



SK Telecom

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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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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

SK Telecom is a leading wired and wireless telecommunications company in South Korea, renowned for its advanced technologies across a range of fields, including artificial intelligence (AI), big data, Internet of Things (IoT), and quantum cryptography, all driven by 5G technology. The company is progressing towards a 'Global AI Company' with SKT 2.0 era by fostering sustained growth across its five key business areas: wired and wireless communications, media, enterprise, AIVERSE, and connected intelligence. By using information and communications technology (ICT), the company promotes economic development and reinforces its ESG management through the implementation of 'ESG 2.0.' This approach integrates AI and ICT to amplify the company's environmental and social impact and pursue sustainable growth. In addressing climate change, SK Telecom has set forth its '2050 Net Zero' environmental management goal. To achieve this objective, the company has outlined three core initiatives: 'Taking Proactive Climate Action,' 'Advancing Environmental Management Systems,' and 'Fostering a Green Culture.' SK Telecom is actively implementing various measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including its Green Operation strategy, which targets a 25% reduction in electricity consumption; its Green Energy strategy, which promotes the use of renewable energy; and its Green Forest strategy, which is dedicated to offsetting emissions through forestation efforts. To fulfill its social responsibilities, SK Telecom is enhancing digital inclusivity and providing marginalized groups with opportunities for access to technology. The company is also supporting a range of educational programs and social contribution activities for regional development. Notably, the company contributes to creating social values by offering innovative AI-powered solutions across various sectors such as education, healthcare, and transportation. AI-driven healthcare services facilitate precise diagnoses and personalized health management, significantly improving the quality of our lives. In terms

of corporate governance, SK Telecom remains committed to transparency and accountability, reinforcing management transparency through a board-driven governance structure while building stronger relationships with shareholders and stakeholders. SK Telecom adheres to ethical management practices, complies with laws and regulations, and makes strategic decisions to ensure sustainable growth. These efforts support SK Telecom's goal of fostering growth in partnership with its customers and society. Artificial intelligence (AI) and information and communications technology (ICT) are pivotal to SK Telecom's effort to achieve its ESG objectives. AI enhances the efficiency of energy management systems and reduces environmental impact through advanced data analysis. Additionally, by leveraging IoT technology, SK Telecom delivers smart city solutions and creates social values through AI-powered education and healthcare solutions. These technological innovations will contribute to SK Telecom's ESG management and sustainable growth.

[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
	12/30/2024	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

12774060000000

(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:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

KR7017670001(A017670)

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

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

SKM

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

☒ Republic of Korea

(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 3 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

SK Telecom designates its group of Significant Suppliers by comprehensively considering factors such as the relevance to the company's core business or infrastructure investments, the scale of transactions, and irreplaceability due to proprietary technologies or business criticality. Based on this assessment, as of 2024, 113 suppliers were classified as Tier 1 Significant Suppliers out of a total of 1,045 partners, considering factors such as transaction volume and continuity of business relationships. Additionally, five secondary and tertiary suppliers with whom the company has no direct transactions were designated as Non-Tier 1 Significant Suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply ☒ Downstream value chain

[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

SKT's definitions of short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons have been updated to reflect the classification of assessment points and the ranges of assessment periods presented in the KSSB(Korea Sustainability Standards Board) Climate Disclosure draft. The short term is defined as 0 to 1 years, with strategies and financial plans aimed at delivering immediate results and improving operational efficiency. During this period, the company allocates resources to projects that require funding to yield quick outcomes. This approach enables SK Telecom to set realistic profit targets aligned with current market conditions and operational capacity. Additionally, the company focuses on identifying and mitigating immediate risks that may impact operations or financial stability within the next three years. By implementing these short-term strategies and plans, SK Telecom is positioned to get swift results and prompt improvements.

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

The medium term is defined as 2 to 5 years (more than 1 years and less than 5 years), with strategies and financial plans aimed at driving the company's growth and expansion. During this period, SK Telecom focuses on expanding operations by increasing market share, entering new markets, and diversifying its product lines, all while executing key strategic initiatives. The company also prioritizes investments in research and development to innovate products and services, maintaining its competitive advantage. The medium-term financial plans involve substantial investments in capital projects, technology, and infrastructure, which are structured to generate long-term returns. Additionally, assessing and preparing for potential medium-term risks—such as shifts in the market, regulatory changes, and competitive pressures—is one of the critical issues.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

The long term is defined as 6 years and more(over 5 years), with strategies and financial plans aimed at ensuring the company's sustainable development and long-term viability. SK Telecom has set ambitious goals, such as achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050, to improve its sustainability. The company is also incorporating innovative projects into its long-term strategy that may significantly reshape its market position and operational model. The financial strategies for this period focus on directing resources toward long-term projects and investments designed to foster the company's future growth and sustainability. These initiatives facilitate the implementation of extensive infrastructure projects, acquisitions, and major technological advancements. Establishing safeguards to mitigate long-term risks and uncertainties is an essential part of these plans, strengthening the company's financial resilience.

[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

(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

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :data supplied by the MSCI Sustainability Institute

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis

- ☒ Other, please specify :ENCORE

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing wind patterns

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Other market, please specify :Rising electricity bills

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Other reputation, please specify :The public's negative perception, Increase in NGO activity

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

(Process) SK Telecom has implemented a risk management system to preemptively identify and assess factors related to climate change, enabling a company-wide approach to climate change risks and opportunities. The identified climate change issues are integrated into the company-wide risk management process, and the risk level is determined through a materiality assessment process, which is reflected in corporate-level strategies. (Stage(s) of the value chain) SK Telecom manages not only directly operated business sites but also both upstream suppliers and downstream operations, as the potential impact of climate change expands in size and scope. The company comprehensively analyzes and manages the overall value chain, including production activities, business facilities, products and services, supply chain, R&D investment, as well as mitigation and adaptation efforts. (Identification) The ESG Management Group conducts regular monitoring more than once a year to identify and analyze environmental issues. They assess significance by monitoring climate change risks and opportunities and considering financial, regulatory, and physical aspects across five categories: policy, market, technology, reputation, and physical environment. (Assessment) The detailed assessment process is as follows: Internal stakeholders, including management and working-level staff with deep knowledge of the telecommunications industry and climate change, along with external climate and environmental experts, participate in a survey to evaluate the materiality of strategic perspectives and identify the highest-priority issues. Time periods are categorized into short-term (0 to 1 years), mid-term (2 to 5 years), and long-term (over 6 years). The risk level is evaluated using a matrix based on '(1) probability of occurrence X (2) level of impact,' and the significance is scored on a scale from 0 to 25 points. Factors identified as highly significant (scoring 16 to 25 points) are classified as having a significant strategic impact. These factors then undergo a secondary assessment based on financial impact criteria. A significant financial impact is defined as those factors involving the investment in facilities related to climate change, such as greenhouse gas reduction or renewable energy facilities, with the investment budget exceeding KRW 5 billion. SK Telecom assesses climate change risks and opportunities based on both strategic and financial impact criteria, and when both conditions are met, the factor is managed as a significant climate change risk or opportunity. (Reporting) The ESG Management Group regularly reports the results of significance assessments of identified climate change risks and opportunities to the Head of ESG as needed. The Head of ESG makes decisions on non-critical climate-related risks and opportunities. Significant issues are reported to the CEO, while critical issues are reported to both the CEO and the ESG Committee. The CEO is responsible for decision-making on significant issues, whereas the ESG Committee makes the final decisions on critical issues. (Management) Once decisions are made regarding climate change risks and opportunities, the relevant departments develop management plans, incorporate them into the business strategy, and ensure systematic implementation by securing the necessary budget through detailed planning.

[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

SK Telecom consolidates the assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into a cohesive process through a comprehensive framework. This framework adheres to established reporting standards, including the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), alongside internally developed protocols. Additionally, the ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure) methodology is utilized to identify and manage dependencies and impacts related to natural capital. (Compliance with reporting standards) SK Telecom adheres to TCFD guidelines, which provide a structured framework for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes analyzing potential future scenarios and their impacts on the company using models from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (ENCORE framework) The ENCORE methodology enables SK Telecom to identify its dependence on natural capital and understand how changes in ecosystem services may affect its business operations. This tool assists the company in evaluating risks associated with the degradation of natural capital and uncovering opportunities to enhance ecosystem services. (Internal protocols) SK Telecom has developed dedicated internal protocols for collecting, analyzing, and reporting environmental data. These protocols involve compiling detailed inventories of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption, with regular monitoring and reporting. (Integration into the evaluation process) This integrated process is embedded within SK Telecom's broader risk management and strategic planning functions. The Climate Working Group, under the oversight of the Head of ESG and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), ensures that environmental factors are systematically incorporated into all key business decisions. Regular reviews and updates are conducted to address the changing regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations. (Renewable energy project) The company's decision to invest in a solar power facility was driven by an integrated evaluation that factored in energy dependence, potential regulatory impacts, cost savings, and carbon credit opportunities. This holistic approach enabled the project to address multiple aspects of environmental performance simultaneously. (Disaster recovery system) The implementation of a robust disaster recovery system stemmed from recognizing the interconnectedness between physical risks (e.g., natural disasters) and operational resilience. By integrating these factors, SK Telecom improved its ability to ensure service continuity and reduce financial losses.

[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

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas important for biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

To provide telecommunications services, SK Telecom builds and operates network infrastructures by following the step of design, establishment, operation, and demolition. And the company applies the TNFD's LEAP Framework, tailored to its specific needs, to prevent biodiversity loss and forest degradation. At the design stage, the company assesses the value chain to determine where its infrastructure will be installed and what activities will take place at these locations, with the goal of conserving biodiversity and preventing deforestation. If the activities and infrastructure locations are considered to have a high level of importance and impact in terms of biodiversity conservation and forest degradation prevention, we will explore and implement mitigation measures to minimize any potential negative impacts on service quality while preserving biodiversity and preventing forest degradation. While low risk exposure was identified for the Greater Seoul Area and urban centers, local base stations and communications centers in regions vulnerable to frequent heat waves, such as Daegu, require a prioritized response to heat waves. Accordingly, SK Telecom has established and applied a response system that can predict abnormal weather and assess any resulting damages.

(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_Example of Risk Assessment for Natural Capital Conservation.pdf
[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:

- ☒ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

SKT's Climate Task Force team continuously monitors climate change-related risks and opportunities, identifying major factors through internal and external environmental analysis. To set priorities, a survey is conducted among internal and external stakeholders, including management, working-level staff, and climate change/environmental experts, who possess deep knowledge of both the telecommunications industry and climate change. SK Telecom has established a materiality assessment process based on TCFD guidelines. This process involves relevant departments initially identifying transition/physical risks and opportunities, followed by

evaluations from internal and external experts to create a materiality assessment pool. The materiality assessment is designed to analyze short-term and mid- to long-term changes, focusing on likelihood and impact. It is used to review the current response level and future plans related to these issues. First, the timeframes are classified into short-term (0 to 1 years), mid-term (2 to 5 years), and long-term (6 years or more). Based on these timeframes, risk levels are set by an evaluation matrix defined as '(1) the possibility of occurrence X (2) level of effect.' Both factors are evaluated on a scale of very low (1 point), moderately low (2 points), normal (3 points), moderately high (4 points), and very high (5 points). Grades are classified into three levels—'normal,' 'significant issues,' and 'very significant issues'—based on the color zones of the evaluation matrix reflecting likelihood and impact. 'Very significant issues' are used as the criteria for determining major strategic impacts. From a financial perspective, an issue is considered to have a significant financial impact if it involves investments in climate change-related facilities, such as greenhouse gas reduction or renewable energy facilities, and if the investment budget exceeds KRW 5 billion.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring

- ☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

SKT's Climate Task Force team continuously monitors climate change-related risks and opportunities, identifying major factors through internal and external environmental analysis. To set priorities, a survey is conducted among internal and external stakeholders, including management, working-level staff, and climate change/environmental experts, who possess deep knowledge of both the telecommunications industry and climate change. SK Telecom has established a materiality assessment process based on TCFD guidelines. This process involves relevant departments initially identifying transition/physical risks and opportunities, followed by evaluations from internal and external experts to create a materiality assessment pool. The materiality assessment is designed to analyze short-term and mid- to long-term changes, focusing on likelihood and impact. It is used to review the current response level and future plans related to these issues. First, the timeframes are classified into short-term (0 to 1 years), mid-term (2 to 5 years), and long-term (6 years or more). Based on these timeframes, risk levels are set by an evaluation matrix defined as '(1) the possibility of occurrence X (2) level of effect.' Both factors are evaluated on a scale of very low (1 point), moderately low (2 points), normal (3 points), moderately high (4 points), and very high (5 points). Grades are classified into three levels—'normal,' 'significant issues,' and 'very significant issues'—based on the color zones of the evaluation matrix reflecting likelihood and impact. 'Very significant issues' are used as the criteria for determining major strategic impacts. From a financial perspective, an issue is considered to have a significant financial impact if it involves investments in climate change-related facilities, such as greenhouse gas reduction or renewable energy facilities, and if the investment budget exceeds KRW 5 billion.

[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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(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:

☒ Other, please specify :Plastic use amount is reduced by fully replacing plastic cards issued to our customers with mobile eco-membership cards.

(3.1.3) Please explain

Integrative risk management: SK Telecom incorporates plastic risk management into its broader environmental and sustainability policies. As an integral part of its comprehensive strategy for managing environmental risks associated with climate change, the company actively addresses plastic usage. Initiatives such as replacing plastic cards with mobile eco-cards demonstrate the company's commitment to environmental awareness and proactive management of environmental impacts.

[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

Acute physical

☒ Heat wave

(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

☒ Republic of Korea

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

SK Telecom has reflected the Low Emissions Scenario (SSP1-2.6) and High Emissions Scenario (SSP5-8.5) presented in the 6th Assessment Report of the IPCC to accurately identify the impact of physical risks on its major assets. SK Telecom is continuously analyzing the physical risks present in business and their potential financial impacts. Last year, analytical models developed by OJEong Resilience Institute were used to assess the vulnerability of company assets to five acute disasters. The book value of the assets exposed to disasters was calculated, and the occurrence potential of disasters was predicted through modeling. This year, in a more intensive approach, MSCI data was used to understand the real-world losses in assets exposed to the nine disasters that can occur by analyzing the potential financial impacts of cumulative asset damage and losses in business activities. As a provider of wireless communications services, SK Telecom operates a large amount of communications infrastructure that is located outdoors, so the book value of such communications infrastructure was taken into account in the analysis of

physical risks. As a great deal of uncertainty involving a number of factors is present in the analysis of physical risks associated with assets, such as changes in analytical data and influences on climate change, SK Telecom remains vigilant of the variations this can cause in calculations of financial impacts.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Closure of operations

(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

Chronic risks are climate phenomena that are the longterm effects of climate change. Using MSCI data, SK Telecom analyzed the chronic risks of extreme heat, extreme cold, heavy rains, heavy snows, and strong winds. Among those, extreme heat and heavy rains were the two climate phenomena linked to the severest financial impacts, which was calculated by totaling losses in assets and losses in business activities.

(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)

14300000000

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

31500000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Developing scenarios and models for SK Telecom's physical risk assessment is crucial for identifying major impacts that may arise due to climate change and proactively responding to them. However, the results of physical risk analysis may involve some uncertainty due to the inherent uncertainty of various factors influencing climate change. Additionally, given the nationwide distribution of communication equipment, the financial impacts of physical risks were assessed based on the future asset value of communication equipment expected to be exposed to climate change risks. Cumulative financial impacts of extreme heat by 2050 were found to range from KRW 14.3 billion (SSP1-2.6) to KRW 31.5 billion (SSP5- 8.5). This differs from the predicted asset exposure to physical risks from climate change analyzed in this assessment. SK Telecom will strive to develop a more precise model capable of evaluating a wider range of climate disasters by utilizing data from credible domestic and international organizations and reflecting the characteristics of each asset.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The actual cost of disaster recovery, including preventive risk investment, over the past five years (2018-2022) due to disasters such as typhoons, lightning, landslides, heavy rain, heatwaves, wildfires, and earthquakes has averaged between 3 to 4 billion KRW per year.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SK Telecom operates a disaster recovery system to enhance the stability of its communication network. By configuring multiple access routes and key communication facilities for major networks and separating networks by layer and region, SK Telecom prevents the spread of potential communication errors. While establishing a

foundation for rapid recovery, the company is also committed to enhancing the resilience of its communication quality. Functional failures of communication facilities due to heatwaves and increased operation rates of air conditioning units at base stations, leading to higher costs. Proactive investment and reinforcement of facilities vulnerable to heatwaves (such as revising external enclosures and replacing outdated ones). Preemptive high-temperature prevention activities for equipment in preparation for the hot season (such as checking air conditioners and filters, and installing shade structures).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(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

☒ Republic of Korea

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

SK Telecom has reflected the Low Emissions Scenario (SSP1-2.6) and High Emissions Scenario (SSP5-8.5) presented in the 6th Assessment Report of the IPCC to accurately identify the impact of physical risks on its major assets. SK Telecom is continuously analyzing the physical risks present in business and their potential financial impacts. Last year, analytical models developed by OJEong Resilience Institute were used to assess the vulnerability of company assets to five acute disasters. The book value of the assets exposed to disasters was calculated, and the occurrence potential of disasters was predicted through modeling. This year, in a more intensive approach, MSCI data was used to understand the real-world losses in assets exposed to the nine disasters that can occur by analyzing the potential financial impacts of cumulative asset damage and losses in business activities. As a provider of wireless communications services, SK Telecom operates a large

amount of communications infrastructure that is located outdoors, so the book value of such communications infrastructure was taken into account in the analysis of physical risks. As a great deal of uncertainty involving a number of factors is present in the analysis of physical risks associated with assets, such as changes in analytical data and influences on climate change, SK Telecom remains vigilant of the variations this can cause in calculations of financial impacts.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Closure of operations

(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

Chronic risks are climate phenomena that are the longterm effects of climate change. Using MSCI data, SK Telecom analyzed the chronic risks of extreme heat, extreme cold, heavy rains, heavy snows, and strong winds. Among those, extreme heat and heavy rains were the two climate phenomena linked to the severest financial impacts, which was calculated by totaling losses in assets and losses in business activities.

