Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Company Name: LITE-ON Technology Corporation
Stock code(TW): 2301

- 2022 Revenue: NTD 173.5 billion(2021: NTD 164.8 billion, 2020: NTD 157.1 billion)
- 2022 Operating Income: NTD 15.1 billion (2021: NTD 13.0 billion, 2020: NTD10.2 billion)
- 2022 Earning per Share: NTD 6.19 (2021: NTD 6.01, 2020: NTD 4.31)
- 2022 Return on Equity: 18.41% (2021: 19.03%, 2020: 13.72%)
- 2022 Tax Expense: NTD 3.66 billion (2021: NTD 3.70 billion, 2020: NTD2.77 billion)
- 2022 WW Top 2 Power Supplies Supplier (2021: Top 2, 2020: Top 2)

Company Overview
Founded in 1975, LITEON embraces being the “Best Partner in Opto-Electronic, Eco-Friendly and Intelligent Technologies” as its vision to focus on the development of optoelectronics and key electronic components and strives to build up a competitive edge through resource integration and optimized management. LITEON produces products that are used in a broad range of applications, such as computers, communications, consumer electronics, automotive electronics, LED/lighting, cloud computing as well as smart healthcare, and LITEON is a worldwide leading provider of optoelectronics, information technology, storage devices, and mobile devices components. Now LITEON is one of the worldwide top 2 Power Supplies suppliers.

For more than 40 years, LITEON has concentrated on establishing a competitive advantage in mass production. We maximize the returns from a diverse product portfolio through resource integration and management to realize profitable growth. LITEON’s main business strategy focuses on improving resource utilization, automation, production optimization, and streamlined processes for better productivity and efficiency. The long-term focus is on profitability, sound governance, and shareholder value to lay the foundation for a sustainable century enterprise.

In recent years, LITEON has been shifting its production focus from IT and communication toward cloud computing, LED components and outdoor/automotive lighting, automotive

electronics, smart healthcare, and industrial automation to create a new wave of growth momentum. In addition to staying alert to changes and keeping flexibility in production capacity to meet global demand, LITEON continues to focus on cloud computing, 5G, AIoT, and other new applications in the medium to long term. We will invest and build up the company to become a competitive smart manufacturer always up to date with current developments. The goals include Industry 4.0 and Lighthouses. We will strive to put down strong roots and grow into a centenarian corporation. LITEON's investments in techniques, information communication technologies, digital transformation, and global human resources are intended to facilitate the development of new businesses. LITEON hopes to leverage its existing advantage as a world-class enterprise in this age of changes and challenges to become the best partner of choice for global customers developing innovations and applications for Opto-Electronic, Eco-Friendly and Intelligent Technologies.

As part of our ongoing effort to develop sustainable governance, increase our influence in the industry and achieve environmental sustainability, LITEON set up the Corporate Sustainability Committee which reports directly to the board of directors and serves to strengthen the sustainable governance mechanisms. Other responsibilities of the committee include the optimization of key supplier criteria and improvement of the quality of sustainable supply chain management and the value of products. LITEON has been listed as a member of the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) for eleven years in a row since 2011 and has had a place on the MSCI ESG Leaders Index for eight years in a row. In Taiwan, LITEON was ranked top 5% in the 2023 Corporate Governance Evaluation Survey jointly implemented by the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) and the Taipei Exchange (TPEx); listed as a constituent stock in the FTSE4Good TIP Taiwan ESG Index, which is based on the FTSE Russell's ESG Rating Model.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Brazil
China
India
Taiwan, China
Thailand
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

TWD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, another unique identifier, please specify TWSE	2301
Yes, an ISIN code	TW0002301009

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	LITEON's Chairman Tom Soong is also the Chief Sustainability Officer and serves as the Chairman of the company's Corporate Sustainability Committee. The Corporate Sustainability Committee consists of no less than three board members appointed by the board of directors, and more than half are independent directors. The responsible climate issues of the CSO include TCFD, climate-related public participation, carbon footprint, GHG emission, supply chain participation, etc. The CSO is also responsible for holding biannual CS committee meetings. They are responsible for setting the annual goals of corporate social responsibility in economic, environmental, and social aspects and regularly supervising the implementation status, leading LITEON sustainable development to improve and achieve various short, medium, and long-term goals, and regularly report implementation plans and results to the board of directors every year.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain

Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk manage	LITEON Corporate Sustainability (CS) Committee is the highest guidance body for setting performance objectives, planning and developing sustainability strategies and operations, and reviewing and monitoring the implementation and performance of objectives covering governance, environment, and society through the regular meeting at least twice every year according to the CS Committee Charter. The 9 subcommittees under the CS Committee are assigned to assist the Committee in completing the projects and achieving sustainable goals by providing strategies, goals, and plans. The 9 subcommittees are climate change and energy management, waste management, green product design, environmental sustainability and labour practice of the supply chain, etc. The CS Committee appoints division heads as appropriate to be the conveners of the Subcommittees, which shall report the implementation progress and plan to the CS Committee quarterly. In 2022, the main climate-related issues that this Committee discusses include KPIs implementation progress, LITEON green energy strategy and practice proposal, and Annual results and upcoming plans of the 9 subcommittees. The information of the CS Committee, the organizational structure of the CS Committee, the main points of the CS Committee, and the Climate change risk management for long-term emerging risks are disclosed as follows: ▸https://www.liteon.com/en-us/investor/643 ▸https://www.liteon.com/en-us/globalcitizenship/360 ▸2022 Annual Report p 59 ▸https://www.liteon.com/en-us/globalcitizenship/283 ▸Corporate Sustainability Committee Charter https://www.liteon.com/storage/document/template/corporate%20sustainability%20committee%20charter.pdf ▸2022 Sustainability Report CH3 LITEON and the Environment https://www.liteon.com/zh-tw/globalcitizenship/365

	ment process	

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	• MK Lu possesses a strong vision for climate-related issues and joined the LITEON board as an independent director in 2021. He brings extensive experience in renewable energy, including solar power. As the Chairman and CEO of Actron Technology Corporation, Lu has successfully transformed the company into a low-carbon transportation supply chain by initially entering the EV market with an IGBT module and planning to develop SiC modules in collaboration with GlobalWafers, Episil-Precision Inc., and Episil Technology Inc. for use in HEV, PHEV, and EV. Additionally, Lu serves as the Chairman & CEO of Sino-American Silicon Products Inc., a world-known corporation that produces high-efficiency solar products such as solar ingots, wafers, cells, modules, and generation systems that strongly support the low-carbon society. The company achieves vertical integration within the industry and expands its solar energy business layout to the system side for added benefits. Lu prioritizes climate-related issues and actively integrates them into the company's business strategies. He ensures that the companies he manages align with global low-carbon emission trends and Net-Zero commitments, some of which are already committed to achieving these efforts. • One of LITEON's independent directors, Albert Hsueh, previously worked at PwC Taiwan, where he conducted research on carbon accounting and green taxation issues.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

LITEON's Chief Sustainability Officer serves as the Chairman of the company's Corporate Sustainability Committee. The Corporate Sustainability Committee consists of no less than three board members appointed by the board of directors, and more than half are independent directors. They are responsible for setting the annual goals of corporate social responsibility in economic, environmental, and social aspects and regularly supervising the implementation status, leading LITEON sustainable development to improve and achieve various short, medium, and long-term goals, and regularly report implementation plans and results to the board of directors every year. The Committee shall convene at least twice a year following LITEON’s "Organizational Rules for the Corporate Sustainability Committee." The Committee held two meetings in 2022.

In response to changes in the environment and the concerns of stakeholders, LITEON has developed nine subcommittees based on the company's capacity and incorporated them into daily operations, to achieve a more focused and precise sustainable responsibility criterion. Therefore, LITEON's CS Committee consists of nine sub-committees, each with its own focus area. These sub-committees are Risk Management, Information Security, Ethical Operations, RBA Code of Conduct Enforcement Management, Social Engagement, Sustainable Supply Chain Management, Sustainable Product Design, Environmental Sustainability, and Stakeholder Relations.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We have provided incentives for the management level including the CEO, Business unit manager, and all the employees.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)

Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

LITEON encourages employees to actively discover problems, utilize their creativity and ingenuity, and propose bottom-up innovation through creative proposals and contests. Innovative proposals are creative ideas relating to product optimization, digital processes, sustainable development(mostly low carbon development), and dreams in routine work proposed on the "Creative Proposal Platform." The creativity contest encourages employees to put their creativity into practice and not only generate tangible benefits for the organization, but also provides a stage for everyone to try to win glory and rewards.

A total of 12 teams entered the finals in 2022. On the day of the event, judges used the strictest standards to select winners of the gold, silver, and bronze medal and honorable mentions. Employees also voted for their favorite team, and the team that received the

most votes won the popularity award. Award-winning teams received high prizes. The total prize at NTD 1,000,000.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

LITEON aims to create an "Internet of Energy" vision with energy as its primary strategy. We focus on applications such as energy conversion, energy efficiency, control, and storage. Additionally, we continue to strengthen R&D and incubate new energy products, increase R&D investment in new businesses, and accelerate the introduction of new products. Three specific development directions are: Clean Mobility, Green Data Centers, and Efficient Infrastructure. We encourage employees to discover issues, apply creativity and ingenuity through creative proposals and competitions, and achieve Bottom-up Innovation. In the future, we will continue to deepen the culture and platform of innovation and connect it to the company's mid-to-long-term development strategy, injecting more incredible growth momentum into LITEON's transformation and future.

Entitled to incentive

Management group

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in emissions intensity

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Corporate sustainability development accounts for 10% of the evaluation of managerial performance, with reduction of carbon emissions being one of the key indicators.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Integrating sustainable development indicators with incentives can increase the drive of management groups in climate change management, and help to incorporate climate change considerations into operational decision-making.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	Due to the Net zero emission trend by 2050, we extend our long-term to 2050. The definition of the short-term, mid-term, and long-term are 2 years, 5 years, and 30 years, respectively.
Medium-term	3	5	Due to the Net zero emission trend by 2050, we extend our long-term to 2050. The definition of the short-term, mid-term, and long-term are 2 years, 5 years, and 30 years, respectively.
Long-term	6	30	Due to the Net zero emission trend by 2050, we extend our long-term to 2050. The definition of the short-term, mid-term, and long-term are 2 years, 5 years, and 30 years, respectively.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

LITEON has identified that sustainable climate risks are associated with natural disasters related to environmental topics and the potential operational impacts are addressed by the TCFD taskforce. This group is responsible for assessing physical and transitional risks and opportunities, probability analysis, impact assessment and proposing appropriate measures to mitigate potential adverse impacts. In 2022, the task force team gathered data from operation units, manufacturing units and business units that covers every aspect of the associated risks and opportunities.

In accordance with the "ISO 31000 Risk Management System and Guidelines" and the PDCA cycle, LITEON conducts the task of financializing the climate risk assessments to prioritize potential financial impacts associated with these risks. ***We identified the risks that may cause economic impacts with a threshold of more than NTD 17.5 million annually are considered as risks or opportunities and assessed for severity and probability.*** For risks with higher assessment results, a climate scenario analysis is carried out to consider the current operational layout and calculate its potential financial impact. Relevant risk assessments are also reported to the Corporate Sustainability Committee (CSC) and the Audit

Committee for oversight. The TCFD task forces reported the results and management of these risks and opportunities to the CSC regularly. Through continuous improvement of management practices, identify climate-related factors, formulation of appropriate measures for financializing climate risks, and formulation of countermeasures to reduce the probability and extent of risk losses, and their operation and management and climate risk management results will be submitted to the Risk Management Working Group to report to the Corporate Sustainability Committee and Audit Committee, and then the Corporate Sustainability Committee will report to the Board of Directors. In the face of climate and opportunity challenges, LITEON actively manages climate risk factors with high risk levels, and analyzes and calculates the likely financial impact of climate scenarios to implement climate risk management into business operations.

LITEON assigns great importance to risk identification, assessment, and management. The risk and opportunity investigation was updated in 2022 in accordance with TCFD principles. The investigation was expanded this time to include business units, head office units and factory management units in the identification of risks and opportunities. The investigation focus included regulations, supervision, technology, compliance, market, reputation, and short-term and long-term physical risks. We liaised with each unit during the investigation to ensure that the climate risk and opportunity survey was filled out in a consistent manner. A total of 329 climate risk and opportunity responses were ultimately collected. The risks and opportunities were analyzed to identify the key topics. Scenario simulation and financial analysis were then conducted from the 4 risks and 5 opportunities identified above.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

1) Establish the group:
Risks arising from climate change and natural disaster issues are one of LITEON's eight categories of sustainability risks. We followed ISO 31000 risk management principles and the PDCA cycle to monitor climate risks. Measurements are formulated to convert climate risks into financial data, and countermeasures are devised to reduce the probability and severity of these risks. The operation and results will be submitted to the risk management team to be reported to the Corporate Sustainability Committee and the Audit Committee.
The chairman of the Audit Committee will in turn present a report to the board of directors. LITEON adopts a positive attitude to challenges in climate risks and opportunities. The company will perform climate scenario analysis specifically targeting higher climate risk factors and calculate potential financial impacts on an ongoing basis. The practice makes climate risk management part of business operations.
In 2021, LITEON assessed risks by probability and impact severity, then identified that the company might be impacted by net-zero emissions commitments raised by Taiwan and Chinese economies and key clients. These commitments may prompt them to propose low carbon or even zero carbon emissions requirements on the company's operation and push up production costs. Therefore, chaired by the head of manufacturing, the Environmental Sustainability Subcommittee is created to be responsible for green processes to improve our environmental management performance and respond to stakeholders' net-zero emission expectations.

2)Identify the risks and opportunities
The sub-committee addressed the transition risks from laws, technologies, markets, and reputation, and short-term and long-term risks. For the opportunities, we identified the aspects under TCFD structures including resource efficiency, energy acquisitions, product and services, and market.

3)Narrow down the risk and opportunities
The sub-committee collected the issues from internal business units, operation combo sites, function units, business sectors, and corporate operations. Then we narrowed down all the risks and opportunities into GHG emission price increases, emission reporting, products and services, etc. Please see our website for an in-depth analysis (https://www.liteon.com/en-us/globalcitizenship/296).

