

A photograph of a dense forest with tall trees and a thick canopy of green leaves. Sunlight filters through the trees, creating a dappled light effect on the forest floor. The ground is covered with fallen leaves and some green moss. A white rectangular box with a blue border is centered in the image, containing the text.

**2021  
Response to Climate Change**

Since our Taiwan HQ the publication of the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in 2017, Delta Thailand study the principle and methodology of disclosing information on climate governance, strategies, risk management, and key indicators according to the 4 elements of TCFD and partially disclose in its 2020 Sustainable Development Report that was published in 2021.

## Governance

The Delta ESG Committee, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors, is Delta's highest-level internal climate risk and opportunity supervision body. The Committee comprises a number of board members, operational team members, Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), regional operations directors, and functional directors. The CSO reports to the board on a quarterly basis on climate change trends and Delta's climate related management progress.

The majority of the board has a long-standing interest in climate change and has a full understanding of its importance and impact. The board takes climate change issues into account when considering major capital investment projects, including the construction of green buildings, solar energy facilities, and green energy investments

The Corporate Sustainability Development Office under the ESG Committee is responsible for following international climate change trends, as well as promoting and coordinating projects related to climate change and renewable energy. The business groups are responsible for developing various energy-efficient products and solutions, and developing products and services that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Energy Management Service Department is responsible for providing energy efficiency improvement services.

In addition, Delta Electronics Foundation participates in important international climate change conferences each year to gain insight on the development of climate change policies and scientific research.

## Climate Risk Assessment and Strategies

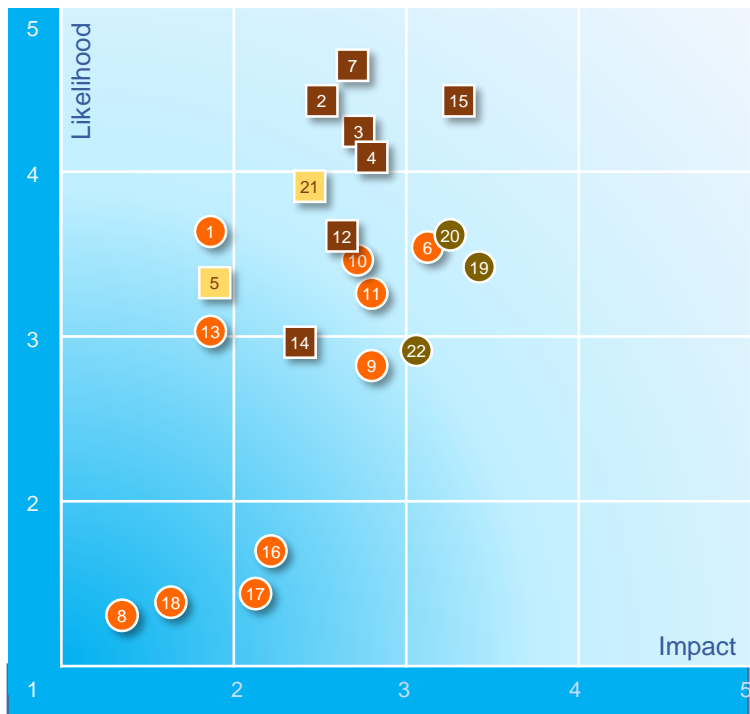
To understand which of the many climate change risks Delta should prioritize and address, we conduct a major survey every 3 years and a review every year to identify key climate risk items. Delta's latest company climate risk survey was completed just before the end of 2021. For this survey, our optimization measures include:

- **Collecting relevant cases from around the world and adjusting the issues to keep up with the times (as shown in the table below):** The number of policy and regulatory risks has been reduced from 12 to 8 items, technology risks from 3 to 2 items, business reputation risks from 3 to 2 items, and market risks increased from 3 to 6 items, while physical risks remain at 4. For example, in recent years, investors are actively focusing on corporate performance on climate change, so we have included "lack of contribution from company on climate change, which affects investors' and banks' willingness to invest" as one of the inventory items.
- **Redesigned risk impact level:** Quantitative thresholds are used to design the financial impact levels (including revenue, costs, and assets), and the maximum impact level is set at 0.5% to 1% of Delta's consolidated revenue.
- **New quantitative difficulty indicator added:** The availability of quantitative information will be critical to achieving the desired monetization of impacts for TCFD in the future. We have established a judgment flowchart to assist departments in considering the data that may be used for each climate change risk.
- **Using international databases:** Supplemented by an online climate risk information platform, we assess immediate and long-term physical risks on a larger geographic scale for Taiwan, Mainland China, Thailand, San Francisco of California, USA, and India.
- **Organizing TCFD education training and workshops:** Held the training and workshops in Mandarin and English, and invited Thailand to participate for the first time.

With over 70 representatives from business groups and functional groups, as well as expert opinions and external literature adjustments, the four 4 risks identified were "increasing raw material costs", "renewable energy regulations", "increasing severity of extreme climate events", and "changing rainfall patterns and severe weather patterns". The increase in raw material cost is the second time that it has been determined to be a risk of highest concern after being identified as such in the previous survey. As for the other 3 risks of highest concern, they were elevated from the second highest concern risk level in the previous survey to the highest concern risk level, indicating that the impact of renewable energy, extreme weather, and changes in weather patterns are clearly felt by Delta and require adaptive actions.

Macroscopic physical risks are very difficult to manage through quantification. Risks such as "increasing severity of extreme climate events" and "changing rainfall patterns and severe weather patterns" are more difficult to quantify than "renewable energy regulations" and "increased raw material costs". With further analysis, each business group is affected by climate change risks differently. Delta's industrial automation, fan and thermal management, and electric vehicle solutions business groups are the most sensitive to climate change risks. If we analyze the physical risk by operational location, the Yangtze River basin in China suffered more damage in 2021 due to local floods, reflecting the reason for the higher score in China, followed by Taiwan and then Thailand.

# Delta Climate Risk Analysis Matrix



- **Transition Risks** : High difficulty in quantifying impact
- **Transition Risks** : Low difficulty in quantifying impact
- **Physical Risks** : High difficulty in quantifying impact
- **Physical Risks** : Low difficulty in quantifying impact

Risk Type		Climate Risk Item	Risk Group	
Transition Risks	Policy and Regulatory Risks	1. International sector agreements	L	
		2. Voluntary agreements	M	
		3. Uncertainty surrounding regulation and policies.	M	
		4. Carbon tax and related regulation.	M	
		5. Requirement of decreasing greenhouse indirect emissions (water and waste reduction)	L	
		6. Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services	M	
		7. Renewable energy regulation	H	
		8. Exposure to litigation	L	
	Technology Risks	9. Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options	L	
		10. Costs to transition to lower emissions technology	L	
	Market Risks	11. Customers change supplier selection criteria.	L	
		12. Customers change product specification requirements.	M	
		13. Shifts in consumer preferences to low-carbon products	L	
		14. Emissions reduction requirements to suppliers	L	
		15. Increased cost of raw materials	H	
		16. Investors evaluate climate change efforts (e.g. ESG performance) in making investment decision.	L	
	Business Reputation Risks	17. Stigmatization of sector	L	
		18. Corporate image affected by news about climate change.	L	
	Physical Risks	Immediate Physical Risks	19. Increased severity of extreme weather events as cyclones and floods	H
		Long-Term Physical Risks	20. Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns	H
			21. Rising mean temperatures	L
			22. Rising sea levels	L

Risk Item	Climate Risks and Impacts	Response and Derivative Opportunities
<p>Policy and Regulatory Risks</p>	<p>Policy and regulatory risks are easier to monitor than other risks. Out of all policies, we pay special attention to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and stay ahead of policies to prioritize compliance and avoid violations. Delta's plants are currently not included within the scope of carbon taxes or mandatory carbon trading. Products are also not directly placed under management. However, once they are placed under management, it may increase operating costs, increase management expenses, and lead to the inability to implement prompt response measures or even penalties due to the inability of renewable electricity supply to meet demand or lack of transparency in policies.</p> <p>In 2021, more benchmark customers are asking about Delta's carbon reduction targets both in corporate level, product level and the proportion of renewable electricity. However, renewable electricity is a new challenge for humanity. With the lack of transparency in the global market and price of renewable electricity, how to obtain renewable electricity that meets the requirements of customers and international evaluation, as well as being environmentally-friendly and how to take care of ecological needs with limited land resources are some of the derivative risks that we are concerned about.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduce internal carbon pricing and charge for greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>▪ Joined RE100 and set renewable electricity targets.</li> <li>▪ Actively pay attention to the development of international systems such as carbon border tax, renewable electricity regulations, and renewable electricity certificate system, and participate in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).</li> </ul>
<p>Technology Risks</p>	<p>Delta pays close attention to development in the power sector and actively pursues opportunities available to Delta in a low-carbon economy. Currently, Delta's core technology is mainly energy saving, and some of its products can be used in renewable energy-related solutions. However, the technology has not yet crossed over to carbon capture and storage, and Delta may face more challenges in technology competition if the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) is implemented.</p> <p>However, there may be errors in judging the technology needs brought about by climate change and inability to assess the feasibility of the technology based on past experience. In addition, technology deployment requires a certain amount of time and capital investment, which may lead to misjudgment of industry trends and long payback periods.</p> <p>The development of new technologies requires the entire supply chain to work together in order to make commercialized products. If our existing suppliers are unable to improve their knowledge of climate change, or if their specifications and technologies cannot be synchronized with the requirements of the new technology, or if the cost of materials is too high, then the quality of the product, the commercialization process, and the overall cost will definitely be affected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate change is one of the factors Delta takes into consideration when laying out its technology. All the new technologies, new products, and new directions over the past few decades, such as IA, electric vehicles, batteries, building automation, green buildings, and ESG knowledge applications, are all opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Take low-carbon transport as an example, Delta invested in the electric vehicle field more than 10 years in advance and is now a supplier to first-tier vehicle Manufacturers.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Market Risks</b></p>	<p>If customer or consumer demand for low-carbon products is lower than expected or if the signal is not sufficiently strong, it may lead to a delay in the launch of low-carbon products, unacceptable prices, reduced profits, or early termination. Climate change may indirectly or directly cause interruptions in the supply chain and Delta may be forced to choose raw material manufacturers with higher unit costs or change transportation routes which may increase the cost. Product materials and specifications may also increase in terms of higher temperature tolerance, salt tolerance, or energy efficiency which would increase the cost of raw materials.</p> <p>Delta evaluates the development of energy storage solutions by combining the NDC scenario and Beyond 2°C scenario with the current policy direction in Taiwan, and the assessment shows that Beyond 2°C will bring much greater market opportunities than the NDC scenario.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop heat-resistant, low-temperature, and salt-resistant ventilation and cooling equipment.</li> <li>▪ Introduce ESG and other related measures in advance to meet regulatory and customer requirements</li> </ul>
<p><b>Business Reputation Risks</b></p>	<p>Business reputation risks are relatively low for Delta, mainly because Delta's product portfolio is diversified and does not include high carbon emission products or businesses, so the risk of negative news on climate change is low.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to monitor international legislative changes and trends</li> </ul>
<p><b>Physical Risks</b></p>	<p>Physical risks could lead to disruptions in the transportation of materials and goods, disruptions in employee transportation, reduced employee productivity due to high temperatures, increased cost of chillers and other air-conditioning equipment, increased cost of flood prevention measures, increased frequency and cost of building maintenance, and disruptions to production lines due to flooding and water outages. Since self-generated solar energy is one of Delta's renewable electricity strategies, changes in sunlight due to weather changes or forest fires due to extreme temperatures can affect the efficiency of solar panels in renewable electricity generation due to increasing air pollutants.</p> <p>Take climate change as an example, the model results show that RCP 2.6 will have a greater impact on Delta's Thailand plant in 2030 than RCP 8.5, including a higher severity of clean water shortage and a higher rate of supply reduction due to water shortage, but a lower probability of water shortage than 8.5. However, by 2050, RCP8.5 will have a greater impact than RCP2.6.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Since 2006, Delta's plants, offices, and data centers have implemented the Green Building Standard, obtained green building certificates, and calculated annual energy savings. Delta's policies and green building standards are applied to all newly-built plants with the goal of adapting to climate change.</li> <li>▪ Developed a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for floods caused by heavy rainfall and fires caused by extreme high temperatures.</li> <li>▪ Delta has focused on severe water shortage events and taken measures to adapt to climate change, such as: replacing high water consumption facilities within 5 years, strengthening emergency back-up provisions and planning, as well as establishing a waste water reclamation system within 5 to 10 years to reduce demands for secondary use.</li> </ul>

