

LG CNS Fair Trade Policy

1. Purpose

LG CNS complies with domestic and international laws and regulations related to fair trade, including the "Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act" (hereinafter referred to as the "Fair Trade Act"), to promote the sustainable development of LG CNS. Complying to fair trade is an essential core element of LG CNS' continuous growth and social responsibility. LG CNS is committed to fostering a culture of fair competition and transactions. To this end, LG CNS adheres to the provisions outlined in this document to pursue fair transactions with all business partners based on mutual respect and trust.

2. Basic Principles

LG CNS employees must comply with domestic and international laws and regulations related to fair trade, including the Fair Trade Act, and the contents of this document.

- (1) Maintaining fairness in the competition : We do not distort competition in the market or engage in unfair practices, and we provide equal opportunities to all business partners.
- (2) Mutual respect with business partners: We respect the rights of our business partners and do not engage in unfair business practices.
- (3) Transparent transaction practices: All transactions are conducted transparently and in compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

3. Scope of Application

The contents of this document apply to all LG CNS employees and all transactions of LG CNS.

4. Prohibition of Cartel Activities

(1) Principle

LG CNS engages in fair competition with its competitors. We do not engage in any unfair

contact with competitors that could be viewed as a violation of fair trade laws. We respect the market economy and strive to earn the trust of our customers by providing services that meet their needs, thereby practicing the principles of free competition.

Accordingly, LG CNS does not engage in acts prohibited by the Fair Trade Act, such as "two or more businesses agreeing to determine factors that affect competition, such as price, production volume (input volume), or market division."

(2) Types of prohibited Cartel Activities

- ① Bid rigging: The act of agreeing in advance to select a specific company during a bidding process.

* Example

- Acts of fixing bid prices through negotiation between business operators or through the exchange or provision of information related thereto, and acts of business operator groups interfering in the determination of bid prices and providing such information to relevant business operators.
- Acts of bidding by copying or submitting the details of bid on behalf of other bidders, or by other similar means.
- Acts of intentionally causing a bid to fail by setting a contract amount or level higher than the estimated price with the intention of raising the estimated price of the contracting authority through joint action by business operators.
- Acts of predetermining the successful bidder
- Inducing competitive bidding to become a private contract

- ② Information exchange collusion: Acts of disclosing sensitive information such as prices, production volumes, and costs to other businesses.
- ③ Price fixing: The act of agreeing with each other to determine or maintain the price of a product or service.
- ④ Market segmentation: Dividing specific regions, customers, or markets to avoid competition.
- ⑤ Production restriction: The act of adjusting or restricting production volume by agreement.

- ⑥ Other non-competitive actions: Includes any form of agreement that affects competition.

(3) Actions to prevent Cartel Activities

- ① Maintaining transparent transaction practices: All transactions must be conducted transparently, and communication between internal and external stakeholders must be fair and transparent.
- ② Promotion of competition: Fair competition in the market shall be promoted, and cooperation with competitors shall be conducted only within the scope permitted by laws and regulations.
- ③ Education and awareness raising: We conduct regular training for employees on the risks of collusion and legal sanctions to prevent collusion from occurring.

5. Relationships with partner companies

(1) Principle

LG CNS must comply with fair trade laws and regulations in its relationships with its partners and build cooperative relationships that enable both parties to grow together. To this end, we must conduct fair and transparent transactions based on the principle of fairness, thereby ultimately building a relationship of mutual trust and cooperation with our partners.

(2) Main types of unfair trade practices

- ① Unfair refusal to transact: Refusing to initiate transactions with a specific company or terminating a business relationship without justifiable grounds.
- ② Abuse of transactional position: Acts of unfairly using a superior position in a transactional relationship to set or change transaction conditions such as prices to the disadvantage of a company (e.g., delaying payment, interfering with management by imposing sales targets, etc.).
- ③ Discriminatory treatment: Applying prices or transaction conditions that differ from those normally applied without justifiable grounds to specific companies, including acts intended to provide non-monetary benefits to specific business partners.

- ④ Restrictive trade conditions: Setting conditions that unfairly restrict the freedom of business activities of partner companies. This includes cases where transactions are conducted on the condition that partner companies do not trade with our competitors, and cases where the transaction area or the parties with whom transactions can be conducted are restricted.
- ⑤ Maintaining resale prices: Setting sales prices for distributors, wholesalers, and other sales agents and forcing them to sell our company's products/services at those prices (e.g., in a situation where sales prices are set differently between distributors, if a distributor that set a higher price complains to the company, and the company then demands that the distributor that set a lower price raise its price, this also falls under this category).
- ⑥ Forced transactions: As in the case of "bundling" or employee sales, forcing a company or a third party designated by the company to provide an unfair advantage in accordance with customary business practices or to accept a disadvantage as a condition for conducting a transaction.
- ⑦ Unfair price fixing and unfair high-price purchasing: Setting prices significantly lower than normal prices to drive competitors out of the market, or purchasing from partner companies at unreasonably high prices.
- ⑧ Unfair support: Acts that distort market competition by imposing favorable transaction conditions on specific companies.
- ⑨ Unfair price determination: Adjusting prices in a manner that distorts market prices.

(3) Actions to prevent unfair trade practices

- ① We will not discriminate against or suspend transactions with specific business partners without justifiable reasons, and will select partner companies based on objective criteria and conduct the selection process fairly.
- ② Attracting clients from competitors under unfair conditions is prohibited, and marketing to attract clients must be conducted in a fair manner.
- ③ We do not impose unreasonable conditions on our business partners, and our transaction contract terms are fair and transparent.
- ④ We do not provide unfair support or benefits to specific companies.

- ⑥ When concluding a contract that may violate fair trade regulations, we will proceed only after review by the Public Affairs Team in charge of fair trade.

6. Responsibilities of Employees

- (1) Compliance with laws and regulations: All employees shall strictly comply with the Fair Trade Act and related laws and regulations, and shall not engage in any acts that violate the law.
- (2) Education: We will diligently participate in regular fair trade education and maintain an understanding of relevant laws and regulations.
- (3) Internal reporting: If any employee become aware of any illegal acts, he or she must immediately report them to the Public Affairs Team in charge of fair trade.