corporate-wide greenhouse gas reduction goal and track document and publicly report energy consumption and all Scopes 1, 2, and significant categories of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. Participants are also required to look for methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ 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%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are 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:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As a member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), we implement the RBA Code of Conduct within our operations and our supply chain. Under the terms of our contract agreements, suppliers and on-site service providers must commit to comply with the RBA Code of Conduct and require their suppliers and subcontractors to do the same. We regularly map our supply base and conduct an annual risk assessment to identify potential high-risk suppliers. We leverage third-party tools and indices to identify potential natural disaster, sustainability, human rights, and operational risks based on suppliers' locations. In 2025, we assessed 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers that provide materials and components for manufacturing, and 100% of new suppliers against social and environmental criteria. We require all major suppliers, including on-site service providers, to complete an RBA self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) on an annual basis.
[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:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(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:

☑ 100%

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

Under the terms of First Solar's supplier agreements, suppliers must commit to comply with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct and require their suppliers to do the same. We regularly map our supply base and conduct an annual risk assessment to identify potential high-risk suppliers. We leverage third-party tools and indices to identify potential natural disaster, sustainability, human rights, and operational risks based on suppliers' locations. In 2025, we assessed 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers that provide materials and components for manufacturing, and 100% of new suppliers against social and environmental criteria. We require all major suppliers, including on-site service providers, to complete an RBA self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) on an annual basis.

(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 :Environmental management systems, Pollution prevention and resource reduction, Solid waste management, Hazardous substances management, Environmental permits, Air emissions monitoring, Water management, Energy consumption and GHG emissions

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Setting environmental targets, including water targets

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

(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%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Under the terms of First Solar's supplier agreements, suppliers must commit to comply with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct and require their suppliers to do the same. We regularly map our supply base and conduct an annual risk assessment to identify potential high-risk suppliers. We leverage third-party tools and indices to identify potential natural disaster, sustainability, human rights, and operational risks based on suppliers' locations. In 2025, we assessed 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers that provide materials and components for manufacturing, and 100% of new suppliers against social and environmental criteria. We require all major suppliers, including on-site service providers, to complete an RBA self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) on an annual basis.

(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 :Environmental management systems, Pollution prevention and resource reduction, Solid waste management, Hazardous substances management, Environmental permits, Air emissions monitoring, Water management, Energy consumption and GHG emissions

(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:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(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

Our commitment to Responsible Solar drives our company's corporate responsibility strategy and differentiation and is interwoven into every aspect of our business and product lifecycle- from raw material sourcing to end-of-life recycling. Our investors and shareholders appreciate hearing about how First Solar is differentiating itself from the competition and driving environmental and social progress. Many investors have targets of their own and regularly engage with us via engagement calls.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Increased investment in First Solar and support for the company's corporate responsibility strategy and approach to Responsible Solar. As one investor put it: "We'd like to thank you for the example First Solar sets as a company that understands the intertwined nature of sustainability and strategy. In particular, we are impressed by the company's long-standing and differentiated commitment to maintaining the highest global standards at every stage of the manufacturing process, including materials, labor, and policy compliance."

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

First Solar's advanced thin film modules are manufactured in a high-throughput, automated environment that integrates all manufacturing steps into a continuous flow operation, using less energy, water and semiconductor material than conventional crystalline silicon PV manufacturing. Due to our resource-efficient manufacturing process, First Solar modules have the lowest carbon and water footprint and fastest energy payback time in the industry. Our water footprint advantage is included in our sustainability collateral and presentations to customers to help raise awareness about the sustainability advantage of our products. Customers with their own sustainability goals are particularly interested in understanding how much carbon First Solar PV modules displace as well as how much water is saved by avoiding the use of grid electricity. The wholesale commercial and industrial market continues to represent a promising opportunity for the widespread adoption of PV solar technology as corporations undertake certain sustainability commitments.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Success is measured in terms of megawatts (MW) of solar modules sold. In 2025, we sold a record 17.5 gigawatts (GW) of solar modules and generated net sales of approximately $5.2 billion, representing a 24% increase, year-over-year. Other measures of success include raising awareness about EPEAT, a globally recognized and independently validated ecolabel for sustainable electronics which addresses the full product life cycle, including managing substances in the product, manufacturing energy and water use, product packaging, end-of-life recycling, corporate responsibility and human rights. Our Series 6, Series 6 Plus, and Series 7 products were awarded an EPEAT Silver rating, certifying that they exceeded the basic but stringent environmental and social criteria of a Bronze rating. First Solar was the first solar company in the EPEAT PV modules and inverters category to achieve EPEAT Climate+ designation.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(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

We share information about the sustainability advantage and carbon footprint of our EPEAT-registered solar modules with all our customers whether it is to help them meet government mandated renewable portfolio standards, their own carbon mitigation/neutrality goals, carbon footprint criteria in solar tenders e.g. in France, or responsible procurement requirements. We also educate our customers on the importance of considering the embodied carbon of solar PV modules to enable greater decarbonization. All PV technologies are not created equal. Where and how a PV module and its components are manufactured significantly impacts its environmental profile and determines how many greenhouse gas emissions they will be able to avoid and displace. First Solar’s advanced thin film modules are manufactured in a high throughput, automated environment that integrates all manufacturing steps into a continuous flow operation under one roof, using less energy, water and semiconductor material than conventional crystalline silicon PV manufacturing. Due to our resource-efficient manufacturing process, First Solar modules have the lowest carbon and water footprint and fastest energy payback time in the industry. Our Series 7 module has an even lower environmental footprint- with a carbon that is nearly 4X lower than conventional crystalline silicon modules manufactured in China and an energy payback time that is approximately 2.5X faster. In less than two months, First Solar Series 7 PV modules produce more energy than was required to create them. This corresponds to a 180-fold energy return on investment (EROI) over a 30- year project lifetime, providing an abundant net energy gain to the electricity grid. Since our products (solar PV modules) are clean energy producing rather than energy consuming products, they represent 0% of our scope 3 emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

One of the impacts of engagement is that we see customers driving demand for responsible solar, even in markets without carbon footprint requirements. Corporate renewable energy buyers in particular are increasingly looking to procure responsible energy projects. Measures of success include customers requesting EPEAT-registered PV modules in their RFPs and MW sold. In 2025, we sold a record 17.5 gigawatts (GW) of solar modules and generated net sales of approximately $5.2 billion, representing a 24% increase, year-over-year. These engagements receive high priority as they are commercial opportunities. By partnering with First Solar, our customers can confidently procure solar modules that are responsibly made and that lower their scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

First Solar engages with investors and shareholders on corporate responsibility topics through engagement calls, surveys and our annual Corporate Responsibility report to provide updates on our performance. This includes improvements in the water footprint of our products, water recycling initiatives and manufacturing water intensity reductions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Success is measured in terms of investor interest in the environmental attributes of our technology and First Solar's performance. Other measures of success include raising awareness about EPEAT, a globally recognized and independently validated ecolabel for sustainable electronics which addresses the full product life cycle, including managing substances in the product, manufacturing energy and water use, product packaging, end-of-life recycling, corporate responsibility and human

rights. Our Series 6, Series 6 Plus, and Series 7 products were awarded an EPEAT Silver rating, certifying that they exceeded the basic but stringent environmental and social criteria of a Bronze rating.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Associate resource group

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(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

First Solar's Sustainability Ambassador program engages employees across our global sites to drive grassroots participation in environmental initiatives that reduce our operational impacts. Ambassadors lead site-level projects such as electric-vehicle charging infrastructure, sludge recycling, and e-waste recycling.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability Ambassador-led initiatives have produced measurable environmental outcomes, including installation of electric-vehicle charging stations and a sludge recycling program at our Kulim, Malaysia facility that increased the site's recycling rate by 3-4%, a “No Plastic Bags at the Café” initiative at our Vietnam facility, and an e-waste recycling program at our U.S. operations.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Associate resource group

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

First Solar's Sustainability Ambassador program engages employees across our global sites to drive grassroots participation in environmental initiatives that reduce our operational carbon and waste footprint. Ambassadors lead site-level projects such as electric-vehicle charging infrastructure, sludge recycling, and e-waste recycling.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability Ambassador-led initiatives at our India facility saved an estimated 32 million liters of water, supported the planting of 165 trees, and eliminated an estimated 2,500 single-use cups per day.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ørsted

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

First Solar's leadership in thin film solar technology is built on sustained investment in research and development. Our R&D pipeline targets next generation thin film technologies, including tandem and perovskite-based innovations, as well as module semiconductor enhancements such as our CuRe technology, which is expected to enhance performance by improving efficiency, bifaciality characteristics, temperature coefficient, and warranted annual degradation rate. Perovskites have the potential to significantly increase the efficiency and reduce the cost of PV solar modules either through single-junction or potentially multi-junction devices. While additional work remains before broader scaling, we believe perovskites represent a potentially transformational opportunity that is best pursued by a company such as First Solar with vast thin film manufacturing expertise. Potential opportunities include partnering with customers like Orsted to help deploy solar technology and meet their customers' energy needs.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Rockwell Automation

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Other collective action, please specify :Automation Training Programs

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

In 2025, First Solar continued its support of a partnership with Rockwell Automation Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology and Education that prepares students for careers as automation and controls engineers across a range of industries.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Training tomorrow's workforce