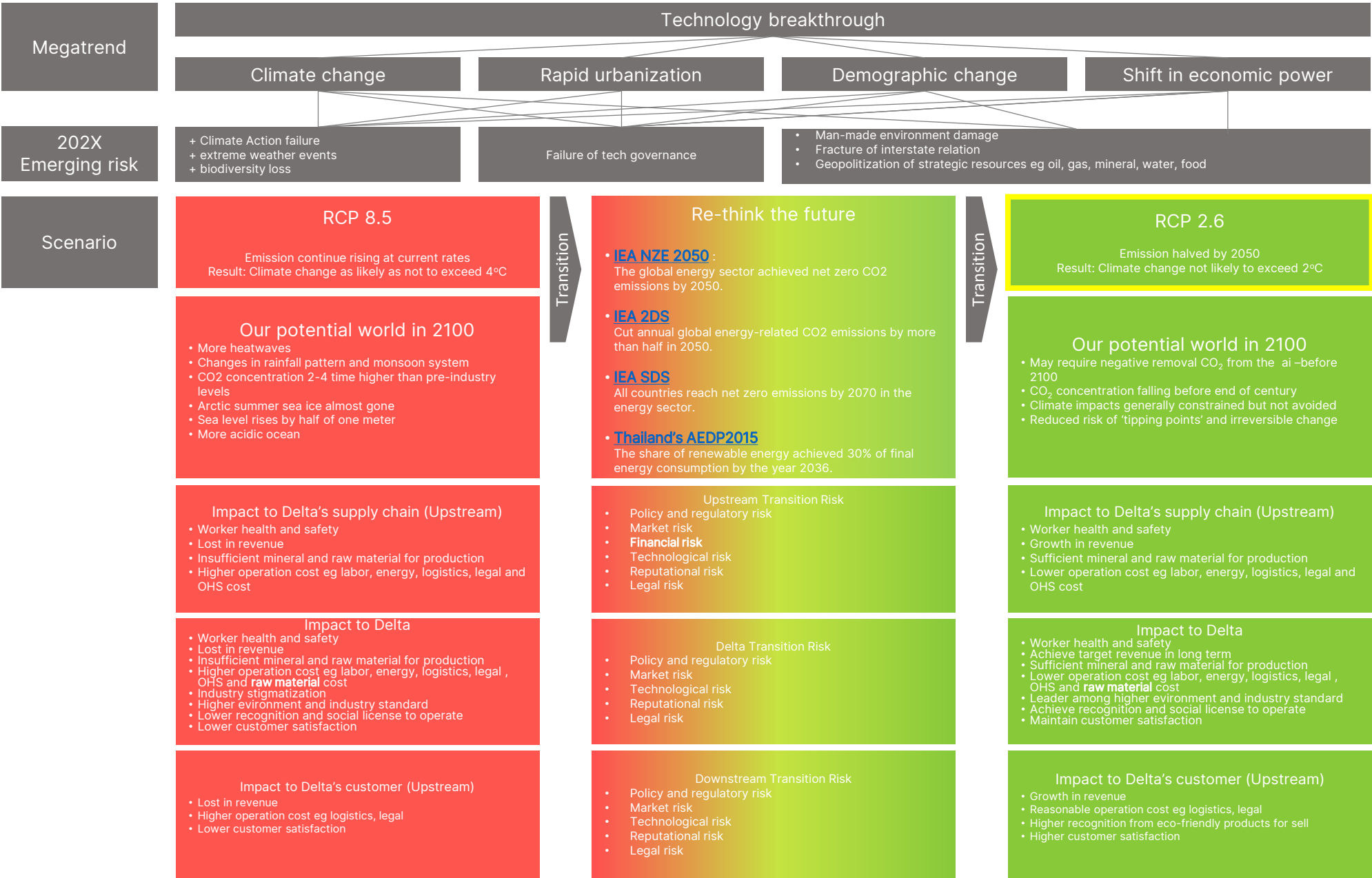
## Progress in 2021 - Scenario Analysis

In response to climate change, renewable electricity is one of the options for mitigation and adaptation. However, as the proportion of renewable electricity increases, the impact on the power grid will be more pronounced, thereby creating the need for energy storage systems through operational demands.

Delta 's energy storage solutions are a key climate opportunity for Delta because the solutions can help ensure a reliable and stable power supply and support energy management functions such as demand response, peak shaving, and renewable electricity smoothing. In 2021, Delta took energy storage systems as an example and applied 2 major climate scenarios, namely **Taiwan's NDC scenario and Beyond 2°C scenario**, to build a TCFD scenario analysis model. The TCFD model evaluates potential opportunities for energy storage products in the Taiwan market under these 2 scenarios.

In an effort to minimize the impact on climate, Delta is devoted to green operations, energy management, carbon disclosure, and green promotion. Developing capabilities to adapt to climate change and reduce extreme weather risks is a key issue that should be included in a corporate sustainability management strategy.

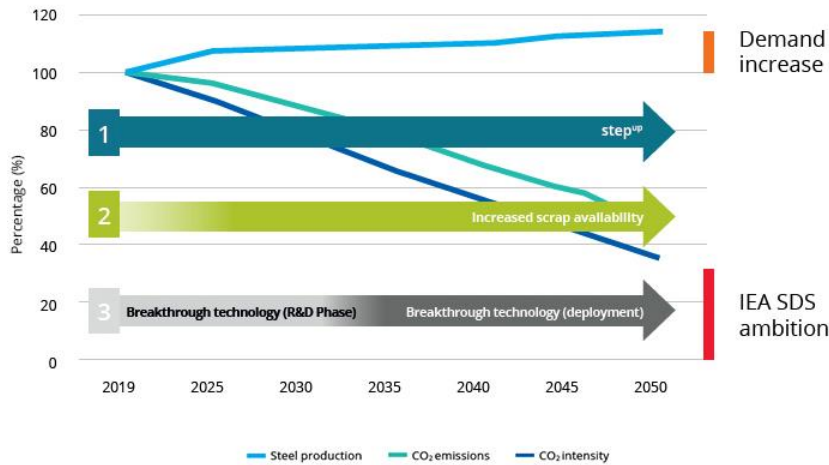
# Climate risk and Delta Value Chain





# Sample of scenario on material requirement: Iron Ore Demand and supply

**Steel production, total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and CO<sub>2</sub> intensity, 2019 - 2050 under the International Energy Agency (IEA) Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS)**



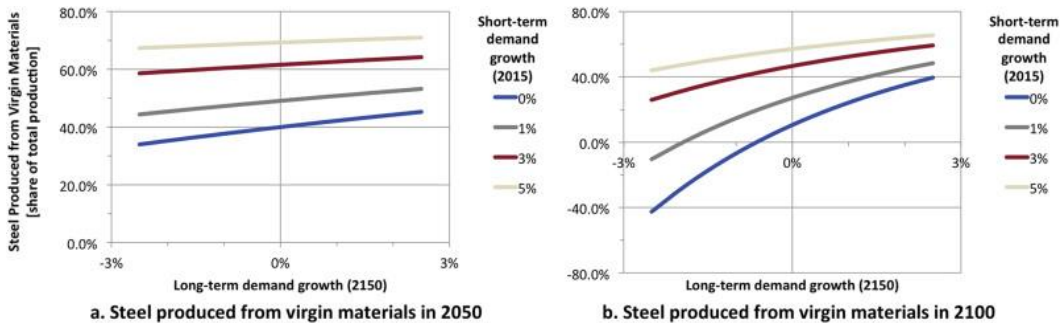
The long-term demand growth has a more significant influence on steel production from virgin materials in 2100 (Fig. 3b). A negative requirement for steel production from virgin materials was actually visible for the case of reducing short-term growth to between 0% and 1% combined with a negative long-term growth (the blue and grey curves crossing the x-axis in Fig. 3b). In this case, the negative requirement for steel production from virgin materials indicates that society would supply steel production with recycled material to the degree of being self-sufficient without the need for virgin materials.