(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)

3100000000

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

6200000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Developing scenarios and models for SK Telecom's physical risk assessment is crucial for identifying major impacts that may arise due to climate change and proactively responding to them. However, the results of physical risk analysis may involve some uncertainty due to the inherent uncertainty of various factors influencing climate change. Additionally, given the nationwide distribution of communication equipment, the financial impacts of physical risks were assessed based on the future asset value of communication equipment expected to be exposed to climate change risks. Cumulative financial impacts of extreme heat by 2050 were found to range from KRW 14.3 billion (SSP1-2.6) to KRW 31.5 billion (SSP5- 8.5). This differs from the predicted asset exposure to physical risks from climate change analyzed in this assessment. SK Telecom will strive to develop a more precise model capable of evaluating a wider range of climate disasters by utilizing data from credible domestic and international organizations and reflecting the characteristics of each asset.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The actual cost of disaster recovery, including preventive risk investment, over the past five years (2018-2022) due to disasters such as typhoons, lightning, landslides, heavy rain, heatwaves, wildfires, and earthquakes has averaged between 3 to 4 billion KRW per year.

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Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(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

☒ Republic of Korea

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a key player in Korea's telecommunications industry, SKT operates in a highly regulated sector. Due to the nature of its business, the company's network equipment continues to expand to maintain stable services, leading to increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Most of SKT's emissions come from electricity consumption. Although SKT has joined the RE100 initiative to source 100% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2050, challenges remain, such as the unstable supply and high costs of renewable energy, compounded by domestic regulatory limitations and inadequate infrastructure. SKT assesses climate risks using strategic and financial standards, evaluating the 'possibility of occurrence X level of impact' across short-, mid-, and long-term periods. This includes investments over KRW 5 billion in climate-related facilities. The assessment identified '2050 Net Zero' as a very significant mid- to long-term risk factor. To meet its Net Zero targets, SKT is

improving energy efficiency by reducing cooling energy consumption from network equipment, integrating base stations and repeaters, replacing outdated cooling systems, and innovating its network architecture. SKT is also deploying renewable energy systems like solar power at its facilities, contributing to GHG reduction. Given the ongoing need for reduction technologies, the company expects direct costs to increase.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased capital expenditures

(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:

☒ 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

Achieving Net Zero by 2050 will require significant financial investments from SK Telecom, leading to an increase in assets like renewable energy infrastructure, energy efficiency improvement equipment, and assets linked to carbon credit acquisitions. However, the initial capital outlay and ongoing maintenance expenses could contribute to an increase in the company's debt ratio. As emissions trading regulations tighten, the resulting accumulation of debt from carbon credit purchases could potentially undermine the company's financial stability. (Cash flow pressure) The upfront costs of securing renewable energy and purchasing carbon credits could strain cash flow, particularly if carbon credit prices surge and outflows surpass expectations. Ongoing reduction initiatives and investments in renewable energy may further increase upfront cash outflows, potentially weakening short-term cash flow and negatively impacting the company's operations. (Potential for long-term cash flow improvement) In the long run, factors such as lower energy costs from renewable sources, increased operational efficiency, and benefits from government support policies could contribute to improved cash flow. Although initial costs may rise, a positive cash flow is anticipated over time.

(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)

22030140800

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

220301408000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

SK Telecom is actively involved in the '2050 Net Zero' initiative, which aims to achieve net 'zero' greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The company is implementing a variety of greenhouse gas reduction projects to meet its emission reduction targets. To lower emissions and energy consumption, SK Telecom has been integrating network infrastructures, developing and adopting high-efficiency telecommunications equipment, replacing outdated cooling systems, and optimizing heating and cooling within its facilities. However, as telecommunications infrastructure expands and advances in response to the rapid digital transition, there is a risk of increased emissions. Based on the company's mid- to long-term emissions projections, SK Telecom is expected to emit 1,171,816 tons of greenhouse gases by 2050. As a designated entity under the Emissions Trading System (ETS), SK Telecom participates in the emissions trading program and is categorized among industries receiving allocations by means of auction. During the third planning period (2021–2025), the company received 10% of its allocated amount via auctioning. Assuming ETS regulations remain in effect until 2050 and the current 10% auction rate gradually increases to 100%, SK Telecom acknowledges the potential financial risk of purchasing the entirety of its projected emissions (1,171,816 tons) from the carbon market. The company has estimated the possible financial impact of this scenario, projecting a long-term financial risk of KRW 220,301,408,000. Financial impact estimation (maximum): Projected 2050 greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂eq) internal carbon price (KRW/tCO₂eq) 1,171,816 tCO₂eq KRW 188,000/tCO₂eq KRW 220,301,408,000 Financial impact estimation (minimum, assuming the auction allocation rate stays at the current 10% level): Maximum amount 10% KRW 22,030,140,800 (minimum)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

129700000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To achieve 2050 Net Zero and RE100 goals, SK Telecom plans to pursue Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) and purchase Renewable Energy Certificates (REC). It is estimated that the implementation of Net Zero will incur an annual cost of approximately 129.7 billion KRW. The potential financial impact of SK Telecom's electricity rate increases and RE100 implementation was analyzed based on the NGFS scenario between 2020 and 2050. It is projected that the company will face additional costs ranging from a minimum of 32.8 billion KRW per year (NDCs scenario) to a maximum of 129.7 billion KRW per year (NZE2050 scenario).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SK Telecom is taking the following strategic actions to address climate change: (Energy Efficiency Improvement) The company is reducing energy consumption by introducing high-efficiency communication equipment, replacing outdated equipment, and innovating network structures. (Transition to Renewable Energy) SK Telecom aims to use 100% renewable energy by 2050 as part of the RE100 initiative. It is expanding self-generated power and solar energy facilities. (Participation in External Reduction Projects) The company invests in CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) projects and other initiatives to promote greenhouse gas reduction externally. (Strategic Risk Management) By participating in the emissions trading system, SK Telecom secures the necessary emission permits in advance or purchases them at optimal times to minimize costs. (Effect of the Response) These actions play a crucial role in effectively managing climate change-related risks while simultaneously alleviating financial burdens for SK Telecom. Increased use of renewable energy and improvements in energy efficiency contribute to reducing operational costs and carbon emissions, which ultimately lowers financial risks. (Organization-Specific Risk Response Actions) SK Telecom has achieved direct greenhouse gas reductions through the optimization of 5G shared networks and AI-based base station operations. In 2024, the company achieved a CO2 reduction of approximately 329,336 tons. Additionally, solar power generation facilities have been installed at office buildings and communication base stations to increase the use of renewable energy. (Collective Action and UN Sustainable Development Goals) SK Telecom's response strategy aligns with several collective action initiatives, particularly contributing to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as ensuring access to affordable and clean energy and taking action to combat climate change.

[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:

☒ Assets

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

1.2)

129700000000

(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)

65300000000

(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

In 2020, SK Telecom's electricity demand was approximately 2,220 GWh, and it is projected that by 2050, an additional 2.9 times this amount of electricity will be required. SK Telecom currently purchases electricity from Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and plans to expand the use of renewable energy by implementing its RE100 strategy. To estimate the potential financial impacts of these changes, the company analyzed historical electricity price increases, additional electricity costs projected under the NGFS scenarios, and costs associated with various renewable energy implementation measures. According to the NGFS scenario analysis, the potential financial impacts from rising electricity prices and RE100 implementation are expected to range from a minimum of KRW 32.8 billion per year (based on the NDC scenario) to a maximum of KRW 129.7 billion per year (based on the NZE2050 scenario) between 2020 and 2050. Physical risks affecting SK Telecom's office buildings and telecommunications equipment were identified as heatwaves, heavy rainfall (flooding), and wildfires, and the potential financial impacts under different scenarios were assessed. The proportion of telecommunications assets exposed to major physical risks is higher under the high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) compared to the low-emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6). Under the SSP1-2.6 scenario, cumulative financial impacts are projected to reach approximately KRW 30.2 billion by 2050, indicating that financial burdens can be minimized when the pace of climate change is relatively modest. In contrast, under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, where climate change progresses severely, cumulative financial impacts are expected to reach approximately KRW 65.3 billion by 2050. The total assets for the reporting year amounted to KRW 24,585,626,000,000. Accordingly, the proportion of financial metrics vulnerable to transition risks is calculated as $129,700,000,000 / 24,585,626,000,000 * 100\% = 0.53\%$, and the proportion vulnerable to physical risks is calculated as $65,300,000,000 / 24,995,932,000,000 * 100\% = 0.27\%$.

[Add 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

100

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

100

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1511668

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

5923

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1160614

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

We are striving to comply with our allocation through GHG emission reduction activities such as improving equipment efficiency.

[Fixed row]

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

K-ETS compliance strategies <Action Strategies and Implementation Period> Since 2015, SK Telecom has been participating in the Korean Emissions Trading Scheme (K-ETS) after being designated as an obligated company. Under K-ETS regulations, if the company fails to meet its GHG reduction targets, a penalty is imposed on the excess emissions, calculated at approximately three times the average price of the emissions trading market. As such, SK Telecom identifies and manages major risks that may impact its financial status. The company has set GHG reduction targets to comply with the emission cap and fulfill its emissions data submission obligations, pursuing reduction activities to achieve the targets and implementing reduction technologies. SK Telecom has declared its commitment to achieving Net Zero by 2050 as a long-term goal and has systematically set targets by analyzing climate change scenarios and adopting internationally recognized methods for credibility. SKT established GHG reduction pathways, setting both short-term goals for the third compliance period (2021-2025) and medium-term goals for 2030, aiming to reduce direct and indirect emissions (Scope 12) by 47.4% and other indirect emissions (Scope 3) by 22.3% compared to 2020 levels. SKT aims to reach Net Zero by 2050 with proactive carbon reductions every year. <Cases and Results> SKT undertakes direct reduction activities by enhancing energy efficiency, such as replacing old equipment and developing electricity-saving technologies for base stations. Specifically, SKT adopted Green ICT, which significantly reduces electricity consumption by utilizing ICT and AI technologies, with the goal of reducing expected power use by 25% by 2050. To achieve this, SK Telecom is replacing malfunctioning or inefficient equipment, upgrading aging infrastructure, and expanding Single RAN technology, which integrates and operates 3G/LTE equipment. Additionally, SKT is introducing innovative technologies such as SAPEON, an ultra-high-speed, low-power AI semiconductor that delivers 1.5 times the deep learning computation speed of existing GPUs while consuming only 80% of the power, contributing to the Net Zero target. As a result, SKT reduced approximately 330,000 tons of GHG emissions in 2024. In addition to direct reduction activities, SKT sourced 9.4% of its electricity from renewable energy in 2024

through Green Premium contracts and the installation of solar power generation systems. Furthermore, SK Telecom is engaged in social GHG reduction projects, including the cookstove distribution CDM project in Myanmar. SK Telecom's ESG Management Office monitors GHG emissions and progress toward targets monthly to efficiently respond to the emissions trading market. The group also analyzes K-ETS price trends daily, forecasting future prices to manage financial risks. Based on these analyses, SKT implements strategies such as carrying over, borrowing, purchasing, or selling emissions allowances to optimize its compliance with the system.

(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

[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

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(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

- ☒ Republic of Korea

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SK Telecom is actively addressing climate-related risks while identifying opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Key opportunities have been identified in areas such as expanding provision of 'ICT-based solutions,' 'launching new services,' and 'adopting low-emission energy sources.' Furthermore, securing renewable energy through RECs and PPAs will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and generating revenue from the sale of emission allowances in the medium to long term. Based on the materiality assessment and the analysis of the potential financial impacts on key areas, SK Telecom will actively work to mitigate the impacts of climate change and enhance its adaptation capabilities.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(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:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-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

SK Telecom is continuously identifying climate-related opportunities. We have identified key opportunities in areas such as expanding provision of 'ICT-based solutions,' 'launching new services,' and 'adopting low-emission energy sources.' In 2024, we generated approximately KRW 18.7 billion in revenue through the provision of climate-related solutions.

(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

(Financial Position) The expansion of AI-based digital distribution channels and the introduction of energy efficiency management services are expected to lead to an increase in assets and a reduction in liabilities. (Financial Performance) Revenue is expected to be positively impacted by increased sales of low-carbon products and services, as well as cost savings resulting from the adoption of efficient production and distribution processes. (Cash Flow) Cost savings from enhanced recycling and the adoption of AI/ICT-based solutions are anticipated to improve cash flow. (Financial Position) Continued investment in renewable energy generation projects and PPA contracts will sustain asset growth and further reduce liabilities. (Financial Performance) Revenue from carbon credit trading, driven by the use of low-emission energy sources and participation in the carbon market, is expected to enhance financial performance. (Cash Flow) Increased demand for energy management solutions, coupled with cost savings from energy efficiency improvements, will positively support cash flow. (Financial Position) Long-term improvements in sustainable energy and resource efficiency will lead to an increase in asset value and maintain low levels of liabilities. (Financial Performance) Ongoing innovation and market expansion will solidify long-term financial performance through increased revenue and cost reduction. (Cash Flow) Long-term investments in renewable energy and low-carbon technologies will result in revenue growth, ensuring stable cash flow over time.

(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)

18699280322

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

18699280322

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

18699280322

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

18699280322

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

74797121288

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

18699280322

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

112195681932

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

SK Telecom is actively pursuing opportunities arising from climate change. The company is particularly focused on 'expanding provision of ICT-based solutions,' 'launching new services,' and 'adopting low-emission energy sources.' In 2024, SK Telecom generated KRW 18.7 billion in revenue solely from the supply of ICT-based solutions. This figure (KRW 18.7 billion) serves as the baseline for each reporting period, with projections calculated for the short term (0-1 years), medium term (2-5 years), and long term (over 6 years). Short-term KRW 18.7 billion x 1 years KRW 18.7 billion Medium-term KRW 18.7 billion x 4 years KRW 74.8 billion Long-term KRW 18.7 billion x 6 years KRW 112.2 billion

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our company is making significant investments in R&D to enhance the utilization of IoT technologies. In 2024, we allocated approximately 175 million KRW towards

the development and management of EMS technology. SK Telecom has committed to investing a total of 3 billion KRW in IoT R&D by 2030.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SK Telecom is realizing environmental opportunities through various eco-friendly strategies and projects, which will positively impact the company's sustainability and profitability in the long term. The continuous expansion of renewable energy usage, greenhouse gas reduction efforts, implementation of eco-friendly projects, and AI-based energy efficiency management are crucial for SK Telecom's response to climate change and its commitment to environmental sustainability. SK Telecom is expanding its opportunities in the ICT-based energy solutions market. By leveraging core technologies like Vision AI, the company maximizes energy efficiency and has developed and applied an AI energy efficiency management service (EMS). These efforts contribute to reducing carbon emissions and achieving cost savings.
[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)

17501887322

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

Select from:

☒ 91-99%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial metrics related to environmental opportunities were set based on the amounts for the Building Energy Management System (BEMS), Factory Energy

Management System (FEMS), and Lighting Energy Management System (LEMS). KRW 17,501,887,332 = KRW 11,396,447,000 (BEMS) + KRW 4,744,199,000(FEMS) + KRW 1,361,241,322 (LEMS) Total proportion of financial metrics aligned with opportunities related to the environmental issue: 93.6% = KRW 17,501,887,322 (financial metrics aligned with climate change opportunities) / KRW 18,699,280,322 (total revenue for 2024)
[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

(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

SK Telecom's corporate governance framework includes a board of directors responsible for key management decisions and aligning the diverse interests of stakeholders. To maintain effective and reliable governance, the board undergoes regular performance evaluations. The policies governing the board encompass, but are not limited to, the following key responsibilities: (Diversity) The board of SK Telecom is committed to fostering diversity in aspects such as gender, race, nationality, background, religion, and disability. This approach actively promotes the inclusion of a wide range of perspectives in the board's decision-making process. (Expertise) The board is composed of members with specialized knowledge and extensive experience in telecommunications, media, security, AI, and cloud services. This structure enables the board to effectively address complex challenges within the industry. (Independence) SK Telecom prioritizes independence within the

board, with independent directors comprising 62.5% of the board, surpassing the national average of 51.1% for large corporations. (Efficiency) To enhance the efficiency of the board, the number of independent directors and auditors per committee is capped at two. The board includes several subcommittees—such as the Nomination Committee, Compensation Committee, and Strategy Committee—to manage specific operational tasks.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

4.1_Corporate_Governance_Charter.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[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
- ☒ Board chair
 - ☒ Director on board

