PART 1. SK ESG STORY

MEASUREMENT OF SOCIAL VALUE

Measurement is a prerequisite for management!

Social value measurement refers to converting the social impact of corporate management activities into currency values, such as sales and operating profits. Similar to economic values, indicators and references are needed to create more social values. SK firmly believes that measuring and managing social values enable the development of socially desirable products and services, which makes SK's business models sustainable in the long run. This is the starting point of the DBL management conducted by SK.

Furthermore, under the expectation that the meaningfulness and influence of social value measurement will grow if more stakeholders measure social values and share the same standards, SK has broadened the range of its internal and external cooperation efforts. In 2018, SK began to measure and disclose the social values produced by major SK member companies by conducting joint research and consultations with external experts. Moreover, SK collaborates with diverse academic institutions, organizations, and companies to secure objective grounds for social values produced by corporate activities. The Value Balancing Alliance (VBA) is a representative example. The VBA is a nonprofit corporation launched in 2019 by around 30 global enterprises, including SK, BASF, Novartis, and POSCO, as well as the Big 4 accounting firms, for the purpose of cooperating on the establishment of international standards for social value measurement.

SK generates social values in all processes of making and providing its products and services. In addition, by objectively measuring and transparently disclosing the positive impact of such values on our society, SK achieves business innovation in pursuit of coexistence and happiness for all members of society.



PART 2. SK Inc. ESG STRATEGY

SOCIAL VALUE & ESG

ESG is another name for the pursuit of social values.

ESG management, which stands for Environment, Social, and Governance, has become a major trend. Though it has recently emerged as a prominent global issue, the concept of ESG has existed since the early 2000s. With humanity now facing crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, ESG has become a requisite for sustainable growth, rather than a mere recommendation.

SK promotes ESG from two perspectives: managing and responding to the needs of the capital market and external ESG evaluations, and innovation and transition of business based on ESG. Response to ESG evaluations refers to activities for managing and disclosing the ESG criteria demanded by the capital market in accordance with global standards. The innovation of business models based on ESG is about strengthening eco-friendly businesses and creating sustainable business portfolios.

SK will dedicate more attention and efforts to produce the social values that it has consistently pursued, thereby fulfilling the new roles that companies are expected to play in this new age and exerting a positive influence.



MANAGING ESG PERFORMANCE

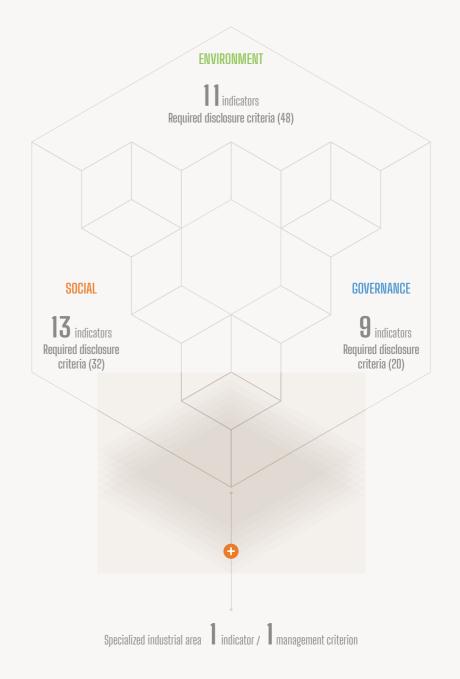
Strengthening the basics! System for managing core ESG indicators

The systematic implementation of ESG management requires a clear understanding and continual management of ESGrelated requirements by external stakeholders. In early 2021, SK defined the essential common criteria to be managed by all member companies of the SK Group as core ESG indicators and built a system to manage these criteria. From 2022, SK is expanding the scope of its ESG management to include the subsidiaries and grandchild subsidiaries of member companies.

CORE ESG INDICATORS The core ESG indicators, selected by analyzing and summarizing various ESG indicators demanded by the stakeholders of SK, such as the financial society and ESG disclosure and evaluation bodies, include the requirements of external stakeholders, criteria to be improved by SK member companies, and criteria for strategic ESG activities. The core ESG indicators comprise 34 indicators and 100 detailed management criteria, including the following: 11 indicators and 48 management criteria in the environment domain (greenhouse gases, climate change, waste), 13 indicators and 32 management criteria in the social domain (safety of employees, mutual growth with business partners, support for local communities), and 9 indicators and 20 management criteria in the governance domain (composition of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, anti-corruption management). Furthermore, the industrial specialization areas of each member company have been added to reflect their respective industrial characteristics.

DATA-BASED PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SK built an integrated ESG management system based on IT (Social Value Management System, SVMS) to manage the core ESG indicators efficiently. All member companies enter performance data and improvement activities related to all core ESG indicators into the SVMS on a quarterly basis, and the accumulated ESG data is managed in an integrated manner.