This confirms the conclusion of Grosse (2010), that a demand growth rate lower than 1% is required for recycling to make a difference in the conservation of the iron resource.

However, reducing global demand growth drastically in the short-term and aiming for negative growth in the long-term (i.e. for 2100 and beyond) is not plausible considering the future requirement of steel products in developing regions (Pauliuk et al., 2013). This means that even if we drastically reduce the growth of steel demand in the short-term, there would still be a significant requirement for steel production from virgin materials in 2050. Unless we aim at negative demand growth in the long-term, there will still be a requirement for steel production from virgin materials, even by 2100.

Based on data provided in the IEA's Iron and Steel Technology Roadmap, October 2020

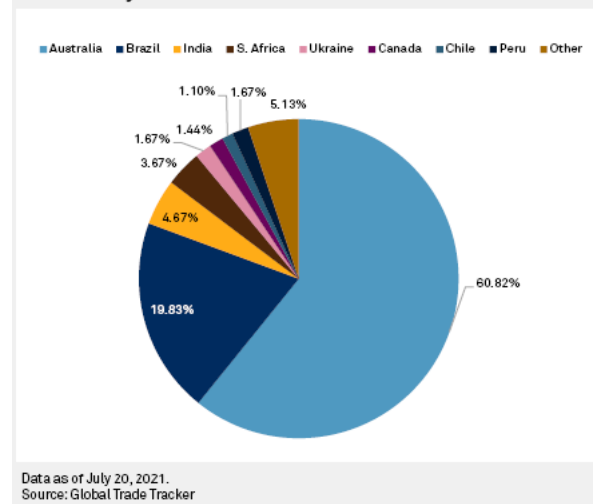
<https://worldsteel.org/publications/policy-papers/climate-change-policy-paper/>



- In 2050, 50% of global steel production will still require virgin materials.
- Global climate targets strongly influence technology choice for steel production.
- Hydrogen-based steel production is an important future technology option.
- Future crude steel prices of 500 USD per tonne, provided that CCS is available.

Morfeldt, J., Nijs, W., & Silveira, S. (2015, September 15). *The impact of climate targets on future steel production e an analysis based on a global energy system model*. Journal of Cleaner Production. Retrieved February 9, 2022, from <https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S0959652614004004?token=40E28B0FD8BC986B2BE6C3C76A3ADFE2087FB892870C93C6025AC2460AF794C1D7F8F2BE6C861BF76FDCF13EBB11439D&originRegion=eu-west-1&originCreation=20220702061740>

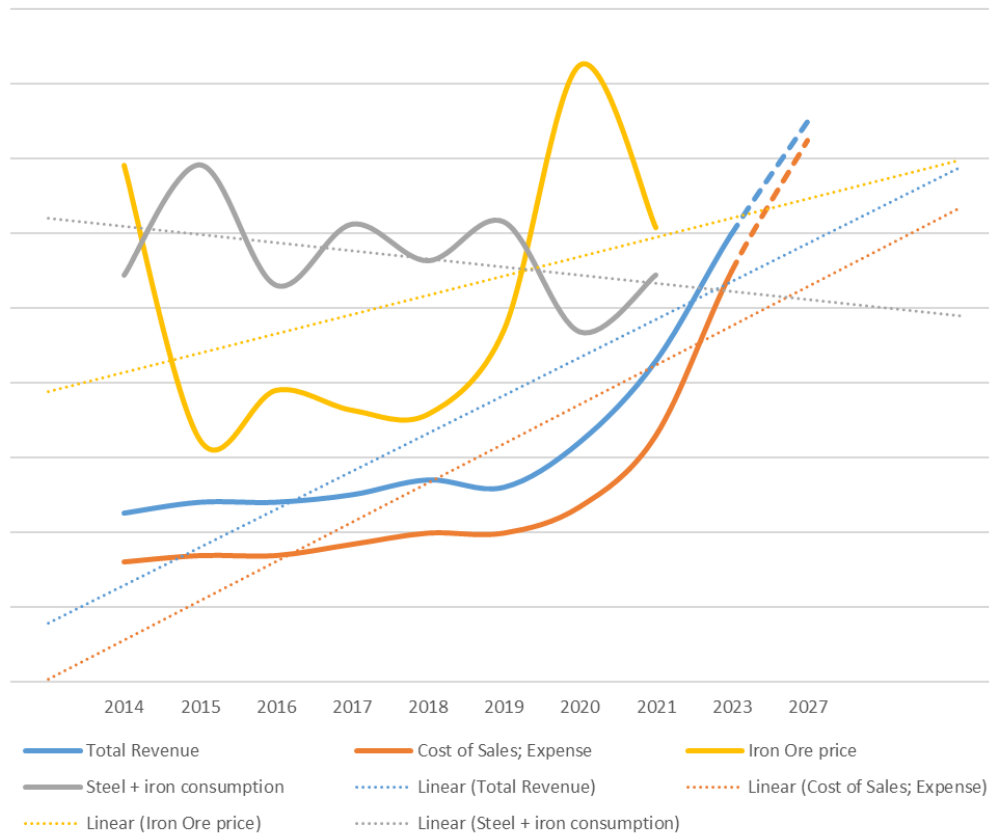
**Australian iron ore dominates Chinese imports in Jan.-May 2021**



<https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/news-insights/blog/sluggish-iron-ore-supply-response-could-hamper-chinas-decarbonization-drive>

# Sample of scenario on material requirement: Iron Ore Demand and supply

(Unit: BMM)

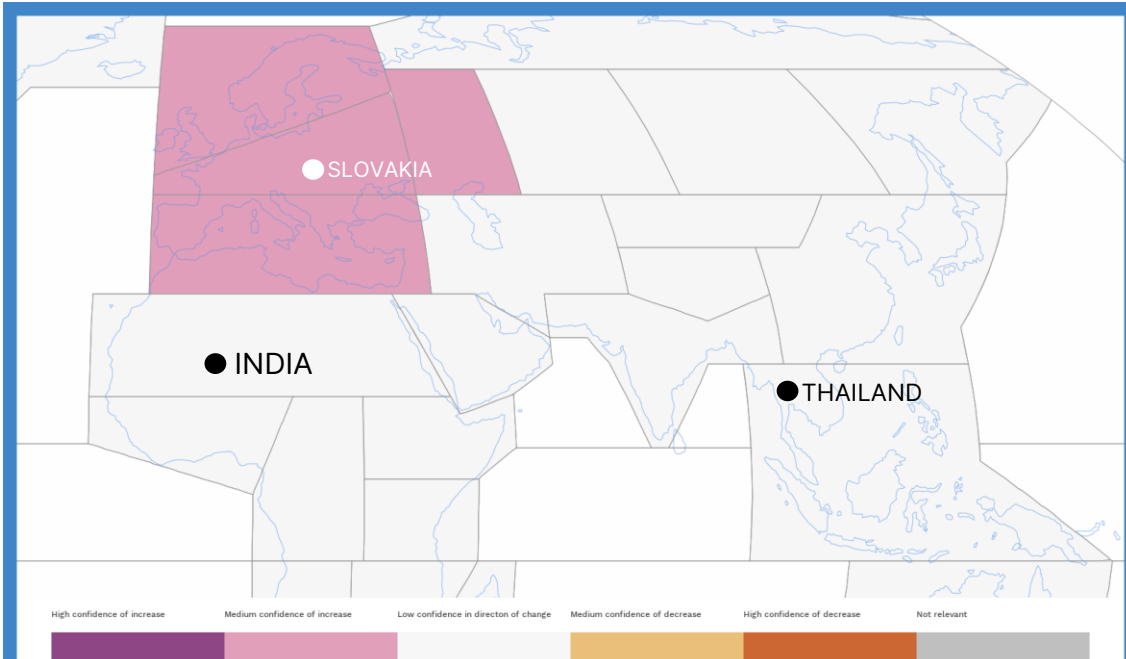


	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		
	Note	2021	2020	2021	2020
<b>Profit or loss:</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
Sales		82,994,057,065	62,341,159,107	70,909,543,246	53,700,304,852
Service income		1,324,303,410	866,851,060	72,594,708	61,451,065
Other income					
Gain on exchange		1,017,817,785	387,979,698	1,025,174,653	367,520,440
Others		442,123,356	507,435,992	361,476,931	229,066,406
<b>Total revenues</b>		<u>85,778,301,596</u>	<u>64,103,425,857</u>	<u>72,368,789,538</u>	<u>54,358,342,763</u>

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to implemented green revenue target</li> <li>Failure of supplier localization</li> <li>Higher importance of recycled input material development</li> </ul>
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Order fulfillment disruption</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to implemented green revenue target</li> <li>Higher operation cost from downstream's higher cost</li> </ul>
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher environmental standards</li> </ul>
Social / Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cross-border mining sites</li> </ul>



# Severe wind storm (Projections)



Severe wind storm (Projections)  
 The Interactive Atlas provides regional synthesis of observed trends and projected changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) from the Technical Summary (Section TS.4 and Table TS.5) and the Summary for Policymakers (Subsection C.2 and Figure SPM.9).

