



SK Telecom

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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▪

Contents

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 fixed-line and mobile telecommunications company in South Korea, with advanced capabilities in artificial intelligence (AI), big data, the Internet of Things (IoT), quantum cryptography, and other technologies, all of which are underpinned by 5G technology. As it enters the SKT 2.0 era, SK Telecom is pursuing sustainable growth across five core business areas—fixed-line and mobile telecommunications, media, enterprise solutions, AIVERSE, and Connected Intelligence—with the aim of becoming a “Global AI Company.” The company promotes economic development through information and communications technology (ICT), advances its ESG management through the implementation of “ESG 2.0,” and pursues sustainable growth by combining AI and ICT technologies to enhance its environmental and social impact. To address climate change, SK Telecom has established “2050 Net Zero” as its environmental management target. Its three core strategies for achieving this target are “Advancing Proactive Climate Action,” “Enhancing the Environmental Management System,” and “Fostering a Green Culture.” In line with these strategies, the company is actively implementing a range of GHG emissions-reduction activities. Specifically, these include the Green Operation strategy, which targets a 25% reduction in electricity consumption; the Green Energy strategy, which seeks to expand renewable-energy use; and the Green Asset strategy, which secures carbon-credit assets through various emissions-reduction projects and uses them to offset unavoidable residual emissions. To fulfill its social responsibilities, SK Telecom promotes digital inclusion and provides opportunities to use technology for groups with limited access to it. The company also conducts a wide range of educational programs and social contribution activities to support community development. In particular, it contributes to the creation of social value by providing innovative AI-based solutions across areas such as education, healthcare, and transportation. Its AI-based healthcare services enable accurate diagnosis

and personalized health management, thereby significantly improving quality of life. From a corporate governance perspective, SK Telecom maintains a board-led governance framework grounded in transparency and accountability and is strengthening its relationships with shareholders and other stakeholders. The company also adheres to ethical management principles, strictly complies with applicable laws and regulations, and pursues shared growth with customers and society through strategic decision-making aimed at sustainable growth. Artificial intelligence (AI) and information and communications technology (ICT) play a key role in achieving SK Telecom’s ESG goals. AI improves the efficiency of energy management systems and contributes to reducing environmental impacts through advanced data analysis. The company also uses IoT technology to provide smart-city solutions and creates social value through AI-based education and healthcare solutions. These technological innovations will contribute significantly to advancing 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
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

12051068000000

(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?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(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 suppliers for inclusion in its Significant Supplier Group by comprehensively considering each supplier's influence on the company's key business initiatives and the degree to which the company depends on that supplier, based on factors such as relevance to the company's core businesses or infrastructure investments, the scale of transactions, and whether the supplier is irreplaceable due to proprietary technology. Accordingly, as of 2025, SK Telecom classified 129 of its 1,032 suppliers as Tier 1 Significant Suppliers, taking into account transaction volume, continuity of business relationships, and other relevant factors. Additionally, SK Telecom classified 38 Tier 2 and Tier 3 suppliers with which it has no direct transactions as Non-Tier 1 Significant Suppliers.
[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

SK Telecom's definitions of short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons have been updated to reflect the time-horizon classifications and periods specified in KSSB Sustainability Disclosure Standard No. 2, "Climate-related Disclosures." The short-term time horizon is defined as one year or less (within one year). Short-term strategy and financial planning focus on delivering immediate results and improving operational efficiency. Over the short term, the company concentrates its resources on projects that require funding to generate rapid results. This approach enables SK Telecom to set realistic profit targets that are achievable under current market conditions and within its operational capacity. The company also focuses on identifying and mitigating immediate risks that may affect its operations or financial soundness within the next year. Through these short-term strategies and financial plans, SK Telecom can achieve rapid results and immediate 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 time horizon is defined as more than one year and up to five years. Medium-term strategy and financial planning are aimed at supporting the company's growth and expansion. During this period, SK Telecom focuses on expanding its operations through measures such as increasing its market share, entering new markets, and diversifying its product lines, as well as implementing key strategic initiatives. The company also invests in research and development to innovate its products and services and seeks to maintain its competitiveness in the market. Medium-term financial planning includes substantial investments in capital projects, technology, and infrastructure. These investments are designed to generate returns over an extended period. It is also important to assess and prepare for potential medium-term risks, including market changes, regulatory impacts, and competitive pressures.

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 time horizon is defined as more than five years. Long-term strategy and financial planning focus on the company's sustainable development and long-term viability. SK Telecom pursues sustainability by setting ambitious goals, including a target to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. The company also includes, in its long-term strategy, innovative projects that could redefine its market position and operating model. Long-term financial planning includes allocating funds to long-term projects and investments intended to drive the company's future growth and sustainability. This allocation of funds enables the company to pursue large-scale infrastructure projects, acquisitions, or significant technological advances. It is also important to build financial resilience by establishing buffers against long-term risks and uncertainties.

[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

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

International methodologies and standards

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

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ 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
- ☒ Other policy risk, please specify :Strengthened Supply Chain Risk Management

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Other market risk, please specify :Rising electricity bills,Increased power demand from AI data center construction

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Process for Identifying, Assessing, and Managing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities (Process) SK Telecom operates a risk management framework to proactively identify and assess climate-related factors for a company-wide response to climate-related risks and opportunities. Identified climate-related issues are linked to the enterprise-wide risk management process. Risk levels are determined through materiality assessment and reflected in company-wide strategy. (Value Chain Stages) As potential climate-related impacts grow in magnitude and scope, SK Telecom covers direct operations and upstream and downstream value chains. It comprehensively analyzes and manages production activities and business facilities, products and services, supply chains and value chains, R&D investments, business sites, and adaptation and mitigation activities across the value chain. Detailed Process by Stage (Identification) The Sustainability Management Office identifies, analyzes, and assesses all environmental issues through regular monitoring annually. It monitors and analyzes climate-related risks and opportunities and assesses materiality across five categories—(1) policy, (2) market, (3) technology, (4) reputation, and (5) changes in the physical environment—while considering financial, regulatory, and physical dimensions. (Assessment) To identify climate-related risks and opportunities and set priorities, SK Telecom conducts a materiality survey of internal and external stakeholders, including executives and working-level personnel knowledgeable about telecommunications and climate change, and climate and environmental experts. The survey assesses strategic materiality. Time horizons are short term (one year or less), medium term (more than one year and up to five years), and long term (more than five years). Risk levels are rated using a “(1) likelihood(probability of occurrence) × (2) level of impact” matrix, with materiality expressed on a scale from 0 to 25 points. Scores of 16–25 are rated highly material and meet the threshold for a substantive strategic effect. Factors meeting this threshold are then assessed against the financial effect criterion. The criterion for a substantive financial effect is met when a factor relates to investment in climate-related facilities, such as GHG-reduction or renewable-energy facilities, and the facility-investment budget exceeds KRW 5 billion. SK Telecom assesses climate-related risks and opportunities against both criteria and selects and manages a factor as a substantive climate-related risk or opportunity only when both are met. (Reporting) The Sustainability Management Office applies the materiality criteria to climate-related risks and opportunities identified through regular monitoring and reports the results to the Head of the GC Center as needed. The Head of the GC Center decides non-critical issues. Significant issues are reported to the CEO, while critical issues are reported to both the CEO and the ESG Committee. The CEO decides significant issues, and the ESG Committee makes final decisions on critical issues. (Response) Once decisions are made on climate-related risks and opportunities, relevant departments develop response plans, incorporate them into business strategy, secure the necessary budgets through budget planning, and implement the responses systematically.

[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 GC(General Counsel) Center 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.

(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_v2.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 (within one year), medium term (more than one year and up to five years), and long term (more than five years). 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—'Potential issues,' 'Reported issues,' and 'Key issues'—based on the color zones of the evaluation matrix reflecting likelihood and impact. 'Key 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 (within one year), medium term (more than one year and up to five years), and long term (more than five years). 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—'Potential issues,' 'Reported issues,' and 'Key issues'—based on the color zones of the evaluation matrix reflecting likelihood and impact. 'Key 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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[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

Chronic physical

☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

SK Telecom incorporated the low-emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6) and the high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) presented in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) to accurately assess the impacts of physical risks on its major assets. SK Telecom continually analyzes physical climate risks affecting its business and assesses the associated financial impacts. Using MSCI data, the company assessed the financial impacts in the form of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses, focusing on the loss severity associated with assets exposed to nine physical hazards. Given the characteristics of the wireless telecommunications industry and the fact that a substantial portion of its telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, SK Telecom assessed physical risks by taking into account the carrying amounts of that equipment. In assessing physical risks across its assets, SK Telecom recognizes that changes in the data used for the analysis and uncertainty in the factors influencing climate outcomes may cause the estimated financial impacts to vary. Going forward, the company plans to expand its physical-risk analysis on a consolidated basis to include its subsidiaries worldwide and to apply and further refine this disclosure methodology in line with the timing of climate-related disclosures.

(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

Physical risks arise from longer-term shifts in climate patterns. Using MSCI data, SK Telecom analyzed heat waves, extreme cold, heavy rainfall, heavy snowfall, and strong winds. Heat waves and heavy rainfall produced the largest estimated financial impacts, calculated as the sum of asset impairment and operating losses.

(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)

3500000000

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

13900000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Developing scenarios and models for SK Telecom's physical-risk assessment is important for identifying key impacts that may arise from climate change and responding to them proactively. However, physical-risk analysis is subject to a degree of uncertainty because the various factors influencing climate change are inherently uncertain. Additionally, given that SK Telecom's telecommunications equipment is distributed nationwide, the financial impacts of physical risks were assessed using the asset values of telecommunications equipment expected to be exposed to climate-related risks. The cumulative financial impact of heat waves and extreme cold through 2050 is estimated to range from KRW 3.5 billion under SSP1-2.6 to KRW 13.9 billion under SSP5-8.5. SK Telecom will work to develop a more precise model capable of assessing a broader range of physical climate hazards by using data from reliable domestic and international institutions and incorporating asset-specific characteristics.

(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

8231755500

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This is the actual cost of restoring telecommunications infrastructure damaged by natural disasters (wildfires and heavy rainfall) in 2025. By disaster type, wildfires accounted for KRW 5,711 million and heavy rainfall for KRW 2,520 million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SK Telecom operates a disaster recovery framework to enhance the stability of its telecommunications network. By maintaining redundant connection routes and core telecommunications facilities for major networks and segregating networks by layer and geographic region, SK Telecom helps prevent potential network errors from propagating. These measures provide a foundation for rapid recovery, and SK Telecom will remain focused on strengthening the resilience of its telecommunications services. Potential impacts: Malfunctions of telecommunications equipment caused by heat waves and higher operating costs resulting from increased use of cooling equipment at base stations. Current actions and plans: • Proactive investment in and reinforcement of facilities vulnerable to heat waves, including modifications to equipment enclosures and replacement of aging enclosures. • Preventive measures against equipment overheating in preparation for heat-wave conditions, including inspections of cooling equipment and filters and installation of 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

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

SK Telecom incorporated the low-emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6) and the high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5) presented in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) to accurately assess the impacts of physical risks on its major assets. SK Telecom continually analyzes physical climate risks affecting its business and assesses the associated financial impacts. Using MSCI data, the company assessed the financial impacts in the form of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses, focusing on the loss severity associated with assets exposed to nine physical hazards. Given the characteristics of the wireless telecommunications industry and the fact that a substantial portion of its telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, SK Telecom assessed physical risks by taking into account the carrying amounts of that equipment. In assessing physical risks across its assets, SK Telecom recognizes that changes in the data used for the analysis and uncertainty in the factors influencing climate outcomes may cause the estimated financial impacts to vary. Going forward, the company plans to expand its physical-risk analysis on a consolidated basis to include its subsidiaries worldwide and to apply and further refine this disclosure methodology in line with the timing of climate-related disclosures.

(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

Physical risks arise from longer-term shifts in climate patterns. Using MSCI data, SK Telecom analyzed heat waves, extreme cold, heavy rainfall, heavy snowfall, and strong winds. Heat waves and heavy rainfall produced the largest estimated financial impacts, calculated as the sum of asset impairment and operating losses.

(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)

5200000000

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

8800000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Developing scenarios and models for SK Telecom's physical-risk assessment is important for identifying key impacts that may arise from climate change and responding to them proactively. However, physical-risk analysis is subject to a degree of uncertainty because the various factors influencing climate change are inherently uncertain. Additionally, given that SK Telecom's telecommunications equipment is distributed nationwide, the financial impacts of physical risks were assessed using the asset values of telecommunications equipment expected to be exposed to climate-related risks. The cumulative impact of heavy rainfall through 2050 is estimated to range from KRW 5.2 billion under SSP1-2.6 to KRW 8.8 billion under SSP5-8.5. SK Telecom will work to develop a more precise model capable of assessing a broader range of physical climate hazards by using data from reliable domestic and international institutions and incorporating asset-specific characteristics.

(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

8231755500

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This is the actual cost of restoring telecommunications infrastructure damaged by natural disasters (wildfires and heavy rainfall) in 2025. By disaster type, wildfires accounted for KRW 5,711 million and heavy rainfall for KRW 2,520 million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SK Telecom continuously implements preventive measures in preparation for typhoons and heavy rainfall. In the event of heavy rainfall, the company also takes proactive measures to minimize damage, including measures to prevent flooding. In addition, SK Telecom jointly established a disaster roaming system with Korea's three major mobile carriers in June 2020 to help ensure that a minimum level of service can be maintained during emergencies. Potential impacts: Communication service disruptions and recovery costs resulting from damage to telecommunications equipment and base stations caused by heavy rainfall. Current Actions and Plans: • Inspection and reinforcement of branch lines; securing and fastening of hazardous materials at individual sites; maintenance of drainage channels at telecommunications facilities; and inspection of generators in island areas. • Installation of flood barriers to prevent and minimize equipment submersion, and installation of elevated platforms at base stations with a history of flooding. • In the event of equipment damage, SK Telecom maintains communication service quality by adjusting the operation of neighboring base stations.

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

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a telecommunications company operating in a critical infrastructure industry that underpins economic development and is subject to direct and indirect government regulation, SK Telecom operates in a highly regulated sector. To ensure reliable telecommunications services, the company continues to expand its network equipment, while its services cannot be discontinued at its discretion, resulting in a structural tendency for GHG emissions to continue increasing. In addition, due to the nature of the industry, indirect energy consumption from electricity accounts for 99% of total energy consumption, and most of the company's GHG emissions arise from electricity use. Although SK Telecom has joined the RE100 initiative and aims to source 100% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2050, domestic regulatory limitations and inadequate infrastructure have resulted in challenges related to the reliability and cost of renewable electricity supply. At present, market and policy conditions do not support the smooth adoption of renewable electricity, making it difficult to achieve reduction targets under GHG reduction regulations. Accordingly, SK Telecom conducted a materiality assessment based on the "likelihood of occurrence × impact" criterion across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. The assessment identified "Climate Change Response" as a highly material risk factor for SK Telecom over the medium and long term.

