



LG Display

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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▪

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ KRW

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Since commencing the development of Thin Film Transistor-Liquid Crystal Display (TFT-LCD) technology in 1987, LG Display has developed differentiated technologies, including IPS and Organic Light Emitting Diode(OLED), while building stable manufacturing capabilities. Through these efforts, we have grown into a global leader in innovative display products. To strengthen strategic collaboration with global device manufacturers in key markets, including North America, Europe, and China, and to provide localized customer support, we operate manufacturing sites, sales sites, and branch offices globally. In addition, we continue to develop advanced display technologies, including 8K OLED and Flexible OLED, across a diversified product portfolio spanning TV, IT, mobile, and automotive display applications. Looking ahead, we will continue to lead the global display market on the strength of our advanced technological capabilities and stable manufacturing foundation, and will do our utmost to deliver even greater value to our customers. LG Display pursues a brighter, sustainable future through ESG management based on stakeholder trust. To support long-term sustainable growth, LG Display focuses on (E)Environmental Technology Innovation, (S)Putting human dignity first, and (G)Ensuring Transparency and Integrity. To participate in global climate action efforts, LG Display has established a 2050 Net Zero target and developed a roadmap to achieve Net Zero through the reduction of GHG emissions by 53% by 2030, 67% by 2040, and 100% by 2050 compared to 2018 levels. In 2025, through investments in GHG reduction facilities, strengthened company-wide power-saving initiatives, and increased transition to renewable energy, we reduced GHG emissions by 67% compared to 2018 levels, exceeding the annual emissions reduction targets set in our net zero roadmap. Accordingly, we plan to review the interim targets of our current net zero roadmap and establish new reduction targets.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

25810082000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

KR7034220004

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Viet Nam
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ United States of America

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☒ Yes, for all facilities	LG Display has production plants and sales offices in Korea, China, Vietnam, Taiwan, Japan, Singapore, Germany and USA.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Seoul, Republic of Korea

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.52785

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

126.925332

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Headquarters located in Korea

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Paju, Republic of Korea

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.809532

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

126.770526

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Panel/module factory located in Korea

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gumi, Republic of Korea

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.102982

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

128.40407

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Panel/module factory located in Korea

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Yantai, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.59145

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.14905

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Module factory located in China

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nanjing, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.14744

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

118.85286

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Module factory located in China

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guangzhou, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.55793

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.46319

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Panel/module factory and Sales office located in China

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hipong, Vietnam

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.86335

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.56668

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Module factory located in Vietnam

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Magok, Republic of Korea

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.5624

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

126.830363

(1.8.1.4) Comment

R&D center located in Korea

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Suzhou, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.30989

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

20.52596

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Module Factory located in China

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fujian, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.71031

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

119.33892

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Module Factory located in China

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.17169

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.37059

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sales office located in China

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shenzhen, China

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.55598

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.07121

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sales office located in China

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Taipei, Taiwan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.08088

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.56715

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sales office located in Taiwan

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tokyo, Japan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.6781

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.77027

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sales office located in Japan

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.29561

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.85961

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sales office located in Singapore

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eschborn, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.13346

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.5753

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sales office located in Germany

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

California, United states of America

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.32411

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.01309

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sales office located in USA

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Virginia, United states of America

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.99038

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-77.42103

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sales office located in USA

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Suppliers supplying parts to the LGD are managed with the value chain to the Nth supply chain for each part through the SRM (Supplier Risk Management) system.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

[Climate Change] - The targets are set based on the year in which the Emissions Trading System transitions to its third and fourth planning periods (2025–2026). - Relevance of the strategy and financial plan: Response to the Korean Emission Trading Scheme, achieving LG Display's net zero goal, investment in GHG reduction equipment for responding to customer requirements, and transition plan to renewable energy are reflected in the business strategy and financial plan [Water Security] Reason for the Decision Taking into account the unique characteristics of the water-intensive display industry and its impact on local communities, the short-term goal is set with a target completion date of ~2026. Relationship Between Strategy and Financial Planning In response to the government's stricter integrated environmental fluoride concentration standards, plans to install a wastewater treatment system have been incorporated into the business strategy and financial plan.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

[Climate Change] - Reason for setting: Set based on LG Display's GHG reduction goal for the Year 2030 (2027~2030) - Relevance of the strategy and financial plan: In the short-term, response to the Korean Emission Trading Scheme, achieving LG Display's net zero goal, investment in GHG reduction equipment for responding to the customer requirements, and transition plan to renewable energy are reflected in the mid-long term business strategy and financial plan [Water Security] Reason for the Decision Taking into account the unique characteristics of the water-intensive display industry and its impact on local communities, the target is set based on the mid-term goal (water reuse rate target of 77%). (2027~2030) Relationship Between Strategy and Financial Planning If droughts occur due to global warming or if the availability of water resources within a watershed decreases due to inadequate infrastructure, production may become difficult, posing a risk of reduced sales. To ensure sufficient access to water resources, the Company has incorporated into its long-term business objectives the use of reclaimed wastewater, as well as medium- to long-term business strategies and financial plans that include investments in water reuse facilities to enhance water efficiency.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

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

[Climate Change] - Reason for setting: Set (2031~2050) based on LG Display's target goal for achieving Net Zero (2050) - Relevance of the strategy and financial plan: In the short-term and medium-term, response to the Korean Emission Trading Scheme, achieving LG Display's net zero goal, investment in GHG reduction equipment for responding to the customer requirements, and transition plan to renewable energy are reflected in the mid-long term business strategy and financial plan [Water Security] Reason for Designation Taking into account the unique characteristics of the water-intensive display industry and its impact on local communities, the long-term goal is set based on the "End View" scenario (2031~2050). Relationship Between Strategy and Financial Planning If a company fails to fulfill its social responsibilities—such as by violating regulations or destroying the ecosystem—its investment value declines, which negatively impacts its corporate image. If droughts occur due to global warming or if the availability of water resources within a watershed decreases due to inadequate infrastructure, production becomes difficult, creating a risk of reduced sales. To ensure sufficient water availability, our company has incorporated the use of reclaimed wastewater into its long-term business goals, and our long-term business strategy and financial plans include investments in water reuse facilities to enhance water efficiency.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- ✓ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ✓ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ✓ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Heat wave

Chronic physical

- ✓ Temperature variability
- ✓ Water stress

Policy

- ✓ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ✓ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ✓ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology

- ✓ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

LG Display periodically identifies, assesses, and addresses environmental issues and risks on a company-wide basis, taking into account environmental dependencies and impacts, and conducts compliance reviews that include the status of risk responses and future plans. By analyzing internal and external issues, the requirements of interested parties, and response cases, the company identifies company-wide physical risks, transition risks, and opportunities. For the identified risks, LG Display analyzes their impact and likelihood of occurrence, sets priorities, and reports significant risks and opportunities to senior management and the ESG Committee. Furthermore, to ensure efficient climate risk management, the company provides incentives by incorporating relevant metrics—such as reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and energy conservation—into the KPIs of business unit executives and employees, including senior management. Due to the nature of its manufacturing processes, LG Display operates in an industry that consumes large amounts of industrial water and electricity. Since disruptions in the supply of infrastructure resources such as water and electricity would have a significant impact on the company, it is highly dependent on the environment. Furthermore, because the company's use of water and electricity has a significant environmental impact, it identifies and evaluates risks and opportunities by considering both its environmental dependence and the environmental impact of its operations. A dedicated department reviews climate change and water-related risks, develops and implements response measures, and monitors these risks through an environmental "Champion" organization. The results of the assessments and monitoring conducted by the dedicated department are reported to the Chief ESG Officer. Key issues that impact business strategy and finances are submitted as agenda items to the ESG Committee for reporting, and major decisions are finalized through a formal voting process.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

LG Display carried out an assessment utilizing the dual materiality assessment approach recommended by the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The existing issue pool of LG Display was analyzed, and ESG disclosure and assessment trends were reflected to derive a total of 20 issue pools in the 3 areas of environmental, social and governance areas. In addition, social/environmental impact materiality and financial materiality were measured through global ESG disclosure standard and guideline analysis, and media research, stakeholder survey and internal & external management status analysis, etc. As a result of double materiality assessment, 10 issues were derived including response to climate change and water resource management, etc. And these key issues are managed enterprise-wide in the aspects of financial and non-financial risks. LG Display considered the interconnectivity between the environmental dependency, impact, risks and opportunities to identify the final risks and opportunities, and response methods were established accordingly. ESG areas were classified into 10 major key areas such as Δ Climate Action, Δ Resource Circulation, Δ Hazardous Substance Management, Δ Product Stewardship, Δ Workplace Safety, Δ Supplier Support, Δ Human Rights Management, Δ Human Capital, Δ Stakeholder Communication and Transparent Disclosure of Information, Δ Information Security. Efforts are continued to internalize ESG management through periodic task implementation management.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Taking into account the unique characteristics of the water-intensive display industry, LG Display analyzed the water stress exposure of its domestic facilities (Paju, Gumi) and overseas facilities (China, Vietnam) using the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas provided by the World Resources Institute (WRI). The Paju facility in South Korea is the only one where the water stress rating is projected to change by 2030 compared to the base year. At the Paju facility, the water stress rating—which was “Low-medium” in the base year—is projected to rise to “Medium-high” by 2030. Among the overseas sites, the YanTai site is classified as “Extremely high” from the base year through 2050; however, since its water consumption is relatively low, the company is strengthening water resource management by reducing on-site water usage and taking other measures.

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

Select from:

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

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

2.3.6 Water stress Analysis in 2026 TCFD Report_v1.0.pptx
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

LG Display consider likelihood of occurring and time horizon(short/mid-long term) to measure substantive effect. Quantitative risk refers to the negative effect of a certain level or higher on the business (revenue, etc.) in the short/mid-long term, and qualitative risk refers to resulting in negative effect indirectly in terms of corporate market competitiveness and reputation, etc. even though there is no direct connection to the business (revenue, etc.).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

LG Display consider likelihood of occurring and time horizon(short/mid-long term) to measure substantive effect. Quantitative opportunity refers to the positive effect of a certain level or higher on the business (revenue, etc.) in the short/mid-long term, and qualitative opportunity refers to resulting in positive effect indirectly in terms of corporate market competitiveness and reputation, etc. even though there is no direct connection to the business (revenue, etc.).

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

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

To minimize our environmental impact, we strictly control the concentration of water pollutants we discharge to a level 30% below the legally permitted limit.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

In the context of water pollution, total nitrate (T-N) is the sum of all forms of nitrogen (such as ammoniacal nitrogen and organic nitrogen) present in wastewater or water bodies, making it one of the primary causes of eutrophication.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

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

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

To minimize our environmental impact, we strictly control the concentration of water pollutants we discharge to a level 30% below the legally permitted limit.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have completed water risk assessment for our direct operations, but assessment of value chain water risk is still in progress, for the following reasons. First, for direct operations, we used the WRI (World Resources Institute) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas during our TCFD scenario analysis to determine water stress ratings for six production sites: Paju and Gumi (Korea), Guangzhou, Nanjing and Yantai (China), and Haiphong (Vietnam). Projecting changes for 2030 and 2050 against the 1979-2019 baseline under the SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios and classifying risk into five tiers, Yantai was rated 'Extremely high', Paju rises to 'Medium-high' from 2030, and Gumi is 'Medium-high'; these sites have been designated for priority management. As display manufacturing consumes large volumes of process water, we judged that the stability of site-level water supply is directly linked to business continuity and therefore prioritized assessment of direct operations. Second,

for value chain water risk, our supplier ESG self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) and RBA-based on-site audits currently review water-related environmental management items including environmental permits, wastewater control processes, hazardous chemical regulatory management and stormwater management. However, a system to quantitatively collect and analyse supplier-level water withdrawal and discharge volumes and the water stress levels of supplier locations is still being established. This is because standardized collection of supplier water use data is not yet in place, and because many raw material suppliers are distributed across a multi-tier supply chain, so obtaining the location and volume data required for basin-level risk identification takes time. Building on our experience supporting suppliers in establishing GHG accounting systems (support for nine suppliers to build inventories in 2025), we plan to progressively incorporate water consumption and location-based water stress information into supplier ESG assessment criteria, thereby extending our assessment to value chain water risk.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

☒ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a K-ETS allocated entity, carbon compliance costs are rising with expanded auctioning in the 4th planning period (2026-2030) and higher allowance prices. Continuous F-GHG and N2O emissions from manufacturing increase abatement investment and operating costs, and non-compliance could result in penalties.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

In the reporting year, abatement equipment operation and company-wide energy saving delivered a 67% reduction against 2018 (market-based), keeping emissions below the government allocation and generating surplus allowances (KAU). No allowance purchase cost arose.

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

Carbon costs rise through the 2040s as carbon prices and auctioning expand, reaching KRW 230.9-663.8 billion by scenario in 2050. Under the 2050 carbon neutrality pathway, declining emissions ease the effective cost burden.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

0

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

119000000

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

263000000

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

130000000

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

326000000

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

230886000000

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

663750000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Figures are annual projected carbon costs by scenario from TCFD scenario analysis and are all scenario-based estimates. Short-term figures are for 2025 (KRW 0.119-0.263 billion), medium-term for 2030 (KRW 0.130 billion under IEA STEPS to KRW 0.326 billion under IEA NZE), and long-term for 2050 (KRW 230.9 billion under STEPS to KRW 663.8 billion under NZE). For reference, mid-points within the long-term horizon are KRW 79.377-220.022 billion in 2035 and KRW 204.8-594.8 billion in 2040. Costs remain low to 2030 because of the high share of free allocation in the 4th ETS planning period (2026-2030), rising steeply as auctioning expands from 2031. Korea reflects actual auctioning volumes for the 4th planning period with EU ETS-referenced assumptions from 2031; China and Vietnam assume phased transition from 2035 and 2040 respectively, and the exchange rate is fixed at the 2023 average. The reporting-year figure is nil because, unlike the short-term estimate, abatement activities in 2025 kept emissions below the government allocation, generating surplus allowances (KAU) so no purchase cost was incurred. Revenue from selling surplus allowances is reported under 3.6.1 Opp1.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

68800000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The Korean Government declared 2050 Net Zero and established the goal of reducing the national NDC by 40% compared to 2018. Korea is implementing the Emission Trading Scheme to grant the quota to companies, and to achieve the national goal, the corporate quota will be reduced in the mid-long term. LG display was subject to the Emission Trading Scheme from 2015 to comply with the legal obligations. There are risks according to the reinforcement of the Emission Trading Scheme, and for the risk period, the 3rd plan period until 2025 was set as short-term, the national NDC standard until 2030 was set as medium term, and the national Net Zero goal until 2050 was set as long-term to review the financial impact. The financial impact value is the CER purchasing cost according to the estimated emissions in the short/medium/long-term, and risk response cost is the investment cost on reduction equipment for reducing the GHG emissions in the medium/long-term.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a K-ETS allocated entity, we combine allowance compliance with the generation of surplus allowances through abatement investment and energy saving, while managing medium- to long-term cost projections ahead of expanded auctioning in the 4th planning period.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Inadequate water-related infrastructure

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Han-Gang (Han River)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water Consumption Recognizing the unique nature of the water-intensive display industry and its impact on local communities, LG Display is making proactive efforts—such as conducting water risk assessments and establishing water resource management plans—to mitigate the effects of physical risks. In addition, to maximize the efficiency of water use, the company is doing its utmost to minimize water consumption and maximize the amount of wastewater generated during the production process that is treated and reused.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

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

LG Display has set a mid- to long-term goal of achieving a water reuse rate of 77% relative to water withdrawal by 2030 to improve water efficiency. The company has established annual targets and is managing them on a facility-by-facility basis. Not only will investment in water reuse facilities be necessary to achieve reuse rates, but the cost burden associated with water reuse is also expected to increase over the short, medium, and long term.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

38854708174

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

40391951713

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

194468208457

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

218812773301

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

782759071304

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

1465261806417

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact is based on the minimum cost of water for the Korean facility, which was calculated as the minimum increase over the past three years(2022–2024) for the minimum cost scenario—a minimum increase of 0.1% (the increase in the 2024 unit price relative to the 2023 unit price)—and for the maximum cost scenario—a maximum increase of 4.0% (the increase in the 2023 unit price relative to the 2022 unit price)—to account for cumulative figures over the short-, medium-, and long-term periods.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Secure alternative water supply

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

105900000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

LG Display has set a mid- to long-term goal of achieving a water reuse rate of 77% relative to water intake by 2030 to improve water efficiency. The company has established annual targets to meet this goal and, to meet water reuse rate targets, plans to invest 60.5 billion won (40,000 metric tons per day) in 2028 to expand wastewater reuse capacity, and an additional 45.4 billion won (30,000 metric tons per day) in 2030 to account for increased on-site water reuse. (In 2017, a private investment project for the reuse of treated wastewater was launched in Paju City. This project was initiated by Paju City and carried out as a private investment venture; the initial investment cost was 60.5 billion won (55% from the national budget, 45% from the private sector), and it was a one-time expense. LGD did not incur any separate investment costs.)