[Add row]

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

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from:

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ørsted

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Communications
☑ Joint case studies or marketing campaign

First Solar - Internal

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

First Solar offers industry-leading, globally available Recycling Service Agreements (RSA) to all our customers to help PV module owners responsibly recycle our modules at the end of their useful life. We included a customer case study featuring Ørsted and their 227MW Muscle Shoals project in our latest corporate responsibility report. As part of its commitment to reusing or recycling 100% of its end-of-life solar modules, Ørsted leveraged its recycling service agreement with First Solar to recycle approximately 4,000 solar modules that were damaged during construction.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Recycling case study

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Success is measured by publicly sharing best practices on end-of-life management to set an example for the rest of the industry.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Rockwell Automation

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini2

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Other collective action, please specify :Automation training program

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

In 2025, First Solar continued its support of a partnership with Rockwell Automation Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology and Education that prepares students for careers as automation and controls engineers across a range of industries. The program encourages students to pursue studies in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), helps build a skilled talent pool for these fields, and connects participants to networking, internship, and career placement opportunities as they transition from the classroom to the workforce.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Training students for careers as automation and controls engineers

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Success is measured by the number students trained for a career in science, technology, engineering and technology.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

First Solar - Internal

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

First Solar uses the operational control approach to consolidate its GHG inventory, consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. We include 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from operations where First Solar has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies — including our manufacturing, R&D, recycling, and administrative facilities in the U.S., Malaysia, Vietnam, India, and Germany — and exclude operations where we hold an interest but no operational control. This approach reflects the operations where we can most directly manage and reduce emissions. We apply the same consolidation approach across all environmental issues we disclose to ensure our climate and water data reflect a single, consistent organizational boundary.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

First Solar uses the operational control approach to consolidate its GHG inventory, consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. We include 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from operations where First Solar has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies — including our manufacturing, R&D, recycling, and administrative facilities in the U.S., Malaysia, Vietnam, India, and Germany — and exclude operations where we hold an interest but no operational control. This approach reflects the operations where we can most directly manage and reduce emissions. We apply the same consolidation approach across all environmental issues we disclose to ensure our climate and water data reflect a single, consistent organizational boundary.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

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

N/A
[Fixed row]

First Solar - Internal

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?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In the reporting year, First Solar changed its organizational boundary approach from the equity share approach to the operational control approach. This change reflects the evolution of the Company's business model; First Solar no longer develops, owns, or operates EPC projects and now conducts the vast majority of its activities through facilities that it directly operates. Consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, the operational control approach allows First Solar to account for 100% of emissions from operations where it has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies, providing a boundary that more accurately reflects the Company's current operational structure.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.4) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Recalculations are triggered if a structural or methodological change exceeds 5% of total emissions. Adjustments apply to mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures where data are available. Organic growth does not trigger recalculation.

(7.1.3.5) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:
☑ 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)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(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	*We follow the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Standard*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7037

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We follow the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and account for direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources including stationary combustion, process emissions from industrial activities, and fugitive emissions such as refrigerant leaks.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

495234

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We follow the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using the dual reporting approach of reporting location-based and market-based emissions. Energy consumption data is collected from utility bills and appropriate emission factors are applied to calculate total emissions under each method.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1227987

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on life cycle assessment of First Solar PV module production (Table III; DOI: 10.1002/pip.1068) and total modules produced in 2020, and subtracting 2020 Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

295327

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our capital expenditures are disclosed as 'purchases of property, plant, and equipment' in our annual report's consolidated cash flow statement. In alignment with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol, we used the Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator tool to calculate scope 3 emissions associated with capital goods purchased based on spend. The emissions are calculated by multiplying our 2020 capital goods spend by a CO2 emission factor based on the broad sector of purchase.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17235

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from transmission and distribution losses were estimated from market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions from purchased electricity (presented earlier) in conjunction with a transmission and distribution loss factor of 5%.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12558

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Glass and aluminum supply distances to First Solar's manufacturing facilities used in conjunction with transoceanic freight ship fuel consumption factor of 0.0025 kg heavy fuel oil per tonne-km and a residual fuel oil emission factor from WRI GHG Protocol stationary combustion tool (V. 4.1).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5108

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantity of disposed waste from manufacturing facilities was used in conjunction with U.S. EPA mixed waste landfilling emission factor of 0.12 Metric Ton Carbon Equivalent /Ton. The mass conversion factor of mass carbon to mass CO2 generated during combustion processes is 44/12.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

573

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Short, medium, and long haul passenger air miles recorded by corporate travel agent were used in conjunction with air travel emission factors of 0.53, 0.43, and 0.39 lb CO2 per passenger mile, respectively.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3389

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Number of full-time equivalent employees in 2020 was the basis for this estimate combined with assumptions regarding average employee commuting GHG emissions from the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator tool. A scaling factor of 0.25 was also applied to account for work-from-home mandates imposed in Q2-Q4 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47250

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Finished product (PV module) transport distances and transport methods (ship) from our manufacturing facilities to our largest market (U.S.; Long Beach, CA used as representative port) were used in conjunction with a transoceanic freight ship fuel consumption factor of 0.0025 kg heavy fuel oil per tonne-km and a residual fuel oil emission factor from WRI GHG Protocol stationary combustion tool (V. 4.1).

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1290

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

463

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity consumption per square foot for warehouse facilities from EIA CBECS database was used in conjunction with square footage from leased warehouse facilities and WRI GHG Protocol tool for purchased electricity (V. 4.7).

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

22386

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emissions (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, and refrigerants), emission factors are sourced from the EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub (January 2025 release) for stationary and mobile combustion fuels, and refrigerant global warming potentials are sourced from the DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (2025), and multiplied by activity data to calculate total emissions.
[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)

924840

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

753843

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For Scope 2 emissions, location-based emission factors for the U.S. are sourced from eGRID, while international emission factors are sourced from the IEA. Market-based emission factors for the U.S. are also derived from eGRID, while those for Vietnam, Malaysia, and India are sourced from the IEA. Germany uses a utility-specific emission factor. These emission factors are then multiplied by activity data to calculate Scope 2 market-based and location-based emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3040110

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Life Cycle Assessment Method

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

0

First Solar - Internal

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions were calculated based on life cycle assessment of First Solar PV module production and supply chain GWP of module production (kg CO2-eq/m2; Series 6 NEPD-2993-1671-EN 2021, Series 7 NEPD-5039-4377-EN) and total modules produced in 2025, while subtracting 2025 Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Increase driven by higher 2025 module production volume.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

616602

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Capital expenditures on purchases of property, plant, and equipment were the basis for the estimate. Specifically, our capital expenditures are disclosed as 'purchases of property, plant, and equipment' in our annual report's consolidated cash flow statement. The emissions are calculated by multiplying our 2025 capital goods spend by a CO2e emission factor based on the broad sector of purchase.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

104502

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Covers well-to-tank (upstream) emissions of purchased fuels plus upstream and transmission & distribution (T&D) losses of purchased electricity, calculated per the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using upstream-only factors that exclude generation to avoid double counting with Scope 2.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

208439

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Glass and aluminum supply distances to First Solar's manufacturing facilities used in conjunction with transoceanic freight ship fuel consumption factor of 0.0025 kg heavy fuel oil per tonne-km and a residual fuel oil emission factor from WRI GHG Protocol stationary combustion tool (V. 4.1) Increase driven by higher 2025 module production and associated inbound freight volume (glass and aluminum tonne-km), applied to unchanged transport emission factors.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4802

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Quantities of disposed non-hazardous and hazardous waste were the basis for the estimate. Quantity of disposed waste from manufacturing facilities was used in conjunction with U.S. EPA mixed waste landfilling emission factor of 0.12 Metric Ton Carbon Equivalent /Ton. The mass conversion factor of mass carbon to mass CO2 generated during combustion processes is 44/12.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2273

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Air travel emissions are calculated by our travel provider based on booked travel itineraries. Short, medium, and long-haul passenger air miles recorded by corporate travel agent were used in conjunction with air travel emission factors. Decrease driven by lower business air-travel activity in 2025 (fewer/shorter trips and/or cabin-class mix), as reported post-trip by the corporate travel provider.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2893

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

2025 full-time-equivalent headcount was multiplied by an average commuting factor per employee per year, covering well-to-wheel stages. Decrease tracks a lower full-time-equivalent headcount in 2025 (~7,900 vs. ~8,100 FTE).