☒ Other, please specify :CSPO

(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

☒ Individual role descriptions

(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

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As SK Telecom has intensified its company-wide efforts to achieve this environmental management goal, it has recognized the need for board-level oversight and decision-making on climate change issues. To strengthen its ESG management, the company has established an ESG Committee under the board of directors, which holds the authority to make key decisions on climate change-related matters. The ESG Committee is composed of the chairman, four independent directors. The committee regularly reviews and discusses reports on the company's direction and performance related to ESG initiatives. In 2024, the committee held eight meetings and addressed six climate-related issues. Key issues included setting and approving ESG KPIs (including carbon emissions) for CEO, key executives and the organization, reviewing progress and plans for Net Zero. The ESG Committee aims to further strengthen its activities, such as operating a consultation body to support climate strategy, thereby enhancing its role and responsibility in driving sustainable management. The ESG Committee regularly monitors climate change issues that have a significant impact on SKT. This includes overseeing the effects on business operations, production activities, facilities, products and services, the supply chain and value chain, R&D investment, and mitigation and adaptation activities. Additionally, financial impacts are managed by analyzing income and financial statements, taking into account profit and loss, assets and liabilities, capital, and financing. The analyzed results are linked to the company-wide risk management process and are reflected in SKT's strategy by determining risk levels through the materiality assessment process. In 2024, the ESG Committee also decided to adopt Net Zero-related KPIs for SKT's executives, including the CEO and the management of all related business divisions. By evaluating these KPIs, including Social Value (SV) and climate change performance, SKT enhanced its ability to address climate change issues and provided financial compensation to employees based on their achievements. The ESG Committee has set climate-related goals such as '2050 Net Zero' and 'RE100' and regularly monitors the progress towards these goals. To achieve these climate targets, the ESG Committee established a climate action plan considering SKT's assets, operational systems, and value chain. The committee also monitors the implementation of key elements such as governance, scenario analysis, financial planning, value chain participation, low-carbon initiatives, policy engagement, risks and opportunities, targets, and accounting management, including validation, to ensure the successful execution of the climate action plan.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Other, please specify :CSPO

(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

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(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

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As SK Telecom has intensified its company-wide efforts to achieve this environmental management goal, it has recognized the need for board-level oversight and decision-making on climate change issues. To strengthen its ESG management, the company has established an ESG Committee under the board of directors, which holds the authority to make key decisions on climate change-related matters. The ESG Committee is composed of the chairman, four independent directors. The committee regularly reviews and discusses reports on the company's direction and performance related to ESG initiatives. In 2024, the committee held eight meetings and addressed six climate-related issues. Key issues included setting and approving ESG KPIs (including carbon emissions) for key executives and the organization, reviewing progress and plans for Net Zero. The ESG Committee aims to further strengthen its activities, such as operating a consultation body to support climate strategy, thereby enhancing its role and responsibility in driving sustainable management. The ESG Committee regularly monitors climate change issues that have a significant impact on SKT. This includes overseeing the effects on business operations, production activities, facilities, products and services, the supply chain and value chain, R&D investment, and mitigation and adaptation activities. Additionally, financial impacts are managed by analyzing income and financial statements, taking into account profit and loss, assets and liabilities, capital, and financing. The analyzed results are linked to the company-wide risk management process and are reflected in SKT's strategy by determining risk levels through the materiality assessment process. In 2024, the ESG Committee also decided to adopt Net Zero-related KPIs for SKT's executives, including the CEO and the management of all related business divisions. By evaluating these KPIs, including Social Value (SV)

and climate change performance, SKT enhanced its ability to address climate change issues and provided financial compensation to employees based on their achievements. The ESG Committee has set climate-related goals such as '2050 Net Zero' and 'RE100' and regularly monitors the progress towards these goals. To achieve these climate targets, the ESG Committee established a climate action plan considering SKT's assets, operational systems, and value chain. The committee also monitors the implementation of key elements such as governance, scenario analysis, financial planning, value chain participation, low-carbon initiatives, policy engagement, risks and opportunities, targets, and accounting management, including validation, to ensure the successful execution of the climate action plan.
[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
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

☒ Other, please specify :A C-level executive responsible for the establishment and operation of communication networks, and also an internal registered director

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a climate transition plan

☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

☒ 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:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO makes decisions on all major climate-related issues and submits key issues as agenda items to the ESG Committee. As the highest-ranking executive responsible for climate change, the CEO assesses and manages risks and opportunities, integrating identified issues into the company-wide process and reflecting them in corporate strategy. The CEO oversees the annual budget by analyzing climate mitigation activities and managing the payout of incentives based on the KPI achievement status for each business division. SKT's ESG Management Group quickly gathers and analyzes relevant information on climate change and carbon regulations, given the increasing regulatory pressures globally. The ESG Management Group reported to the CEO regarding the progress of carbon emission reduction activities aligned with the Net Zero target, identifying these as significant issues related to climate strategy. Following the CEO's decision, SKT decided to develop greenhouse gas reduction technologies suitable for the telecommunications sector and to conduct a feasibility study to implement these technologies effectively.

Biodiversity

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a climate transition plan

☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

☒ 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:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO makes decisions on all major climate-related issues and submits key issues as agenda items to the ESG Committee. As the highest-ranking executive responsible for climate change, the CEO assesses and manages risks and opportunities, integrating identified issues into the company-wide process and reflecting them in corporate strategy. The CEO oversees the annual budget by analyzing climate mitigation activities and managing the payout of incentives based on the KPI achievement status for each business division. SKT's ESG Management Group quickly gathers and analyzes relevant information on climate change and carbon regulations, given the increasing regulatory pressures globally. The ESG Management Group reported to the CEO regarding the progress of carbon emission reduction activities aligned with the Net Zero target, identifying these as significant issues related to climate strategy. Following the CEO's decision, SKT decided to develop greenhouse gas reduction technologies suitable for the telecommunications sector and to conduct a feasibility study to implement these technologies effectively.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :CLO and CSPO

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a climate transition plan

☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

☒ 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 Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

SKT's ESG Management Group reports climate change risks and opportunities to the Head of ESG and CSPO. The Head of ESG and CSPO reviews the impact of these factors on SKT and the results of the materiality assessment, determining whether they require decision-making. The Head of ESG and CSPO then reports to the CEO and the ESG Committee. The ESG Management Group at SKT identifies and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities through a process that considers five key perspectives: regulation, technology, market, company reputation, and physical environment. Materiality assessments are conducted on identified issues by evaluating business impact indicators (products and services, supply and value chains, R&D investment, and direct operations) as well as financial impact indicators (income statement: profit and cost; balance sheet: assets, liabilities, capital, and financing). The results of these assessments are reported to the Head of ESG and CSPO, who selects issues that align with the materiality assessment standards and then reports them to the CEO and the ESG Committee.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :CLO and CSPO

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ 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 Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

SKT's ESG Management Group reports climate change risks and opportunities to the Head of ESG and CSPO. The Head of ESG and CSPO reviews the impact of these factors on SKT and the results of the materiality assessment, determining whether they require decision-making. The Head of ESG and CSPO then reports to the CEO and the ESG Committee. The ESG Management Group at SKT identifies and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities through a process that considers five key perspectives: regulation, technology, market, company reputation, and physical environment. Materiality assessments are conducted on identified issues by evaluating business impact indicators (products and services, supply and value chains, R&D investment, and direct operations) as well as financial impact indicators (income statement: profit and cost; balance sheet: assets, liabilities, capital, and financing). The results of these assessments are reported to the Head of ESG and CSPO, who selects issues that align with the materiality assessment standards and then reports them to the CEO and the ESG Committee.

[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

50

(4.5.3) Please explain

SK Telecom is accelerating its progress toward the '2050 Net Zero' goal by incorporating Net Zero pathway targets and improvement objectives for group ESG key indicators into its company-wide KPIs. The ESG Committee reviews and authorizes performance related to Net Zero goal, as well as the company's overall ESG-related KPI goals and assessment results. These evaluation outcomes are integrated into the incentive structure for key executives, including the CEO. (Net Zero key metric performance) Reflecting the achievement rate based on the Net Zero pathway, comparing the actual performance to the annual carbon emissions target (ESG key metric performance) Reflecting performance based on the achievement of annual improvement targets compared to global industry peers and calculating with a weighted value for each metric

[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 Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ 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

SK Telecom has implemented a range of key performance indicators (KPIs) to oversee its ESG performance. These KPIs cover areas such as total energy consumption, the share of renewable energy use, greenhouse gas reduction policies, and total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 12), with each KPI assessed for the year 2024. In line with the Net Zero 2050 roadmap, SK Telecom set a carbon emissions target of less than 1.07 million tons for 2024, with a reduction goal of 472,000 tons compared to the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. The 2024 ESG KPIs consist of two primary components: ESG key indicators (5 points) and carbon emissions (5 points), totaling 10 points, which are incorporated into the company's overall KPI evaluation score. Executive compensation is closely tied to these performance indicators. To align the interests of management with those of shareholders and strengthen the connection between corporate value growth and

executive remuneration, SK Telecom grants PSUs (Performance Stock Units). These PSUs are converted into actual shares after three years, based on the company's stock performance and its value growth rate relative to the KOSPI 200. Additionally, the CEO's short-term incentives (STI) can range from 0% to 300% of base salary, depending on corporate value growth, and are paid in shares following approval by the board for the disposition of treasury stock. The CEO's short-term incentives (STI) are divided into a Target Incentive (0–50% of base salary) and a Value Incentive (0–110% of base salary), based on company KPI evaluations and finalized by the board.

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

SK Telecom's incentive evaluation criteria have been established in line with the pathway to achieving the '2050 Net Zero' environmental goal and SK Group's shared ESG standards, which underscore the importance of ESG management. The introduction of Net Zero-related KPIs, tied to performance-based rewards, has reinforced the CEO's commitment to driving action. To earn these incentives, the CEO actively pursues the implementation of various detailed initiatives, further contributing to the company's environmental management goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :CLO and CSPO

(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

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ 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

SK Telecom has implemented a range of key performance indicators (KPIs) to oversee its ESG performance. These KPIs cover areas such as total energy consumption, the share of renewable energy use, greenhouse gas reduction policies, and total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1+2), with each KPI assessed for the year 2024. In line with the Net Zero 2050 roadmap, SK Telecom set a carbon emissions target of less than 1.07 million tons for 2024, with a reduction goal of 472,000 tons compared to the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. The 2023 ESG KPIs consist of two primary components: ESG key indicators (5 points) and carbon emissions (5 points), totaling 10 points, which are incorporated into the company's overall KPI evaluation score. Executive compensation is closely tied to these performance indicators. To align the interests of management with those of shareholders and strengthen the connection between corporate value growth and executive remuneration, SK Telecom grants PSUs (Performance Stock Units). These PSUs are converted into actual shares after three years, based on the company's stock performance and its value growth rate relative to the KOSPI 200.

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

SK Telecom's incentive evaluation criteria have been established in line with the pathway to achieving the '2050 Net Zero' environmental goal and SK Group's shared ESG standards, which underscore the importance of ESG management. The introduction of Net Zero-related KPIs, tied to performance-based rewards, has reinforced the Head of ESG and CSPO's commitment to driving action.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

As the person responsible for executing climate change-related tasks is tied to the CEO's ESG KPIs and Net Zero objectives, the business unit manager's KPIs are aligned with individual projects related to climate change and the climate transition plan. Monetary rewards are determined based on the achievement of these KPIs

and overall business performance.

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

SK Telecom’s incentive assessment standards are set in accordance with the SK Group’s common ESG standards, which emphasize the importance of ESG management, and are aligned with the path towards achieving the ‘2050 Net Zero’ environmental management goals. By adopting Net Zero-related KPIs, the business unit manager’s ability to execute is further enhanced through performance-based compensation. As the principal agent responsible for executing climate change-related duties, the business unit manager directly carries out various detailed tasks to secure incentives, contributing to SKT’s achievement of its environmental management goals. Six KPI assessment items related to climate change have been established and are managed: total energy consumption, renewable energy usage ratio, policy/targets/performance on greenhouse gas reduction, greenhouse gas reduction target achievements, total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 12), and governance/strategy/risk management for climate change. The execution performance of these KPIs is monitored annually. Additionally, progress towards the 2050 Net Zero targets is set as a company-wide ESG management task, with annual carbon emissions being evaluated against the Net Zero Roadmap’s reduction 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

SK Telecom's environmental policy encompasses all company activities, subsidiaries, investment companies, and partners, ensuring comprehensive environmental management throughout the entire ecosystem. In alignment with international standards such as ISO 14001, the company has developed internal compliance criteria and established systematic processes to minimize environmental impact, from goal-setting to regular evaluations. (Production and facilities) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants. (Distribution and logistics) Manage the environmental impact of supply chain processes, ensuring protection from the point of supply through to delivery. (Eco-friendly supply chain) Strengthen ESG compliance among suppliers and partners. (Waste management) Minimize waste generation through regular audits, ensuring efficient treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal. (Biodiversity and deforestation) Prioritize biodiversity conservation, aiming for no net loss and a net positive impact, while extending best practices across both primary and secondary supply chains. (M&A due diligence) Conduct environmental risk assessments during mergers and acquisitions, integrating these factors into asset evaluations. (Transparency) Disclose environmental policies and performance transparently to stakeholders, enhancing accountability. (Stakeholder awareness) Educate stakeholders on the importance of environmental management and the company's environmental impact.

(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

☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(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
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Applying the TNFD's LEAP Framework, customized to suit our company's context

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1_2024_SK Telecom Environmental Management Policy.pdf
[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

☒ Pledge to Net Zero

☒ RE100

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

☒ UN Global Compact

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

(Pledge to Net Zero) SK Telecom has set its '2050 Net Zero' environmental management goal in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5C target, pledging to reduce carbon emissions. As the first Korean telecommunications company to have its greenhouse gas reduction targets verified by SBTi, SK Telecom is taking comprehensive steps to drive a green transition based on its environmental management goal. The company has implemented an environmental management strategy built around three key initiatives: 'Proactive Climate Action,' 'Advancing Environmental Management Systems,' and 'Fostering a Green Culture.' With these pillars, SK Telecom is working toward a sustainable future powered by ICT, while aiming to meet the UN Paris Climate Agreement goal through carbon reduction efforts across its entire value chain. (RE100) Aligned with global trends, SK Telecom became the first company in Korea to join RE100 initiative. To reduce its electricity consumption, which accounts for approximately 99% of its total energy use, the company is increasing investments in various carbon reduction technologies, including improving energy efficiency and integrating renewable energy sources. As part of this initiative to use 100% renewable energy, SK Telecom has submitted a plan to achieve 65% renewable energy usage by 2030 and 100% by 2050. The company plans to continue monitoring policies and market conditions, leveraging a combination of mechanisms such as PPA and REC to meet its RE100 goals. (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures) In accordance with TCFD recommendations, SK Telecom has disclosed its climate-related initiatives, categorized under governance, business strategy, risk management, metrics, and targets. The company has established a systematic climate management approach and process that extends beyond recommended disclosures by incorporating detailed information on sector-specific guidelines. For areas that require further improvement, SK Telecom will continue to set goals and conduct additional assessments to ensure ongoing progress. (UN Global Compact) SK Telecom became a founding member of the UN Association of the Republic of Korea, the local network of the UN Global Compact (UNGC), a corporate initiative under the United Nations. In 2007, it was the first of Korea's four major companies to join the UN Global Compact. By supporting the UN Global Compact, SK Telecom adheres to its 10 principles, including those related to environmental protection. Additionally, the company supports the UN's broader development agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SK Telecom remains committed to complying with and promoting the UNGC principles, advancing efforts to address both domestic and global social challenges while promoting global ESG trends. (SBTi) SK Telecom ensures that all climate-related activities, including donations and sponsorships, align with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the Paris Agreement. In 2021, the company set its Net Zero targets based on the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and in 2022, it formally declared its commitment to achieving '2050 Net Zero' at its 38th Annual General Meeting. SK Telecom measures greenhouse gas emissions annually, both within and beyond its organizational boundaries, and aims to reduce direct and indirect emissions (Scope 12) by 47.7%, and other indirect emissions (Scope 3) by 22.3% by 2030, compared to 2020 levels. Through ongoing annual carbon reduction initiatives, SK Telecom aims to fully achieve Net Zero by 2050.