4)Select the scenario to perform a financial impact calculation

Please refer to our official website for more details:
https://www.liteon.com/en-us/globalcitizenship/283
https://www.liteon.com/en-us/globalcitizenship/296

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	LITEON recognizes the importance of including relevant current regulations in its identification processes, as they are pertinent to our business and stakeholders such as investors, customers, and employees, and have the potential to affect the environment. Environmental impacts such as carbon emissions and energy consumption are becoming increasingly significant topics for customers, and we are aware of the potential reputational risk associated with these impacts. The regulations may also affect our products and production sites. To keep track of these regulations, LITEON has established mechanisms that monitor local, regional, and national environmental-related regulations. We ensure that our products comply with local energy efficiency laws when exporting them around the world, and our design team creates high-efficiency products that exceed current regulations. Finally, we adhere to the ISO standard for updating our policies to stay in compliance with the latest regulations and prevent environmental violations.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	LITEON has recognized that emerging climate change-related regulations are expected to influence our products and production sites. These regulations cover areas such as carbon emission reduction, product efficiency, and total product carbon footprint, and may come from sources such as national government, Eup, and Energy Star. For example, the Taiwan Stock Exchange has required companies in the stock market to conduct GHG inventory for the whole LITEON corporation, including subsidiaries, and we are taking necessary steps to comply with this regulation. We are also preparing for future regulations related to our products. LITEON has strong innovation ability for improving the energy efficiency of our current and future products. For instance, we have developed high-performance power supplies that meet the 80plus titanium-grade certification, the highest rating of efficiency, to meet the needs of our customers and meet stricter regulations that may be imposed in the future.
Technology	Relevant, always included	LITEON recognizes the significance of technology as a crucial topic in our climate-related risk and opportunity assessments. We conduct thorough assessments in every business and corporation unit to identify the relevant technology topics within LITEON. This is an essential aspect of our business, as innovation is one of the driving forces that propels us to be one of the leading businesses in the industry. For instance, we consider power conversion efficiency innovation to be a focal point in elevating our position in the PC, consumer electronics, and server power supply markets. Technology innovation also affects our new business direction, such as developing power charging systems for electric vehicles. As a result, our investment in R&D innovation will increase from 3.71% in 2021 to

		4.29% in 2022, and we anticipate further increase to 5.68% in 2023. This increase in investment reflects our commitment to innovation and our desire to stay ahead of the curve in the industry.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks are highly relevant to the operations and products of LITEON, as we operate in a business environment that is impacted by climate-related laws and regulations, energy-efficiency standards for our products, and green building regulations. The potential consequences of non-compliance with these laws and regulations are significant, including regulatory penalties, fines, legal liabilities, and suspension of production, as well as restrictions on electricity or water usage. As part of our scenario analysis during the TCFD assessment, we have identified legal risks, including product energy efficiency, updates to the Climate Change Response Act, and Chinese environmental-related laws, to ensure that we comply with legal requirements and achieve sustainable development. At LITEON, we prioritize responsible production and transparency and disclose fines related to environmental or ecological issues (> USD 10,000) on our official website. In 2021, we did not receive any significant fines related to such issues. For more detailed information, please refer to our website: https://www.liteon.com/en-us/globalcitizenship/462.
Market	Relevant, always included	The market risks are relevant to our operation, production and products because these topics strongly relate to our competitiveness and of wide ranges of categories of products such as power supply, adaptors, optoelectronic components, charging station etc. LITEON also valued our customers very much and noticed that most customers raised topics on energy efficiency, product production processes, renewable energy, product carbon footprint (CFP), carbon reduction etc. If LITEON fails to meet customer demands promptly, the sales of products will decline. To that end, LITEON closely monitors market developments triggered by climate change. For instance, we started the product CFP project on different product categories in 2022 to establish the ability to cope with the customers' future request on the CFP and to set a baseline to reduce the CFP for each product for the next generation. We have received several requests from the customers to perform CFP for several products in 2022. Another important method to reduce market risk is that we acquired the product environmental label and declaration that includes US EPEAT, Energy Star Label, CCC etc. to ensure that our products are at a certain level of energy efficiency.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	LITEON recognizes reputational risk as an important consideration in our business operations since communication with the government, employees, communities, investors, and customers is crucial to maintaining relationships with these stakeholders. We proactively communicate our ESG strategy and status on the LITEON portal, and the number of communications on climate-related topics has increased

		in 2022. As customer and stakeholder environmental awareness builds, the company's reputation can easily be accessed on our website, and their purchasing decisions can be influenced. A decline in ESG-related disclosure or rating performance could negatively affect investor evaluation of the company and impact our intangible assets and image. Negative criticisms due to climate-related issues may harm our sales through consumer boycotts or local community protests, and result in a decrease in market share. For example, major environmental pollution, climate risk crisis, or poor environmental management performance by LITEON or our suppliers could damage our reputation if reported in the media. We also assume that if we fail to meet our voluntary agreement for emissions or energy-use reduction targets, such as SBT targets, it could negatively affect our company's reputation. This, in turn, may lead to a lower investment-grade rating by sustainability indices such as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, MSCI ESG Index, and FTSE4Good Index, reducing investor willingness, and ultimately driving down share price.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	LITEON considers acute physical risk to be a significant factor in our TCFD assessment. This includes the risks posed by extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and typhoons, which could impact our operations or the supply chain. We carefully assess plant sites in Taiwan, China, Vietnam, India, and Thailand for potential physical risks. To respond to such risks, we have established contingency plans, such as business continuity plans, to ensure the smooth continuation of our operations in any adverse situation. We utilize tools such as Aqueduct to analyze the physical risks in-depth with typhoons and flooding being identified as the highest risks. We have identified several locations with the highest risk overall, including Tianjin, Thailand, and India. For example, in 2022, the Kaohsiung City plant faced a drought, which resulted in water scarcity. However, we had equipped the plant with a rainfall recycling facility, which successfully reduced the impact of the drought on our operations. This enabled us to continue production and avoid any negative effects until the end of the year. Insufficient water supplies could also lead to production line shutdowns and affect supplier component supply, causing delivery delays and increasing management costs while decreasing sales. We also conduct a deeper investigation of the water assessment to further minimize the risks posed by acute physical events.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	LITEON recognizes the importance of chronic physical risk in our TCFD assessment, which includes risks associated with changes in precipitation patterns, droughts, temperature, and sea level rise. Due to the longer time frame of these risks, we regularly assess them as part of our risk management plan. For example, electricity is critical to our

		operations and production, and rising temperatures that impact our electricity usage for the air conditioning system and other cooling processes in production will cause a strong increase in electricity usage. We evaluate global mean surface temperature change scenarios and consider the worst-case scenario from IPCC RCP 8.5 and research reports to prepare for potential electricity supply shortages, decreased sunshine hours, and changes in precipitation patterns that could have a substantive financial impact on our air conditioning energy costs, PV rooftops, and heat stress impact. To identify potentially affected production sites, we use tools from Climate Central and have identified three affected sites, including Changzhou, Thailand, and Vietnam. We will conduct in-depth analyses of the water impact on these areas within our facility assessments to mitigate risks posed by chronic physical events.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

The rising trend of the carbon border tax or carbon tax from the import countries or the production country are treated as emerging regulation. There is no impact for our industry now, so we integrate with the current regulation and our emission status to predict the financial impact. The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is a proposed policy that could significantly impact international trade and businesses

worldwide. CBAM would impose a carbon price on imported products to avoid carbon leakage and reduce the risks of carbon emissions associated with imported goods. The policy aims to encourage foreign businesses to lower carbon emissions and align with the EU's decarbonization goals. To adjust to the emerging regulation of European Union and the production site's national regulations requiring the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from the manufacturing stage, LITEON's operation has yet experienced the risk of border tax or the emerging regulation of carbon tax from the local government such as Taiwan. Currently, the regulation in Taiwan on carbon tax is still addressing the standard and prices. Therefore, in this analysis, we are not considering the financial impact of the carbon tax within Taiwan. To respond to the emerging regulation, we manage to reduce the carbon emission by reducing electricity use since electricity use is the majority of our carbon emission source.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

85,642,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

An assumption has been made within the calculation.
1) minimum: very low or no impact because emission is below the baseline of the EU standard in the future.
2) Assuming the worst situation that our products import European are required to pay for the production carbon emission cost due to the emerging regulation, we calculated the maximum potential financial impact from the current CBAM calculation method using the scope 1 and 2 emission to calculate.
The estimated impact will range from 0 to 86 million TWD. [GHG emission (tonsCO2e) * proportion of revenue that sales to Europe * current average carbon price (EUR/tonsCO2e)*currency (TWD/EUR)]
Due to the variety of our products, we choose to use the revenue that sales to Europe to calculate the proportion of GHG emission.

Cost of response to risk

25,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

According to the current CBAM calculation method, LITEON's task will be reducing the scope 1 and 2 GHG emission; therefore, the cost of response to risk will focusing on the GHG reduction related fees. LITEON has been reducing both scope 1 and 2 for many years. To reduce scope 1 emission, LITEON's operation sites have been transforming fossil fuel to electricity by changing to internal transportation and eliminating the use of Acetylene. For Scope 2 reduction, we analyzed our GHG emission inventory data and identified the hotspot. Electricity has been the major GHG emission since we started GHG inventory, so reducing the GHG emission will be our main method to reduce emission. We have been conducting electricity reduction for many years. From the experience, we estimated the cost of response to the risk by averaging the annual cost of GHG reduction including reducing energy use.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Due to the increasing focus of our customers on environment-related issues, LITEON will require the use of 100% renewable energy in the customers' production to meet the needs of the green supply chain. This requirement is primarily handled by LITEON's ESG team in collaboration with various units in areas such as energy consumption, cost and efficiency. This includes the need to count and analyze the types of energy used, energy usage, energy costs and related benefits to develop a plan to transition from traditional to renewable energy.

This approach to financial analysis also needs to take into account current local renewable energy planning and green subsidy measures, as well as dynamic timing (e.g. changes in energy demand) to develop realistic renewable energy targets and achieve such an energy transition at the lowest cost.

LITEON may require additional resources and expenditure to complete this financial analysis. Still, it will help to achieve the benefits of reducing carbon emissions, achieving sustainability goals and improving product competitiveness, thereby improving corporate image and market share. Therefore, this approach to financial analysis is one of the key

initiatives aligned with sustainability and green supply chain goals, making LITEON products and supply chains more sustainable and positively impacting future development.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1,700,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

150,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Assumptions made within the calculation.
1) minimum: only 100% renewable energy is used in China with the tool of GECs and IRECs.
2) maximum: considering the complication of the renewable energy status of sites in different parts of the world, we evaluated using T-REC in Taiwan, GECs in China and IREC in Thailand, Vietnam and India.
The estimated impact will range from 1.7 to 15 million TWD. [Σ electricity use of each site (MWh)* unbundled EACs prices of each site (USD/MWh) * currency (TWD/USD)]
We evaluated the financial impact figure separately for each country including electricity usage, types of unbundled EACs and prices.

Cost of response to risk

240,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

LITEON has addressed an assumption within the cost of the response to the risk which included changing from the electricity provider to the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the renewable energy provider and the energy-saving investment. PPAs are long-term contracts that allow companies to purchase electricity generated from renewable energy sources at a fixed price, which can assure our source of renewable energy for our production.
Another vital aspect of the net zero cost response is energy-saving investments. LITEON has estimated the cost of responding to the risk of achieving Net Zero by

evaluating the cost of
energy-saving investments from the past. These investments include upgrading facilities and equipment, implementing energy-efficient technologies, or adjusting work processes to reduce energy consumption to improve energy efficiency.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Heatwave and storm, rainfall (flooding)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

As a global leader in optical and optoelectronic solutions, LITEON's factory is a critical component of our business operations. The factory is responsible for the manufacturing and assembly of various products, including LED modules, optical storage devices, and power supply units. Since the quality and efficiency of these products have a direct impact on our competitiveness in the market, having a reliable and effective factory is crucial to maintaining our position as a top industry player. Therefore, we valued the impact on our production sites.
LITEON identified two acute physical risks that are associated with our production sites from the tool Climate impact explorer by Climate Analytics. We evaluated 5 main production sites including Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Thailand and India. Next, we evaluated the specific impact and the physical risks which are located in the area that might experience tropical cyclones (Typhoon in Asia) and heatwaves since when experiencing climate change, these sites are likely to experience a greater impact on the magnitude of Typhoons and higher temperature.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

600,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

870,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Assumptions made within the calculation.
1) minimum: considering the least impact from climate change; therefore, we chose to reference to RCP 2.6 scenario to calculate the minimum impact under a more desirable scenario for addressing climate change which required the government, corporate and everyone to invest higher effort.
2) maximum: considering the most impact from climate change; therefore, we chose to reference to RCP 8.5 scenario to calculate the maximum impact under the condition that the rapid increase in fossil fuel use and other GHG emission.
We estimated the impact for 2030 with data support from Climate Analytics. The estimated impact will range from 600 to 870 million TWD.

Cost of response to risk

265,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of the response to the risk of impact from typhoons includes building design, transformation, business continuity program (BCP) evaluation, and evacuation training.
The cost of the response to the risk of impact from heat waves includes an increase in electricity fees, air conditioning system installation fees, water fountains accessibility, and working hours adjustment.
To respond to the risk, LITEON set up enough cooling capacity, and water fountains and addressed BCPs among the production sites to reduce the risks. The responses and costs include reducing GHG emissions.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

LITEON recognizes that climate change creates both risks and opportunities, particularly in the market which is significantly exposed to climate change-associated extreme weather event risks. According to the World Energy Outlook 2018 Report by IEA, more than 70% of the 2 trillion USD required in the world's energy supply investment each year, across all domains, either comes from state-directed entities or responds to a full partial revenue guarantee established by regulation. Another report Global Opportunity Explorer 2019 stated that by 2030, the information and communication technology (ICT) will generate over 11 trillion in sustainable economic benefits for various industries annually. And the sector will result in a reduction of 20% in CO2 emission across the globe. LITE-ON believes the public request for a rapid, least-cost energy transition and energy-related regulation will be the key niche for our low-carbon emission and high-efficiency products business in the following years. Therefore, we dedicate ourselves to developing these cleaner, smarter, and more efficient energy technologies.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

530,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

LITEON serves a mission to develop sustainable technologies which can help consumers to save money, reduce energy use and protect the environment. In 2022, LITE-ON energy-efficient products will be around 50% of LITEON's total revenue. Therefore, in 2022, we enlarge the investment in energy-saving and low-carbon emission products, such as power supply products, LED components, and LED-related products, EV chargers and devote to increasing R&D investment in low-carbon emission products (including high-efficiency power supply products) from 3.7% to 4.3% from the previous year. We estimated our revenue from these low-carbon emission and high-efficiency products will increase in the next 5 years and would be more than 80 billion.

Cost to realize opportunity

7,400,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

LITEON Green Product Design serves a mission to develop sustainable technologies which can help consumers to save on financial spending, reduce energy consumption and protect the environment. We have adhered to the Life Cycle Thinking (LCT) of approaching conducting analysis and management of hot spots in the environment during the product life cycle. In 2022, we cooperated with customers and raw material manufacturers to develop technology for the production of adaptor shells using PCR (Post-Consumer Recycles Recycle) to produce adaptor shells including recycled steel. The proportion of recycled plastics improve from 30%-95% (customized for different customers), and carbon emissions have been reduced by 21%~84% compared with the virgin.

