

SK TELECOM CO LTD
Form 6-K
April 26, 2019
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE MONTH OF April 2019
COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 333-04906

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Euljiro65(Euljiro2-ga), Jung-gu

Seoul 100-999, Korea

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.)

Form 20-F

Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submitted solely to provide an attached annual report to security holders.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submission to furnish a report or other document that the registration foreign private issuer must furnish and make public under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the registrant is incorporated, domiciled or legally organized (the registrant's home country), or under the rules of the home country exchange on which the registrant's securities are traded, as long as the report or other document is not a press release, is not required to be and has not been distributed to the registrant's security holders, and if discussing a material event, has already been the subject of a Form 6-K submission or other Commission filing on EDGAR.

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the Registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):
82-

Table of Contents

ANNUAL BUSINESS REPORT

(From January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018)

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS REPORT ORIGINALLY PREPARED IN KOREAN WHICH IS IN SUCH FORM AS REQUIRED BY THE KOREAN FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION.

IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS, SOME PARTS OF THE REPORT WERE REFORMATTED, REARRANGED OR SUMMARIZED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF READERS.

ALL REFERENCES TO THE COMPANY SHALL MEAN SK TELECOM CO., LTD. AND, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES, ITS CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES. REFERENCES TO SK TELECOM SHALL MEAN SK TELECOM CO., LTD., BUT SHALL NOT INCLUDE ITS CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES.

UNLESS EXPRESSLY STATED OTHERWISE, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PRESENTED ON A CONSOLIDATED BASIS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ADOPTED FOR USE IN KOREA (K-IFRS) WHICH DIFFER IN CERTAIN RESPECTS FROM GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES. WE HAVE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY OR QUANTIFY THE IMPACT OF THESE DIFFERENCES.

Table of Contents**I. COMPANY OVERVIEW****1. Company Overview**

The Company's annual business report for the year ended December 31, 2018 includes the following consolidated subsidiaries:

Name	Date of Establishment	Principal Business	Total Assets as of Dec. 31, 2018 (millions of Won)	Material Subsidiary*
SK Telink Co., Ltd.	Apr. 9, 1998	Telecommunication services and satellite broadcasting services	493,849	Material
SK M&Service Co., Ltd.	Feb. 10, 2000	Online information services	96,524	Material
SK Communications Co., Ltd.	Sept. 19, 1996	Internet portal and other Internet information services	79,646	Material
SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	Sept. 5, 1997	Fixed-line telecommunication services, multimedia and IPTV services	4,353,132	Material
Home & Service Co., Ltd.	June 5, 2017	Information and telecommunication network maintenance	89,275	Material
SK Stoa Co., Ltd.	Dec. 1, 2017	Data broadcasting and commercial retail platform services	41,305	
K-net Culture and Contents Venture Fund	Nov. 24, 2008	Investment partnership	147,691	Material
PS&Marketing Co., Ltd.	Apr. 3, 2009	Sale of telecommunication devices	432,699	Material
Service Ace Co., Ltd.	Jul. 1, 2010	Customer center management services	76,770	Material
Service Top Co., Ltd.	Jul. 1, 2010	Customer center management services	74,360	
Network O&S Co., Ltd.	Jul. 1, 2010	Network maintenance services	81,773	Material
SK Planet Co., Ltd.	Oct. 1, 2011	Telecommunication and platform services	753,630	Material
Iriver Ltd.	Jul. 12, 2000	Audio device manufacturing	200,063	Material
Iriver Enterprise Ltd.	Jan. 14, 2014	Management of Chinese subsidiary	37,835	
Iriver Inc.	Feb. 15, 2007	North America marketing and sales	2,191	

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Iriver China Co., Ltd.	Jun. 24, 2004	Electronic device manufacturing	2,907
DongGuan Iriver Electronics Co., Ltd.	Jul. 6, 2006	Electronic device manufacturing	117
groovers Japan Co., Ltd.	Feb. 25, 2015	Contents and information distribution	1,086
Life Design Company Japan Inc.	June 25, 2008	Japanese merchandise business	7,670
groovers Inc.	Feb. 25, 2000	Contents distribution	
SK Telecom China Holdings Co., Ltd.	Jul. 12, 2007	Investment (holding company)	47,879
SK Global Healthcare Business Group, Ltd.	Sept. 14, 2012	Investment (SPC)	25,610
SK Planet Japan, K. K.	Mar. 14, 2012	Digital contents sourcing services	21,072
SKP GLOBAL HOLDINGS PTE, LTD.	Aug. 10, 2012	Investment (holding company)	329

Table of Contents

Name	Date of Establishment	Principal Business	Total Assets as of Dec. 31, 2018 (millions of Won)	Material Subsidiary*
SKT Americas, Inc.	Dec. 29, 1995	Information collection and management consulting services	31,392	
SKP America LLC	Jan. 27, 2012	Digital contents sourcing services	343	
YTK Investment Ltd.	Jul. 1, 2010	Investment	3,307	
Atlas Investment	Jun. 24, 2011	Investment	87,447	Material
SK Telecom Innovation Fund, L.P.	Jan. 15, 2016	Investment	47,879	
SK Telecom China Fund I L.P.	Sept. 14, 2011	Investment	19,896	
Onestore Co., Ltd.	Mar. 1, 2016	Contents distribution	116,716	Material
Shopkick Management Company, Inc.	Oct. 9, 2014	Investment	332	
Shopkick, Inc.	Jun. 1, 2009	Mileage based e-commerce application development	33	
SK Telecom Japan Inc.	Mar. 1, 2018	Information collection and management consulting services		
id Quantique Ltd.	Oct. 29, 2001	QRNG technology development		
Eleven Street Co., Ltd.	Sept. 1, 2018	E-commerce and Internet-related services		
SK TELINK VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	Aug. 30, 2018	Sale of telecommunication devices		
Quantum Innovation Fund I	Dec. 3, 2018	Investment		
Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd.	Mar. 21, 2014	Holding company		
ADT CAPS Co., Ltd.	Jan. 22, 1971	Unmanned security		
CAPSTEC Co., Ltd.	Jan. 1, 2005	Manned security		
ADT SECURITY Co., Ltd.	Nov. 28, 2001	Sales and trade of anti-theft devices and surveillance devices		
SK Infosec Co., Ltd.	Jun. 26, 2000	Information security service		
Id Quantique LLC	Jul. 27, 2018	Quantum information and communications service		