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Considering the unique characteristics of the water-intensive display industry and its impact on local communities, LG Display is making proactive efforts—such as conducting water risk assessments and establishing water resource management plans—to mitigate the impact of physical risks. In addition, to maximize the efficiency of water use, the company is doing its utmost to minimize water consumption and maximize the amount of wastewater generated during the production process that is treated and reused. Accordingly, the company has set a mid- to long-term goal of achieving a reuse rate of 77% relative to water intake by 2030, has established specific annual targets, and is managing these objectives on a site-by-site basis. LG Display anticipates that achieving this reuse rate will not only require investment in reuse facilities but will also lead to increased costs associated with water reuse over the short, medium, and long term.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to the Paris Agreement, the Korean Government established the 2050 Net Zero Goal, and the national NDC goal was established to reduce GHG emissions by 40% by 2030 compared to 2018. Accordingly, the government is implementing the Target Management System and Emission Trading Scheme. At present, most of LG Display's supply chain is not subject to government regulation, but when the regulations are reinforced in the future to result in LG Display's supply chain being subject to regulation, suppliers are estimated to perform the activities on reducing the GHG emissions for complying with the regulatory obligations. Accordingly, it is estimated to have an impact on the cost of the products and services, etc. provided to LG Display.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

Emissions trading schemes are expected in China from 2035 and Vietnam from 2029, potentially passing supplier compliance costs into procurement prices; a quantification framework has not been established.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

181436080

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The response costs were calculated based on the Company's human resources allocated to strengthening the greenhouse gas management capabilities of partner companies, using the formula: "Number of partner companies supported × Labor costs × Number of staff × Number of days required × 20 years (2031–2050)." (Company receiving support under the "Project to Advance Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation" organized by the Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute) × (Wage) × (Number of Supported Personnel) × (Number of Days Required) × 20 years (Years 31–50) = 7 projects/year × 311,177 won/day/person × 2 people × 2 days × 20 years * Wage: 323,993 won/day (2025 Survey on Wages in Engineering Firms_Environment (Senior Technicians> * When providing support to*

a company, two LGD staff members are assigned, and the process takes two days per company. * Reflection of long-term periods (31–50 years) based on cumulative figures

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

According to the reinforcement of regulations by the Korean Government, LG Display's supply chain has the possibility of being subject to regulations. When subject to regulations, it is estimated to have an impact on the cost of the products and services, etc. provided to LG Display. For climate response such as response to regulations by the supply chain and GHG reduction, etc., LG Display is continuing the engagement activities subject to suppliers from 2012 such as green SCM consulting and carbon partnership, etc.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

☒ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to the Paris Agreement, each country is establishing the Net Zero goal and introducing policies such as the Emission Trading Scheme and carbon tax, etc. to request carbon reduction directly/indirectly to the companies and public institutions, etc. Customers of LG Display are also establishing/declaring the Net Zero goal in accordance with the global climate response, and requesting not only climate information such as GHG emissions, etc. to LG Display, but also transition to renewable energy on the customer products, etc.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Customers of LG Display consistently request climate information such as GHG emissions and transition amounts to renewable energy, etc. Moreover, some customers are including the climate related items during the corporate assessment, and other customers are requesting the transition to renewable energy and Net Zero, etc. on the customer products. Reduction of GHG emissions and transition to renewable energy, etc. are required to satisfy the customer requirements, and failure to satisfy these requirements may result in a negative impact on the business aspects.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

90819117850

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

At present, some of our client companies are requesting renewable energy transition and carbon neutrality for their products, but given the global climate response landscape, it is likely that similar demands will soon be placed by most of our clients. The risk response cost combines the expected investment in reduction facilities (68.8 billion KRW) and the renewable energy transition cost (22.0 billion KRW).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Low-carbon product development is executed within the product R&D budget and is not separately identified. In 2025, low-power OLED and LCD technologies reduced use-phase emissions by 32% for monitors and 19% for notebooks against 2022.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- ☒ Temperature variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

When heatwaves occur, cooling demand at the workplace increases, leading to higher power consumption and energy costs. Productivity may also decline due to deteriorating working conditions. There is also a possibility of production disruptions caused by insufficient reserve power and overheating of transmission facilities.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Increase in average temperature is projected to cause higher electricity consumption from cooling systems used in the manufacturing process. Electricity consumption accounts for a significant portion of factory operating costs, and these climate changes have been identified as major physical risk factors. In particular, rising outdoor temperatures caused by summer heatwaves and tropical nights can increase the operation of cooling systems and place greater operational burdens on air-conditioning equipment at manufacturing plants, thereby contributing to higher energy costs

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2640000000

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

9000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Long-term figures represent annual cooling and heating cost increases by 2050. The minimum value corresponds to SSP1-2.6 (2.1 billion KRW for domestic operations + 0.54 billion KRW for overseas operations = 2.64 billion KRW), while the maximum value is projected under SSP5-8.5 (8.25 billion KRW domestic + 0.75 billion KRW overseas = 9 billion KRW). The base period is 2021–2025. Heatwave days are defined as days when the daily maximum temperature reaches 33°C or higher in Korea, and 35°C or higher in China and Vietnam. Cooling/heating costs were calculated based on 2050 estimates, and thus short-term and mid-term figures were not separately computed.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Chiller efficiency improvements and uninterruptible power supply operation are funded from the equipment operating budget, so a risk-level allocation has not been calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address acute physical risks such as heatwaves, we operate uninterruptible power supply systems capable of independent generation and address rising operating costs from increased cooling loads through chiller efficiency improvements and AX-based equipment optimization. We also operate an integrated situation room monitoring crisis and safety issues at all sites 24 hours a day and conduct regular emergency response drills by situation type.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

25232223869

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

918905930515

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

LG Display identified/assessed the transition and physical risks through climate scenario analysis. Due to the characteristics of the display industry, there is a high usage of process gas (F-gas) and electricity, and subject to the Korean Emission Trading Scheme. Amount vulnerable to the transition risk was calculated as reduction equipment investment cost and Renewable Energy procurement cost, and this is relevant to less than 1% of the revenue. Amount vulnerable to the physical risk was calculated as fuel and electricity cost, and this is also relevant to 4% of the revenue.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

74078000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

105900000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

LG Display identified and assessed transition risks and physical risks through climate scenario analysis. The amount exposed to transition risk was calculated as the investment amount for the additional installation of a high-concentration organic wastewater treatment system (34.32 billion won) and the cost of upgrading the wastewater treatment system (39.76 billion won) at the Paju plant, which became a facility subject to integrated permitting under the “Act on the Integrated Management of Environmental Pollution Facilities.” This amount represents 0.35% of revenue. The amount vulnerable to physical risks was calculated as 60.5 billion won (40,000 metric tons/day) for the expansion of sewage reuse capacity in 2028 and 45.4 billion won (30,000 metric tons/day) in 2030, taking into account an increase in on-site reuse; this also accounts for 0.5% of revenue.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Korea (The Republic of)

☒ Other, please specify :Imjin River

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☒ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Currently, the Paju plant draws the water required for panel production from the Imjin River, and the existing industrial water infrastructure can partially meet the demand of the P9 and P10 plants within the Paju facility. However, the P10 plant is expected to require additional industrial water resources on an ongoing basis. Therefore, we plan to review and implement relevant investments to secure water resources and maximize water reuse.

[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	We have had no instances of violations of water-related regulations.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Korea ETS

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

Korea ETS

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

94.26

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Location-based

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

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

4359134

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1155269

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

3133112

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate**(3.5.2.11) Comment**

Korea is implementing the Emission Trading Scheme, and LG Display was subject to the Emission Trading Scheme from 2015 to comply with the regulations. Emissions in Gumi/Paju/Magok/Twin, etc. in Korea are calculated annually and reported to the government after 3rd party assurance. Overseas (China/Vietnam) business sites except for Korea are not subject to the Emission Trading Scheme, but emissions are calculated annually to receive 3rd party assurance. In the

reporting year (2024) initial quota was 4,873,982 tCO₂, but due to the closure of some business sites, 514,848tCO₂ were cancelled to have 4,359,134tCO₂ of CER possessed.
 [Fixed row]

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

LG Display was subject to the government's Emission Trading Scheme from 2015 to reduce the GHG emissions consistently, and the obligation of calculation/assurance/report on the generated GHG emissions is followed. Strategies for reducing the GHG emissions include (1)Process gas (F-gas) reduction equipment investment/operation, (2) Performance of company-side energy-saving activities, and (3)Transition to renewable energy. At the company-wide level, approximately KRW 51 billion won was invested from 2018 to install and operate the reduction equipment (plasma scrubber) eliminating 90% of the process gas (F-gas), and as of 2025, 48% of the company-wide power usage was performed with the transition to renewable energy through the Green Premium and Renewable Energy Certificate. In line with the earnest commencement of the national task in 2023 to reduce GHG emissions in the semiconductor and display sectors, LG Display has formed a consortium with the objective to review everything from gas development to its feasibility for mass production. Additionally, we plan to develop and adopt environmentally friendly, low-carbon alternative gases with a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of less than 150. To this end, efforts will be made to identify 10 candidate gases by 2030, followed by an assessment in a real mass production process after 2030, with the aim to gradually shift to low-carbon gases by 2050. Furthermore, we are collaborating with equipment manufacturers to develop high-efficiency technologies that can reduce emissions by leveraging catalysts and heat to maximize emission mitigation. Our targets include reaching a reduction efficiency rate of more than 90% by 2030 for GHGs(SF₆, CF₄) emitted from the etching process, and of more than 99% by 2050. As for the reduction of emissions (N₂O) from the deposition process, we will develop reduction technologies by 2030, and aim to develop and introduce equipment with a reduction efficiency rate of more than 80% by 2050.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Participation in carbon market

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As a K-ETS allocated entity, we continue to invest in and operate process gas (F-GHG) abatement equipment alongside company-wide energy saving activities. These kept emissions below the government allocation, generating surplus allowances (KAU) monetized through sale. In 2025 we achieved a 67% reduction against 2018 (market-based) and complied with our allocation. To maximize abatement we are co-developing high-efficiency catalyst-based equipment with manufacturers for future mass production. This opportunity arises from our response to Risk1 in 3.1.1 (increased carbon compliance costs from changes to national legislation): the same abatement investment mitigates regulatory risk while creating a revenue opportunity

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
☒ Medium-term
☒ Long-term
☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In the reporting year, abatement activities kept emissions below the government allocation, generating surplus allowances which were monetized through sale.

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

Continued expansion of abatement equipment and renewable electricity is expected to reduce emissions further, sustaining the opportunity to generate revenue from surplus allowances. However, the scale of surplus may decrease as the auctioned allowance ratio expands after the 4th ETS planning period (2026-2030).

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

6800000000

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

4761027692

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

14743827692

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

17060349231

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

52832049231

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

37691469231

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

116721969231

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

LG Display is subject to the Korean Emissions Trading Scheme (K-ETS) and has been continuously carrying out reduction activities — such as operating process gas reduction facilities and conducting company-wide power saving initiatives — to comply with regulatory requirements. Through these efforts, emissions have been reduced against government-allotted allowances, enabling the securing of surplus emission rights, which can be sold to generate revenue. Since these GHG

emission rights obtained through reduction efforts can be sold across the short-, mid-, and long-term horizons, we examined the financial impact of the resulting sales revenue. 1. Expected short-term financial impact (minimum/maximum): The average surplus of the 3rd planning period (780,000 tCO₂) decreases gradually through 2050. - Logic: (2026 estimated surplus) × (emission allowance price) 2026 estimated surplus: 720,000 t Price: 9,300 KRW/tCO₂ (minimum), 28,800 KRW/tCO₂ (maximum) 2. Expected mid-term financial impact (minimum/maximum): The average surplus of the 3rd planning period (780,000 tCO₂) decreases gradually through 2050. - Logic: (2027–2030 estimated surplus) × (emission allowance price) 2027–2030 estimated surplus: 3.3 million t Price: 9,300 KRW/tCO₂ (minimum), 28,800 KRW/tCO₂ (maximum) 3. Expected long-term financial impact (minimum/maximum): The average surplus of the 3rd planning period (780,000 tCO₂) decreases gradually through 2050. - Logic: (2031–2050 estimated surplus) × (emission allowance price) 2031–2050 estimated surplus: 5.67 million t Price: 9,300 KRW/tCO₂ (minimum), 28,800 KRW/tCO₂ (maximum)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

68800000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Since 2018, to meet Korea's ETS compliance and reduce GHG emissions, LG Display has invested in a reduction facility (plasma scrubber) that cuts/eliminates 90% of process gases (F-gas). As the government plans to adjust the allocation ratio — including expanding the paid allocation for K-ETS-covered entities — in pursuit of its national NDC and 2050 carbon neutrality target, LG Display will additionally install reduction facilities at sites where such equipment has not yet been deployed, to ensure compliance with government allowances over the short-, mid-, and long-term horizons. These costs have been reflected accordingly.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

LG Display is an allocated entity under the Korean Emissions Trading Scheme (K-ETS) and has received annual government allocations since 2015. To reduce fluorinated GHG (F-GHG) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from manufacturing processes, we have introduced and operated abatement equipment since 2018, alongside company-wide electricity saving activities led by a dedicated energy saving organization. As a result, reporting-year emissions fell below the government allocation, generating surplus allowances (KAU) which are monetized through sale. To expand abatement further, we are co-developing high-efficiency catalyst-based equipment with equipment manufacturers for future application to mass production lines. Construction of F-GHG abatement equipment is underway at the Paju site, and N₂O abatement equipment will be introduced in phases across all Paju and Gumi fabs.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Imjingang

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

[Opportunity] We plan to set water reuse rate targets to improve water use efficiency, prepare for water-related risks, reduce water intake and discharge volumes, and cut operating costs. [Strategy] We have set a mid- to long-term goal of achieving a water reuse rate of 77% relative to water intake by 2030; each business unit has established specific targets, and each facility is independently managing its progress. [Examples of Strategies in Progress] The water reuse rate is managed as one of the key performance indicators (KPIs) in the environmental sector, and LGD is developing technologies and investing in infrastructure to increase the reuse rates of deionized water (DI) and treated wastewater.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Unlikely (0–33%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

We manage our water reuse rate as a key performance indicator (KPI) in the environmental sector and believe that reducing indirect (operating) costs through water conservation and reuse represents a significant opportunity. Currently, to achieve a 77% recycling rate by 2030, we are developing technologies and investing in infrastructure each year to increase recycling rates in the deionized water (DI) and wastewater treatment sectors; we expect this to lead to a continuous reduction in indirect (operating) costs.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

9380000000

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

12194000000

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

37903250000

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

49274225000

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

191177000000

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

248530100000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Due to the nature of the display industry, LG Display consumes large amounts of water, and water reuse is implemented both internally and externally to manage water resources. Replacing industrial water with reused water generates an economic benefit of 70 won per metric ton (based on a daily treatment capacity of 40,000 metric tons). In calculating costs, the cost-saving effect (70 won per metric ton) based on the total domestic reuse volume in 2025 (134 million metric tons) was reflected. The minimum financial impact was assessed for the short-, medium-, and long-term periods, and for the maximum financial impact, a figure of 91 won per metric ton—a 30% improvement over the current savings rate of 70 won per metric ton—was applied. 1. Expected Short-Term Financial Impact (Minimum/Maximum) Cost Savings from Total Domestic Reuse Volume (70 won per metric ton, 91 won per metric ton) * Cumulative Value Considered (2025) 2. Projected Medium-Term Financial Impact (Minimum/Maximum) Cost savings from total domestic reuse volume (70 won per metric ton, 91 won per metric ton) * Additional reuse volume resulting from investment in reuse facilities (40,000 metric tons per day starting in 2028; 70,000 metric tons per day starting in 2030) * Cumulative value considered(2026–2030) 3. Projected Long-Term Financial Impact (Minimum/Maximum) Total domestic reuse volume Cost savings (70 won per metric ton, 91 won per metric ton) * Cumulative value taken into account (2031–2050)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

105900000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To improve water use efficiency, LG Display has set a mid- to long-term goal of achieving a water reuse rate of 77% relative to water intake by 2030 and has established detailed annual targets. To meet its water reuse rate targets, the company plans to invest 60.5 billion won in 2028 to expand its wastewater reuse facilities (to a capacity of 40,000 metric tons per day), and an additional 45.4 billion won in 2030 (to a capacity of 30,000 metric tons per day), taking into account the increase in on-site water reuse.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

LG Display has established a mid- to long-term goal of achieving a water reuse rate of 77% relative to water intake by 2030, along with detailed annual targets, and is managing these goals at each of its facilities. LG Display treats the water reuse rate as one of its key performance indicators (KPIs) in the environmental sector and views water conservation and reuse as an opportunity to reduce indirect (operating) costs. To meet its water reuse rate targets, LG Display plans to invest 60.5 billion won (for a capacity of 40,000 metric tons per day) in 2028 to expand its wastewater reuse facilities, and an additional 45.4 billion won (for a capacity of 30,000 metric tons per day) in 2030 to accommodate increased on-site water reuse.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

☒ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As climate action gains importance and customer preference for eco-friendly products grows, supplying such products is an opportunity to secure market position and competitiveness. We measure product-level emissions precisely to obtain and maintain carbon footprint certification, alongside certifications for hazardous substances, recycling and green technology. A high-end notebook LCD obtained TUV Rheinland PCR certification verifying an approximately 8% life-cycle carbon reduction, and life cycle assessment was extended to 68% of products sold in 2025. This opportunity is the counterpart of Risk3 in 3.1.1 (reduced demand from changing customer behaviour): responding proactively to customer low-carbon requirements converts the risk into an opportunity.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