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2022, we calculated upstream leased assets for our Goodyear facility in Arizona. However, we did not have this facility starting in 2024.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.6) Please explain

Shipment of our products to customer project sites is included in upstream transportation and distribution, therefore, the downstream transportation and distribution emissions category has no associated emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our products are not further processed. In less than 4 hours, First Solar's fully integrated manufacturing process transforms a sheet of glass into a completed thin film solar PV module, which is flash tested, boxed, and ready for shipment. All processes from the beginning of our manufacturing process to completed module are covered in our scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our products (PV modules) are electricity producing rather than energy consuming products, and are classified as zero-emission electricity generation technologies. First Solar PV solar modules generate clean reliable electricity with no air emissions, waste production, and minimal water use. In 2025, First Solar produced 16.1 GW of PV solar modules.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1801

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Life Cycle Assessment Method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

GHG emissions were estimated from quantity of end-of-life PV modules recycled in 2025 in conjunction with an electricity consumption factor from a previous year's life cycle assessment. Specifically, electricity consumption per square meter of PV module recycled (DOI: 10.4229/27thEUPVSEC2012-6CV.4.9) was used in conjunction with quantities of end-of-life PV modules recycled at First Solar's recycling facilities in U.S., Germany, Vietnam, and Malaysia and market-specific GHG electricity emission factors. First Solar, as part of its commitment to extended producer responsibility, has voluntarily established and implemented the industry's first global module recycling program.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Due to the change in calculation methodology in accordance with our 2022 Scope 3 audit, the Downstream leased assets have no emissions.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We do not have franchises; therefore, no scope 3 emissions are relevant or need to be reported.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We previously accounted for Scope 3 emissions from solar projects during the construction phase. However, following the sale of the engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) business unit in a prior reporting year, these emissions are no longer relevant.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no other relevant Scope 3 GHG emissions from upstream sources.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no other relevant Scope 3 GHG emissions from downstream sources.
[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:*

First Solar - Internal

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[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

First Solar Inc. 2025 CDP Verification Report_Final_V02 issued 20260819.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

pg. 9-10

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(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

First Solar Inc. 2025 CDP Verification Report_Final_V02 issued 20260819.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

pg.9-10

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(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

First Solar Inc. 2025 CDP Verification Report_Final_V02 issued 20260819.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

pg.9-10

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(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)

165608

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

18

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, we procured and retired more than 413,000 MWh of Green-e® energy certificates generated by two US utility-scale solar projects that use First Solar modules, increasing our US renewable electricity consumption to approximately 38%. Together with our on-site PV installations and solar carports at manufacturing facilities in Ohio, Malaysia, and Vietnam, and at our recycling facility in Germany generating 4,945 MWh, these efforts contributed to approximately 23% renewable energy usage across our global operations. Relative to our 2024 gross global Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based) baseline of 936,044 tCO2e, this represents a (165,608 / 936,044) × 100 ≈ 18% decrease in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

506

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.05

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, we implemented two energy-efficiency initiatives at our Vietnam facility: (1) balanced chilled-water flow across 12 mixing pump stations to match RCU (recirculation unit) demand, avoiding an estimated 82 tCO2e; and (2) two-stage waste-heat recovery across eight make-up air units, avoiding an estimated 424 tCO2e. Combined, these initiatives delivered estimated annual savings of 506 tCO2e (82 + 424). Relative to our 2024 gross global Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based) baseline of 936,044 tCO2e, this represents a (506 / 936,044) × 100 ≈ 0.05% decrease in scope 1 and scope 2 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

Not applicable in 2025

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

Not applicable in 2025

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

Not applicable in 2025

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31049

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*From 2024 to 2025, First Solar increased PV module production nearly 4%, from 15.5 GW to 16.1 GW. This increased output corresponds to an increase of 31,049 metric tons CO2e of emissions or 3.3% of the previous year's emissions through (31,049 / 936,044)*100 = 3.3%.*

Change in methodology

(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

Not applicable in 2025

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

In the reporting year, First Solar changed its organizational boundary approach from the equity share approach to the operational control approach. This change reflects the evolution of the Company's business model; First Solar no longer develops, owns, or operates EPC projects and now conducts the vast majority of its activities through facilities that it directly operates. Consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, the operational control approach allows First Solar to account for 100% of emissions from operations where it has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies, providing a boundary that more accurately reflects the Company's current operational structure. There were no changes in emissions because of the change in boundary.

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

Not applicable in 2025

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

Not applicable in 2025

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

N/A
[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

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in output

First Solar - Internal

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

49916

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

2

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated based on a life cycle assessment of First Solar PV module production and total modules produced in 2025, with 2025 Scope 1 and 2 emissions subtracted. Emissions increased as production volumes grew, resulting in greater procurement of raw materials, components, and other goods and services required to manufacture products.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

465141

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

43

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Capital expenditures on purchases of property, plant, and equipment were the basis for the estimate. Emissions decreased due to lower purchases of property, plant and equipment for our manufacturing facilities

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

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

28900

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

22

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions decreased primarily due to reduced energy consumption at certain international manufacturing facilities where production was ramped down. Because these locations have higher grid emission factors, lower electricity consumption resulted in a meaningful reduction in associated FERA energy emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

First Solar - Internal

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

30161

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

17

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Life cycle emissions were calculated on a well-to-wheel basis. Upstream transportation and distribution emissions were estimated based on the weight of raw materials and the distance transported (tonne-kilometers) to First Solar's manufacturing facilities. The 17% increase in emissions in 2025 was primarily due to higher sales volumes and greater module production compared to 2024.

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

6189

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

56

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Waste-related emissions decreased due to increased recycling and less waste going to landfill. In 2025, 87% of manufacturing waste was recycled.

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Fewer travel

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

415

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

15

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Business travel emissions decreased in 2025 due to lower employee travel activity compared to the previous year, resulting in reduced transportation-related emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

79

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

3

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions decreased in 2025, reflecting lower estimated commuting emissions relative to 2024.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

370

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

26

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions increased as a result of an increase in the quantity of modules processed through recycling and end-of-life treatment activities compared to the prior year.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

First Solar - Internal

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ Not evaluated	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

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

(7.15.2) Primary reason for not providing an emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

First Solar breaks down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type using 100-year GWP values from IPCC AR4. Scope 2 emissions are not broken down by greenhouse gas type for facilities in Vietnam, Malaysia, and India, where Scope 2 emissions are calculated using CO2e IEA national grid emission factors.
[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Germany	*335*	*859*	*804*
India	*2117*	*209055*	*209055*
Malaysia	*686*	*144096*	*144096*
United States of America	*19117*	*435273*	*264331*
Viet Nam	*131*	*135557*	*135557*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Santa Clara, California, USA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

576

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.37162

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.95251

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

10.96873

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

106.6293

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kulim, Malaysia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

686

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

5.426483

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.57123

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Frankfurt-Oder, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

335

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.30802

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

14.47758

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Perrysburg, Ohio, USA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16418

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.56184

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.52746

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tamil Nadu, India

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2117

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.95688

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

79.97235

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Trinity, Alabama, USA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1919

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.645316

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-87.196562

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

New Iberia, Louisiana, USA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

203

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.004453

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-91.854501

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mesa, Arizona, USA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.28334

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-111.662012
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Mobile Source Emissions*	*0*
Row 2	*Process Emissions*	*0*
Row 3	*Fugitive Emissions*	*690*
Row 4	*Stationary Combustion*	*21696*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

First Solar - Internal

Perrysburg, Ohio, USA

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

295767

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

124825

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

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

135557

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

135557

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Santa Clara, California, USA

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

1166

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

1166

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kulim, Malaysia

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

144096

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

144096

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Frankfurt-Oder, Germany

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

859

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

804

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tamil Nadu, India

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

209055

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

209055

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Trinity, Alabama, USA

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

104258

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

104258

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

New Iberia, Louisiana, USA

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

33986

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

33986

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mesa, Arizona, USA

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

96

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

96
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Self Generated Electricity*	*0*	*0*
Row 2	*Purchased Electricity*	*924840*	*753843*

[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)

First Solar - Internal

22386

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

924840

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

753843

(7.22.4) Please explain

We report emissions as a single entity under First Solar. Our emissions data covers the entire consolidated accounting group, which includes the parent organization and all consolidated subsidiaries. There are no emissions reported from entities outside of this group, such as associates, joint ventures, or unconsolidated 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

We report emissions as a single entity under First Solar. Our emissions data covers the entire consolidated accounting group, which includes the parent organization and all consolidated subsidiaries. There are no emissions reported from entities outside of this group, such as associates, joint ventures, or unconsolidated subsidiaries.
[Fixed row]

First Solar - Internal

(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:
☑ Ørsted

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Megawatt Produced

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

151

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

210

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion and refrigerants

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Company-wide verified emissions inventory allocated to customer based on quantity of goods supplied in 2025 (151 MW) relative to total goods produced in 2025 (16.1 GW). Because First Solar manufactures a single product (PV modules), no further product-specific allocation is required. Scope 1 accounting has low uncertainty due to use of utility bills and detailed tracking of purchased fuel quantities.

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

Reference: 2026 Corporate Responsibility Report, p.84 (Scope 1 GHG emissions); FY2025 Form 10-K (2025 production volume)

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ørsted

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Megawatt Produced

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

151

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8674

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Company-wide verified emissions inventory allocated to customer based on quantity of goods supplied in 2025 (151 MW) relative to total goods produced in 2025 (16.1 GW). Scope 2 accounting has low uncertainty due to use of utility bills.

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

2026 Corporate Responsibility Report, p.84 (Scope 2 location-based GHG emissions); FY2025 Form 10-K (2025 production volume)

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ørsted

(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:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Megawatt Produced

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

151

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7070

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Company-wide verified emissions inventory allocated to customer based on quantity of goods supplied in 2025 (151 MW) relative to total goods produced in 2025 (16.1 GW). Scope 2 accounting has low uncertainty due to use of utility bills.