We believe the public request for a rapid, least-cost energy transition and energy-related regulation. For example, the EU carbon border tax and US CCA will push our low-carbon emission and high-efficiency products business to increase our product market share. Therefore, we dedicate ourselves to developing these low-emission and high-efficiency technologies including power supply products (with energy-saving chips), LED components and LED-related products. In the 2022 annual report, the budget we plan for the future investment budget on reducing carbon emission development is 1,890,000,000 TWD. For more details, please refers to our 2022 annual report: https://www.liteon.com/en-us/investor/financialreports/9

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of recycling

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Improper waste disposal leads to pollution, climate change, resource depletion, and public health issues, while also contributing to resource scarcity. Therefore, properly managing waste has become a crucial topic for industries worldwide. Not only should businesses dispose of waste legally and properly, but they should also reduce waste emissions to minimize negative impacts. An opportunity exists for businesses to repurpose waste into valuable resources, reducing environmental impact. UL recognizes effective waste diversion as a key sustainability goal, with a focus on waste reduction toward a zero-waste approach. Zero waste initiatives identify ways to reuse or repurpose waste, and the incorporation of the "reduce, reuse, and recycle" principles into corporate sustainability practices is considered vital for ensuring value and effectiveness. Zero waste gives industries business new opportunities to reuse recycled materials from their production or supply chains.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

8,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The practices of waste diversion are composed of waste reusing, reduction and recycling, and the calculation of the waste diversion rate is related to the waste management after leaving production plants. In LITEON, the calculation includes production sites of Chanan, Changzhou and Tianjin which are the major waste emission sites organized the opportunities after implementing UL 2799. The Zero Landfill sets criteria for diverting waste from landfills and incineration. This helps our plants to identify the waste disposal weight. The production sites measure the non-hazardous solid waste and hazardous solid waste with the disposal method of landfill, incineration and recycling or reusing companies. The financial impact figure is composed of the waste handling fee and waste income fee. The calculation concluded the waste management fee and the waste income from the proper recycling action within the production sites before and after the sites implemented UL 2799 among three production sites.

Cost to realize opportunity

2,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

LITEON has implemented the criteria and calculation method of UL 2799 to start the first step of zero waste for all of our major production sites. The cost to realize the opportunities include the implementation fee and the training fee for production sites. In 2022, Changan has acquired a Platnium-level of rating which is the highest quality of the certification that reached 100% diversion rate with no landfill disposal and the incineration rate is less than 10% among the waste.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Since 2008, we have taken environmental thinking to minimize the environmental impact on our manufacturing process in our manufacturing plants and operation sites worldwide. Green factories and green building has been identified as one of effective

tools to reduce energy consumption and has been adapted to our new production sites. According to the Energy Efficiency: Buildings Report by IEA, the buildings and buildings construction sectors combined are responsible for 36% of global final energy consumption and nearly 40% of total direct and indirect CO2 emissions. It indicates that if we continue to improve our energy efficiency in buildings and facilities, we may have a high potential for energy-saving by including lighting systems, air conditioning and production equipment in all of our manufacturing and operation sites worldwide.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,001,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Green factories and green buildings have been identified as one of the effective tools to reduce energy consumption and save our operation costs. Besides, with stricter energy management regulations coming in the future, the pressure would put the necessary for LITE-ON to fulfill ourselves with our technology profession.
In 2022, we consider the global mean surface temperature change scenario from IPCC (RCP4.5) and estimate the energy consumption from the air condition system, based on the theory of reducing 6% air condition energy consumption increase by 1-degree temperature increase. The result shows that the electricity we use for air-conditioning will have a 0.81% increase in 2025. The potential annual cost savings from the air condition energy-saving projects in 2022 in offices and factories we estimate is approximately 1,001,000,000 TWD. The financial impact figure considered the energy-saving plans that we conducted within the plants in 2022, and we also consider the electricity intensity consumption to calculate the differences between the reported year and the year before.

Cost to realize opportunity

333,600,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To increase climate resilience and avoid extreme weather loss, we followed the Taiwanese green building certification system (EEWH) to design the new Office Building in Kaohsiung. The new Kaohsiung plant is designed in accordance with the standards of gold-level green buildings and smart buildings. This building used green building materials such as steel structures and compartment gypsum boards. In addition, the thermal insulation coefficient sandwich panel reduces the indoor radiant heat and reduces the burden of air conditioning, thereby reducing the energy consumption of the overall air conditioning system to <1kW/RT, achieving a 30% air condition energy saving in this plant.
To realize the opportunity, LITEON invested 334 million into the energy reduction plans, and in 2022 our energy intensity and absolute electricity use have reduced significantly. In 2021, the electricity intensity was 2.49 kWh/ 1,000 NTD revenue; in 2022, the electricity intensity improved to 2.23 kWh/ 1,000 NTD revenue. The reduction of 0.26 kWh/ 1,000 NTD revenue. The electricity reduction was significant in 2022.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

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

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		One scenario analysis performed by LITEON is RCP 8.5. We use this scenario as the worst-case scenario for both quantitative and qualitative analysis. By 2100, temperatures will reach 4.1 degrees Celsius. In this analysis, we refer to the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to determine our parameters and assumptions, including energy demand and mix, prices of key commodities/products, the efficiency of energy, and technology, and our sites around the world. In the RCP 8.5 scenario, our analysis choices focus on climate datasets and physical risks. Three areas will likely be below sea level by 2030, while others will not be affected until 2050, including Thailand, Changzhou in China, and Vietnam. Our assumption is that LITEON will not do anything about climate change other than our energy conservation program or renewable energy procurement. The result from the scenario analysis of RCP 4.5 is different from the result from RCP 8.5 in 2050 which there would be more operation locations that are below sea level. Therefore, LITEON will set short-, medium-, and long-term targets to reduce carbon emissions in steps through carbon management and reduction programs. We have identified the key impacts of RCP 8.5. Temperatures, sea levels, etc., will rise, which will lead to increased flooding or disease in the future.
Transition scenarios IEA 2DS	Company-wide		1. We performed the analysis based on the International Energy Agency's (IEA) 2-degree Celsius Scenario (2DS) to identify the potential that LITEON can contribute to emission reduction. 2DS describes the lays out of an energy system pathway and a CO2 emissions trajectory consistent with at least a 50% chance of limiting the average global temperature

			increase to 2°C by 2100 under the tightened regulations in the production and operation sites. Annual energy-related CO2 emissions are reduced by 70% from today's levels by 2060. The parameter and assumptions that we considered are the carbon price, energy composition including renewable energy generation, technology for energy saving, clients' requests, and policy with the analytical choice of 2DS scenarios on a qualitative scenario. The analytical choices that we put into the analysis are the impact period and the scope of the application on our operational sites, cost, etc. Based on the scenario, we have proposed the carbon emission Science-based Target (SBT) and trajectory to achieve a 39.3% reduction per unit revenue by 2025 as our environmental management objective and which was validated in 2019. 2. According to 2DS, renewable energy can contribute to one reduction of more than one-third of all energy technologies. Therefore, we are dedicated to renewable energy adoption and plan to apply several methods including the construction of solar panels on the building's roof-top, procurement of the Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), and Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). By 2025, the installed solar panel could generate at most 15 million kWh, RECs, and PPA procurement could reach 70 million kWh. In 2021, the consumption of self-generated renewable energy and those purchased by the International Renewable Energy Certificate reached 73,130 MWh or 19.79% of total electricity consumption. Overall, we will keep putting effort into replacing electricity demand from fossil to renewable or energy-saving, which presents a 39.3% reduction in carbon intensity by 2025. In the future, we may have a more ambitious net-zero emission goal to align with the 1.5 DS scenario. We have launched a project to make our new reduction roadmap and working on the long-term strategy scheming, such as the Renewable Energy Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), for further reduction to achieve a net zero-emission company.
Physical climate	Company-wide		One of the scenario analyses that LITEON performed was RCP2.6. We used this scenario as our better

scenarios RCP 2.6			case scenario to perform both quantitative and qualitative analyses. The temperature will increase by 1.5 °C and 3 °C by 2100. In this analysis, we performed the scenario analysis referencing the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). We have identified our parameters and assumptions as energy demand and mix-, price of key commodities/ products, the efficiency of energy and technology, and the geographical locations of our sites across the world. Under the RCP4.5 scenario, our analytical choices are focused on the climate data sets and physical risks. There will be 3 locations that may be below sea level in 2030, and other sites will not be influenced before 2050, including Thailand, Changzhou in China, and Vietnam. The assumption is that LITEON has remained the energy saving plans and renewable energy procurement plan as our target. We have set our SBT target under the scenario of 2DS which includes transition risks and physical risks. In this scenario, we will reduce carbon emissions in steps by setting short-, mid- and long-term goals through carbon management and reduction projects. We have identified the key impacts of RCP 4.5. There will be rising in temperature, sea level, etc. which lead to flooding or increasing diseases in the future, and we compare with the physical and financial impacts performed in RCP 8.5. The result that we retrieved from both analyses is that the three locations, Changzhou, Vietnam, and Thailand, will suffer from a water level that will be lower than 3 meters. The result helps us to plan for the policy and goal.
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	4.1ºC and above	SSP1 Baseline - Sustainability - Taking the Green Road Parameters: Energy procurement, carbon pricing, product energy efficiency, GDP, raw materials, workforce, physical risk Assumptions: 1. Slow but steady economic growth: International economic growth is slow but steady in the coming decades, maintaining a global average economic growth rate of around 1.6% per year. 2. Political stability: The political environment of most countries around the world is stable, with no major wars or social upheavals occurring.

			3. Rapid technological progress: The world benefits from widespread technological progress and innovation, including more efficient energy production and usage technologies. 4. Deceleration of population growth: Global population growth continues to slow down, with an estimated global population of around 9 billion by 2100. 5. Regional differences: This path sees Japan, South Korea, Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand having faster sustainable and low-carbon development in the coming decades, while developing countries and African countries will need more time to achieve sustainable and low-carbon development. 6. Policy: no climate-related policy or regulation on GHG emissions

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

We used RCP 8.5 and 2DS for qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis. The analysis raises concerns about operating costs, production disruptions, and changing market preferences. The analysis results are as follows:
1. Under RCP 8.5, the operating costs of power, materials and insurance have all increased; In the 2DS scenario, however, LITEON attributes the reduction to the decarbonization plan. This will lead to a financial increase in investments in renewable energy and energy conservation. The focus questions we asked ranged from how to reduce costs to future actions to reach at least 2DS scenarios. In response, supported variables include SBTI-approved targets and other energy saving and energy transition programs.
2. Another result is an increase in acute physical risks caused by flooding, including typhoons, heavy rainfall, etc. Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, the intensity and frequency of acute physical events will increase, and sea level rise will put our sites at risk. The material we need for our analysis is the location of our site (both latitude and longitude).
3. Another focal issue arising from scenario analysis is customer preference for products. In recent years, LITEON has been innovating power products, LED products and electric vehicle products to optimize energy efficiency and reduce emissions. The materials we need to analyze are our product category, our product carbon footprint calculation plan, our product emission reduction plan, LITEON's product strategy, and

our customers' concerns about climate change or related topics. These materials will help with the analysis and make our product plans in line with our customers' preferences. We expect the results to generate new possibilities in qualitative solutions to product opportunities.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

In response to these focal issues, LITEON proposed some strategic management to deal with climate change. Under the RCP8.5 scenario, temperatures would rise by 4.3 ° C relative to pre-industrial temperatures by 2100. This will affect our operating costs, production disruptions and shifts in market preferences; Therefore, we discuss adaptation and transition planning for this scenario.

1. Focus on the increasing costs of doing business in a world of climate change; Therefore, to address these issues, LITEON first identified a number of possible operational cost impacts, including electricity prices, insurance costs, material costs, and a decarbonization plan in line with the 2DS scenario. Under 2DS, we have set up an SBTI-approved SBT and have followed the goal of reducing carbon emissions to mitigate climate change. Our decarbonization strategy includes the purchase of renewable energy certification, the implementation of an energy plan to meet internal electricity reduction targets, and the implementation of an internal carbon tax to reduce our impact on carbon emissions.

2. Most of LITEON's production locations are located in East Asia, so these locations are experiencing natural disasters such as typhoons and heavy rainfall, which lead to flooding in the region, thereby affecting production. Production will soon come under pressure from customers, labour, the economy and so on, leading to a decline in production; To cope with these possibilities and maintain production, LITEON has come up with a business continuity Plan (BCP) closely linked to communication and technical issues. In the future under the RCP8.5 scenario, when sea levels rise (which is a chronic physical risk), five locations (Changzhou, Dongguan, Beihai, Thailand, and Vietnam) will experience flood events in 2050. In the 2DS scenario, the number of locations experiencing a flood event is reduced to 3.