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

The significance of climate response is increasing, and the needs for eco-friendly products are expanding. In accordance with this trend, LG Display is measuring the carbon emissions on the products precisely to acquire and maintain the carbon footprint certification. Along with the carbon footprint certification, other eco-friendly certifications on harmful substances, recycling and green technology, etc. were also acquired. Some customers of LG Display are requesting information such as the status of acquiring the carbon footprint and eco-friendly product certifications, etc. LG Display's eco-friendly product certification can have a direct/indirect impact on the business. Marketing based on eco-friendly and low-carbon certification is expected to expand the premium portfolio and increase high value-added product revenue.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

57000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

As awareness of climate change has grown and customer preferences have shifted toward eco-friendly products, LG Display has obtained and maintained the following certifications: the WEEE electronic waste certification (12.7 million KRW), the PFAS Free certification (3.6 million KRW), and the PCF methodology certification (40.7 million KRW). Based on this year's reporting period, total eco-friendly product certification costs amount to 57 million KRW.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As climate action gains importance, customer requirements for eco-friendly products are strengthening, and supplying products that meet these requirements represents an opportunity to secure market position and enhance competitiveness. We measure product-level carbon emissions precisely to obtain and maintain carbon footprint certification, and also hold environmental certifications covering hazardous substance management, recycling and green technology. Life cycle assessment (LCA) is used to quantify environmental impacts across raw materials and components, manufacturing, transport, use and disposal, feeding results back into product design, with the assessed scope expanding continuously. These certifications and assessment results are used in customer engagement, supporting product competitiveness in business retention and new orders. In 2025, we completed LCA assessments for 68% of our sold products, further expanding the scope.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

For display products, the consumer use phase accounts for a high share of life-cycle carbon emissions, so power-saving technology is directly linked to product competitiveness. We established a medium- to long-term roadmap and targets for energy-saving products and developed low-power OLED and LCD technologies for application in our products. For IT devices, we developed a low-power algorithm that adjusts screen refresh rates according to usage conditions, reducing standby power consumption; use-phase carbon emissions of LCD-based IT products consequently fell 32% for monitors and 19% for notebooks in 2025 against 2022. We also continue to develop technologies that lower power consumption in optical components and panel materials, and completed technologies are commercialized in cooperation with customers. This opportunity is directly linked to Risk3 in 3.1.1 (changing customer behaviour): failure to meet customers' energy efficiency requirements could reduce product demand, but securing low-power technology mitigates that risk while converting it into an opportunity to expand our premium portfolio. Given tightening energy efficiency regulation for electronic products across markets, the importance of this opportunity is expected to grow.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenue resulting from price premiums

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

As consumer awareness of energy efficiency grows and energy efficiency regulation for electronic products tightens across markets, low-power technology is expected to become increasingly important in determining product adoption. We continue to develop technologies to further reduce power consumption in optical components and panel materials, and plan to expand our premium portfolio and increase high value-added product revenue by securing high-efficiency next-generation panel technology. We also plan to extend the low-power algorithm, currently applied mainly to IT products, to additional product groups. As the scale of revenue contribution depends on customers' product planning and adoption decisions, quantitative projections have not been prepared. In the reporting year, low-power OLED and LCD technologies and a low-power algorithm for IT devices were applied to products, reducing consumer use-phase power consumption. Use-phase carbon emissions of LCD-based IT products fell 32% for monitors and 19% for notebooks against 2022. These technologies helped meet the energy efficiency levels required by customers, supporting product adoption and the maintenance of business relationships; however, we have not established a framework to isolate their contribution to revenue, so financial impact figures are not provided. A high-end notebook LCD also obtained external certification recognizing life-cycle carbon reduction, and completed technologies are being commercialized in cooperation with customers.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Low-power technology development costs are executed within the product R&D budget. Low-power performance is delivered through a combination of element technologies spanning panel driving methods, optical components and panel materials, and development costs for each are incurred alongside other product performance objectives such as image quality, lifetime and productivity, making it difficult to isolate the portion attributable to power reduction. Whether and when

developed technologies are applied to products is also determined through discussion with customers, limiting attribution to a specific financial year. We therefore do not calculate a separate cost to realize, and allocate and manage R&D resources under our medium- to long-term roadmap for energy-saving products.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

For display products, the consumer use phase accounts for a high share of life-cycle carbon emissions, so power-saving technology is directly linked to product competitiveness. We have established a medium- to long-term roadmap and targets for energy-saving products and developed low-power OLED and LCD technologies for application in our products. For IT devices, we developed a low-power algorithm that adjusts screen refresh rates according to usage conditions, reducing standby power consumption, and we continue to develop technologies that lower power consumption in optical components and panel materials. Completed technologies are commercialized in cooperation with customers, and we plan to extend application to additional product groups.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

☒ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Renewable electricity transition directly reduces Scope 2 emissions while addressing customer carbon neutrality requirements. Using the Green Premium programme at domestic sites and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) in China and Vietnam, the renewable share rose from 13% in 2022 to 48% (3,137 GWh) in 2025. We joined the Korean RE100 (K-RE100) programme to establish a procurement base and are reviewing diversification of procurement routes including power purchase agreements (PPAs). Electricity used to manufacture products for major customers has been fully converted to renewable energy, and overseas sites target conversion of all electricity consumption by 2050. This opportunity links to both Risk1 (changes to national legislation) and Risk3 (changing customer behaviour) in 3.1.1: renewable electricity reduces indirect emissions regulated under the K-ETS, lowering allowance purchase requirements, while also meeting customer renewable electricity requirements and supporting business retention and competitiveness for new orders.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In the reporting year, renewable electricity reached 48% (3,137 GWh) using the Green Premium programme domestically and RECs in China and Vietnam, and electricity used to manufacture products for major customers was converted to 100% renewable energy. This reduced Scope 2 emissions and therefore allowance purchase requirements, and proactively addressed customer carbon neutrality requirements, supporting business retention. However, procurement entails Green Premium and REC purchase costs, so electricity costs increase in the short term, and we have not set a basis for isolating the net financial effect of reduced allowance purchases and customer responsiveness, so figures are not provided.

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

Overseas sites target conversion of all electricity consumption to renewable energy by 2050, and domestic sites plan to expand the renewable share in phases as supply conditions improve. We plan to diversify procurement routes, including power purchase agreements (PPAs), to secure stable volumes and mitigate price volatility. As renewable electricity expands, the reduction in Scope 2 emissions will further reduce allowance purchase requirements and strengthen our ability to meet customer carbon neutrality requirements, supporting business retention and competitiveness for new orders. As procurement prices are volatile with market supply-demand and policy change, quantitative projections have not been prepared.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Renewable electricity transition delivers both Scope 2 emissions reductions and responsiveness to customer requirements, but neither translates immediately into a direct increase or decrease in revenue or cost, limiting financial quantification. Procurement entails Green Premium and REC purchase costs, so electricity costs increase in the short term, with benefits arising indirectly through reduced allowance purchase requirements and retention and expansion of customer relationships. Procurement prices are also volatile with market supply-demand and policy change, and the contribution to order wins depends on customer contract terms, making separate quantification difficult. Figures are therefore not provided, and we manage the renewable share and procurement volumes as key indicators. Renewable electricity procurement costs (Green Premium domestically and REC purchases in China and Vietnam) are incurred within site electricity purchase costs and are not managed separately as costs to realize this opportunity. Procurement simultaneously serves multiple objectives - delivering GHG reduction targets, reducing allowance purchase requirements and meeting customer requirements - so we have not set criteria to isolate the portion attributable to opportunity realization. Procurement volumes and unit prices are monitored within our electricity cost management framework, and we plan to consider managing costs by procurement route should routes diversify to include PPAs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Renewable electricity transition directly reduces Scope 2 emissions while addressing customer carbon neutrality requirements. We use the Green Premium programme at domestic sites and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) at sites in China and Vietnam, continuously expanding the share of renewable electricity. We have joined the Korean RE100 (K-RE100) programme to establish a procurement base and are reviewing diversification of procurement routes including power purchase agreements (PPAs). Electricity used to manufacture products for major customers has been fully converted to renewable energy, proactively meeting customer requirements, and overseas sites target conversion of all electricity consumption to renewable energy by 2050.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

5880000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

LG Display is a company subject to the Korean Emission Trading Scheme, and the quota is allocated from the government annually. To comply with the government quota, investment is made in the process gas (F-gas) reduction equipment, and reduction efforts are continued such as company-wide energy-saving activities, etc. In 2025, emissions were lower than the government quota to secure the surplus KAU(Korean Allowance Unit), and profit was generated by selling the surplus KAU.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

9380000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial figure reflecting the total domestic reuse volume (134 million metric tons) is 9,380,000,000 won. This represents 0.04% of the 2025 revenue (25,810,082,000,000 won).
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation, the LG Display Board of Directors holds the authority to make decisions and exercise control over our major management matters. The Board, consisting of seven members (two Executive Directors, one Non-executive Director, and four Independent Directors) performs management decision-making and oversight functions. LG Display maintains a Board of Directors in which independent directors account for more than half (57%) of all board members, in accordance with the independence requirements for independent directors, thereby ensuring effective oversight of management's execution of its duties. In addition, we strive to maintain a Board composed of members with diverse backgrounds and expertise to

enhance corporate value, support sustainable growth, and protect shareholder rights. Under the Board Expertise and Diversity Guidelines, no restrictions are imposed based on gender, race, nationality, or political or cultural background in the director nomination process.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

4.1. LGD Guidelines on the Expertise and Diversity of the Board of Directors.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

The relevancy between our business activities and biodiversity issues is low. However, in the event of a biodiversity issue, the ESG committee will review the issue and establish countermeasures.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

LG Display reviews its strategies and approaches to climate action through semi-annual meetings of the ESG Committee. Under the supervision of the ESG Committee and the CEO, the subcommittee responsible for environmental affairs and its working organizations operate to manage and execute relevant tasks. The launch of our ESG Committee, the top decision-making body, in April 2021, marked the beginning of a comprehensive review and supervision of ESG policies and strategies, including matters related to climate action, which are conducted with a focus on creating customer-oriented, ecofriendly value. The ESG Committee, which is comprised of four outside directors and one inside director (the CEO), convenes semi-annually on a regular basis, assuming the roles of setting mid- to long-term goals for ESG management, examining progress, assessing our approach to grave ESG-related risk management, and making decisions on relevant strategies. In April 2023, the ESG Committee convened to discuss and approve the declaration of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. A roadmap for achieving carbon neutrality was also established with step-by-step targets, including reaching a 53% reduction by 2030, 67% by 2040, and a 100% reduction by 2050 compared to the levels of 2018 emissions. To achieve these targets, a range of activities will be carried out, including reducing carbon emissions, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and utilizing external offsets to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. The ESG Committee is tasked with managing and supervising to ensure that ESG elements, including climate-related issues, are incorporated into our long-term business strategies, and examining the progress in the environmental sector including climate action. We have also continuously empowered the Board of Directors (BOD) to function as a supervisor for ESG management.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

LG Display reviews its strategies and approaches to water resources management, etc. through semi-annual meetings of the ESG Committee. Under the supervision of the ESG Committee and the CEO, the subcommittee responsible for environmental affairs and its working organizations operate to manage and execute relevant tasks. The launch of our ESG Committee, the top decision-making body, in April 2021, marked the beginning of a comprehensive review and supervision of ESG policies and strategies, including matters related to climate action, which are conducted with a focus on creating customer-oriented, ecofriendly value. The ESG Committee, which is comprised of four outside directors and one inside director (the CEO), convenes semi-annually on a regular basis, assuming the roles of setting mid- to long-term goals for ESG management, examining progress, assessing our approach to grave ESG-related risk management, and making decisions on relevant strategies. A range of activities will be carried out, including reducing water resources, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and utilizing external offsets to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. The ESG Committee is tasked with managing and supervising to ensure that ESG elements, including climate-related issues, are incorporated into our long-term business strategies, and examining the progress in the environmental sector including climate action. We have also continuously empowered the Board of Directors (BOD) to function as a supervisor for ESG management.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

- ☒ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Current professor at University of Seoul Law School

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

- ☒ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Current professor at University of Seoul Law School

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

The relevancy between our business activities and biodiversity issues is low. However, in the event of a biodiversity issue, the ESG committee will review the issue and establish countermeasures.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

LG Display reviews its strategies and approaches to climate action through semi-annual meetings of the ESG Committee. Under the supervision of the ESG Committee and the CEO, the subcommittee responsible for ESG and its working organizations operate to manage and execute relevant tasks. The launch of our ESG Committee, the top decision-making body, in April 2021, marked the beginning of a comprehensive review and supervision of ESG policies and strategies, including matters related to climate action, which are conducted with a focus on creating customer-oriented, ecofriendly value. The ESG Committee, which is comprised of four outside directors and one inside director (the CEO), convenes semi-annually on a regular basis, assuming the roles of setting mid- to long-term goals for ESG management, examining progress, assessing our approach to grave ESG-related risk management, and making decisions on relevant strategies. The ESG Committee is tasked with managing and supervising to ensure that ESG elements, including climate-related issues, are incorporated into our long-term business strategies, and examining the progress in the environmental sector including climate action. We have also continuously empowered the Board of Directors (BOD) to function as a supervisor for ESG management. Our Board of Directors ensures transparent and sound decision-making with a system underpinned by independence, professionalism, and diversity. In particular, the appointment of climate experts who have experience serving as a member of the Central Environmental Dispute Adjustment Committee and as the vice chairman of the Korean Environmental Law Association as our external directors has empowered the board to function as a supervisor and decisionmaker for management.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

LGD reviews its strategies and approaches to water resources management, etc. through semi-annual meetings of the ESG Committee. Under the supervision of the ESG Committee and the CEO, the subcommittee responsible for environmental affairs and its working organizations operate to manage and execute relevant tasks. The launch of our ESG Committee, the top decision-making body, in April 2021, marked the beginning of a comprehensive review and supervision of ESG policies and strategies, including matters related to climate action, which are conducted with a focus on creating customer-oriented, ecofriendly value. The ESG Committee, which is comprised of four outside directors and one inside director (the CEO), convenes semi-annually on a regular basis, assuming the roles of setting mid- to long-term goals for ESG management, examining progress, assessing our approach to grave ESG-related risk management, and making decisions on relevant strategies. A range of activities will be carried out, including reducing water resources, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and utilizing external offsets to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. The ESG Committee is tasked with managing and supervising to ensure that ESG elements, including climate-related issues, are incorporated into our long-term business strategies, and examining the progress in the environmental sector including climate action. We have also continuously empowered the Board of Directors (BOD) to function as a supervisor for ESG management. Our Board of Directors ensures transparent and sound decision making with a system underpinned by independence, professionalism, and diversity. In particular, the appointment of environment experts who have experience serving as a member of the Central Environmental Dispute Adjustment Committee and as the vice chairman of the Korean Environmental Law Association as our external directors has empowered the board to function as a supervisor and decisionmaker for management.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

We have categorized management's performance into financial metrics (such as sales, operating income, etc.) and other metrics (including long-term tasks and business tasks) for evaluation. The remuneration for management is determined and paid according to their roles and responsibilities within the amount approved at general shareholders' meetings, in line with the standards set at board meetings. Performance-based bonuses are paid depending on the financial status and the results of the assessments, following approval from the board. The KPIs of business division executives and employees, including management, include climate change-related indicators including greenhouse gas emissions and energy savings, and environmental indicators such as improved water reuse rates, and incentives are provided based on the achievement of the KPIs.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

To evaluate executive performance, we categorize performance metrics into financial indicators (such as revenue and operating income) and other indicators (including long-term and business objectives). Executive compensation is determined and paid in accordance with the criteria established by the Board of Directors and within the limits approved at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, based on each individual's role and responsibilities. Performance-based bonuses are paid subject to Board approval, based on the Company's financial performance and evaluation results. Key performance indicators (KPIs) for business unit executives and employees, including members of management, include climate change indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions and energy savings, as well as environmental indicators such as improvements in water reuse rates; incentives are provided based on the achievement of these KPIs.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Board approval of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have categorized management's performance into financial metrics (such as sales, operating income, etc.) and other metrics (including long-term tasks and business tasks) for evaluation. The remuneration for management is determined and paid according to their roles and responsibilities within the amount approved at general shareholders' meetings, in line with the standards set at board meetings. Performance-based bonuses are paid depending on the financial status and the results of the assessments, following approval from the board. The KPIs of business division executives and employees, including management, include climate change-related indicators including greenhouse gas emissions and energy savings, and environmental indicators such as improved water reuse rates, and incentives are provided based on the achievement of the KPIs.

