
Energy and Greenhouse gas Policy

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Management Team	Process Quality Engineering Team

Kamtec Co., Ltd.

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1. Purpose

This policy is intended to effectively establish and maintain a greenhouse gas inventory construction system by defining a monitoring work system for facilities subject to greenhouse gas emissions at Kamtec. In addition, it was prepared to clearly define the performance of the person in charge related to Kamtec's monitoring work, which aims to improve the accuracy and reliability of the management of greenhouse gas monitoring targets.

2. Scope

This policy applies to domestic and foreign corporations, executives and employees, and in-house partners.

It also encourages all stakeholders in business relationships to respect this Energy and Greenhouse gas Policy.

If the matters covered in this Energy and Greenhouse gas Policy conflict with the laws of the local country, the local laws and regulations shall be followed first.

- Kamtec executives and employees and in-house partners
- Kamtec Auto Romania executive and employees and in-house partners
- Zhangjiagang Kamtec executive and employees and in-house partners
- Kamtec Auto USA executive and employees and in-house partners
- Kamtec business partners (customers and partners, etc.)
- Other suppliers, consumers, local communities, and business associates

3. Definition of Terms

- 1) Greenhouse gases: Refers to natural gas or artificial gas components in the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiant heat at a specific wavelength among infrared wavelengths radiated by the surface, atmosphere, and clouds of the Earth. The Kyoto Protocol defines six major greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and hexafluorocarbons (SF₆).
- 2) Greenhouse Gas Inventory: Refers to the results of cataloging and quantifying greenhouse gas emission facilities, sinks, emissions and reductions.
- 3) Greenhouse gas emissions: Refers to the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere.
- 4) Scope 1: Refers to greenhouse gas emissions directly generated from assets owned or controlled by a company or organization.
- 5) Scope 2: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions by using energy such as electricity, heat, and steam purchased from outside by a company or organization.
- 6) Scope 3: Refers to other indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur throughout the value chain associated with the activities of the enterprise but not owned or managed by the enterprise or organization.
- 7) Inventory Boundary: A hypothetical boundary that oversees the direct and indirect emissions included in the inventory.

- 8) Activity data: Refers to data on sources of emissions that generate greenhouse gases during the measurement period. The examples of greenhouse gas activity data include the amount of energy, fuel or electricity consumed, the materials produced, the services provided, or the area of the affected land.
- 9) Emission coefficient: A coefficient representing greenhouse gas emissions generated per unit of activity data, such as unit fuel usage, unit production, unit raw material usage, waste incineration, or throughput.
- 10) Emission facilities: Facilities, machinery, equipment, and other objects that emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, which refer to the entire process from the point where each raw material (including subsidiary materials and additives) or fuel is injected. At this time, the process refers to a facility group into which fuel or raw materials are input, and the facility group is a unit that combines facilities with similar roles and functions using the same fuel for the same purpose.
- 11) Emission activities: A series of activities that emit greenhouse gases or consume energy.
- 12) Global Warming Index: To compare the relative radiative forcing of various gases without directly calculating changes in atmospheric concentration, the Global Warming Index (GWP), an indicator used to change the emission level of various gases to a normal scale, is calculated as the ratio of the radiative forcing of 1Kg of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere over a long period of time.
- 13) Monitoring: It is a plan that stipulates detailed methods, procedures, and schedules for continuous or periodic monitoring, measurement, and evaluation of data necessary for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions and other greenhouse gas and energy-

related data.

4. Organization

1) Organizational Organization

For the efficient management and reliable calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, the responsibility and authority for operation shall be granted by designating the department in charge of activity data, emission calculation management, emission verification, and inventory reporting. The business organization may be largely classified in three aspects: quality, technology, and environment, and the duties of the department in charge of managing and taking charge of each item shall be as follows

- ① Activity data management (data collection and measurement management)
department: Management of energy consumption, such as fuel consumption and purchased power, purchased steam, management of greenhouse gases filled in fire extinguishing facilities and cooling facilities, and review the accuracy of data collected at the workplace

- ② Department in charge of emission calculation: Calculate greenhouse gas emissions by determining data input, emission coefficient, calorific value, etc.

- ③ Department in charge of emission verification and reporting: Managing greenhouse gas calculation tools and verifying emission coefficients and calorific value, verifying emission source list, internally reviewing emission calculation results, and reporting final inventory

2) Organizational Role

Classification			Department & person in charge		The role of a person in charge
			Dep.	Person	
Activity Data Management (Monitoring)	General		General management	Jinho-Kim	• Responsible for overall Activity data management (Monitoring)
	Data Colletion	Stationary Combustion	General management	Jinho-Kim	• Collection, Management, and storage of activity data (Includes : fuel consumption, purchased electricity, greenhouse gases charged in fire extinguishing and cooling facilities, etc.)
		Electricity Emissions	Process technology Innovation	Haekwon-Song	
	Instrument Management	City Gas	General management	Myeongjin -Jang	• Instrument Management • Management of instrument history • Determining whether instruments are subject to type approval and accuracy testing • Managing instrument accuracy tests and identifying uncertainty.
		Electricity Emissions	Process technology Innovation	Haekwon-Song	
Emissions Calculation			General management	Jinho-Kim	• Responsible for the overall task of greenhouse gas emissions calculation. • Compiling and managing basic dadta for GHG calculation and reporting. • Calculating GHG emissions in accordance with government guidelines. • Responsible for entering information into the National Greenhouse Gas information system.
Third-Party Verification	- Data Verification - Verification of emissions calculation process		General management	Jinho-Kim	• Selection of third-party verification bodies and proceeding with verification.
Greenhouse Gas Calcuation/Reporting			General management	Jinho-Kim	• Responsible for the overall task of GHG Calculation/Reporting.

