

5.3 Energy Management

The production process and temperature and humidity control of the clean room air conditioning of the Company require the use of boiler equipment. The main fuels for boiler equipment are natural gas and diesel; diesel generators are used for emergency power generation. Therefore, electricity, premium diesel, and natural gas are indispensable energy resources in the production and operations of the Company.

Internal Energy Consumption for the Past 3 Years (Unit: kJ)

Type of Energy		2023	2024	2025
Non-Renewable Energy	Externally Purchased Electricity	91,245,600,000	99,328,512,257	104,671,207,157
	Diesel	754,810,959	507,524,639	434,497,487
	Natural Gas	26,489,637,555	647,639,195	718,971,511
	Total	118,490,048,515	100,483,676,091	105,824,676,155
Energy Consumption Intensity	Energy Intensity (kilojoule/NT\$ million revenue)	6,987,266	5,406,999	5,422,735
Data Coverage Rate		80%	89%	97.1%

- Notes:
- The inventory scope adopted in 2023 included Taiwan and Korea. In 2024, the inventory scope was expanded to Singapore and India. In 2025, the scope was expanded to include other Asian regions.
 - Unit conversion of non-renewable energy: For purchased electricity, 1kWh=3,600kJ; for diesel, 1L=40,197.627985kJ; for natural gas, 1m³=1,055.06kJ.
 - Energy Intensity (kilojoule/NT\$ million) = Total Energy Consumption / Annual Revenue (2023: 16,958; 2024: 18,584; 2025: 19,515 NT\$ million). The 2025 energy intensity calculation excludes NT\$994 million in revenue from the U.S. subsidiary consolidated since December 2025. This ensures consistency with the GHG inventory boundary covering Taiwan, Korea, and Asia.
 - Data coverage (%) = employees at energy-calculated sites / total headcount (2023: 1,406; 2024: 1,609; 2025: 1,585).



5.4 Air Emissions Management

Lotus operates pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities at its Nantou plant in Taiwan and the Gongju and Hyangnam plants in Korea. The manufacturing processes may generate air pollutants including Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Sulfur Oxides (SOx), Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), and Particulate Matter (PM). The Company strictly complies with relevant regulations including Taiwan’s Air Pollution Control Act and Korea’s Clean Air Conservation Act, and regularly commissions qualified third-party inspection agencies to conduct air quality inspections at the exhaust emission outlets of each plant, ensuring that air pollutant concentrations comply with applicable regulatory limits and remain below statutory emission standards.

In terms of pollution control facilities, each plant is equipped with exhaust gas treatment equipment to reduce air pollutant emissions from production operations. Additionally, Lotus continues to enhance equipment efficiency and upgrade end-of-pipe pollution control technologies. Air pollution management is integrated into the plant’s Environmental Health and Safety management system, with regular tracking of annual emission indicator trends to achieve continuous improvement goals.

Air Emissions at the Lotus Nantou Plant

Item	2023	2024	2025
VOC	10.951	9.605	6.201
SOx	0	0	0
NOx	0.652	0.786	0.774
PM	0.029	0.029	0.023
Total	11.632	10.420	6.998
Emission Intensity (t / NT\$ million revenue)	0.005	0.004	0.003

- Notes:
- Both the Gongju and Hyangnam plants in Korea manage and monitor air pollutants in compliance with local regulations. Because the plants’ emissions fall below the government’s threshold for mandatory reporting of total emission quantities, they are only required to conduct periodic concentration monitoring for items such as THC, SOx, NOx, and dust. All test results meet local legal standards.
 - Emission Intensity = Total Air Emissions / Revenue. Taiwan revenue was NT\$ 2,413 million in 2023, NT\$ 2,516 million in 2024, and NT\$ 2,571 million in 2025.