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

For efficient environmental risk management, the KPIs of business division executives and employees, including management, include climate change-related indicators including greenhouse gas emissions and energy savings, and environmental indicators such as improved water reuse rates, and incentives are provided based on whether the KPIs are achieved. Performance and target achievement are monitored for each KPI indicator every month, which contributes to achieving carbon neutrality and water reuse-to-consumption ratio goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

- ☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

To evaluate executive performance, we have categorized performance metrics into financial indicators (such as revenue and operating income) and other indicators (including long-term and business objectives). Executive compensation is determined and paid in accordance with standards set by the Board of Directors and within the limits approved at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, based on each individual's role and responsibilities. Performance-based bonuses are paid subject to Board approval, based on the Company's financial performance and evaluation results. Key performance indicators (KPIs) for business unit executives and employees, including members of management, include climate change indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions and energy savings, as well as environmental indicators such as improvements in water reuse rates; incentives are provided based on the achievement of these KPIs.

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

To ensure effective environmental risk management, the key performance indicators (KPIs) for business unit executives and employees—including senior management—include climate change-related indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions and energy savings, as well as environmental indicators such as improvements in water reuse rates; incentives are provided based on the achievement of these KPIs. Performance and progress toward targets for each KPI indicator are monitored monthly, which contributes to achieving carbon neutrality and the water reuse-to-consumption ratio targets.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

LG Display established the Net Zero goal, etc. based on the Paris Climate Agreement and public policies related to the climate. LG Display is identifying and assessing the climate change issues and risks periodically on a company-wide level and in terms of the value chain, and implementations are inspected including the climate risk response status and future plan. Moreover, the EH&S (Environmental Health & Safety) energy management policy is established and disclosed, and human rights management policies/guidelines are established and newly organized with the subcommittee to operate the council on inspecting the human rights issues.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1. LGD Climate change Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

LGD has established a company-wide water management policy because its ultra-precision and clean manufacturing processes rely heavily on water, and because disruptions in the water supply could impact its overall financial stability and corporate image. All domestic and international facilities implement water-related policies, monitor domestic and international water regulations, and manage risks. In addition, each facility sets its own water reuse rate targets and monitors them. LGD has set a goal of achieving a 77% water reuse rate by 2030 and is managing each facility accordingly. Representative examples of these management efforts include reducing industrial water consumption and utilizing treated wastewater. Since wastewater concentrations exceeding legal discharge limits can lead to business suspension, regulatory compliance is included in the water policy. Furthermore, LGD has a policy ensuring that employees have access to clean water for drinking and cooking, and provides adequate hygiene information, facilities, and training for wastewater and sewage treatment.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1.8 Water policy(ESG Report,Biodiversity Protection)_v1.0.pptx
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☒ UN Global Compact

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

Since 2021, LG Display has been participating in the United Nations Global Compact(UNGC). The UNGC is the world's largest voluntary organization that internalizes the 10 principles in the fields of human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption into corporate operations and management strategies to encourage participation in improving sustainability and corporate citizenship, and to present practical measures for this purpose. By participating in the UNGC, LG Display reviews the competitiveness of ESG management aligned with global standards and Shares know-how. LG Display aims to share and develop consensus on ESG management by actively participating in working-level consultative bodies and mentoring programs. In addition, we will participate in the Climate Ambition Accelerator(CAA) program to make relations with various companies and accelerate the transition to net zero. TCFD is a global initiative launched by the Financial Stability Board, an international organization that monitors the global financial system to understand the financial impact of climate change and incorporate climate change-related risks into financial and investment decisions. By declaring support for TCFD, LG Display will preemptively respond to corporate risks and opportunities arising from climate change.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

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

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement

activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

4.11. LGD Paris Agreement Position statement.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

☒ Voluntary government register

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

German Transparency register. customer no: 7700482643 Nr. of the German entity: 6400836868 order no: 230352025882 Reference no: FWLWCC

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

To minimize the negative impact of the climate crisis and to contribute to solving the global climate crisis, LG Display supports the Paris Climate Agreement and

climate-related public policies to promote the achievement of the 2050 Net Zero goal. In addition, various activities are promoted to contribute to achieving the UN SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) such as water resource management, etc. LG Display is reviewing government policies and expressing opinions through the Korea Display Industry Association (KDIA) and Korea Emissions Market Association (KEMA), etc., and participating actively in the briefing sessions on government policies and public hearings, etc. to perform engagement activities of expressing opinions regarding LG Display's climate response activities and achieving the goals.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :The Korea Display Industry Association (KDIA)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

The Korea Display Industry Association (KDIA) is representing companies at industry association meetings and other forums regarding the implementation of the domestic emissions trading system. To support the implementation of the Paris Agreement goals, LG Display has been participating in the domestic policy partnership initiative since 2024 in collaboration with the KDIA3), while also engaging in activities of the Carbon Neutrality Cooperation Group to support the transition toward carbon neutrality in the Korean display industry and strengthen industry-wide collaboration. The Company conducts policy advocacy activities to ensure alignment between government climate policies and on-site industrial practices, with the objective of fostering a low-carbon ecosystem across the industry. In addition, in February 2025, LG Display participated in the Industrial Sector Carbon Neutrality Policy Council, where discussions were held on the establishment of CFE(Carbon-Free Energy) infrastructure and support measures for process gas R&D aimed at reducing GHG emissions. In addition, when draft amendments to environmental regulations—such as those concerning water resources, air pollutants, and waste—are announced, we submit comments at the KDIA level as needed.

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

55000000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Contributions are provided for operating the Environmental Safety Sub-committee under KDIA for a joint response to the policies related to the environment such as water resources, etc. (suggestions on policies related to the improvement of regulations, etc.), and a seminar is held to receive information on the global trend, etc.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ IFRS

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Climate-related targets
- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
- ☒ Content of environmental policies
- ☒ Other, please specify :Energy usage

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

302, 303, 361, 362

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1. LGD 2025 Business Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

LG Display is disclosing the business report annually according to the Korean Accounting Standards.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In other regulatory filings

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

Select from:

☒ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Other, please specify :Energy usage

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

4

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1. LGD 2025 GHG emissions statement.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

LG Display prepares a statement on greenhouse gas emissions every year under the Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading Act. The prepared statement is verified by a third-party verification agency and submitted to the government. Also, discharge amounts of water pollutants are submitted to the government according to the Water Environment Conservation Act.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI
☒ IFRS
☒ TCFD
☒ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Dependencies & Impacts |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Water accounting figures |
| ☒ Water-related targets | ☒ Water pollution indicators |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures |
| ☒ Content of environmental policies | |
| ☒ Other, please specify : Energy usage | |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

ESG Report(9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 Page) ESG Databook/Environmental Section

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1. LGD 2026 ESG Report & ESG Databook.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

ESG Reports that include the environmental management policy, the annual GHG emissions, water resource usage, wastewater amount, water pollutant discharge amount and water reclamation amount, etc. are published to provide information to the stakeholders such as customers and investors, etc. The published report is verified by a third party.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net-zero 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Business-as-usual emissions excluding abatement activities were projected to 2050 using the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, reflecting production plans of declining LCD and growing OLED output. The organizational boundary is the same as Row 1. Uncertainties: Production plans may change with market demand and product mix, altering the BAU emissions projection. Limitations: This scenario was used to derive the baseline emissions projection; the financial impact of individual risk factors was calculated using the IEA scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

NGFS is a scenario framework developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System, comprising central banks and supervisors, and is widely used for climate risk assessment by financial institutions and companies. We required a business-as-usual emissions projection excluding abatement activities, and selected this framework to apply an internationally validated methodology, securing reliability and explanatory power for external stakeholders.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We classified water stress levels for the base period (1979–2019) and the years 2030 and 2050 into five categories: “low,” “low-medium,” “medium-high,” “high,” and “very high.” This scenario utilizes the physical risks defined in the “Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas”—specifically, SSP 1–2.6 and SSP 5–8.5. Compared to the baseline year, the Paju site is projected to experience the greatest change in water stress levels by 2030. The water stress level at this site, which was “low to moderate” in the base year, is projected to rise to “moderate to high” by 2030. The water stress level at the Yantai plant, one of LG Display’s overseas facilities, is classified as “very high” from the base year through 2050. However, because water consumption is relatively low, this facility is focusing more on reducing water usage as part of its water resource management efforts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Taking into account the unique characteristics of the display device industry, which is known for its high water consumption, we analyzed the level of water stress exposure at our domestic facilities (located in Paju and Gumi) and overseas facilities (located in China and Vietnam) based on the “Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas” published by the World Resources Institute (WRI).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The organizational boundary follows consolidated entities, covering six production sites: Paju and Gumi (Korea), Guangzhou, Nanjing and Yantai (China), and Haiphong (Vietnam). The abatement pathway applies targets of 53% by 2030, 67% by 2040 and 100% by 2050 against 2018, with carbon prices taken from the annual projections of the IEA WEO 2024 NZE scenario. For auctioned allowances, Korea reflects actual volumes for the 4th ETS planning period (2026-2030) with EU ETS-referenced assumptions from 2031; China and Vietnam assume phased transition from 2035 and 2040. The exchange rate is fixed at the 2023 average. Uncertainties: As the scenario presumes net zero is achieved, carbon price pathways may vary if policy implementation differs from that premise, and uncertainty also applies to the pace of grid emission factor improvement and the commercialization timing of low-GWP process gases. Limitations: Non-production sites such as sales subsidiaries were excluded given limited emissions and exposure.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IEA NZE 2050 assumes global net-zero energy sector emissions by 2050 and represents the most demanding policy pathway consistent with the 1.5C goal of the Paris Agreement. As LG Display has established a 2050 carbon neutrality target and a roadmap of 53% reduction by 2030 and 67% by 2040 against 2018, this scenario was selected to verify alignment of our abatement pathway with a 1.5C trajectory and to identify the carbon cost burden under maximum regulatory stringency.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Organizational boundary, abatement pathway, auctioning and exchange rate assumptions are the same as IEA NZE 2050, with carbon prices taken from the IEA WEO 2024 APS scenario. The scenario presumes that nationally determined contributions and net-zero pledges are delivered as planned. Uncertainties: Uncertainty remains over whether and when pledges are delivered, which may alter carbon price pathways and the pace of auctioning expansion. Limitations: Non-production sites were excluded, and scenario assumptions were applied uniformly without differentiating pledge delivery by country.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IEA APS assumes that nationally determined contributions and net-zero pledges officially announced by governments are substantively delivered. Korea, China and Vietnam, where our production sites are located, have all announced net-zero pledges, but uncertainty remains over implementation. This scenario was selected to identify carbon costs if pledges are delivered, serving as the reference case for medium- to long-term financial planning.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Organizational boundary, abatement pathway, auctioning and exchange rate assumptions are the same as IEA NZE 2050, with carbon prices taken from the IEA WEO 2024 STEPS scenario. The scenario presumes only policies currently in force or specifically announced, with no further regulatory tightening. Uncertainties: Although conservative, actual costs may exceed projections if countries tighten regulation faster than assumed. Limitations: Non-production sites were excluded, and transition risk was analysed focusing on carbon regulation and pricing, with other factors reviewed qualitatively.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IEA STEPS reflects only policies currently in force or specifically announced, assuming no further regulatory tightening. As an entity allocated allowances under the emissions trading scheme, our carbon cost burden varies significantly with regulatory stringency, so this scenario was selected to identify the lower bound of costs under conservative assumptions and to establish a baseline for abatement investment decisions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: IPCC AR6 SSP1-2.6 was applied together with Korea Meteorological Administration national standard climate scenarios and World Bank climate scenarios, with a 2021-2025 baseline period. Heatwave days are defined as days above 33C (Korea) and 35C (China, Vietnam), with Chinese figures adjusted from national heatwave days using regional mean temperature changes. Uncertainties: Uncertainty applies to regional temperature increases, electricity tariff movements and the extent of cooling equipment efficiency improvement. Limitations: HVAC costs were calculated for 2050 only, so short- and medium-term figures were not produced.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 2.6 is a low-emission pathway in which active mitigation limits radiative forcing to approximately 2.6 W/m² by the end of the century. Display manufacturing depends on cleanroom air conditioning and cooling equipment, so temperature change directly affects energy consumption. This scenario was selected to identify temperature rise and changes in heatwave days if mitigation is delivered, establishing the lower bound of physical risk.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: IPCC AR6 SSP5-8.5 was applied; baseline period, heatwave day definitions and regional adjustment methods are the same as RCP 2.6. Uncertainties: As a high-emission pathway, outcomes may fall below projections if mitigation progresses, and uncertainty also applies to regional temperature increases and electricity tariffs. Limitations: HVAC costs were calculated for 2050 only, and acute physical risks other than heatwaves (typhoons, floods) were not included in the analysis.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5 is a high-emission pathway in which emissions continue on current trends, projecting the highest temperature rise by the end of the century. Our production sites in Korea, China and Vietnam are exposed to increased cooling loads and power supply instability during heatwaves, so this scenario was selected to verify whether production can continue under the most severe climate pathway and to quantify the maximum increase in HVAC costs.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

(1) Identification, assessment and management of risks and opportunities: scenario analysis identified transition and physical risk factors and assessed their financial impacts, determining the priority of the 12 material factors in our climate materiality assessment; results are linked to the company-wide risk management process and reported to the ESG Committee. (2) Strategy and financial planning: projected carbon costs by scenario (KRW 204.8-594.8 billion in 2040) inform the investment priorities and timing of abatement equipment such as high-efficiency plasma scrubbers, renewable electricity procurement (Green Premium and RECs) and AX-based energy saving initiatives; emissions allowance purchases are also timed for cost optimization. (3) Resilience of the business model and strategy: all three transition scenarios confirmed that implementing the abatement pathway results in no material carbon cost by 2050, and even under the most severe physical scenario (SSP5-8.5) the increase in HVAC costs remains manageable at approximately 5.5% (KRW 8.25 billion) domestically and 2.5% (KRW 0.75 billion) overseas, verifying our capability to maintain business continuity. (4) Target setting and transition planning: the results informed our carbon neutrality roadmap of 53% reduction by 2030, 67% by 2040 and 100% by 2050 against 2018, and a target of 100% renewable electricity at overseas sites by 2050. As 2025 performance exceeded the roadmap target, interim targets are under review.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

Due to the nature of its manufacturing processes, the display industry requires large amounts of water; therefore, water risk management is a key factor directly linked to stable business operations. LG Display defines “water stress” as the ratio of available water supply to total water demand and considers that intensified water stress could lead to water shortages at manufacturing sites, resulting in financial impacts such as production disruptions and reduced product quality. Accordingly, to objectively assess water risk, we utilized the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas from the World Resources Institute (WRI) to analyze water stress exposure at our major domestic (Paju, Gumi) and overseas manufacturing sites. This analysis projected changes for 2030 and 2050 based on the reference period (1979–2019) and assessed future risk levels by applying the climate change scenarios SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5. Risk levels were categorized into five categories, ranging from “Low” to “Extremely High,” to analyze variability across sites. The analysis revealed that, among domestic manufacturing sites, the Paju manufacturing site is relatively sensitive to changes in water stress caused by climate change. The risk level at the Paju manufacturing site is projected to rise from “Low-medium” during the baseline period to “Medium-high” starting in 2030. Meanwhile, among overseas manufacturing sites, the Yantai manufacturing site was classified as “Extremely high” from the baseline period through 2050; however, considering the scale of water consumption at that manufacturing site, we assess that the risk can be controlled to a certain extent through internal management activities. To address these physical risks, LG Display is enhancing its water resource management system to ensure practical financial stability. We are continuously improving water use efficiency by upgrading our water recycling systems and are exploring diverse water procurement strategies to ensure stable operations even amid supply volatility caused by climate change, such as droughts. Additionally, LG Display is mitigating the risk of operational disruption by optimizing water consumption through company-wide water conservation initiatives. LG Display plans to continue strengthening its proactive response system to water stress based on scenario-based analysis and to systematically manage the impact of climate change on corporate value.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

LG Display researches, develops, manufactures and sells display panels and related products, including TFT-LCD and OLED, and does not conduct any business activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion, such as exploration, extraction, refining, transportation or power generation. All revenue is generated from display and related products, and no revenue arises from fossil fuel-related businesses. Capital expenditure is concentrated on display production facilities and research and development, and we hold no investment plans in fossil fuel production or supply infrastructure. Because such activities do not exist within our business structure, we assessed that a formal declaration would deliver limited practical effect, and we have therefore not made an explicit commitment to date. Nevertheless, we operate our business in a direction that substantively reduces fossil fuel dependence. Fossil fuels used at our sites are limited to LNG (city gas) for heat supply and diesel for emergency power generation, and consumption is being continuously reduced through expanded renewable electricity (48% in 2025), improved energy efficiency and low-carbon process transition. In addition, we have established and disclosed a 2050 carbon neutrality target and reduction roadmap, through which we are progressively reducing fossil fuel-based energy use. Going forward, we will continue to monitor the requirements of global disclosure standards and changing stakeholder expectations, and will review the need for, and appropriate form of, an explicit declaration to cease all expenditure on and revenue generation from activities contributing to fossil fuel expansion.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

LG Display is disclosing the 1.5°C Scenario externally, and establishing the Climate Transition Plan accordingly. In addition, feedback from the shareholders on the

Climate Transition Plan is collected and responded through the exclusive department on communicating with the shareholders. The mechanism on collecting the feedback and responding to the shareholders is that when the feedback of the shareholder is collected initially through the department communicating with the shareholders, the relevant feedback is shared with the responsible department. The responsible department supplements the Climate Transition Plan through the feedback, and relevant contents are delivered to the shareholders through decision-making by the CEO. Through these series of processes, LG Display is communicating with the shareholders on the Climate Transition Plan.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

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

Abatement assumptions: (1) Plasma and N2O scrubbers maintain abatement efficiency above 90%, with continued new and expansion investment in line with capacity growth. (2) Low-GWP process gases, currently at the evaluation stage with around 20 candidate gases, become applicable to mass production after 2030 following verification of process suitability, performance and economic viability. (3) Energy savings from high-efficiency equipment and AX-based operational optimization can be sustained. Renewable energy assumptions: Required volumes can be secured through the Green Premium programme domestically and RECs in China and Vietnam, with overseas sites able to reach 100% conversion by 2050. Domestically, however, uncertainty remains over procurable volumes given renewable supply conditions and market infrastructure constraints, requiring diversification of procurement routes such as PPAs. External environment assumptions: (1) National grid emission factors improve progressively in line with each country's energy transition policy. (2) Auctioned allowances expand following Korea's 4th ETS planning period (2026-2030), with phased introduction in China from 2035 and Vietnam from 2029. (3) Production volumes reflect a product mix shift of declining LCD and growing OLED output. Key dependencies: (1) The effectiveness of supply chain emissions management depends on suppliers' provision of GHG data and their participation in abatement activities. (2) We depend on the continuity of renewable energy market schemes (K-RE100, Green Premium, RECs) and government energy efficiency policy (KEEP30). (3) The timing of low-carbon product realization depends on customer adoption. (4) Movements in carbon prices, electricity tariffs and exchange rates directly affect implementation costs.