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Source: WGI Atlas URL: <https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/regional-synthesis#eyJ0eXBlljoiQ0Eliwic2VsZWNOZWRJbmlleCl6InJhZGhldGlvbI9hdF9zdXJmYWVWlliwic2VsZWNOZWRWYXJpYVWjZSI6ImNvbWZpZGVuY2UuLjZzZWxlY3RIZENvdW50cnkiOiJHSUMiLCJtb2RlljoiTUUFQliwiy29tbW9ucyI6eyJsYXQiOiJlUjU4NjUxODksImxuzYl6Mjk5NjE1MiwieW9vbSI6NSwiY2UuLjZzZWxlY3RIZENvdW50cnkiOiJHSUMiLCJtb2RlljoiY29tcGxldGVfYXR5XmMifX0=>

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Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedia, J., Cimadevilla, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanos, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yelekci, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WG1 Atlas. Zenodo, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3691645. Available from: <https://github.com/IPCC-WG1/Atlas>

Gutiérrez, J.M., R.G. Jones, G.T. Narisma, L.M. Alves, M. Amjad, I.V. Gorodetskaya, M. Grose, N.A.B. Klutse, S. Krakovska, J. Li, D. Martínez-Castro, L.O. Mearns, S.H. Mernild, T. Ngo-Duc, B. van den Hurk, and J.-H. Yoon, 2021: Atlas. In Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekci, R. Yu, and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press. Interactive Atlas available from <http://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/>

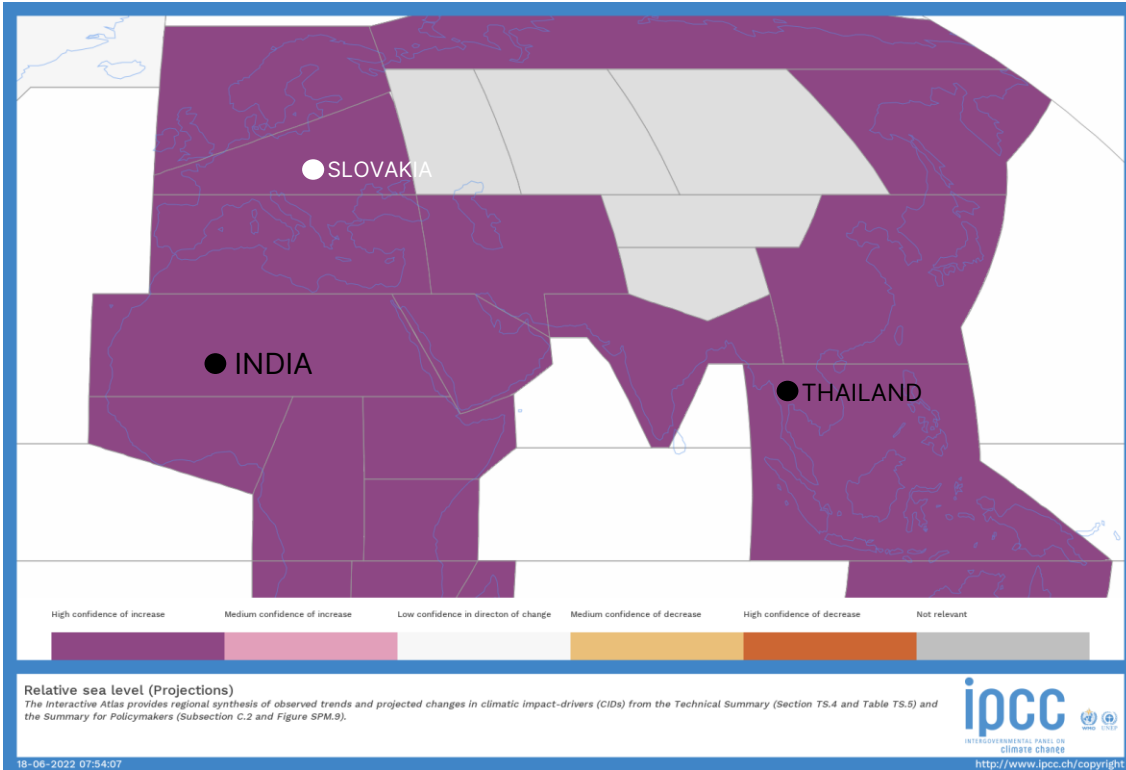
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 For any question about the Interactive Atlas please contact: [ipcc-ddc@ifca.unican.es](mailto:ipcc-ddc@ifca.unican.es)

Location	Impacts level
Thailand	Low confidence in direction of change
India	
Slovakia	Medium confidence of increase

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistic difficulty</li> </ul>
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A power failure results in the halt of production.</li> <li>Lack of human labor due to evacuation.</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of damage of raw materials and other assets</li> </ul>
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to stop production due to calamities.</li> </ul>
Social / Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damage to health, life, property, and environment</li> </ul>



# Relative sea level (Projections)



Relative sea level (Projections)  
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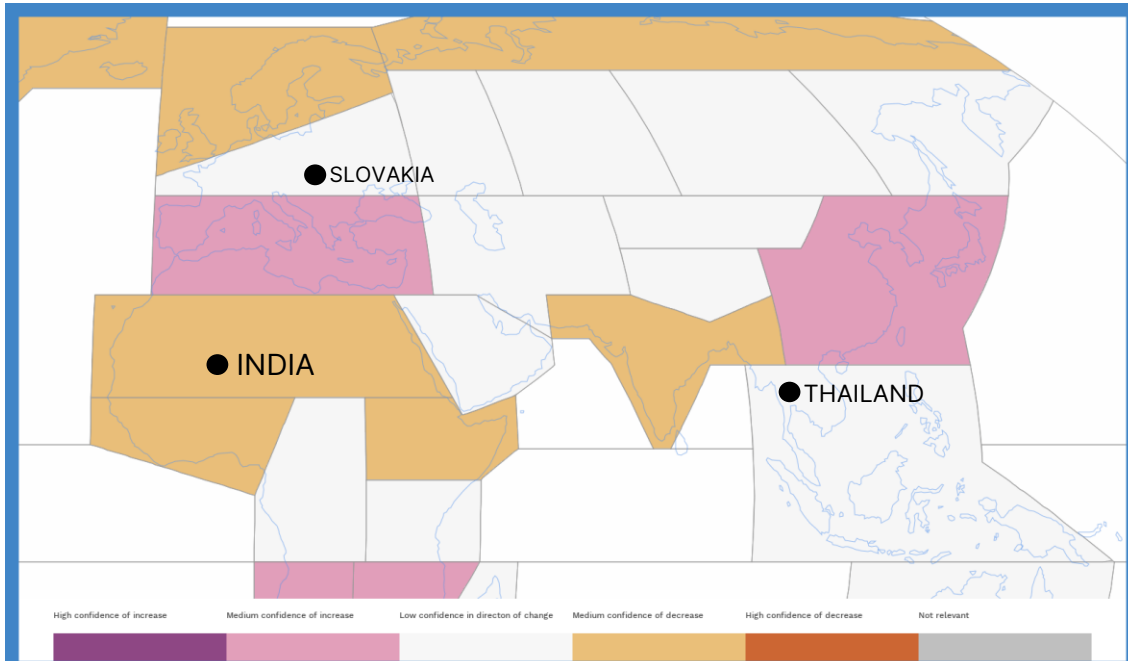
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Location	Impacts level
Thailand	High confidence of increase
India	
Slovakia	

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scarcity of raw water</li> </ul>
Operational	-
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An increase of water supply cost</li> </ul>
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tighten water use and wastewater discharge measures from local and global governments</li> </ul>
Social / Environment	-

# Radiation at surface (Projections)



**Radiation at surface (Projections)**  
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Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedia, J., Cimadevilla, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanos, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yelekcı, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WG1 Atlas. Zenodo, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3691645. Available from: <https://github.com/IPCC-WG1/Atlas>

Gutiérrez, J.M., R.G. Jones, G.T. Narisma, L.M. Alves, M. Amjad, I.V. Gorodetskaya, M. Grose, N.A.B. Klutse, S. Krakovska, J. Li, D. Martínez-Castro, L.O. Mearns, S.H. Mernild, T. Ngo-Duc, B. van den Hurk, and J.-H. Yoon, 2021: Atlas. In Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekcı, R. Yu, and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press. Interactive Atlas available from <http://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/>

**\*\*Contact\*\***  
 For any question about the Interactive Atlas please contact: [ipcc-ddc@ifca.unican.es](mailto:ipcc-ddc@ifca.unican.es)

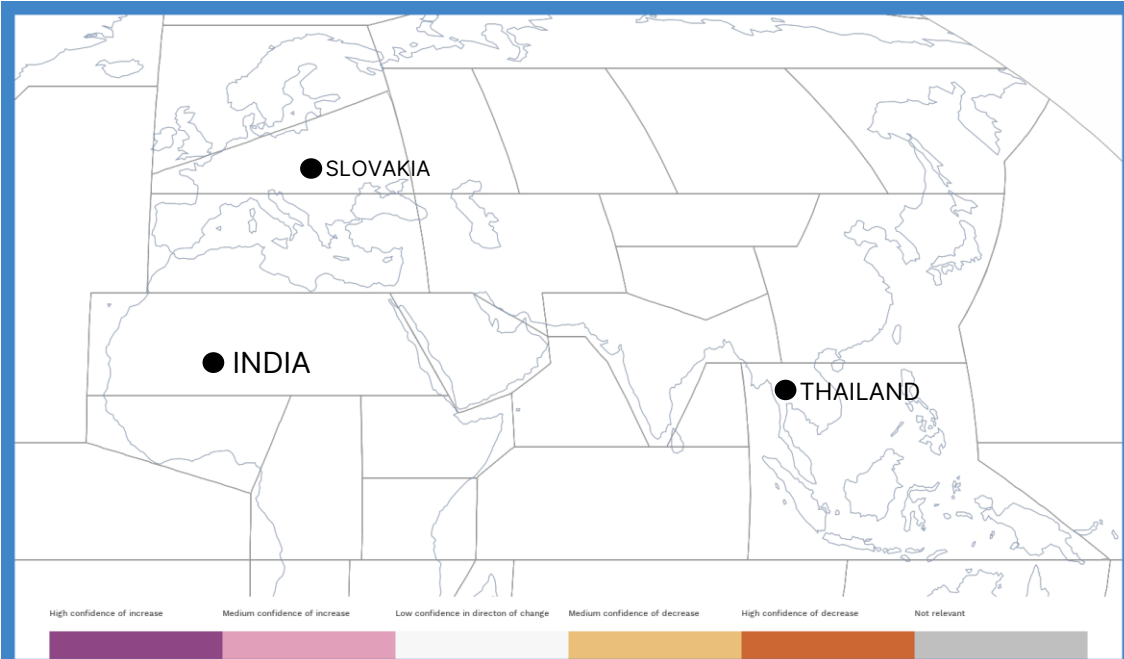
Location	Impacts level
Thailand	Low confidence in direction of change
India	Medium confidence of decrease
Slovakia	Low confidence in direction of change

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	-
Operational	-
Financial	-
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to prohibit working in high-risk areas</li> </ul>
Social / Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase of sickness rate</li> </ul>