*

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Material Subsidiary means a subsidiary with total assets of Won 75 billion or more as of the end of the latest fiscal year.

Total assets as of December 31, 2018 are not provided for subsidiaries established or newly consolidated during the reporting period.

S.M. Life Design Company Japan Inc. changed its name to Life Design Company Japan Inc.

On March 28, 2019, Iriver Ltd. changed its name to Dreamus Company at its general meeting of shareholders.

Table of Contents

Changes in subsidiaries during the year ended December 31, 2018 are set forth below.

Change	Name	Remarks
Additions	SK Telecom Japan Inc.	Newly established by the Company
	groovers Inc.	Iriver Ltd. acquired control by acquiring additional equity interest
	id Quantique Ltd.	Newly acquired by the Company
	Eleven Street Co., Ltd.	Spun-off from SK Planet Co., Ltd.
	SK TELINK VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	Newly established by SK Telink Co., Ltd.
	Quantum Innovation Fund I	Newly acquired by the Company
	Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd.	Newly acquired by the Company
	ADT CAPS Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd.
	CAPSTEC Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd.
	ADT SECURITY Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd.
Exclusions	SK Infosec Co., Ltd.	Newly acquired by the Company
	Id Quantique LLC	Newly established by id Quantique SA
	11street (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Disposed of equity investment through sale to Thailand's PM Group (not a related party)
	Hello Nature Co., Ltd.	Lost control due to a capital increase through a third-party allotment
	SK TechX Co., Ltd.	Merged into SK Planet Co., Ltd.
	SK Planet Global PTE. Ltd.	Liquidated
	S.M. Mobile Communications JAPAN Inc.	Merged into groovers Japan Co., Ltd.
	NSOK Co., Ltd.	Merged into ADT CAPS Co., Ltd.
SKT Vietnam PTE. Ltd.	Liquidated	

A. Corporate Legal Business Name: SK Telecom Co., Ltd.**B. Date of Incorporation: March 29, 1984****C. Location of Headquarters**

(1) Address: 65 Euljiro, Jung-gu, Seoul, Korea

(2) Phone: +82-2-6100-2114

(3) Website: <http://www.sktelecom.com>

D. Major Businesses

(1) Wireless business

The Company provides wireless telecommunications services, characterized by its competitive strengths in handheld devices, affordable pricing, network coverage and an extensive contents library. The Company continues to maintain its reputation as the unparalleled premium network operator in the 2G, 3G and LTE markets on the basis of its technological leadership and network management technology. In addition, the Company is leading the process of global technology standardization with the aim of being the world's first to commercialize 5G technology.

Table of Contents

In order to strengthen its sales channels, the Company has been offering a variety of fixed-line and wireless telecommunication convergence products through its subsidiary, PS&Marketing Co., Ltd. (PS&Marketing). PS&Marketing provides differentiated service to customers through the establishment of new sales channels and product development. Through its subsidiaries Service Ace Co., Ltd. and Service Top Co., Ltd., the Company operates customer service centers in Seoul and provides telemarketing services. Additionally, Network O&S Co., Ltd., the Company's subsidiary responsible for the operation of the Company's 2G to 4G networks, as well as its 5G network, provides customers with quality network services and provides the Company with technological know-how in network operations.

The Company plans to increase its profitability by strengthening its retention policy, which is the fundamental basis of competitiveness for telecommunication companies in this data-intensive era. The Company will lead the information and communication technology (ICT) trend by providing products through which customers can have a distinctive experience and by providing innovative services to transition to service-based competition.

In addition to the mobile network operator (MNO) business, the Company is building next-generation growth businesses in Internet of Things (IoT) solutions, artificial intelligence (AI) and mobility. In July 2016, the Company deployed the world's first low-cost Low Power Wide Area Network designed to support IoT devices based on LoRa technology. In September 2016, the Company launched NUGU, the first intelligent virtual assistant service launched in Korea with Korean language capabilities based on advanced voice recognition technologies. The Company plans to further utilize its big data analysis capabilities to achieve growth in new business areas such as AI.

(2) Fixed-line business

SK Broadband Co., Ltd. (SK Broadband) is engaged in providing telecommunications, broadcasting and new media services and various other services that are permitted to be carried out by SK Broadband under relevant regulations, as well as business activities that are directly or indirectly related to providing those services. In 1999, SK Broadband launched its high-speed Internet service in Seoul, Busan, Incheon and Ulsan and currently provides such services nationwide. SK Broadband also commercialized its TV-Portal service in July 2006 and its IPTV service in January 2009 upon receipt of permit in September 2008.