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

LG Display reviews implementation of its 2050 carbon neutrality roadmap (53% by 2030, 67% by 2040, 100% by 2050 against 2018) annually. Key progress in 2025 is set out below. Reduction performance: Operation of abatement equipment, strengthened company-wide electricity saving and expanded renewable electricity delivered a 67% reduction against 2018 (market-based), exceeding the annual roadmap target and reaching the 2040 target level ahead of schedule. On a location-based basis emissions fell 15% year on year. GHG intensity was 16.6 tCO₂eq per KRW 1 billion of revenue, and we complied with our government allocation while securing surplus allowances (KAU). Abatement investment progress: The investment decision for F-GHG abatement equipment at the Paju AP4 fab was completed in 2025, with construction from January 2026 through 2027; a decision for the Paju AP3 fab is planned for the first half of 2026 with construction in 2026-2027. N2O abatement equipment will cover all Paju and Gumi fabs, with an investment decision in Q3 2026, delivery from Q4 2026 and completion by 2029, reducing fluorinated GHG and N2O emissions by more than 90% respectively. Technology development: For low-GWP process gases, around 20 candidate substitutes have been screened and laboratory-scale manufacturing and process evaluation facilities established, with application targeted after 2030. Energy efficiency: The company-wide Energy Saving TDR delivered cost savings of 10.1% in 2024 and 10.6% in 2025, and we were named an outstanding energy saving company in 2025. Renewable

electricity: The renewable share rose from 13% (2022) and 15% (2023) to 39% (2024) and 48% (3,137 GWh) in 2025, and electricity for major customers' products is 100% renewable. Internal carbon pricing: An internal carbon price is applied to reflect carbon value in abatement investment decisions. A shadow price is operated as a range, with the emissions allowance market price as the floor and the marginal abatement cost of abatement equipment as the ceiling, enabling comparison of the economics of abatement investment against allowance purchases. Supply chain management: To strengthen GHG management capability across the supply chain, we support suppliers in establishing emissions accounting systems and review their environmental management through ESG supply chain code of conduct training, self-assessment and on-site audits. We also support supplier energy saving activities to reduce supply chain emissions. Verification: Third-party verification covered 99.9% of total GHG emissions.

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

5.2. LGD Climate Transition Plan.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

☒ Water

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

LG Display designates resource circularity as a core area of ESG management, managing water, waste, energy and raw materials in an integrated manner. Our climate transition plan is pursued in connection with these environmental issues. Water: Water reuse directly contributes to GHG reduction by lowering the electricity required for withdrawal, conveyance and treatment. We have installed wastewater reuse facilities at all sites, achieving a domestic water reuse rate of 77.2% in 2025 against a 77% target for 2030. Improving the efficiency of the membrane bio reactor (MBR) process delivered both reduced energy consumption and improved treated water quality, while reverse osmosis (RO) recovery rate improvement technology minimized concentrate and raised the reuse rate. We also operate municipal treated-water reuse projects with local governments. Water stress is assessed as part of climate physical risk, applying WRI Aqueduct together with IPCC SSP scenarios so that climate and water risks are analysed on consistent assumptions. Plastics: Reuse of packaging components reduces upstream emissions associated with producing new packaging materials (Scope 3 Category 1). Since introducing the reuse system in 2013 we have systematized collection, cleaning, inspection and reuse, achieving a 95% reuse rate for reusable packaging components in 2025 and generating annual economic benefits of approximately KRW 3.1 billion. Recycled content has been incorporated into expanded polystyrene (EPS) and expanded polypropylene (EPP) at quality equivalent to conventional materials, preparing for the EU PPWR taking effect in 2030. All domestic sites hold the highest Platinum grade of Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWTL) certification, with Platinum at Guangzhou and Nanjing and Gold in Vietnam, and we are pursuing Platinum at all sites by 2030 - reducing emissions from waste incineration and landfill (Scope 3 Category 5).

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

LG Display pursues the following adaptation targets and measures, linked to its climate transition plan, to address physical risks identified through climate scenario analysis. Quantitative target: As an adaptation target for intensifying water stress, we have set and manage a domestic water reuse rate target of 77% by 2030. This indicator is incorporated into the KPIs of environmental division executives and linked to evaluation and compensation. Performance in 2025 was 77.2%, exceeding the target. Acute physical risk(heatwaves, power interruption): To address production disruption from reserve power shortages and transmission equipment overheating during heatwave-driven demand surges, we operate uninterruptible power supply systems capable of independent generation. We also operate an integrated situation room monitoring crisis and safety issues at all domestic and overseas sites 24 hours a day, and conduct regular emergency response drills by situation type to verify the effectiveness of our crisis response system. Chronic physical risk (rising mean temperature): We address the cost structure impact of increased cooling demand through reduced power consumption from chiller efficiency improvements, energy efficiency gains from equipment and process diagnostics, and AX-based smart control of chillers. Water adaptation measures: We secure alternative water sources through advanced wastewater reuse systems, additional high-concentration organic wastewater treatment systems and municipal treated-water reuse projects. Sites with higher water stress ratings are designated for priority management, and diversification of water sourcing is under review. Next steps: Quantitative targets currently centre on the water reuse rate. We plan to consider establishing quantitative indicators for adaptation performance related to heatwaves and temperature rise, thereby enhancing our adaptation target framework.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

LG Display has risks due to the reinforcement of GHG related policies and regulations, and in response to these risks, investment was made in process gas (F-gas) reduction facilities from 2018. From 2021, power from fossil fuels is performed with an active transition to renewable energy, and efforts are continued to reduce energy usage through company-wide power-saving activities. The establishment of a goal to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 highlights our earnest efforts to combat climate change in response to a global call to action. This commitment is further demonstrated by our creation of a roadmap for net-zero, with plans to reach 53% by 2030, 67% by 2040, and 100% by 2050. Going forward, we will remain committed to achieving the goal of carbon neutrality through multifaceted endeavors over the mid- to long-term. These include ▲actively participating in climate policies driven by the government and responding to them, ▲lowering the use of process gases for manufacturing facilities and making additional investments in reduction equipment, ▲developing and applying high-efficiency emission reduction technologies (GHG reduction efficiency: etching process 99%, deposition process 80%) and developing and introducing low-carbon technologies for gas replacement, ▲developing and applying low power-consuming manufacturing equipment and utility technologies, and ▲constantly developing eco-friendly products. LG Display is a company subject to the Korean Emission Trading Scheme, and KAU(Korean Allowance Unit) is allocated from the government annually. Emissions were reduced below the quota through reduction efforts such as investing in process gas reduction equipment and company-wide power-saving, etc. to secure the surplus KAU, and secured surplus KAU was sold to other companies to generate profit.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Impact of climate change is shown in the overall value chain from the raw materials inputted in product manufacture to quality of the parts and product demand. Regulations on GHG emission have significant impact not only LG Display, but also on the business sites of the supply chain and on the use and disposal of products for sale. There can be cases of having to change the domestic supplier to overseas supplier due to non-compliance with the regulations on GHG emission by the domestic supplier, and this can result in increasing the material cost. Carbon partnership certification (GHG emission performance management, energy-saving performance management, and providing energy-saving item) is performed on LGD suppliers through the annual Green Shared Growth activity. Also, suppliers are included in the strategic scope at all times to secure the sustainability of the suppliers in the supply chain through ESG management (risk management in environment and safety, etc.), and to strengthen the capabilities of the suppliers in long-term perspective. As the ESG management requirements on the LGD suppliers are gradually increasing by the customers, LGD included in the shared growth strategy on suppliers from 2018 regarding the performance of inspection on the suppliers by setting the Code of Conduct on the LGD suppliers as the standard.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

To address tightening GHG regulation and customer abatement requirements, securing low-carbon technology is a central pillar of our R&D strategy. First, process gas substitution: most of our Scope 1 emissions arise from fluorinated GHGs (F-GHG) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) used in dry etching and chemical vapour deposition, so since 2023 we have been developing low global warming potential (GWP) process gases with academia, research institutes and gas suppliers. Molecular simulation and big data analysis are used to predict candidate GWPs, process suitability and performance are evaluated with equipment makers and research institutes, and gas production technology and supply chain development are reviewed to secure economic viability. Around 20 candidate substitute gases have been

screened, and laboratory-scale manufacturing and process evaluation facilities have been established for leading candidates. We plan to scale production progressively and conduct large-area evaluation, targeting application after 2030 with strategies reflecting panel production characteristics and market trends. Second, abatement equipment technology: to maximize abatement we are co-developing high-efficiency catalyst-based equipment with equipment manufacturers for future application to mass-production lines. Third, product power reduction: we develop low-power OLED and LCD technologies and low-power algorithms, and continue to reduce power consumption in optical components and panel materials. We also develop device structure and material technologies to extend product lifetime, lengthening replacement cycles and reducing life-cycle emissions. These investments translate into reduced compliance costs and low-carbon product competitiveness (Opp4 in 3.6.1), and completed technologies are commercialized with customers.2) Relentless Power-saving Activities LG Display has formed an organization dedicated to energy saving to carry out energy reduction activities in a structured manner. Specifically, we utilize waste heat from CDA (Clean Dry Air) compressors to produce chilled water and improve the efficiency of refrigerators. As part of our commitment to reducing power usage, efforts are being made to develop and introduce CDA smart controls for the optimization of production UT equipment, as well as to upgrade the function of smart control for chillers. We are also working on optimizing resource input, such as CDA and gases, to curtail the electricity consumption of pumps. We will persist in our efforts towards power consumption reduction.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

LG Display is investing in process gas reduction facilities and conducting company-wide power saving activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. 1) Investing in Process Gas Reduction Facilities and Developing High-efficient Reduction Technologies With the aim to reduce GHG emissions from the use of F-Gas for dry etching process, a part of the manufacturing process, we invested approximately KRW 51 billion won starting from 2018 in the installation of plasma scrubbers at our business sites. We are expanding the deployment of plasma scrubbers, which reduce F-GHG emissions by more than 90%, while continuously improving their abatement efficiency. In addition, we are gradually introducing scrubber systems capable of reducing N₂O (Nitrous Oxide) emissions generated in deposition processes by more than 90% across our manufacturing sites to contribute to achieving Net Zero by 2050. 2) Relentless Power-saving Activities LG Display is improving the efficiency of utility supply facilities and reducing energy consumption in production equipment, led by a company-wide energy-saving task force. We are also promoting energy-saving activities focused on minimizing energy consumption through continuous improvement efforts, such as optimizing equipment operations based on AX, including smart controls for chillers, reducing losses by improving the visibility of power consumption by equipment, and identifying energy-saving

technologies through collaboration with expert groups.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

LG Display has risks due to the reinforcement of GHG related policies and regulations, and in response to these risks, investment was made in process gas (F-gas) reduction facilities from 2018. From 2021, power from fossil fuels is performed with the active transition to renewable energy, and efforts are continued to reduce energy usage through company-wide power-saving activities. LG Display is reflecting the process gas reduction facility investment cost and renewable energy transition cost, etc. by year in the financial plan for execution. LG Display is a company subject to the Korean Emission Trading Scheme, and KAU(Korean Allowance Unit) is allocated from the government annually. Emissions were reduced below the quota through reduction efforts such as investing in process gas reduction

equipment and company-wide power-saving, etc. to secure the surplus KAU, and secured surplus KAU was sold to other companies to generate profit. LG Display is monitoring the GHG emissions to forecast the surplus KAU secured compared to the government quota, and this is reflected in the financial plan.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

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

The financial impact is based on the minimum cost of water for the Korean facility, which was calculated as the minimum increase over the past three years(2022–2024) for the minimum cost scenario—a minimum increase of 0.1% (the increase in the 2024 unit price relative to the 2023 unit price)—and for the maximum cost scenario—a maximum increase of 4.0% (the increase in the 2023 unit price relative to the 2022 unit price)—to account for cumulative figures over the short-, medium-, and long-term periods.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Company Internal Standard, LG Display's business activities and manufactured products are not relevant to taxonomy

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

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

918905930515

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

3.56

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

3.83

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

3.83

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

LG Display's business activities and manufactured products are not relevant to taxonomy, but the climate transition plan cost was included with the process gas (F-gas) reduction facility investment cost, and company-wide electricity cost and fuel cost to review the compliance with the revenue amount. As of today, the ratio complying with the climate transition plan in 2030 and 2035 was calculated under the assumption that the 2025 revenue amount, electricity cost and fuel cost are equal.

[Add row]

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

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

100

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

-68.8

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

1.8

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

-3

(5.9.5) Please explain

1. *Capital Expenditures (CAPEX):* LGD continues to invest in facilities for water reuse and other purposes. While there were no such investments in 2023–2024, 25.56 billion won was invested in 2025 to address stricter environmental fluoride concentration standards. 2. *Operating Expenses (OPEX):* LGD incurs monthly water purchase costs and facility operating expenses for water supply, reuse, and wastewater treatment. These expenses totaled 79.2 billion won in 2023, 75.5 billion won in 2024, and 76.9 billion won in 2025, for a three-year average of 77.2 billion won.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Drive low-carbon investment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☒ Social cost of climate-related impact

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

The internal carbon price (max.) is calculated by the previous investment amount on the GHG reduction equipment and the reduction amount to be KRW 25,194 won/tCO₂, and the internal carbon price (min.) was calculated as the average price of the 2025 KAU closing price of KRW 17,514 won/tCO₂. * KRW 25,194won/tCO₂ = KRW 50.86 billion won ('2018~2025 reduction equipment investment amount) ÷ 2,020,000 tCO₂ (2025 reduction amount)

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Evolutionary

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

An internal carbon price can be changed according to the factory expansion/closing, change in production volume and change in the KAU price, etc., and also be changed according to the investment in the GHG reduction equipment, etc.

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

17514

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

25184

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Operations

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

54

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

An internal carbon price can be changed according to the factory extension/closing, change in production volume and KAU price, etc. On investment for reduction of scope 1 and 2 emissions, the internal carbon price is updated and utilized, and investment/operation of the GHG reduction equipment has an impact on the internal carbon price. Therefore, efforts will be made to maximize the reduction amount to promote the low-carbon investment.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Implicit price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Drive water-related investment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☒ Costs of treating water

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

The internal water price is calculated based on the unit costs of industrial water and reused wastewater. When using industrial water, the operating costs of the deionization (DI) system must be factored in addition to the purchase cost of the industrial water. Costs for water, chemicals, fuel, and electricity are added to ensure the normal operation of the DI system. Therefore, the unit price for industrial water is 498 won per metric ton based on the Paju standard, while the unit price for reclaimed water is 574.4 won per metric ton.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☒ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Evolutionary

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

Internal water rates are subject to change based on fluctuations in the unit prices of industrial water used to operate the DI system, as well as the unit prices of chemicals, fuel, electricity, and reused wastewater.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

498

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

574.4

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

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditure

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Internal water prices are updated and utilized throughout the water resource management process, and optimizing the use of electricity, chemicals, and fuel consumed by DI systems affects these internal water prices. Therefore, we are continuously striving to reduce our consumption of electricity, chemicals, and fuel.
[Add row]

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

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☒ Yes	☒ Climate change ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Whether being subject to GHG regulation is determined according to the GHG emission scale of the company. LG Display considers that the supplier subject to GHG regulation has significant environmental dependency/impact.

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

22

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

LG Display monitors the water resource status of its suppliers annually, including water consumption, reuse rates, and wastewater generation. Suppliers with high water consumption (the top 10%) are considered to have a high degree of dependence on the environment and a significant environmental impact.