3. Product innovation is one of LITEON's advantages, so we also study the possibility of reducing carbon emissions from scope 3. In this scenario, we analyze qualitative assumptions and evaluate the customer's shift to low carbon and more energy-efficient products. As a responsible producer, LITEON has developed a series of plans to calculate the carbon footprint of our products by category and has set a possible target of reducing carbon emissions by 5% compared to the previous generation. Based on this target, LITEON will gradually reduce its scope 3 emissions.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We are committed to developing and expanding our low-emission products and services in response to changes in customer product demand due to climate change, as well as decreased product and service demand due to climate-related fines and lawsuits. LITEON believes that public demand for a rapid, lowest-cost energy transition and energy-related regulations will be a key niche for our low-carbon and efficient product business in the coming years. LITEON energy-efficient products accounted for at least 49% of the group's total revenue in 2022. Therefore, in 2022, we will increase our investment in energy-saving and low-carbon products, such as power products, LED components, and LED-related products, and aim to increase the R&D investment in low-carbon emission products (including high-efficiency power products) by at least 3.7%. We estimate that revenues from these low-carbon and efficient products will increase to more than $80 billion over the next five years. Therefore, we are committed to developing low-emission and high-efficiency technologies, including power products (including energy-saving chips), LED components, and LED-related products. For example, in 2022, we worked with our customers and raw material manufacturers to develop technology to produce adapter shells using PCR (post-Consumer Recycle). The proportion of recycled plastic is increased from 30%-95% (customized for different customers), and the carbon emission is reduced by 21%-84% compared with the original plastic. In 2022, our total investment budget in the development of these technologies was NTD 7,440 million. For details, please refer to our 2022 Annual report: https://www.liteon.com/en-us/investor/financialreports/9
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	As a member of the global electronics manufacturing industry, LITEON maintains a competitive advantage over LITEON and its suppliers in general, especially in the inevitable risks and

		opportunities of climate change. Due to upstream climate-related problems (such as material shortage/supply chain disruptions) and downstream (customer lack of trust or confidence) will cause serious influence on us, and even survival crisis, we believe that the sustainability of the value chain is the key to reducing the risks of environmental problems, is also the company's business opportunities. For the customer, some risks or opportunities are identified from the customer's requests: 1) to provide the ESG annual management and audit report of the raw material supplier; 2) Conduct RBA audits on tier 1 critical suppliers with high ESG risk; 3) Invite suppliers with high GHG emissions or high ESG risks to participate in CDP projects; 4) Use more low-carbon or environmentally friendly materials; 5) Carbon neutral or zero carbon emission commitment. Climate change is an important factor in the environmental aspect when we conduct supplier risk assessments/audits. Since 2018, we have developed the LITEON supplier Code of Conduct derived from RBA CoC (RBA 7.0). We have firmly requested that suppliers respond to the effects of climate change on energy consumption and GHG reduction in accordance with the CoC in two ways: 1) Establish GHG reduction targets. 2) Improve energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. We also use the RBA audit tool to review and evaluate supplier performance, including environmental issues, and work closely with high-risk suppliers by: 1) Increase the frequency of training courses 2) ESG compliance with corrective actions 3) RBA management In 2022, we continued with the LITEON Supply Chain Energy Efficiency System Consulting Program, inviting our upstream suppliers to participate. The project aims to evaluate and provide potential energy conservation programs with the support of energy experts to help suppliers save energy. In 2022, potential energy savings reached 4.23%, exceeding the 2.5 percent target and the 1 percent mandated requirement. We view our customers and suppliers as important stakeholders and partners and develop a sustainable value chain with responsible production as the core strategy.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We are committed to developing and expanding our low-emission products and services in response to changes in customer product demand due to climate change, as well as

		decreased product and service demand due to climate-related fines and litigation. LITEON believes that the public's demand for rapid, lowest-cost energy transition and energy-related regulations will be a key niche for our low-carbon and efficient product business in the coming years. Lite-on energy-saving products accounted for at least 49% of the group's total revenue in 2022. Therefore, in 2022, we increased our investment in energy-saving and low-carbon products, such as power products, LED components and LED-related products, and aim to increase the R&D investment in low-carbon emission products (including high-efficiency power products) from at least 4.3%, and we are raising our RD expense to over 5.7% in 2023 Feb. 28th to improve the product in efficiency and reduce emissions. We estimate that revenues from these low-carbon and efficient products will increase to more than $80 billion over the next five years. Therefore, we are committed to developing low-emission and high-efficiency technologies, including power products (including energy-saving chips), LED components and LED-related products. For example, in 2022, we worked with our customers and raw material manufacturers to develop technology to produce adapter shells using PCR (post-Consumer Recycle). The proportion of recycled plastic is increased from 30%-95% (customized for different customers), and the carbon emission is reduced by 21%-84% compared with the original plastic. In 2022, our total investment budget in the development of these technologies was 7,440 million. For details, please refer to our 2022 Annual report: https://www.liteon.com/en-us/investor/financialreports/9
Operations	Yes	In response to stakeholders' expectations to achieve 100% renewable energy use or even net zero emissions commitment by 2022 to 2023, we have taken a number of actions, including: 1. In 2022, we reviewed the energy-saving potential of all facilities and proposed possible ways to save energy, including improved air conditioning systems, air compressing systems, manufacturing systems etc. The policy aims to strengthen the implementation of medium- and long-term energy-saving measures. In 2022, the operation sites implemented 72 energy-saving measures which reduces 24,440 MWh. The company is expected to conduct 52 energy-saving measures by 2023 to save 15,000 MWh of electricity.

		2. Implement an internal carbon tax policy and strengthen the company's energy conservation and emission reduction measures and policies. Under the policy, the company imposes an internal carbon tax of $1 per ton on business units exceeding annual emission caps to strengthen individual business units' carbon reduction investment decisions and use them in carbon reduction technologies or renewable energy. 3. In 2022, we initiated TCFD project 2.0 to inventory the risk and opportunities in different internal units including operational units, sales units and supportive units. Under the TCFD framework, we categorized 16 climate-related opportunities and 16 risks that LITEON will focus on in the climate change mitigation and adaptation plans. We identified the top 4 risks and opportunities to perform financial analysis. Within these financial analyses, we perform 7 scenario analyses for the risks and 6 scenario analyses for the opportunities.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments	▸We are committed to developing and expanding our low-emission products and services in response to changing product needs of our customers as a result of climate change, as well as reduced product and service demand as a result of climate-related fines and litigation. We have increased our efforts to improve low-carbon and efficient technologies, including power products (with energy-saving chips), LED components and LED-related products. In addition, we envision a future of smart cars that not only bring convenience but also no traffic accidents to meet the needs of the growing population in megacities. We then developed a series of electronic applications to meet the needs of electric vehicles. Our cost allocated to these climate-related sustainable products is about NTD 1,890,000 million, which is higher than in 2021. For the Power Supply products, we have applied for 80 plus certifications. In recent years, titanium is the highest quality of efficiency for the certification, and LITEON has acquired an increasing amount and portion for the titanium rating which is from 9% in 2020, 12% in 2021 to 59% in 2022. ▸In response to stakeholders' expectations of 100% renewable energy use or even zero net emissions, a number of actions were taken in

		2022, including: 1. The energy-saving potential of each facility is reviewed and possible energy-saving methods are proposed. 2. In 2022, investment in new energy conservation measures reached 24,440 MWh per year, with an investment of NTD 334 million. 3. Implement the internal carbon tax policy and strengthen the company's energy conservation and emission reduction measures and policies. Under the policy, the company will begin this year to impose an internal carbon tax of USD$1 per ton on business units exceeding annual emission caps to strengthen individual business units' carbon reduction investment decisions and use them in carbon reduction technologies or renewable energy. 4. Develop a long-term financial plan to achieve net emissions expectations. We calculate the additional cost of buying the REC to be about NTD 19 million.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	At the company level only

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

1,890,000,000

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

20

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

25

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

30

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

In accordance with the EU Taxonomy, we have calculated our financial metrics across various categories for LITEON's environmental sustainability. Our methodology measures our investment in sustainable opportunities, specifically in lower carbon emission technology. This includes our high-efficiency energy-conversion products, LED products and product lines associated with electric vehicles. By adhering to the EU Taxonomy's guidelines, we assess our environmental impact, identify areas for improvement, and align our business activities with sustainable practices.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2,000,000

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

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

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

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

We have incorporated with EU Taxonomy on our energy use. We acquired electricity from the electricity net and renewable energy and backup electricity from diesel. We have accounted for the CAPEX on the renewable energy acquisition from the electricity net. We enhanced our corporate sustainability efforts on our production to reduce the impact of climate change. Within the calculation, we are considering the use of sustainable electricity and will improve the renewable energy rate each year. However, we are still addressing the impact and the returns to LITEON financially which will be initiated by 2024.

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

Our sustainable action and product aligned with EU Taxonomy. LITEON has improved the efficiency of our products, operation to reduce emission and encouraging energy-saving industries. We have identified our climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. We have followed the circular economy for our production activities and the products to reduce the climate impact upstream and downstream on raw materials, disposal and recycling, production, use and distribution and marketing for the life cycle of our product production. Our related investments in our production of sustainable actions include energy-saving plans, renewable energy, energy transition and energy company. We have implemented the practices of ventilation efficiency improvement, electricity reusing equipment, cooling tower, chiller, air-compressing system etc., and also delivered better energy-saving practices to other production sites. The energy-saving company, InSynerger Technology Co., Ltd., which LITEON invested in are associated with providing energy management services, equipment management services and data analysis services on systems.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year
2014

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.08

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.96

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.04

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

86

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

86

% 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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% 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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

86

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

39.3

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

1.23828

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-35.43

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.05

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.2

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.24

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

99.7854612583

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

LITEON has set a target to reduce the carbon intensity of its production sites. In 2022, coverage included Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Thailand, and India, covering 20 bases worldwide, accounting for 86% of total revenue.

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

LITEON will achieve the target through
1. implementing energy-saving programs
2. procuring renewable energy
3. assessing the solar panel construction programs
4. carrying out the internal carbon price

With these plans and methods, LITEON reduces energy use and increases the renewable energy ratio.

In 2022, our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions were 185,288.60 tonnes CO2e(market-based). Compared to 2014 (the base year), CO2 emissions decreased by 101,666.66 tonnes CO2e (35.43 %). Carbon intensity was 1.24 tonnes CO2e per million NTD, which is 35.43% lower than the base year 2014. Emissions were in line with the 2022 SBT reduction target path at 28.51%. Compared with the 2021 GHG emissions, the absolute GHG emissions decreases by 41,563.37 tons CO2e(-18.32%), and the GHG intensity of LITEON decreased by 18.32%.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Int 2

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Product level

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 11: Use of sold products

Intensity metric
Other, please specify
average energy efficiency

Base year
2016

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.81

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

134.1460834

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

58.60675674

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

% 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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% 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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

75.98

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

6

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

6

Target year

2023

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

28.8

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

41.7280107989

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

100

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.866

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.866

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.866

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

342.0915092947

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

LITEON commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions by 28.8% per unit of product sales from the use of sold products(use of power supply series products) by 2023 from a 2016 base year.

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

We reduce the scope 3 GHG emission by improving the energy efficiency of power supply products with green design. We test and record the efficiency of each product category to formalize the report in order to track the improvement of the energy reduction that influences the carbon emission of the product in the use stage of life cycle analysis. The central improvement to reduce energy use concludes in two points: reducing the space to encourage shorter transfer and avoid energy conversion losses and selecting the proper material to manufacture the power supply product. LITEON has invested 4.3% of the annual revenue into R&D in 2022 to advance the existing products and develop new products. The plans also include the improvement of energy efficiency and the reduction the GHG emission in most of our energy products. We integrate our capability and our products to set an anchor within the business to expect ourselves in the lead position in the same industry.

Target reference number

Int 3

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year
2014

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.08

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.96

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.04

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

68.08

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

68.08

% 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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% 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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

68.08

Target year

2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.204

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

90

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

90

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.05

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.196

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.24

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

43.5729847495

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have set a new target to reduce carbon intensity by 5% each year since 2023. The base year is set in 2014. We raise the intensity target from 3-4% each year to 5% for years 2023 to 2025 and continue to follow after till reach the target.

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

Our plans to achieve the target are from reducing scope 1 and 2 emission. The scope 1 emission will be reduced by replacing lower carbon fuel or energy transition. The scope 2 emission will be reduced by using renewable energy and electricity reduction. Through reducing scope 1 and 2 emission, LITEON will reduce the carbon emission during the production processes. The use of renewable energy become crucial to our emission since 96% of our emission are from electricity, and the energy transition shifted from diesel to electricity.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2014

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
478,355

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
0

Target year
2050

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
26.8

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
26.8

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No, it's our self-commitment.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our 555 carbon reduction plan, one of our measures is to gradually increase the use of renewable energy each year, with an estimated goal of reaching 100% by 2050. This covers the major operation sites including 20 sites.

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

LITEON is still evaluating the climate and financial impact of the installation of solar panels on the roof. Our low-carbon plan is to use self-generated electricity, renewable energy certification, and then PPA for the preference. In these years' renewable policies, renewable energy has improved to 26.8%.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Waste management
metric tons of waste generated

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2022

Figure or percentage in base year

26,301

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

24,723

Figure or percentage in reporting year

26,301

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, it's our self-commitment. This goal is new and set in 2022 because we have implemented the UL2799 waste calculation method to all production sites. We tracked the waste volume to reduce the generated waste and improve the recycling rate within the production sites.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covered 86% of our financial disclosure boundary. The waste includes general waste, industrial waste, and recycled waste. To improve the transformation rate and reduce waste generated, LITEON explored new recycling opportunities and methods with the waste management companies.

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

LITEON implemented UL2799 in major production sites and tracked the conversion rate monthly. We improved the rate by reducing the recycling waste and decreasing the incineration rate. In 2022, ChangAn Plant achieved a platinum level of the UL2799 as a demonstration site for other sites. We are planning to acquire a platinum level for Guanzhou, Changzhou, Thailand, Vietnam, and Tianjin sites in 2023.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Product level

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Product carbon footprint reduction

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2022

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

5

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No. It is not related to any of the above targets.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have set the goal in 2022, and started to calculated the baseline for products, so we don’t have the calculations of the carbon reduction for products.

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

We are planning to reduce the carbon footprint from life cycle analysis. LITEON will focus on the product design of the materials and energy efficiency. The design includes reducing the volume and mass and improving the energy conversion efficiency. We will track the carbon footprint in each generation of the product.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Site/facility

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Energy productivity
Other, please specify
The efficiency of power supply products

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2023

Figure or percentage in target year
6

Figure or percentage in reporting year
2.98

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
49.6666666667

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No. It is not related to any of the above targets.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The baseline is the electricity use of 2020, and the target year is 2023. The target is to reduce 6% in 2023. In 2020, the electricity usage is 343,847,658 kWh.

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

We plan to achieve the target by reducing the absolute energy use. Through implementing the energy reduction plans, the operation sites are able to reduce the energy usage. In 2022, the sites implemented 24,440 MWh energy conservation plans and achieved -2.98% electricity usage. The electricity usage is 332,136,811 KWh in 2022.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Int3

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is to reduce at least 90% of carbon emissions by 2050. The coverage of the net zero target includes the major operation and production sites. In 2022, carbon emission covers 20 sites in the world. We continued to follow our science-based target that was approved in 2019 to reduce carbon intensity by 5% each year since 2023. For example, we have reached a carbon intensity target of 1.45 tonCO2e/revenue in NTD million which is equivalent to a 28.51% reduction compared to 2014. Therefore, in 2023, our goal will be to reduce 33.51% compared to 2014.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

No

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

LITEON kicked off the 555 Project in 2023 and set an ambitious target of reducing 10,000 tons of carbons in its supply chain by 2025.