# Ocean acidity (Projections)



**Ocean acidity (Projections)**  
 The Interactive Atlas provides regional synthesis of observed trends and projected changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) from the Technical Summary (Section TS.4 and Table TS.5) and the Summary for Policymakers (Subsection C.2 and Figure SPM.9).  
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Source: WGI Atlas URL: <https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/regional-synthesis#eyJ0eXBlljoiQ0lEliwic2VsZWN0ZWRJbmRleCI6InJhZGhldGlvbI9hdF9zdXJmYWVWNlliwic2VsZWN0ZWRWYXJpYWVWZSI6ImNvbWZpZGVuY2UuLjZzZWxY3RIZENvdW50cnkiOiJHSUMiLjtb2RljoitUFQliwiY29tbW9ucyI6eyJsYXQiOiU4NjUxODksImxuZyI6Mjk5NjE1Miwiaem9vbSI6NSwiChJvaill6kVQU0c6NTQwMzAilCJtb2RljoitY29tcGxldGVfYXRsYXMiXmFfX0=>

Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedia, J., Gimenez, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanos, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yelekci, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WG1 Atlas. Zenodo, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3691645. Available from: <https://github.com/IPCC-WG1/Atlas>

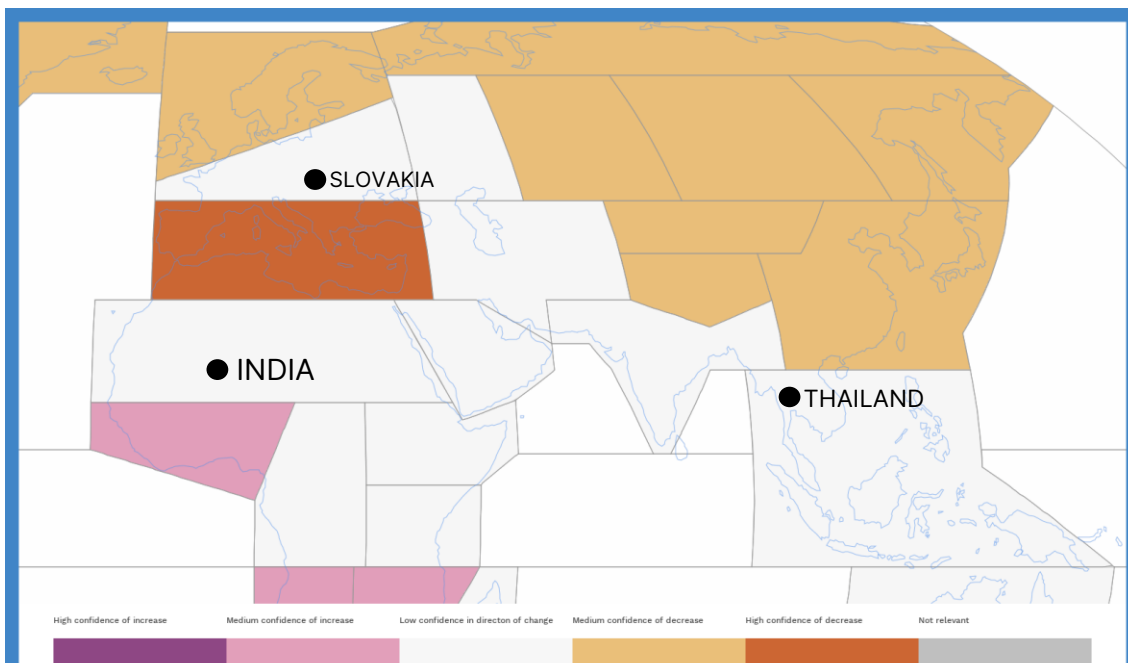
Gutiérrez, J.M., R.G. Jones, G.T. Narisma, L.M. Alves, M. Amjad, I.V. Gorodetskaya, M. Grose, N.A.B. Klutse, S. Krakovska, J. Li, D. Martínez-Castro, L.O. Mearns, S.H. Mernild, T. Ngo-Duc, B. van den Hurk, and J.-H. Yoon, 2021: Atlas. In Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu, and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press. Interactive Atlas available from Available from <http://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/>

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Location	Impacts level
Thailand	Low confidence in direction of change
India	
Slovakia	

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	-
Operational	-
Financial	-
Compliance	-
Social / Environment	-

# Mean wind speed (Projections)



**Mean wind speed (Projections)**  
 The Interactive Atlas provides regional synthesis of observed trends and projected changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) from the Technical Summary (Section TS.4 and Table TS.5) and the Summary for Policymakers (Subsection C.2 and Figure SPM.9).

18-06-2022 07:51:40

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Source: WGI Atlas URL: <https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/regional-synthesis#eyJ0eXBlljoiQ0lEliwic2VsZWN0ZWRJbW9mRleCl6InJhZGhldGlvbI9hdF9zdXJmYW50ZW50ZWRWYXJpYVW5ZSI6ImNvbWZpZGVuY2U1LCJzZWxlY3RlZENvdW50c2kiOiJHSUMlLCJtb2RlIjo1TUUFQliwiY29tbW9ucyI6eyJsYXQiOiJ0U4NjUxODksImxuZyI6ImJk5NjE1MiwiaW9vbSI6NSwiY29tcGxldGVfYXRrYXN1fX0=>

Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedia, J., Gimeno, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanos, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yelekci, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WG1 Atlas. Zenodo, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3691645. Available from: <https://github.com/IPCC-WG1/Atlas>

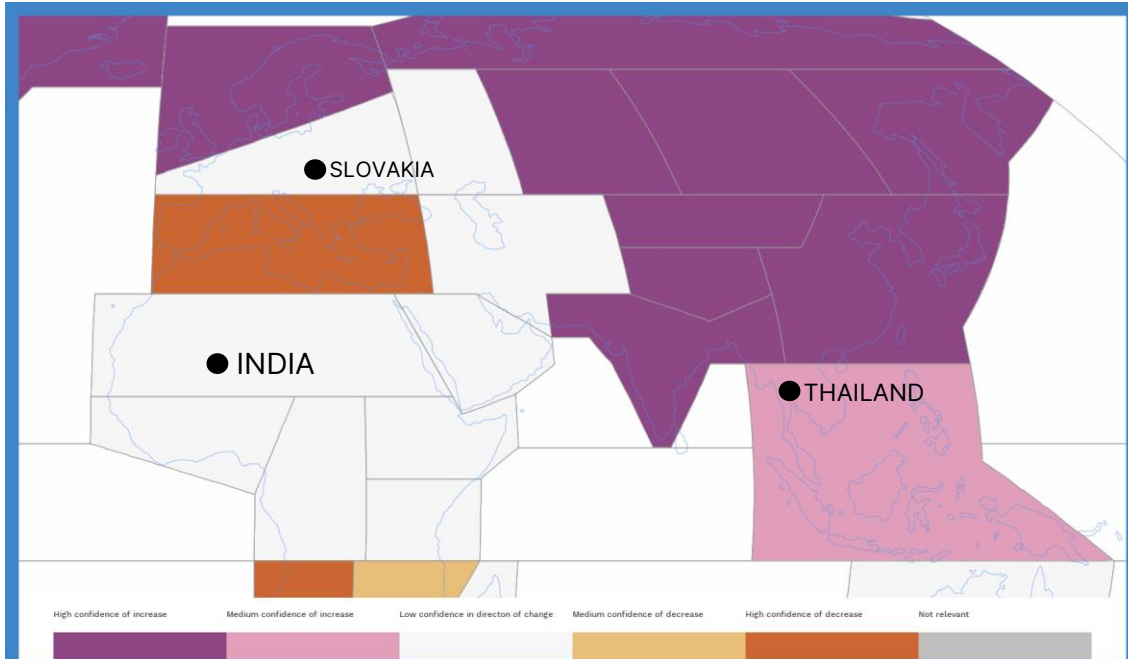
Gutiérrez, J.M., R.G. Jones, G.T. Narisma, L.M. Alves, M. Amjad, I.V. Gorodetskaya, M. Grose, N.A.B. Klutse, S. Krakovska, J. Li, D. Martínez-Castro, L.O. Mearns, S.H. Mernild, T. Ngo-Duc, B. van den Hurk, and J.-H. Yoon, 2021: Atlas. In Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekci, R. Yu, and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press. Interactive Atlas available from Available from <http://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/>

**\*\*Contact\*\***  
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Location	Impacts level
Thailand	Not relevant
India	
Slovakia	

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	-
Operational	-
Financial	-
Compliance	-
Social / Environment	-

# Mean precipitation (Projections)



**Mean precipitation (Projections)**  
The Interactive Atlas provides regional synthesis of observed trends and projected changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) from the Technical Summary (Section TS.4 and Table TS.5) and the Summary for Policymakers (Subsection C.2 and Figure SPM.9).



18-06-2022 07:49:21

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Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedia, J., Giménez, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanos, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yelekci, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WG1 Atlas. Zenodo, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3691645. Available from: <https://github.com/IPCC-WG1/Atlas>

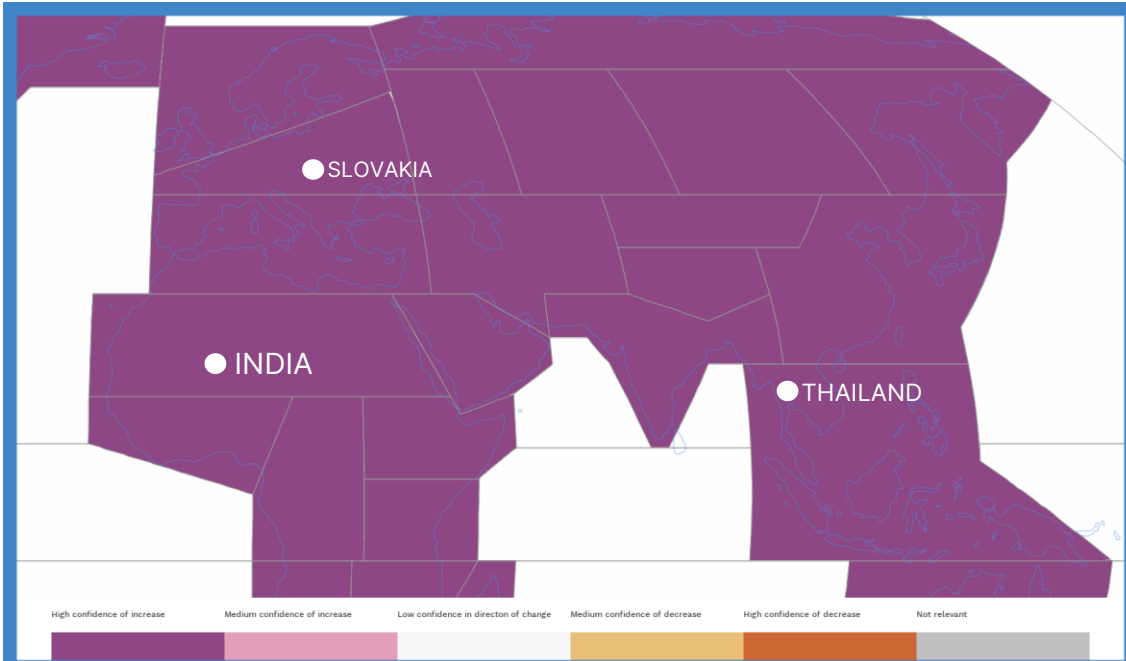
Gutiérrez, J.M., R.G. Jones, G.T. Narisma, L.M. Alves, M. Amjad, I.V. Gorodetskaya, M. Grose, N.A.B. Klutse, S. Krakovska, J. Li, D. Martínez-Castro, L.O. Mearns, S.H. Mernild, T. Ngo-Duc, B. van den Hurk, and J.-H. Yoon, 2021: Atlas. In Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu, and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press. Interactive Atlas available from Available from <http://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/>