(3) Other businesses

The Company is a leading player in the Korean e-commerce industry with 11st, an e-commerce platform service that connects various sellers and purchasers through its online and mobile platforms. In addition, the Company continues to expand its e-commerce businesses by providing differentiated shopping-related services covering shopping information, product search and purchases, relying on the strength of the Company's core principles of innovation supported by its advanced technological capabilities, including AI-based commerce search technology and customized recommendations based on big data analysis. The Company seeks to continue evolving as a commerce portal by strengthening its high-margin product categories, such as fashion and beauty.

In the online-to-offline (O2O) area, the Company is a leading player and continues to expand its market power with OK Cashbag, Korea's largest loyalty mileage program, SyrupWallet, which offers smart shopping services utilizing its network of business partners and information technology such as big data, and other Syrup-related services such as gifticon and 11Pay. The Company focuses on the mobile platform to connect various on- and offline commerce service platforms that provide various benefits and information at the right place and the right time to give consumers a pleasant and convenient shopping experience and retailers an integrated marketing solution to reach their target

audience. The Company intends to continue its efforts to secure the market leading position in these markets.

In the location-based services business area, the Company provides real time traffic information and various local information through its T-Map Navigation service. In the digital contents business area, the Company provides high-quality digital contents in its leading mobile contents marketplace, Onestore.

The Company is also engaged in display advertising and search engine-based advertising and provides contents and other services. Display advertising provides exposure to the advertiser's brand in the form of flash media, images or videos. Search engine-based advertising provides exposure through the search results of specific keywords entered in the NATE search engine, and is utilized mostly by small and medium-sized advertisers. The Company also derives revenue by providing contents and other services.

See II.1. Business Overview for more information.

Table of Contents**E. Credit Ratings**

(1) Corporate bonds

Credit rating date	Subject of rating	Credit rating	Credit rating entity (Credit rating range)	Rating classification
February 19, 2016	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Current rating
February 19, 2016	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
February 19, 2016	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	NICE Investors Service, Co., Ltd.	Current rating
April 27, 2016	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Regular rating
May 11, 2016	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Regular rating
May 12, 2016	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	NICE Investors Service, Co., Ltd.	Regular rating
May 19, 2016	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Current rating
May 20, 2016	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
May 20, 2016	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	NICE Investors Service, Co., Ltd.	Current rating
April 12, 2017	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Regular rating
April 12, 2017	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Regular rating
April 12, 2017	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	NICE Investors Service, Co., Ltd.	Regular rating
April 12, 2017	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Current rating
April 12, 2017	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
April 12, 2017	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	NICE Investors Service, Co., Ltd.	Current rating
October 30, 2017	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Current rating
October 30, 2017	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
October 30, 2017	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	NICE Investors Service, Co., Ltd.	Current rating
February 5, 2018	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Current rating
February 5, 2018	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	NICE Investors Service, Co., Ltd.	Current rating
February 6, 2018	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
April 10, 2018	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Regular rating
April 11, 2018	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Regular rating
April 16, 2018	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	NICE Investors Service, Co., Ltd.	Regular rating
May 29, 2018	Hybrid securities	AA+ (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Current rating
August 31, 2018	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Ratings	Current rating
August 31, 2018	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
August 31, 2018	Corporate bond	AAA (Stable)	NICE Investors Service, Co., Ltd.	Current rating

*

Rating definition: AAA The certainty of principal and interest payment is at the highest level with extremely low investment risk and is stable such that it will not be influenced by reasonably foreseeable changes in external factors.

* Rating definition: AA The certainty of principal and interest payment is extremely high with very low investment risk, but has slightly inferior factors compared to AAA rating.

Table of Contents

(2) Commercial paper (CP)

Credit rating date	Subject of rating	Credit rating	Credit rating entity (Credit rating range)	Rating classification
January 19, 2016	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Ratings	Current rating
January 19, 2016	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
January 19, 2016	Short-term bond	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Current rating
April 27, 2016	CP	A1	Korea Ratings	Current rating
April 27, 2016	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Ratings	Current rating
May 11, 2016	CP	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
May 11, 2016	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
May 12, 2016	CP	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Current rating
May 12, 2016	Short-term bond	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Current rating
October 26, 2016	CP	A1	Korea Ratings	Regular rating
October 26, 2016	Short-term bond	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Regular rating
October 26, 2016	CP	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Regular rating
October 26, 2016	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Ratings	Regular rating
November 3, 2016	CP	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Regular rating
November 3, 2016	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Regular rating
April 12, 2017	CP	A1	Korea Ratings	Current rating
April 12, 2017	CP	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
April 12, 2017	CP	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Current rating
April 12, 2017	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Ratings	Current rating
April 12, 2017	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
April 12, 2017	Short-term bond	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Current rating
October 30, 2017	CP	A1	Korea Ratings	Regular rating
October 30, 2017	CP	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Regular rating
October 30, 2017	CP	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Regular rating
October 30, 2017	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Ratings	Regular rating
October 30, 2017	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Regular rating
October 30, 2017	Short-term bond	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Regular rating
April 10, 2018	CP	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
April 10, 2018	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Current rating
April 11, 2018	CP	A1	Korea Ratings	Current rating
April 11, 2018	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Ratings	Current rating
April 16, 2018	CP	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Current rating
April 16, 2018	Short-term bond	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Current rating
August 31, 2018	CP	A1	Korea Ratings	Regular rating

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August 31, 2018	CP	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Regular rating
August 31, 2018	CP	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Regular rating
August 31, 2018	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Ratings	Regular rating
August 31, 2018	Short-term bond	A1	Korea Investors Service, Inc.	Regular rating
August 31, 2018	Short-term bond	A1	NICE Investors Service Co., Ltd.	Regular rating

* Rating definition: A1 Timely repayment capability is at the highest level with extremely low investment risk and is stable such that it will not be influenced by reasonably foreseeable changes in external factors.