(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

Risks to Financial Position Achieving Net Zero by 2050 will require significant financial investments from SK Telecom. As a result, assets such as renewable energy facilities, energy-efficiency improvement equipment, and assets related to carbon credit purchases are expected to increase. However, the initial investment costs and ongoing maintenance costs may lead to an increase in the company's debt ratio. As regulations related to the emissions trading system become more stringent, liabilities arising from carbon credit purchases may accumulate, which could negatively affect the stability of the company's financial position. Risks to Financial Performance (Risk of Reduced Profitability) As telecommunications infrastructure is expanded and upgraded, there is a risk that GHG emissions may increase, which could negatively affect the company's profitability. In particular, higher carbon credit purchase costs may increase operating costs and ultimately reduce profit margins. The transition to renewable energy also involves initial investment costs, which may result in a short-term decline in profits. These changes may pose a challenge to maintaining stable profitability over the long term. (Cost Increase and Operational Efficiency) GHG-reduction activities and renewable-energy procurement under SK Telecom's climate change response strategy may involve high initial costs. This may negatively affect business performance and place a burden on financial performance in the short term. However, over the long term, operating performance may improve through lower energy costs and improved efficiency. Risks to Cash Flows (Cash Flow Pressure) The initial costs associated with renewable-energy procurement and carbon credit purchases may place pressure on cash flows. In particular, if carbon credit prices surge, cash outflows may be higher than expected. Increased initial cash outflows resulting from ongoing emissions-reduction activities and investments in renewable energy may weaken cash flows in the short term, which could adversely affect the company's operations. (Potential for Long-Term Cash Flow Improvement) Over the long term, lower energy costs resulting from renewable-energy use, improved efficiency, and benefits from government support policies may contribute to improved cash flows. Therefore, despite the increase in initial costs, SK Telecom may expect positive cash flows 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 pursuing its “2050 Net Zero” target to achieve net-zero GHG emissions and is implementing a range of GHG-reduction projects to achieve its emissions-reduction targets. To reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption, SK Telecom implements a range of emissions-reduction measures, including network-equipment consolidation, the development and deployment of high-efficiency telecommunications equipment, replacement of aging cooling systems, and adjustment of heating and cooling in office buildings, thereby contributing to GHG emissions reductions and addressing climate change. However, as telecommunications infrastructure expands and becomes more advanced with the rapid transition to a digital society, there is a risk that GHG emissions may increase. Based on the company’s medium- to long-term emissions projections, GHG emissions are expected to reach 1,171,816 tCO₂e in 2050. As a covered entity under the Emissions Trading System (ETS), SK Telecom participates in the ETS and, as an industry subject to paid allocation, received 10% of its allocated allowances on a paid basis during the third planning period (2021–2025). Assuming that the ETS remains in effect through 2050 and the current 10% paid-allocation rate increases to 100% by 2050, SK Telecom identified as a financial risk the scenario in which all of its projected 2050 emissions of 1,171,816 tCO₂e would need to be covered through purchases of emissions allowances in the market, and estimated the resulting potential financial impact. The company estimates its long-term financial risk at KRW 220,301,408,000. Financial impact estimation (maximum): Projected 2050 GHG emissions (tCO₂e) × internal carbon price (KRW/tCO₂e) = 1,171,816 tCO₂e × KRW 188,000/tCO₂e = KRW 220,301,408,000. Financial impact estimation (minimum, assuming the paid-allocation rate remains 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

136200000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To achieve its 2050 Net Zero and RE100 goals, SK Telecom plans to enter into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and purchase Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). The annual cost associated with implementing Net Zero is estimated at approximately KRW 136.2 billion. Calculation Method: The potential financial impact of rising electricity prices and RE100 implementation was analyzed based on NGFS scenarios for the period from 2026 to 2050. The analysis estimates additional annual average costs ranging from KRW 27.1 billion under the NDCs scenario to KRW 136.2 billion under the NZE2050 scenario.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SK Telecom is taking the following strategic actions to address climate change: (Energy Efficiency) SK Telecom reduces energy consumption by deploying high-efficiency equipment, replacing aging equipment, and innovating its network architecture. (Transition to Renewable Energy) SK Telecom has set a target to use 100% renewable energy by 2050 as part of its RE100 commitment (65% by 2030, 82.5% by 2040, and 100% by 2050) and is expanding on-site generation and solar power

facilities. (Participation in External Reduction Projects) The company invests in GHG-reduction projects and other initiatives to pursue GHG emissions reductions through external projects. (Strategic Risk Management) By participating in the K-ETS, SK Telecom secures the necessary GHG emissions allowances in advance or purchases them at appropriate times to minimize costs. (Effect of the Response) These actions play an important role in enabling SK Telecom to effectively manage climate-related risks while reducing its financial burden. Increased use of renewable energy and improved energy efficiency contribute to reducing operating costs and GHG emissions, ultimately lowering financial risks. (Organization-Specific Risk Response Actions) SK Telecom has achieved direct GHG emissions reductions through shared 5G networks and AI-based optimization of base-station operations. In 2025, the company achieved GHG emissions reductions of approximately 452,786 tons of CO₂. In addition, SK Telecom is increasing its use of renewable energy by installing solar power generation facilities at office buildings and telecommunications base stations. (Collective Action and UN Sustainable Development Goals) SK Telecom's response strategy involves participation in several collective action initiatives and, in particular, contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including ensuring access to affordable and clean energy and taking action on 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)

136200000000

(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)

(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 electricity demand is expected to increase by approximately 2.9 times by 2050. SK Telecom purchases electricity from the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and plans to expand its use of renewable electricity through its RE100 implementation strategy. To estimate the potential financial impacts of these changes, the company analyzed historical increases in electricity prices, projected additional electricity costs under the NGFS scenarios, and costs associated with various renewable-energy procurement options. According to the NGFS scenario analysis, the potential financial impact of rising electricity prices and RE100 implementation is expected to range from a minimum annual average of KRW 27.1 billion under the NDCs scenario to a maximum annual average of KRW 136.2 billion under the NZE2050 scenario from 2026 through 2050. SK Telecom identified heat waves, heavy rainfall (flooding), and wildfires as physical risks affecting its office buildings and telecommunications equipment, and analyzed the potential financial impacts that could arise under each scenario. The share of telecommunications assets exposed to key physical risks was found to be higher under the high-emissions SSP5-8.5 scenario than under the low-emissions SSP1-2.6 scenario. Under the SSP1-2.6 scenario, the cumulative financial impact through 2050 is estimated at approximately KRW 26.3 billion, indicating that financial burdens could be minimized if the pace of climate change is lower. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, the cumulative financial impact through 2050 is estimated at approximately KRW 59.5 billion if climate change intensifies significantly. Total assets for the reporting year were KRW 25,148.736 billion. Accordingly, the proportion of total assets potentially affected by transition risks is 0.54% (KRW 136.2 billion / KRW 25,148.736 billion × 100%), while the proportion potentially affected by physical risks is 0.24% (KRW 59.5 billion / KRW 25,148.736 billion × 100%).
[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) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Location-based

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

100

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

1267499

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

5940

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) 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 participated in the Korea Emissions Trading Scheme (K-ETS) as a designated covered entity. Under the K-ETS, if the company fails to meet its GHG reduction targets, a penalty may be imposed on excess GHG emissions at approximately three times the average market price of emissions allowances. As such, SK Telecom identifies and manages this as a major risk that may have a financial impact. The company has set GHG reduction targets to comply with its emissions allowance allocation and fulfill its allowance surrender obligations, while pursuing emissions-reduction activities and implementing reduction technologies to achieve these targets. SK Telecom has declared “2050 Net Zero” as its long-term emissions-reduction goal and has systematically established its targets by conducting climate change scenario analysis and applying internationally recognized methods with demonstrated credibility. SK Telecom has established GHG reduction pathways, setting both short-term annual targets for the third planning period (2021–2025) and a medium-term target for 2030 to reduce direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) by 47.7% and other indirect emissions (Scope 3) by 22.3% compared with 2020 levels. SK Telecom plans to achieve Net Zero by 2050 through proactive GHG emissions reductions each year. Cases and Results Based on an analysis of projected future emissions, SK Telecom expects an emissions allowance shortfall and therefore considers GHG emissions reduction through energy-efficiency improvements and minimizing electricity consumption to be a key strategy, implementing a range of GHG-reduction activities. Specifically, SK Telecom aims to reduce projected electricity consumption by 25% by 2050 through green, low-carbon ICT technologies that significantly reduce electricity use through ICT and AI. To this end, SK Telecom is pursuing AI-based reductions in base-station electricity use and the deployment of low-power telecommunications equipment. SK Telecom is also introducing and enhancing intelligent cooling-control systems to reduce energy consumption associated with equipment cooling and is replacing aging cooling equipment with new high-efficiency units. In addition, it is pursuing shared 5G networks and integrated equipment operation (Single-RAN). SK Telecom is carrying out direct GHG-reduction activities through energy-efficiency improvements, including replacing aging equipment, expanding the application of Single-RAN technology, and developing and applying base-station electricity-saving technologies. As a result, SK Telecom reduced approximately 450,000 tons of GHG emissions in 2025. In addition to direct reduction activities, SK Telecom sourced 11.4% of its electricity from renewable energy in 2025 through Green Premium contracts and the installation of on-site solar generation facilities. Furthermore, SK Telecom is also working to develop social GHG-reduction projects by securing carbon credits through GHG-reduction projects in developing countries in Southeast Asia, including cookstove and electric-scooter distribution projects. SK Telecom’s Sustainability Management Office monitors GHG emissions and progress toward targets on a monthly basis to respond effectively to the emissions trading market. It also monitors domestic ETS price trends daily, analyzes price trends and characteristics, and forecasts future emissions allowance prices to manage financial risks. Based on these analyses, SK Telecom develops strategies for carrying over, borrowing, purchasing, or selling emissions allowances to respond to the scheme.

(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

- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SK Telecom is actively addressing climate-related risks while identifying opportunities related to GHG emissions reduction and adaptation. Key opportunities have been identified in areas such as expanding the provision of ICT-based solutions, launching new services, and using low-emission energy sources. Furthermore, securing renewable energy through PPAs is expected to contribute to reducing GHG emissions over the medium to long term while generating revenue through the sale of emissions allowances. Based on the materiality assessment and the analysis of potential financial impacts on key areas, SK Telecom will actively work to reduce the impacts of climate change and strengthen its adaptive capacity.

(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 2025, we generated approximately KRW 29.6 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

Expected Impacts Over the Short Term (Financial Position) The operation of AI-based energy-efficiency services is expected to increase assets and reduce liabilities. (Financial Performance) Increased sales of low-carbon products and services and cost savings resulting from the adoption of efficient production and distribution processes are expected to have a positive impact on revenue. (Cash Flow) Cost savings from expanded recycling and the adoption of AI/ICT-based solutions are expected to improve cash flows. Expected Impacts Over the Medium Term (Financial Position) Investments in renewable energy generation projects and PPA contracts are expected to increase assets while continuing to reduce liabilities. (Financial Performance) Revenue from emissions allowance sales resulting from the use of low-emission energy sources and participation in the carbon market is expected to improve financial performance. (Cash Flow) Increased revenue from higher demand for energy management solutions and cost savings from energy-efficiency improvements are expected to support cash flows positively. Expected Impacts Over the Long Term (Financial Position) Improvements in sustainable energy use and resource efficiency are expected to increase asset values over the long term while maintaining liabilities at low levels. (Financial Performance) Increased revenue and cost savings resulting from ongoing innovation and market expansion are expected to strengthen long-term financial performance. (Cash Flow) In the long term, increased revenue resulting from investments in renewable energy and low-carbon technologies is expected to support stable cash flows.

(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)

29570652791

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

29570652791

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

29570652791

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

29570652791

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

118282611164

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

29570652791

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

177423916746

(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 'Construction and operation of AI data centers'. In 2025, SK Telecom generated KRW 29.6 billion in revenue solely from the supply of ICT-based solutions. This figure (KRW 29.6 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 29.6 billion x 1 year KRW 29.6 billion Medium-term KRW 29.6 billion x 4 years KRW 118.3 billion Long-term KRW 29.6 billion x 6 years KRW 177.4 billion

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our Company invests significantly in R&D to advance its IoT capabilities, with an average annual investment of approximately KRW 316.67 million in EMS technology development and management over the three-year period from 2022 to 2024. Although R&D spending decreased temporarily due to changes in the business environment, SK Telecom plans to invest a total of KRW 3 billion in IoT R&D by 2030.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SK Telecom is pursuing environmental opportunities through various environmental strategies and projects, which are expected to have a positive impact on the company's sustainability and profitability over the long term. The continued expansion of renewable energy use, GHG-reduction efforts, implementation of environmental projects, and AI-based energy-efficiency management play an important role in SK Telecom's response to climate change and efforts to secure environmental sustainability. AI data center development and operations, adoption of energy-efficiency technologies, and increased demand for AI-based solutions were assessed as key opportunities across all time horizons. In particular, the opportunity associated with increased demand for AI-based solutions is expected to become more material over the long term.

[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)

29570652791

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial 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 29,570,652,791 = KRW 8,692,739,940 (BEMS) + KRW 10,826,085,242 (FEMS) + KRW 8,942,635,826 (LEMS) + 1,109,191,783(DR) Total proportion of financial metrics aligned with opportunities related to the environmental issue: 0.25% = KRW 29,570,652,791 (financial metrics aligned with climate change opportunities) / KRW 12,051,068,000,000 (total revenue for 2025)

[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 for balancing the interests of diverse stakeholders. To maintain effective and reliable governance, the Board of Directors undergoes regular performance evaluations. The policies governing the Board of Directors include, but are not limited to, the following key responsibilities: (Diversity) The SK Telecom Board of Directors promotes diversity across dimensions. This approach helps ensure that a broad range of perspectives is reflected in the Board of Directors' decision-making process. (Expertise) The Board of Directors comprises members with specialized knowledge and extensive experience in telecommunications, media, security, AI, and cloud services. This composition enables the Board of Directors to address complex challenges in the industry effectively. (Independence) SK Telecom prioritizes independence on the Board of Directors, with

independent directors accounting for 62.5% of the Board of Directors, exceeding the average of 51.3% for large corporations. (Accountability) To enhance the Board of Directors’ effectiveness, SK Telecom limits the number of committees on which independent directors and auditors may concurrently serve to no more than two each. It also operates a range of committees under the Board of Directors to enable the Board to fulfill its responsibilities and roles efficiently and with appropriate expertise.