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Location	Impacts level
Thailand	Medium confidence of increase
India	Low confidence in direction of change
Slovakia	

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistic difficulty</li> </ul>
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A power failure results in the halt of production.</li> <li>Inability to transport raw materials and products</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of damage of raw materials and other assets</li> </ul>
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tighten water use and wastewater discharge measures from local and global governments</li> </ul>
Social / Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An increase in infectious diseases</li> <li>Damage to health, life, property, and environment</li> </ul>

# Mean surface temperature (Projections)



**Mean surface temperature (Projections)**  
 The Interactive Atlas provides regional synthesis of observed trends and projected changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) from the Technical Summary (Section TS.4 and Table TS.5) and the Summary for Policymakers (Subsection C.2 and Figure SPM.9).

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Source: WGI Atlas URL: <https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/regional-synthesis#eyJ0eXBlljoiQ0lEliwic2VsZWNOZWRJbmlleCj6InJhZGhhdGlvb19hdF9zdXJmYWNNliwic2VsZWNOZWRWYXJpYVWJsZSI6ImNvbmZpZGVuY2U1LCJzZWxlY3RlZENvdW50cnkiOiJHSUMiLCJtb2RljiTUFQliwiY29tbW9ucyI6eyJsYXQiOiJ1JmJk5NjE1Miwiam9vbSI6NSwiY29tcGxldGVfYXRrYXNfX00=>

Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedia, J., Gimenez, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanos, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yelekci, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WGI Atlas. Zenodo, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3691645. Available from: <https://github.com/IPCC-WGI/Atlas>

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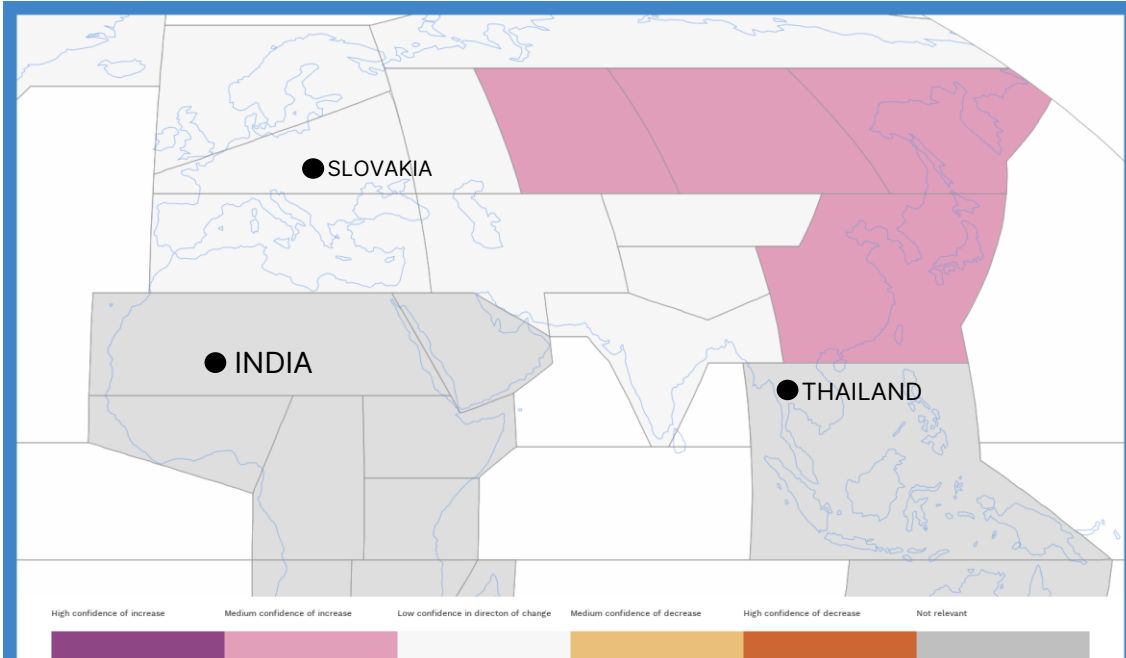
Location	Impacts level
Thailand	High confidence of increase
India	
Slovakia	

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	-
Operational	-
Financial	-
Compliance	-
Social / Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temperature uncertainty</li> <li>An increase of sickness rate</li> </ul>





# Heavy snowfall and ice storm (Projections)



Heavy snowfall and ice storm (Projections)  
 The Interactive Atlas provides regional synthesis of observed trends and projected changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) from the Technical Summary (Section TS.4 and Table TS.5) and the Summary for Policymakers (Subsection C.2 and Figure SPM.9).



18-06-2022 07:53:46

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Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedia, J., Cimadevilla, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanas, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yelekci, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WG1 Atlas. Zenodo, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3691645. Available from: <https://github.com/IPCC-WG1/Atlas>

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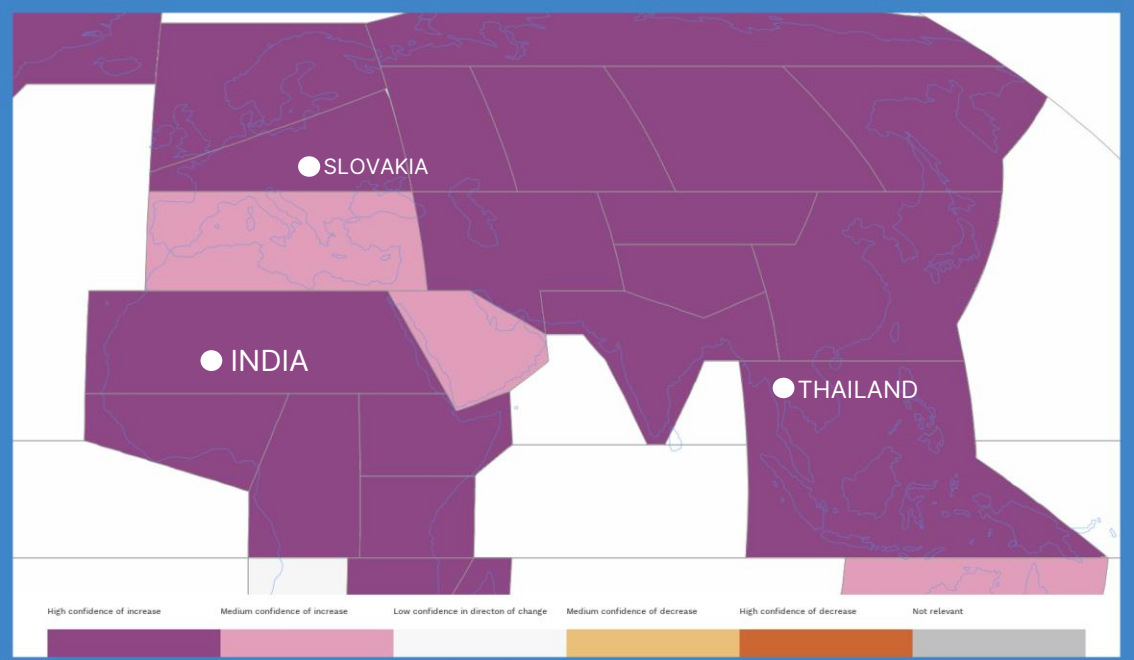
**\*\*Contact\*\***

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Location	Impacts level
Thailand	Not relevant
India	
Slovakia	Low confidence in direction of change

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistic difficulty</li> <li>Shortage of human labor due to evacuation.</li> </ul>
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A power failure results in the halt of production.</li> <li>Inability to transport raw materials and products.</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of damage of raw materials and other assets</li> </ul>
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to stop production due to calamities.</li> </ul>
Social / Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An increase of sickness rate.</li> <li>Damage to health, life, property, and environment.</li> </ul>

# Heavy precipitation and pluvial flood (Projections)



Heavy precipitation and pluvial flood (Projections)  
 The Interactive Atlas provides regional synthesis of observed trends and projected changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) from the Technical Summary (Section TS.4 and Table TS.5) and the Summary for Policymakers (Subsection C.2 and Figure SPM.9).