Table of Contents

(3) International credit ratings

Date of credit rating	Subject of rating	Credit rating of securities	Credit rating agency	Rating type
March 30, 2016	Bonds denominated in foreign currency	A- (Stable)	S&P Global Ratings	Regular rating
July 20, 2016	Bonds denominated in foreign currency	A- (Stable)	S&P Global Ratings	Regular rating
October 24, 2016	Bonds denominated in foreign currency	A- (Stable)	Fitch Ratings	Regular rating
October 23, 2017	Bonds denominated in foreign currency	A- (Stable)	Fitch Ratings	Regular rating
April 8, 2018	Bonds denominated in foreign currency	A- (Stable)	S&P Global Ratings	Current rating
April 9, 2018	Bonds denominated in foreign currency	A3 (Stable)	Moody s Investors Service	Current rating
May 8, 2018	Bonds denominated in foreign currency	A- (Stable)	S&P Global Ratings	Regular rating
May 10, 2018	Bonds denominated in foreign currency	A3 (Negative)	Moody s Investors Service	Regular rating
October 15, 2018	Bonds denominated in foreign currency	A- (Negative)	Fitch Ratings	Regular rating

(4) Listing (registration or designation) of Company s shares and special listing status

Listing (registration or designation) of stock	Date of listing (registration or designation)	Special listing	Special listing and applicable regulations
KOSPI Market of Korea Exchange	November 7, 1989	Not applicable	Not applicable

2. Company History

June 2015: Comprehensive exchange of shares of SK Broadband

April 2016: The spin-off and merger of the location-based services business and the mobile phone verification services business of SK Planet Co., Ltd. (SK Planet)

December 2017: Comprehensive exchange of shares of SK Telink Co., Ltd. (SK Telink)

December 2018: Comprehensive exchange of shares of SK Infosec Co., Ltd. (SK Infosec)

A. Location of Headquarters

22 Dohwa-dong, Mapo-gu, Seoul (July 11, 1988)

16-49 Hangang-ro 3-ga, Yongsan-gu, Seoul (November 19, 1991)

267 Namdaemun-ro 5-ga, Jung-gu, Seoul (June 14, 1995)

99 Seorin-dong, Jongro-gu, Seoul (December 20, 1999)

65 Euljiro, Jung-gu, Seoul (December 13, 2004)

B. Significant Changes in Management

At the 30th General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 21, 2014, Jae Hoon Lee was elected as an independent director and Jae Hyeon Ahn was elected as an independent director and member of the audit committee of the Company's board of directors. At the 31st General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 20, 2015, Dong Hyun Jang was elected as an inside director. At the 32nd General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 18, 2016, Dae Sik Cho was re-elected as an inside director and Dae Shick Oh was re-elected as an independent director and member of the audit committee of the Company's board of directors. At the 33rd General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 24, 2017, Jung Ho Park was elected as an inside director and Dae Sik Cho was elected as a non-executive director. Jae Hoon Lee and Jae Hyeon Ahn were re-elected as independent directors and members of the audit committee and Jung Ho Ahn was elected as an independent director. At the 34th General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 21, 2018, Young Sang Ryu was elected as an inside director and Youngmin Yoon was elected as an independent director and member of the audit committee of the Company's board of directors. At the 35th General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 26, 2019, Seok-Dong Kim was elected as an independent director and member of the audit committee of the Company's board of directors.

Table of Contents

C. Change in Company Name

On March 23, 2012, SK hynix Inc., which became a subsidiary in February 2012, changed its name to SK hynix Inc. from Hynix Semiconductor Inc. in accordance with a resolution at its general meeting of shareholders.

On January 2, 2017, SK M&Service Co., Ltd., one of the Company's subsidiaries, changed its name to SK M&Service Co., Ltd. from M&Service Co., Ltd. in accordance with a resolution at its general meeting of shareholders on December 26, 2016.

On March 23, 2017, Neosnetworks Co., Ltd., one of the Company's subsidiaries, changed its name to NSOK Co., Ltd., from Neosnetworks Co., Ltd., in accordance with a resolution at its general meeting of shareholders.

On March 28, 2019, Iriver Ltd., one of the Company's subsidiaries, changed its name to Dreamus Company in accordance with a resolution at its general meeting of shareholders.

D. Mergers, Acquisitions and Restructuring

(1) Acquisition of shares of PS&Marketing

On February 20, 2014, the board of directors of the Company resolved to invest an additional Won 100 billion (20 million common shares) into PS&Marketing, an affiliated company, in order to increase its mid- to long-term competitiveness in distribution. The date of investment was April 2, 2014, and the cumulative investment amount totaled Won 330 billion.

(2) Disposition of shares of iHQ Inc.

On March 10, 2014, the Company disposed of 3,790,000 shares (its 9.4% equity share) of iHQ Inc. to rebalance its investment portfolio.

(3) Acquisition of shares of NSOK Co., Ltd. (NSOK) (formerly, Neosnetworks Co., Ltd.)

In order to acquire a new growth engine, the Company acquired a controlling stake in NSOK, a building security company, with the purchase of 31,310 shares (a 66.7% equity interest) of NSOK on April 2, 2014. The Company acquired an additional 50,377 shares in NSOK in April 2015 through a rights offering, resulting in an increase of its ownership to 83.9%.