5. Monitoring Activity Data

1) Method of collecting activity data

① Measurement and reporting of activity data: The activity data management department checks that the measurement or activity data are accurately entered and reported in the form.

② Check the management and calibration of instrumentation equipment: Add a list of

instrumentation management related to the greenhouse gas inventory to our instrumentation management rules to verify that the instrumentation equipment is being managed and calibrated.

- ③ Data Accuracy Review Confirmation: The emission verification officer periodically checks the data omission, distortion, calculation accuracy, etc.

- ④ Check the collection of activity data: Check whether the data are entered accurately and appropriately based on the activity data input form, and the person in charge of emission verification checks the accuracy of the data.

- ⑤ Cross Check: The person in charge of emission verification checks whether the data are properly collected in accordance with the data collection procedure and compares and analyzes the collected data using each cross checking.

- ⑥ Data storage: The activity data management department keeps activity data in the form of electronic files or documents.

2) How to manage activity data

Emission Activity Classification Activity Data Emission Facility		Emission Activity Classification Activity Data Emission Facility	Emission Activity Classification Activity Data Emission Facility	Data Collection Method	Data Management Method		
					Recording Cycle	Storage Documents	remark
Indirect Emissions (Scope 2)	Indirect Emissions (Use of External Electricity)	Electricity	On-site electricity usage facilities	• Record and manage electricity bills (invoices) issued by Korea Electric Power Corporation.	• Invoice (once/month)	• Invoice • Electricity meter reading status	
Stationary Combustion (Scope 1)	Gaseous Fuel Combustion	City Gas (LNG)	General Boiler	• Record and manage invoices issued by the fuel supplier.	• Invoice (once/month) • Internal meter reading (once/month)	• Invoice • City Gas meter reading status	
	Gaseous Fuel Combustion	City Gas (LNG)	Restaurant	• Record and manage invoices issued by the fuel supplier.	• Invoice (once/month) • Internal meter reading (once/month)	• Invoice • City Gas meter reading status	
	Liquid Fuel Combustion	Kerosene	General Boiler	• Record and manage invoices issued by the fuel supplier.	• Invoice (once/month)	• Transaction Statement	
Mobile Combustion (Scope 1)	Liquid Fuel Combustion	Diesel	Commercial Vehicles	• Record and manage invoices issued by the fuel supplier.	• Invoice (once/month)	• Transaction Statement	
	Liquid Fuel Combustion	Gasoline	Commercial Vehicles	• Record and manage invoices issued by the fuel supplier.	• Invoice (once/month)	• Transaction Statement	

6. Calculation and verification of greenhouse gas emissions

1) Collecting and organizing activity data

- ① The person in charge of collecting and managing the activity data shall provide the activity data to the person in charge of calculating the emissions at the end of each month.
- ② Raw Data should also be provided in the activity data provided.
- ③ The person in charge of calculating activity data should compare and review the prepared data and Raw Data.
- ④ When checking data errors, the activity data collection and management department shall be notified so that it can be corrected, and if there is no error, it shall be used as basic data for calculating emissions.

2) Estimation of greenhouse gas emissions

- ① Follow the government's emission calculation procedure.
- ② The person in charge of calculating the amount of greenhouse gas emissions shall calculate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions quarterly and obtain the payment of the person in charge of calculating the amount of greenhouse gas emissions.

3) Results of calculation of greenhouse gas emissions

- ① Check whether all greenhouse gas emission sources are included within the set tissue boundaries.
- ② Check whether the data entered in each discharge activity is consistent.
- ③ Check the consistency of the algorithms/methodologies used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions.
- ④ Check the changes in the methodology/heat generation/emission coefficient used by year.
- ⑤ Accurate calculation of identified uncertainties (measurement facilities/heat

generation/emission coefficients) and activities for improvement are checked.

⑥ Cross-check the calculation results. (Comparison of greenhouse gas emissions using individual fuel consumption by emission source and total fuel consumption by workplace)

⑦ The calculation results of greenhouse gas emissions (inventory reports/statements) and calculation-related data shall be verified through internal verification or a third-party verification agency.

4) Internal Verification

① For internal verification, an internal verification shall be conducted after the selection of a person in charge of internal verification if necessary.

② Internal verification personnel conduct internal verification of whether it is calculated as "appropriateness", "completeness", "transparency", "accuracy", and "consistency".

③ If verification errors are found, prepare a "Verification Results Action Requirement List" so that the emission calculation officer can take corrective action.

④ Upon completion of internal verification, the payment of the person in charge of internal verification is obtained and an internal verification report is issued.

5) third-party verification

The three-way verification shall be conducted by selecting a verification agency designated in accordance with Chapter 7 (designation and management of verification agencies) of the Administrative Rules of the Ministry of Environment and the Guidelines for the Operation of Greenhouse Gas Target Management, etc.

7. Supply chain management

1) Management of energy and greenhouse gas emissions from partner companies

① If necessary, ESG management personnel of partner companies provide training to partner companies on how to manage energy and greenhouse gas emissions, and support them to monitor greenhouse gas emissions.

② The ESG management manager of a partner company requests the establishment of energy and greenhouse gas reduction targets and emission management of partner companies, and periodically receives and reviews the emission calculation results.

8. History of enactment and revision

No	Date	Contents	Remark
0	Feb 14, 2025	The first enactment	-
1	July 22, 2026	Revised 2. Scope	-