[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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ 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

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

4.11_ SKT_Net_Zero_Target&Action_Eng.pdf

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(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

SK Telecom became a member of RE100 in 2020 and submitted its implementation plan in 2021. The company has set specific plans to achieve a renewable energy usage rate of 65% by 2030 and 100% by 2050, with plans to closely monitor its progress toward meeting these targets. Additionally, SK Telecom is working toward Net Zero in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5C goal and has received approval for its targets from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Achieving Net Zero is not only a key objective of the company's overall environmental strategy but also a critical commitment for the future. SK Telecom aims to reduce direct and indirect emissions (Scope 12) by 47.7% and other indirect emissions (Scope 3) by 22.3% by 2030, compared to 2020 levels, with the long-term goal of achieving Net Zero by 2050. Given that electricity usage accounts for 99% of the company's total greenhouse gas emissions, the RE100 and Net Zero targets are closely aligned. Aligned with the company-wide environmental strategy goals, the ESG Initiative Group, as the operational body, deliberates on all matters related to the environment, energy, and greenhouse gases, including engagement activities and the overall climate strategy, to ensure consistency. The ESG Initiative Group continuously monitors climate-related risks and opportunities. Moreover, SK Telecom continuously monitors and evaluates its external participation activities to ensure alignment with its environmental commitments and global climate goals, including those outlined in the Paris Agreement. Should any misalignments arise, the ESG Initiative Group conducts a thorough review and reports its findings to the Head of ESG, who then recommends appropriate measures. The results are subsequently communicated to the CEO and the ESG Committee for further deliberation. Corrective actions may include engaging with relevant associations to seek alignment, issuing public statements to clarify the company's position, advocating for internal organizational changes, or, if necessary, withdrawing from affiliated organizations if alignment cannot be achieved. These measures help SK Telecom uphold its commitment to RE100 and Net Zero targets, contributing to climate change mitigation and sustainable development.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

The Digital Carbon Neutrality Council, led by the Ministry of Science and ICT since 2021, held its first Public-Private Council on April 30, 2024, focusing on base station power reduction in telecommunications. SK Telecom shared AI-based base station/server control and optimized cooling cases, and joined discussions on data sharing, digital waste recycling, and international standards. The company supports government policy and will advance ICT energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ Republic of Korea

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

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Although SK Telecom did not participate in any official policy meetings or forums within the reporting year, the company has consistently advanced greenhouse gas reduction activities in alignment with the government's Digital Carbon Neutrality policy goals through technological approaches. In particular, SK Telecom has prioritized improving energy efficiency in ICT infrastructure and developing low-carbon technologies as key tasks, and has pursued company-wide reduction efforts. Specifically, the company applied AI-based cooling optimization technology (CSM) to switching centers to enhance cooling efficiency and minimize unnecessary energy consumption, while introducing power control systems in data centers to precisely manage electricity use in response to load fluctuations. Furthermore, SK Telecom expanded the application of low-power base station design and automated server control technologies, thereby reducing power consumption across its telecommunications infrastructure and contributing substantially to Scope 2 emissions reductions. These technological initiatives are not limited to isolated projects but are integrated into a strategic management framework for climate change response. All technologies are quantitatively monitored based on energy consumption data, and performance is evaluated through internal implementation reviews to assess reduction outcomes and identify improvement areas. This approach not only strengthens the company's internal carbon management capabilities but also accelerates low-carbon transition across ICT infrastructure, ultimately supporting the achievement of national carbon neutrality targets. Going forward, SK Telecom is prepared to actively participate in public-private collaboration on digital carbon neutrality and will continue to lead climate action through an integrated approach that combines high-efficiency infrastructure development, AI optimization technologies, and the adoption of renewable energy."

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add 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

Asia and Pacific

- ☒ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :KTOA(Korea Telecommunications Operators Association)

(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

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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 Telecommunications Operators Association (KTOA) serves as the representative body for South Korea's telecommunications industry. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Science and ICT, KTOA was designated as the industry association responsible for overseeing the network council within the Digital Carbon Neutrality Council, which was launched on December 8, 2021. KTOA advocates for ICT companies to engage in Net Zero efforts and strives to identify the

necessary technologies, policies, and systems to enhance energy efficiency within the ICT sector, all aimed at achieving Net Zero. SK Telecom is aligned with KTOA's commitment to digital Net Zero and actively participates in the network council, contributing to technological development and policy improvements. Additionally, the 5G joint network project, carried out through KTOA and conducted in collaboration by SK Telecom·KT·LG Uplus, aims to pursue sustainable development, including carbon neutrality goals. By establishing a shared 5G network, the three companies can reduce costs, optimize energy usage, and decrease carbon emissions. This approach simultaneously achieves both environmental protection and economic efficiency, which can make a significant contribution to fulfilling the environmental responsibilities of the telecommunications industry in the future.

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

200153294

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

Our 2024 annual membership fee contribution: 200,153,294 KRW -Equal contribution: 14,400,000 KRW -Revenue-based contribution: 188,144,374 KRW -Of the total KTOA annual membership fee (720 million KRW), 20% (144 million KRW) is equally shared among members, and 80% (576 million KRW) is allocated based on each member's previous year's telecommunications revenue proportion (as per KTOA Articles of Association, Article 9 on Membership Fees).

(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

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

- ☒ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :CREF(Corporate Renewable Energy Foundation)

(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

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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 Corporate Renewable Energy Foundation (CREF) is a nonprofit organization established to support companies in transitioning to renewable energy. As a strategic partner in decarbonization efforts, CREF assists companies on their path toward achieving Net Zero by 2050 and pursuing sustainable development. Its mission is to help companies' transition to 100% renewable energy and achievement of Net Zero, transforming social values into economic values through effective decarbonization management. CREF focuses on addressing energy issues that represent the largest sources of corporate carbon emissions, offering solutions for transitioning electricity and heat consumption to renewable energy. It also promotes Net Zero strategies across transportation, logistics, buildings, and supply chains. Working in partnership with experts in technology, policy, finance, and business within the renewable energy and climate change sectors, CREF collaborates with global corporations and international nonprofit organizations. Its goal is to drive the renewable energy market and send clear signals to policymakers, breaking down

barriers to renewable energy procurement and supply while fostering the growth of renewable energy businesses. In 2019, CREF signed a local campaign partnership with The Climate Group, the global organizing body of the RE100 initiative. Over the course of more than three years, CREF led efforts to recruit Korean companies, successfully assisting 33 companies in joining the RE100 initiative by June 2023. South Korea has now entered the RE100 implementation phase, working toward 100% renewable energy transition. CREF continues to engage with companies, focusing on overcoming barriers to renewable energy supply in South Korea and fostering market growth through collaboration with domestic and international organizations for knowledge sharing and cooperation. As part of its commitment to decarbonization and renewable energy transition, SK Telecom has joined CREF as a member. Through annual funding, SK Telecom collaborates with CREF to advance renewable energy policies and expand the market.

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

10000000

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

-Individual Member: Sole proprietors, 100,000 KRW -General Member: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) 2,000,000 KRW, Supplier companies 5,000,000 KRW -Special Member: Large enterprises 10,000,000 KRW, Companies headquartered overseas 5,000,000 KRW, Supplier companies 10,000,000 KRW ※2024
Special Members: SK Inc., SK Telecom, SK Hynix, SK E&S, Naver, Mirae Asset Securities, Samsung Biologics, Northland Power, Korea Midland Power (9 companies) -Access to information on renewable energy policies, markets, and technologies, and participation in meetings -Participation in Renewable Energy Sourcing (RE-Sourcing) strategy briefings -Participation in programs such as webinars, seminars, discussions, and forums hosted by the foundation -Opportunities for matching between renewable energy buyers and suppliers -Display of Special Member logos on the foundation's website

(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

[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

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Strategy

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p. 241 39. Emission Liabilities (Consolidated) p. 45 Public policy engagement-RE100 p. 449-450, 483-486 Governance-Significant Activities of the Board of Directors

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_ [SK TELECOM]Annual Report(2025.03.17).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

-

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p.29–31 Risk Management (Company-wide Risk Management System, Internal Carbon Pricing System) p.5–7 Climate Change Response Governance, Roles & Responsibilities p.9–13 Materiality Assessments (Risks & Opportunities) p.29–30 Company-wide Risk Management System (execution framework) p.14–17 Strategy and Decision-Making (Three major Green strategies, Net Zero 2050) p.34–35 GHG Emissions Management (Scope 1, 2, 3 tables & data) p.36–37 Independent Verification Opinion (Scope 1, 2, 3) p.33 SK Telecom

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 SKT_Climate_Report_EN2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

-

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Content of environmental policies |
| ☒ Emission targets | |
| ☒ Emissions figures | |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p.12 ESG Governance p.67 Overview of Materiality Assessment p.71 Three Green Strategies for Achieving Net Zero p.75 Climate Scenarios Analysis p.79 Assessment of Financial Impacts of Physical Risks p.84 Internal Carbon Pricing System p.85 SK Telecom's Net Zero 2050 Target p.89 Natural Capital Conservation Policy p.92 Waste and Recycling p.128 Supply Chain Status p.185-188 Environmental Data p.198 TCFD

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_SK_Telecom_Annual_Report_2024_ENG_F_0808.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

-

[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

[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

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SK Telecom continuously analyzes physical risks that may affect its business and evaluates the associated financial impacts. In the previous year, the company applied the Ojung Resilience Institute's model to assess exposure to five acute disasters, calculating the book value of affected assets and modeling the likelihood of their occurrence. In the current year, SK Telecom adopted a more advanced approach using MSCI data, focusing on actual loss levels of assets exposed to nine types of disasters and assessing financial impacts in terms of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses. Because much of the company's telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, the book value of such equipment was explicitly considered in the analysis. The company acknowledges that variations in datasets and uncertainties from climate factors may influence estimates. Going forward, SK Telecom plans to expand its physical risk analysis on a consolidated basis, including global subsidiaries, and refine this methodology in line with disclosure timelines. SK Telecom classifies potential physical risks from extreme weather into five chronic and four acute types and analyzes the financial impacts of each. The analysis incorporates the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1) scenario, while leveraging MSCI data to build an in-house model. Through this model, SK Telecom estimates disaster-related risk levels and asset loss rates, and quantifies financial impacts as cumulative asset impairment or operating losses. The model relies on historical disaster levels and damage costs, though actual future impacts may differ in occurrence and severity. The company also notes that dataset differences and the inherent uncertainty of climate-related factors may lead to variations in calculated results. The resolution of the model data used ranges from 90 meters to 56 kilometers, depending on the disaster type.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To reflect a broader range of social and economic changes, SK Telecom conducted its physical risk assessment based on the SSP1 scenario presented in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. Future projection models were developed for major physical risk factors—wildfires, landslides, heatwaves, heavy rainfall, and

snowstorms—and used to analyze the potential exposure of office buildings and telecommunications equipment to these risks through 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(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

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SK Telecom continuously analyzes physical risks that may affect its business and evaluates the associated financial impacts. In the previous year, the company

applied the Ojung Resilience Institute's model to assess exposure to five acute disasters, calculating the book value of affected assets and modeling the likelihood of their occurrence. In the current year, SK Telecom adopted a more advanced approach using MSCI data, focusing on actual loss levels of assets exposed to nine types of disasters and assessing financial impacts in terms of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses. Because much of the company's telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, the book value of such equipment was explicitly considered in the analysis. The company acknowledges that variations in datasets and uncertainties from climate factors may influence estimates. Going forward, SK Telecom plans to expand its physical risk analysis on a consolidated basis, including global subsidiaries, and refine this methodology in line with disclosure timelines. SK Telecom classifies potential physical risks from extreme weather into five chronic and four acute types and analyzes the financial impacts of each. The analysis incorporates the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1) scenario, while leveraging MSCI data to build an in-house model. Through this model, SK Telecom estimates disaster-related risk levels and asset loss rates, and quantifies financial impacts as cumulative asset impairment or operating losses. The model relies on historical disaster levels and damage costs, though actual future impacts may differ in occurrence and severity. The company also notes that dataset differences and the inherent uncertainty of climate-related factors may lead to variations in calculated results. The resolution of the model data used ranges from 90 meters to 56 kilometers, depending on the disaster type.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To reflect a broader range of social and economic changes, SK Telecom conducted its physical risk assessment based on the SSP1 scenario presented in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. Future projection models were developed for major physical risk factors—wildfires, landslides, heatwaves, heavy rainfall, and snowstorms—and used to analyze the potential exposure of office buildings and telecommunications equipment to these risks through 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(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

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SK Telecom continuously analyzes physical risks that may affect its business and evaluates the associated financial impacts. In the previous year, the company applied the Ojung Resilience Institute's model to assess exposure to five acute disasters, calculating the book value of affected assets and modeling the likelihood of their occurrence. In the current year, SK Telecom adopted a more advanced approach using MSCI data, focusing on actual loss levels of assets exposed to nine types of disasters and assessing financial impacts in terms of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses. Because much of the company's telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, the book value of such equipment was explicitly considered in the analysis. The company acknowledges that variations in datasets and uncertainties from climate factors may influence estimates. Going forward, SK Telecom plans to expand its physical risk analysis on a consolidated basis, including global subsidiaries, and refine this methodology in line with disclosure timelines. SK Telecom classifies potential physical risks from extreme weather into five chronic and four acute types and analyzes the financial impacts of each. The analysis incorporates the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1) scenario, while leveraging MSCI data to build an in-house model. Through this model, SK Telecom estimates disaster-related risk levels and asset loss rates, and quantifies financial impacts as cumulative asset impairment or operating losses. The model relies on historical disaster levels and damage costs, though actual future impacts may differ in occurrence and severity. The company also notes that dataset differences and the inherent uncertainty of climate-related factors may lead to variations in calculated results. The resolution of the model data used ranges from 90 meters to 56 kilometers, depending on the disaster type.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To reflect a broader range of social and economic changes, SK Telecom conducted its physical risk assessment based on the SSP1 scenario presented in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. Future projection models were developed for major physical risk factors—wildfires, landslides, heatwaves, heavy rainfall, and snowstorms—and used to analyze the potential exposure of office buildings and telecommunications equipment to these risks through 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SK Telecom continuously analyzes physical risks that may affect its business and evaluates the associated financial impacts. In the previous year, the company applied the Ojung Resilience Institute's model to assess exposure to five acute disasters, calculating the book value of affected assets and modeling the likelihood of their occurrence. In the current year, SK Telecom adopted a more advanced approach using MSCI data, focusing on actual loss levels of assets exposed to nine types of disasters and assessing financial impacts in terms of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses. Because much of the company's telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, the book value of such equipment was explicitly considered in the analysis. The company acknowledges that variations in datasets

and uncertainties from climate factors may influence estimates. Going forward, SK Telecom plans to expand its physical risk analysis on a consolidated basis, including global subsidiaries, and refine this methodology in line with disclosure timelines. SK Telecom classifies potential physical risks from extreme weather into five chronic and four acute types and analyzes the financial impacts of each. The analysis incorporates the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1) scenario, while leveraging MSCI data to build an in-house model. Through this model, SK Telecom estimates disaster-related risk levels and asset loss rates, and quantifies financial impacts as cumulative asset impairment or operating losses. The model relies on historical disaster levels and damage costs, though actual future impacts may differ in occurrence and severity. The company also notes that dataset differences and the inherent uncertainty of climate-related factors may lead to variations in calculated results. The resolution of the model data used ranges from 90 meters to 56 kilometers, depending on the disaster type.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To reflect a broader range of social and economic changes, SK Telecom conducted its physical risk assessment based on the SSP1 scenario presented in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. Future projection models were developed for major physical risk factors—wildfires, landslides, heatwaves, heavy rainfall, and snowstorms—and used to analyze the potential exposure of office buildings and telecommunications equipment to these risks through 2050.

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
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SK Telecom has identified 'the rise in electricity prices and RE100 compliance costs' and 'the increase in carbon credit prices' as major risk factors and has analyzed their potential financial impacts accordingly. These key risks were assessed using NGFS and IEA scenarios, taking into account factors such as past increases in electricity prices, additional costs for each renewable energy compliance mechanism, and the future proportion of paid carbon credit allocations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) provides various price forecasts, including carbon pricing, through its World Energy Outlook (WEO). SK Telecom adopted the NZE, APS, and STEPS scenarios from the IEA WEO 2022 as baseline scenarios and developed its own scenarios based on changes in domestic greenhouse gas policies (such as paid carbon credit allocations) for its analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :GCAM(Global Change Analysis Model): One of the integrated assessment models of NGFS, providing scenarios based on 32 detailed model regions, reflecting energy, commodities, and other flows

(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

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SK Telecom has identified 'the rise in electricity prices and RE100 compliance costs' and 'the increase in carbon credit prices' as major risk factors and has analyzed their potential financial impacts accordingly. These key risks were assessed using NGFS and IEA scenarios, taking into account factors such as past increases in electricity prices, additional costs for each renewable energy compliance mechanism, and the future proportion of paid carbon credit allocations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) provides detailed information on carbon prices, electricity rates, and more, broken down by region using integrated assessment models. SK Telecom analyzed the potential costs of rising electricity prices and RE100 implementation by applying the NDCs, Below 2°C, and NZE2050 scenarios provided by the NGFS's GCAM5.3 model. In 2020, SK Telecom's power demand was approximately 2,220 GWh, and it is expected that about 2.9 times more electricity will be required by 2050. SK Telecom purchases the necessary electricity from Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) while increasing the use of renewable energy through RE100 compliance mechanisms. To estimate the potential financial impact, the analysis factored in the average historical increase in electricity costs, as well as the additional electricity costs projected by the NGFS scenario, including the extra costs associated with each renewable energy transition mechanism.

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
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025

- ☑ 2030
- ☑ 2040
- ☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SK Telecom has identified 'the rise in electricity prices and RE100 compliance costs' and 'the increase in carbon credit prices' as major risk factors and has analyzed their potential financial impacts accordingly. These key risks were assessed using NGFS and IEA scenarios, taking into account factors such as past increases in electricity prices, additional costs for each renewable energy compliance mechanism, and the future proportion of paid carbon credit allocations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) provides various price forecasts, including carbon pricing, through its World Energy Outlook (WEO). SK Telecom adopted the NZE, APS, and STEPS scenarios from the IEA WEO 2022 as baseline scenarios and developed its own scenarios based on changes in domestic greenhouse gas policies (such as paid carbon credit allocations) for its analysis.