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

2026 Corporate Responsibility Report, p.84 (Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions); FY2025 Form 10-K (2025 production volume)
[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:
☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

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

Better coordination between customer and supplier on record-keeping for timing and quantity of goods supplied.
[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 plan to continue allocating emissions based on volume of goods sold based upon request. In our 2026 Corporate Responsibility Report, we included calculations on the avoided emissions achieved through the use of our products. We also provide environmental product declarations for customers who want to understand the carbon footprint of our products.
[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:*

First Solar - Internal

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ 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

117280

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

117280.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

413536

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1838770

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

0

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

2252306.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4945

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

4945.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

418481

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1956050

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

0

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

2374531.00
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

First Solar - Internal

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

First Solar - Internal

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

348

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Diesel is used in testing backup power generators at manufacturing facilities and accounts for most of annual oil consumption. The remainder is liquified petroleum gas for food service.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

116931

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

0

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

116931

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Natural gas is used for building heating

First Solar - Internal

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

117280

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

0

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

116931

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

First Solar - Internal

(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)

4945

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

4945

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4945

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

4945

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2311

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

2687

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

1847

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

0

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

6845.00

(7.30.14.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption excluded

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

303307

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

15

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

9855

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

0

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

313177.00

(7.30.14.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption excluded

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

221385

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

554

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

946

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

0

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

222885.00

(7.30.14.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption excluded

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1096015

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

1679

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

104016

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

0

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

1201710.00

(7.30.14.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption excluded

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

215752

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

10

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

616

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

0

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

216378.00

(7.30.14.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption excluded
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

First Solar - Internal

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

413536

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

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 10 years and less than or equal to 15 years

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.15.14) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.8

(7.30.18.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

554

First Solar - Internal

(7.30.18.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

554

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.18.8) Comment

Renewable electricity consumed in 2025 include 554 MWh of self generated electricity.

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.9

(7.30.18.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2687

(7.30.18.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2687

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.18.8) Comment

Renewable electricity consumed in 2025 include 2687 MWh of self generated electricity.

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.8

(7.30.18.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1679

(7.30.18.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

415215

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.18.7) Type of energy attribute certificate

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.18.8) Comment

Renewable electricity consumed in 2025 include 1679 MWh of self generated electricity and 413,536 MWh of EACs

Row 4

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.8

(7.30.18.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.18.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.18.8) Comment

Renewable electricity consumed in 2025 include 10 MWh of self generated electricity.

Row 5

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.2

(7.30.18.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

15

(7.30.18.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

15

First Solar - Internal

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.18.8) Comment

Renewable electricity consumed in 2025 include 15 MWh of self generated electricity.
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

As part of our commitment to Responsible Solar manufacturing, we continue to expand the use of renewable electricity across our global operations through a combination of off-site procurement, on-site generation, and high-quality, traceable energy attribute certificates (EACs). We endeavor to prioritize sourcing renewable energy that is both credible and connected to our value chain, including projects built with First Solar technology. In 2025, we procured and retired more than 413,000 MWh of Green-e® energy certificates generated by two US utility-scale solar projects that use First Solar modules, increasing our US renewable electricity consumption to approximately 38%. Together with our on-site PV installations and solar carports at manufacturing facilities in Ohio, Malaysia, and Vietnam, and at our recycling facility in Frankfurt (Oder), Germany, these efforts contributed to approximately 23% renewable energy usage across our global operations. Looking ahead, we continue to scale our impact through long-term procurement strategies, including a 15-year power purchase agreement with Cleantech Solar signed in 2024, which is expected to generate the equivalent of approximately 40% of our electricity needs in India in 2026.

(7.30.20) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

First Solar - Internal

(7.30.21) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Offsite power purchase agreements (PPA) between private buyers and sellers of renewable energy are not currently available in Malaysia.

Row 2

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Offsite power purchase agreements (PPA) between private buyers and sellers of renewable energy are not currently available in Vietnam.

[Add row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

(7.34.1) Measurement of product/service efficiency

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.34.2) Comment

While PV modules are electricity generating (not energy-consuming) devices, the module conversion efficiency is a standard measurement of product efficiency. [Fixed row]

(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Solar energy equipment

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Photovoltaic module

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

100

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

0.184

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :kilowatt

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.34.1.7) Comment

At the end of 2025, First Solar's Series 6 Plus and Series 7 modules had average power outputs of 464 watts and 532 watts, respectively (2025 Form 10-K). Based on module areas of 2.52 m² and 2.80 m², this corresponds to conversion efficiencies of approximately 18.4% and 19.0% (power densities of approximately 0.184 kW/m² and 0.190 kW/m²), respectively. PV module sales remain the primary driver of First Solar's total net sales, accounting for nearly all revenue (2025 Form 10-K).

Row 2

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Solar energy equipment

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Photovoltaic module

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

100

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

0.19

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :kilowatt

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.34.1.7) Comment

At the end of 2025, First Solar's Series 6 Plus and Series 7 modules had average power outputs of 464 watts and 532 watts, respectively (2025 Form 10-K). Based on module areas of 2.52 m² and 2.80 m², this corresponds to conversion efficiencies of approximately 18.4% and 19.0% (power densities of approximately 0.184 kW/m² and 0.190 kW/m²), respectively. PV module sales remain the primary driver of First Solar's total net sales, accounting for nearly all revenue (2025 Form 10-K). [Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

48

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

776229

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :MW of PV modules produced

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

16054

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

20

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2025, our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased 17% relative to 2024, primarily driven by continued REC procurement reducing Scope 2 (market-based), while production increased approximately 3.6% to 16,054 MW, driving a 20% reduction in emissions intensity per MW produced.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

98

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

776229

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

7898

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2025, FTE headcount decreased from 8,105 to 7,898 while absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased 17%, resulting in a 15% decrease in emissions intensity per FTE.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00015

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

776229

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5219376000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

33

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2025, absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased 17% relative to 2024, primarily driven by REC procurement that reduced Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Over the same period, revenue grew approximately 24% to $5,219,376,000, resulting in a 33% reduction in emissions intensity per unit of total revenue. [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

0.11

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kilowatt hours

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

watt produced

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

First Solar's manufacturing energy intensity captures the total energy —electricity and fuel — consumed across our global manufacturing operations on a per-watt-produced basis, spanning every process from the start of manufacturing through to finished modules. Since our 2020 baseline, we have achieved a 15% reduction in our manufacturing energy intensity, progressing halfway toward our 2028 target to improve global energy efficiency per watt produced by 30%. In 2025, our manufacturing energy intensity rose by 10% compared to 2024, primarily due to the underutilization of our manufacturing facilities in Malaysia and Vietnam as well as the ramp-up of production at our manufacturing facility in Louisiana.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

5.2

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

grams

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Watt produced

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

24

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

First Solar's manufacturing waste generation intensity (grams per watt produced) has decreased by approximately 30% since our baseline year of 2020 (from 7.4 g/watt) as a result of increased module efficiency and manufacturing throughput combined with recycling and waste minimization projects. In 2025, our manufacturing waste intensity increased by approximately 24% compared to 2024, primarily due to the ramp-up of production at our manufacturing facilities in Alabama and Louisiana, as well as reduced capacity utilization at our facilities in Vietnam and Malaysia.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Liters

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Watt produced

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2025, our manufacturing water intensity (water consumption per watt produced) increased by approximately 3%, primarily due to the underutilization of our manufacturing facilities in Malaysia and Vietnam as well as the ramp-up of production at our facility in Louisiana. In total, we recycled 510 million liters of water in 2025, equivalent to approximately 9% of our absolute water use. We continue to review water consumption patterns down to the unit-operation level in our manufacturing processes and are challenging our process engineers to deliver additional water savings.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target
☑ Intensity target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

First Solar SBTi Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/08/2022

(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)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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

12/31/2020

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

7037

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

495234

(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)

502271.000

(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

01/08/2028

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

34

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

331498.860

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

22386

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

753843

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

776229.000

(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

-160.42

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is organization-wide, covering 100% of First Solar's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our global operations under the operational control boundary — manufacturing, recycling, and R&D facilities in the United States, Germany, Malaysia, Vietnam, and India. This target does not include Scope 3 emissions, which are addressed separately through First Solar's near-term target to reduce Scope 3 emissions intensity from purchased goods and services by 45% per MW by 2028, and its long-term target to reduce combined Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, and fuel- and energy-related activities by 97% per MW by 2050. Within Scope 1 and Scope 2, all material greenhouse gases are included; PFCs, SF6, and NF3 are not applicable as they are immaterial to First Solar's operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

After surpassing our 2021 intensity-based target three years early, we set a near-term science-based target to reduce our absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions by 34% by 2028, relative to 2020. This target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our 2028 absolute emissions reduction target is based on the Science Based Targets SBTi Target Setting Tool-v.2.0 “Absolute Contraction Approach".