(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 :Head of GC Center

(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 strengthens its company-wide efforts to achieve environmental management goals, it has determined that board-level oversight and decision-making on climate change issues are necessary. To strengthen its management, SK Telecom established the ESG Committee under the Board of Directors, and the ESG Committee makes final decisions on key climate-related matters. The ESG Committee is composed of three independent directors and reviews and deliberates on reports regarding ESG-related strategic direction and performance as needed. With regard to climate change, the ESG Committee receives reports on key climate-related matters from executive management, including the CEO, and implementation teams and makes decisions accordingly. In 2025, the committee held seven meetings and addressed seven climate-related agenda items. Key agenda items included the establishment of company-wide ESG KPIs, a review of ESG fund operations, and the progress of Net Zero implementation. The ESG Committee periodically monitors climate change issues that could have significant impacts on SK Telecom. This includes comprehensively managing the impacts on SK Telecom's business operations, production activities and business facilities, including its upstream and downstream value chains, products and services, supply chains and value chains, R&D investments, business sites, and adaptation and mitigation activities. Additionally, SK Telecom analyzes its income statement and balance sheet, taking into account revenue and expenses, assets and liabilities, equity, and financing, to manage the financial impacts of climate-related issues. The results of these analyses are managed in connection with the company-wide risk management process, and risk levels are determined through the materiality assessment process and reflected in company-wide strategy. Accordingly, SK Telecom evaluates performance against KPIs for Social Value (SV), including climate change, and provides monetary compensation to employees based on performance, thereby further strengthening the company's implementation of climate change response. The ESG Committee has set climate-related goals such as "2050 Net Zero" and "RE100" and periodically monitors achievement of and progress toward these goals. To achieve these climate-related targets, the ESG Committee established a climate transition plan that considers the company's assets, operating systems, and value chain. The committee also monitors the implementation of key elements required to execute the climate transition plan, including governance, scenario analysis, financial planning, value chain engagement and low-carbon initiatives, policy engagement, risks and opportunities, targets, and accounting management, including verification.

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 :Head of GC Center

(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 strengthens its company-wide efforts to achieve environmental management goals, it has determined that board-level oversight and decision-making on climate change issues are necessary. To strengthen its management, SK Telecom established the ESG Committee under the Board of Directors, and the ESG Committee makes final decisions on key climate-related matters. The ESG Committee is composed of three independent directors and reviews and deliberates on reports regarding ESG-related strategic direction and performance as needed. With regard to climate change, the ESG Committee receives reports on key climate-related matters from executive management, including the CEO, and implementation teams and makes decisions accordingly. In 2025, the committee held seven meetings and addressed seven climate-related agenda items. Key agenda items included the establishment of company-wide ESG KPIs, a review of ESG fund operations, and the progress of Net Zero implementation. The ESG Committee periodically monitors biodiversity issues that could have significant impacts on SK Telecom. This includes comprehensively managing the impacts on SK Telecom's business operations, production activities and business facilities, including its upstream and downstream value chains, products and services, supply chains and value chains, R&D investments, business sites, and adaptation and mitigation activities. Additionally, SK Telecom analyzes its income statement and balance sheet, taking into account revenue and expenses, assets and liabilities, equity, and financing, to manage the financial impacts of biodiversity-related issues. The results of these analyses are managed in connection with the company-wide risk management process, and risk levels are determined through the materiality assessment process and reflected in company-wide strategy. Accordingly, SK Telecom

evaluates performance against KPIs for Social Value (SV), including biodiversity
[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)
- [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:

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☒ 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

Responsibility for managing climate-related risks and opportunities is delegated, at the management level, to the CEO and to the Head of the GC Center, who serves as Head of ESG. These roles ensure that stakeholder requirements and expectations — including those of customers, investors, and government — are reflected in decision-making across all aspects of ESG management, including climate-related matters. The CEO receives regular reports on progress toward the 2050 Net Zero target and the status of climate-related risk assessments and implementation, and oversees the integration of ESG Committee resolutions into company-wide strategy and financial decision-making. 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 sustainability management office quickly gathers and analyzes relevant information on climate change and carbon regulations, given the increasing regulatory pressures globally. The sustainability management office 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

Responsibility for managing climate-related risks and opportunities is delegated, at the management level, to the CEO and to the Head of the GC Center, who serves as Head of ESG. These roles ensure that stakeholder requirements and expectations — including those of customers, investors, and government — are reflected in decision-making across all aspects of ESG management, including climate-related matters. The CEO receives regular reports on progress toward the 2050 Net Zero target and the status of climate-related risk assessments and implementation, and oversees the integration of ESG Committee resolutions into company-wide strategy and financial decision-making. 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 sustainability management office quickly gathers and analyzes relevant information on climate change and carbon regulations, given the increasing regulatory pressures globally. The sustainability management office 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 :Head of GC Center

(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

SK Telecom's Sustainability Management Office reports climate-related risks and opportunities to the Head of the GC Center. The Head of the GC Center reviews the impacts of these factors on SK Telecom and the results of the materiality assessment to determine whether management decision-making is required. The Head of the GC Center then reports the relevant matters to the CEO and the ESG Committee. The Sustainability Management Office identifies and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities across five key areas: regulation, technology, market, corporate reputation, and the physical environment. Materiality assessments are conducted for identified issues based on business impact indicators (products and services, supply and value chains, R&D investment, and direct operations) and financial impact indicators (income statement: revenue and expenses; balance sheet: assets, liabilities, equity, and financing). The assessment results are reported to the Head of the GC Center, who selects issues that meet the materiality assessment criteria and 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 :Head of GC Center

(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

SK Telecom's Sustainability Management Office reports climate-related risks and opportunities to the Head of the GC Center. The Head of the GC Center reviews the impacts of these factors on SK Telecom and the results of the materiality assessment to determine whether management decision-making is required. The Head of the GC Center then reports the relevant matters to the CEO and the ESG Committee. The Sustainability Management Office identifies and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities across five key areas: regulation, technology, market, corporate reputation, and the physical environment. Materiality assessments are conducted for identified issues based on business impact indicators (products and services, supply and value chains, R&D investment, and direct operations) and financial impact indicators (income statement: revenue and expenses; balance sheet: assets, liabilities, equity, and financing). The assessment results are reported to the Head of the GC Center, who selects issues that meet the materiality assessment criteria and 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 manages company-wide KPIs by incorporating targets along the Net Zero pathway and achievement of improvement targets for the Group's ESG key indicators to strengthen progress toward its "2050 Net Zero" goal. The ESG Committee approves performance related to the Net Zero goal, as well as company-wide ESG-related KPI targets and evaluation results. These evaluation results are reflected in the incentives of key management, including the CEO. ESG KPI Weighting and Evaluation Method (Net Zero Key Indicator Performance) Measures achievement against the annual GHG emissions target required to achieve the 2050 Net Zero goal. (ESG Key Indicator Performance) An evaluation indicator for initiatives that require proactive management to improve ESG management.

[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 established a range of key performance indicators (KPIs) to manage its ESG performance. These KPIs include total energy consumption, the share of renewable energy use, GHG emissions-reduction policies, and total GHG emissions (Scope 1+2), with each KPI used to evaluate performance during 2025. In line with the Net Zero 2050 roadmap, SK Telecom set a 2025 carbon emissions target of no more than 1.052 million tons, including a reduction target of 616,000 tons compared with the 2025 business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. The 2025 ESG KPI comprises a total of 4 points—2 points for ESG Core Indicators and 2 points for Net

Zero—and forms part of the company-wide KPI evaluation score. Executive compensation is also linked to these performance indicators. To align the interests of management and shareholders and strengthen the alignment between corporate value growth and executive compensation, SK Telecom grants PSUs (Performance Stock Units). After three years, the granted PSUs are paid in actual shares based on the SK Telecom share price and the rate of increase in corporate value linked to the KOSPI 200. In addition, the CEO's long-term performance incentive (LTI) may be paid in shares at a level ranging from 0% to 300% of annual salary, depending on corporate value growth, subject to the Board of Directors' resolution on the disposal of treasury shares. The CEO's short-term incentive (STI) is divided into a Target Incentive (0–50% of annual salary) and a Value Incentive (0–110% of annual salary), based on the company's KPI evaluation, and is subject to final adjustment by the Board of Directors.

(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 based on the pathway toward achieving its "2050 Net Zero" environmental management goal, together with the Group's shared ESG criteria that reflect the importance of ESG management. Through the introduction of Net-Zero-related KPIs and performance-based rewards, SK Telecom has further strengthened the CEO's implementation of the company's environmental management goals. To earn these incentives, the CEO implements various detailed initiatives, thereby contributing to the achievement of SK Telecom'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 :Head of GC Center

(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 established a range of key performance indicators (KPIs) to manage its ESG performance. These KPIs include total energy consumption, the share of renewable energy use, GHG emissions-reduction policies, and total GHG emissions (Scope 1+2), with each KPI used to evaluate performance in 2025. In line with the Net Zero 2050 roadmap, SK Telecom set a 2025 carbon emissions target of no more than 1.052 million tons, including a reduction target of 616,000 tons compared with the 2025 business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. The 2025 ESG KPI comprises a total of 4 points—2 points for ESG Core Indicators and 2 points for Net Zero—and forms part of the company-wide KPI evaluation score. Executive compensation is also linked to these performance indicators. To align the interests of management and shareholders and strengthen the alignment between corporate value growth and executive compensation, SK Telecom grants PSUs (Performance Stock Units). After three years, the granted PSUs are paid in actual shares based on SK Telecom's share price and the rate of increase in corporate value linked 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 to align with its "2050 Net Zero" environmental goal and SK Group's shared ESG criteria, with a focus on emphasizing the importance of ESG management. The introduction of Net-Zero-related KPIs linked to performance-based rewards has further strengthened the Head of the GC Center's commitment to implementation.

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

☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

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

For business unit managers, KPIs are established to measure performance against the ESG Key Indicators included in the CEO's KPIs, as well as the execution of

Net Zero-related climate change activities. Individual business-specific KPIs linked to the climate transition plan are also established. Monetary rewards are determined based on the achievement of these KPIs and 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 evaluation criteria are established based on the pathway toward achieving its “2050 Net Zero” environmental management goal, together with the Group’s shared ESG criteria that reflect the importance of ESG management. Through the introduction of Net-Zero-related KPIs and performance-based rewards, SK Telecom has further strengthened business unit managers’ implementation of the company’s environmental management goals. As those responsible for implementation, business unit managers directly implement various detailed initiatives to earn incentives, thereby contributing to the achievement of SK Telecom’s environmental management goals. SK Telecom has established and manages six climate change-related evaluation indicators within its ESG Key Indicators: (1) total energy consumption; (2) share of renewable energy use; (3) GHG emissions-reduction policies, targets, and performance; (4) achievement of GHG emissions-reduction targets; (5) GHG emissions(Scope 1+2); and (6) climate change governance, strategy, and risk management. Performance against these indicators is monitored annually. In addition, performance toward the 2050 Net Zero goal is managed as a company-wide ESG management task, with annual carbon emissions used as an evaluation metric to assess achievement of the annual emissions-reduction targets set out in the Net Zero Roadmap. And, sales positions for sustainable products or services offer performance-based incentives tied to sales results and quota achievement.

[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 covers all company activities, subsidiaries, and business partners, providing a framework for comprehensive environmental management across its ecosystem. In accordance with international standards such as ISO 14001, the company has established internal compliance criteria and systematic processes, from target setting to regular assessments, to minimize environmental impacts. (Production and Facilities) Reduce GHG emissions and pollutants to support global environmental protection and climate change mitigation. (Distribution and Logistics) Manage the environmental impacts of supply chain processes throughout the process from supply to delivery. (Environmentally Responsible Supply Chain) Strengthen ESG compliance among suppliers, and promote an environmentally responsible supply chain. (Waste Management) Minimize waste generation through regular audits and ensure the effective treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of waste. (Biodiversity and Deforestation) Emphasize biodiversity conservation, No Net Loss, and Net Positive Impact, and extend these practices to suppliers. (M&A Due Diligence) Conduct environmental risk assessments as part of mergers and acquisitions. (Disclosure) Transparently disclose environmental policies and performance to stakeholders and strengthen accountability. (Stakeholder Awareness) Educate stakeholders on the importance of environmental management and impacts to enhance awareness and engagement.

(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 announced its "2050 Net Zero" environmental management goal in support of the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal and committed to reducing carbon emissions. As the first telecommunications company in Korea to have its GHG emissions-reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), SK Telecom is making company-wide efforts to achieve a green transition for the future based on its environmental management goal. The company has established an environmental management strategy framework comprising three key initiatives: "Proactive Climate Change Response," "Enhancement of the Environmental Management System," and "Fostering a Green Culture." SK Telecom is also working to realize an ICT-based sustainable future. Through carbon emissions-reduction activities across its entire value chain, SK Telecom aims to contribute to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. (RE100) In line with global trends, SK Telecom became the first telecommunications company in Korea to join the RE100 initiative. To reduce electricity consumption, which accounts for approximately 99% of its energy consumption, the company is expanding investments in various emissions-reduction measures, including energy-efficiency improvements and the introduction of renewable energy. Following its commitment to RE100, SK Telecom submitted an implementation plan to achieve a renewable energy share of 65% by 2030 and 100% by 2050. The company plans to continuously monitor policy and market conditions and use a combination of implementation mechanisms, including power purchase agreements (PPAs) and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), to implement RE100 successfully. (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)) In accordance with the TCFD recommendations, SK Telecom discloses its climate-related response activities under governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. The company covers both the recommended disclosures and information under the sector-specific guidance and has established a systematic climate change response process. For areas requiring improvement, SK Telecom plans to set targets and make continuous improvements through additional reviews. (UN Global Compact) SK Telecom is a founding member of the UN Global Compact Network Korea, the local network of the UN Global Compact (UNGC), and in 2007 became the first among Korea's four major companies to join the UNGC. By supporting the UNGC, SK Telecom implements its Ten Principles, including its environmental principles. The company also supports the UN's broader development agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Going forward, SK Telecom plans to undertake various activities to address social issues in Korea and abroad and promote global ESG trends through its continued adherence to and support for the UNGC principles. (SBTi) SK Telecom conducts all climate change response activities, including climate-related donations and sponsorships, in alignment with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the Paris Agreement. In 2021, the

company established its Net Zero target based on the SBTi, and in 2022 declared its commitment to achieving “2050 Net Zero” at its 38th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. SK Telecom measures GHG emissions within and beyond its organizational boundaries annually and aims to reduce direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1+2) by 47.7% and other indirect emissions (Scope 3) by 22.3% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. Through proactive annual GHG emissions reductions, SK Telecom aims to 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

Yes

☒ 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:

☒ It is not possible or relevant for my organization or the intermediary organization to be registered