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

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SK Telecom has identified 'the rise in electricity prices and RE100 compliance costs' and 'the increase in carbon credit prices' as major risk factors and has analyzed their potential financial impacts accordingly. These key risks were assessed using NGFS and IEA scenarios, taking into account factors such as past increases in electricity prices, additional costs for each renewable energy compliance mechanism, and the future proportion of paid carbon credit allocations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) provides various price forecasts, including carbon pricing, through its World Energy Outlook (WEO). SK Telecom adopted the NZE, APS, and STEPS scenarios from the IEA WEO 2022 as baseline scenarios and developed its own scenarios based on changes in domestic greenhouse gas policies (such as paid carbon credit allocations) for its analysis.

[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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Physical impacts from climate change and extreme weather events Studies show that climate change in Korea is progressing faster than the global average, creating serious risks for ecosystems, governments, businesses, and society. SK Telecom recognizes these impacts as a material corporate issue and is taking action. With buildings and network equipment spread nationwide, risks will rise as extreme events increase. Typhoons and heavy rainfall can damage facilities and disrupt communications, affecting both customers and society. As most base stations are outdoors, they remain exposed to flooding and wind damage. Rising temperatures may increase droughts and wildfires, threatening water supply and damaging equipment. Korea's mountainous geography further amplifies risks from heatwaves and fires. To address these challenges, SK Telecom has conducted scenario analyses focused on physical climate risks. Financial impacts of achieving Net Zero by 2050 and renewable electricity procurement The company analyzed the financial burden of achieving Net Zero, recognizing that while revenue benefits are difficult to

isolate, substantial annual costs are inevitable. Securing renewable electricity was identified as another core issue since indirect emissions from electricity dominate SK Telecom's footprint. Failure to procure renewables could trigger reputational and operational risks. However, SK Telecom considers the likelihood of major structural shifts in the telecom service market to be low and expects enhanced telecommunications to contribute to improved energy efficiency across society.

Physical scenario Chronic risks—long-term climate phenomena—were assessed using MSCI data for heatwaves, cold waves, heavy rainfall, snowstorms, and strong winds. Heatwaves and heavy rainfall showed the greatest potential financial impacts, measured as cumulative asset impairment and operating losses. Acute risks—short-term disaster-type events—were analyzed for coastal flooding, river flooding, typhoons, and wildfires, with typhoons and river flooding representing the largest impacts. The analysis used the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1) scenario combined with MSCI datasets to construct an in-house model. Analytical methodology Through this model, SK Telecom estimated disaster-related risk levels and asset loss rates, quantifying impacts in terms of cumulative asset impairment and operating losses. The methodology relied on historical disaster levels and damage costs, but future actual impacts may differ in frequency and severity. The company also recognizes that uncertainties in climate variables and variations in datasets may cause differences in calculated results. Data resolution applied in the model ranged from 90 meters to 56 kilometers, depending on the disaster type.

Transition scenario The transition analysis projects GHG emissions of about 1.17 million tons by 2050. Retirement and consolidation of outdated equipment, along with AI-based electricity management, are expected to achieve around a 25% reduction in electricity consumption. The remaining 75% must be covered through renewable electricity procurement to achieve Net Zero. The cumulative cost is estimated at KRW 129.7 billion, representing a significant financial impact. Because renewable electricity costs in Korea are relatively high, reducing procurement volume requires improving the energy efficiency of new telecom equipment. To this end, SK Telecom plans to strengthen collaboration with suppliers and deploy ICT-enabled measures such as optimizing operations based on traffic patterns. For stable supply, the company will also pursue long-term procurement contracts and expand cooperation with SK Group affiliates that can provide renewable energy.

Corporate decisions and actions Based on scenario results, SK Telecom determined that aligning with a Net Zero pathway is the most rational course. The company established a mid-term target of reducing GHG emissions by 47.7% by 2030 from 2019 levels, and a long-term target of reducing 100% by 2050. These targets were developed using the SBTi ICT sector methodology and align with both international expectations and Korea's national trajectory. To ensure credibility, SK Telecom submitted its targets to SBTi in 2021 and received approval in 2022. Guided by scenario analysis, the company has positioned renewable energy expansion as a core strategy. In 2024, SK Telecom signed a Green Premium contract with Korea Electric Power Corporation to procure 232 GWh of renewable electricity, reinforcing its commitment to Net Zero.

[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

SK Telecom has not fully ceased its spending and revenue generation related to fossil fuel energy due to a strategic focus on gradual decarbonization and technological advancements. The company is committed to environmental objectives, including its participation in the RE100 initiative, which aims to source 100% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2050. While SK Telecom is investing in various eco-friendly projects to reduce carbon emissions, its strategy emphasizes a phased transition away from fossil fuel energy rather than an immediate cessation of such activities. Additionally, uncertainties in government policies significantly influence this approach. Although the South Korean government supports energy transition efforts, inconsistencies in regulatory frameworks and concerns about energy supply stability can make it challenging for companies to fully commit to renewable energy sources rapidly. These regulatory dynamics often compel companies to adopt a more measured and gradual shift away from fossil fuel energy, balancing operational stability with sustainability commitments. Consequently, SK Telecom's approach reflects a commitment to ongoing improvement and adaptation within the constraints of the current regulatory and market environment, rather than an abrupt halt to fossil fuel-related activities.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Although no resolution was passed on the transition plan during the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, SK Telecom announced at the 38th AGM that it would implement a green transition for the future based on its 2050 Net Zero targets. In relation to this, the company has posted the details and progress of its climate transition plan on its website, enabling shareholders to review and provide feedback. The IR Team also handles any inquiries from shareholders on this matter.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

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

SK Telecom's transition plan is built on a systematic approach to addressing climate change and promoting sustainable management. This plan is based on climate change scenario analyses provided by reputable institutions such as the IEA, NGFS, and IPCC SSP. By incorporating both low-emission scenarios (SSP1-2.6) and high-emission scenarios (SSP5-8.5), SK Telecom conducts a range of future environmental analyses and evaluates physical risks. This analysis is critical in identifying the various climate risks the company may face. To effectively address climate change and ensure long-term sustainable growth, SK Telecom is projecting future increases in electricity costs and the financial implications of transitioning to renewable energy, accounting for electricity prices and RE100 implementation costs. The company also recognizes the rising price of carbon credits, as forecasted by the IEA, as a major risk factor and incorporates this into its strategic planning. The success of the transition plan is largely contingent upon government policies, regulations, stakeholder collaboration, and resource availability. -Key factors include stricter greenhouse gas emission regulations, emissions trading schemes, and energy efficiency standards. Without adequate responses to these policy shifts, the implementation of the transition plan may encounter substantial challenges. -SK Telecom emphasizes the importance of stakeholder collaboration and effective communication with shareholders, customers, and partners to implement its climate strategy and garner support. -Another critical factor in the success of the transition plan is securing renewable energy, technological resources, and infrastructure. SK Telecom is developing strategies to effectively secure and utilize these resources.

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

In 2024, SK Telecom signed a Green Premium contract with KEPCO to procure 232GWh of renewable electricity to achieve its RE100 targets. SKT has determined that its Green Premium purchases align with the 1.5°C transition plan for achieving its 2050 Net Zero and RE100 goals. According to SK Telecom's mid- and long-term roadmap for achieving Net Zero and RE100 targets, the company plans to prioritize the use of Green Premium until 2025, considering economic feasibility. After that, SKT will pursue its 2050 RE100 goal through REC purchases and power purchase agreements (PPA). SK Telecom has also calculated long-term implementation costs based on this roadmap. These estimates account for the additional costs of procuring renewable energy compared to KEPCO's standard electricity rates. In the long term, the analysis reflects the anticipated narrowing gap between KEPCO's electricity rates and renewable energy prices, considering the adjustment of KEPCO's rates and increased climate-related environmental charges. As a result, the estimated costs for achieving Net Zero are KRW 6.552 billion by 2025 and KRW 37.5065 billion by 2030. SKT is closely monitoring domestic and global energy conditions, government policies, and market trends, and is committed to continuously refining its implementation costs to align with its sustainable climate transition plan.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

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

SK Telecom identifies biodiversity conservation as a critical risk. Biodiversity-related risks evaluated within the company are incorporated into the broader risk management framework, with prioritization guided by the materiality assessment process. This process involves analyzing internal and external environments, identifying issues, building a pool, conducting materiality assessments, and highlighting key reporting issues. Additionally, any biodiversity-related risks and opportunities are promptly reported to the Head of ESG. Decisions on setting performance goals, implementing and monitoring progress, and executing key action

plans are guided by the impact of these risks and opportunities on the company, along with the findings from the materiality assessment. For less critical issues, the Head of ESG makes direct decisions, while more significant matters are regularly escalated to the CEO. The CEO decides on critical matters and reports key issues to the board of directors and the ESG Committee for further decision-making.

[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

☒ Risks

☒ 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

(Opportunity) With the tightening of climate change regulations and the expansion of ICT-integrated energy services, eco-friendly businesses have emerged as significant strategic opportunities. In response, SK Telecom is leveraging ICT to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change. To capitalize on new opportunities stemming from climate change, the company is actively advancing environmental efficiency initiatives powered by 5G, including Energy Management Systems (EMS) and ICT-based smart/green solutions. (Risk) The digitalization of society, driven by the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the rise of contactless culture due to COVID-19, has led to a massive surge in data traffic. With the increasing reliance on mobile data, the demand for telecom network capacity and frequency is projected to continue rising. Notably, SK Telecom's annual data traffic has maintained its strong upward trend, increasing by 6% compared to 2023. The majority of SK Telecom's greenhouse gas emissions come from indirect sources, primarily driven by the electricity consumption needed to process subscriber data. The electricity, heat, and steam required to power base stations, which operate 24/7 year-round, are major contributors. Indirect emissions account for 99% of the company's total greenhouse gas emissions. SK Telecom is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the development of low-carbon products and services. One notable example is the company's in-house creation of the AI semiconductor 'SAPEON,' which significantly improves data processing efficiency. This product achieves 1.5 times the deep learning processing speed of conventional GPUs while using only 80% of the power, thereby contributing to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This decision aims to enhance the company's sustainability by reducing power consumption in data centers and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, it is expected to drive asset value growth and create new market opportunities. In line with its climate transition plan, SK Telecom closely analyzes environmental risks and opportunities, adjusting its strategies accordingly. To strengthen its climate resilience, the company is advancing the development of sustainable technologies and improving its environmental management systems. These initiatives are anticipated to positively influence the company's long-term business model. SK Telecom's strategy is primarily centered on facilities and areas connected to data communication infrastructure. In particular, energy consumption in base station operations and data centers has been identified as a key risk factor. To address this, SK Telecom is developing a sustainable operational model and dedicating resources to research and development efforts to improve energy efficiency.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ 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

SK Telecom has developed an ESG Code of Conduct for its business partners to address climate change and encourages all partners to adhere to these principles. Through its supply chain policy, SK Telecom is establishing a sustainable management system, requiring business partners to implement environmentally friendly practices and comply with applicable regulations. In line with the national goal of achieving Net Zero by 2050, there is an increasing need to manage not only Scope 1 and 2 emissions but also Scope 3. SK Telecom has established Scope 3 emission reduction targets in areas under its direct control, including purchased products, business travel, and employee commuting. Additionally, an evaluation of the 'Supply Chain ESG' area indicated that, while the short-term strategic impact remains moderate, the financial impact is significant. In the long term, the company plans to prioritize supply chain risk management. SK Telecom incorporates the equipment's power consumption into its evaluation during supplier selection, considering the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) perspective. By doing so, the company encourages equipment manufacturers to develop and produce low-power consumption products. Through ESG assessments of its partners, SK Telecom collects Scope 3 information and promotes reduction activities related to Scope 2 and 3 emissions among its partners. (Upstream value chain) Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions from the production of components for telecommunications equipment and data center operations pose environmental risks. Therefore, resources are directed toward obtaining eco-friendly and energy-efficient equipment. SK Telecom actively promotes sustainable resource usage and seeks to expand partnerships with companies that feature advanced energy efficiency technologies and strong ESG management capabilities. (Downstream value chain) The rising energy demand at base stations and data centers due to increased data usage poses challenges, but SK Telecom is turning these risks into opportunities through the implementation of eco-friendly solutions. Resources are focused on developing AI-based energy management solutions, with the aim of delivering more efficient services while reducing carbon emissions.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ 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

(Opportunity) SK Telecom evaluated the 'R&D investment' area according to its materiality assessment criteria. The analysis revealed that R&D is considered a 'moderately significant' factor in the short term, a 'slightly significant' factor in the medium term, and a 'very significant' factor in the long term. Over time, R&D is expected to play an increasingly significant role in the company's long-term success. As a result, SK Telecom views the launching of new services, driven by R&D investment, as a key strategic opportunity. (Risk) As climate change emerges as a critical global issue, climate-related regulations, including emissions trading

systems and the expansion of renewable energy generation, are becoming increasingly stringent. Propelled by policies such as the Green New Deal and the growing smart energy trend, ICT-integrated energy services are advancing rapidly. This shift has positioned eco-friendly businesses, including the development of ICT-based smart energy services and devices, as significant strategic opportunities. In response, SK Telecom is investing in the development of EMS, autonomous driving, smart home, and smart factory technologies and software, with a focus on supporting the growth of the smart energy market. As the telecommunications industry evolves, the ICT market continues to expand. Future industries are anticipated to rely heavily on ICT, and as demand for energy management via ICT increases, delays in R&D investment and technological advancements could lead to significant revenue losses due to customer attrition. As a mobile service provider, SK Telecom possesses significant business opportunities supported by its extensive nationwide infrastructure. The company is actively exploring new business areas that leverage its telecommunications network, with a particular focus on the research and development of smart energy solutions—an IoT-based smart energy management system. These solutions are applicable across all electricity-consuming sectors, including buildings, factories, and residential areas, enabling real-time energy management to improve efficiency and reduce emissions through demand management. SK Telecom is making substantial investments in the R&D sector to further IoT adoption, with KRW 175 million invested in R&D in 2024. SK Telecom is strategically allocating resources to mitigate environmental risks and address climate change. Increasing R&D investments elevate the capital expenditures required to advance new technologies, thereby accelerating the transition to a more sustainable business model. Additionally, the company is expanding its use of renewable energy as part of its Net Zero goal to achieve zero net emissions by 2050 and its commitment to the RE100 initiative.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ 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

According to its materiality assessment criteria, SK Telecom evaluated the 'operations' area, identifying it as the most extensive area vulnerable to climate change risks. This area is influenced by multiple factors, including transition risks (policy, legal, technological, market, and reputational risks), physical risks (such as asset damage due to extreme weather and rising temperatures), and climate change opportunities (related to resource efficiency, energy sources, products and services, and markets). A materiality assessment of rising electricity costs revealed that while this issue is considered 'slightly significant' in the short term, it will become 'very significant' in the medium to long term for the company's business operations. In response, SK Telecom is implementing various reduction initiatives to address climate change risks, such as rising electricity costs driven by increased climate and environmental fees. In accordance with the guidelines for preparing and managing K-ETS statements, the company calculates greenhouse gas emissions across 40 major business sites. To further reduce emissions and energy

consumption, SK Telecom has introduced various measures, including reducing cooling energy usage by mitigating heat from primary and auxiliary equipment, consolidating network infrastructure such as base stations and repeaters, and replacing outdated cooling systems. As part of its commitment to the RE100 initiative, SK Telecom is transitioning its energy consumption to renewable sources by installing self-consumption solar power facilities in unused spaces, such as rooftops and parking lots at its buildings and base stations nationwide. By 2023, the company had installed 4.9 MW of self-consumption solar power facilities across 170 base stations. Through these installations, SK Telecom generated 5,412 MWh of renewable energy and received a renewable energy usage certificate from the Korea Energy Agency, contributing to a reduction of 2,216 tCO₂eq in greenhouse gas emissions from solar energy generated at its sites and telecommunications equipment. SK Telecom is optimizing resource allocation to mitigate climate risks and related challenges while increasing investment in research and development, as well as capital expenditures, to facilitate the transition to a sustainable business model. Additionally, SK Telecom seeks to mitigate environmental risks by increasing asset value and exploring new market opportunities. To this end, the company is expanding its use of renewable energy, reinforcing employee education to foster an eco-friendly culture, and building social trust through the transparent disclosure of environmental information. These efforts are intended to enhance the company's sustainability and strengthen its resilience in addressing climate change.

[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
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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

As climate-related risks become a global priority, regulations like the K-ETS and renewable energy policies are increasingly strict. Since 2015, South Korea has implemented the K-ETS under the "Act on the Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse-Gas Emission Permits." Companies exceeding their emission caps must buy additional allowances or face fines three times higher than the market price. SK Telecom has complied with K-ETS regulations since its designation as a participant in 2015. As a telecommunications company, SK Telecom falls under the 'Non-Carbon Leakage' industry, making GHG reduction challenging. Paid allocations increased from 3% during the second phase to 10% in the third, with further expansions expected. This adds financial pressure on SKT, as it will need to purchase more allowances or enhance reduction activities, recognized as emission liabilities on its balance sheet. SK Telecom also joined RE100 to achieve Net Zero by 2050, committing to using 100% renewable energy, which presents both risks and opportunities. To meet this goal, SK Telecom purchases renewable electricity through the Green Premium System, paying a green premium on top of regular electricity costs. These costs are reflected as part of SG&A (Selling, General, and Administrative expenses). As SK Telecom transitions to 100% renewable energy by 2050, the volume of renewable energy purchases will rise, increasing costs through Green Premium, PPAs, and RECs. To address these risks, SK Telecom installed solar power generation facilities at offices, base stations, and parking lots across Korea. In 2024, These facilities generated 5,412 MWh of electricity, earning the company a renewable energy certificate from the Korea Energy Agency and reducing GHG emissions by 2,216 tCO₂eq. In line with the Paris Agreement, South Korea has set a goal of Net Zero by 2050. As an interim measure, it aims to reduce GHG emissions by 40% from 2018 levels by 2030. Given the country's manufacturing-based economy and low levels of renewable energy generation, this is a challenging goal that reflects strong policy commitment. Consequently, domestic companies like SK Telecom will face increasing regulatory pressure. Regulations like the K-ETS and RE100 will continue to impact SK Telecom through 2050, the target year for achieving long-term Net Zero.