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

In 2023, First Solar became the first of the world’s largest solar manufacturers to have our net-zero target validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We are also a member of RE100 and committed to powering our global operations with 100% renewable energy by 2028. RE100 is a global initiative that brings together the world’s most influential businesses committed to using 100% renewable electricity in their operations. In 2025, First Solar retired more than 413,000 MWh of energy attribute certificates (EAC) generated by two utility-scale solar projects built with First Solar modules. Rather than relying on anonymous, unbundled certificates, we endeavor to source credits traceable to identifiable assets and retire them through an accredited tracking registry, matched to our electricity use under recognized vintage standards, with documented retirements available for independent audit. This asset-level traceability strengthens the integrity of the renewable attributes we report and pairs our domestic manufacturing leadership with transparent, verifiable energy — core to our Responsible Solar commitment. Since establishing our targets to power our US and global operations with 100% renewable electricity, our production has grown nearly fourfold. In fact, our 2025 renewable energy consumption alone would have been enough to fully power our 2020 US operations. In 2025, renewable energy accounted for 38% of our electricity consumption in the United States and 23% globally. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions decreased by 17% in 2025 compared to 2024, from 936,044 metric tons (MT) CO_2e to 776,229 MT CO_2e.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

First Solar SBTi Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/08/2022

(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)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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

12/31/2020

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

7037

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

495234

(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)

502271.000

(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

01/05/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

50227.100

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

22386

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

753843

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

776229.000

(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

-60.60

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is organization-wide, covering 100% of First Solar's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our global operations under the operational control boundary — manufacturing, recycling, and R&D facilities in the United States, Germany, Malaysia, Vietnam, and India. This target does not include Scope 3 emissions, which are addressed separately through First Solar's near-term target to reduce Scope 3 emissions intensity from purchased goods and services by 45% per MW by 2028, and its long-term target to reduce combined Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, and fuel- and energy-related activities by 97% per MW by 2050. Within Scope 1 and Scope 2, all material greenhouse gases are included; PFCs, SF6, and NF3 are not applicable as they are immaterial to First Solar's operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 across scopes 1 and 2, in line with a 1.5°C warming scenario. Our 2050 net zero target is based on the SBTi Net-Zero Tool (v.1.0.3). Our long-term GHG emissions reduction target has been assessed against the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net-Zero Standard and has been approved by SBTi.

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

In 2023, First Solar became the first of the world's largest solar manufacturers to have our net-zero target validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We are also a member of RE100 and committed to powering our global operations with 100% renewable energy by 2028. RE100 is a global initiative that brings together the world's most influential businesses committed to using 100% renewable electricity in their operations. In 2025, First Solar retired more than 413,000 MWh of energy attribute certificates (EAC) generated by two utility-scale solar projects built with First Solar modules. Rather than relying on anonymous, unbundled certificates, we endeavor to source credits traceable to identifiable assets and retire them through an accredited tracking registry, matched to our electricity use under recognized vintage standards, with documented retirements available for independent audit. This asset-level traceability strengthens the integrity of the renewable attributes we report and pairs our domestic manufacturing leadership with transparent, verifiable energy — core to our Responsible Solar commitment. Since establishing our targets to power our US and global operations with 100% renewable electricity, our production has grown nearly fourfold. In fact, our 2025 renewable energy consumption alone would have been enough to fully power our 2020 US operations. In 2025, renewable energy accounted for 38% of our electricity consumption in the United States and 23% globally. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions decreased by 17% in 2025 compared to 2024, from 936,044 metric tons (MT) CO_2e to 776,229 MT CO_2e.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

First Solar SBTi Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/08/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Metric Tons CO2e per megawatt (MW) produced

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

201.2

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

201.2000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

201.2000000000

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(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

45

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

110.6600000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

23

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

189

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

189.0000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

189.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

13.47

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of First Solar's PV module manufacturing operations, located in the United States, Malaysia, Vietnam, and India. These facilities represent 100% of the megawatts (MW) produced, which is the normalization denominator used in this target. First Solar's Germany facility performs PV module recycling only and does not contribute to MW production and is therefore outside the scope of this target.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions intensity from purchased goods and services by 45% per MW produced by 2028. Our 2028 Scope 3 target is based on the SBTi Net-Zero Tool (v.1.0.3). Our near-term target has been approved by the SBTi.

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

In partnership with our suppliers and recycling byproduct customers, we continue to increase the recycled content of our products. The total minimum recycled content of our Series 6 Plus Bifacial modules, Series 7 India, and Series 7 US modules amount to 19%, 16% and 28% respectively. The minimum recycled content in our products was calculated in accordance with the requirements of the EPEAT ecolabel criterion 6.1.1. In addition, as a member of the Responsible Business

Alliance (RBA), we implement the RBA Code of Conduct within our operations and our supply chain. We take a comprehensive approach to supply chain due diligence to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for potential adverse human rights and environmental impacts. Suppliers are screened on the following environmental criteria: environmental management systems, pollution prevention and resource reduction, solid waste management, hazardous substances management, environmental permits, air emissions monitoring and management, water management, energy consumption and GHG emissions Our Scope 3 Category 1 (purchased goods & services) emissions intensity decreased by 2%, from 193 MT CO2e/MW produced in 2024 to 189 MT CO2e/MW produced in 2025.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

First Solar SBTi Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/08/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric Tons CO2e per megawatt (MW) produced

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

201.2

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

48.2

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

22.7

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

272.1000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

272.1000000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

97

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

8.1630000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

23

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

189

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

38

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

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7

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

234.0000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

234.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

14.44

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of First Solar's PV module manufacturing operations, located in the United States, Malaysia, Vietnam, and India. These facilities represent 100% of the megawatts (MW) produced, the normalization denominator used in this target. First Solar's Frankfurt (Oder), Germany facility performs PV module recycling only and does not contribute to MW production and is therefore outside the scope of this target. This long-term target addresses Scope 3 Categories 1 (Purchased Goods and Services), 2 (Capital Goods), and 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities), which together accounted for more than 95% of First Solar's Scope 3 emissions when the target was set in 2022. Category 1 is also covered by a separate, near-term target to reduce Scope 3 emissions intensity from purchased goods and services by 45% per MW by 2028. The remaining relevant Scope 3 categories are calculated annually as part of our GHG inventory but are not yet covered by a dedicated reduction target.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, and fuel- and energy-related activities by 97% per MW produced. Our long-term target has been approved by the SBTi.

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

In partnership with our suppliers and recycling byproduct customers, we continue to increase the recycled content of our products. The total minimum recycled content of our Series 6 Plus Bifacial modules, Series 7 India, and Series 7 US modules amount to 19%, 16% and 28% respectively. The minimum recycled content in our products was calculated in accordance with the requirements of the EPEAT ecolabel criterion 6.1.1. In addition, as a member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), we implement the RBA Code of Conduct within our operations and our supply chain. We take a comprehensive approach to supply chain due diligence to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for potential adverse human rights and environmental impacts. Suppliers are screened on the following environmental criteria: environmental management systems, pollution prevention and resource reduction, solid waste management, hazardous substances management, environmental permits, air emissions monitoring and management, water management, energy consumption and GHG emissions Our Scope 3 Categories 1, 2, and 3 emissions intensity decreased by 14% in 2025, from 271 MT CO2e/MW produced in 2024 to 234 MT CO2e/MW produced in 2025.

(7.53.2.88) 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

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(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

12/31/2020

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

868060

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

1

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2028

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

100

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

23

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

22.22

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

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

Yes, it is part of SBTi ID: 40009073. First Solar commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 34% by 2028 and 95% by 2050.

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

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

First Solar SBTi Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is organization-wide, covering electricity consumption across all of First Solar's global facilities — manufacturing, recycling, and R&D operations in the United States, Germany, Malaysia, Vietnam, and India. This target addresses purchased and consumed electricity (Scope 2) only. It does not cover other Scope 1 energy sources or Scope 3 emissions, which are addressed through First Solar's separate Scope 1+2 absolute emissions targets and Scope 3 intensity targets.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

In 2020, we joined RE100 and committed to powering our global operations with 100% renewable electricity by 2028.

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

In 2023, First Solar became the first of the world's largest solar manufacturers to have our net-zero target validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We are also a member of RE100 and committed to powering our global operations with 100% renewable energy by 2028. RE100 is a global initiative that brings together the world's most influential businesses committed to using 100% renewable electricity in their operations. In 2025, First Solar retired more than 413,000 MWh of energy attribute certificates (EAC) generated by two utility-scale solar projects built with First Solar modules. Rather than relying on anonymous, unbundled certificates, we endeavor to source credits traceable to identifiable assets and retire them through an accredited tracking registry, matched to our electricity use under recognized vintage standards, with documented retirements available for independent audit. This asset-level traceability strengthens the integrity of the renewable attributes we report and pairs our domestic manufacturing leadership with transparent, verifiable energy — core to our Responsible Solar commitment. Since establishing our targets to power our US and global operations with 100% renewable electricity, our production has grown nearly fourfold. In fact, our 2025 renewable energy consumption alone would have been enough to fully power our 2020 US operations. In 2025, renewable energy accounted for 38% of our electricity consumption in the United States and 23% globally.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/21/2021

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(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Int1