(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 joined RE100 in 2020 and submitted its implementation plan in 2021. It targets a renewable energy share of 65% by 2030 and 100% by 2050 and monitors implementation progress. SK Telecom also pursues Net Zero in support of the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal, with its GHG reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). It aims to reduce Scope 1+2 emissions by 47.7% and Scope 3 emissions by 22.3% by 2030 from a 2020 base year and achieve Net Zero by 2050. As electricity use accounts for 99% of its GHG emissions, its RE100 and Net Zero pathways are aligned. To maintain consistency with its environmental strategy, SK Telecom discusses matters related to the environment, energy, GHG emissions, engagement activities, and climate strategy at the working level. The Sustainability Management Office periodically monitors climate-related risks and opportunities and reports identified issues to the Head of the GC Center as they arise. The Head reviews their impacts and materiality assessment results, determines whether management decisions are required, and reports relevant matters to the CEO and ESG Committee. The CEO decides significant climate-related issues and submits key issues to the ESG Committee with the CEO's views. The ESG Committee makes final decisions considering the materiality assessment results and the CEO's views. This process helps maintain consistent engagement activities and climate strategies reflecting the company's vision, policies, guidelines, and management views. SK Telecom also monitors and evaluates whether its external engagement activities align with its environmental commitments and international climate goals, including the Paris Agreement. If misalignment is identified, the Sustainability Management Office reviews the matter and reports it to the Head of the GC Center, who advises on necessary measures. The results are reported to the CEO and ESG Committee. Corrective actions may include engaging with relevant associations to seek alignment, issuing public statements to clarify SK Telecom's position, advocating for organizational change, and potentially withdrawing if alignment cannot be achieved. These measures support SK Telecom's commitments to its RE100 and Net Zero targets, 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 mandatory sustainability disclosure system is a policy being pursued by the Financial Services Commission, the Korea Exchange (KRX), and the KSSB. It requires listed companies in Korea to disclose sustainability-related financial information across four areas: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

(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

Transparency and due diligence

☒ Mandatory environmental reporting

(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

Mandatory sustainability disclosure is directly linked to SK Telecom's 2050 Net Zero target and disclosure framework. Since 2023, SK Telecom has published its Climate-related Disclosure Report based on four pillars—Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets—and in 2025 published a report on a consolidated basis covering 13 subsidiaries, excluding the investment business, in alignment with the draft KSSB disclosure standards. To support this, the company operates separate Climate Disclosure Working Groups for standalone and consolidated reporting, comprising relevant functions including Finance, Accounting, IR, SCM, and Infrastructure. SK Telecom has also established an ESG information system aligned with ESG disclosure standards such as GRI and KSSB. The system integrates approximately 280 data points, includes modules for tracking Net Zero and RE100 progress, and is available for use by both SK Telecom and its subsidiaries. In November 2025, SK Telecom's Executive Vice President of the Sustainability Management Office participated in a Korea Exchange (KRX)-hosted roundtable for listed-company executives on mandatory sustainability disclosure and shared the company's implementation readiness and challenges. Key points raised included: (1) greater clarity on the timing of the release of the final standard and its effective date; (2) phased implementation and adjustments to the reporting scope based on company size, including the number of subsidiaries, total assets, and market capitalization; and (3) incentives for companies that faithfully comply with disclosure requirements, including reduced securities issuance costs and recognition for companies with outstanding disclosure practices. This engagement aims to support the stable implementation of Korea's climate disclosure regime while maintaining consistency with SK Telecom's existing disclosure framework. Going forward, SK Telecom plans to assess the outcome of this engagement by monitoring whether its views are reflected in the policy design during implementation.

(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 :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) is an industry association representing South Korea's telecommunications industry. KTOA was designated as the industry association responsible for coordinating the Network Council under the Digital Carbon Neutrality Council, which was launched on December 8, 2021 under the leadership of the Ministry of Science and ICT in collaboration with major ICT companies and relevant associations and organizations.

KTOA discusses with the Ministry of Science and ICT measures to achieve digital-based carbon neutrality by 2050. KTOA encourages ICT companies to participate in carbon neutrality efforts and identifies technologies, policies, and institutional measures for implementing carbon neutrality, including energy-efficiency improvements in the ICT sector. SK Telecom's position is aligned with KTOA's approach to achieving digital-based carbon neutrality and promoting participation in carbon neutrality efforts. Through KTOA, SK Telecom participates in the Network Council and works with other participants on technology development and institutional improvements. In addition, the shared 5G network project involving SK Telecom, KT, and LG Uplus, implemented through KTOA, pursues sustainable development, including carbon neutrality objectives. By jointly establishing a shared 5G network, the three companies can reduce their respective costs, optimize energy use, and reduce carbon emissions. This approach supports both environmental protection and economic efficiency. This collaboration is expected to contribute significantly to fulfilling the telecommunications industry's environmental responsibilities in the future.

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

198058642

(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 2025 annual membership fee contribution: 198,058,642 KRW -Equal contribution: 14,400,000 KRW -Revenue-based contribution: 183,658,642 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 foundation established to support companies in transitioning to renewable energy. CREF serves as a decarbonization management partner, supporting companies in achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and pursuing sustainable development. CREF supports corporate decarbonization management to help companies achieve carbon neutrality and transition to 100% renewable energy, while creating economic value from social value. CREF focuses on addressing energy, a major source of corporate carbon emissions, and supports solutions for transitioning electricity and heat used by companies to renewable energy, as well as zero-carbon solutions for transportation, mobility, buildings, and supply chains. CREF works with technology, policy, finance, and business experts in renewable energy and climate change and collaborates with domestic and global companies and international nonprofit

organizations. CREF works to send strong signals to the renewable energy market and policymakers, remove barriers to renewable energy procurement and supply, and support the growth of renewable energy businesses. In 2019, CREF entered into a Korean local campaign partnership with the UK-based Climate Group, the global organizer of the RE100 initiative. For approximately three years, CREF was responsible for recruiting Korean companies and supported 33 Korean companies in joining RE100 by June 2023. South Korea has now entered the RE100 implementation phase toward achieving a 100% transition to renewable energy. CREF continues to work with companies to remove barriers to renewable energy supply in Korea and promote the renewable energy market, while continuing information exchange and cooperation with domestic and international organizations. SK Telecom, as a company seeking to transition to renewable energy as part of its decarbonization management, has joined CREF as a member. Through annual funding, SK Telecom works with CREF to improve renewable energy policies and expand the renewable energy 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

Membership Types -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 Benefits -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

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

Select from:

☒ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
- ☒ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

p. 233 39. Emission Liabilities (Consolidated) p. 45 Public policy engagement-RE100 p. 443-444, 474-477 Governance-Significant Activities of the Board of Directors

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_ [SK TELECOM]Annual Report(2026.03.18).pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

-

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Biodiversity indicators

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

p.6-10 Governance p.11-13 Climate-related Risks and Opportunities p.14-15 Business Model and Value Chain p.16-19 Environmental Policy and Transition Plan (3 Green Strategies) p.20 Progress against Previously Disclosed Plans p.33-37 GHG Emissions (Scope 1, 2, 3) p.40-42 Climate-related Targets

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_SKT_Climate_Report_EN2025-2026_EN.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

-

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI
- ☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

p.11 Sustainability Management Governance p.45 Three Green Strategies for Net Zero p.46 Climate Scenario Analysis Methodology p.49 Climate Scenario Analysis Methodology p.50 Assessment of Financial Impacts of Physical Risks p.56 Internal Carbon Pricing p.57 SK Telecom's 2050 Net Zero Target p.63 Natural Capital Conservation Policy p.70 Waste and Recycling p.114 Supply Chain Status p.175 Materiality Assessment Process p.205-208 Environmental Data p.229 TCFD

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_SK_Telecom_Sustainability_Report_2025_Eng_F.pdf

(4.12.1.9) 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) 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

2026

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ 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 climate risks affecting its business and assesses the associated financial impacts. Using MSCI data, SK Telecom assessed the financial impacts in the form of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses, focusing on the loss severity associated with assets exposed to nine physical hazards. Given the characteristics of the wireless telecommunications industry and the fact that a substantial portion of its telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, SK Telecom assessed physical risks by taking into account the carrying amounts of that equipment. In assessing physical risks across its assets, SK Telecom recognizes that changes in the data used for the analysis and uncertainty in the various factors influencing climate change may cause the estimated financial impacts to vary. Going forward, SK Telecom plans to expand its physical-risk analysis on a consolidated basis to include its subsidiaries worldwide and to apply and further refine this disclosure methodology in line with the timing of climate-related disclosures. SK Telecom classifies physical risks that may arise from extreme weather into five chronic physical hazards and four acute physical hazards and analyzes the potential financial impacts associated with each hazard. The physical-risk analysis uses IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios and an in-house analytical model developed using physical-risk assessment data provided by MSCI. Using this model, SK Telecom estimated hazard-related risk levels and asset loss rates and quantified the financial impacts by estimating cumulative asset impairment or operating losses for the assets assessed. The analytical model used to estimate the occurrence and impacts of physical hazards is based on historical hazard levels and damage amounts. Actual future hazards may differ materially from the model estimates in terms of whether they occur and the severity of their impacts. The resolution of the model data ranges from 90 meters to 56 kilometers, depending on the type of physical hazard.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To reflect a broader range of socioeconomic changes, SK Telecom conducted its physical-risk assessment based on the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP)

scenarios presented in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). Future projection models were developed for major physical hazards—wildfires, landslides, heat waves, heavy rainfall, and heavy snowfall—and used to assess the potential exposure of SK Telecom’s office buildings and telecommunications equipment to these hazards through 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) 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:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2026

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ 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 climate risks affecting its business and assesses the associated financial impacts. Using MSCI data, SK Telecom assessed the financial impacts in the form of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses, focusing on the loss severity associated with assets exposed to nine physical hazards. Given the characteristics of the wireless telecommunications industry and the fact that a substantial portion of its telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, SK Telecom assessed physical risks by taking into account the carrying amounts of that equipment. In assessing physical risks across its assets, SK Telecom recognizes that changes in the data used for the analysis and uncertainty in the various factors influencing climate change may cause the estimated financial impacts to vary. Going forward, SK Telecom plans to expand its physical-risk analysis on a consolidated basis to include its subsidiaries worldwide and to apply and further refine this disclosure methodology in line with the timing of climate-related disclosures. SK Telecom classifies physical risks that may arise from extreme weather into five chronic physical hazards and four acute physical hazards and analyzes the potential financial impacts associated with each hazard. The physical-risk analysis uses IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios and an in-house analytical model developed using physical-risk assessment data provided by MSCI. Using this model, SK Telecom estimated hazard-related risk levels and asset loss rates and quantified the financial impacts by estimating cumulative asset impairment or operating losses for the assets assessed. The analytical model used to estimate the occurrence and impacts of physical hazards is based on historical hazard levels and damage amounts. Actual future hazards may differ materially from the model estimates in terms of whether they occur and the severity of their impacts. The resolution of the model data ranges from 90 meters to 56 kilometers, depending on the type of physical hazard.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To reflect a broader range of socioeconomic changes, SK Telecom conducted its physical-risk assessment based on the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios presented in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). Future projection models were developed for major physical hazards—wildfires, landslides, heat waves, heavy rainfall, and heavy snowfall—and used to assess the potential exposure of SK Telecom’s office buildings and telecommunications equipment to these hazards through 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) 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:

- ☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2026

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ 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 climate risks affecting its business and assesses the associated financial impacts. Using MSCI data, SK Telecom assessed the financial impacts in the form of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses, focusing on the loss severity associated with assets exposed to nine physical hazards. Given the characteristics of the wireless telecommunications industry and the fact that a substantial portion of its telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, SK Telecom assessed physical risks by taking into account the carrying amounts of that equipment. In assessing physical risks across its assets, SK Telecom recognizes that changes in the data used for the analysis and uncertainty in the various factors influencing climate change may cause the estimated financial impacts to vary. Going forward, SK Telecom plans to expand its physical-risk analysis on a consolidated basis to include its subsidiaries worldwide and to apply and further refine this disclosure methodology in line with the timing of climate-related disclosures. SK Telecom classifies physical risks that may arise from extreme weather into five chronic physical hazards and four acute physical hazards and analyzes the potential financial impacts associated with each hazard. The physical-risk analysis uses IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios and an in-house analytical model developed using physical-risk assessment data provided by MSCI. Using this model, SK Telecom estimated hazard-related risk levels and asset loss rates and quantified the financial impacts by estimating cumulative asset impairment or operating losses for the assets assessed. The analytical model used to estimate the occurrence and impacts of physical hazards is based on historical hazard levels and damage amounts. Actual future hazards may differ materially from the model estimates in terms of whether they occur and the severity of their impacts. The resolution of the model data ranges from 90 meters to 56 kilometers, depending on the type of physical hazard.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To reflect a broader range of socioeconomic changes, SK Telecom conducted its physical-risk assessment based on the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios presented in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). Future projection models were developed for major physical hazards—wildfires, landslides, heat waves, heavy rainfall, and heavy snowfall—and used to assess the potential exposure of SK Telecom’s office buildings and telecommunications equipment to these hazards through 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ 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

2026

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ 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 climate risks affecting its business and assesses the associated financial impacts. Using MSCI data, SK Telecom assessed the financial impacts in the form of cumulative asset impairment or operating losses, focusing on the loss severity associated with assets exposed to nine

physical hazards. Given the characteristics of the wireless telecommunications industry and the fact that a substantial portion of its telecommunications equipment is installed outdoors, SK Telecom assessed physical risks by taking into account the carrying amounts of that equipment. In assessing physical risks across its assets, SK Telecom recognizes that changes in the data used for the analysis and uncertainty in the various factors influencing climate change may cause the estimated financial impacts to vary. Going forward, SK Telecom plans to expand its physical-risk analysis on a consolidated basis to include its subsidiaries worldwide and to apply and further refine this disclosure methodology in line with the timing of climate-related disclosures. SK Telecom classifies physical risks that may arise from extreme weather into five chronic physical hazards and four acute physical hazards and analyzes the potential financial impacts associated with each hazard. The physical-risk analysis uses IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios and an in-house analytical model developed using physical-risk assessment data provided by MSCI. Using this model, SK Telecom estimated hazard-related risk levels and asset loss rates and quantified the financial impacts by estimating cumulative asset impairment or operating losses for the assets assessed. The analytical model used to estimate the occurrence and impacts of physical hazards is based on historical hazard levels and damage amounts. Actual future hazards may differ materially from the model estimates in terms of whether they occur and the severity of their impacts. The resolution of the model data ranges from 90 meters to 56 kilometers, depending on the type of physical hazard.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To reflect a broader range of socioeconomic changes, SK Telecom conducted its physical-risk assessment based on the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios presented in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). Future projection models were developed for major physical hazards—wildfires, landslides, heat waves, heavy rainfall, and heavy snowfall—and used to assess the potential exposure of SK Telecom’s office buildings and telecommunications equipment to these hazards 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