[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
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ 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 :Aligned with the Climate Transition Plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

7483000000

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

0.99

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

0.06

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

0.32

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

At the 38th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, SK Telecom officially announced its commitment to pursue a future Green Transition in line with its 2050 Net Zero target. This target forms part of the company's transition plan aligned with the 1.5°C scenario. To achieve this target, SK Telecom declared that it would place no

restrictions on expenditures and investments dedicated to environmental protection, including the implementation of green purchasing and the promotion of GHG reduction projects. Given the nature of its industry, 99.3% of SK Telecom’s total energy consumption is indirect electricity use. Accordingly, in December 2020, SK Telecom became the first company in Korea to join RE100, a global initiative that aims to transition 100% of electricity consumption to renewable energy by 2050, which is being implemented in parallel with its Net Zero commitment. SK Telecom reports operating expenditure (OPEX) as a financial metric based on major spending categories such as RE100 implementation costs and electricity charges. In 2024, the company’s OPEX was confirmed at KRW 11,250.885 billion. As future OPEX projections remain uncertain due to external factors such as economic fluctuations, technological developments, and policy changes, SK Telecom calculated its 2025 and 2030 OPEX using a linear equation based on three years of historical OPEX data (2022–2024). In 2024, SK Telecom signed a Green Premium contract with Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), procuring 232 GWh of renewable energy, equivalent to 9.4% of its total electricity consumption. The company considers this purchase to be consistent with its 1.5°C transition plan toward achieving Net Zero and RE100 targets. According to its medium- to long-term roadmap, SK Telecom will prioritize the Green Premium method until 2025 for economic feasibility, and thereafter pursue a combination of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) to achieve its RE100 target by 2050. Based on this roadmap, long-term implementation costs have also been estimated in alignment with the climate transition plan. These costs were calculated by applying the incremental cost of renewable energy procurement compared with KEPCO tariffs, while factoring in future trends such as narrowing price gaps between KEPCO tariffs and renewable energy, tariff normalization, and strengthened climate-related environmental costs. As a result, SK Telecom’s Net Zero implementation costs for 2025 and 2030 are estimated at KRW 6.552 billion and KRW 37.5065 billion, respectively. To ensure continuous progress, SK Telecom closely monitors domestic and international energy market trends, government policy developments, and broader market changes.

[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Carbon

[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:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- ☒ Scenario analysis

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

IEA APS and STEPS models' average carbon price to be initially set as SKT's internal carbon price Select the IEA model, which is widely used by companies, over the NGFS scenario (NGFS model: primarily used by financial institutions) Assume that the actual carbon price will be determined between APS, based on NDC/carbon neutrality implementation, and STEPS, based on announced policy targets

(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

The internal carbon price is primarily used for investments in greenhouse gas reduction projects. Given that these investments typically involve large-scale infrastructure and are implemented over the medium to long term, relying on the current average price in the emissions trading market presents certain risks. Consequently, SK Telecom has established a reasonable internal carbon price based on the IEA model. In line with the IEA scenario, the company expects the internal carbon price to rise consistently between 2024 and 2050, with an anticipated annual growth rate of 4.8% from a medium- to long-term outlook.

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

44000

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

188000

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

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditure

☒ Operations

☒ Procurement

☒ Risk management

☒ Opportunity management

(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

(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

SK Telecom has declared its commitment to achieving Net Zero by 2050 and has established an SBTi-certified implementation pathway in compliance with the Paris Agreement's 1.5C scenario. To meet its 2050 Net Zero goal, the company is actively pursuing a variety of emissions reduction activities, including reducing energy consumption through technological advancements and infrastructure improvements, lowering emissions by shifting to renewable energy, and securing carbon credits through external reduction projects. Given SKT's business characteristics, particularly its carbon emissions profile centered on Scope 2, and the diverse nature of its business sectors and items, SK Telecom has designed an internal carbon pricing mechanism. This internal carbon price is primarily applied to business areas and items related to carbon emissions. Initially, the internal carbon price will be used in general investment projects expected to increase Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and will later be expanded to cover decisions related to energy investments and carbon credit-related issues. Scope 1/2 investment cases involve projects that impact SK Telecom's energy and electricity consumption, and the internal carbon price will be used to assess the appropriateness of these investments and determine their implementation timeline. Before applying internal carbon pricing to investment economic analyses, carbon-intensive projects could be pursued. However, SK Telecom has adopted a long-term approach to gradually increase its internal carbon price until 2050, in alignment with the IEA scenario. When the internal carbon price is reflected in cost analyses, carbon-intensive projects are shown to have reduced profitability, making them less viable. This helps suppress GHG emissions by discouraging high-carbon projects. On the other hand, low-carbon projects, which previously appeared less economically viable, are now shown to have improved economic value when the internal carbon price is considered, further contributing to GHG emission reductions.

[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
Customers	Select from:	Select all that apply

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

[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:

☒ 1-25%

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

A threshold is set based on criteria such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, waste generation, and whether the supplier is located in environmentally sensitive areas to classify suppliers with significant environmental dependency or impact. Suppliers are evaluated on their greenhouse gas reduction efforts, total greenhouse gas emissions, and renewable energy usage. Based on these evaluations, a group of significant suppliers is identified.

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

113

[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

☒ Product lifecycle

☒ Regulatory compliance

☒ Reputation management

- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ 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

(Environmental data) Assessing greenhouse gas emissions and energy usage, supervising emission reduction initiatives (Business risk mitigation) Monitoring environmental risks, obtaining environmental system certifications, managing risks related to environmental compliance (Material sourcing) Using sustainable raw materials, monitoring recycled raw materials (Product lifecycle) Developing and managing eco-friendly products and services (Product safety and compliance) Reducing hazardous chemicals, ensuring compliance with safety regulations (Regulatory compliance) Monitoring environmental policies, obtaining environmental management systems and certifications, monitoring regulatory compliance (Reputation management) Managing eco-friendly products and services that may impact brand reputation (Supplier performance improvement) Following initiatives to reduce waste and promote recycling that contribute to supplier performance, monitoring of waste generation and recycling activities

[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, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not 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

SK Telecom requires partners identified as needing improvement based on supply chain risk diagnosis and assessment results to establish corrective action plans

and improve ESG performance by implementing those plans. Partners needing improvement are managed separately to ensure timely ESG performance improvement through feasibility reviews of their improvement plans, support for essential resources needed for corrective actions, and advisory support from external experts when necessary. Improvement results are categorized and analyzed by area and incorporated into the supply chain pre-screening, ESG risk diagnosis, and support policy development processes. Support for ESG performance improvement and risk corrective actions is provided either remotely or through on-site visits. If a partner fails to meet the ESG standards required by SK Telecom, the company may reduce the transaction volume or exclude the partner from future contracts. In 2024, no partners were subject to sanctions based on the results of the partner diagnosis and evaluation.

[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

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
- ☒ 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:

☒ 100%

(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:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The following details are provided to help SK Telecom understand how suppliers respond to climate change: (Severity Assessment for Regulatory Violations) In the context of environmental law violations, if there are penalties or actions such as corrective orders, warnings, or fines, the violation is marked as "Yes," resulting in a score deduction. This system helps assess the severity of regulatory violations. If there are no violations, no points are deducted. (Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Emission Management) For effective climate change response, reporting companies are required to measure both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Failure to do so will result in a lower evaluation. Additionally, the absence of specific reduction targets will also lead to score deductions. (Third-Party Verification) When disclosing ESG information or reports, companies should publish reports in compliance with international standards (such as GRI Standards, SASB, TCFD) and include third-party assurance statements using verification methodologies like AA1000AS. This enhances the reliability of the reported information, providing trustworthy data related to climate change response to external stakeholders.

[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:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Based on the results of supply chain risk assessment and evaluation, we require the establishment of corrective action plans and improvement of ESG performance for suppliers who need support, and provide feedback

Information collection

☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Through ESG assessments and self-evaluations of suppliers, we assess their ESG management performance, identify unmet areas, and request improvements.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

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

SK Telecom's efforts in sustainable procurement and supply chain management are expected to significantly contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The company has implemented a stringent ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) management system across its supply chain. Specific examples of these efforts include educating suppliers on how to calculate and manage greenhouse gas emissions, which can effectively reduce carbon emissions. By fostering this knowledge and providing the necessary tools, SK Telecom has contributed to broader climate change mitigation efforts by reducing supplier emissions and encouraging the use of eco-friendly materials and processes. To measure the success of these engagement activities, SK Telecom has established several quantitative and qualitative criteria. (Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions) One of the key indicators used to assess the effectiveness of engagement activities is the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions among suppliers. This is quantitatively measured by comparing baseline emissions with the reported emissions after SK Telecom's engagement activities. (ESG Evaluation Scores) Suppliers are regularly evaluated on their ESG performance through self-assessments, site visits, and external audits. Improvement in these scores over time is another important indicator of success. These scores reflect the extent to which suppliers have adopted sustainable practices, such as energy efficiency and emission reductions. (Participation and Compliance Rates) The level of participation in sustainability programs and compliance with established ESG standards are monitored. High participation rates and strong compliance indicate the success of SK Telecom's engagement efforts. (Supplier Feedback and Improvement Actions) Success is also measured through feedback received from suppliers and the tangible improvements implemented as a result of the engagement activities. These include the adoption of clean technologies, improved waste management practices, and increased use of renewable energy sources. ✖Scope 3 Calculation for Primary Suppliers All 113 suppliers have been categorized as primary suppliers with significant environmental dependencies and impacts, and they are all participating in the selected engagement activities, resulting in a 100% participation rate. The Scope 3 emissions from primary suppliers are considered equivalent to the reporting company's upstream Scope 3 emissions.

(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 :SK Telecom requires all 113 primary suppliers to participate in engagement activities that include calculating and managing greenhouse gas emissions, ensuring compliance with environmental standards, and adopting eco-friendly practices to mitigate Sc

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[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:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

SK Telecom's engagement with investors and shareholders in its environmental and sustainability initiatives is guided by several key factors, as outlined below. (Building transparency and trust in climate efforts) Investors and shareholders are crucial stakeholders in supporting the company's long-term growth. SK Telecom fosters trust by openly sharing its climate strategy and performance with these stakeholders. The company updates investors and shareholders on its climate goals and progress through annual general meetings and Corporate Day events, thereby enhancing transparency and credibility. This approach is essential for achieving long-term goals such as '2050 Net Zero.' (Fostering collaboration for effective climate transition) SK Telecom values collaboration with investors and shareholders in developing its climate strategy. The company engages with these stakeholders through various communication channels, including shareholder meetings, to formulate and review its climate transition plans. This collaboration helps investors understand and support the company's climate strategy, which is essential for effective climate risk management and achieving sustainable operations. (Ensuring long-term financial stability and sustainability) As investors and shareholders

focus on the company's financial performance, SK Telecom highlights how its climate change initiatives positively impact long-term financial stability and sustainability. The company regularly shares its climate change initiatives and results with investors to demonstrate its efforts in mitigating climate risks and contribution to sustainable growth. This ongoing communication helps maintain investor trust and enhances corporate value. SK Telecom strengthens the transparency and credibility of its climate action through close communication and collaboration with investors and shareholders. This engagement is essential for effectively implementing its climate transition plans and also positively influences the company's long-term financial performance and sustainability.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

(Stakeholder satisfaction) Assessed through surveys and feedback to gauge investor and shareholder contentment with engagement efforts. (Engagement rate) Monitors the number of investors and shareholders participating in meetings, seminars, and other engagement activities. (Quality of engagement) Evaluated based on the depth and substance of interactions during engagement events. (Transparency) Refers to the completeness and frequency of information disclosure, especially concerning environmental and sustainability initiatives. (Issue resolution) The speed and effectiveness with which the company addresses and resolves issues or concerns raised by stakeholders.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

SK Telecom's rationale for involving its employees in climate change engagement is as follows: (Employee engagement and strengthening ESG management for climate change response) SK Telecom is advancing company-wide efforts to address climate change and promote sustainable management, with active participation from its employees being an essential component. To enhance the transparency and effectiveness of ESG management, the company maintains continuous communication with its employees, providing environmental management education to improve their understanding of climate change and strengthening awareness of climate-related risks and opportunities. Such efforts play a vital role in achieving the "2050 Net Zero" target. (Enhancing climate change response through continuous communication and collaboration) SK Telecom ensures that employees have continuous access to climate change and environmental management information through various communication channels, including the company intranet. This fosters close cooperation between the management and employees, creating a foundation for employees to respond quickly to changes in the business environment and to actively participate in both strategy formulation and execution. (Employee engagement through ESG campaigns and performance-sharing activities) To raise employee awareness of ESG, SK Telecom has introduced a two-stage waste separation system in its office buildings to reduce waste generation and landfill disposal while increasing recycling rates. In addition, two bins for general waste and recycling are placed together in offices, encouraging employees to voluntarily separate recyclable items.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

(Employee participation rate) SK Telecom conducts annual environmental management training for all staff members, achieving an 88.1% completion rate in 2024. This participation rate is a crucial indicator for evaluating overall employee engagement across the company. (Sustainable behavior changes) The assessment focuses on whether employees are applying what they have learned in training to actual behavioral changes, particularly in improving energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption. This serves as a key indicator of the effectiveness of climate change initiatives. (Reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions) Employee activities are monitored to assess their contribution to reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Improvements in energy management systems are among the evaluated aspects. (Employee satisfaction and enhanced ESG awareness) Surveys evaluate how climate change-related initiatives impact employee satisfaction and increase awareness of ESG principles. (Achievement of climate-related goals) The role of employees in achieving the '2050 Net Zero' goal is assessed, providing a benchmark for gauging the success of climate initiatives.

[Add 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

By adopting the operational control approach, SK Telecom enhances its ability to effectively manage and report its environmental impact, supporting both sustainability goals and regulatory compliance. This approach aligns with the company's broader environmental strategy and strengthens its capacity to monitor progress towards its objectives. (Compliance with GHG Protocol) SK Telecom's operational control approach aligns with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard, providing a clear framework for integrating greenhouse gas emissions based on the company's ability to enforce operational policies. (Control and implementation) The operational control approach enables SK Telecom to accurately calculate emissions from operations where the company has full authority over policy implementation. This approach allows the company to efficiently manage and minimize its environmental impact by directly overseeing its operational activities. (Consistency across environmental issues) Applying this integrated approach to various types of environmental data ensures consistency and comparability. For SK Telecom, this means using the same methodology not only for greenhouse gas emissions but also for other environmental performance indicators, such as water usage and waste management. (Financial and operational optimization) By connecting the consolidation approach to operational control, SK Telecom can streamline the collection and reporting of environmental data, leveraging its existing management and operational infrastructure. This integration supports efficient resource allocation while enhancing the accuracy of environmental performance data. (Regulatory and reporting requirements) The operational control approach ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and international reporting standards. It enables SK Telecom to meet stakeholder expectations, including those of investors, customers, and regulatory bodies, by providing transparent and reliable environmental performance data.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

(Alignment with GHG Protocol) SK Telecom's operational control approach, aligned with the GHG Protocol, can be extended to plastic management. This ensures consistent integration of plastic usage and waste within the company's environmental strategy, leveraging control over policy enforcement across its operations. (Control and Implementation) Through this approach, SK Telecom can monitor and manage plastic use and waste in areas under its direct control. This enables the company to implement effective initiatives like recycling programs, reducing plastic use, and introducing sustainable alternatives, thereby minimizing its environmental impact. (Consistency Across Environmental Issues) Applying the operational control approach to plastic management ensures consistency with other environmental performance indicators. By using the same methodology as for greenhouse gas emissions, SK Telecom can maintain a unified and streamlined environmental reporting system, covering water usage, waste management, and plastic use. (Financial and Operational Optimization) This approach allows SK Telecom to optimize the collection, reporting, and analysis of plastic-related data. It enhances resource allocation, particularly in waste management, and improves the accuracy of environmental performance data, contributing to better financial and operational decisions. (Regulatory and Reporting Requirements) The operational control approach ensures compliance with environmental regulations and standards related to plastic use and waste management. It enables SK Telecom to meet stakeholder expectations by providing transparent and reliable data on its environmental impact, particularly concerning plastic waste. (Supporting Sustainability Goals) This approach aligns with SK Telecom's broader sustainability goals by reinforcing the company's commitment to reducing its environmental footprint. By directly overseeing plastic management, the company supports its sustainability targets and ensures regulatory compliance. This rationale supports the adoption of the operational control approach for managing plastic, ensuring that SK Telecom can effectively monitor, manage, and report its plastic usage and waste, thereby contributing to its overall environmental strategy.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

(Alignment with Environmental Standards) SK Telecom's operational control approach, successfully applied to GHG emissions and plastic management, can be extended to biodiversity. This ensures biodiversity impacts are consistently managed in all operations where the company controls policy implementation. (Control and Implementation) This approach allows SK Telecom to systematically manage and mitigate its biodiversity impact. Activities such as habitat preservation, minimizing land use change, and ecosystem protection can be enforced effectively, ensuring environmentally responsible operations. (Consistency Across Environmental Issues) Applying this approach to biodiversity ensures consistent management across all environmental areas, including GHG emissions and plastic waste. This integrated method aligns biodiversity management with other environmental indicators, resulting in comprehensive and comparable reporting. (Financial and Operational Optimization) By integrating biodiversity into existing management systems, SK Telecom can optimize resource allocation and enhance both financial and environmental outcomes. This includes reducing regulatory risks, enhancing reputation, and lowering costs through sustainable resource use. (Regulatory and Reporting Requirements) The operational control approach supports compliance with biodiversity laws and standards. It enables SK Telecom to meet stakeholder expectations by providing transparent and reliable biodiversity impact data. (Supporting Sustainability Goals) This approach aligns with SK Telecom's sustainability objectives, strengthening the company's ability to monitor and reduce its ecological footprint. It supports biodiversity preservation,

contributing to overall environmental goals and long-term business success. This rationale supports the application of the operational control approach to biodiversity management, ensuring that SK Telecom can effectively monitor, manage, and report its impact on biodiversity, thereby contributing to its overall environmental strategy and sustainability goals.