(4) Acquisition of shares of Iriver

On August 13, 2014, the Company purchased 10,241,722 shares (a 39.3% equity interest) of Iriver Ltd. (Iriver) from Vogo-Rio Investment Holdings Co., Ltd. and KGF-Rio Limited in order to foster application development and smartphone accessories as part of the Company's growth engines. The Company holds a 48.9% equity interest of Iriver by acquiring additional shares in its rights offering. The Company does not hold a majority of the voting rights of Iriver but the Company has concluded that it has effective control, as it holds significantly more voting rights than any other shareholder or any organized group of shareholders.

(5) Acquisition of shares of Shopkick, Inc. (Shopkick)

On October 10 2014, SK Planet America LLC, a subsidiary of the Company, acquired (through its 95.2%-owned subsidiary Shopkick Management Company, Inc.) a 100.0% ownership interest in Shopkick, a developer of a shopping app for mobile devices that provides benefits to customers for visiting stores, in order to penetrate the mobile commerce market in the United States. In the first half of 2016, SK Planet America LLC acquired all remaining shares of Shopkick Management Company, Inc.

Table of Contents

(6) Disposition of Shenzhen E-Eye shares

In 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to dispose of its equity interest in Shenzhen E-eye in order to focus its business portfolio on high-growth business areas in the Chinese ICT market. The sale was completed on March 23, 2015.

(7) Disposition of a portion of KEB Hana Card shares

On April 3, 2015, the Company sold 27,725,264 shares (10.4% out of the 25.4% equity interest the Company held prior to the sale) of KEB Hana Card Co., Ltd. to Hana Financial Group in cash. With the proceeds of such sale (Won 180 billion), the Company acquired equity interests in Hana Financial Group on April 17, 2015 through participation in a rights offering by Hana Financial Group. The Company plans to maintain its strategic alliance and pursue opportunities to create synergies with, Hana Financial Group.

(8) Comprehensive share exchange of SK Broadband

On March 20, 2015, the Company's board of directors resolved to approve a share exchange transaction through which the Company acquired all of the shares of SK Broadband that it did not otherwise own in exchange for its treasury shares such that SK Broadband became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Share exchange ratio: Shareholders of one common share of SK Broadband were allotted 0.0168936 common shares of SK Telecom

Shares exchanged: 2,471,883 registered common shares of SK Telecom

Date of share exchange agreement: March 23, 2015

Record date: April 6, 2015

Announcement date for the proceeding of the share exchange as a small-scale share swap: April 6, 2015

Meeting of board of directors for approval of the share exchange: May 6, 2015

Date of the share exchange: June 9, 2015

(9) Establishment of Entrix Co., Ltd.

In July 2015, SK Planet spun off its cloud streaming division and established Entrix Co., Ltd. The Company exchanged 1,300,000 shares of SK Planet for 1,300,000 shares of Entrix at the time of the spin-off and later acquired

an additional 2,857,000 shares by participating in the recapitalization.

(10) Additional capital raise by NanoEnTek Inc.

In 2015, the Company acquired 1,090,155 shares through the additional capital raise by NanoEnTek.

(11) Reclassification of Packet One Networks accounts

In 2015, the Company reclassified its investments in Packet One from investments in associates and joint ventures to assets classified as held for sale as the Company no longer had significant control over Packet One. The difference between the book value and the fair value of Won 37.4 billion at the time of reclassification was recognized as impairment loss.

(12) Acquisition of shares of SK Communications Co., Ltd. (SK Communications)

On October 1, 2015, the Company became the largest shareholder of SK Communications with a 64.54% equity interest through dividends in kind from SK Planet of 26,523,815 shares and the purchase of 1,506,130 shares over-the-counter.

Table of Contents

(13) Acquisition of shares of CJ HelloVision Co., Ltd. (CJ HelloVision)

On November 2, 2015, the Company's board of directors resolved to approve the acquisition of CJ HelloVision's shares from CJ O Shopping Co., Ltd. (CJ O Shopping) and on the same day, entered into a share purchase agreement with CJ O Shopping. In addition, on November 2, 2015, SK Broadband's board of directors resolved to approve the merger of SK Broadband with CJ HelloVision and on the same day, entered into a merger agreement with CJ HelloVision and the closing of the merger was conditioned upon receipt of regulatory approval from relevant authorities. On July 25, 2016, the Company notified CJ O Shopping of the termination of the share purchase agreement and SK Broadband notified CJ HelloVision of the termination of the merger agreement, as the Korea Fair Trade Commission on July 18, 2016 denied approval of the proposed merger, which was a closing condition to the consummation of the merger.

(14) Tender offer of shares of CJ HelloVision

From November 2, 2015 to November 23, 2015, the Company purchased 6,671,933 shares of CJ HelloVision in a tender offer for up to 10,000,000 shares, paying Won 12,000 per share. Through this tender offer, the Company acquired an 8.61% equity interest in CJ HelloVision.

(15) Establishment of SK TechX Co., Ltd. and Onestore

In March 2016, SK Planet spun off its platform business and T Store business and established SK TechX Co., Ltd. (SK TechX) and Onestore. The Company exchanged 12,323,905 shares of SK Planet for 6,323,905 shares of SK TechX and 6,000,000 shares of Onestore at the time of the spin-off. The Company later acquired an additional 4,409,600 shares of Onestore at a purchase price of Won 22 billion by participating in the follow-on rights offering. The Company did not participate in the subsequent follow-on rights offering and as of December 31, 2018, the Company had a 65.5% interest in Onestore.