2026

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ 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 selected rising emissions allowance prices, rising electricity prices, and costs associated with RE100 implementation as key factors for analysis and sought to quantify their potential financial impacts using reliable data. SK Telecom seeks to provide its stakeholders with quantified information on its Net Zero transition strategy and level of climate resilience. However, the analysis may be subject to significant uncertainty due to changes in climate policies and underlying assumptions. Key risk factors were analyzed using NGFS and IEA scenarios, taking into account historical increases in electricity prices, additional costs associated with different renewable energy implementation mechanisms, and the projected share of paid emissions allowance allocation.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) provides various price data, including carbon prices, through its World Energy Outlook (WEO). SK Telecom used the NZE, APS, and STEPS scenarios from the IEA WEO 2024 as its baseline scenarios and developed additional scenarios reflecting changes in domestic GHG policies, including paid allocation of emissions allowances, for use in the 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

2026

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ 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 selected rising emissions allowance prices, rising electricity prices, and costs associated with RE100 implementation as key factors for analysis and sought to quantify their potential financial impacts using reliable data. SK Telecom seeks to provide its stakeholders with quantified information on its Net Zero transition strategy and level of climate resilience. However, the analysis may be subject to significant uncertainty due to changes in climate policies and underlying assumptions. Key risk factors were analyzed using NGFS and IEA scenarios, taking into account historical increases in electricity prices, additional costs associated with different renewable energy implementation mechanisms, and the projected share of paid allocation of emissions allowances.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) provides regionally disaggregated data on carbon prices, electricity prices, and other variables based on integrated assessment models. SK Telecom analyzed additional costs associated with rising electricity prices and RE100 implementation using the NDCs, Below 2°C, and NZE2050 scenarios provided through the NGFS GCAM model. SK Telecom purchases the electricity it requires from Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and seeks to increase its use of renewable energy by adopting RE100 implementation mechanisms. To estimate the potential financial impact, SK Telecom analyzed additional electricity costs under the NGFS scenarios relative to the historical average increase in electricity prices, together with the additional costs associated with each renewable energy implementation 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

2026

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ 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 selected rising emissions allowance prices, rising electricity prices, and costs associated with RE100 implementation as key factors for analysis and sought to quantify their potential financial impacts using reliable data. SK Telecom seeks to provide its stakeholders with quantified information on its Net Zero transition strategy and level of climate resilience. However, the analysis may be subject to significant uncertainty due to changes in climate policies and underlying assumptions. Key risk factors were analyzed using NGFS and IEA scenarios, taking into account historical increases in electricity prices, additional costs associated with different renewable energy implementation mechanisms, and the projected share of paid allocation of emissions allowances.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) provides various price data, including carbon prices, through its World Energy Outlook (WEO). SK Telecom used the NZE, APS, and STEPS scenarios from the IEA WEO 2024 as its baseline scenarios and developed additional scenarios reflecting changes in domestic GHG policies, including paid allocation of emissions allowances, for use in the 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

2026

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ 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 selected rising emissions allowance prices, rising electricity prices, and costs associated with RE100 implementation as key factors for analysis and sought to quantify their potential financial impacts using reliable data. SK Telecom seeks to provide its stakeholders with quantified information on its Net Zero transition strategy and level of climate resilience. However, the analysis may be subject to significant uncertainty due to changes in climate policies and underlying assumptions. Key risk factors were analyzed using NGFS and IEA scenarios, taking into account historical increases in electricity prices, additional costs associated with different renewable energy implementation mechanisms, and the projected share of paid allocation of emissions allowances.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) provides various price data, including carbon prices, through its World Energy Outlook (WEO). SK Telecom used the NZE, APS, and STEPS scenarios from the IEA WEO 2024 as its baseline scenarios and developed additional scenarios reflecting changes in domestic GHG policies, including paid allocation of emissions allowances, for use in the 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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Physical impacts from climate change and extreme weather events Various reports and studies indicate that observed climate change trends in Korea are exceeding

global average trends. Disasters caused by climate change and extreme weather pose serious climate-related challenges to forests and ecosystems as well as governments, businesses, and society. SK Telecom recognizes changes in the physical environment as a material issue and is working to address them. As its buildings and network equipment are distributed nationwide, associated risks may increase if extreme weather and climate events become more frequent. Typhoons and heavy rainfall may damage network equipment, disrupt telecommunications services, and significantly affect customers and society. Most telecommunications base stations and equipment are installed outdoors, making them difficult to fully protect from flooding and strong winds. Rising temperatures may also increase droughts and wildfires, potentially affecting water supply, while heat waves and fires may damage equipment and disrupt services. Accordingly, SK Telecom conducted scenario analysis considering physical climate risks. Financial impacts of achieving 2050 Net Zero and securing renewable electricity SK Telecom designed its scenario analysis around the financial impacts of achieving Net Zero because associated revenue benefits are difficult to isolate while substantial annual costs are expected. The costs and financial impacts of achieving Net Zero and securing stable renewable electricity were identified as key issues. As electricity-related indirect emissions account for nearly all emissions, failure to procure renewable electricity could give rise to reputational and other risks. Conversely, SK Telecom considers significant changes in the telecommunications service market due to climate change unlikely and expects advances in telecommunications services to improve energy efficiency across society. Physical scenario Using MSCI data, SK Telecom analyzed five chronic physical hazards—heat waves, extreme cold, heavy rainfall, heavy snowfall, and strong winds—and four acute physical hazards—coastal flooding, river flooding, typhoons, and wildfires. Heat waves and heavy rainfall had the most significant financial impacts among chronic hazards, while typhoons and river flooding had the most significant impacts among acute hazards. Damage amounts were calculated as the sum of asset impairment and operating losses. Transition scenario The analysis projects GHG emissions of approximately 1.17 million tons in 2050. SK Telecom plans to reduce electricity consumption by approximately 25% by 2050 through the retirement and consolidation of aging equipment and AI-based electricity-use reductions, with the remaining 75% to be covered through renewable electricity procurement to achieve Net Zero. The annual average cost is estimated at KRW 136.2 billion, representing a significant financial impact on SK Telecom. Given high renewable electricity procurement costs in Korea, SK Telecom needs to improve the energy efficiency of new telecommunications equipment, strengthen collaboration with telecommunications equipment suppliers, and implement ICT-based electricity-reduction measures, including improved equipment operation based on time-of-day data usage patterns. Stable renewable electricity procurement also requires a strategy to secure supply sources through long-term procurement contracts and stronger cooperation with SK Group affiliates capable of supplying renewable electricity. Corporate decisions and actions related to key issues Based on the scenario analysis, SK Telecom determined that setting its targets toward Net Zero would be the most reasonable approach. The company established a medium-term target to reduce GHG emissions by 47.7% by 2030 from a 2020 base year and a long-term target to reduce GHG emissions by 100% by 2050 from the same base year. These targets were developed using the SBTi ICT sector target-setting methodology and are aligned with internationally required levels and the direction of Korea's national emissions-reduction targets. To demonstrate the credibility of the targets and their alignment with international standards, SK Telecom submitted them to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021 and received validation in 2022. Based on the scenario analysis, SK Telecom also adopted the expansion of renewable energy use as a key strategy. In 2025, SK Telecom entered into a Green Premium contract with Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to procure 284 GWh of renewable electricity.

[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 eliminated its exposure to fossil fuel-based energy, reflecting the need for a gradual transition toward decarbonization while maintaining operational stability. The company is pursuing its environmental objectives, including its RE100 commitment to source 100% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2050. SK Telecom is implementing various GHG emissions-reduction and renewable energy initiatives, while its approach involves a gradual transition toward renewable energy rather than an immediate elimination of fossil fuel-based energy exposure. The pace of the transition is also affected by domestic policy and market conditions. Domestic regulatory constraints, infrastructure limitations, renewable electricity supply conditions, and cost considerations can make a rapid transition challenging. These conditions may require SK Telecom to pursue a gradual transition while maintaining operational stability and progressing toward its Net Zero and RE100 objectives. Accordingly, SK Telecom continues to advance its transition while considering current policy, market, infrastructure, and energy supply conditions.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Although the climate transition plan has not been subject to a shareholder vote at an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM), SK Telecom presented at its 38th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders its commitment to pursuing a green transition for the future based on its “2050 Net Zero” environmental management goal. In this regard, SK Telecom provides information on the content and progress of its climate transition plan through its website, enabling shareholders to review the information and provide feedback. The company’s IR Team responds to shareholder inquiries regarding the climate transition plan.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

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

SK Telecom's climate transition plan is based on a systematic approach to climate change and sustainable management, informed by climate scenario analysis using IEA, NGFS, and IPCC scenarios. SK Telecom projects future electricity price increases and renewable energy transition costs, considering electricity prices and RE100 implementation costs, to support financial planning for sustainable energy use. Rising carbon prices under IEA scenarios are also considered a key risk factor in strategic planning. The success of the climate transition plan depends on government policies and regulations, stakeholder collaboration, and resource availability. Key factors include GHG emissions regulations, the emissions trading scheme, and energy-efficiency regulations. SK Telecom engages with shareholders, customers, and suppliers to implement its climate strategy and secure their cooperation. The success of the climate transition plan may also depend on the availability of renewable energy, technological resources, and infrastructure. SK Telecom develops strategies to secure and utilize these resources effectively. ESG KPIs are incorporated into company-wide KPIs, reflecting Net Zero pathway targets and achievement of improvement targets for the Group's ESG Key Indicators. SK Telecom plans financial investments to address rising electricity prices, RE100 implementation costs, and rising carbon prices. It also operates a disaster recovery system to strengthen network resilience, with multiple access routes and key telecommunications facilities configured to enable rapid recovery. These measures support implementation of the climate transition plan and stable telecommunications services. SK Telecom systematically implements its climate transition plan to address climate change and pursue sustainable growth.

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

In 2025, SK Telecom entered into a Green Premium contract with Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to procure 284 GWh of renewable electricity toward achieving its RE100 target. SK Telecom determined that the amount spent on Green Premium purchases to achieve its 2050 Net Zero and RE100 goals is aligned with its 1.5°C climate transition plan. According to SK Telecom's medium- and long-term roadmap for achieving Net Zero and RE100, the company plans to prioritize Green Premium through 2025, taking economic feasibility into account. Thereafter, SK Telecom plans to pursue its RE100 target for 2050 through purchases of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and power purchase agreements (PPAs). SK Telecom has also estimated long-term implementation costs based on the roadmap. The estimates are based on the incremental unit cost of procuring renewable electricity compared with KEPCO electricity rates to determine future costs aligned with the climate transition plan. The analysis also reflects a narrowing long-term gap between KEPCO electricity rates and renewable electricity prices and takes into account adjustments to KEPCO electricity rates and increases in climate and environmental charges. As a result, Net Zero implementation costs are estimated at KRW 37.5065 billion for 2030 and KRW 39.8426 billion for 2035. SK Telecom closely monitors domestic and global energy conditions, government policies, and market changes and plans to continuously refine its implementation cost estimates in line with the climate transition plan.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

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

SK Telecom recognizes biodiversity conservation as a significant risk. Biodiversity-related risks reviewed within the company are integrated into the company's broader risk management processes and prioritized through the materiality assessment process. The materiality assessment process consists of (1) internal and external environmental analysis, (2) issue identification and development of an issue pool, (3) materiality assessment, and (4) identification of key issues for reporting. In addition, SK Telecom reports biodiversity-related risks and opportunities to the Head of the GC Center as soon as they are identified. Considering the impacts of these risks and opportunities on SK Telecom and the results of the materiality assessment, decisions are made on setting performance targets, implementation and performance monitoring, and whether to execute key action plans. For non-critical issues, the Head of the GC Center makes decisions directly, while significant issues are reported to the CEO as needed. The CEO makes decisions on significant issues. For critical issues identified among significant issues, the CEO reports them to the Board of Directors and the ESG Committee as needed for decision-making.

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ 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

Impact on Business Areas (Opportunity) As climate-related regulations strengthen and ICT-integrated energy services expand, environmentally sustainable businesses have emerged as significant strategic opportunities. Accordingly, SK Telecom uses ICT technologies to reduce GHG emissions and address climate change. To identify new opportunities arising from climate change, SK Telecom pursues 5G-based environmental-efficiency businesses, including Energy Management Systems (EMS) and ICT-based smart/green solutions. (Risk) Digitalization across society driven by the Fourth Industrial Revolution has resulted in a significant increase in data traffic. With the accelerating use of mobile data, demand for telecommunications network traffic and spectrum is expected to increase further. SK Telecom's annual data traffic increased by 15% compared with 2024, continuing its strong upward trend. Most of SK Telecom's GHG emissions are indirect emissions, primarily resulting from electricity consumed to process subscriber data. Electricity, heat, and steam required to support base stations operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year are major contributors, and indirect emissions account for 99% of total GHG emissions. This structural challenge may intensify as telecommunications technologies advance with successive generations of mobile communications. Given these industry characteristics, GHG emissions are expected to continue increasing, representing a climate-related risk to SK Telecom. As the operator of telecommunications facilities, SK Telecom works to reduce GHG emissions as part of its responsibility for those emissions. SK Telecom is strengthening its company-wide environmental management efforts and pursuing a green transition based on its environmental management vision of realizing an ICT-based sustainable future and its Net Zero target. SK Telecom evaluated the "Products and Services" area based on its materiality assessment criteria. The area was identified as an important factor in the short term and a very important factor in the long term and was assessed as having an increasingly significant impact on SK Telecom over time. Specifically, SK Telecom has identified AI data center development and operations, increased demand for AI-based solutions, and the adoption of energy-efficiency technologies as opportunity factors. Example of Decision-Making SK Telecom focuses on reducing GHG emissions through the development of low-carbon products and services. As a representative example, SK Telecom operates AI-based energy management solutions (BEMS, FEMS, LEMS, and DR), which contribute to optimizing customers' energy use and reducing emissions. (Rationale for the Decision and business model transformation) SK Telecom has identified increased demand for AI-based solutions as a key climate-related opportunity factor and expects this demand to continue across the short, medium, and long term.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition 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