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	42	131,318.04
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	72	18,986.43
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,811.17

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

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

9,950,984

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

5,213,340

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

To improve the compressed air system's energy efficiency, the following measures can be taken:
1. Shut down the compressed air system during equipment automatically.
2. Prioritize the efficient operation of high-efficiency compressed air machines to optimize energy consumption.
3. Clean the equipment regularly to improve its energy efficiency and operation.
4. Set the dew point temperature to auto-control the purging time of the adsorption unit.
5. Shut down the pre-cooler fans of air dryers to save energy during the cold months.
6. Close the exhaust fans in the compressor room to save energy.
7. Operate only the necessary number of compressors and shut down those not in use to conserve energy.
8. Adjust the pressure according to demand to avoid unnecessary energy use.
9. By implementing these energy-efficient measures, the compressed air system can operate more sustainably and efficiently, helping to reduce energy consumption and save costs in the long run.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3,402.14

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

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

15,525,793

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

25,569,828

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Small hydropower (<25 MW)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4,598.42

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

20,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

54,983.32

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1,000,000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type
Low-carbon energy consumption
Wind

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
9,322.91

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
600,000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
6,448.55

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
900,000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type
Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1,188.32

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4,000,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
10,000,000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	LITEON has been planning out the internal carbon pricing (ICP) mechanism since 2017. After internal discussions, taking into account the carbon trading regulations in Taiwan and the market prices in Mainland China, LITEON adopted the shadow carbon pricing methodology to determine internal carbon prices for key offices in Taiwan and Mainland China. In 2020, to reinforce the energy efficiency and carbon reduction measures and policies in the company, LITEON sets the business unit's specific SBT emissions targets to align with the overall carbon reduction SBT target. The internal carbon pricing policy was approved at the end of 2020. Under the policy, in 2021, the company started to charge the internal carbon tax at USD 1/tonnes CO2e from business units (same tax fee for all factories worldwide) that exceed their annual emission cap to reinforce carbon reduction investment decisions made by individual business units. We have established the mechanism of the internal carbon price. Therefore, in 2022, we have charged about 1.5 million TWD from the business units and use it for carbon neutral. We expect that the carbon pricing policy not only reinforces the energy efficiency and carbon reduction measures in the company but also helps LITEON to respond to the changes in the energy market after new carbon reduction and carbon trading regulations are launched and reduce business risks. This policy is one of our long-term strategies to achieve a net zero-emission target. In the future, we may raise the rate gradually and invest funds in carbon reduction technologies or renewable energies such as the Renewable Energy Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).
Internal incentives/recognition programs	▸LITEON's Compensation committee has been authorized by the Board of Directors to monitor, review and determine the Company's compensation policies. The compensation Committee's oversight covers performance evaluation and compensation policies for directors and overall executive managers. According to the latest policy released by the council, 10 percent of the compensation of our CEO and other

	executive managers is linked to their performance on corporate sustainability issues, including enterprise risk management, information security, employee development and training, customer satisfaction and carbon reduction, among others. Please refer to the "Employment Benefits" section of our official website: https://www.liteon.com/en-us/globalcitizenship/688 ▸In addition, to pursue sustainability opportunities and recognize the "Application and Innovation" program in LITEON's Sustainability Blueprint, LITEON
Partnering with governments on technology development	We work with the government of Guangdong Province in China on the Clean Development Mechanism project and the Technological Transformation Project to reduce our production energy use and environmental impact. The production base has transformed one of our production lines with new technology, which has been improved through automated production and machine shop renovation to reduce energy use and waste generation.
Partnering with governments on technology development	We have partnered with the Industrial Development Board (IDB), a Taiwanese government agency, to identify energy-saving potential. In this project, we worked with a number of supply chain partners. Experts with expertise in energy conservation measured the energy efficiency of the supporting system and the production system, and proposed energy conservation programs. The program helps LITEON and its supply chain partners discover new energy-saving technologies.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

Other, please specify

ocean plastic use in products

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Due to the demand for recycled low-carbon products, LITEON has begun to develop Marine plastics as a low carbon plastic solution, offering new possibilities for products for customers to choose from. We recycled styrofoam from Marine debris collected by the Ocean Hope campaign as a source of material.

▸A brief introduction of the material:

LGS-7505, a self-developed recycled Marine waste plastic, has obtained UL ECVP 2809 traceability verification and UL 746D recycled plastic performance certification yellow card. The recycled material becomes the first Marine waste recycling material in the world to obtain both Marine plastic traceability and performance verification. Following the recycling of Marine waste polystyrene (PS) and upgrading it to Ocean Plastic (OP) with a high content of 76% in 2019, we developed RPS-7-76 plastic certified for ISO 14021 traceability. In 2021, the company developed the world's first LGS-7505 based on OP PS Marine waste foam, which passed the UL2809 OP traceability certification, and LGP-8005 and LGC-5005 with better material performance. LITEON will continue to focus on the current status of Marine waste recycling, such as Marine waste fishing nets, Float, PA, PE, PP, PET, ABS, etc., using these as substrates to develop customized Marine waste sustainable plastics that can be applied to more products to reduce the impact on the Marine environment and ecology.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-gate

Functional unit used

1kg of plastics

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Virgin ABS plastics emits 3.57 kgCO2e/ kg published by Chimei.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-gate

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We compared the two plastic materials with their carbon footprint. The carbon footprint of LGS7505 is 2.11 with the calculation from its original ingredients of recycled ABS and OP PS material. By calculating the differences between the two emissions (LGS7505 and ABS), LITEON is able to reduce 1.46 kgCO2 which is equivalent to 41% of the carbon footprint from the original ABS plastic material.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Lighting

Other, please specify

UV LED

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Light-emitting diodes (LEDs) are being used in more and more places over the last few years. LED now represents one of the hottest industries in the world. LITEON started manufacturing LEDs in 1975. The line focuses on optoelectronic semiconductors with a high entry barrier and high added value. The products include visible and invisible LED components as well as outdoor lighting modules. Products satisfy needs ranging from spot and line to area lighting. They can also be found in IT products, consumer electronics and various other areas. Meanwhile, high-performance energy-efficient UV LED can be found in various special lighting applications. These products are widely used by leading brands in the market. Some clients have started using mini LED in recent years. They are used mostly to provide creative lighting in gaming, smart devices and other high-end consumer products. Regarding high-efficiency LED products, buyers of automotive lighting products include top brands in Europe and the US. Invisible LED products cover photocouplers, infrared components and ambient light sensors. Photocouplers are widely used in power supply systems for industrial automation, green energy, 5G base stations and automated robots. LITEON is the world's leading photocoupler manufacturer by output. Infrared sensors are used in biometrics, AR/VR, wearable devices and security monitoring and are recognized for excellence by leading brands. Growing demand continues to push up shipments and revenues.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Use stage

Functional unit used

1 piece of product

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

We calculated the base year UV LED emission with its energy consumption in 2018 following the Product Category Rule (PCR) of air-cleaning appliances since the product is mainly used in air filtration. The baseline of the emission of the UV LED is 5.2 kgCO2e with the usage hours of the Air Purifier 8100 hours according to PCR.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

798.19

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We compared the carbon footprint of generations of UV LED in 2018 and 2022. Then we calculated the avoided emissions by subtraction the two. (carbon footprint of 2018 generation - carbon footprint of 2022=1.24kgCO2e) with a percentage of 31%. LITEON has improved the UV LED's light extraction efficiency to reduce its carbon footprint.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

The Image Bussiness unit's assets and operations (inventory, equipment, technology, IP, client and supplier relationships) were divested to Guangzhou Luxvisions Innovation Technology Limited and Luxvisions Innovation.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In light of the Company's strategy to focus on core businesses, and to enhance operation efficiency and competitiveness, the Company's board of directors passed a resolution to sell assets and operation of the Image Bussiness unit to Guangzhou Luxvisions Innovation Technology Limited and Luxvisions Innovation Technology Limited on December 6, 2022. The target of the transaction is the Image department's asset and operation (inventory, equipment, technology, IP, client and supplier relationships). The consideration of the transaction is CNY910,000 thousand, and reasonable adjustments shall be made based on the actual condition of the assets on the date of the completion according to the terms specified in the business transfer contract.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	LITEON performed GHG inventory according to ISO 14064:2018. In 2021, our inventory was performed under the ISO 14064:2006 standard. The change in the boundary is associated with the company's divested decision in the IMG department of Guanzhou China production site in 2022, so we inventory one less factory in Guangzhou, China.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation

Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	We did not recalculate the base year emission because the impact is less than the 5% threshold.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1, 2014

Base year end
December 31, 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11,241

Comment
Environmental data reporting boundaries adjustment: The scope in FY2022 covers only 20 sites worldwide, compared with 22 in FY2021. Due to the divested decision of the company and the merge of the two production sites into one without any changes to the boundary, the location reduces 2 sites comparing with FY2021.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2014

Base year end
December 31, 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
275,714

Comment
Environmental data reporting boundaries adjustment: The scope in FY2022 covers only 20 sites worldwide, compared with 22 in FY2021. Due to the divested decision of the company and the merge of the two production sites into one without any changes to the boundary, the location reduces 2 sites comparing with FY2021.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2014

Base year end
December 31, 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

275,714

Comment

Environmental data reporting boundaries adjustment: The scope in FY2022 covers only 20 sites worldwide, compared with 22 in FY2021. Due to the divested decision of the company and the merge of the two production sites into one without any changes to the boundary, the location reduces 2 sites comparing with FY2021.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20,635,817

Comment

Carbon emissions from raw materials purchased by the Power Division.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

Comment

Office computer equipment purchased for the LITEON Building in Neihu

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

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,855

Comment

Fuels burned by contractors at key sites around the world.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end
December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,250

Comment
Miles in upstream transportation and distribution of raw materials for LITEON (Guangzhou) - Enclosure Division

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end
December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10,307

Comment
Carbon emissions from processing waste generated in operations at key offices around the world

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end
December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4,111

Comment
Air miles flown on business trips taken by employees at LITEON's Taiwan offices in a year

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,666

Comment

Miles of commuting by all employees at key offices around the world in a year

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

All fuel consumption and emissions by leased facilities and vehicles are included in scope 1 and 2

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44,762

Comment

Carbon emissions from miles of transportation and distribution of products for LITEON (Guangzhou) - Enclosure Division

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102

Comment

Carbon emissions from power consumed by outsourced processing service providers of LITEON Li Shin (Huizhou)

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end
December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9,015,532

Comment
Server power supply, power supply units (laptop power)

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

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end
December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
342,640

Comment
Server power supply products, power supply units, chargers

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end
December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,183

Comment
Carbon emissions from power consumed by tenants in the LITEON Building

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1, 2018

Base year end
December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

No franchise business in LITEON Group

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,627

Comment

Carbon emissions from subsidiaries beyond LITEON's operational control

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

-

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

-

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
ISO 14064-1
Taiwan - GHG Reduction Act
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7,278.25

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

86% or more of the total energy consumption at LITEON was indirect energy consumption that was primarily provided by purchased electricity and followed by steam. LITEON's scope 1 emission source is diesel for emergency generators, petroleum and diesel for vehicles, natural gas for cooking, refrigerant, extinguishers, septic-tank and CO2 from production. The primary source is the septic tank, which mainly covers over 64% of the scope 1 emission. The Scope 1 emission covers 3.93% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Due to the transition from fossil fuel to electric vehicles, scope 1 was reduced from 4.44% to 3.93% and reduced 2802.46 tonsCO2e from the previous year.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10,080.71

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

92% or more of the total energy consumption at LITEON was indirect energy consumption that was primarily provided by purchased electricity and followed by steam. Fossil fuels under direct energy consumption include diesel, petrol, natural gas, LPG, acetylene, and alcohol liquids that are used mainly in emergency power generators, forklifts, company cars, restaurants, and boilers in dormitories.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11,947.73

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

The Solid-State Drive (SSD) Business Unit completed transferring the business in the first half of 2020. For consistency in the calculation, the SSD Business Unit was removed from the 2014-2020 data, which was then recompiled accordingly.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9,119

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

The Camera Modules SBG and the Mobile Device SBG were sold in 2018. For consistency in the calculation, the camera modules SBG and the Mobile Device SBG were removed from the 2014-2018 data, which were then recompiled accordingly.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

86% or more of the total energy consumption at LITEON was indirect energy consumption that was primarily provided by purchased electricity and followed by steam. LITEON scope 2 emission primary source is electricity, and the secondary source is purchased steam. In 2022, we consumed 1,478MWh of self-generated renewable energy, and under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), purchased 87,467 MWh of I-REC (International renewable energy certificates) and GECs within China for the redemption of the Scope 2 emission in 3 sites worldwide, for the reporting year (2022). It was confirmed in place under International REC Standard and I-REC Registry. Therefore, our Scope 2 GHG emission is 253,185.98 metric tons CO2e (location-based), and 185,288.60 metric tons CO2e (market-based), respectively.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

245,907.73

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

178,010.35

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

86% or more of the total energy consumption at LITEON was indirect energy consumption that was primarily provided by purchased electricity and followed by steam. LITEON scope 2 emission primary source is electricity, and the secondary source is purchased steam. In 2022, we consumed 1,478MWh of self-generated renewable energy, and under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), purchased 87,467 MWh of I-REC (International renewable energy certificates) and GECs within China for the redemption of the Scope 2 emission in 3 sites worldwide, for the reporting year (2022). It was confirmed in place under International REC Standard and I-REC Registry. Therefore, our Scope 2 GHG emission is 245,907.73 metric tons CO2e (location-based), and 178,010.35 metric tons CO2e (market-based), respectively.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

280,332.77

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

216,771.26

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

92% or more of the total energy consumption at LITEON was indirect energy consumption that was primarily provided by purchased electricity, and followed by steam. In 2021, we consumed 1,542 MWh of self-generated renewable energy, and under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), purchased 73,130 MWh of I-REC (International renewable energy certificates) for the redemption of the Scope 2 emission in 3 sites worldwide, for the reporting year (2021). It was confirmed in place under International REC Standard and I-REC Registry. Therefore, our Scope 2 GHG emission is 280,332.77 metric tons CO2e (location-based), and 216,771.26 (market-based), respectively.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

262,611.86

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

213,022.25

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

95% or more of the total energy consumption at LITEON was indirect energy consumption that was primarily provided by purchased electricity, and followed by steam. In 2020, we consumed 1,495 MWh of self-generated renewable energy, and in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), purchased 55,603 MWh of I-REC (International renewable energy certificates) for the redemption of the Scope 2 emission in 3 sites worldwide, for the reporting year (2020). It was confirmed in place under International REC Standard and I-REC Registry. Therefore, our Scope 2 GHG emission is 262,611.86 metric tons CO2e (location-based), and 213,022.25 (market-based), respectively.

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

272,831

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

227,485

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

In accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), we purchased 19,000 MWh of I-REC (International renewable energy certificates) for the mitigation of the Scope 2 emission in three sites out of 24 sites worldwide, for the reporting year (2018). It was confirmed in place under International REC Standard and I-REC Registry.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8,738,743.6

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

▸LITEON is one of the world's leading suppliers of the design and manufacturing of optoelectronic products, IT products and storage products. Important materials for assembly include PCBs, active components, and metals with significantly higher carbon footprints. Raw materials are the main materials we purchase from upstream. As a

result, such range 3 emissions have become our top three scope 3 emissions based on the 2022 quantification results.
▸Emission data verified by a third party (SGS-Taiwan).