[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?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ 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
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

(Location-based) Accounting for greenhouse gas emissions reported as Scope 2 under the Korea Emissions Trading Scheme, based on electricity usage from the national power grid (Market-based) Accounting for greenhouse gas emissions reported as Scope 2 in accordance with the GHG Protocol, reflecting the purchase of renewable energy through the 2024 Green Premium

[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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6133.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1033846

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1033846

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2645868.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1183439.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

739.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since products purchased from suppliers and transportation costs are recorded as a combined total in the ERP system, separating transportation costs is challenging. Therefore, Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on the total cost, which includes transportation, within Categories 1 and 2. As a result, emissions from upstream transportation are incorporated into these categories, and to prevent double counting, they are not calculated separately.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

600.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

768.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9369.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13480.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a telecommunications service provider, SK Telecom does not engage in downstream transportation activities; therefore, this category is not applicable.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SK Telecom operates in the telecommunications industry, providing services rather than physical products. Therefore, there is no downstream processing of sold products, and as a result, Scope 3 emissions related to the processing of sold products do not apply.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SK Telecom operates in the telecommunications industry, providing services rather than selling physical products. Therefore, there are no downstream sales of products, and as a result, Scope 3 emissions related to the use of sold products do not apply.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SK Telecom operates in the telecommunications industry, providing services rather than selling physical products. Therefore, there are no downstream product sales, and as a result, Scope 3 emissions related to the end-of-life treatment of sold products are not applicable.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SK Telecom includes all downstream leased assets in its Scope 1 and 2 reporting. As a result, there are no downstream leased assets left unreported, making this category not applicable.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74271.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2989751.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- ISO 14064-1 - Korea Emission Trading System Operating Guidelines - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance - The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	5923	Guidelines on Reporting and Certification of Emissions under the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System

[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)

1160614

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

1054031

(7.7.4) Methodological details

SK Telecom calculates, manages, and discloses its GHG emissions in accordance with both international standards and domestic law, distinguishing between location-based and market-based emissions. Location-based emissions include Scope 2 GHG emissions calculated based on the national grid, in line with Korea's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) guidelines, and are used as the basis for ETS compliance. Market-based emissions follow the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) and reflect Scope 2 GHG emissions adjusted to account for the purchase of renewable electricity through the Green Premium program. These figures are used for setting and monitoring SK Telecom's 2050 Net Zero target. Both location-based and market-based emissions are calculated using the national emission factors. The difference between location-based and market-based emissions lies in whether reductions from renewable electricity purchased via the Green Premium program are recognized. Under the location-based approach, such reductions are not recognized, while under the market-based approach, they are. SK Telecom primarily discloses market-based emissions data, while location-based figures are disclosed separately with the "location-based" label when necessary. The organizational boundary for SK Telecom's GHG inventory includes all nationwide network emissions but excludes emissions from subsidiaries and supply chains. GHG intensity is calculated by dividing total GHG emissions, as determined using the nationally defined electricity emission factor under the ETS, by the company's stand-alone revenue. Emission factors applied: CO₂: 456.7 kgCO₂/MWh, CH₄: 0.0036 kgCH₄/MWh, N₂O: 0.0085 kgN₂O/MWh Market-based emissions: 1,054,031 tCO₂e = Location-based emissions: 1,160,614 tCO₂e - Reduction due to renewable electricity purchased via the Green Premium: 106,583 tCO₂e

[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)

1992087

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Average data method

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

1.61

(7.8.5) Please explain

*SK Telecom calculated Scope 3 emissions following SK Telecom's products and services purchase in 2024. Some supply chains directly collected rare Scope 1 and 2. For supply chains that are difficult to gather direct data on emissions, Scope 3 emissions were calculated by applying GHG emissions intensity (kgCO2eq/KRW 1,000), classifying the total procurement cost purchased in 2024 by industry. *Indirect Scope 3 emission calculation method: procurement cost × GHG emissions intensity by industry (kgCO2eq/KRW 1000)*

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

548573

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Average data method

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

11.92

(7.8.5) Please explain

*SK Telecom calculated Scope 3 emissions due to capital goods in 2024. Some supply chains directly collected rare Scope 1 and 2. For supply chains that are difficult to gather direct data on emissions, Scope 3 emissions were calculated by applying GHG emissions intensity (kgCO₂eq/KRW 1,000), classifying the total procurement cost purchased in 2024 by industry. *Indirect Scope 3 emission calculation method: procurement cost × GHG emissions intensity by industry (kgCO₂eq/KRW 1000)*

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)

179796

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*SK Telecom calculated GHG emissions at the production stage of Scope 1 energy sources purchased and used by SKT. Energy usage was collected based on verified statements to calculate Scope 3 emissions of energy sources. The emission factor at the production stage provided by the environmental product declaration was adopted for emissions calculation. *Scope 3 emissions calculation method = purchased amount of Scope 1 energy × emission factor at production stage*

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since products purchased from suppliers and transportation costs are recorded as a combined total in the ERP system, separating transportation costs is challenging. Therefore, Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on the total cost, which includes transportation, within Categories 1 and 2. As a result, emissions from upstream transportation are incorporated into these categories, and to prevent double counting, they are not calculated separately.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

771

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste generated by SK Telecom was classified by applying the proportion of incineration, landfill, recycle and other treatment based on the National Waste Statistics Survey. For classified waste, the amount of emissions was calculated by adopting the emission factor following the waste disposal method released by the local government. *Scope 3 emission calculation method = Total amount of waste disposal (ton) X emission factor by disposal method (tCO2eq/ton)

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2446

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*Greenhouse gas emissions were calculated based on the means of transportation used by SK Telecom employees on domestic and overseas business trips. Moving distance by means of transportation and Scope 3 emissions considering the emissions factor by means of transportation were calculated as a method of calculating greenhouse gas emissions. *Scope 3 emissions calculation method = business travel distance (km) X emission factor by means of transportation (tCO2/km)*

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

5422

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*SK Telecom calculated the Scope 3 emissions following the use of means of transportation taken during commutes to work by employees. Therefore, the distance was calculated based on the means of transportation taken by employees, and the Scope 3 emissions were calculated by adopting the emission factor by means of transportation. *Scope 3 emissions calculation method = Σ (commute distance by employee (round-trip) x number of days to work) x percentage by means of transportation x emission factor by means of transportation*

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

10614

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SK Telecom calculated greenhouse gas emissions due to SKT's leased assets. As for the Scope 3 emission calculation method, the greenhouse gas emission was calculated by applying the lease ratio to the total building emissions. *Scope 3 emissions calculation method = total emissions of leased buildings x lease ratio (%)

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a telecommunications service provider, SK Telecom does not engage in downstream transportation activities; therefore, this category is not applicable.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

SK Telecom operates in the telecommunications industry, providing services rather than physical products. Therefore, there is no downstream processing of sold products, and as a result, Scope 3 emissions related to the processing of sold products do not apply.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

SK Telecom operates in the telecommunications industry, providing services rather than selling physical products. Therefore, there are no downstream sales of products, and as a result, Scope 3 emissions related to the use of sold products do not apply.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

SK Telecom operates in the telecommunications industry, providing services rather than selling physical products. Therefore, there are no downstream product sales, and as a result, Scope 3 emissions related to the end-of-life treatment of sold products are not applicable.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

SK Telecom includes all downstream leased assets in its Scope 1 and 2 reporting. As a result, there are no downstream leased assets left unreported, making this category not applicable.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

27056

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Franchise-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

SK Telecom selected only the directly contracted “franchise stores” as the boundary for estimation. Considering the similarity in operational characteristics, the monthly average emissions per franchise store were calculated based on the monthly average emissions of PS&M's (SK Telecom's subsidiary company) directly managed stores. Calculation method: $\sum(\text{Jan–Dec 2024}) (\text{monthly average emissions per franchise store}) \times (\text{number of franchise stores in operation each month})$
*Monthly average GHG emissions per franchise store = (annual average electricity consumption of PS&M's directly managed stores × national electricity emission factor) ÷ 12 months

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

443477

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Investment-specific method

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

84.13

(7.8.5) Please explain

SK Telecom calculated Scope 3 emissions on SKT's investments in 2024. When it is possible to collect direct data from the investment, the amount of emissions was calculated directly. And when it was difficult to collect direct data, the amount of emissions was calculated based on revenue in KRW. In addition, the calculated Scope 3 emissions were finally calculated by applying the investment equity ratio. * Scope 3 Emissions Calculation Method = $\sum \text{SKT shareholders' equity as of current quarter-end (\%)} \times \text{the company's greenhouse gas emissions (tCO}_2\text{)}$

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

-

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

-

[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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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_ 2024 기준 SKT_DNV Third Party Verification Opinion_Scope 1&2.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

page 1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[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

7.9.1_ 2024 기준_SKT_DNV Third Party Verification Opinion_Scope 1&2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-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

7.9.1_ 2024 기준_SKT_DNV Third Party Verification Opinion_Scope 1&2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[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: Franchises
- ☒ Scope 3: Investments
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(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

7.9.1_ 2024 가/준_SKT_DNV Third Party Verification Opinion_Scope 3.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

page 1,2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported 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:

☒ Increased

(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)

10485

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

SK Telecom has declared RE100 and plans to convert 100% of its electricity consumption to renewable energy. As part of this initiative, solar power generation has been introduced, beginning with office buildings. In 2024, the company reduced 2,486 tCO₂eq of greenhouse gas emissions by installing small solar power systems on telecommunications equipment. Since on-site renewable generation has its limitations, SK Telecom is also pursuing various procurement measures. In 2024, the company procured 232 GWh of renewable energy through the Green Premium competitive bidding program, resulting in a reduction of 109,069 tCO₂eq. Of this, 98,584 tCO₂eq had already been reflected through 2023 emission changes, meaning that the actual reduction attributable to 2024 was 10,485 tCO₂eq. Accordingly, SK Telecom's renewable energy transition efforts represent an approximate 0.97% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared with the company's 2023 emissions. ✕ Calculation of GHG reduction rate: $[2024 \text{ reduction } 109,069 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq} - 2023 \text{ reflected reduction } 98,584 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq}] \div 2023 \text{ total emissions } 1,053,142 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq} \times 100 = 1\% \text{ reduction}$

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46632

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.43

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

SK Telecom is implementing a variety of initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Key activities include the establishment of a 5G joint network, replacement of equipment with high-efficiency systems, adoption of outside air cooling, introduction of electric vehicles, and upgrades to high-efficiency lighting. As a result of these efforts, SK Telecom reduced a total of 220,537 tCO₂eq of greenhouse gas emissions in 2024. Of this, 173,905 tCO₂eq had already been reflected through changes in 2023 emissions, meaning that the actual reduction attributable to 2024 was 46,632 tCO₂eq. This corresponds to an approximately 4.43% reduction compared with the company's 2023 emissions of 1,053,142 tCO₂eq. Formula for calculating GHG emission reduction rate: $[2024 \text{ reduction } 220,537 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq} - 2023 \text{ reflected reduction } 173,905 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq}] \div 2023 \text{ total emissions } 1,053,142 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq} \times 100 = 4.43\%$

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6794

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.65

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The telecommunications industry is a key national infrastructure sector where continuous operation of network equipment is essential to ensure stable service provision, and discontinuation of service is highly constrained, resulting in inherent increases in energy consumption. In 2024, electricity consumption rose due to the expansion of 5G services and the associated increase in network equipment, leading to higher indirect emissions (Scope 2). Despite implementing various energy efficiency initiatives, market-based GHG emissions increased by 6,794 tCO₂e, from 1,053,160 tCO₂e in 2023 to 1,059,954 tCO₂e in 2024, representing an increase of approximately 0.65%."

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

[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) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 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 CO2e)

5851.933

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

18.785

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

51.927

(7.15.1.3) 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.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Republic of Korea	5923	1160614	1054031

[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

Headquarters

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1716.818

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5665

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.985

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SK T-Tower

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1072.848

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5665

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.985

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SK Namsan Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

202.261

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5567

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.9759

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jangan Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51.935

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5642

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.0642

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Knights Gymnasium

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128.916

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.2261

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.3114

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Future Management Research Institute

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

600.698

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.2673

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.3989

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pangyo Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45.319

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.4038

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.1029

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bundang Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120.146

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.3807

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.1158

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Boramae Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

391.482

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.492

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.9261

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Seongsu Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

308.737

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5461

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.0628

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Suyu Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.519

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.6297

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.0253

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Incheon Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79.372

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.4457

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.7026

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Daejeon Dunsan Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

288.369

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.3472

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.3841

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Daejeon Busa Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.007

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.3137

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.432

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cheongju Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64.849

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.6348

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.4636

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wonju Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71.16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.3448

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.9285

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wonju Myeongryun Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.336

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.9491

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Daegu Taepyeong Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.884

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

128.581

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Daegu Bonri Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.909

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.8402

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

128.5451

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Daegu Sincheon Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.714

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.8646

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

128.6008

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Daegu Jungdong Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.471

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.8375

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

128.6211

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Busan Buam Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

187.824

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.165

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

129.0508

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Busan Data Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.89

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.4038

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.1029

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Busan Anrak Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.674

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.1964

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

129.1033

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gwangju Usan Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43.798

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.1621

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.8101

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gwangju Songjeong Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.421

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.1402

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.8017

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jeonju Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.826

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.825

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.1485

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jeju Office Building

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.407

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.4923

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.4894

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chungju Indeungsan Supex Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.692

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.0676

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

128.0029

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SK Muui Training Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98.138

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.4004

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.4213

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mapo T-Town

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51.583

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5476

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.9539

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Marketing Team

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.116

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5665

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.985

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

National Infrastructure Equipment

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.345

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5665

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.985

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Semicolon Munrae Tower

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5161

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.8993

[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

Headquarters

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

1654

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

1654

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SK T-Tower

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

7042

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

7042

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SK Namsan Office Building

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

1094

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

1094

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jangan Office Building

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

1594

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

1594

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Knights Gymnasium

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

281

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

281

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Future Management Research Institute

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

991

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

991

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pangyo Office Building

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

3098

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

3098

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bundang Office Building

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

18543

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

18543

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Boramae Office Building

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

25375

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

25375

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Seongsu Office Building

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

26515

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

26515

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Suyu Office Building

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

6392

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

6392

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Incheon Office Building

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

5988

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

5988

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daejeon Dunsan Office Building

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

26510

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

26510

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daejeon Busa Office Building

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

2115

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

2115

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cheongju Office Building

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

1556

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

1556

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wonju Office Building

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

1635

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

1635

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

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

377

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

377

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daegu Taepyeong Office Building

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

2863

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

2863

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daegu Bonri Office Building

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

1331

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

1331

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daegu Sincheon Office Building

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

1351

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

1351

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daegu Jungdong Office Building

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

819

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

819

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Busan Buam Office Building

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

4191

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

4191

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Busan Data Center

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

6138

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

6138

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Busan Anrak Office Building

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

806

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

806

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Gwangju Usan Office Building

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

3308

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

3308

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Gwangju Songjeong Office Building

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

704

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

704

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jeonju Office Building

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

1974

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

1974

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jeju Office Building

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

1714

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

1714

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chungju Indeungsan Supex Center

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

395

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

395

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SK Muui Training Center

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

443

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

443

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mapo T-Town

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

203

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

203

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Marketing Team

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

168

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

168

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

National Infrastructure Equipment

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

1003132

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

894333

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Semicolon Munrae Tower

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

316

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

316

[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)

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

Environmental performance criteria based on connection criteria are not reported in the reporting year.

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

Environmental performance criteria based on connection criteria are not reported in the reporting year.