Impact on Business Areas SK Telecom has established an ESG Code of Conduct for its business partners to address climate change and encourages all business partners to comply with its principles. Through its supply chain policy, SK Telecom is establishing a sustainability management system and requires business partners to implement environmentally responsible management practices and comply with applicable laws and regulations. In line with the national Net Zero target for 2050, the need to manage Scope 3 emissions in addition to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is increasing. Accordingly, SK Telecom has established Scope 3 emissions-reduction targets focusing on areas under its control, including purchased products, business travel, and employee commuting. An assessment of the "Supply Chain ESG" area found that its short-term strategic impact is moderate, while its financial impact is significant. Over the long term, SK Telecom plans to prioritize supply chain risk management. Example of Decision-Making When selecting suppliers, SK Telecom considers equipment power consumption as an evaluation factor from a Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) perspective. This encourages equipment manufacturers to develop and produce low-power products. Through ESG assessments of its business partners, SK Telecom collects Scope 3-related information and encourages its business partners to undertake Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions-reduction activities. Resource Allocation and Business Model Transformation (Upstream Value Chain) Energy consumption and GHG emissions from the production of telecommunications equipment components and data center operations pose environmental risks. Accordingly, SK Telecom allocates resources to adopting environmentally responsible and energy-efficient equipment and is expanding collaboration with companies that have energy-efficiency technologies and strong ESG management capabilities. (Downstream Value Chain) Energy demand at base stations and data centers is increasing as data usage grows, but SK Telecom seeks to turn these risks into opportunities through environmentally responsible solutions. Resources are focused on developing AI-based energy management solutions to provide more efficient services while reducing carbon emissions.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition 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

Impact on Business Areas (Opportunity) SK Telecom evaluated the “R&D Investment” area based on its materiality assessment criteria. The assessment found that R&D has moderate importance in the short term, slightly lower importance in the medium term, and very high importance in the long term. Over time, R&D is expected to play an increasingly important role in the company’s long-term success. Accordingly, SK Telecom recognizes the launch of new services based on R&D investment as a key strategic opportunity. (Risk) As climate change has emerged as a key global issue, climate-related regulations, including emissions trading schemes and measures to expand renewable energy generation, are becoming increasingly stringent. Supported by Green New Deal policies and the expansion of smart energy, ICT-integrated energy services are developing rapidly, creating major strategic opportunities for environmentally sustainable businesses such as ICT-based smart energy services and devices. In response, SK Telecom invests in EMS, autonomous driving, smart home and smart factory technologies, and software development, with a focus on supporting growth in the smart energy market. As the telecommunications industry evolves, the ICT market continues to expand, and industries are expected to become increasingly dependent on ICT. As demand for ICT-based energy management increases, delays in R&D investment and technology development could result in revenue losses due to customer attrition. Example of Decision-Making As a mobile telecommunications service provider, SK Telecom has significant business opportunities based on its nationwide infrastructure. SK Telecom actively explores new business areas using its telecommunications network, with a particular focus on R&D for smart energy solutions, including IoT-based smart energy management systems. These solutions can be applied across electricity-consuming sectors, including buildings, factories, and residential areas, and can improve efficiency through real-time energy management and reduce emissions through demand management. SK Telecom continues to invest in R&D to expand IoT adoption. Related R&D investment amounted to KRW 230 million in 2022, KRW 545 million in 2023, and KRW 175 million in 2024, averaging KRW 316.67 million over the three years. Resource Allocation and Business Model Transformation SK Telecom strategically allocates resources to mitigate environmental risks and address climate change. Increasing R&D investment increases the capital expenditure required to develop new technologies and contributes to accelerating the transition to a more sustainable business model. SK Telecom also works to expand renewable energy use as part of its goal to achieve Net Zero by 2050 and its participation in the RE100 initiative.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition 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

Impact on Business Areas Based on its materiality assessment criteria, SK Telecom evaluated the “Operations” area and identified it as the area most broadly exposed to climate-related risks. This area is affected by transition risks (policy, legal, technology, market, and reputation risks), physical risks (including asset damage from extreme weather and rising temperatures), and climate-related opportunities (resource efficiency, energy sources, products and services, and markets). The materiality assessment of rising electricity prices found that the issue is “slightly significant” in the short term but is expected to become “very significant” for the company’s business operations over the medium to long term. In response, SK Telecom implements various mitigation activities to manage climate-related risks, including rising electricity prices resulting from increases in climate and environmental charges. Example of Decision-Making In accordance with the applicable GHG and energy reporting and management guidelines, SK Telecom calculates GHG emissions from 40 major business sites. To further reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption, SK Telecom has introduced measures including reducing heat generated by primary and auxiliary equipment to lower cooling energy use, consolidating network infrastructure such as base stations and repeaters, and replacing aging cooling systems. As part of its efforts to implement RE100, SK Telecom is transitioning its energy use to renewable energy by installing self-consumption solar power facilities in unused spaces such as rooftops and parking lots. By 2023, SK Telecom had installed 4.9 MW of self-consumption solar power capacity across 170 base stations. Through these installations, SK Telecom generated 5,565 MWh of renewable energy in 2025 and received a renewable energy use certificate from the Korea Energy Agency. This contributed to reducing GHG emissions from SK Telecom’s business sites and telecommunications equipment by 2,557 tCO₂e. Resource Allocation and Business Model Transformation SK Telecom optimizes resource allocation to mitigate climate risks and related challenges while increasing R&D investment and capital expenditure to support the transition to a sustainable business model. SK Telecom also works to reduce environmental risks, enhance asset value, and explore new market opportunities. To this end, SK Telecom works to expand renewable energy use, strengthen environmental education for employees, and build social trust through transparent disclosure of environmental information. These efforts aim to enhance corporate sustainability and strengthen climate resilience.

[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

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Impact of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities on Financial Planning 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 emissions caps must purchase additional emissions allowances or face penalties of up to three times the market price. SK Telecom has complied with K-ETS requirements since being designated as a participating entity in 2015. As a telecommunications company, SK Telecom is classified as “Non-Carbon Leakage,” making GHG emissions reductions structurally challenging. The paid allocation ratio increased from 3% in the second planning period to 10% in the third and is expected to increase to 15% in the fourth planning period beginning in 2026. This is expected to increase SK Telecom’s financial burden through additional emissions allowance purchases or enhanced emissions-reduction activities, with the resulting burden recognized as emission liabilities in the financial statements. SK Telecom joined RE100 as part of its efforts to achieve Net Zero by 2050, which presents both risks and opportunities. To achieve this target, SK Telecom purchases renewable electricity through the Green Premium program, paying an additional premium on top of regular electricity charges. These costs are recognized as selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses. As SK Telecom pursues 100% renewable energy by 2050, renewable electricity purchases and associated costs through Green Premium, PPAs, and RECs are expected to increase. To address these risks, SK Telecom installed solar power facilities at office buildings, base stations, parking lots, and other locations across Korea. In 2025, these facilities generated 5,565 MWh of renewable electricity and received a renewable energy use certificate from the Korea Energy Agency, contributing to a GHG emissions reduction of 2,557 tCO₂e.

Time Horizon over Which Climate-related Risks and Opportunities Have an Impact In line with the Paris Agreement, South Korea has set targets to achieve Net Zero by 2050 and reduce GHG emissions by 40% by 2030 from 2018 levels. Given Korea’s manufacturing-oriented industrial structure and low share of renewable energy,

these targets are challenging and reflect strong policy commitment. Accordingly, companies such as SK Telecom are expected to face increasing regulatory pressure, with K-ETS requirements and RE100 commitments affecting SK Telecom through 2050.

[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)

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

0.28

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

0.33

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

0.34

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

At its 38th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, SK Telecom officially announced its commitment to pursue a Green Transition in line with its 2050 Net Zero target. This target forms part of SK Telecom's climate transition plan aligned with a 1.5°C scenario. To achieve this target, SK Telecom stated that it would place no restrictions on expenditures and investments for environmental protection, including green purchasing and GHG reduction projects. Indirect energy consumption from electricity accounts for 99.3% of SK Telecom's total energy consumption. Accordingly, SK Telecom joined RE100 in December 2020, a global initiative aimed at achieving 100% renewable electricity use by 2050, which is being implemented alongside its Net Zero target. SK Telecom reports operating expenditure (OPEX) as a financial metric based on major expenditures such as RE100 implementation costs and electricity charges. In 2025, SK Telecom's OPEX was KRW 11,239.2 billion. Given uncertainty in future OPEX due to economic fluctuations, technological developments, and policy changes, SK Telecom used a linear equation based on OPEX data from 2023–2025 to estimate OPEX for 2030 and 2035. In 2025, SK Telecom entered into a Green Premium contract with Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to procure 284 GWh of renewable electricity, equivalent to 11.4% of its total electricity consumption. SK Telecom considers this purchase aligned with its 1.5°C climate transition plan for achieving Net Zero and RE100. According to its medium- and long-term roadmap, SK Telecom plans to prioritize Green Premium through 2025 based on economic feasibility and thereafter use various mechanisms, including Green Premium and power purchase agreements (PPAs), reflecting domestic conditions to achieve RE100 by 2050. Based on this roadmap, SK Telecom estimated long-term implementation costs, with projected expenditures aligned with its climate transition plan. These costs were calculated based on the incremental cost of renewable electricity procurement relative to KEPCO electricity rates. The analysis also reflects a narrowing gap between KEPCO electricity rates and renewable electricity prices, adjustments to KEPCO rates, and increases in climate-related environmental charges. Net Zero implementation costs are estimated at KRW 37.5065 billion for 2030 and KRW 39.8426 billion for 2035. SK Telecom closely monitors domestic and international energy trends, government policies, and market changes to support continued implementation of its climate transition plan.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ 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

SK Telecom initially set its internal carbon price based on the average carbon prices under the IEA APS and STEPS scenarios. SK Telecom selected IEA scenarios, which are widely used by companies, rather than NGFS scenarios, which are primarily used by financial institutions. SK Telecom assumed that the actual carbon price would fall between the prices under the APS scenario, which assumes implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and carbon neutrality, and the STEPS scenario, which reflects announced policies.

(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 to inform investment decisions for GHG emissions-reduction projects. As these investments often involve large-scale infrastructure and are implemented over the medium to long term, relying solely on the current average price in the emissions trading market may entail certain risks. Accordingly, SK Telecom set its internal carbon price based on IEA scenarios. Based on these scenarios, SK Telecom expects its internal carbon price to increase continuously from 2025 to 2050, with an average annual increase of approximately 5.98% over the medium to long term.

(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

100

(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 goal of achieving Net Zero by 2050 and established an implementation pathway validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and aligned with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C scenario. The company is pursuing various emissions-reduction activities, including reducing energy use through technological innovation and infrastructure improvements, reducing emissions through the transition to renewable energy, and securing carbon credits through external reduction projects. Considering its Scope 2-centered emissions profile and the characteristics of its diverse business areas and items, SK Telecom designed an internal carbon pricing mechanism. The mechanism is initially applied to business areas and items associated with carbon emissions. The internal carbon price is applied to general investment projects expected to increase Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and is planned to be expanded to energy investment and carbon credit-

related decisions. Scope 1/2 investment cases include projects affecting energy and electricity consumption. The internal carbon price is used to assess the appropriateness of these investments and determine when to implement them. Before the internal carbon price was incorporated into investment feasibility analysis, carbon-intensive projects could have been pursued. SK Telecom has adopted a long-term approach to gradually increase its internal carbon price through 2050 based on IEA scenarios. When the internal carbon price is incorporated into cost analysis, the profitability and viability of carbon-intensive projects decrease, helping to constrain GHG emissions. Conversely, low-carbon projects that previously appeared less economically viable may become more economically viable when the internal carbon price is incorporated, contributing to GHG emissions 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: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ 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

Thresholds are established based on criteria such as GHG emissions, energy consumption, waste generation, and location in environmentally sensitive areas, and used to classify suppliers with significant dependencies or impacts on the environment. Suppliers are evaluated based on GHG emissions-reduction efforts, total GHG emissions, and the share of renewable energy use. Based on the assessment results, the Significant Supplier Group 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

129

[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 GHG emissions and energy consumption, and monitoring GHG emissions-reduction initiatives (Business risk mitigation) Monitoring environmental risks, obtaining environmental management system certifications, and managing environmental compliance risks (Material sourcing) Using sustainable raw materials and monitoring the use of recycled raw materials (Product lifecycle) Developing and managing environmentally sustainable products and services (Product safety and compliance) Reducing the use of hazardous chemicals and ensuring compliance with safety regulations (Regulatory compliance) Monitoring environmental policies, obtaining environmental management system certifications, and monitoring compliance with environmental regulations (Reputation management) Managing environmentally sustainable products and services that may affect brand reputation (Supplier performance improvement) Monitoring waste-reduction and recycling initiatives that contribute to improved supplier performance, and monitoring 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 business partners identified as requiring improvement based on supply chain risk assessment results to establish and implement corrective action plans to improve their ESG performance. Business partners requiring improvement are managed separately and supported through reviews of the feasibility of their corrective action plans, provision of essential resources required for corrective actions, and external expert advice when necessary to facilitate timely improvement in ESG performance. Improvement results are categorized and analyzed by item and reflected in supply chain pre-screening, ESG risk assessment, and the development of support policies. Support for ESG performance improvement and corrective actions is provided remotely or through on-site visits. If a business partner fails to meet SK Telecom's required ESG standards, its transaction volume may be reduced or it may be excluded from future contracts. In 2025, no business partners were subject to sanctions based on the assessment results.

[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

☒ 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:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The following details are provided to help SK Telecom understand how suppliers respond to climate change: (Criteria for Assessing the Severity of Regulatory Violations) For environmental law violations, if penalties or administrative actions such as corrective orders, warnings, or fines are imposed, the violation is marked "Yes" and points are deducted. This is used to assess the severity of regulatory violations; if there are no violations, no points are deducted. (GHG Emissions Reduction and Management) To manage GHG emissions as part of its climate change response, the reporting company is required to measure both Scope 1 and

Scope 2 emissions. Failure to measure these emissions results in a lower assessment, and failure to set specific emissions-reduction targets also results in point deductions. (Need for Third-Party Assurance) When disclosing ESG information or reports, the reporting company should publish them in accordance with international frameworks and standards, such as the GRI Standards, SASB, and TCFD, and include a third-party assurance statement based on an assurance standard such as AA1000AS. This enhances the reliability of the reported information and provides external stakeholders with reliable data on the company's climate change response.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Sustainable Procurement Policy

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The following details are provided to help SK Telecom understand how suppliers respond to climate change: (Criteria for Assessing the Severity of Regulatory Violations) For environmental law violations, if penalties or administrative actions such as corrective orders, warnings, or fines are imposed, the violation is marked “Yes” and points are deducted. This is used to assess the severity of regulatory violations; if there are no violations, no points are deducted. (GHG Emissions Reduction and Management) To manage GHG emissions as part of its climate change response, the reporting company is required to measure both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Failure to measure these emissions results in a lower assessment, and failure to set specific emissions-reduction targets also results in point deductions. (Need for Third-Party Assurance) When disclosing ESG information or reports, the reporting company should publish them in accordance with international frameworks and standards, such as the GRI Standards, SASB, and TCFD, and include a third-party assurance statement based on an assurance standard such as AA1000AS. This enhances the reliability of the reported information and provides external stakeholders with reliable data on the company’s climate change response.