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

▸LITEON implemented ISO 14064-1:2018 in 2023 to address LITEON's indirect emission identification of the inventory categories and items. The identification considers quantification methods, emission factor quality, impact, data collection period and reduction opportunity etc. Each category will receive a score of 0 to 3. The rating ranges from 0 to 15, and we calculate the items that receive the score above and include 10.
▸The category of Capital goods was rated irrelevant since the rating received a 6 score.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

29,596.45

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

10

Please explain

▸LITEON mainly uses electricity in the production process and diesel, LPG, and natural gas for other GHG emission sources of fossil fuel. Within this category, we calculated the upper stream of fuel and electricity.
▸Emission data verified by a third party (SGS-Taiwan).

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

▸LITEON implemented ISO 14064-1:2018 in 2023 to address LITEON's indirect emission identification of the inventory categories and items. The identification considers quantification methods, emission factor quality, impact, data collection period and reduction opportunity etc. Each category will receive a score of 0 to 3. The rating ranges from 0 to 15, and we calculate the items that receive the score above and include 10.

▸The category of Upstream transportation and distribution was rated irrelevant since the rating received an 8 score.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,683

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

▸LITEON mainly uses electricity in the handling process for other GHG emission sources of fossil fuel. Within this category, we calculated our incineration and landfill waste emission.

▸Emission data verified by a third party (SGS-Taiwan).

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

▸LITEON implemented ISO 14064-1:2018 in 2023 to address LITEON's indirect emission identification of the inventory categories and items. The identification considers quantification methods, emission factor quality, impact, data collection period and reduction opportunity etc. Each category will receive a score of 0 to 3. The rating ranges from 0 to 15, and we calculate the items that receive the score above and include 10.

▸The category of Business travel was rated irrelevant since the rating received a 7 score.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

▸LITEON implemented ISO 14064-1:2018 in 2023 to address LITEON's indirect emission identification of the inventory categories and items. The identification considers quantification methods, emission factor quality, impact, data collection period and reduction opportunity etc. Each category will receive a score of 0 to 3. The rating ranges from 0 to 15, and we calculate the items that receive the score above and include 10.

▸The category of Employee commuting was rated irrelevant since the rating received an 8 score.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

▸LITEON implemented ISO 14064-1:2018 in 2023 to address LITEON's indirect emission identification of the inventory categories and items. The identification considers quantification methods, emission factor quality, impact, data collection period and reduction opportunity etc. Each category will receive a score of 0 to 3. The rating ranges from 0 to 15, and we calculate the items that receive the score above and include 10.
▸The category of Upstream leased assets was rated irrelevant since the rating received a 0 score because we do not have upstream leased asset.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

▸LITEON implemented ISO 14064-1:2018 in 2023 to address LITEON's indirect emission identification of the inventory categories and items. The identification considers quantification methods, emission factor quality, impact, data collection period and reduction opportunity, etc. Each category will receive a score of 0 to 3. The rating ranges from 0 to 15, and we calculate the items that receive the score above and include 10.
▸The category of Downstream transportation and distribution was rated irrelevant since the rating received an 8 score because we do not have upstream leased assets.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

▸LITEON implemented ISO 14064-1:2018 in 2023 to address LITEON's indirect emission identification of the inventory categories and items. The identification considers quantification methods, emission factor quality, impact, data collection period and reduction opportunity, etc. Each category will receive a score of 0 to 3. The rating ranges from 0 to 15, and we calculate the items that receive the score above and include 10.
▸The category of Processing of sold products was rated irrelevant since the rating received a 9 score because we do not have upstream leased assets. The emission is relatively low according to the past data.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,094,942.66

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

Products that directly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use

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

0

Please explain

▸LITEON mainly produced products that use electricity for the energy consumed products for other GHG emission sources. The products include energy conversion devices for 30 models ranging from small voltage to large voltage.

▸Emission data verified by a third party (SGS-Taiwan).

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

▸LITEON implemented ISO 14064-1:2018 in 2023 to address LITEON's indirect emission identification of the inventory categories and items. The identification considers quantification methods, emission factor quality, impact, data collection period and reduction opportunity, etc. Each category will receive a score of 0 to 3. The rating ranges from 0 to 15, and we calculate the items that receive the score above and include 10.

▸The category of End of life treatment of sold products was rated irrelevant since the rating received a 9 score because the impact and data collection received a relatively low score. The emission is relatively low according to the past data.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3,246.66

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

▸LITEON mainly leased assets that utilize electricity and cooking fuels such as natural gas and LPG. The operation site of Neihu is renting some spaces for different companies, and production sites are leasing spaces to provide meals and activities for employees to utilize.

▸Emission data verified by a third party (SGS-Taiwan).

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

▸LITEON does not have any franchises business

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

▸LITEON implemented ISO 14064-1:2018 in 2023 to address LITEON's indirect emission identification of the inventory categories and items. The identification considers quantification methods, emission factor quality, impact, data collection period and reduction opportunity, etc. Each category will receive a score of 0 to 3. The rating ranges from 0 to 15, and we calculate the items that receive the score above and include 10.

▸The category of End of life treatment of sold products was rated irrelevant since the rating received a 8 score because the impact, data collection and reduction opportunity received a relatively low score. The emission is relatively low according to the past data.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

LITEON has evaluated the scope 3 emission based on WRI guidance.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

LITEON has evaluated the scope 3 emission based on WRI guidance.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

11,935,369.57

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

9.23

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

4,004.18

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

822.55

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3,556.77

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

14.34

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

2,186.63

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

33,035.32

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

330.17

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1,351,083.84

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

189.15

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1,256.29

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

494.89

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

To maximize the value of the LITEON value chain and to identify key factors to mitigate climate change, LITEON not only takes inventories of emissions from its own business activities, but has started performing full inventory-taking, verification, and disclosure of emissions from 15 categories in Scope 3 every year since 2018. The practice allows LITEON to follow emission hot spots along the value chain and extend carbon management to business partners on the value chain. In terms of Scope 3 emissions, LITEON sets 2018 as the base year and aims to reduce cumulative value chain emissions (Scope 3) by 2 million tonnes by 2030. Meanwhile, the company continues to deploy green product design and other strategies and work with value chain partners to develop low-carbon products (Section 3.5) and combat climate change and global warming together.

Past year 2

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

10,838,793

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

9

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

3,760

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

43

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

8,933

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

325

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

4,245

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

31,815

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

316

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1,714,383

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

89

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1,379

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

505

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

To maximize the value of the LITEON value chain and to identify key factors to mitigate climate change, LITEON not only takes inventories of emissions from its own business activities, but has started performing full inventory-taking, verification, and disclosure of emissions from 15 categories in Scope 3 every year since 2018. The practice allows LITEON to follow emission hot spots along the value chain and extend carbon management to business partners on the value chain. In terms of Scope 3 emissions, LITEON sets 2018 as the base year and aims to reduce cumulative value chain emissions (Scope 3) by 2 million tonnes by 2030. Meanwhile, the company continues to deploy green product design and other strategies and work with value chain partners to develop low-carbon products (Section 3.5) and combat climate change and global warming together.

Past year 3

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3,139,061.61

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

6.6

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

5,025.07

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

51.43

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

9,502.22

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

3,252.89

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

4,478.56

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

33,699.5

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

776.44

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

3,294,129.45

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

196.09

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1,085.77

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

3,515.56

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

To maximize the value of the LITE-ON value chain and to identify key factors in slowing down climate change, LITE-ON takes inventories of emissions from its own business activities as well as those from its entire GHG value chain. LITE-ON adopted the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool to identify Scope 3 emissions in 2017. The company also followed the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard to establish related inventory methodologies. In 2018, LITE-ON completed a full inventory, verification, and disclosure of 15 categories in Scope 3. LITE-ON also followed emission hot spots along the value chain and extended carbon management over the entire value chain.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.000001245

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

185,288.6

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

148,827,162,230

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

18.32

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Divestment

Please explain

To achieve our SBT target, we consider products, equipment, management, and other factors, and continue to develop green design, green factories, energy management, and high-performance energy creation, conservation, and conversion products and solutions. In addition, we focus on energy management systems, renewable energy development, and international renewable energy certificates as key strategies to mitigate GHG emissions. We followed our SBT and reached the target we set for 2022.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	1,095.52	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	4,672.46	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	2.15	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
HFCs	1,508.12	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
China	6,131.81
Thailand	206.09
Taiwan, China	679.84
India	202.22
Viet Nam	58.3

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Operation Combo Site (Changzhou)	1,232.92
Operation Combo Site (Guangzhou)	1,653.45
Operation Combo Site (Chang-An)	2,011.51
Smart Applications Solution	184.72
Operation Combo Site (Optoelectronics Product Solution)	1,814.05
Corporation	47.9
LI SHIN	175.52
Operation Combo Site (Taiwan)	158.18

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Business site-1 (Guangzhou, China) LITE-ON ELECTRONICS (GUANGZHOU) LIMITED (Enclosure)	555.36	23.159716	113.426464
Business site-2 (Guangzhou, China) Lite-On (Guangzhou) Automotive Electronics Limited LITEON AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRONICS (GUANGZHOU) CO., LTD.	230.78	23.159716	113.426464

Business site-3 (Dongguan, China) LITE-ON ELECTRONICS (DONGGUAN) CO., LTD. LITE-ON POWER TECHNOLOGY (DONGGUAN) CO., LTD.	1,352	22.786651	113.723387
Business site-4 (Guangzhou, China) LITE-ON ELECTRONICS (GUANGZHOU) LIMITED (Power)	457.28	23.159716	113.426464
Business site-5 (Huizhou, China) HUIZHOU LI SHIN ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.	175.52	23.160084	114.233246
Business site-6 (Dongguan, China) SILITEK ELEC. (DONGGUAN) CO., LTD.	502	23.084371	113.768466
Business site-7 (Dongguan, China) LITE-ON NETWORK COMMUNICATION (DONGGUAN) LIMITED	307.02	22.82569	114.168247
Business site-8 (Kaohsiung, Taiwan) LITE-ON Technology Corporation (Kaohsiung Branch)	158.19	22.724483	120.300863
Business site-9 (Beihai, China) LITEON-IT OPTO TECH (BH) CO., LTD.	184.72	21.458001	109.088986
Business site-10 (Noida, India) LITE-ON POWER ELECTRONIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	202.22	28.625919	77.384639
Business site-11 (Changzhou, China) LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY (CHANGZHOU) CO., LTD. (A2 HIS)	447.57	31.648177	119.95511
Business site-12 (Changzhou, China) LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY (CHANGZHOU) CO., LTD. (A9 ICM)	246.43	31.648177	119.95511
Business site-13 (Changzhou, China) LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY (CHANGZHOU) CO., LTD. (A6 Power)	538.93	31.648177	119.95511
Business site-14 (Changzhou, China) LITE-ON OPTO TECHNOLOGY (CHANGZHOU) CO., LTD.	934.11	31.648177	119.95511
Business site-15 (Tianjin, China) LITE-ON ELECTRONICS (TIANJIN) CO., LTD.	200.09	39.402869	117.065954

Business site-16 (Bangkok, Thailand) Lite-On Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	679.84	13.994199	100.668055
Business site-17 (Jhong-ho, Taiwan) LITE-ON Technology Corporation(Chung Ho)	0.39	25.00144	121.487875
Business site-18 (Neihu, Taiwan) LITE-ON Technology Corporation (Neihu)	47.52	25.077866	121.571101
Business site-19 (Hai Phong, Vietnam) LITE-ON VIETNAM CO., LTD.	58.29	20.909012	106.72649
Business site-20 (Hsinchuang, Taiwan) LITE-ON Technology Corporation (Hsinchuang)	0	25.058496	121.459563

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
China	199,687.1	131,789.74
Thailand	19,189.63	19,189.63
Taiwan, China	16,582.01	16,582.01
India	4,756.93	4,756.93
Viet Nam	5,692.04	5,692.04

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Operation Combo Site (Changzhou)	24,504.35	6,776.92

Operation Combo Site (Guangzhou)	56,076.54	53,496.66
Operation Combo Site (Chang-An)	56,603.02	38,429.71
Optoelectronics Product Solution	82,775.38	53,358.61
Smart Applications Solution	5,883.68	5,883.68
Corporation	6,843.18	6,843.18
LI SHIN	3,482.75	3,482.75
Operation Combo Site (Kaohsiung)	9,738.83	9,738.83

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Business site-1 (Guangzhou, China) LITE-ON ELECTRONICS (GUANGZHOU) LIMITED (Enclosure)	15,543.42	15,543.42
Business site-2 (Guangzhou, China) Lite-On (Guangzhou) Automotive Electronics Limited LITEON AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRONICS (GUANGZHOU) CO., LTD.	9,914.75	9,914.75
Business site-3 (Dongguan, China) LITE-ON ELECTRONICS (DONGGUAN) CO., LTD. LITE-ON POWER TECHNOLOGY (DONGGUAN) CO., LTD.	39,119.31	27,519.53
Business site-4 (Guangzhou, China) LITE-ON ELECTRONICS (GUANGZHOU) LIMITED (Power)	12,726.78	6,153.25
Business site-5 (Huizhou, China) HUIZHOU LI SHIN ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.	3,482.75	3,482.75
Business site-6 (Dongguan, China) SILITEK ELEC. (DONGGUAN) CO., LTD.	10,193.95	7,614.08
Business site-7 (Dongguan, China) LITE-ON NETWORK COMMUNICATION (DONGGUAN) LIMITED	14,732.37	14,732.37

Business site-8 (Kaohsiung, Taiwan) LITE-ON Technology Corporation (Kaohsiung Branch)	9,738.83	9,738.83
Business site-9 (Beihai, China) LITEON-IT OPTO TECH (BH) CO., LTD.	5,883.68	5,883.68
Business site-10 (Noida, India) LITE-ON POWER ELECTRONIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	4,756.93	4,756.93
Business site-11 (Changzhou, China) LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY (CHANGZHOU) CO., LTD. (A2 HIS)	6,135.15	512.03
Business site-12 (Changzhou, China) LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY (CHANGZHOU) CO., LTD. (A9 ICM)	6,264.89	6,264.89
Business site-13 (Changzhou, China) LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY (CHANGZHOU) CO., LTD. (A6 Power)	12,104.31	0
Business site-14 (Changzhou, China) LITE-ON OPTO TECHNOLOGY (CHANGZHOU) CO., LTD.	32,947.65	32,947.65
Business site-15 (Tianjin, China) LITE-ON ELECTRONICS (TIANJIN) CO., LTD.	30,638.09	1,221.33
Business site-16 (Bangkok, Thailand) Lite-On Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	19,189.63	19,189.63
Business site-17 (Jhong-ho, Taiwan) LITE-ON Technology Corporation(Chung Ho)	1,074.74	1,074.74
Business site-18 (Neihu, Taiwan) LITE-ON Technology Corporation (Neihu)	3,076.35	3,076.35
Business site-19 (Hai Phong, Vietnam) LITE-ON VIETNAM CO., LTD.	5,692.04	5,692.04
Business site-20 (Hsinchuang, Taiwan) LITE-ON Technology Corporation (Hsinchuang)	2,692.09	2,692.09

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name
LEOTEK CORPORATION

Primary activity
Transportation support services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
45.55

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
261.7

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
261.7

Comment
In 2022, LEOTEK CORP. became an independent subsidiary of the LITE-ON Group. We implemented a greenhouse gas inventory for the first time, based on the new

ISO14064-1:2018 standard. Therefore, 2021 was set as the baseline year for our company, and any changes in baseline years in the future must be reasonably explained. The boundary set for this report covers our company's Longtan factory located in Taoyuan City. The greenhouse gas organizational boundary is determined based on the "Operational Control Approach". All emission sources within the organizational boundary fall within the scope of 100% ownership and control of the company.