[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:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Select from:

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

(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)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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

28559

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

28559.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

232000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2331710

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2563710.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(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

4728

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4728.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5412

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5412.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

237412

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2364997

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2602409.00

[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) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11304

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2337

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

6487

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

2480

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17255

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1677

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

15579

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28559

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2337

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

8164

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

18059

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

[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)

7749

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2337

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5412

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5412

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

8164

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

8164

(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)

18059

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

18059

(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]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2331710

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5412

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

4728

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2341850.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

The purchased electricity consumption includes only non-renewable energy sources, so the electricity consumption of 2,525,010 MWh is excluded from the RE100 declaration. However, the self-generated electricity consumption of 5,412 MWh is included in the RE100 declaration.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar, wind, hydro, bioenergy

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

232000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Green premium(Renewable Energy Certificate in Korea

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Republic of Korea

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

-

[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

	Sourcing method	Comment
Row 1	Select from: ☒ None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)	-

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Republic of Korea

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

4.9

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5412

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5412

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.19.7) Type of energy attribute certificate

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Renewable Energy Use Certificate

(7.30.19.8) Comment

-

[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

To utilize eco-friendly electric energy, SK Telecom has installed self-consumption solar power plants on unused sites such as rooftops and parking lots of office buildings and base stations across the country. These solar power facilities have a total capacity of 4.9 MW and generated 5,412 MWh of electricity in 2024. For this, SK Telecom received a renewable energy use certificate from the Korea Energy Agency. Additionally, SK Telecom signed a Green Premium contract with Korea Electric Power Corporation to procure 232 GWh of renewable energy in 2024, accounting for 9.2% of its total electricity consumption that year. In 2020, SK Telecom's power demand was approximately 2,220 GWh, and it is expected that about 2.9 times more electricity will be needed by 2050. SK Telecom purchases the required electricity from Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and aims to increase its renewable energy use through RE100 compliance mechanisms. To assess the potential financial impact, SK Telecom analyzed past electricity price increases and compared them to projected additional electricity costs under the NGFS scenarios, accounting for additional costs associated with each renewable energy transition mechanism. The analysis revealed that the financial impact could vary depending on the future climate scenarios. It was projected that the additional financial impact due to electricity price increases and RE100 compliance would range between a minimum of KRW 32.8 billion (under the NDCs scenario) and a maximum of KRW 129.7 billion (under the NZE2050 scenario) annually between 2024 and 2050. SK Telecom plans to mitigate these future financial impacts by increasing its use of renewable energy and enhancing energy efficiency.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☒ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Republic of Korea

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☒ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

KEPCO announced the PPA scheme in December 2022. Following the announcement, the Ministry of Industry raised objections for the following reasons: -PPA rates are 50.5% higher than industrial electricity rates. -PPA rates are higher than industrial electricity rates during off-peak hours (10 p.m. to 8 a.m.). -Since the supply of renewable energy is unstable, when power generators cannot meet 100% of the supply, companies must purchase electricity through KEPCO. Even if KEPCO supplies only 1% of renewable energy, the remaining 99% is still subject to the PPA scheme rates. Due to these factors, the PPA scheme has significantly increased the financial burden on most participating companies, potentially hindering their ability to achieve their RE100 commitments for reducing greenhouse gases. Therefore, it is necessary to relax the criteria for applying the PPA scheme and improve policies to support, rather than burden, companies striving to achieve RE100.
[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

8.3e-8

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

1059935

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

12774060000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.87

(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

To reduce greenhouse gases, SK Telecom is carrying out various reduction activities such as installing solar power, establishing a 5G joint network, replacing facilities with highly efficient ones, introducing outdoor air cooling, and switching to high-efficiency lighting. Additionally, the company expanded its renewable energy procurement plan by purchasing 232 GWh in 2024, which resulted in a reduction of 108,799 tCO₂eq. Besides renewable energy, various other reduction activities are also being implemented, such as building a 5G joint network, upgrading to highly efficient facilities, adopting outdoor air cooling, and installing high-efficiency lighting. As such, SK Telecom is actively seeking and implementing both direct and indirect measures to reduce greenhouse gases, resulting in a total reduction of 329,336 tCO₂e in 2024. Despite a 1.47% year-on-year increase in revenue, greenhouse gas emissions increased only slightly, leading to a 0.87% decrease in GHG emissions intensity per unit of revenue. *GHG emissions intensity decreased by 0.87% compared to 2023 -2023 GHG emissions: 1,053,142 tCO₂eq, 2023 revenue (KRW): 12,589,220,000,000 GHG emissions intensity: 0.0000000837 -2024 GHG emissions: 1,059,935 tCO₂eq, 2024 revenue (KRW): 12,774,060,000,000 GHG emissions intensity: 0.000000083 -Year-on-year rate of change: (2024 emission per unit of revenue – 2023 GHG emissions intensity) / 2023 emissions per unit of revenue*100 = -0.87%

[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 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1_SKTE-SKOR-001-OFF_Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(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

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6133

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1033846

(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)

1039979.000

(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

13

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

47.7

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

543909.017

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5923

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1054031

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1059954.000

(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

-4.03

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 1 and 2 set Net Zero goals based on SKT's corporate standards, and the mid-term goals are disclosed when setting the Net Zero goals. ✕ During the process of obtaining SBTi certification, we submitted a target of 47.7%. However, due to an error on the part of SBTi, the official validation letter incorrectly stated the target as 45.7%. We have formally requested a correction from SBTi, but have not yet received the amended documentation.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reducing the costs of compliance with emissions trading systems

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

The telecommunications industry, being a key infrastructure sector, inevitably faces increasing emissions due to the nature of the business. Despite this, SKT has set a Net Zero target for 2050 in line with the 1.5 °C scenario. Since 99% of SKT's emissions are generated from electricity, the company has joined the RE100 initiative as part of its efforts to actively reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve Net Zero. To this end, SKT is installing solar panels on its office buildings and network equipment, and where self-generation is limited, the company is supplementing with renewable energy purchases. Through this, SKT is taking a systematic approach to achieving RE100 by 2050. Additionally, various reduction activities—such as upgrading to highly efficient facilities, replacing lighting, and improving operational efficiency—are being implemented to reduce energy consumption. As a result, SKT reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by 329,336 tCO₂eq in 2024. SKT is actively pursuing greenhouse gas reduction and plans to decrease emissions by 47.7% by 2030 compared to 2020 levels.

(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 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1_SKTE-SKOR-001-OFF_Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(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

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6133

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1033846

(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)

1039979.000

(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

13

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(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)

5923

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1054031

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1059954.000

(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

-1.92

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 1 and 2 set Net Zero goals based on SKT's corporate standards, and long-term goals are disclosed when setting Net Zero goals.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reducing the costs of compliance with emissions trading systems

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

The telecommunications industry, being a key infrastructure sector, inevitably faces increasing emissions due to the nature of the business. Despite this, SKT has set a Net Zero target for 2050 in line with the 1.5 °C scenario. Since 99% of SKT's emissions are generated from electricity, the company has joined the RE100 initiative as part of its efforts to actively reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve Net Zero. To this end, SKT is installing solar panels on its office buildings and network equipment, and where self-generation is limited, the company is supplementing with renewable energy purchases. Through this, SKT is taking a systematic approach to achieving RE100 by 2050. Additionally, various reduction activities—such as upgrading to highly efficient facilities, replacing lighting, and improving operational efficiency—are being implemented to reduce energy consumption. As a result, SKT reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by 329,336 tCO₂eq in 2024. SKT is actively pursuing greenhouse gas reduction and plans to decrease emissions by 47.7% by 2030 compared to 2020 levels.

(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 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1_SKTE-SKOR-001-OFF_Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(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 14 – Franchises

☒ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☒ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

10/30/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2645868

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1183439

(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)

739

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

600

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9369

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13480

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

74271

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2989751

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6918285.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6918285.000

(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)

38.245

(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)

17.106

(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)

0.011

(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)

0.009

(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)

0.011

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0.135

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0.195

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

1.074

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

43.215

(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

86.93

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

22.3

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5375507.445

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1992087

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

548573

(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)

179796

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

771

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2446

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5422

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10614

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27056

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

443477

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3210242.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3210242.000

(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

240.35

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SKT selected Scope 3 categories based on the relevance and significance of our business among the Scope 3 categories and calculated emissions. Scope 3 categories were calculated for 9 out of a total of 15 categories, and all of the Scope 3 categories are included in the target target range.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reducing the costs of compliance with emissions trading systems

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

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

The main sources of SK Telecom's Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are purchased goods and services (Category 1), capital goods (Category 2), and investments (Category 15), which together account for approximately 93.0% of the company's total Scope 3 emissions as of 2024. In particular, purchased goods and services represent about 62.1% of total Scope 3 emissions (as of 2024). Accordingly, SK Telecom plans to strengthen supply chain management to reduce these emissions.
[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

10/30/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(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

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/29/2050

(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

9.4

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.40

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SK Telecom has committed to achieving RE100 by 2050 across the entire company. As part of this commitment, SK Telecom plans to transition 100% of its electricity consumption to renewable energy, with no business sites excluded.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

To reduce costs associated with compliance with the emissions trading scheme.

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

SK Telecom is working towards achieving RE100 by 2050. To this end, solar power has been installed through direct investment, and any shortfall is supplemented by procuring renewable energy from the market. As a result, in 2024, solar power installations within SKT's operational scope contributed to a reduction of 2,216 tCO2e in greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, by participating in the Green Premium program and purchasing 232 GWh of renewable energy from the market, the company further reduced its emissions by 96,098tCO2e.

[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

10/30/2021

(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

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.54.3_press release_SKT, SBTi Greenhouse gas reduction target verification passed.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SKT has established Net Zero goals for Scope 1, 2, and 3.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reducing costs associated with compliance with the emissions trading system.

(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, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(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

SKT plans to reduce greenhouse gases through direct investments in energy-using facilities as part of its Net Zero commitment. Currently, SKT is implementing various reduction activities, including 'integrating network equipment, developing and introducing highly-efficient communication devices, replacing outdated air conditioning systems, and optimizing heating and cooling in office buildings.' To further expand these reduction activities, SK Telecom is exploring multiple approaches and continues to support investments in emission reductions. Additionally, for areas where direct investments have limitations in reducing greenhouse gases, SK Telecom plans to switch to renewable energy sources. The company approaches this transition through two main methods. The first is by generating renewable energy on-site through solar installations to reduce electricity consumption. The second is by procuring renewable energy from the market. In 2024, SKT participated in the Green Premium program and purchased 232 MWh of renewable energy. Through these various efforts, SKT is actively working toward achieving Net Zero by 2050, continuously striving to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in diverse ways.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

-

[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.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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	`Numeric input
To be implemented	1	123608.1
Implementation commenced	1	78507.21
Implemented	4	299834.33
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[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 buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Equipment replacement and process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

190765

(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)

44802947424

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4739600000

(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

Cooling and heating operations were optimized by utilizing outdoor air cooling, along with various reduction activities such as replacing equipment with highly efficient models and decarbonizing networks, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2486.33

(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)

583303365

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

923684211

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 21-25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We reduce greenhouse gas emissions by generating solar energy in our infrastructure and company buildings.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Other, please specify :Renewable energy Mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

106583

(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)

25004813689

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2330000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We purchased Green Premiums from KEPCO and reduced greenhouse gas emissions by using renewable energy.
[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:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Since 2015, SK Telecom has been designated as a participant in the K-ETS (Korea Emissions Trading System), calculating and managing greenhouse gas emissions from 40 major business sites annually, based on the guidelines for preparing and managing K-ETS statements. To comply with its allocated allowances and meet its emission submission obligations, the company is making various efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption, such as integrating network equipment, developing and introducing highly efficient communications equipment, replacing outdated air conditioning systems, and optimizing heating and cooling in its buildings. Additionally, SK Telecom is actively participating in greenhouse gas reduction initiatives, becoming the first in Korea's telecommunications industry to have a greenhouse gas reduction technology methodology recognized by the government.

[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:

☒ Product or service

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

Select from:

- ☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :BEMS, FEMS and LEMS

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

AI Energy Management System(BEMS, FEMS, LEMS) SK Telecom's AI energy management system (EMS), consisting of energy saving systems and energy engineering and solutions, is a one-stop energy efficiency service that optimizes energy consumption in buildings and factories through the assessment, design, and installation of energy facilities and energy operation consulting through the EMS platform. SK Telecom expects to see a continuous increase in business opportunities as demand for energy efficiency services rises with changes in the world increasing the number of businesses trading carbon credits, the cost of energy, and the importance of ESG management.

(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:

- ☒ Methodology for Environmental Life-Cycle Assessment of Information and Communication Technology Goods, Networks and Services (ITU-TL.1410)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the implementation of the Building Energy Management System (BEMS), Factory Energy Management System (FEMS), and Lighting Energy Management System (LEMS) was assessed. Energy efficiency was measured by comparing energy use and GHG emissions before and after these systems. The results confirmed significant emission reductions. SK Telecom reported the emissions reduction impact due to the deployment of these EMS systems.

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

Select from:

☒ Use stage

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

6635.81

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

A comparative analysis of energy consumption and the associated greenhouse gas emissions for projects utilizing BEMS, FEMS, and LEMS revealed that these energy management systems significantly improve energy efficiency across various applications. The energy savings achieved through these systems were assessed using a contribution-based approach, and the emissions avoided as a result of their implementation were directly calculated. By evaluating the level of energy efficiency improvement, the potential reduction in greenhouse gas emissions due to the deployment of these energy management systems was estimated. The reduction in greenhouse gases achieved through optimized energy usage with BEMS, FEMS, and LEMS was calculated as equivalent to the emissions avoided. Greenhouse gas reduction = Greenhouse gas emissions reduced in 2024 through the implementation of BEMS, FEMS, and LEMS.

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

0.146

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Species management

☒ Law & policy

[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, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: ☒ No	-
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: ☒ No	-
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: ☒ No	-
Ramsar sites	Select from: ☒ No	-
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: ☒ No	-
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes	-

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Republic of Korea

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

- Yejang-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul (Namsan pine forest area with Quercus grove) - Mitan-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do (an area at risk for endangered species such as otters and musk deer)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

- 5G service provided in Namsan area of Seoul - 5G service provided in Donggang area

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

SK Telecom conducted activities to provide 5G services in Namsan area in Seoul, and evaluated their impact on biodiversity by using the TNFD LEAP Framework and Encore Tool. The service provision area is Yejang-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul, which is included in the Namsan pine forest area for the development of the red oak community and is evaluated as an ecological landscape conservation area, so we judged that the impact of our activities was high. Accordingly, SK Telecom

minimized the impact on biodiversity by avoiding the area and installing facilities. SK Telecom conducted activities to provide 5G services in the Donggang area, and evaluated their impact on biodiversity using the TNFD LEAP Framework and Encore Tool. As the service provision area is Mitan-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do, and is evaluated as an ecological landscape conservation area inhabited by endangered species such as otters and musk deer, we judged that our activities are highly dependent on biodiversity, and we tried to minimize the impact on biodiversity by providing services using other companies' equipment using the 5G joint network.

[Add 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

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ ISO 14064-3
- ☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system
- ☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :CDP Response Verification Guideline(CDP KOREA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SK Telecom conducts CDP verification annually in accordance with the CDP Response Verification Guideline (CDP KOREA), ISO 14064-3, and the Korean Emissions Trading System Guidelines, ensuring that all data points in modules 1 through 7 are verified. The verification body provides limited assurance on the reliability of the data supplied by SK Telecom.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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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

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ ISO 14064-3
- ☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system
- ☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :CDP Response Verification Guideline(CDP KOREA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SK Telecom conducts CDP verification annually in accordance with the CDP Response Verification Guideline (CDP KOREA), ISO 14064-3, and the Korean Emissions Trading System Guidelines, ensuring that all data points in modules 1 through 7 are verified. The verification body provides limited assurance on the reliability of the data supplied by SK Telecom.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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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

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :CDP Response Verification Guideline(CDP KOREA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SK Telecom conducts CDP verification annually in accordance with the CDP Response Verification Guideline (CDP KOREA), ISO 14064-3, and the Korean Emissions Trading System Guidelines, ensuring that all data points in modules 1 through 7 are verified. The verification body provides limited assurance on the reliability of the data supplied by SK Telecom.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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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

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :CDP Response Verification Guideline(CDP KOREA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SK Telecom conducts CDP verification annually in accordance with the CDP Response Verification Guideline (CDP KOREA), ISO 14064-3, and the Korean Emissions Trading System Guidelines, ensuring that all data points in modules 1 through 7 are verified. The verification body provides limited assurance on the reliability of the data supplied by SK Telecom.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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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

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :CDP Response Verification Guideline(CDP KOREA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SK Telecom conducts CDP verification annually in accordance with the CDP Response Verification Guideline (CDP KOREA), ISO 14064-3, and the Korean Emissions Trading System Guidelines, ensuring that all data points in modules 1 through 7 are verified. The verification body provides limited assurance on the reliability of the data supplied by SK Telecom.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 6

(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

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☒ All data points in module 6

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :CDP Response Verification Guideline(CDP KOREA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SK Telecom conducts CDP verification annually in accordance with the CDP Response Verification Guideline (CDP KOREA), ISO 14064-3, and the Korean Emissions Trading System Guidelines, ensuring that all data points in modules 1 through 7 are verified. The verification body provides limited assurance on the reliability of the data supplied by SK Telecom.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 7

(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

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :CDP Response Verification Guideline(CDP KOREA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

SK Telecom conducts CDP verification annually in accordance with the CDP Response Verification Guideline (CDP KOREA), ISO 14064-3, and the Korean Emissions Trading System Guidelines, ensuring that all data points in modules 1 through 7 are verified. The verification body provides limited assurance on the reliability of the data supplied by SK Telecom.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