[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

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

Financial incentives

- ☒ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme
- ☒ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(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:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

38

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

SK Telecom's engagement efforts in sustainable procurement and supply chain management are expected to contribute significantly to climate change mitigation and adaptation. SK Telecom has implemented an ESG management system across its supply chain, including assessing and supporting suppliers' compliance with environmental standards. SK Telecom works with suppliers to improve ESG performance through regular assessments, training, and support, while encouraging

sustainable practices and innovation to reduce GHG emissions. Specific engagement activities include training suppliers to calculate and manage GHG emissions. By building this knowledge and providing necessary tools, SK Telecom supports suppliers in reducing emissions and encourages the use of environmentally sustainable materials and processes. (Success Metrics) SK Telecom has established quantitative and qualitative criteria to measure the success of these engagement activities. (GHG Emissions Reduction) Supplier GHG emissions reductions are measured by comparing baseline emissions with emissions reported following SK Telecom's engagement activities. (ESG Assessment Scores) Suppliers are regularly assessed through self-assessments, on-site visits, and external audits. Improvements in scores indicate progress in adopting sustainable practices such as energy efficiency and emissions reductions. (Participation and Compliance Rates) Participation in sustainability programs and compliance with established ESG standards are monitored. High participation and compliance rates indicate successful engagement. (Supplier Feedback and Improvement Actions) Success is also assessed based on supplier feedback and tangible improvements resulting from engagement, including adoption of clean technologies, improved waste management, and increased renewable energy use. These metrics were selected based on their direct relevance to climate change mitigation and their ability to provide measurable and actionable insights into the effectiveness of SK Telecom's engagement strategy. All 129 suppliers are classified as Tier 1 suppliers with significant environmental dependencies and impacts and participate in the selected engagement activities, resulting in a 100% participation rate. For the Scope 3 calculation, Scope 3 emissions from Tier 1 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 129 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.

(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:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(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 customers choose how they receive billing statements and use membership cards, directly affecting Scope 3 emissions associated with paper and plastic use. Therefore, these emissions cannot be effectively reduced without customers voluntarily changing their choices. SK Telecom therefore encourages customers to choose low-carbon service options through e-billing and the mobile Eco Card, achieving an e-billing adoption rate of 94% (23.32 million users) as of the end of 2025. This demonstrates that customer engagement is an effective means of reducing environmental impacts at the product and service stage.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Success is measured by: (1) e-billing adoption rate and number of users; (2) reduction in plastic use from the transition to the mobile Eco Card; and (3) the resulting reduction in carbon emissions. As of the end of 2025, e-billing adoption reached 94% (23.32 million users), continuing to increase since its introduction. The full replacement of plastic T Membership cards with the mobile Eco Card reduced annual plastic use by approximately 6.6 tonnes and carbon emissions by approximately 14.9 tonnes, based on SK Telecom's internal assessment. SK Telecom tracks and manages these indicators annually and continues to increase the conversion rate.
[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 can effectively manage and report its environmental impacts while supporting its sustainability goals and regulatory compliance. This approach aligns with the company's broader environmental strategy and enhances its ability to track progress toward its targets. (Alignment with the GHG Protocol) SK Telecom's operational control approach aligns with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, which provides a clear framework for consolidating GHG emissions based on the company's authority to introduce and implement operating policies. (Control and Implementation) The operational control approach enables SK Telecom to accurately account for emissions from operations where it has full authority to introduce and implement operating policies. This approach enables SK Telecom to effectively manage and reduce its environmental impacts through direct control over its operations. (Consistency Across Environmental Issues) Applying the same consolidation approach across different types of environmental data supports consistency and comparability. For SK Telecom, the same methodology is applied to GHG emissions and other environmental performance indicators, including water use and waste management. (Financial and Operational Efficiency) By aligning the consolidation approach with operational control, SK Telecom can streamline environmental data collection and reporting using its existing management and operational structures. This integration supports efficient resource allocation and improves the accuracy of environmental performance data. (Regulatory and Reporting Requirements) The operational control approach facilitates compliance with regulatory requirements and international reporting standards. This enables SK Telecom to meet the expectations of stakeholders, including investors, customers, and regulatory authorities, by providing transparent and reliable environmental performance data.

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 Management Standards) Operational control approach, already applied to GHG emissions management, can be extended to biodiversity management. This approach supports the integration of biodiversity considerations into the company's environmental management system and consistent management of biodiversity impacts across operations where SK Telecom controls policy implementation. (Control and Implementation) This approach enables SK Telecom to systematically manage and mitigate biodiversity impacts in areas under its direct operational control. This includes habitat conservation, minimizing land-use change, and protecting local ecosystems. With authority over policy implementation, SK Telecom can implement measures to reduce biodiversity loss, promote ecosystem restoration, and support environmentally responsible operations. (Consistency Across Environmental Issues) Applying this approach to biodiversity supports consistent environmental impact management across areas including GHG emissions and plastic waste. This integrated approach allows SK Telecom to apply consistent standards and methodologies, aligning biodiversity management with other environmental performance indicators and supporting comprehensive and comparable reporting. (Financial and Operational Optimization) Operational control approach enables SK Telecom to allocate resources efficiently to areas where it can have the greatest positive impact. By integrating biodiversity considerations into existing management and operational structures, SK Telecom can improve financial and environmental outcomes. This can enhance reputation, reduce regulatory risks, and create potential cost savings through the sustainable use of natural resources. (Regulatory and Reporting Requirements) The approach supports compliance with national and international biodiversity conservation laws and standards. It also supports SK Telecom in meeting the expectations of stakeholders, including regulators, investors, and the public, by providing transparent and reliable data on biodiversity impacts. (Supporting Sustainability Goals) This approach strengthens SK Telecom's ability to monitor and minimize its ecological footprint and contributes to biodiversity conservation and environmental sustainability objectives. By directly overseeing activities that affect biodiversity, SK Telecom can make more informed decisions that support environmental management and long-term business success.

[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 2025 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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(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

- 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 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

12/31/2020

(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	5940	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)

1167979

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

1037506

(7.7.4) Methodological details

SK Telecom calculates, manages, and discloses its GHG emissions in accordance with international standards and domestic law, distinguishing between location-based and market-based emissions. Location-based emissions include reported Scope 2 GHG emissions from electricity consumption based on the national grid, in accordance with Korea's Emissions Trading Scheme (K-ETS) guidelines, and serve as the basis for K-ETS compliance. Market-based emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) and include Scope 2 GHG emissions reflecting renewable electricity purchased through the Green Premium program. These emissions are used to set SK Telecom's 2050 Net Zero target and monitor performance against the target. Both location-based and market-based emissions are calculated using national emission factors. The difference between the two approaches is whether emissions reductions associated with renewable electricity purchased through the Green Premium program are recognized. Under the location-based approach, these reductions are not recognized, whereas they are recognized under the market-based approach. SK Telecom primarily discloses key data on a market-based basis and, when necessary, separately discloses location-based emissions labeled as "location-based." SK Telecom's GHG emissions calculation boundary includes all emissions from its nationwide network but excludes GHG emissions from subsidiaries and the supply chain. GHG intensity is calculated by dividing total GHG emissions calculated using the national electricity emission factor specified in the K-ETS emissions reporting and verification guidelines by SK Telecom's stand-alone revenue. Emission factors: CO₂: 456.7 kgCO₂/MWh; CH₄: 0.0036 kgCH₄/MWh; N₂O: 0.0085 kgN₂O/MWh. Market-based emissions: 1,037,506 tCO₂e = Location-based emissions: 1,167,979

tCO₂e – recognized reduction from renewable electricity purchases: 130,473 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)

1327656

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Supplier-specific method

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

2.26

(7.8.6) Please explain

SK Telecom calculated Scope 3 emissions following SK Telecom's products and services purchase in 2025. Some supply chains directly collected 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 2025 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)

306166

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

☒ Supplier-specific method

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

0.66

(7.8.6) Please explain

*SK Telecom calculated Scope 3 emissions due to capital goods in 2025. Some supply chains directly collected 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 2025 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)

180935

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Emissions are included in Category 1 (Purchased goods and services) and Category 2 (Capital goods), which are calculated based on total spend including transportation costs.

(7.8.6) 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)

586

(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

(7.8.6) 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)

2367

(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

(7.8.6) 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)

2903

(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

(7.8.6) 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)

10057

(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

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) 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)

24986

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

From FY24 onwards, SK Telecom has 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 directly managed stores.

*Accordingly, the final calculated emissions amounted to 24,986 tCO₂e, and the data coverage ratio was expanded to 100%. Calculation method: $\sum(\text{Jan–Dec 2025})$ (monthly average emissions per franchise store) × (number of franchise stores in operation each month) *Monthly average GHG emissions per franchise store =*

(annual average electricity consumption of PS&M 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)

728565

(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

89.56

(7.8.6) Please explain

*SK Telecom calculated Scope 3 emissions on SKT's investments in 2025. 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 = ΣSKT's holding equity ratio as of current quarter-end (%) × the company's greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2)*

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

-

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) 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
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1_Third Party Verification Opinion_Scope 1&2_2026_SKT_EN.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

page 1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

(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_Third Party Verification Opinion_Scope 1&2_2026_SKT_EN.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Korean GHG and energy target management system

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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: 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

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

7.9.1_Third Party Verification Opinion_Scope 3_2026_SKT_EN_v2.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

page 1,2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

23961

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.26

(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 2025, the company reduced 2,557 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 2025, the company procured 284 GWh of renewable energy through the Green Premium competitive bidding program, resulting in a reduction of 130,473 tCO₂eq. Of this,

109,069 tCO₂eq had already been reflected through 2024 emission changes, meaning that the actual reduction attributable to 2025 was 23,961 tCO₂eq. Accordingly, SK Telecom's renewable energy transition efforts represent an approximate 2.26% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared with the company's 2024 emissions. ※ Calculation of GHG reduction rate: $[2025 \text{ reduction } 133,030 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq} - 2024 \text{ reflected reduction } 109,069 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq}] \div 2024 \text{ total emissions } 1,059,935 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq} \times 100 = 2.26\% \text{ reduction}$

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

99220

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9.36

(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 319,756 tCO₂eq of greenhouse gas emissions in 2025. Of this, 220,536 tCO₂eq had already been reflected through changes in 2024 emissions, meaning that the actual reduction attributable to 2025 was 99,220 tCO₂eq. This corresponds to an approximately 9.36% reduction compared with the company's 2024 emissions of 1,059,935 tCO₂eq. Formula for calculating GHG emission reduction rate: $[2025 \text{ reduction } 319,756 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq} - 2024 \text{ reflected reduction } 220,536 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq}] \div 2024 \text{ total emissions } 1,059,935 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq} \times 100 = 9.36\%$

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)

16504

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.56

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As part of the nation's critical infrastructure, the telecommunications industry requires continuous operation of network equipment to provide stable services. Because telecommunications services cannot be readily discontinued, the industry has structural factors that can increase energy consumption. In 2025, additional telecommunications equipment deployed to provide stable 5G services increased electricity consumption and indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2), resulting in location-based GHG emissions of 1,173,904 tCO₂e, approximately 0.6% higher than in 2024. However, after reflecting 284 GWh of renewable electricity procured through the Green Premium program, market-based GHG emissions decreased to 1,043,431 tCO₂e in 2025 from 1,059,935 tCO₂e in 2024, a reduction of 16,504 tCO₂e, or approximately 1.56%.

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

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

5874

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

5874

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

0.872

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

18

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

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

0.156

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

48

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Korea (The Republic of)	5940	1167979	1037506

[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)

1589.806

(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)

1109.488

(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)

201.73

(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)

64.793

(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)

144.043

(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)

620.768

(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)

42.042

(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)

110.103

(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)

456.556

(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)

182.34

(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)

31.55

(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)

81.787

(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)

335.113

(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)

5.922

(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)

77.653

(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)

70.423

(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)

29.225

(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)

37.92

(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)

34.901

(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)

5.699

(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)

214.509

(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)

33.234

(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)

61.775

(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)

48.608

(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)

18.063

(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)

55.169

(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)

23.468

(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)

14.012

(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)

138.805

(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)

54.401

(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

(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)

46.401

(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)

1301.815

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

1301.815

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SK T-Tower

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

7177.239

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

7177.239

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SK Namsan Office Building

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

1097.315

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

1097.315

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jangan Office Building

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

1590.468

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

1590.468

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Knights Gymnasium

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

293.176

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

293.176

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Future Management Research Institute

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

898.234

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

898.234

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pangyo Office Building

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

2991.182

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

2991.182

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bundang Office Building

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

17458.046

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

17458.046

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Boramae Office Building

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

24770.471

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

24770.471

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Seongsu Office Building

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

25158.199

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

25158.199

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Suyu Office Building

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

6053.283

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

6053.283

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Incheon Office Building

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

7869.082

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

7869.082

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daejeon Dunsan Office Building

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

25993.029

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

25993.029

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daejeon Busa Office Building

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

1978.3

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

1978.3

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cheongju Office Building

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

1588.005

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

1588.005

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wonju Office Building

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

1584.712

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

1584.712

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wonju Myeongryun Office Building

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

371.431

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

371.431

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daegu Taepyeong Office Building

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

2840.432

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

2840.432

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daegu Bonri Office Building

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

1347.277

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

1347.277

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daegu Sincheon Office Building

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

1288.587

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

1288.587

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daegu Jungdong Office Building

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

796.991

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

796.991

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Busan Buam Office Building

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

4105.806

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

4105.806

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Busan Data Center

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

6488.34

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

6488.34

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Busan Anrak Office Building

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

781.62

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

781.62

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Gwangju Usan Office Building

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

3310.054

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

3310.054

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Gwangju Songjeong Office Building

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

761.105

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

761.105

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jeonju Office Building

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

1994.799

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

1994.799

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jeju Office Building

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

1693.446

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

1693.446

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chungju Indeungsan Supex Center

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

435.506

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

435.506

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SK Muui Training Center

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

438.633

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

438.633

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mapo T-Town

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

207.307

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

207.307

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Marketing Team

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

78.173

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

78.173

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

National Infrastructure Equipment

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

1013151.401

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

882678.79

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Semicolon Munrae Tower

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

85.083

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

85.083

[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 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 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

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ GSMA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

0

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GSMA is the world's largest mobile industry association, representing approximately 750 mobile operators and 400 related companies worldwide. As a nonprofit association, its activities include developing mobile technology standards, supporting industry growth, hosting Mobile World Congress (MWC), and providing industry data and policy support. SK Telecom did not supply or sell any goods or services to GSMA during the reporting period, and no GHG emissions arose from commercial transactions with GSMA during the reporting period. Accordingly, no GHG emissions source requiring allocation to GSMA was identified, and GHG emissions allocated to GSMA were therefore reported as zero.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