☑ Int2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

01/05/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

First Solar SBTi Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is organization-wide, covering First Solar's global operations under the operational control boundary which includes manufacturing, recycling, and R&D facilities in the United States, Germany, Malaysia, Vietnam, and India across Scope 1, Scope 2, and relevant Scope 3 categories. Scope 3 Category 10 (Processing of Sold Products), Category 14 (Franchises), and Category 15 (Investments) are excluded as not relevant to First Solar's business model, First Solar sells finished PV modules directly, does not operate a franchise model, and does not have investment-related emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, relative to 2020. Our 2050 net-zero target is based on the SBTi Net-Zero Tool (v.1.0.3) and has been verified by SBTi.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We aim to achieve our science-based net-zero target through increased manufacturing energy efficiency and by sourcing 100% renewable electricity across our global operations, consistent with our RE100 commitment for 2028. In 2023, First Solar became the first of the world's largest solar manufacturers to have our net-zero target validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In 2025, First Solar retired more than 413,000 MWh of energy attribute certificates (EAC) generated by two utility-scale solar projects built with First Solar modules. Rather than relying on anonymous, unbundled certificates, we endeavor to source credits traceable to identifiable assets and retire them through an accredited tracking registry, matched to our electricity use under recognized vintage standards, with documented retirements available for independent audit. This asset-level traceability strengthens the integrity of the renewable attributes we report and pairs our domestic manufacturing leadership with transparent, verifiable energy — core to our Responsible Solar commitment. Since establishing our targets to power our US and global operations with 100% renewable electricity, our production has grown nearly fourfold. In fact, our 2025 renewable energy consumption alone would have been enough to fully power our 2020 US operations. In 2025, renewable energy accounted for 38% of our electricity consumption in the United States and 23% globally. Any residual emissions remaining at the end of the target period are intended to be neutralized with high-quality carbon offsets or removals, consistent with the SBTi Net-Zero Standard.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

First Solar's Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability team is responsible for defining, measuring, and reporting on progress, and collaborating crossfunctionally to identify gaps, challenges, and opportunities; anticipating corporate responsibility trends that could impact the company; and proposing new policies, practices, targets, metrics, and disclosures.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*2*	*506*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Cooling technology

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

82

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ 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 1.2)

10000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimized chilled water distribution systems to better align cooling supply with operational demand, improving overall energy efficiency and reducing unnecessary pumping and cooling energy use. The project delivered approximately 130 MWh of electricity savings in 2025.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

424

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ 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 1.2)

52000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

22000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

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Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Implemented heat recovery enhancements to improve energy efficiency in air handling systems by capturing and reusing waste heat from facility operations. The project reduced energy required to condition incoming air, delivering approximately 675 MWh of annual electricity savings in 2025, supporting lower operational emissions and improved facility efficiency.
[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:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have engaged employees at the site and global level. We have a global facilities team working on defining priorities, identifying opportunities, and implementing energy conservation projects. This is also done at the site level in our manufacturing and research locations, where we have dedicated local teams. Our facilities teams are also rewarded for achieving our energy savings targets.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have worked with local utilities to find and implement energy conservation projects. For example, we worked with Silicon Valley Power to identify opportunities to reduce our GHG emissions, energy consumption and energy costs at our Santa Clara office building.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Although we do not have a specific ROI for energy conservation projects, we recognize that energy projects are low risk and this understanding of risk is integrated into our regular capital planning decisions.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our product causes the greatest impact on GHG reduction. We have a dedicated Research and Development function whose sole purpose is to enhance the efficiency of our product and lower the cost of making it. These projects get a significant amount of First Solar's overall R&D spending.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Each project opportunity is evaluated for its payback, and external incentives are considered when calculating payback. Energy saving targets are established to reduce manufacturing costs.
[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

(7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.71.2) Comment

We have Environmental Product Declarations for our solar modules. Additionally, we hold the global EPEAT ecolabel to assess and track their environmental performance.
[Fixed row]

(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

(7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:
☑ All existing and new products/services

(7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ EU Product Environmental Footprint (EUPEF)

☑ French Product Environmental Footprint

☑ ISO 14025

☑ ISO 14040 & 14044

(7.71.1.4) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

100

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ørsted

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Series 7 PV Module

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

First Solar - Internal

Thin film PV module

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

kilowatt peak (kWp)

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

0.26

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

09/17/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

First Solar Series 7 product life cycle carbon footprint is sourced from Environmental Product Declaration NEPD-5039-4377 (EPD Norge), approximately 12% lower than the Series 6 product life cycle carbon footprint (NEPD-2993-1671-EN). The product stage (raw materials, transport, manufacturing) carbon footprint is 0.235 kg CO2-eq/Wp. No change from the previously supplied figure. https://www.epd-global.com/getfile.php/13204897-1741716118/EPDer/Byggevarer/NEPD-5039-4377_First-Solar-Series-7-Photovoltaic-Module.pdf

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ ISO 14025

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Rockwell Automation

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Not applicable. Rockwell Automation does not purchase First Solar modules.

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Not applicable. Rockwell Automation does not purchase First Solar modules.
[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ørsted

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Series 7 PV Module

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

First Solar - Internal

Select from:

☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.26

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Primary data is from First Solar manufacturing facilities in year 2022-2023. Background data source: SimaPro 9.5.0.1 w/ Ecoinvent 3.9.1 (2023) "allocation, cut-off by classification - unit" database. Inventory quantities have good or better data quality using pedigree matrix approach, and the Ecoinvent unit processes representing the quantities generally have fair or better data quality.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO14025:2010. Verified by Right Environment, independent verifier approved by EPD Norway. [Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

PV Module

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Alternative frame material (steel) in Series 7 compared to aluminum in Series 6 Plus.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:
☑ Completed

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

40
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

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

Power

☑ Solar PV

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

Solar Photovoltaic, Thin-Film PV modules

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :World Business Council for Sustainable Development’s Guidance on Avoided Emissions

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

kWh

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Whole average grid electricity

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

292000000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions are calculated in line with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's Guidance on Avoided Emissions. The figure reported (292 million metric tons CO2e) represents the cumulative, lifetime avoided emissions enabled by all First Solar PV modules deployed to date. This is determined by multiplying the total expected electricity generation (in kWh) over the lifetime of installed First Solar modules by the average grid emission factor for displaced electricity, then subtracting the life-cycle emissions of First Solar's modules. This approach accounts for real-world performance and the lower carbon footprint of our technology.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

100
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired 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:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals on a monthly basis using water meters and water utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly measure and monitor 100% of our total withdrawals from our manufacturing, recycling, and research and development facilities based on monthly water utility bills.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals by source on a monthly basis using water meters and water utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of the total water withdrawals of our manufacturing, recycling, and research and development facilities based on monthly water utility bills. All withdrawals come from the local municipal supplier (third-party/ freshwater).

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of our water quality by standard parameters as well as for heavy metals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of our water quality by standard parameters as well as for heavy metals. First Solar factories are equipped with state-of-the-art analytical capabilities for in-house wastewater testing.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water discharges by total volumes continuously using water meters. The destination of the wastewater is known for all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of the water discharges of our manufacturing, recycling, and research and development facilities.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of the water discharges by destination of our manufacturing, recycling, and research and development facilities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of the water discharges by destination of our manufacturing, recycling, and research and development facilities. In 2025, approximately 42% of our wastewater was sent to a third-party (municipal wastewater facility) and approximately 5% was discharged directly to fresh surface water (river).

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of our total water discharge volumes by treatment method.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of our total water discharge volumes by treatment method. No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge, even if it is being discharged to a municipal wastewater treatment plant.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of our water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor and measure 100% of our water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters as well as for heavy metals from our manufacturing sites. First Solar factories are equipped with state-of-the-art analytical capabilities for in-house wastewater testing.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Wastewater is treated on-site and tested to confirm compliance to permit limits before discharging. If the wastewater is out of specifications, it is re-circulated through the wastewater treatment system. No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge, even if it is being discharged to a municipal wastewater treatment plant.

(9.2.4) Please explain

These processes reduce Cd levels in wastewater at all First Solar manufacturing facilities. No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge, even if it is being discharged to a municipal wastewater treatment plant. If the water contaminant levels are above the permitted discharge limit, the wastewater is sent for re-treatment internally

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not have any high temperature inducing processes in wastewater. This is not anticipated to change or be relevant in the future.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure our water consumption volumes continuously using water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor and measure our total water consumption. Approximately 53% of our total water withdrawals of 5,429 million liters were consumed during operations in 2025 for process cooling, irrigation, sanitary uses, and in-plant recycling loops. In total, 2,889 million liters were consumed.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure our recycled/reused water continuously using water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure the amount of water recycled at our manufacturing and recycling facilities in Malaysia, Ohio, Alabama, Vietnam, Germany, and India. In total, we recycled 510 million liters of water in 2025, equivalent to approximately 9% of our absolute water use.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our drinking water dispensers are quality-tested and maintained by a third-party.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our facilities provide fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers. Our total water withdrawal data includes sanitary water use at our manufacturing and recycling facilities.
[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)

5429

(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:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our threshold for "higher" is any increase up to 20%, and more than 20% for "much higher." Total water withdrawals increased by approximately 16% from 4,673 million liters in 2024 to 5,429 million liters in 2025, which falls within our "higher" threshold. 100% of our water withdrawals (or 5,429 million liters) come from third-party water utilities or municipal wastewater treatment plants. We expect water withdrawals to continue increasing over the next five years with the addition of our manufacturing facilities in Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina. Since 2020, we have more than doubled our production and continue to expand our manufacturing capacity to support growing demand for solar energy.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

2540

(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:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our threshold for "higher" is any increase up to 20%, and more than 20% for "much higher." In 2025, approximately 47% of First Solar's total water withdrawals (2,540 million liters) were discharged as wastewater from our industrial wastewater treatment systems at our non-ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) sites, representing a 19.5% increase from 2,125 million liters in 2024. Approximately 88% of our wastewater was sent to a third party (i.e., municipal wastewater facilities) and approximately 12% was discharged directly to fresh surface water (i.e., rivers). We anticipate wastewater discharge volumes will continue to rise during the next five years with the addition of our Alabama, Louisiana, and South Carolina manufacturing facilities.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