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	67,897	Increased	29.9	change in emissions (metric ton CO2e) / emission in 2021(scope 1+scope2)= 67,897 / 226,852 = 29.9%
Other emissions reduction activities	14,393	Increased	6.3	change in emissions (metric ton CO2e) / emission in 2021(scope 1+scope2)= 14,393 / 226,852= 0.15%
Divestment	9,044	Decreased	3.99	change in emissions (metric ton CO2e) / emission in 2021(scope 1+scope2)= 9,044 / 226,852= 3.99%
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	41,563		18.3	In 2022, LITEON maintained the level of production in 2021 and was able to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The inventory was calculated with 89% of the revenue, which was a 3% reduction from last year. The change in emissions is calculated [(the manufacturing-related emissions

				including Scope 1 + 2/ sites emission revenue ratio for 2022- manufacturing-related emissions for 2021 (Scope 1 + 2)/ sites emission revenue ratio)] = 185,289 - 226,852 = 41,563 metric tonnes/year. The 18.3% decrease represents the change in combined Scope 1 & 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO2e for 2022 (185,289) compared to 2020 (226,852).
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	4,725	4,725
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		88,718	243,410	332,128
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	5	5
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		1,478		1,478
Total energy consumption		90,196	248,140	338,335

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes

Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

We do not use sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

We do not use other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

We do not use other renewable fuels.

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

We do not use coal.

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

We do not use oil.

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2,685

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

China: Refer to the 2017 China Energy Statistical Yearbook, Guidelines of the greenhouse gas inventories for provincial, and the Chinese national standards issued by the
government. Thailand: Refer to the Carbon Label & Carbon Footprint for Organization Taiwan: Refer to the Greenhouse Gas Emission Coefficient (6.0.4) which is public by the Environmental Protection Administration. India and Vietnam: Refer to the IPCC2006

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

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2,039

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

667

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

China: Refer to the 2017 China Energy Statistical Yearbook, Guidelines of the greenhouse gas inventories for provincial, and the Chinese national standards issued by the
government. Thailand: Refer to the Carbon Label & Carbon Footprint for Organization Taiwan: Refer to the Greenhouse Gas Emission Coefficient (6.0.4) which is public by the Environmental Protection Administration. India and Vietnam: Refer to the IPCC2006

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4,725

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

667

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

China: Refer to the 2017 China Energy Statistical Yearbook, Guidelines of the greenhouse gas inventories for provincial, and the Chinese national standards issued by the
government. Thailand: Refer to the Carbon Label & Carbon Footprint for Organization Taiwan: Refer to the Greenhouse Gas Emission Coefficient (6.0.4) which is public by the Environmental Protection Administration. India and Vietnam: Refer to the IPCC2006

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

5,718

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

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

Yes

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

2022

Comment

We have purchased IRECs for wind renewable energy with verification 13064706 of 5,718 MWh.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

8,048

Tracking instrument used

GEC

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

China

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

Yes

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

2021

Comment

We have purchased GECs for solar renewable energy with codes 01122040000006459, 01122040000007262, 01122040000007298 and 01123010000001312 of 1, 793, 5,299, and 1,955 MWh.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

11,667

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

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

Yes

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

2022

Comment

We have purchased IRECs for wind renewable energy with verification 25598603, 24207461, 67284701, 11057299, 26830911 and 13157789 of 638, 668, 2,004, 2,173, 4,500 and 433 MWh.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
63,285

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2022

Comment
We have purchased IRECs for wind renewable energy with verification 40500824, 33199336, 76195277, 56513434, 40592676, 13594957 and 32706537 of 31,232, 5,568, 2,500, 536, 10,782, 6,001 and 6,666 MWh.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
226,704.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1,477.64

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

5

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

228,187.52

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33,499

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

33,499

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7,882.62

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7,882.62

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43,026.08

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

43,026.08

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5,198.84

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5,198.84

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Waste

Metric value

26,301

Metric numerator

metric tonnes/year

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

29.87

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Waste reduction has contributed to carbon reduction. When people throw away waste, it often ends up in a landfill where it decomposes and emits greenhouse gases such as methane, so we reduce the portion and look for new waste disposal methods since Methane is a higher global warming potential than carbon dioxide. Therefore, reducing waste can play a critical role in mitigating climate change and reducing carbon emissions. In addition, by reducing waste, LITEON also reduces the amount of energy needed to produce new products, which contributes to our carbon footprint by extending the life cycle of the material. Manufacturing products requires significant amounts of energy, primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels, resulting in carbon emissions. This subsequently decreases the need for manufacturing processes and the associated carbon emissions.
Thus, reducing waste not only has environmental and economic benefits but also has significant benefits in reducing carbon emissions and combating climate change.

In 2022, LITEON implemented UL 2799, so the calculation method is different from the previous year. Therefore, the data showed an increasing trend. To implement the complete UL 2799 to the production sites, LITEON found new recycling and reusing method for general waste and hazardous waste to improve the transition rate.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

永續報告書之第三方保證聲明書 (英文版).pdf

Page/ section reference

All environmental information in the LITEON Sustainability Report, including comments on text descriptions, data and statements, has been entrusted to SGS Taiwan Co., Ltd. for third-party assurance. The contents met the requirements of GRI Standards and AA1000AS (2008) Type 2, High-level assurance.

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

VO603501_TW23-00297GG_01_EN.pdf

Page/ section reference

The scope 1 emission in the LITEON Sustainability Report, including comments on text descriptions, data and statements, has been entrusted to SGS Taiwan Co., Ltd. for third-party assurance. The contents met the requirements of ISO14064:2018 reasonable assurance.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

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AA1000AS (2008) Type 2, High-level assurance.

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

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Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

VO603501_TW23-00297GG_01_EN.pdf

Page/ section reference

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Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

VO603501_TW23-00297GG_01_EN.pdf

Page/ section reference

The scope 2 emission in the LITEON Sustainability Report, including comments on text descriptions, data and statements, has been entrusted to SGS Taiwan Co., Ltd. for third-party assurance. The contents met the requirements of ISO14064:2018 reasonable assurance.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Page/section reference

All environmental information in the LITEON Sustainability Report, including comments on text descriptions, data and statements, has been entrusted to SGS Taiwan Co., Ltd. for third-party assurance. The contents met the requirements of GRI Standards and AA1000AS (2008) Type 2, High-level assurance. ● On the ISO-14064 pages 1-4 is the Scope 3 emission in all categories. ● On the 2022 Sustainability Report page 74 Section Greenhouse Gas Value Chain Inventory (GHG Scope 3).

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify ● Year on year change in emissions (Scope1, 2, 3) ● Year on year emissions intensity figure ● Progress against emissions reduction target ● Change in Scope 1,2,3 emissions against a base year (not target related) ● Emissions reduction activities	● ISO 14064 ● AA1000 Assurance Standard	
C5. Emissions performance	Other, please specify ● Year on year change in emissions (Scope1, 2, 3) ● Year on year emissions intensity figure ● Progress against emissions reduction target ● Change in Scope 1,2,3 emissions against a base year (not target related) ● Emissions reduction activities	● ISO 14064 ● AA1000 Assurance Standard	
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify ● Year on year change in emissions (Scope1, 2, 3) ● Year on year emissions intensity figure ● Progress against emissions reduction target ● Change in Scope 1,2,3 emissions against a base year (not target related) ● Emissions reduction activities	● ISO 14064 ● AA1000 Assurance Standard	
C7. Emissions breakdown	Other, please specify ● Year on year change in emissions (Scope1, 2, 3) ● Year on year emissions intensity figure ● Progress against emissions reduction target ● Change in Scope 1,2,3 emissions against a base year (not target related) ● Emissions reduction activities	● ISO 14064 ● AA1000 Assurance Standard	
C8. Energy	Other, please specify ● Year on year change in emissions (Scope1, 2, 3) ● Year on year emissions intensity figure ● Progress against emissions reduction target ● Change in Scope 1,2,3 emissions against a base year (not target related) ● Emissions reduction activities	● ISO 14064 ● AA1000 Assurance Standard	
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify ● Year on year change in emissions (Scope1, 2, 3) ● Year on year emissions intensity figure ● Progress against emissions reduction target ● Change in Scope 1,2,3 emissions against a base	● ISO 14064 ● AA1000 Assurance Standard	

	year (not target related) ● Emissions reduction activities		

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

LITEON follows the issue of international carbon trading closely. In 2011, the Chinese government announced the gradual creation of a carbon market as a means to combat rising carbon emissions. Seven pilot emissions trading systems (ETS) have been put into operation since 2013 and 2014; It includes five cities -- Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Chongqing and Shenzhen -- and two provinces -- Guangdong and Hubei. At the end of 2017, the National Development and Reform Commission officially launched the nationwide ETS and outlined some details of its implementation. The Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) of Taiwan addressed the Climate Change Response Act draft and amended it in 2023. The EPA then enforced the GHG emission
that is greater than 25,000 tonCO2e for a single site to report and certify their GHG emission. However, our sites in Taiwan do not emit GHG that reach the threshold of the emission standard. However, LITEON still identified and followed the Act, so we will be able to react once the threshold changes. In addition, the European Commission proposed the world's first carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) for some imports in 2021. This could affect our exports to EU countries.
In 2022, we continued to follow the internal carbon tax policy to enhance the company's energy efficiency and carbon reduction measures and policies. Under the policy, LITEON imposed an internal carbon fee of USD$1 per ton on business units exceeding annual emission caps to enhance individual business units' carbon abatement investment decisions and to be used in carbon abatement technologies or power purchase agreements (PPAs). After conducting inventory, production sites emitted lower emissions than before in both scope 1 and 2, and we only charged carbon fees to the production sites that do not meet the reduction goal. We aim to reduce business risk by adopting a total emissions control philosophy to enhance carbon abatement investment decisions across our business units following the introduction of new carbon abatement and trading regulations, as part of our strategy to address changes in the energy market.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Internal fee

How the price is determined

Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Stakeholder expectations

Scope(s) covered

Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

LITEON planned to rise up the internal carbon fee for several reasons including sustainability goals and innovation to reduce the GHG emission. LITEON's sustainability goal is to reduce GHG emission of production by reducing energy use and improving energy efficiency. Innovation in the production processes and equipment control will be implemented into the production sites to reduce the extra internal carbon fee and reduce the emission effectively. By bringing up an internal carbon fee, LITEON will be able to achieve sustainability goals, reduce costs, prepare to comply with current or future regulations, improve its reputation and stakeholder relations, and foster innovation.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

30

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

30

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Procurement
Risk management
Opportunity management
Value chain engagement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify
invest into carbon reduction technologies

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

LITEON has implemented an internal carbon price for several years. Our team identified the hot spot from emission sources and optimized the energy efficiency, resulting in a focus on reducing energy usage. In 2022, the electricity use was reduced in intensity and absolute electricity use due to implementing energy-saving plans and energy-recycled equipment during the production processes. There are three main focuses to consider regarding LITEON's internal carbon fee and carbon management. Firstly, it provides better insight into the financial costs of greenhouse gas emissions and the impact of carbon on operations which encourages operation management to prioritize efficiency and sustainability. Secondly, an internal carbon price encourages the adoption of low-carbon technologies and practices, leading to cost savings in electricity, increased efficiency, and positive environmental impacts. Lastly, setting an internal carbon price allows the company to prepare for potential carbon pricing regulations or taxes, mitigating financial risks. As carbon pricing policies become more common globally, factories with an internal carbon price are better positioned to comply with regulations and avoid financial liabilities.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Provide training, support, and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
Directly work with suppliers on exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

% of suppliers by number

0.32

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

3.43

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

LITEON has initiated the LITEON Supply Chain Energy Conservation System Counseling Project which aims to gather supply chains together on energy-saving since 2021. From 2021 to 2022, we invited a total of 18 suppliers and discovered more than 120 specific suggestions for improving energy efficiency, identifying 567 million kWh with an average energy conservation potential of 5.06%. At the beginning of this project, the seed members of the supplier energy conservation system will conduct online courses through the "Ewant Open Education Platform" to provide suppliers with basic knowledge and skills in energy conservation and carbon reduction.

In 2022, LITEON Technology continually invited suppliers to join the LITEON Supply Chain Energy Conservation Program and participate in the counselling project of the Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and set the goal of freeing up 2.5% of the energy-conserving target. In this project, there are 11 participants, including SDI Corporation, I-Chiun Precision Industry Co., Ltd., APCB Inc., Epistar Corp., TYNTEK CORPORATION, LIGITEK ELECTRONICS CO. LTD., JUI FANG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., GREEN WEALTH CO., LTD., CHEER YOUNG CO., LTD., GSA INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., and EVER CAMEL PLASTIC INDUSTRIAL CORP.

Within this program, LITEON invited suppliers to participate to investigate their potential energy-saving project. The energy-saving professionals measured the production sites' significant energy-use equipment with detecting devices and raised some energy-saving

plans for potential energy-saving plans. Suppliers can estimate and plan for energy-saving plans.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

LITEON expanded the scale of suppliers involved and there are more than 43 specific suggestions for improving energy efficiency. This project provides energy diagnostic services for all of the participants. The specialists from the counselling company brought equipment to measure the efficiency of production or support machines, and they will provide an official report containing the testing results and potential energy-saving plans. During the project period, the seed personnel of the supplier energy conservation system will conduct online courses through the "Ewant Open Education Platform" to improve their basic knowledge and skills in energy conservation and carbon reduction; and professional consultants and factories cooperate with suppliers to measure their air compressor, air conditioning, lighting, pumps, and other public systems to identify potentials for carbon reduction. As a result, we estimated over 567 million kWh with an average energy conservation potential of 4.23% of 11 suppliers.