(16) Spin-off and merger of SK Planet's location-based services business and mobile phone verification services business

Through the merger of SK Planet's location-based services business and mobile phone verification services business into SK Telecom, the Company seeks to provide a solid base for continued growth, especially in the next generation platform business, and SK Planet plans to further concentrate its resources on its commerce business. The spin-off and merger was effective as of April 5, 2016 and was registered as of April 7, 2016. SK Planet is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and as the Company did not issue any new shares in connection with the merger, there was no change in the share ownership of the Company.

(17) Establishment of Hana-SK Fintech Corporation

In order to provide an everyday finance platform, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Hana Financial Group, in accordance with the resolution of the Company's board of directors on July 28, 2016. Combining the Company's leading mobile technology and big data analysis capabilities with Hana Financial Group's financial service, Hana-SK Fintech Corporation plans to provide innovative mobile financial services such as mobile asset management, easy payment and overseas wire transfer services. SK Telecom holds a 49% equity stake in the joint venture, and Hana Financial Group holds the remaining 51%. Service of the everyday finance platform Finng officially launched in the third quarter of 2017.

(18) Capital contribution of shares of NSOK for new shares of SK Telink

On October 25, 2016, the Company made a capital contribution of all shares of NSOK owned by the Company to SK Telink in exchange for 219,967 newly issued shares of SK Telink, which resulted in an increase of the Company's equity interest in SK Telink to 85.86%.

(19) Acquisition of shares of SM Mobile Communications

In October 2016, the Company transferred the media platform businesses Hotzil and 5Ducks to SM Mobile Communications in exchange for 1,200,000 shares of SM Mobile Communications. As a result, the Company owned a 46.2% equity interest in SM Mobile Communications as of December 31, 2018.

Table of Contents

(20) Exchange of shares of SK Communications

On November 24, 2016, the Company's board of directors resolved to approve the payment of cash consideration in lieu of the issuance of shares of the Company in a comprehensive exchange of shares of SK Communications. The amount of cash consideration was based on a share exchange ratio of one common share of the Company to 0.0125970 common share of SK Communications. In February 2017, SK Communications became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

(21) Acquisition of shares of Iriver

The Company acquired 4,699,248 shares of Iriver at a purchase price of Won 5,320 in connection with a capital contribution. The Company's equity interest in Iriver following the acquisition is 45.9%. See Report on Important Business Matters (Decision on Capital Increase) filed on July 17, 2017 by Iriver for more information.

(22) Acquisition of newly issued shares of SK China Company Limited (SK China)

On July 28, 2017, the Company acquired newly issued shares of SK China to find investment opportunities in ICT and other promising areas of growth in China. In exchange for newly issued shares of SK China, the Company contributed its full equity interest in each of SKY Property Management Limited (SKY) and SK Industrial Development China Co., Ltd. (SK IDC) as well as cash, equal to the following amounts: 1) SKY stock: USD 276,443,440.64, 2) SK IDC stock: USD 108,072,007.67 and 3) Cash: USD 100,000,000.00. As a result of the acquisition, the Company holds 10,928,921 shares and a 27.27% of equity interest in SK China. See Report on Decision on Acquisition of SK China Shares filed by the Company on July 28, 2017 for more information about this transaction.

(23) Exchange of shares of SK Telink

On September 28, 2017, the Company disclosed a resolution approving the payment of cash consideration in lieu of the issuance of shares of SK Telecom in an exchange of shares of SK Telink. The amount of cash consideration was based on a share exchange ratio of 1:1.0687714. The exchange was completed on December 14, 2017, upon which exchange SK Telink became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

(24) Acquisition of shares of FSK L&S Co., Ltd.

On February 6, 2016, the Company acquired 2,415,750 shares of FSK L&S Co., Ltd. at a purchase price of Won 17.8 billion from SK Holdings to utilize its logistics sharing infrastructure with its counterparties and pursue new business opportunities. As a result of the acquisition, the Company had a 60% equity interest in FSK L&S Co., Ltd.

(25) Acquisition of shares of id Quantique SA

In order to increase the value of the Company by enhancing its position as the top MNO through utilizing quantum cryptography and by generating returns from its global business, the Company acquired an additional 41,157,506 shares of id Quantique SA on April 30, 2018. As a result, the Company owns a total of 58.1% of the issued and outstanding shares (44,157,506 shares), and has acquired control, of id Quantique SA.

(26) Acquisition of shares of Siren Holdings Korea Co., Ltd.

The Company acquired shares of Siren Holdings Korea Co., Ltd. (SHK), which wholly owns ADT CAPS Co., Ltd. (ADT CAPS), in order to strengthen its security business and expand its residential customer base. See Report on Decision on Acquisition of Shares of Siren Holdings Korea Co., Ltd. filed on May 8, 2018 for more information.

- * Siren Investments Korea Co., Ltd. merged with and into SHK with SHK as the surviving entity, following which CAPSTEC Co., Ltd. and ADT Security Co., Ltd., which were subsidiaries of ADT CAPS, became subsidiaries of SHK.
- * SHK changed its name to Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd. in accordance with a resolution at its extraordinary meeting of shareholders on October 23, 2018.

Table of Contents

(27) Capital increase of Iriver

On July 26, 2018, the board of directors of Iriver, a subsidiary of the Company, resolved to approve a capital increase of Won 70,000 million through third-party allotment and subsequently issued 7,990,867 common shares. The Company participated in the capital increase and paid Won 65,000 million to subscribe 7,420,091 common shares of Iriver on August 10, 2018, resulting in an increase of the Company's ownership interest from 45.9% to 53.7%.