2889

(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:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption is calculated by subtracting total discharges from total withdrawals. Our threshold for "higher" is any increase up to 20%, and more than 20% for "much higher." Total water consumption increased by approximately 13.4%, from 2,548 million liters in 2024 to 2,889 million liters in 2025, and is therefore classified as "higher" based on our threshold definitions primarily due to increased production. In 2025, our manufacturing water intensity (water consumption per watt produced) increased by approximately 3%, primarily due to the underutilization of our manufacturing facilities in Malaysia and Vietnam as well as the ramp-up of production at our facility in Louisiana. Water consumption is expected to continue increasing over the next five years with the addition of our manufacturing facilities in Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina.
[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)

1.19

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

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

0.02

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Water is vital to First Solar's operations, as our PV manufacturing process relies on ultra-pure water production. While our PV manufacturing facilities in the United States, Malaysia, and Vietnam operate in areas with low to very low baseline water stress, our manufacturing facility near Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India, operates in a region classified as 'high' baseline water stress according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Water Risk Filter. To minimize impacts on local water resources, we operate a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility in India, which relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water with zero wastewater discharge. Instead of being discharged, the wastewater is treated on-site and converted into ultra-pure water so it can be reused in our operations. In addition to maximizing alternative water usage (i.e., water that is not derived from fresh surface water or groundwater sources), we are also driving continuous improvement in water conservation.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant. All withdrawals come from local municipal suppliers (third-party/freshwater or wastewater). No change from last year. No changes are expected in the future.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant. All withdrawals come from local municipal suppliers (third-party/freshwater or wastewater). No change from last year. No changes are expected in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant. All withdrawals come from local municipal suppliers (third-party/freshwater or wastewater). No change from last year. No changes are expected in the future.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant. All withdrawals come from local municipal suppliers (third-party/freshwater or wastewater). No change from last year. No changes are expected in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant. All withdrawals come from local municipal suppliers (third-party/freshwater or wastewater). No change from last year. No changes are expected in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

5429

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

100% of our water withdrawals (or 5,429 million liters) come from third-party water utilities or municipal wastewater treatment plants. Our manufacturing facility in India relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water. During 2024 and 2025, we commenced production of Series 7 modules at our manufacturing facilities in Alabama and Louisiana, respectively. Additionally, we are in the process of expanding our domestic manufacturing capacity through the construction of our sixth U.S. manufacturing facility to onshore final production processes for modules initiated by our international fleet, which is expected to commence operations in the second half of 2026.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

284.2

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

First Solar - Internal

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Approximately 12% of our wastewater was discharged directly to fresh surface water (i.e., rivers), from our Malaysia facility. No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge. Total water discharges to fresh surface water are expected to be lower in 2026 primarily due to the underutilization of our manufacturing facility in Malaysia.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

On-site treated industrial wastewater is either indirectly discharged to sanitary sewer in the United States and Vietnam, or directly discharged to river in Malaysia. We operate a zero liquid discharge manufacturing facility in India. Our operations do not discharge wastewater to brackish surface water or seawater. No changes are expected in the future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

On-site treated industrial wastewater is either indirectly discharged to sanitary sewer in the United States and Vietnam, or directly discharged to river in Malaysia. We operate a zero liquid discharge manufacturing facility in India. Our operations do not discharge wastewater to groundwater. No changes are expected in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

2255.8

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Approximately 88% of our wastewater was sent to a third party (i.e., municipal wastewater facilities). No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge, even if it is being discharged to a municipal wastewater treatment plant. During 2024 and 2025, we commenced production of Series 7 modules at our manufacturing facilities in Alabama and Louisiana, respectively. Additionally, we are in the process of expanding our domestic manufacturing capacity through the construction of our sixth U.S. manufacturing facility to onshore final production processes for modules initiated by our international fleet, which is expected to commence operations in the second half of 2026.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

100% of our wastewater goes through tertiary treatment.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

2540

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

☑ Sector-specific standards

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

100% of our wastewater goes through tertiary treatment. We treat wastewater at our manufacturing and recycling facilities using a batch discharge system. Once treated, the water is collected in holding tanks, which are sampled and tested to confirm with regulatory limits before being discharged. No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge, even if it is being discharged to a municipal wastewater treatment plant. If the water contaminant levels are above the permitted discharge limit, it is sent for re-treatment internally. Our threshold for "much higher" is defined as any increase of over 20%. Because essentially all of our discharge undergoes tertiary treatment, this volume tracks total discharge for the year: it rose from 2,125 megaliters in the prior reporting year to 2,540 megaliters in 2025, an increase of approximately 19.5%, which falls under our “higher” threshold. During 2024 and 2025, we commenced production of Series 7 modules at our manufacturing facilities in Alabama and Louisiana, respectively. Additionally, we are in the process of expanding our domestic manufacturing capacity through the construction of our sixth U.S. manufacturing facility to onshore final production processes for modules initiated by our international fleet, which is expected to commence operations in the second half of 2026.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

100% of our wastewater goes through tertiary treatment.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

100% of our wastewater goes through tertiary treatment.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

100% of our wastewater goes through tertiary treatment.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

100% of our wastewater goes through tertiary treatment.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.01

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply
☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Cadmium

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Wastewater is treated on-site and tested to confirm compliance to permit limits before discharging. First Solar's wastewater treatment process flow includes operations like metals precipitation, filtration and ion exchange polishing. A continuous checking is performed of the Cd content in the water before it is approved for discharge. If the wastewater is out of specifications, it is re-circulated through the wastewater treatment system. These processes reduce Cd levels in wastewater at all First Solar manufacturing facilities. No industrial wastewater leaves our site unless we have tested and approved it for discharge, even if it is being discharged to a municipal wastewater treatment plant. If the water contaminant levels are above the permitted discharge limit, the wastewater is sent for re-treatment internally. [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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

8

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

First Solar's PV modules are currently produced at our facilities in Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio (3), Malaysia, Vietnam, and India. These locations are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial impact on our business. Damage or disruption at these key manufacturing sites could impact our business operations and affect our ability to generate net sales.

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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

22

(9.3.4) Please explain

We leverage third-party tools and indices on global slavery, forced labor, and other environmental, social, and governance factors to identify high-risk suppliers based on industry, geography, and spend. Water-related aspects evaluated as part of the environmental assessment include flood risk, water stress, wastewater management, and access to drinking water and sanitation. These factors contribute to the overall environmental score in the risk assessment. The threshold for a substantive impact on water security is a high-spend supplier with a "high" or "extremely high" score on the World Resources Institute's Water Stress Index.
[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)

Ohio

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ St. Lawrence

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.56184

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-83.52746

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

1949.92

First Solar - Internal

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

1949.92

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1045.53

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1045.53

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

904.38

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our Ohio manufacturing facility is our largest facility by water use. Water is withdrawn from municipal (third-party) supply, and on-site treated industrial wastewater is discharged indirectly to a municipal wastewater treatment plant. The site is not located in an area of baseline water stress. Our threshold for 'higher' is any increase up to 20%, and more than 20% for 'much higher.'

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Malaysia

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Malaysia

☑ Other, please specify :Muda River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

5.426483

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.57123

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

1040.19

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(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

1040.19

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

284.2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

284.2

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

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

755.99

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our Malaysia manufacturing facility withdraws water from municipal (third-party) supply; on-site treated industrial wastewater is discharged directly to fresh surface water (river) after treatment and testing. The site is not located in an area of baseline water stress. Our threshold for 'higher' is any increase up to 20%, and more than 20% for 'much higher.'

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Vietnam

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

☑ Saigon

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

10.96873

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.6293

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

723.72

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(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

723.72

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

405.03

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

405.03

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

318.69

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our Vietnam manufacturing facility withdraws water from municipal (third-party) supply, with on-site treated wastewater discharged indirectly to municipal treatment. On-site water storage and an identified secondary supply source mitigate the risk of a supply outage. The site is not located in an area of baseline water stress. Our threshold for 'higher' is any increase up to 20%, and more than 20% for 'much higher.'

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

India

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

First Solar - Internal

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

To minimize impacts on local water resources, we operate a net-zero water withdrawal PV manufacturing facility in India, which relies entirely on tertiary treated reverse osmosis water from the city's sewage treatment plant for its process water with zero wastewater discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Chembarambakkam Lake

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.95688

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.97235

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

479.65

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(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

0

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

479.65

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our India manufacturing facility operates in a region classified as “high” baseline water stress by the WWF Water Risk Filter. It is designed as a net-zero-withdrawal, zero-liquid-discharge site, relying entirely on tertiary-treated reverse-osmosis reuse water from the city’s sewage treatment plant and reusing all process water on site with zero discharge. In 2025 it began using recovered rainwater for landscape irrigation. Our threshold for 'higher' is any increase up to 20%, and more than 20% for 'much higher.'

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Alabama

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Tennessee River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.645316

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-87.196562

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

941.58

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

941.58

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

697.51

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

697.51

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

244.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our Alabama manufacturing facility withdraws water from municipal (third-party) supply, with on-site treated wastewater discharged indirectly to municipal treatment. The site is not located in an area of baseline water stress. Our threshold for 'higher' is any increase up to 20%, and more than 20% for 'much higher.'