Comment

In 2023, we elevate supplier engagement to an advanced level of product footprint accounting and focus on low-carbon materials.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
Collect climate-related risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

4.6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

31.48

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

LITEON has launched the 555 project to meet our net-zero emissions in 2050 and the supply chain plays a key role. To achieve the ambitious goal of zet-zero, we first collect the current carbon accounting and carbon reduction plan status of our significant suppliers by collaborating with Strategic Sourcing Committee in identifying 320 suppliers as the significant ones. The result shows that 101 suppliers representing nearly 26.94% of the total procurement spend already have their carbon inventory, and only received 28.13% of respondents have a carbon reduction plan. Considering the relatively low

carbon inventory rate among our significant suppliers, LITEON will keep on requiring our suppliers to meet our target of 50% completion in 2023.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We arranged a supplier engagement conference on May 19th to announce our the 555 project with a 5% GHG annual reduction target. Hopefully required our suppliers' support, In 2023, 50% of significant suppliers should complete their carbon accounting inventory and expectedly 100% of significant suppliers may complete their carbon accounting inventory.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

% of suppliers by number

0.87

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

3.9

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

LITEON invited 30 Taiwan suppliers and launched a two-year project for low-carbon material development to achieve a 5% reduction in product footprint. Regarding the hotspots of LITEON's products, its top 3 high-carbon contributors are PCB, plastics, and metal(Iron, Aluminum) considered the priority components to develop low-carbon alternatives. We believe that gathering the power of suppliers is the fundamental way to improve LITEON's product in sustainability by removing carbon impact from the upper-tier suppliers. Also, LITEON drives influence on diminishing environmental issues but constant product quality.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

LITEON already targets specific low-carbon material from recycling bio-based substances, planned to be applied to PCB and plastics, which plays a key role in product-level footprint reduction. For instance, by applying LITEON's power delivery, it's estimated to contribute 4,610 tons of CO2e based on 2022 sales. Also, we've gathered

at least 12 suppliers' GHG reduction plans and expected the potential of 6,449 tons of CO2e between 2023-2024.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation
Collaborate with customers in creation and review of your climate transition plan

% of customers by number

15

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

10

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

LITEON has been working with customers to improve the energy efficiency rate of energy conversion products. We participated in the customer's sustainability goal, so our R&D team work with customers and review the change in the products on the material, structure, and efficiency periodically. Customers and us search for suitable recycled materials such as recycled plastics, aluminum, iron etc. to reduce the product carbon footprint of the raw material within the limited budget. Our R&D teams work on the design and structure of the energy conversion products to maximize efficiency and reduce the use stage. The engagement between customers and R&D teams allows our products suitable and adapt to the fast-changing market.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

One of LITEON's specialties is innovation abilities which will fulfill the customers' needs and customize within the budget. All business sectors of the LITEON Group are committed to designing products in accordance with its green policies that encompass resource conservation, higher energy efficiency, carbon reduction, reduction of environmental toxicity, and recyclability of materials and resources. With green design incorporated into all stages of the product life cycle, LITEON continues to develop new products and technologies for customers. Technologies and products successfully developed in the past year. LITEON has incorporated environmental awareness into its product lines. With the series of policies, LITEON is able to be the first to complete new products such as high-efficiency energy-saving power supply units and smart power supply units of power supply products.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

30

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

LITEON's vision for corporate sustainable development believes that only through the earth being sustainable can enterprises be truly sustainable. Therefore, LITE-ON is committed to developing low-carbon product portfolios, such as power supplies and LED-related products. At the same time, we are also working hard for the product to be recycled and reused in the product life cycle to fulfill corporate social responsibility. We shared our results of carbon emission reduction on operations and products. We calculate the product life cycle, carbon footprint and water usage in every manufacturing facility regularly. We also achieved ISO14001, ISO14064, and ISO14067 certifications. We are able to reduce our product's use stage emission, so our clients can achieve climate-relevant certification schemes such as Energy STAR with LITEON's green manufacturing efforts and achievements.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In addition to the long-term use of PCR (Post-Consumer Recycled) plastics, LITEON has also cooperated with the Industrial Technology Research Institute to develop marine waste styrofoam recycled plastics (r-HIPS) and obtained 76% PCR certification. After the recycled material (r-HIPS) completed the keyboard/mouse sample production, we introduced this marine waste styrofoam recycled material to our main customers through QBR (Quarterly Business Review) meetings. The coverage accounts for 32% of the total revenues. We also elaborated on the development reasons and storylines including the local culture of the use of styrofoam in Taiwan's aquaculture fisheries, the serious sea waste problems encountered by Taiwan's outlying islands due to geographical location and ocean currents, and domestic social enterprises' efforts to solve the sea waste problem and the difficulties in promotion due to insufficient economic scale. Meanwhile, we also encourage customers to participate in the coastal cleaning activities held by LITEON, to increase customers' attention to Taiwan's local environmental issues and take actions (using marine waste styrofoam recycled materials to develop products) to protect our earth and make it more sustainable.

In 2022, LITEON worked with some of our customers to participate in 917 beach cleaning activities to support sustainable activities and raise awareness of the climate change.

https://www.liteon.com/zh-tw/newscenter/news/675

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

▸ To address the crucial component of the value chain, namely "employees," we have undertaken various internal communication initiatives. These include hosting multiple education and training seminars as well as communication meetings to engage our employees.
LITEON promotes sustainable general and professional education and training for various employee categories and levels. ESG philosophy is compulsory training for new joiners, and human rights, carbon reduction, and environmental health and safety are mandatory recertification courses for all employees, with a total training volume of 334,584 hours for 2022. In addition to conducting TCFD climate financial disclosure education for various departments in 2022, LITEON arranged carbon footprint and green design courses and lectures for our green design teams.
LITEON launched a comprehensive product carbon footprint check project for all product categories (10 major categories) in 2022 encompassing 16 different product lines. Through practical training, we established a seed plan for carbon analysis commissioners from various business departments and held seven educational training sessions, culminating in the cultivation of 28 carbon analysis commissioners to advance LITEON's product carbon management capabilities. LITEON introduced sustainability as an important weighting factor in the annual internal innovation competition to encourage creative thinking for holistic sustainability design.
Furthermore, LITEON held carbon management communication meetings to assist business units in responding to environmental-related customer questionnaires, with a total of 41 in 2022 and 11 as of early April 2023, as well as assisting them in responding to customer carbon management-related information at 26 events in 2022 and eight events as of early April 2023.

▸ LITEON has announced the establishment of the "LITEON+ Startup Platform" to foster startup teams and stimulate innovative business models. The recruitment program for the first phase has begun and applications are expected to be submitted by the end of July, with selected teams being officially announced in September 2023.
LITEON+ is a startup platform that serves as a bridge between LITEON Group and the startup ecosystem that connects both sides to create win-win opportunities. Our mission is to discover, and develop long-term strategic directions for LITEON with inspiration from startups. As LITEON+ way to fulfill our mission, we fuel and support startups to turn their innovative ideas into reality with our ability to access, consolidate and utilize resources throughout the entire LITEON ecosystem.

LITEON+ is keen on startups with a focus on: Energy(Clean | Green | Renewable) and Sustainability(ESG | ECO | Climatech)
The platform welcomes startup teams at any stage who possess innovative, marketable, and **sustainable technology-related ideas**. Successful teams will have the opportunity to receive direct investment from LITEON or its partners. Innovative solutions related to sustainability and clean energy are especially welcomed with our vision to create a sustainable future.

In addition to collaborating closely with LITEON, the selected startup teams will have access and guidance to explore various short, medium and long-term cooperation and partnership opportunities with LITEON according to their different needs. The platform offers comprehensive training, concept verification (PoC) collaboration with LITEON-related departments, and investment opportunities from LITEON and its supply chain and cooperation partners. In addition, LITEON executives will share their industry experience, industry insights, and operational management knowledge, and provide business model suggestions to help startups reduce costs and time spent on exploration, trial, and error, and experimentation.

See https://liteonplus.com/ for more information.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

For effective supplier management, LITEON follows a set of screening criteria in the supplier selection process. In addition to the criteria for quality, cost, delivery, service, management, innovation, and technical capabilities , LITEON implements a green supply chain-based procurement management system. The following principles are applied to evaluate all suppliers:
• LITEON's material suppliers must fully comply with local laws and regulations, and have risk control practices in place to ensure compliance.
• LITEON's suppliers should build up management systems for quality, environmental protection, health and safety, and for no use of hazardous substances.
• LITEON's material suppliers must comply with the LITEON Standard of Controlled Hazardous Substance (LS301).
• Suppliers should follow LITEON's Restricted Substance Management Plan and provide adequate and regularly updated declarations or proofs.
• Comply with LITEON's responsible mineral management policy and cooperate with LITEON to complete due diligence report.
Requirement:

• Evaluation should include aspects of quality, health, safety, environment, ethics, management system, and conflicts mining area.
In 2022, LITEON sent questionnaire surveys or onsite audits to our critical suppliers preferentially, and none was listed as an unqualified supplier for being in violation of CSR regulations.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Exclude

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

2022 liteon_esg report_0703.pdf

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

LITEON committed to contributing to our emission reduction and climate change adaptation that aligned with the government policies in Taiwan. To engage with external activities, LITEON committed to Net Zero emissions that aligned with SBTi standards, and we are going to address our carbon reduction target. We also engage with climate policymakers including EPA of Taiwan. We also engage with our business for climate change plans including electric vehicle parts and charger development. LITEON will also raise the renewable energy portion each year to reduce carbon emissions and adapt to climate change. Please refer to the sustainability report p. 58-72.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

LITEON participated in addressing the subsidiary regulation of the Climate Change Response Act of Taiwan. As a member of the Taiwan Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association, we are able to review the draft of the subsidiary regulation of the act and respond to the draft to engage with the policymakers. The subsidiary regulation is related to the entry of GHG emissions to the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), GHG emissions cap and trade and GHG reduction management.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon taxes
Emissions trading schemes
Carbon offsets

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

Taiwan, China

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

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

As an industry representative, our position on the regulation included in the draft is neutral. We neither support nor oppose it based on the details presented. However, we did provide feedback on the verification process to improve its effectiveness and fairness for all parties involved.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This regulation is not central to us because we performed GHG emissions annually which is already aligned with the regulation.

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

LITEON received the questionnaire from Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) regularly regarding the reporting GHG emissions and TCFD disclosure.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO2
Emissions – methane
Emissions – other GHGs
Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
Traceability requirements
Transparency requirements
Verification and audits

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

Taiwan, China

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

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

TWSE sent us the questionnaire regarding the status of GHG emissions disclosure, GHG emissions certification, carbon credit holding and the status connecting to IFRS. TWSE will address the policies for the annual financial report disclosure.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

The policy is crucial to LITEON since our company's stock is listed on the TWSE. Therefore, we need to comply with the policy addressed by TWSE. In 2022, we disclosed our TCFD information and the GHG inventory data in the annual report. LITEON will align with TWSE to disclose the GHG emissions of our subsidiary companies in 2025.
Please refer to the 2022 annual report p. 70 to 75
https://www.liteon.com/zh-tw/investor/financialreports/9

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

Taipei Computer Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our position is aligned with Taiwan Computer Association (TCA). They valued environmental sustainability as the goal that is crucial to the members because they initiated Taiwan Climate Institute to promote climate-related topics and solutions. LITEON's president Anson Chiu is one of the directors of TCA, and We support the climate-related actions held by TCA. LITEON also valued environmental sustainability as a core of ESG performance and important actions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

15,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Before we aim to expand our business through the resources of TCA with the regular computer expo or related- expo; now we expected not only business opportunities but also climate solutions within the industries. The lobbying actions from the organization are the communication with the policymakers and the associations. The association supports members to reduce carbon emissions and include our supply chain in its actions.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Taiwan Climate Partnership (TCP)

To address the challenges of climate change, eight leading Taiwanese technology companies, including AU Electronics, TSMC, Microsoft Taiwan, LITEON, Acer, ASUS, and Pegatron, have joined hands to form the Taiwan Climate Partnership (TCP). TCP aims to advocate net zero goals for supply chains in practice while raising awareness of the issue through close collaboration with international counterparts.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

1,000,000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

In 2021, we joined the "Taiwan Climate Partnership" formed by the government, to jointly consult on corporate carbon management-related future policies. We hope to promote the market visibility of our products and maintain close communication with the government on policies and applications of corporate environmental sustainability. TCP constantly hosts Round Table Meeting that provides a communication bridge for governments, educational professionals and businesses. TCP invites policymakers and professors with climate expertise from different universities into the meeting to ask about

business' carbon reduction or net zero emission road map. LITEON provides its self-experience and the method we took within the meeting. TCP was registered as an NGO in 2022. To encourage our supply chain to participate in climate-related initiatives, LITEON invites more than 30 suppliers to join the Partnership. Moreover, on an opened-to-public event that invited the Vice President of our country, LITEON also invited 15 suppliers to join the event. Please see the attached reference: https://www.chinatimes.com/realtimenews/20220323005853-260410?chdtv

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2022 liteon_esg report_0703.pdf
2022 liteon_esg report_0703.pdf

Page/Section reference

●Governance

●Strategy

●Risks & opportunities

●Emissions figures

●Emission targets
●Other metrics

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In other regulatory filings

Status
Complete

Attach the document

光寶 111 年英文年報-公告電子檔.pdf

Page/Section reference
●Governance

●Strategy

●Risks & opportunities

●Emissions figures

●Emission targets
●Other metrics

P.76-77 1-1 Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Assurance Status

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) We Mean Business World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The biodiversity-related issues are oversight by the Corporate Sustainability Committee (CSC) which is directly under the Board of Directors as the highest governance unit for LITEON's sustainable development.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas	SDG Other, please specify Because the category of our products which is under electronic devices contains metal, we referece our commitement with mining-related initiatives. We endored

		Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Other, please specify 1 energy, water and other resource consumption 2 reducing primary materials and utilizing recycled materials 3 reducing pollutants harmful to environment 4 Using LCA with our production to reduce the impact 5 strength cooperation with NGO	with Initiative for Reponsible Mining Assurance (IRMA).

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Downstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

No biodiversity assessment tools/methods used

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

No

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
Other, please specify	Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities	LEOTEK under LITEON worked with Professor C.C. Lin from the National Changhua University of Education on the impact of the Technomyrmex brunneus in Kaohsiung. The research focused on the impact on the species under different light spectrums.

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category

Row 1	Chairman of the Board, and also Corporate Sustainability Committee	Board chair