18-06-2022 07:49:49

Source: WGI Atlas URL: <https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/regional-synthesis#eyJ0eXBlljoiQ0Eliwic2VsZW90ZWRJbmlRleCl6InJhZGhlZGlvb19hdF9zdXJmYW90ZWRWYXJpYWJsZSI6ImNvbmlvbmZpZGVuY2UuL0UjZjZlY3RIZENvdW50cnkiOiJHSUMILCJtb2RljiIjoiTUUFQliwIy29tbW9ucyl6eyJsYXQiojU4NjUxODksImxuzYl6MjksNjE1MiwieW9vbSI6NSwiY0o6NTQwMzAilCJtb2RljiIjoiY29tcG9ldGVfYXR5YXMiOj0=>

Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedia, J., Gimenez, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanas, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yeleki, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WG1 Atlas. Zenodo, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3691645. Available from: <https://github.com/IPCC-WG1/Atlas>

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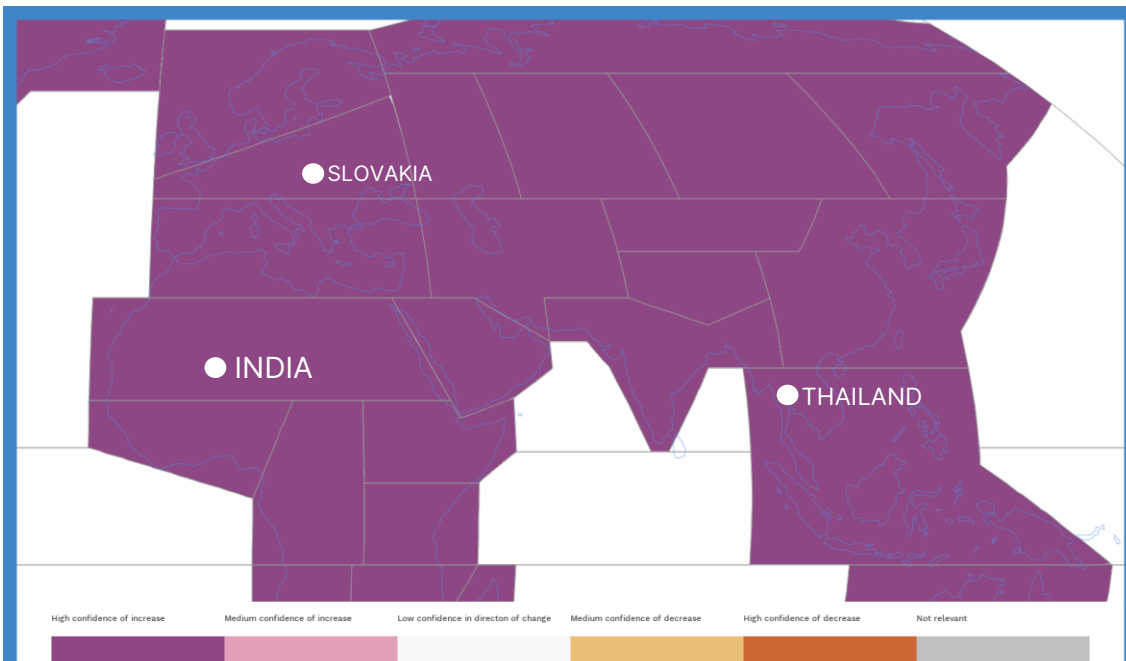
Location	Impacts level
Thailand	High confidence of increase
India	
Slovakia	

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scarcity of raw materials</li> <li>▪ Shortage of human labor due to evacuation.</li> <li>▪ Logistic difficulty</li> </ul>
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A power failure results in the halt of production.</li> <li>▪ Inability to transport raw materials and products</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cost of damage of raw materials and other assets</li> </ul>
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measures to stop production due to calamities</li> </ul>
Social / Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An increase in infectious diseases</li> <li>▪ Damage to health, life, property, and environment</li> </ul>





# Extreme heat (Projections)



**Extreme heat (Projections)**  
The Interactive Atlas provides regional synthesis of observed trends and projected changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) from the Technical Summary (Section TS.4 and Table TS.5) and the Summary for Policymakers (Subsection C.2 and Figure SPM.9).



18-06-2022 07:47:49

Source: WGI Atlas URL: <https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/regional-synthesis#eyJ0eXBlljoiQ0Eliwic2VsZWN0ZWRJbmRleCI6InJhZGhhdGlvb19hdF9zdXJmYWNNliwic2VsZWN0ZWRWYXJpYWJwZSI6ImNvbWZpZGVuY2UuLjZzZWxY3RlZENvdW50cnkiOiJHSUMiLCJtb2RlIjoiTUFGliwiy29tbW9ucyI6eyJsYXQlOiU4NjUxODksImxuzYl6Mjk5NjE1Miwieim9vbSI6NSwicHJvaill6ikVQU0c6NTQwMzAilCJtb2RlIjoiY29tcGxlVGlyXRsYXMifX0=>

Iturbide, M., Fernández, J., Gutiérrez, J.M., Bedia, J., Gimadevilla, E., Díez-Sierra, J., Manzanas, R., Casanueva, A., Baño-Medina, J., Milovac, J., Herrera, S., Cofiño, A.S., San Martín, D., García-Díez, M., Hauser, M., Huard, D., Yelekcí, Ö. (2021) Repository supporting the implementation of FAIR principles in the IPCC-WG1 Atlas. Zenodo, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3691645. Available from: <https://github.com/IPCC-WG1/Atlas>

Gutiérrez, J.M., R.G. Jones, G.T. Narisma, L.M. Alves, M. Amjad, I.V. Gorodetskaya, M. Grose, N.A.B. Klutse, S. Krakovska, J. Li, D. Martínez-Castro, L.O. Mearns, S.H. Mernild, T. Ngo-Duc, B. van den Hurk, and J.-H. Yoon, 2021: Atlas. In Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekcí, R. Yu, and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press. Interactive Atlas available from <http://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/>

\*\*Contact\*\*

For any question about the Interactive Atlas please contact: [ipcc-ddc@ifca.unican.es](mailto:ipcc-ddc@ifca.unican.es)

Location	Impacts level
Thailand	High confidence of increase
India	
Slovakia	

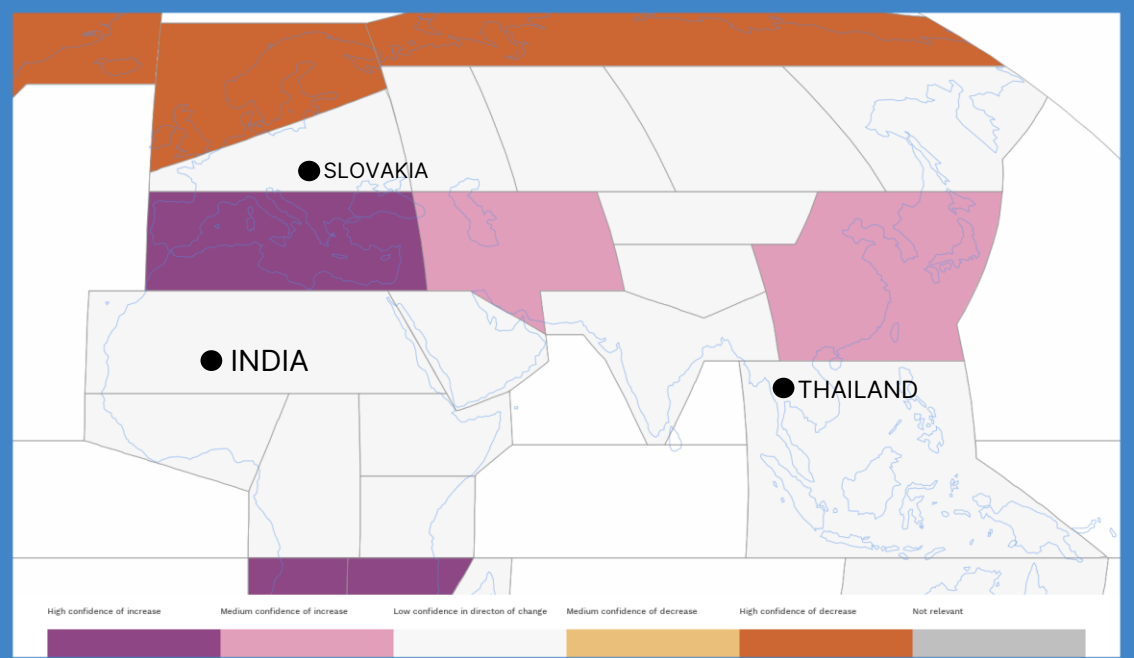
Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	-
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A decrease of machine efficiency</li> </ul>
Financial	-
Compliance	-
Social / Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temperature uncertainty</li> <li>An increase of sickness rate</li> </ul>







# Aridity (Projections)



**Aridity (Projections)**  
 The Interactive Atlas provides regional synthesis of observed trends and projected changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) from the Technical Summary (Section TS.4 and Table TS.5) and the Summary for Policymakers (Subsection C.2 and Figure SPM.9).



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Source: WGI Atlas URL: <https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/regional-synthesis#eyJ0eXBlljoiQ0Eliwic2VsZWN0ZWRJbmlleCl6InJhZGhldGlvbI9hdF9zdXJmYWNNliwic2VsZWN0ZWRWYXJpYVJwZSI6ImNvbWZpZGVuY2UilCjZzZWxlY3RlZENvdW50cnkiOiJHSUMiLCl6IjY2RlIjoifUUFQliwiY29tbW9ucyI6eyJsYXQiOiJ14NjUxODksImxwZyI6Mjk5NjE1MiwieW9vbSI6NSwiY290c6NTQwMzAilCjY2RlIjoifU9tGldGVfYXR5YXMiXmifX0=>

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Location	Impacts level
Thailand	Low confidence in direction of change
India	
Slovakia	

Category of risk	Possible impacts to Delta business
Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scarcity of raw materials</li> <li>Scarcity of raw water</li> </ul>
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production was disrupted by lack of water and electricity.</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An increase of water supply and electricity cost</li> </ul>
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tighten water use and wastewater discharge measures from local and global governments</li> </ul>
Social / Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community lacks clean water for consumption and results in food shortages.</li> </ul>



- Delta Thailand's first GHG Inventory report
- Inaugurate Delta Smart Manufacturing Steering team

- Thailand plants achieved ISO 50001 and 14064-1 compliance certification
- India Rudrapur (LEED-INDIA Gold)
- Delta Thailand join CDP disclosure for the first time

- Thailand's Prime Minister Industry Award for Outstanding Energy Management
- India Gurgaon (LEED-INDIA Platinum)

- Participation of Thailand's Voluntary Emission reduction Program

- Announced Internal Carbon Pricing target & methodology
- Announce RE100 participation target
- Thailand - DET Plant 7 Gets LEED Gold Certification from the U.S. Green Building Council
- Delta Thailand Receives the 2020 and 2021 Thailand Energy Awards from the Ministry of Energy
- Include EI reduction as president KPI

- Achieved UL 2799 ZWTL
- Participate Thailand Carbon Neutral Network
- Achieved Climate leader Asia Pacific List by the Financial Time and Nikkei Asia

2010

2011

- Delta Thailand Carbon credit recorded by TGO for further offset
- Setting Group-wide comparison base year for electricity intensity reduction