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

21

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

For supply chain emission management and increasing the reduction activities, LG Display is performing green SCM consulting and carbon partnership with the suppliers of raw & subsidiary materials, and equipment delivery partners. Green SCM consulting provides training on the overall climate change such as GHG, etc. on the person in charge of the supplier, sets the GHG inventory, and discovers the energy-saving items for providing the methods for reducing GHG. Among the suppliers provided with green SCM consulting, suppliers with high environmental dependency/impact are included in the carbon partnership autonomously, and among them, the suppliers subject to regulations related to GHG are performed with annual on-site certification review on the GHG management status and reduction methods, etc. To encourage active participation in the engagement by the suppliers, an additional score is provided separately on the purchase process when the suppliers are participating in the green SCM consulting and carbon partnership.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

To ensure compliance with regulations related to water resource management, reduction of water consumption by suppliers, increased water reuse, and wastewater treatment, LG Display has issued guidelines covering water resource monitoring for pollutant concentrations, establishment and management of standards, recording and retention of supporting documentation, and stormwater management. In some cases, as part of our eco-friendly SCM consulting services, we visit suppliers to provide support related to water resource management, such as reducing water consumption and treating wastewater.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All LG Display suppliers must comply with the 'ESG Supply Chain Code of Conduct/Standards' distributed by LG Display, and the contents are included in the contract. The 'ESG Supply Chain Code of Conduct/Standards' includes requirements for the overall environment, such as climate change, water, and chemicals.

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All LG Display suppliers must comply with the 'ESG Supply Chain Code of Conduct/Standards' distributed by LG Display, and the contents are included in the contract. The 'ESG Supply Chain Code of Conduct/Standards' includes requirements for the overall environment, such as climate change, water, and chemicals.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

LG Display is require to suppliers to disclose GHG emissions to LGD every year. The collected suppliers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated as Category 1 and Category 2 of LGD's Scope 3. For ESG co-prosperity management with suppliers, LGD conducts Green SCM Consulting and Carbon Partnerships to improve the capabilities of partners in charge of climate change and reduce GHG emissions by deriving energy-saving cases.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Second-party verification

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

LGD requires its suppliers to disclose information such as water consumption and wastewater discharge volumes. In addition, information regarding water resource management and pollutant control plans is included in the ESG Supply Chain Code of Conduct.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

LGD conducts SAQ (Self-assessment Questionnaire) for suppliers every year and submits them through the LGD's system. The SAQ include questions about the overall environment, such as greenhouse gases, and are scored. LGD visits suppliers with a low SAQ score and conducts an on-site review, and monitors whether improvement is completed or not.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

LG Display is performing supplier engagement through green SCM consulting and carbon partnership subject to suppliers of raw & subsidiary materials and equipment delivery partners. Green SCM consulting provides training on the overall climate change such as GHG, etc. on the person in charge of the supplier, and establishes the GHG inventory to discover the energy-saving items for providing the methods for reducing GHG. Among the suppliers provided with green SCM consulting, suppliers with high environmental dependency/impact are included in the carbon partnership autonomously, and among them, the suppliers subject to regulations related to GHG are performed with annual on-site certification review on the GHG management status and reduction methods, etc. To encourage active participation in the engagement by the suppliers, an additional score is provided separately on the purchase process when the suppliers are participating in the green SCM consulting and carbon partnership. Through supplier engagement, the capabilities of the supplier will be reinforced to enable not only LG Display but also the supplier to adapt to climate change. LG Display performs green SCM consulting and carbon partnership for supplier engagement. Among the total of 408 suppliers in 2025, 7 suppliers were performed with green SCM consulting, and 37 suppliers were performed with carbon partnership. Among them, a total of 5 suppliers are subject to regulations related to GHG.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Regulations related to greenhouse gases, reduction of energy usage, etc

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

Select from:

☒ No

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

To ensure compliance with regulations related to water resource management, supplier water usage reduction, increased water reuse, and wastewater treatment, LG Display has issued guidelines covering water resource monitoring for pollutant concentrations, standards and management, the recording and retention of supporting documentation, and rainwater management. In addition, the company collects and manages information on suppliers' environmental risks and opportunities, as well as water usage data (such as water consumption). In some cases, as part of our SCM consulting services, we visit suppliers to provide support related to water resource management, such as reducing water consumption and treating wastewater.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Regulations related to water resource, reduction of water use, etc

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Customers subject to engagement are all customers purchasing the products of LG Display. Customers request the disclosure of environmental information such as status on acquisition of environmental certifications and GHG emission on the LGD products, etc., and LGD is providing the relevant data from request by the customers. In addition, status of eco-friendly certifications for each LGD product group is disclosed through the official LG Display website and ESG report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Customers purchasing the products of LG Display submit the information related to the GHG on the products to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (Type of GHG used, usage amount, reduction amount and calculation method, etc.), and US EPEAT Certification, etc. are acquired based on the GHG information provided by LGD. LG Display is supporting the acquisition/maintenance of certifications such as EPEAT, etc. on the customers by investing in GHG reduction equipment and acquiring product certifications, etc.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

This measure applies to all customers who purchase LG Display products. Customers may request the disclosure of environmental information, such as the status of environmental certifications, greenhouse gas emissions, and water usage related to LG Display products, and LG Display provides the relevant data upon customer request. Additionally, the status of eco-friendly certifications for each LG Display product line is disclosed on the official LG Display website and in its ESG Report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Customers who purchase LG Display products disclose environmental information related to those products—such as water consumption, wastewater generation, and recycling rates—to stakeholders, including investors and end users. LG Display provides environmental information, such as water consumption data, to support its customers in disclosing this information to stakeholders.

[Add row]

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

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	<i>Most of LGD suppliers are not subject to CDP response submission, and LGD does not currently utilize CDP Supply Chain function.</i>

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

In LG Display, a standard is established on the factory operation by the parent company to perform drill-wide on the relevant standard to the subsidiaries (overseas panel/module factories) and has operational control on the subsidiaries. When reporting the performances by environmental issues such as GHG emission/reduction and energy use, water usage, water reuse amount, etc., performances of the parent company and subsidiaries are reported according to the operational control approach method.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

At LG Display, the parent company establishes standards for factory operations and applies them company-wide to its subsidiaries (overseas panel and module factories), thereby exercising operational control over them. When reporting environmental performance—such as greenhouse gas emissions and reductions, energy consumption, water consumption, and water reuse—the parent company and its subsidiaries report their performance in accordance with this operational control approach.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

In LG Display, a standard is established on the factory operation by the parent company to perform drill-wide on the relevant standard to the subsidiaries (overseas panel/module factories) and has operational control on the subsidiaries. When reporting the performances by environmental issues such as GHG emission/reduction and energy use, water usage, water reuse amount, etc., performances of the parent company and subsidiaries are reported according to the operational control approach method

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	Select all that apply ☒ Yes, a divestment	LG Display GZ, CA	final sale procedures were completed in April of 25.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in boundary

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

Emissions were initially calculated based on organizational boundaries comprising South Korea, China, and Vietnam—where our production facilities are located—but starting in 2024, emissions were calculated by including Taiwan, Japan, Singapore, Germany, and the United States—where our sales subsidiaries are located—within the organizational boundaries. In 2025, the organizational boundaries changed following the sale of the GZ and CA plants in China.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Capital goods

☒ Business travel

☒ Use of sold products

☒ Downstream leased assets

☒ Processing of sold products

☒ Purchased goods and services

☒ Waste generated in operations

☒ End of life treatment of sold products

☒ Upstream transportation and distribution

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

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

Review of recalculations when standards used to collect and calculate Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions data are changed

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☒ Korea GHG and Energy Target Management System Operating Guidelines

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

☒ Korea Guidelines for Reporting and Certification of Emissions in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme

☒ Other, please specify :IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	LG Display reported both location-based Scope 2 and market-based Scope 2.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3705288.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Korea emissions are calculated according to the Korea GHG and Energy Target Management System Operating Guidelines, and China/Vietnam emissions are calculated according to ISO 14064-1.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4459985

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Korea emissions are calculated according to the Korea GHG and Energy Target Management System Operating Guidelines, and China/Vietnam emissions are calculated according to ISO 14064-1.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4459985

(7.5.3) Methodological details

LG Display set the base year as 2018, and as there is no transition amount to renewable energy at that period, it equals the location-based Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

632902

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91939

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

501497

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73770

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19399

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6581

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

LG Display operates shuttle buses throughout its entire operational sites to provide commuting convenience for employees, and the emissions from these shuttle buses are included in Scope 1 emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

LG Display's leased assets are included within the organizational boundaries, and therefore, their emissions are included in both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since LG Display pays the shipping costs for the products sold, these costs were included in Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Logistics) for calculation purposes.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7758

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1456521

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3240

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53176

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate according to the GHG Protocol

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It is not applicable as LG Display does not perform franchise businesses.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since the companies in which LG Display holds an equity stake are Tier 1 suppliers, they were included in Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and Category 2 (Capital Goods) for the calculation.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no other upstream.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no other downstream.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

1155292

(7.6.3) Methodological details

South Korea calculated its emissions in accordance with the "Korea GHG and Energy Target Management System Operating Guidelines," while overseas subsidiaries calculated their emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

3136779

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

1580201

(7.7.4) Methodological details

South Korea calculated its emissions in accordance with the "Korea GHG and Energy Target Management System Operating Guidelines," while overseas subsidiaries calculated their emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

805888

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The emissions were calculated by multiplying the total emissions of raw materials and O/S suppliers by the sales ratio of LG Display.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

53825

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions were calculated by factoring in the proportion of revenue generated from LG Display within the total emissions of equipment suppliers.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

473021

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This figure was calculated by multiplying LG Display's annual fuel and energy consumption by emission factors. For these emission factors, we applied values corresponding to emissions outside the scope of Scope 1 and Scope 2 throughout the entire process—from fuel and energy production to supply.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

114129

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions are calculated based on the distance of product transportation such as vehicles, ships, airplanes, ferries, etc.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

6205

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of waste by the emissions factor.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

6074

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

(7.8.6) Please explain

The GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying the distance of business trips by domestic & overseas employees by emission factor on the distance of transportation (vehicle, airplane)

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

To facilitate employees' commutes, we operate shuttle buses throughout all our work locations, and the emissions from these shuttle buses have been included in the calculation of Scope 1 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

LG Display has no upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Category 4 (Upstream transportation & distribution) for calculation.

(7.8.6) Please explain

LG Display pays for the transportation and distribution expenses of the product sold, and therefore, it was included in Category 4 (Upstream transportation & distribution) for calculation.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

7903

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Spend based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying the emissions of specific customers(LG electronics) by sales ratio of the customer.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2083421

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions increased due to the expansion of the calculation scope to reflect the revenue share of major customers in 2025.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

4743

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation was based on the number of products sold to a specific client (LG Electronics), incorporating emission factors based on the client's product disposal scenarios.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

48047

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Lessor-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Paju Plant in Korea was partially leased to LG Innotek, and emissions were calculated on the electricity and fuel, etc. used in the leased site.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

It is not applicable as LG Display does not perform franchise businesses.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :including in the Scope 3 Category 1(purchased with the goods and services) and Category2(Capital goods)

(7.8.6) Please explain

A company of the investment shares owned by LG Display is the 1st supplier, and calculated by including in the Scope 3 Category 1(purchased with the goods and services) and Category2(Capital goods).

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There is no other upstream.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There is no other downstream.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1 2025 KR GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Verification under the Korean Emissions Trading System (K-ETS)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

94

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1 2025 CO GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

4

Row 3

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1 2025 NJ GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

0

Row 4

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1 2025 YT GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

0

Row 5

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1 2025 VH GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

1

Row 6

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1 2025 L&T GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

0

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.2 2025 KR GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

72

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.2 2025 CO GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

11

Row 3

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.2 2025 NJ GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

4

Row 4

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.2 2025 YT GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

1

Row 5

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

11

Row 6

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.2 2025 L&T GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

0

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Capital goods

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

7.9.3. 2025 Scope3 GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISO14064-1
- ☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1565201

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

43

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2025, 3,137 GWh of renewable energy was purchased through the Green Premium and REC programs, resulting in a reduction of 1,565,201 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent in greenhouse gas emissions. Percentage Change (-43%) = (3,612,923 tCO₂ reduction resulting from the transition to renewable energy in 2025) / (3,612,923 tCO₂ emissions in 2024—Scope 1 + Scope 2 based on market-based standards) * 100*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1572187

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

44

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 1,129,478 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent through the use of a plasma scrubber, a facility designed to remove or reduce process gases (F-gases). Through company-wide energy-saving initiatives—such as producing chilled water by utilizing waste heat from CDA compressors and improving chiller efficiency—we reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 442,710 metric tons of CO₂. Percentage Change (-44%) = 1,572,187 (Greenhouse gas reduction in Year 25) / 3,612,923 tCO₂ (Emissions in Year 24—Scope 1 + Scope 2 based on market-based standards) * 100*
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not evaluated

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

99592

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

99592

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

3123451

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

3123451

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

1566873

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

1566873

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

952

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

19985

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

18

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

372

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

18

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

372

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

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

2092

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

648568

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

42

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

12956

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

42

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

12956

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

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

1

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

1548

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ PFCs

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

14

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

90729

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ SF6

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

12

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

294869

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

55688

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

531465

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

402986

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1

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

28

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

28

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

43

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

43

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1088935

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

2259276

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

1140595

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

9

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

9

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

128

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

128

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

69

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

69

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10668

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

345761

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

36343
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☒ By facility

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Heesung Electronics

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.813586

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.755613

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Headquarter

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

440

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.52785

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.925332

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

P1/Mod

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7181

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.100272

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

128.404582

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Paju waste treatment facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12596

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.81352

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.753775

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

China factory

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55688

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

23.162118

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

113.485134

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jeongdaun kindergarten

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.81031

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.75727

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

P456

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

202102

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.096081

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

128.408396

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Paju learning center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.809532

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.770526

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Dongrakwon dormitory

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

466

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.112085

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

128.401603

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Magok Science park

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

349

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5624

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.830363

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Viet Nam factory

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10668

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.863264

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

106.565514

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

P6E

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.095593

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

128.40436

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Paju factory

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

865626

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.809532

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.770526

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taiwan Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.08088

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.56715

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Japan Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.6781

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.77027

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Singapore Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.29561

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.85961

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Germany Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.13346

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.5753

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

USA Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.32411

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.01309
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☒ By facility

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

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dongrakwon dormitory

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

717

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

717

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

P456

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

390323

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

282354

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

P6E

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

7810

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

7810

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

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

9204

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

9204

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Headquarter

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

1078

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

1078

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Viet Nam factory

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

345761

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

36343

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Heesung electron

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

0

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

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Paju factory

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

1789852

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

779140

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China factory

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

531399

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

402920

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

P1/Mod

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

57942

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

57942

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jeongdaun kindergarten

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

65

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

65

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Paju learning center

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

290

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

290

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Paju waste treatment facility

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

1994

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

1994

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taiwan Facility

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

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

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Japan Facility

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

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

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore Facility

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

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

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Germany Facility

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

28

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

28

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

USA Facility

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

69

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

69

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1155292

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

3136779

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

1580201

(7.22.4) Please explain

When calculating the Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions, the parent company and also the overseas subsidiaries are included.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There is no other entities

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display (China) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Panel production subsidiary located in China(2025 Closing)

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display High-Tech (China) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51046

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

358879

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

358879

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Panel production subsidiary located in China

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Guangzhou Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Module production subsidiary located in China(2025 Closing)

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Nanjing Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2334

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

139689

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

41214

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Module production subsidiary located in China

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Yantai Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1985

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

26680

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Module production subsidiary located in China

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Suzhou Lehui Display Co.,Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

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

2819

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Module production subsidiary located in China

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

L&T Display Technology (Fujian) Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

302

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

3332

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

2826

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Module production subsidiary located in China

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Vietnam Haiphong Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10668

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

345761

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

36343

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Module production subsidiary located in Vietnam

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Shanghai Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

49

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

49

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Display sales subsidiary located in China

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Shenzhen Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

17

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

17

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Display sales subsidiary located in China

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Guangzhou Trading Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Display sales subsidiary located in China

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Taiwan Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

128

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

128

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Display sales subsidiary located in Taiwan

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Japan Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

43

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

43

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Display sales subsidiary located in Japan

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Singapore Pte. Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

9

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

9

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Display sales subsidiary located in Singapore

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display Germany GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

28

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

28

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Display sales subsidiary located in Germany

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LG Display America, Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

69

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

69

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Display sales subsidiary located in USA

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Global OLED Technology LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic components

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1

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

1

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Display sales subsidiary located in USA
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ HP Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

1249448

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

77774

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process gas (F-gas), fuel (LNG, gasoline, diesel), etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire

plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ HP Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

1249448

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

106752

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Acer Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

9624

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

599

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process gas (F-gas), fuel (LNG, gasoline, diesel), etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Acer Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

9624

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

822

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

assumptions made

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ LENOVO GROUP LIMITED

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

233489

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

14534

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process gas (F-gas), fuel (LNG, gasoline, diesel), etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ LENOVO GROUP LIMITED

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

233489

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19949

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Dell Technologies Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

2344594

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

145944

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process gas (F-gas), fuel (LNG, gasoline, diesel), etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Dell Technologies Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

2344594

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

200321

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Visteon

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

7975

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process gas (F-gas), fuel (LNG, gasoline, diesel), etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 10**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

☒ Visteon

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

7975

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

681

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Robert Bosch GmbH

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

24948

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1553

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process gas (F-gas), fuel (LNG, gasoline, diesel), etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Robert Bosch GmbH

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

24948

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2132

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Microsoft Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

87482

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5446

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process gas (F-gas), fuel (LNG, gasoline, diesel), etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Microsoft Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

87482

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7474

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Cisco Systems, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

12915

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

804

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process gas (F-gas), fuel (LNG, gasoline, diesel), etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Cisco Systems, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Square meters

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

12915

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1103

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

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

<https://www.lgdisplay.com/eng/esg/board/report-and-databook>

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ We face no challenges

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

We face no challenges

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☒ Capabilities to allocate emissions to customers already maximized

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

LG Display is monitoring the production plant's process gas usage, fuel usage, and electricity usage every month, and receives third-party verification of the entire plant's GHG emissions every year. (Reasonable Assurance) We calculated the customer's GHG emissions assuming that the input process gas, fuel, and electricity are the same for each display panel area. The customer's GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the total GHG emissions by the customer's supply area ratio.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 25% but less than or equal to 30%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

415696

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

415696.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3136929

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3376692

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

0

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

6513621.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3381

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

3381.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

166345

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

166345.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

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

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3136929

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3962114

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

7099043.00

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

LG Display does not consume sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

LG Display does not consume other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

LG Display does not consume other renewable fuels.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

LG Display does not consume coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

LG Display does not consume oil.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

311446

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

0

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

86007

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

225438

(7.30.7.7) Comment

LG Display consumes gas (LNG, etc.) to operate factories such as production facilities.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

106852

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

12

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

106840

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

(7.30.7.7) Comment

LG Display consumes other non-renewable fuels (gasoline, etc.) to operate factories such as production facilities.