(28) Exchange of shares of SK Infosec

On October 26, 2018, the Company announced the decision of its board of directors to approve the comprehensive exchange of shares of SK Infosec for shares of the Company. The share exchange ratio was one common share of the Company to 0.0997678 common share of SK Infosec. The share exchange was completed on December 27, 2018, upon which SK Infosec became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

[SK Broadband]

(1) Share Exchange

On March 20, 2015, the board of directors of SK Broadband resolved to approve the comprehensive exchange of shares of SK Broadband for shares of the Company. The share exchange was approved at the extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on May 6, 2015. Subsequent to the share exchange, the Company became the parent company of SK Broadband with 100% ownership and remained a listed corporation on the KRX KOSPI Market, and SK Broadband became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and was delisted from the KRX KOSDAQ Market. There was no change in the share ownership interest of the Company's existing shareholders or the Company's management in connection with the Share Exchange.

(2) Merger among Subsidiaries and Affiliates

On July 29, 2015, the board of directors of SK Broadband approved the acquisition of SK Planet's Hoppin business through a spin-off and subsequent merger transaction pursuant to Article 530-2 of the Korean Commercial Code, with both SK Broadband and SK Planet remaining as existing companies. The spin-off and subsequent merger were effective as of September 1, 2015, and on the same day, SK Broadband issued 2,501,125 new common shares resulting from the merger, allotting 0.0349186 common shares of SK Broadband per one common share of SK Planet to SK Telecom, SK Planet's sole shareholder.

(3) Merger with CJ HelloVision

On November 2, 2015, SK Broadband's board of directors resolved to approve the merger of SK Broadband with CJ HelloVision such that CJ HelloVision would be the surviving entity and SK Broadband would be the non-surviving entity. The largest shareholder of the merged entity would be SK Telecom with an equity interest of 78.35%. On February 26, 2016, the entry into the merger agreement was resolved as proposed by SK Broadband's shareholders.

On July 25, 2016, SK Broadband notified CJ HelloVision of the termination of the merger agreement, as the Korea Fair Trade Commission on July 18, 2016 denied approval of the proposed merger, which was a closing condition to the consummation of the merger. On July 27, 2016, SK Broadband's board of directors resolved to terminate the

merger agreement as proposed. Subsequently, the merger agreement is no longer effective and all procedures related to the merger, including the issuance of new shares, were terminated.

(4) Establishment of a subsidiary

On May 23, 2017, SK Broadband's board of directors resolved to approve the establishment of a subsidiary. On June 5, 2017, SK Broadband established Home & Service Co., Ltd. (Home & Service), a subsidiary responsible for the management of customer service operations, in order to enhance SK Broadband's competitiveness by strengthening its customer service and strategically developing its home Value Delivery channel and to create quality jobs. Home & Service was incorporated by SK Broadband under the Korean Commercial Code. The subsidiary was capitalized at Won 46 billion (9,200,000 shares with par value of Won 5,000 per share), and SK Broadband holds a 100% equity interest. The Korea Fair Trade Commission approved the subsidiary's incorporation as an SK affiliate on July 1, 2017, from which arises a duty to report to the Fair Trade Commission.

Table of Contents**(5) Spin-off**

On August 16, 2017, SK Broadband's board of directors resolved to approve the spin-off of its T-commerce subsidiary to enhance the competitiveness and managerial efficiency of its T-commerce business (data broadcasting and commercial retail platform service through TV home shopping channels) through a spin-off and subsequent establishment of a subsidiary pursuant to Article 530-2 and 530-12 of the Korean Commercial Code, with both companies from the simple vertical spin-off remaining as existing companies. The spin-off was effective as of December 1, 2017, and the subsidiary was capitalized at Won 15 billion (3,000,000 shares with par value of Won 5,000 per share), with SK Broadband holding a 100% equity interest. The Korea Fair Trade Commission approved the subsidiary's incorporation as an SK affiliate on January 1, 2018, from which arises a duty to report to the Fair Trade Commission.

[SK Planet]

On May 29, 2015, the board of directors of SK Planet resolved to spin off its cloud streaming division on July 1, 2015 in order to strengthen its business capabilities and expand overseas. The spin-off ratio was 0.9821740 for the surviving company to 0.0178260 for the newly-established company, and the capital reduction ratio was 1.7825968%.

On July 29, 2015, the board of directors of SK Planet resolved to spin off its Hoppin business, which was merged into SK Broadband on September 1, 2015, in order to unify capabilities within the business and maximize synergies to improve its competitive power in the Korean and international mobile media market. SK Planet issued 2,501,125 new common shares in connection with this transaction, and the merger ratio between SK Planet and SK Broadband was 0.0349186:1.

On December 29, 2015, the board of directors of SK Planet resolved to merge Commerce Planet Co., Ltd., its wholly-owned subsidiary, into SK Planet to generate synergies by uniting capabilities to promote its commerce business. The merger was effective as of February 1, 2016, and SK Planet did not issue any new shares in connection with the merger.

Effective as of March 1, 2016, SK Planet spun off its platform business and T Store business in order to enhance the competitiveness of each business for future growth.

Effective as of April 5, 2016, SK Planet spun off its location-based services business and mobile phone verification services business and merged them into the Company in order to further concentrate its resources on its commerce business.

On May 29, 2017, the board of directors of SK Planet resolved to transfer the operations and assets related to its BENEPIA business for Won 7.5 billion to SK M&Service Co., Ltd. as of July 1, 2017.

On July 17, 2017, the board of directors of SK Planet resolved to (1) spin-off SK Planet's advertising agency business as a newly established company, SM Contents & Communications, in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the business for future growth, which spin-off was effective as of October 1, 2017 and (2) sell 100% of its shares of SM Contents & Communications to SM Culture & Contents Co., Ltd. to further concentrate business capabilities and efficiently allocate management resources. The closing date of the sale transaction was October 24, 2017.