ESG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION Progressing a step beyond the selection of the core ESG indicators and management of data-based performances, SK has built an in-house system for evaluating ESG performance. This organized and reliable system, utilizing the various evaluation methodologies of external evaluation agencies, is comprised of peer comparison and goal attainment. Peer comparison is designed to objectively compare differences in relation to the ESG levels of global peer companies within the same industrial group. The current ESG levels of SK member companies are evaluated based on actual data taken from peers for each indicator. For goal attainment, we establish stepwise goals to reach a global toptier standard and evaluate the degree of goal attainment each year. The evaluation results are included in the quarterly ESG performance reports and provided to the management and the BOD of each member company, enabling them to identify their standards of ESG and conduct ESG improvement activities.





	ENVIRONMENT		
Indicators (11)	Required disclosure criteria (48)		
	Disclosure management (31)	Evaluation management (17)	
General energy consumption	Total energy consumption Consumption by each direct energy source Consumption by each indirect energy source	Total energy consumption (intensity)	
Renewable energy consumption	Total power consumption Total renewable energy consumption Consumption by each renewable energy source RE consumption by each procurement method	Ratio of renewable energy	
GHG emissions	Target GHG emissions GHG reduction outcome Total GHG emissions Scope 1 emissions Scope 2 emissions Scope 3 emissions	Related policy/goal/performance Attainment of GHG reduction goal (%) Total GHG emissions (intensity)	
Response to climate change (TCFD disclosure)		Related policy/strategy/performance	
Prevention of environmental pollution	Current status of environmental pollution management facilities and monitoring systems Current status of environmental technologies and educational support Current status of violations of domestic and foreign environmental laws		
Air pollutant emissions	NOx emissions SOx emissions Dust emissions VOC emissions	NOx emissions (intensity) SOx emissions (intensity) Dust emissions (intensity) VOC emissions (intensity)	
Waste generation	Total waste generation Waste generation by type	Total waste generation (intensity)	
Waste recycling	Total amount of waste recycled	Waste recycling rate	
Water consumption	Total water intake Water intake by intake source Water intake in areas of water stress	Total water intake (intensity)	
Water recycling	Total volume of water used Total volume of water recycled	Total water recycling rate	
Water pollutant emissions	COD emissions BOD emissions T-N emissions	COD emissions (intensity) BOD emissions (intensity) T-N emissions (intensity)	

	SOCIAL		
	Required disclosure criteria (32)		
Indicators (13)	Disclosure management (18)	Evaluation management (14)	
Current status of employees	Total number of employees Ratio of employees Gender, age, regular/non-regular Number of new employees Number of disabled employees Ratio of female executives Number of female executives	Ratio of disabled employees	
Safety of employees	LTIR by employee type Internal employees/employees of business partners Number of lost time incidents Internal employees/employees of business partners Employee death rate Number of employee deaths	Related policy/goal/performance Lost time incident rate (LTIR)	
Health of employees	Occupational illness frequency rate (OIFR) Number of occupational illnesses in employees	Related policy/goal/performance	
Human rights of employees		Related policy/goal/performance	
Competency development of employees	Hours of education (HRD)	Related policy/goal/performance	
Balance of work and life		Related policy/goal/performance	
SV of products/services		Amount of SV created by products, services	
Safety and quality of products/services	Number of violations of laws related to product/service safety	Related policy/goal/performance	
Protection of corporate data and customer information	Number of corporate data and customer data leakage incidents	Related policy/goal/performance	
Support for mutual growth with business partners		Related policy/goal/performance	
Management of the ESG risks of business partners	Number of business partners assessing ESG risks Ratio of business partners implementing improvement measures	Related policy/goal/performance	
Support for local communities	Ratio of employees who participate in volunteer activities	Related policy/goal/performance	
Support for the SE ecosystem		• Related policy/goal/performance	

	GOVERNANCE		
Indicators (9)	Required disclosure criteria (20)		
ilidicators (9)	Disclosure management (9)	Evaluation management (11)	
Performance evaluation on management and compensation	Installation of the Compensation Committee and operating status	ESG-based performance evaluation or policy/goal/performance related to the management / compensation system	
Identification of the ESG needs of stakeholders		Related policy/goal/performance	
ESG-based business portfolio strategies and processes		Policy/goal/performance incorporating ESG standards for new businesses/ investments	
Composition and operation of the Board of Directors	Operating status of the Board of Directors Compensation policy for the Board of Directors Evaluation status of the Board of Directors Installation/Operating status of the Independent Director Candidate Recommendation Committee	Policy/goal/performance regarding the diversity/expertise/independence of the Board of Directors Ratio of female directors ESG-related policy/goal/performance within the Board of Directors	
Operation of the Audit Committee	Installation/operating status of the Audit Committee		
Enhancement of shareholder values	Policy to protect the rights of shareholders Policy to return to shareholders		
Anti-corruption management	Number of violations of anti-corruption regulations	Anti-corruption policy/goal/ performance Anti-corruption education policy/goal performance for employees	
Disclosure of ESG information		Core indicator disclosure rate ESG management of subsidiaries/ grandchild subsidiaries	
Participation in global partnerships		ESG-related global partnership policy, goal/performance	

INDUSTRY-SPECIALIZED INDICATORS IN THE GOVERNANCE DOMAIN