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Louisiana

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :Vermilion-Teche Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

30.004453

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-91.854501

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

289.81

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

289.81

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

104.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

104.3

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

185.52

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our Louisiana manufacturing facility commenced production in 2025. It withdraws water from municipal (third-party) supply, with on-site treated wastewater discharged indirectly to municipal treatment. The site is not located in an area of baseline water stress. Our threshold for 'higher' is any increase up to 20%, and more than 20% for 'much higher'.
[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 verified our water withdrawals but may plan to do so in the future.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We have not verified our water withdrawals but may plan to do so in the future.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We have not verified our water withdrawals but may plan to do so in the future.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We have not verified our water discharges but may plan to do so in the future.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We have not verified our water discharges but may plan to do so in the future.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

First Solar - Internal

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We have not verified our water discharges but may plan to do so in the future.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We have not verified our water discharges but may plan to do so in the future.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We have not verified our water consumption but may plan to do so in the future.
[Fixed row]

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

First Solar - Internal

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	5219376000	*961388.10*	*Increase*

[Fixed row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :GHS Classification

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Our thin film module manufacturing process uses approximately 30 types of raw materials and components to produce a solar module. Critical raw materials and components in our manufacturing process include Cadmium Telluride, front glass coated with transparent conductive oxide, other semiconductor materials, organics such as adhesives, heat-strengthened back glass, frames, packaging components such as interlayer, junction boxes, wire assemblies and solar connectors. These articles do not contain substances on the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) as defined by EU REACH regulation (revision date: December 2025) above 0.1% by weight per article. First Solar also has a chemical use policy and approval process to limit, control, and track all chemicals used at our facilities in order to protect associate health and safety, protect the environment, and comply with applicable regulatory requirements. More than 50 researchers from leading international institutions have confirmed the environmental benefits and safety of First Solar's thin film PV technology over its entire lifecycle; during normal operation, during foreseeable accidents such as fire or breakage, and through end-of-life recycling and disposal.
[Add 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:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

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

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity
☑ Lower water intensity than conventional products/services

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify standard :EPEAT ecolabel for PV modules and inverters/NSF 457

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Unlike thermal electric power plants and concentrated solar power, solar PV does not require any water to generate electricity during operation and is ideally suited to meet the growing energy and water needs of arid, water-limited regions. The definition used to classify low water impact is based on the life cycle water use compared to conventional energy sources and other solar technologies. Due to our resource-efficient manufacturing process, First Solar modules have the lowest carbon and water footprint and fastest energy payback time in the industry. We are continuously working to drive down the environmental footprint of our modules. First Solar's next generation Series 7 modules have a water footprint that is nearly 4 times lower than conventional crystalline silicon solar panels on a life cycle basis. First Solar conducted a lifecycle water assessment of our thin film PV technology which concluded that the life cycle water withdrawal of cadmium telluride (CdTe) PV ranges from approximately 382– 425 L/MWh. (Source: Sinha, Meader and de Wild-Scholten, Life Cycle Water Usage in CdTe Photovoltaics, IEEE, Journal of Photovoltaics, 2012) Direct onsite water use represents only ~12% of CdTe PV's lifecycle water withdrawal. The remainder is related to indirect water withdrawal from the use of grid electricity and raw materials throughout the product life cycle. Primary contributors to life cycle water withdrawal in our supply chain include the use of grid electricity, glass, steel and copper production, chemical use, and transport during take-back and recycling. Life cycle assessments confirm that thin film PV draws on less cumulative energy and chemicals, with fewer process-intensive steps, than silicon-based alternatives.

(9.14.7) Please explain

CdTe PV’s streamlined manufacturing process avoids several of the most water-intensive steps required to produce conventional c-Si solar panels. Based on harmonized water withdrawal data from peer reviewed studies, CdTe PV manufacturing requires on average 15 times less water than c-Si PV manufacturing when polysilicon, ingot, wafer, cell and module are included. Thin film PV’s structural efficiencies not only reduce resource use, but also support more flexible and resilient manufacturing in regions where water availability is increasingly constrained. We remain focused on further reducing water intensity across our manufacturing footprint through efficiency initiatives, process optimization, and responsible water management. Since our baseline year of 2020, we have achieved a 50% reduction in our manufacturing water intensity with a 2028 target of improving global water intensity per watt produced by 58%.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Already accomplished

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

First Solar already provides access to clean drinking water at all of our manufacturing, recycling, R&D and office locations

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity
☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0.6

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

01/01/2028

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

0.25

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

0.3

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

86

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6
☑ Other, please specify :EPEAT for PV Modules and Inverters/NSF 457

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This water intensity target applies across all of First Solar's manufacturing sites on a direct-operations, organization-wide basis — Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, Malaysia, Vietnam, and India — with no site or business unit excluded. Our facility near Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India sits in an area the WWF Water Risk Filter rates as having "high" baseline water stress, one of the reasons water efficiency is prioritized both at that site and across our global manufacturing footprint.

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

To reach our 2028 target of 0.25 liters per watt (L/W), we continue to prioritize the expansion of closed-loop water recycling systems across our global manufacturing facilities. In 2025, we recycled 510 million liters of water, equivalent to approximately 9% of our absolute water use. Manufacturing water intensity ticked up by roughly 3% in 2025, mainly reflecting lower utilization at our Malaysia and Vietnam facilities and the ramp-up of production in Louisiana; we expect these effects to ease as those facilities reach fuller production volumes. We remain on track toward our 2028 target, having already cut intensity by roughly half against our 2020 baseline.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target represents a 58% reduction from the 2020 baseline and aligns with the EPEAT water efficiency criterion for photovoltaic modules. Our approach integrates internationally recognized environmental performance frameworks, rigorous data tracking, and a commitment to continuous improvement. With a 2025 reporting figure of 0.3 L/W, we have achieved 86% of our target, and we expect to meet the full target by 2028 through continued scaling of recycling infrastructure and water-saving initiatives.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2017

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

01/01/2009

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

1.9

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

01/01/2028

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

1.57

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

0.3

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

485

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☑ Other, please specify :EPEAT for PV Modules and Inverters

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This legacy target applies across all of First Solar's manufacturing operations on an organization-wide basis, with no facility or business unit excluded. Water intensity in the reporting year was 0.30 L/W, well within the 1.57 L/W threshold set against our 2009 baseline, so this target continues to be met.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In total, we recycled 510 million liters of water in 2025, equivalent to approximately 9% of our absolute water use. Additional actions included process-level water use optimization and the operation of a net-zero water withdrawal facility in India that uses 100% tertiary-treated water and recycles all wastewater on-site. Increased manufacturing throughput also contributed, enabling lower water intensity per watt. These combined efforts supported sustained performance below the target threshold.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This legacy target was designed to drive long-term reductions in manufacturing water intensity, aligning with EPEAT ecolabel criteria. We have already achieved and maintained water intensity well below the target threshold, with ongoing water recycling initiatives and operational efficiencies reinforcing performance. As of the reporting year, water intensity was measured at 0.30 L/W, compared to the target of 1.57 L/W.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Other, please specify :Tree Planting

[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?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We seek to improve the local communities and environment where we operate. We use the WWF biodiversity risk filter to screen our manufacturing locations for impacts on biodiversity. Although none of our manufacturing facilities are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, we recognize the importance of protecting biodiversity and native habitats.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We seek to improve the local communities and environment where we operate. We use the WWF biodiversity risk filter to screen our manufacturing locations for impacts on biodiversity. Although none of our manufacturing facilities are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, we recognize the importance of protecting biodiversity and native habitats.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We seek to improve the local communities and environment where we operate. We use the WWF biodiversity risk filter to screen our manufacturing locations for impacts on biodiversity. Although none of our manufacturing facilities are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, we recognize the importance of protecting biodiversity and native habitats.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We seek to improve the local communities and environment where we operate. We use the WWF biodiversity risk filter to screen our manufacturing locations for impacts on biodiversity. Although none of our manufacturing facilities are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, we recognize the importance of protecting biodiversity and native habitats.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We seek to improve the local communities and environment where we operate. We use the WWF biodiversity risk filter to screen our manufacturing locations for impacts on biodiversity. Although none of our manufacturing facilities are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, we recognize the importance of protecting biodiversity and native habitats.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We seek to improve the local communities and environment where we operate. We use the WWF biodiversity risk filter to screen our manufacturing locations for impacts on biodiversity. Although none of our manufacturing facilities are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, we recognize the importance of protecting biodiversity and native habitats.
[Fixed row]

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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?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

First Solar's GHG emissions inventory is externally verified on an annual basis with the International Standard ISO 14064 Part 3 (ISO 14064-3) as well as the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol. We also register our products in the EPEAT registry, which includes both product-specific and corporate criteria that are evaluated by a third party. EPEAT is a globally recognized, Type 1 Ecolabel that combines life cycle-based, multi-attribute criteria with independent validation, enabling public and private purchasers to identify environmentally leading products from socially responsible companies. First Solar was the first company to register its products in EPEAT when the PV modules and inverters category was introduced in 2020, and the first to achieve EPEAT Climate+ designation.
[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Vice President of Corporate Affairs

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
[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 to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

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