Total fuel**(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

18298

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

12

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

192847

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

225438

(7.30.7.7) Comment

LG Display consumes fuels(LNG, gasoline, diesel, etc.) to operate factories such as production facilities.

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

94

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

94

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

468800

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

468800

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1071681

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

0

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

49900

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

55837

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

1177418.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

87

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

87.00

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

90

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

90.00

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4916794

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

94

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

119825

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

129042

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

5165755.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

24.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

233

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

233.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

196

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

196.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

524516

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

0.48

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

0

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

215907

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

740423.48

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

2435038

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

Select from:

☒ Korean national EAC system

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

Select from:

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Utilization of Green Premium

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

221896

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

Select from:

☒ GEC [China]

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

Select from:

☒ China

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Utilization of GEC

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

5107

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

Select from:

☒ GEC [China]

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

Select from:

☒ China

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Utilization of GEC

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used*Select from:*☒ I-REC [International]**(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ China**(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?***Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment*Utilization of i-REC***Row 5****(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption***Select from:*☒ Viet Nam**(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

435034

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Utilization of i-REC

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

34350

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

(7.30.15.14) Comment*Utilization of i-REC**[Add row]*

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

Row 1**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

1.06e-7

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

2735493

(7.45.3) Metric denominator*Select from:*☒ unit total revenue**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

25810082000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used*Select from:*☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

22

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Utilizing Emissions Reduction Facilities, Expanding Renewable Energy, and Implementing Power Reduction Measures
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

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

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

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

2846784

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2846784.000

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

2846784.000

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

100

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2034

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

27.5

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

2063918.400

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons

C02e)

805888

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

53825

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

473021

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

114129

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

6205

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6074

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

7903

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

2083421

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

4743

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48047

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3603256.000

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

3603256.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-96.63

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

LG Display has established a Scope 3 reduction target for 2025. At the time the target was set, emissions were calculated only for suppliers participating in the LGD

Carbon Partnership; however, emissions increased in the reporting year as the scope of suppliers included in the Scope 3 calculation was expanded. Nevertheless, the company is actively working to reduce suppliers' emissions, including by providing Green SCM consulting to promote ESG-based win-win management among suppliers. LG Display established its Scope 3 targets in 2025, and there are no excluded applications.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To address the global challenge of climate change, LG Display is working to reduce not only its own emissions but also those of its suppliers, and has set Scope 3 reduction targets. Although it has not yet been verified by the SBTi, the company has established a science-based target (SBT) for net-zero emissions.

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

Scope 3 emissions were calculated based on primary data (100%) provided by our suppliers. We are enhancing the reliability of this data through supplier data validation and are implementing various initiatives to reduce Scope 3 emissions, including helping suppliers establish greenhouse gas inventories, proposing energy-saving measures, and providing eco-friendly SCM consulting. Scope 3 emissions are expected to decrease exponentially. Due to the expansion of the calculation scope for Scope 3 Category 11, emissions increased by approximately 26% compared to the base year. Through subsequent reduction efforts, we aim to achieve a 27.5% reduction by 2034 and a 90% reduction by 2050.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

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

3705288

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

4459985

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

0.000

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

8165273.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

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

3837678.310

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

1155292

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

1580201

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

2735493.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target*Select from:*☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

125.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***LGD has established reduction target coverage for Scope 1 and 2 in 2023, and there is no emission source except.*

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Joining global efforts to combat climate change and minimize adverse impacts, LG Display endorses the Paris Agreement and relevant public policies, making every effort to attain net-zero emissions by 2050 LG Display has set its target of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Under this goal, a variety of activities for GHG emissions reduction have been carried out, including investments in facilities designed for GHG mitigation, strategic transition to renewable energy sources, and the development of low-carbon alternative gases. These actions clearly demonstrate our commitment to overcoming the global climate crisis.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 6

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

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

3705288

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

4459985

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

0.000

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

8165273.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

67

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

2694540.090

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

1155292

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

1580201

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

2735493.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.25

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

LGD has established reduction target coverage for Scope 1 and 2 in 2023, and there is no emission source except.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Joining global efforts to combat climate change and minimize adverse impacts, LG Display endorses the Paris Agreement and relevant public policies, making every effort to attain net-zero emissions by 2050 LG Display has set its target of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Under this goal, a variety of activities for GHG emissions reduction have been carried out, including investments in facilities designed for GHG mitigation, strategic transition to renewable energy sources, and the development of low-carbon alternative gases. These actions clearly demonstrate our commitment to overcoming the global climate crisis.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 7

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

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

3705288

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

4459985

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

0.000

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

8165273.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

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

0.000

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

1155292

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

1580201

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

2735493.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

66.50

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

LGD has established reduction target coverage for Scope 1 and 2 in 2023, and there is no emission source except.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Joining global efforts to combat climate change and minimize adverse impacts, LG Display endorses the Paris Agreement and relevant public policies, making every effort to attain net-zero emissions by 2050 LG Display has set its target of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Under this goal, a variety of activities for GHG emissions reduction have been carried out, including investments in facilities designed for GHG mitigation, strategic transition to renewable energy sources, and the development of low-carbon alternative gases. These actions clearly demonstrate our commitment to overcoming the global climate crisis.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 8

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

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

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2024

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

2846784

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2846784.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2846784.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year

emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

284678.400

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

805888

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

53825

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

473021

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

114129

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6205

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6074

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7903

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2083421

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4743

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48047

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3603256.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3603256.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-29.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

7773000

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

15

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

yes

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Applicable to all business locations

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Expanding the Transition to Renewable Energy

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

48% Renewable Energy Use (3,137 Gwh)

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs5

☒ Abs6

☒ Abs7

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

LG Display's GHG reduction goal was not approved by SBTi, but the risks and opportunities of the climate change having impact to the company were analyzed through the climate change scenario to set the goal. Net Zero 2050 Scenario by NGFS was utilized for the scenario on the transition risk, and SSP utilized in the 6th IPCC Assessment Report was used for the scenario on the physical risk.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Joining global efforts to combat climate change and minimize adverse impacts, LG Display endorses the Paris Agreement and relevant public policies, making every effort to attain net-zero emissions by 2050 LG Display has set its target of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Under this goal, a variety of activities for GHG emissions reduction have been carried out, including investments in facilities designed for GHG mitigation, strategic transition to renewable energy sources, and the development of low-carbon alternative gases. These actions clearly demonstrate our commitment to overcoming the global climate crisis.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

The establishment of a goal to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 highlights our earnest efforts to combat climate change in response to a global call to action. This commitment is further demonstrated by our creation of a roadmap for net-zero, with plans to reach 53% by 2030, 67% by 2040, and 100% by 2050. As of 2024, we have invested in GHG reduction facilities, carried out company-wide initiatives for power consumption reduction, and intensified our transition to renewable energy. These combined efforts have culminated in a reduction of 1.79 million tons. Going forward, we will remain committed to achieving the goal of carbon neutrality through multifaceted endeavors over the mid- to long-term. These include ▲ actively participating in climate policies driven by the government and responding to them, ▲ lowering the use of process gases for manufacturing facilities and making additional investments in reduction equipment, ▲ developing and applying high-efficiency emission reduction technologies (GHG reduction efficiency: etching process 99%, deposition process 80%) and developing and introducing low-carbon technologies for gas replacement, ▲ developing and applying low power-consuming manufacturing equipment and utility technologies, and ▲ constantly developing eco-friendly products.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	356	2827471
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	11630	3137388
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other energy efficiency in production processes initiative, please specify :Technology for improving the energy efficiency such as the power in the display manufacturing process, etc. is developed and applied

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

442710

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4159698752

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In LG Display, energy cost used in the production facility occupies a high portion. Technological development activities, etc. are performed to reduce the energy usage in the processes, and an exclusive budget for energy-saving is utilized to support the energy-saving activities. In addition, energy efficiency is improved through periodic equipment inspection, etc.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Other low-carbon energy consumption initiative, please specify :renewable energy (Solar energy, etc.) is purchased for use.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1129478

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10612571831

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The GHG reduction equipment(Plasma Scrubber) is invested in and operated for removing/reducing the process gas (F-Gas) inputted in the panel production process.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☒ Other non-energy industrial process emissions reductions initiative, please specify :Reduction equipment (Plasma Scrubber) is invested and operated for removing/reducing the process gas (F-Gas) inputted in the panel production process.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1565201

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

14706625366

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

24400000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Power from renewable energy (Photovoltaic, etc.) is purchased for use.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

For energy-saving and improving the equipment efficiency, LG Display is reflecting the budget on the equipment investment and repair annually, and energy usage, etc. are inspected every month to verify the investment and performance of repair.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Development of eco-friendly product is linked with business strategy on the low-carbon products possible for minimizing the energy consumption to reflect the R&D investment cost for developing the products with high energy efficiency and low-carbon products.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Equipment (Plasma Scrubber) for removing/reducing the process gas (F-Gas) is installed/operated to comply with the GHG quota by the government.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Emission quota compliance rate (Compliance rate is related to the emission reduction activity) is established as the KPI, and year-end personnel evaluation is performed on the relevant employees based on the achievement of relevant KPI. The result of personnel evaluation is directly related to personal incentive and increase in rank.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

There is an internal incentive system on providing monetary reward when the emission reduction goal is achieved.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :internal criteria

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Otherand notebooks), please specify: IT product group incorporating LCD technology (display panels for monitors)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

LG Display develops energy-saving products under a medium- to long-term roadmap and targets to reduce consumer use-phase power consumption. The low-carbon product group reported here is IT products incorporating LCD technology (monitor and notebook display panels). For display products the use phase accounts for a high share of life-cycle emissions - 70% for monitors and 44% for notebooks per our life cycle assessment - so reducing use-phase power consumption directly lowers life-cycle emissions. We therefore develop technologies that reduce use-phase power consumption and classify products incorporating them as low-carbon. Applying low-power LCD technology to development models confirmed use-phase emissions reductions of 32% for monitors and 19% for notebooks against 2022 baseline models. These are verification results on development models, representing reductions expected when applied to mass-production products. Completed technologies are commercialized with customers, and the timing of application and models concerned are determined through customer discussion. We also reduce power consumption in optical components and panel materials. Life cycle assessment was introduced in 2021, covering cradle-to-grave across six impact categories including global warming under ISO 14040. Coverage expanded from 22% of products sold in 2022 to 68% in 2025.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :life cycle assessment (LCA) in accordance with ISO 14040 (principles and framework)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

tCO2e per product unit

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent LCD IT products (monitors) as of 2022

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.02208

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions were calculated through life cycle assessment (LCA) in accordance with ISO 14040. The assessment boundary is cradle-to-grave, covering raw materials and components, manufacturing, transport, use and end-of-life; the functional unit is one product unit; and the baseline is equivalent LCD IT products as of 2022. The difference in emissions assessed over the same life cycle boundary is recognized as avoided emissions. Reductions arise from lower use-phase power consumption. Our product carbon footprint results show the use phase accounts for 70% of life-cycle emissions for monitors and 44% for notebooks, so reducing use-phase power consumption contributes directly to life-cycle emissions reductions. The principal drivers are the application of low-power LCD technology and improvements to optical components and panel materials, delivering use-phase emissions reductions of 32% for monitors and 19% for notebooks against 2022. As use-phase power consumption varies with product specification and usage conditions, a standard usage scenario was applied, and grid emission factors under the applicable calculation basis were used to convert electricity consumption into emissions. Since introducing LCA in 2021 we have progressively expanded coverage, assessing 68% of products sold in 2025. - Monitor: Power Consumption (10W), Daily Usage Time (9.6hr), Product Lifespan (4 Year), Carbon Emission Factor 0.4591 → Carbon Emissions (69 kgCO₂) - Laptop: Power Consumption (3W), Daily Usage Time (7.2hr), Product Lifespan (4 Year), Carbon Emission Factor 0.4591 → Carbon Emissions (16 kgCO₂) Avoided Emissions: Monitor Carbon Emissions (69) × 32% = 0.02208 tCO₂e/unit Avoided Emissions: Laptop Carbon Emissions (16) × 32% = 0.000304 tCO₂e/unit

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :internal criteria

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :IT product group incorporating LCD technology (display panels for notebooks)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

LG Display develops energy-saving products under a medium- to long-term roadmap and targets to reduce consumer use-phase power consumption. The low-carbon product group reported here is IT products incorporating LCD technology (monitor and notebook display panels). For display products the use phase accounts for a high share of life-cycle emissions - 70% for monitors and 44% for notebooks per our life cycle assessment - so reducing use-phase power consumption directly lowers life-cycle emissions. We therefore develop technologies that reduce use-phase power consumption and classify products incorporating them as low-carbon. Applying low-power LCD technology to development models confirmed use-phase emissions reductions of 32% for monitors and 19% for notebooks against 2022 baseline models. These are verification results on development models, representing reductions expected when applied to mass-production products. Completed technologies are commercialized with customers, and the timing of application and models concerned are determined through customer discussion. We also reduce power consumption in optical components and panel materials. Life cycle assessment was introduced in 2021, covering cradle-to-grave across six impact categories including global warming under ISO 14040. Coverage expanded from 22% of products sold in 2022 to 68% in 2025.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :life cycle assessment (LCA) in accordance with ISO 14040 (principles and framework)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

tCO2e per product unit

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent LCD IT products (notebooks) as of 2022

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.00304

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions were calculated through life cycle assessment (LCA) in accordance with ISO 14040. The assessment boundary is cradle-to-grave, covering raw materials and components, manufacturing, transport, use and end-of-life; the functional unit is one product unit; and the baseline is equivalent LCD IT products as of 2022. The difference in emissions assessed over the same life cycle boundary is recognized as avoided emissions. Reductions arise from lower use-phase power consumption. Our product carbon footprint results show the use phase accounts for 70% of life-cycle emissions for monitors and 44% for notebooks, so reducing use-phase power consumption contributes directly to life-cycle emissions reductions. The principal drivers are the application of low-power LCD technology and improvements to optical components and panel materials, delivering use-phase emissions reductions of 32% for monitors and 19% for notebooks against 2022. As use-phase power consumption varies with product specification and usage conditions, a standard usage scenario was applied, and grid emission factors under the applicable calculation basis were used to convert electricity consumption into emissions. Since introducing LCA in 2021 we have progressively expanded coverage, assessing 68% of products sold in 2025. - Monitor: Power Consumption (10W), Daily Usage Time (9.6hr), Product Lifespan (4 Year), Carbon Emission Factor 0.4591 → Carbon Emissions (69 kgCO2) - Laptop: Power Consumption (3W), Daily Usage Time (7.2hr), Product Lifespan (4 Year), Carbon Emission Factor 0.4591 → Carbon Emissions (16 kgCO2) Avoided Emissions: Monitor Carbon Emissions (69) × 32% = 0.02208 tCO2e/unit Avoided Emissions: Laptop Carbon Emissions (16) × 32% = 0.000304 tCO2e/unit

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal data is managed by the utility teams at each facility and monitored through the UMS (Utility Management System) and PEMS (Plant Energy Management System).

(9.2.4) Please explain

To ensure systematic and stable production and utility management, we regularly monitor the total water intake at all of our facilities (100%). Water intake data is managed by the utility teams at each facility and monitored through the UMS (Utility Management System) and PEMS (Plant Energy Management System). Total water withdrawal in 2025: 80,600,000 tons

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water intake data is managed by the utility teams at each facility and monitored through the UMS (Utility Management System) and PEMS (Plant Energy Management System).