-

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

29027

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

29027.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

284000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2256968

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

2540968.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4846

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

4846.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5565

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

5565.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

289565

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2290840

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

2580405.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

-

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

-

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

-

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

-

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10169

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

1685

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

5911

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

2568

(7.30.7.7) Comment

-

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18863

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

0

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

1189

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

17674

(7.30.7.7) Comment

-

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

-

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

29027

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

1685

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

7100

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

20242

(7.30.7.7) 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)

6744

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

1685

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5060

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

5060

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7100

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

7100

(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)

20242

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

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2296406

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

5565

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

4846

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

0

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

2306817.00

(7.30.14.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

The purchased electricity consumption includes only non-renewable energy sources, so the electricity consumption of 2,296,406 MWh is excluded from the RE100 declaration. However, the self-generated electricity consumption of 5,565 MWh is included in the RE100 declaration.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

284000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Korean national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Year long contract

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.15.14) Comment

-

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

4.9

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

5565

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

5565

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.18.7) Type of energy attribute certificate

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Renewable Energy Use Certificate

(7.30.18.8) Comment

-

[Add row]

(7.30.19) 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 expand the use of renewable electricity, SK Telecom has installed 4.9 MW of self-consumption solar power capacity on unused spaces such as rooftops and parking lots at office buildings and base stations nationwide. The solar facilities generated 5,565 MWh of electricity, for which SK Telecom received a renewable energy use certificate from the Korea Energy Agency in 2025. In 2025, SK Telecom entered into a Green Premium contract with Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to procure 284GWh of renewable electricity. This amount corresponds to 11.4% of SK Telecom's total electricity consumption in 2025. In 2020, SK Telecom's electricity demand was approximately 2,220 GWh, and electricity demand in 2050 is expected to be approximately 2.9 times the 2020 level. SK Telecom

purchases electricity from KEPCO and seeks to increase renewable electricity use through RE100 implementation mechanisms. To estimate the potential financial impact, SK Telecom analyzed additional electricity costs under the NGFS scenarios relative to the historical average increase in electricity prices, together with additional costs associated with each renewable energy implementation mechanism. The analysis found that additional financial impacts vary across future climate scenarios and time horizons. From 2026 to 2050, the annual average additional financial impact of rising electricity prices and RE100 implementation is estimated to range from KRW 27.1 billion under the NDCs scenario to KRW 136.2 billion under the NZE2050 scenario. SK Telecom plans to mitigate potential future financial impacts by increasing renewable electricity use and improving energy efficiency.

(7.30.20) 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]

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

Row 1

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:
☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.21.2) 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

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

KEPCO announced its PPA tariff scheme in December 2022. Following the announcement, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) raised objections for the following reasons: The basic charge under the PPA tariff is 50.5% higher than that for industrial electricity. PPA rates are also higher than industrial electricity rates during off-peak hours (10 p.m. to 8 a.m.). Because renewable energy supply can be variable, companies must purchase electricity through KEPCO when generators cannot fully meet their electricity demand. Even if only 1% of electricity is purchased through KEPCO, the PPA tariff applies to the remaining 99% as well. The PPA tariff scheme increases the financial burden on many participating companies and may hinder companies pursuing RE100 from achieving their GHG emissions-reduction goals. Therefore, the criteria for applying the PPA tariff scheme need to be eased, and policy improvements are needed to encourage, rather than increase the burden on, companies working toward 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

8.66e-8

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

1043431

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

12051068000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.35

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(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 GHG emissions, SK Telecom implements a range of direct and indirect reduction measures, including Single RAN deployment, 5G network sharing, and replacement of equipment with high-efficiency models. The company also expanded its use of renewable electricity, including procuring 284 GWh of renewable electricity through Green Premium competitive bidding, which resulted in a GHG emissions reduction of 130,473 tCO₂e. In 2025, market-based GHG emissions totaled 1,043,431 tCO₂e, a 1.56% decrease from 1,059,935 tCO₂e in 2024. However, because revenue decreased by 5.66%, faster than the decrease in absolute GHG emissions, GHG emissions intensity per KRW of revenue increased by 4.35% year on year to 0.0000000866 tCO₂e/KRW. GHG emissions intensity per unit of revenue increased by 4.35% compared with 2024. 2024: GHG emissions: 1,059,935 tCO₂e; Revenue: KRW 12,774,060 million; Intensity: 0.0000000830 tCO₂e/KRW
2025: GHG emissions: 1,043,431 tCO₂e; Revenue: KRW 12,051,068 million; Intensity: 0.0000000866 tCO₂e/KRW
Year-on-year change = (2025 intensity – 2024 intensity) / 2024 intensity × 100 = 4.35%
[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

10/31/2021

(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

12/31/2020

(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

13.07

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(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)

5940

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

1037506

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

1043446.000

(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

-0.70

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Net Zero goals for Scope 1 and 2 are set 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 452,786 tCO₂eq in 2025. 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

10/31/2021

(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

12/31/2020

(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

13.07

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

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

0.000

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

5940

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

1037506

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

1043446.000

(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

-0.33

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Net Zero goals for Scope 1 and 2 are set 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 452,786 tCO₂eq in 2025. 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

10/31/2021

(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

10/31/2020

(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

12/31/2030

(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)

1327656

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

306166

(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)

180935

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

586

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

2367

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

2903

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

10057

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

24986

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

728565

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

2584221.000

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

2584221.000

(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

280.93

(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 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

SK Telecom's Scope 3 emissions totaled 2,584,221 tCO₂e in 2025. Purchased goods and services (Category 1), capital goods (Category 2), and investments (Category 15) accounted for approximately 91.4% of the total. Scope 3 data are subject to greater uncertainty than Scope 1 and Scope 2 data because they cover the value chain. Since its initial Scope 3 calculation and target setting, SK Telecom has refined its data and calculation methodologies, materially reducing reported 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

10/31/2021

(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

12/31/2020

(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

12/31/2050

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

11

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

11.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

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

(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 toward achieving its RE100 target by 2050. To this end, SK Telecom invests directly in solar power facilities and procures additional renewable electricity from the market to meet its remaining needs. In 2025, solar power facilities installed within SK Telecom's organizational boundary resulted in a GHG emissions reduction of 2,557 tCO₂e. SK Telecom also procured 284 GWh of renewable electricity through Green Premium competitive bidding. This resulted in a GHG emissions reduction of 130,473 tCO₂e.

[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

10/31/2021

(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

12/31/2050

(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

7543_P~1.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 the costs of complying 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

SK Telecom plans to reduce GHG emissions through direct investment in energy-consuming equipment as part of its efforts to achieve Net Zero. Current reduction activities include consolidating network equipment, developing and deploying high-efficiency telecommunications equipment, replacing aging cooling systems, and optimizing heating and cooling in office buildings. To expand these activities, SK Telecom continues to explore various measures and invest in GHG emissions reductions. Where the potential for GHG reductions through direct investment is limited, SK Telecom plans to replace conventional electricity with renewable electricity through two main approaches. The first is on-site solar generation, which reduces electricity purchased from the grid by generating renewable electricity. The second is procuring renewable electricity from the market. In 2025, SK Telecom procured 284 GWh of renewable electricity through the Green Premium program. Through these measures, SK Telecom continues to reduce GHG emissions and work toward achieving Net Zero by 2050.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☒ Underway

(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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	1	212124
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	4	424157
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other energy efficiency in production processes initiative, please specify :Equipment replacement and process optimization

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

290938

(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)

0

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

2419373400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

SK Telecom reduced GHG emissions through measures such as optimizing heating and cooling operations using outside-air cooling, replacing equipment with high-efficiency models, and decarbonizing its network.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Motors and drives

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

(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)**

0

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

3814944926

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ No payback**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 3-5 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment***SK Telecom replaced conventional vehicles with electric vehicles (EVs) and invested in EV-related infrastructure.***Row 3**

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

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

2557

(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)

537387080

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

SK Telecom reduces GHG emissions through solar power generation at its infrastructure facilities and office buildings. However, as the solar power facilities were installed before the reporting year, the investment amount for the reporting year was reported as zero.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Other low-carbon energy consumption initiative, please specify :Renewable energy Mix

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

130473

(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)

0

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

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Select from:

☒ <1 year**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

SK Telecom reduced GHG emissions by procuring renewable electricity through the Green Premium program of Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO).
[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 an entity subject to allowance allocation under the Korea Emissions Trading Scheme (K-ETS). The company annually calculates and manages GHG emissions from 40 major business sites in accordance with the guidelines for preparing and managing K-ETS emissions statements and fulfills its obligation to surrender emissions allowances. To remain within its allocated allowances and fulfill its allowance surrender obligations, SK Telecom undertakes various measures to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption, including consolidating network equipment, developing and deploying high-efficiency telecommunications equipment, replacing aging cooling systems, and optimizing heating and cooling in office buildings. SK Telecom also actively contributes to GHG emissions-reduction efforts and was the first in Korea to receive government recognition for a methodology for GHG emissions-reduction technology in the telecommunications sector.

[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, LEMS and DR

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

AI Energy Management System(BEMS, FEMS, LEMS and DR) 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

tCO₂e

(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 adoption. 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

6045.11

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

A comparative analysis of energy consumption and associated GHG emissions from projects using BEMS and LEMS showed that these energy management systems significantly improve energy efficiency across various applications. Energy savings achieved through these systems were assessed using a contribution approach, and GHG emissions avoided through their implementation were calculated directly. Based on the improvement in energy efficiency, the GHG emissions that could be reduced through implementation of the energy management systems were estimated. The GHG emissions reductions resulting from optimized energy use through BEMS, LEMS, FEMS and DR were calculated as equivalent to the avoided emissions. GHG emissions reduction = GHG emissions reduced through the use of BEMS, LEMS, FEMS and DR in 2025.

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

0.25

[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:

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pungcheon-myeon, Andong-si, Gyeongbuk (an area requiring ecological restoration due to wildfire damage)

(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

Tree planting activities conducted in wildfire-damaged areas in Pungcheon-myeon, Andong, Gyeongbuk

(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

☒ Restoration

(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

In April 2026, SK Telecom carried out a tree-planting initiative in Pungcheon-myeon, Andong, an area in urgent need of ecosystem restoration following a large-scale wildfire, as part of the "Forest of Peace in Wildfire-Damaged Areas" initiative. Approximately 100 employees of SK Telecom and Yuhan-Kimberly and their family members participated voluntarily. They planted a total of 1,500 trees and plants, including Japanese raisin trees, white forsythia, and yellow-striped irises, including rare species designated by the Korea Forest Service and species that provide food sources for bees, contributing to forest ecosystem restoration.

[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

General standards

- ☒ AA1000AS
- ☒ DNV Verisustain Protocol / Verification Protocol for Sustainability Reporting
- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ 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

The report was independently assured by a third party, DNV Business Assurance Korea Ltd. (DNV), which conducted an independent verification of the SK Telecom Sustainability Report 2025. The engagement was performed to a Type 2, limited (moderate) level of assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000, DNV's sustainability reporting verification protocol (VeriSustain 6.0), and AccountAbility's AA1000AS v3, applying the four AA1000APS (2018) principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and impact. The scope covered GRI Topic Standard indicators associated with the material topics identified through the materiality assessment, as well as the reliability of selected sustainability performance data and information. Based on the verification, nothing came to DNV's attention to suggest that the information in the report is materially misstated or not prepared in accordance with the applicable criteria.

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

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

- ☒ All data points in module 2

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ AA1000AS
- ☒ DNV Verisustain Protocol / Verification Protocol for Sustainability Reporting
- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ 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

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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

General standards

- ☒ AA1000AS

- ☒ DNV Verisustain Protocol / Verification Protocol for Sustainability Reporting
- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ 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

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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

General standards

- ☒ AA1000AS
- ☒ DNV Verisustain Protocol / Verification Protocol for Sustainability Reporting

- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ 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

The report was independently assured by a third party, DNV Business Assurance Korea Ltd. (DNV), which conducted an independent verification of the SK Telecom Sustainability Report 2025. The engagement was performed to a Type 2, limited (moderate) level of assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000, DNV's sustainability reporting verification protocol (VeriSustain 6.0), and AccountAbility's AA1000AS v3, applying the four AA1000APS (2018) principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and impact. The scope covered GRI Topic Standard indicators associated with the material topics identified through the materiality assessment, as well as the reliability of selected sustainability performance data and information. Based on the verification, nothing came to DNV's attention to suggest that the information in the report is materially misstated or not prepared in accordance with the applicable criteria.

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

- ☒ All data points in module 5

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ AA1000AS
- ☒ DNV Verisustain Protocol / Verification Protocol for Sustainability Reporting
- ☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

☒ 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

The report was independently assured by a third party, DNV Business Assurance Korea Ltd. (DNV), which conducted an independent verification of the SK Telecom Sustainability Report 2025. The engagement was performed to a Type 2, limited (moderate) level of assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000, DNV's sustainability reporting verification protocol (VeriSustain 6.0), and AccountAbility's AA1000AS v3, applying the four AA1000APS (2018) principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and impact. The scope covered GRI Topic Standard indicators associated with the material topics identified through the materiality assessment, as well as the reliability of selected sustainability performance data and information. Based on the verification, nothing came to DNV's attention to suggest that the information in the report is materially misstated or not prepared in accordance with the applicable criteria.

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

☒ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

☒ DNV Verisustain Protocol / Verification Protocol for Sustainability Reporting

☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

☒ 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

The report was independently assured by a third party, DNV Business Assurance Korea Ltd. (DNV), which conducted an independent verification of the SK Telecom Sustainability Report 2025. The engagement was performed to a Type 2, limited (moderate) level of assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000, DNV's sustainability reporting verification protocol (VeriSustain 6.0), and AccountAbility's AA1000AS v3, applying the four AA1000APS (2018) principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and impact. The scope covered GRI Topic Standard indicators associated with the material topics identified through the materiality assessment, as well as the reliability of selected sustainability performance data and information. Based on the verification, nothing came to DNV's attention to suggest that the information in the report is materially misstated or not prepared in accordance with the applicable criteria.

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

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

☒ DNV Verisustain Protocol / Verification Protocol for Sustainability Reporting

☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

☒ 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

The report was independently assured by a third party, DNV Business Assurance Korea Ltd. (DNV), which conducted an independent verification of the SK Telecom Sustainability Report 2025. The engagement was performed to a Type 2, limited (moderate) level of assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000, DNV's sustainability reporting verification protocol (VeriSustain 6.0), and AccountAbility's AA1000AS v3, applying the four AA1000APS (2018) principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and impact. The scope covered GRI Topic Standard indicators associated with the material topics identified through the materiality assessment, as well as the reliability of selected sustainability performance data and information. Based on the verification, nothing came to DNV's attention to suggest that the information in the report is materially misstated or not prepared in accordance with the applicable criteria.

[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]