2012

2015

- Expanded the scope of energy saving to new plants, buildings, and data centers
- SET up green revenue target
- Low Emission Support Scheme (LESS)
- Carbon Footprint Reduction Award (CFR)

2013

2020

- Delta Thailand Solar Rooftop 3.2MWp
- Adopt SCADA and Industrial Automation solutions to improve energy performance at Delta Thailand HQ

2021

2022

- 100% of Delta's main production plants have achieved ISO 14064-1 certification
- Co-work with Taiwan HQ to Research and developed the science-based target and methodology
- Inaugurate Delta Volunteer to educate the risk and importance of Climate Change

2014

- Thailand plants achieve LEED Gold
- India Mumbai Building (LEED Platinum)

2018

- Achieved Delta's SBT in the first year
- First EV charger donation to Thailand EVAT

2019

2017

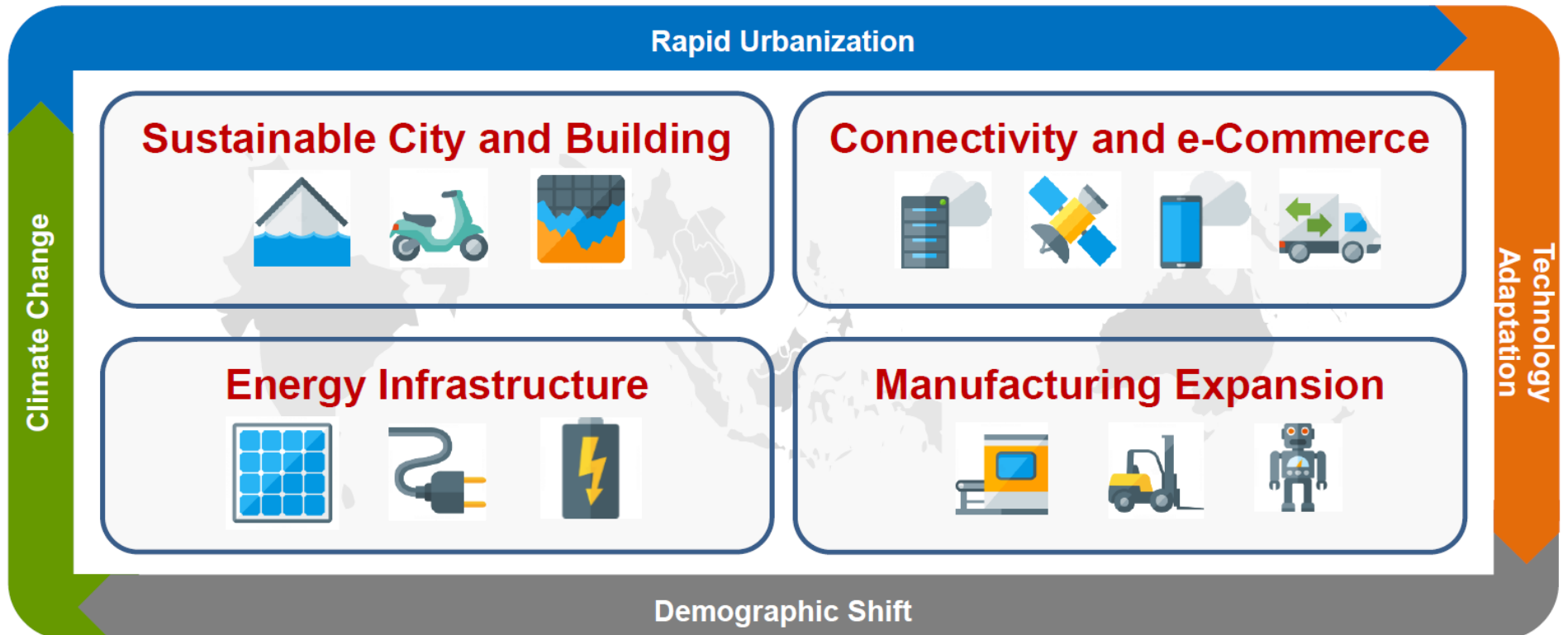
2016

### Our implemented Response to Climate Change

As a company with a long-term focus on climate change and energy efficiency as its core business, climate change has been integrated into Delta's business strategy and sustainability goals. However, as global warming gradually impacts on the global economy and climate change becomes a global risk, we are not only concerned about the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, but also how to respond more proactively to the coming era of climate change.

- Green Operations
- Performance Disclosure
- Recognized standard compliance, award and recognitions

## Mega Trends Implications for Regional Development



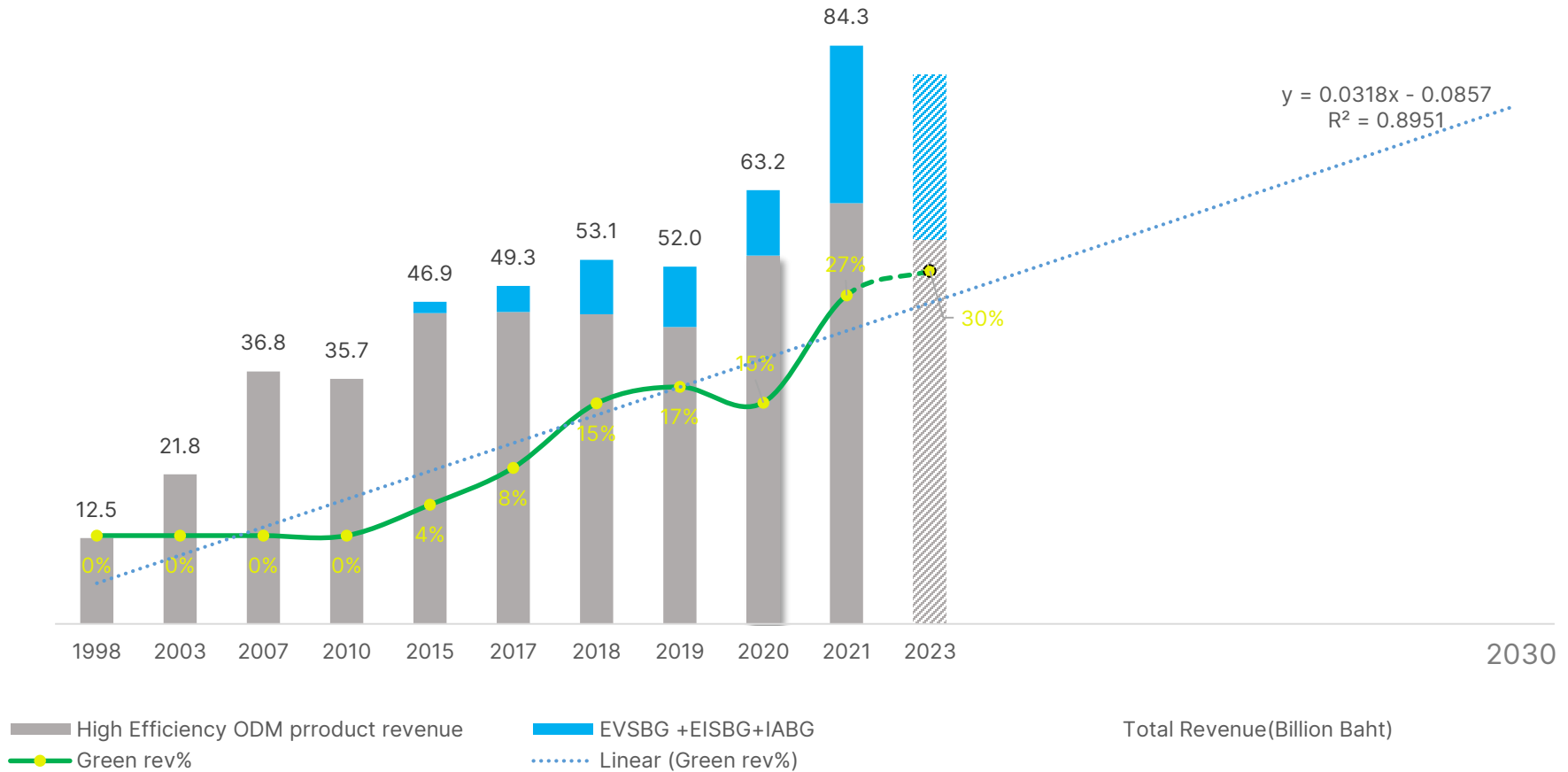


# Delta Green Solutions



Industrial Automation	Data Center	Telecom Energy	EV charging	Display & monitoring	Building Automation	Smart Energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factory automation solutions</li> <li>• Machine automation solutions</li> <li>• Process Automation Solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro data center</li> <li>• POD</li> <li>• Containerized data center</li> <li>• Power container</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor ECO cooling enclosure</li> <li>• Renewable energy power system</li> <li>• Outdoor telecom power solutions</li> <li>• Site monitoring and control system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential charging</li> <li>• Commercial charging</li> <li>• Public charging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Display system solutions</li> <li>• Display system integration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building automation</li> <li>• Lighting design</li> <li>• Smart street light</li> <li>• Connected lighting</li> <li>• Smart surveillance &amp; Delta SmartPass</li> <li>• UNO Indoor Air quality monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PV solutions</li> <li>• Energy storage solutions</li> <li>• EV charging solutions</li> <li>• Energy IoT solutions</li> </ul>

# Proportion of Green Revenue to total revenue (Billion Baht)



RE35

- Target RE35 for Delta sites in Thailand (35 percent of renewable energy in total energy consumption) by the year 2025.

56%

- Target to reduce GHG intensity 56.6 percent by the year 2025 (compared with the base year 2014).

30%

- Target to increase green revenue from products and solutions portfolio up to 30 percent of total revenue by the year 2023.
- Target to have 30% of recycle input material of total purchased material by the year 2025.
- Target to reduce 30% of VOC intensity by the year 2023 (compared with the base year 2019).
- Target to reduce 30% of non-hazardous waste for disposal by the year 2023 (5% yearly from the base year 2016)

20%

- Target 20% reduction of energy intensity by the year 2025 (compared with the base year 2020).

10%

- Target to reduce 10% of water withdrawal intensity by the year 2025 (compared with the base year 2020).

5%

- Target to reduce 5% of hazardous waste intensity by the year 2023 (compared with the base year 2019.)

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