(9.2.4) Please explain

To ensure systematic and stable production and utility management, we regularly monitor the total water intake at all of our facilities (100%). Water intake data is managed by the utility teams at each facility and monitored through the UMS (Utility Management System) and PEMS (Plant Energy Management System). Total water withdrawal in 2025: 80,600,000 metric tons #1 Industrial water: 51,700,000 tons #2 City Water 2,200,000 tons #3 Reclaimed wastewater: 26,600,000 tons #4 Groundwater: 100,000 tons

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality tests for the City Water reservoir are conducted once a year, and water quality tests for the water supply pipes are conducted once every two years.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality tests for the City Water reservoir are conducted once a year, and water quality tests for the water supply pipes are conducted once every two years. Total bacteria: Not detected E. coli: Not detected Potential Hydrogen: 7.7 (Standard: pH 5.8–8.6) Turbidity: 0.28 (Standard: 0.5 NTU or less) Residual chlorine: 0.26 (Standard: 4.0 mg/L or less)

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure compliance with water resource regulations, we regularly monitor the total discharge volume from all of our facilities (100%) using UMS and PEMS.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In compliance with water resource management regulations, we monitor the total discharge volume from all (100%) facilities using UMS and PEMS. 2025 Discharge Volume: 76,500,000 metric tons

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure compliance with water resource regulations, we regularly monitor the total discharge volume from all our facilities (100%) using UMS and PEMS.

(9.2.4) Please explain

To ensure compliance with water resource regulations, we regularly monitor the total discharge volume from all our facilities (100%) using UMS and PEMS.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In compliance with water resource management regulations, we monitor the quality of water discharges from all facilities (100%) through UMS, PEMS, external agencies, and our in-house analysis center.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our company performs chemical coagulation and biological treatment to discharge wastewater, monitors parameters such as concentration and flow rate based on the treatment method using UMS, and monitors the discharge volume using PEMS.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure compliance with water resources regulations, we regularly monitor the water quality of total discharges from all of our facilities (100%) through UMS, PEMS, external accredited agencies, and our in-house laboratory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

To ensure compliance with water resources regulations, we regularly monitor the water quality of total effluent from all of our facilities (100%) through UMS, PEMS, external accredited agencies, and our in-house laboratory. 2025 TOC: 10.1 (Limit: 245 ppm or less) BOD: 17.9 (Standard: 400 ppm or less) SS: 4.6 (Standard: 100 ppm or less) Our company publishes information on BOD, COD, and SS on “wems.nier.go.kr.”

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To ensure compliance with water resources regulations, we regularly monitor the water quality of total effluent from all of our facilities (100%) through UMS, PEMS, external accredited agencies, and our in-house laboratory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Nitrates: Paju 23 ppm, Gumi 42 ppm Phosphates: Paju 3 ppm, Gumi 5.6 ppm

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We have an external measurement company measure the temperature of our effluent once per quarter, limited to our domestic facilities

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have an external measurement company measure the temperature of our effluent once per quarter, limited to our domestic facilities. As of 2025, we are maintaining the average effluent temperature at 40 degrees or below, with an average temperature of 27°C.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is defined as (water intake) – (water discharge) (as defined by Ceres). Since we monitor the water intake and discharge at all facilities (100%) on a monthly basis using UMS and PEMS, we also monitor total consumption once a month.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is defined as (water intake) – (water discharge) (as defined by Ceres). Since we monitor the water intake and discharge at all facilities (100%) on a monthly basis using UMS and PEMS, we also monitor total consumption once a month. Total consumption as of 2025: 4,100,000 tons = 80,600,000 tons (water intake) – 76,500,000 tons (water discharge)

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We regularly monitor the amount of water reused at our facilities (100%) using UMS and PEMS.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor the amount of water reused at our facilities (100%) using UMS and PEMS. Reused/Recycled Water in 2025: 134,000,000 tons

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We conduct risk assessments regarding employees' full access to WASH services through the "Access to Water" section of WRI Aqueduct. We make every effort to ensure that all employees have access to clean water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene, as well as facilities for the disposal of human waste and trash, sewage treatment, and adequate hygiene-related information and education. We manage all our facilities to ensure that employees at all our business locations have full access to WASH services.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We conduct risk assessments regarding employees' full access to WASH services through the "Access to Water" section of WRI Aqueduct. We make every effort to ensure that all employees have access to clean water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene, as well as facilities for the disposal of human waste and trash, sewage treatment, and adequate hygiene-related information and education. We manage all our facilities to ensure that employees at all our business locations have full access to WASH services.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

80600000

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

As production in 2025 is projected to decrease by 30.8% compared to 2024, water intake is also expected to decrease by 18.6%. - Production Volume (Glass Ceiling): 5,656 in 2024 / 3,914 in 2025

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

76500000

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

As production in 2025 decreased by 30.8% compared to 2024, the total discharge volume also decreased by 18.3%. - Production Volume (Glass Ceiling): 5,656 in 2024 / 3,914 in 2025

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

4100

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

As production in 2025 decreased by 30.8% compared to 2024, the total discharge volume also decreased by 24.1%. - Production Volume (Glass Ceiling): 5,656 in 2024 / 3,914 in 2025

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

275

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.00

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

LGD used the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess current conditions and future water stress on a periodic basis. Based on a risk assessment of all of LG Display's domestic and overseas facilities (100%) conducted through WRI Aqueduct, LG Display's overall water risk—excluding the Yantai subsidiary—ranges from 1 to 3 out of 5, indicating that the risk is not "Critical." Based on the risk assessment conducted via WRI Aqueduct, the Yantai subsidiary is classified as an "Extremely High Risk (5)" area, indicating it is located in a water-stressed region. Information on water intake at the Yantai subsidiary is managed by the Utilities Team and monitored through the UMS (Utility Management System) and PEMS (Plant Energy Management System). (Monitoring frequency: monthly) Water intake at the Yantai Factory decreased by 5.2% compared to last year.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company does not use surface water or stormwater.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use brine or seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

LG Display uses 125,000 metric tons of groundwater annually at its Paju and Gumi plants. (Paju facility: 33,238 metric tons; Gumi plant: 92,257 metric tons) We are working to reduce water usage in preparation for the annual droughts, which have decreased by 34% compared to 2024.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company does not use (non-renewable) groundwater. We are in the process of changing the criteria for water sources from non-renewable groundwater to renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company does not use water in production.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

80500

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

LG Display purifies freshwater into deionized water for use in the cleaning processes of its main products—LCD and OLED panels—and obtains water from the Korea Water Resources Corporation to supply utilities (cooling towers, scrubbers, and boiler water). In addition, since 2018, the company has been sourcing reclaimed wastewater from the Paju Green Hub. As production volume decreased by 30.8%, the volume of water sourced from third parties decreased by approximately 18.6% compared to the previous year.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Not discharged into surface water

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Not discharged into brackish water or seawater

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Not discharged into groundwater

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

76500

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

As production in 2025 decreased by 30.8% compared to 2024, the volume of discharges from third parties also decreased by 18.3%.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We did not Quaternary treatment

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We did not tertiary treatment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

76500

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

As production in 2025 decreased by 30.8% compared to 2024, the volume of discharges from third parties also decreased by 18.3%.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We did not primary treatment only

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We did not discharge to the natural environment without treatment.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We did not discharge to a third party without treatment

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)	Categories of substances included	Please explain
	1.19	Select all that apply ☒ Nitrates ☒ Phosphates	Nitrates: Paju 23 ppm, Gumi 42 ppm (standard: 60 ppm) Phosphates: Paju 3 ppm, Gumi 5.6 ppm (standard: 8 mg/L)

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

The currently available industrial water infrastructure can support operations up to the P9 plant at the Paju site; however, additional industrial water resources are needed for the P10 plant, and it may be difficult to complete construction of the necessary infrastructure within the typical timeline for building new industrial water facilities. Accordingly, LG Display is addressing this issue by engaging with interested parties within the watershed to reprocess (purify) wastewater discharged from the Unjeong and Geumchon wastewater treatment plants, thereby resolving production disruptions at Plant P10 caused by “water shortages.” The construction of a new wastewater reprocessing facility will enable a supply of 40,000 metric tons per day to the P10 plant, thereby increasing the company’s water reuse rate and enhancing its eco-friendly image. Additionally, since the supply cost is approximately 10% lower than that of the raw water (tap water) currently supplied by the Korea Water Resources Corporation, this initiative will also help reduce financial losses.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

No, we assessed that stage of the value chain but did not identify any sites with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Paju

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Korea (The Republic of)

☒ Other, please specify :Imjin River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.809532

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

126.770526

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

48300

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

33

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

48267

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

45600

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

45600

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2700

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals at the Paju facility decreased by 10.4% compared to 2024. This was due to a 30.8% decrease in production volume compared to 2024, which in turn led to a 1.4% decrease in discharge volume to third-party discharge sites and a 65% decrease in the facility's total water consumption.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

25810100000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

320224.57

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to decline due to the future operation of the P10 plant and a decrease in the utilization rate of the OLED plant in China.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Display Panel

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

6295146

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

25810100000000

(9.12.5) Comment

Going forward, total water use efficiency is expected to increase or decrease due to a decline in the operating rates at the P10 plant and a decline in the operating rates at OLED plants in China. LG Display, which focuses on the production of various panels for TVs, mobile devices, and laptops, is currently evaluating the feasibility of calculating the water footprint for each model. Since the water impact varies depending on the characteristics of each model, it is difficult to derive precise figures at this time.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

To proactively address global product environmental regulations, LG Display has preemptively replaced potential risk factors and established more stable management processes. The company formulates response strategies by identifying regulatory trends in advance and collaborating with external organizations, and has developed and implemented effective management measures through collaboration with component suppliers and its in-house R&D, procurement, and quality departments. Furthermore, to comply with domestic and international product environmental regulations—such as the EU's RoHS and REACH, which restrict the use of specific hazardous substances—as well as customer requirements regarding hazardous substances in products, the company operates a hazardous substance management program that establishes and manages a total of four “gates” from the supplier registration stage through to mass production.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.6) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(9.14.7) Please explain

LG Display is a company that manufactures panels for TV, mobile devices, and notebooks, and is currently reviewing the water footprint of each model. Depending on the characteristics of each model, some have a higher water impact while others have a lower one.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water withdrawals	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: ☒ Yes	
Other	Select from: ☒ Yes	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water recycling/reuse

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2014

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

56.4

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

77.2

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved**(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

101

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

LG Display ranks among the top water-consuming companies nationwide, and because its manufacturing processes require deionized water, the company has set a target for the rate at which it can reuse water. LG Display's ultimate goal regarding water is to achieve water neutrality, which the company defines as follows: taking measures equivalent to its water usage to reduce net consumption to zero. To this end, the company has set a quantitative target for its water reuse rate (water reused / water abstracted), which includes both water abstracted and water reused. Water Reuse Rate = Reuse + Sewage Reuse / Water Consumption Water usage = Water intake × Reuse volume Water Intake Volume = Industrial Water + City Water + Groundwater + Reclaimed Wastewater Water Reuse Volume = Wastewater Reuse + DIR + Sewage Reuse + DI Wastewater Reuse It was defined as follows.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

LG Display has set a goal of achieving a water reuse rate of 77% relative to water withdrawal by 2030, using 2014 as the base year, and has established specific annual targets accordingly; as of 2025, the company continues to meet this target, with a reuse rate of 77.6%. The UT team monitors and manages whether targets are met and actions are taken for each facility through the UMS and PEMS systems.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

LG Display has set a goal of achieving a water reuse rate of 77% relative to water withdrawal by 2030, using 2014 as the base year, and has established specific annual targets accordingly; as of 2025, the company continues to meet this target, with a reuse rate of 77.6%. The UT team monitors and manages whether targets are met and actions are taken for each facility through the UMS and PEMS systems.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

8

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2026

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

10.5

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

9

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

40

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

None, alignment not assessed

☒ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2023, in accordance with the Ministry of Climate, Energy, and Environment's "Act on the Integrated Management of Environmental Pollution Facilities," LG Display's Paju and Gu Our U.S. facilities have obtained an Integrated Environmental Permit and are ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and responsible operations. In addition, in line with stricter pollutant emission standards, the company is investing in facility upgrades to establish an eco-friendly production system by 2026. We are continuing to invest.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We have established a specialized organization to manage water pollutants and are enforcing strict controls by setting limits 30% below the legally permitted standards.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

We have established a specialized organization to manage water pollutants and are enforcing strict controls by setting limits 30% below the legally permitted standards.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

99.1

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2026

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

78.1

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

80.5

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

89

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

None, alignment not assessed

☒ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2023, in accordance with the Ministry of Climate, Energy, and Environment's "Act on the Integrated Management of Environmental Pollution Facilities," LG Display's Paju and Gu Our U.S. facilities have obtained an Integrated Environmental Permit and are ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and responsible operations.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We analyze water consumption and wastewater generation throughout the entire manufacturing process to identify opportunities for reduction—such as improvements to process conditions and plant design—and implement these reduction initiatives by registering them as company-wide projects. Furthermore, we have incorporated the improvement of water reuse rates into the key performance indicators (KPIs) of environmental management executives and manage this by linking it to the evaluation and compensation system. To this end, we have implemented water-saving measures within our processes, such as improving the flow rate balance of deionized water(DI), eliminating unnecessary processes, and optimizing water supply efficiency during production downtime.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

We have established a dedicated organization to manage water intake and installed wastewater reuse systems at our facilities to increase water reuse rates. In addition, we are operating a treated wastewater reuse project in collaboration with local governments. To reduce water consumption, we analyze water usage and wastewater generation throughout the entire manufacturing process to identify opportunities for reduction—such as improvements to process conditions and facility design—and implement these measures by registering them as company-wide initiatives.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☒ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for

biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

LGD identifies biodiversity conservation areas designated by the Legally protected areas and is less relevant to LGD's business activities.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

LGD identifies biodiversity conservation areas designated by the UNESCO World Heritage sites and is less relevant to LGD's business activities.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

LGD identifies biodiversity conservation areas designated by the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves and is less relevant to LGD's business activities.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

LGD identifies biodiversity conservation areas designated by the Ramsar sites and is less relevant to LGD's business activities.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

LGD identifies biodiversity conservation areas designated by the key biodiversity areas and is less relevant to LGD's business activities.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

LGD identifies biodiversity conservation areas designated by the areas important for biodiversity areas and is less relevant to LGD's business activities.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☒ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ AA1000AS
- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

LG Display is receiving 3rd party assurance (limited assurance) on the CDP Climate Change annually. The assurance range of this response is from Module1 to Module13(except Module 9), and the response includes the data on not only the parent company, but also the subsidiaries and upstream/downstream In addition, LG Display is receiving 3rd party assurance on the ESG Report annually for external disclosure. Part of the CDP response includes the contents/data(environmental policy, GHG emissions/reduction, water resources, etc.) receiving assurance through the ESG Report.

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- ☒ All data points in module 2

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ AA1000AS
- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

LG Display is receiving 3rd party assurance (limited assurance) on the CDP Climate Change annually. The assurance range of this response is from Module1 to Module13(except Module 9), and the response includes the data on not only the parent company, but also the subsidiaries and upstream/downstream. In addition, LG Display is receiving 3rd party assurance on the ESG Report annually for external disclosure. Part of the CDP response includes the contents/data(environmental policy, GHG emissions/reduction, water resources, etc.) receiving assurance through the ESG Report.

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☒ All data points in module 3

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

LG Display is receiving 3rd party assurance (limited assurance) on the CDP Climate Change annually. The assurance range of this response is from Module1 to Module13(except Module 9), and the response includes the data on not only the parent company, but also the subsidiaries and upstream/downstream In addition, LG Display is receiving 3rd party assurance on the ESG Report annually for external disclosure. Part of the CDP response includes the contents/data(environmental policy, GHG emissions/reduction, water resources, etc.) receiving assurance through the ESG Report.

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☒ All data points in module 4

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

LG Display is receiving 3rd party assurance (limited assurance) on the CDP Climate Change annually. The assurance range of this response is from Module1 to Module13(except Module 9), and the response includes the data on not only the parent company, but also the subsidiaries and upstream/downstream In addition, LG

Display is receiving 3rd party assurance on the ESG Report annually for external disclosure. Part of the CDP response includes the contents/data(environmental policy, GHG emissions/reduction, water resources, etc.) receiving assurance through the ESG Report.

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☒ All data points in module 5

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

LG Display is receiving 3rd party assurance (limited assurance) on the CDP Climate Change annually. The assurance range of this response is from Module1 to Module13(except Module 9), and the response includes the data on not only the parent company, but also the subsidiaries and upstream/downstream In addition, LG Display is receiving 3rd party assurance on the ESG Report annually for external disclosure. Part of the CDP response includes the contents/data(environmental policy, GHG emissions/reduction, water resources, etc.) receiving assurance through the ESG Report.

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☒ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

LG Display undergoes third-party verification of its ESG report annually for external disclosure purposes. As part of its response to CDP, the ESG report includes information and data subject to verification (such as environmental policies, greenhouse gas emissions and reductions, and water resources).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1 Third-Party Analysis about 2026 ESG Report_v1.0 (1).pptx

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

The CEO is the decision-maker of all tasks including the management of GHG emission in the company, reduction activities, and response to CER regulations, water resources management, etc.

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