On June 19, 2018, the board of directors of SK Planet resolved to spin off its 11st business (including Scinic, Gifticon and 11pay) into a newly established company, effective as of September 1, 2018, in order to enhance the level of specialization and competitiveness of its businesses by strengthening their core competencies and obtain further growth potential of the businesses. See the Report on Decision on Spin-off of SK Planet's 11st Business filed on

June 19, 2018 for more information.

On June 19, 2018, the board of directors of SK Planet resolved to merge SK TechX with and into SK Planet, effective as of September 1, 2018, with a merger ratio between SK Planet and SK TechX of 1:3.0504171, in order to enhance management efficiency and create synergies. See the Report on Decision on Merger of SK TechX into SK Planet filed on June 19, 2018 for more information.

Table of Contents

[SK Telink]

(1) Acquisition of shares of NSOK

In accordance with the resolution of its board of directors on September 22, 2016, SK Telink received a capital contribution of 408,435 shares (an 83.9% equity interest) of NSOK owned by SK Telecom. On October 25, 2016, SK Telink acquired the remaining 78,200 outstanding shares (a 16.1% equity interest) of NSOK, pursuant to which NSOK became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SK Telink.

In accordance with the resolution of its board of directors on April 12, 2017, SK Telink acquired 525,824 additional shares of NSOK pursuant to a rights offering for an aggregate amount of Won 40.0 billion (or Won 76,071 per share), resulting in SK Telink's ownership of 1,012,459 shares (a 100% equity interest) of NSOK.

(2) Comprehensive exchange of shares

On September 28, 2017, SK Telink's board of directors approved a comprehensive exchange of shares with SK Telecom, pursuant to which SK Telecom would acquire SK Telink's remaining outstanding shares for cash consideration in lieu of issuance of shares of SK Telecom. The share exchange agreement was subsequently approved at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on November 9, 2017.

Following the exchange, there were no changes to SK Telecom's share ownership interest level or to management structure, and SK Telecom and SK Telink will remain as corporate entities. SK Telink became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SK Telecom and remains as an unlisted corporation, while SK Telecom remains as a listed corporation. See Report on Cash Consideration for Shares of SK Telink Co., Ltd. filed on September 29, 2017 for more information about this transaction.

(3) Disposal of NSOK shares

Pursuant to the resolution of its board of directors on October 8, 2018, SK Telink entered into an agreement to sell 1,012,459 shares of NSOK (representing a 100.00% equity interest) to Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd. The date of sale was October 10, 2018, and the sale consideration amount was Won 100 billion. See Report on Disposal of Shares of Related Party filed on October 8, 2018 by SK Telink for more information about this transaction.

[NSOK]

(1) On March 31, 2015, NSOK acquired the unmanned electronic security business of Joeun Safe to expand its unmanned security business. The acquisition cost, which had been reported on January 5, 2015 as Won 19.4 billion, was subject to adjustment depending on the customer transfer rate. The final acquisition cost was determined to be Won 16.9 billion.

(2) NSOK decided to merge itself into ADT CAPS to create synergies and achieve management efficiency through the combination of assets, technology and management resources. The effective date of the merger was

December 1, 2018, and the merger ratio was 1:0. See Report on Decision to Merge NSOK filed on October 10, 2018 for more information about this transaction.

[SK Communications]

(1) Disposition of the Cyworld service

Pursuant to the resolution of its board of directors on March 6, 2014, SK Communications sold its Cyworld service and certain related assets to Cyworld Co., Ltd. for Won 2.8 billion on April 8, 2014.

Table of Contents

(2) Change in the largest shareholder

On September 24, 2015, SK Telecom and SK Planet entered into a share transfer agreement to transfer all of the shares of SK Communications held by SK Planet to SK Telecom. The agreement became effective on October 1, 2015, making SK Telecom the largest shareholder of SK Communications.

(3) Comprehensive share exchange

Pursuant to the resolution of its board of directors on November 24, 2016, SK Communications entered into a comprehensive share exchange agreement with SK Telecom on November 25, 2016. Upon the consummation of the share exchange on February 7, 2017, SK Communications became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SK Telecom.

[PS&Marketing]

On February 20, 2014, the board of directors of PS&Marketing resolved to acquire the retail distribution business, including related assets, liabilities, contracts and human capital of the information technology and mobile wing of SK Networks. On the same day, the board of directors of PS&Marketing also resolved to acquire retail stores, including their assets and liabilities, of LCNC Co., Ltd (LCNC). The acquisitions were completed on April 30, 2014 at a purchase price of Won 124.5 billion for the assets acquired from SK Networks and a purchase price of Won 10 billion for the assets acquired from LCNC.

[Iriver]

(1) Merger of Iriver CS Co., Ltd. (Iriver CS)

Pursuant to the resolution of its board of directors on November 18, 2014, Iriver decided to merge with Iriver CS, its wholly-owned subsidiary, with Iriver as the surviving entity. The merger was completed based on the merger ratio of 1:0 with no capital increase. The merger and merger registration were completed on January 31, 2015 and February 2, 2015, respectively.

(2) Acquisition of shares of S.M. Life Design Company Japan Inc.

Pursuant to the resolution of its board of directors on July 17, 2017, Iriver approved a contract to acquire a total of 1,000,000 shares of S.M. Life Design Company Japan Inc. (a 100% equity interest) from S.M. Entertainment Japan Co., Ltd. with the purposes of entering foreign markets and maximizing business synergy. Iriver acquired control of S.M. Life Design Company Japan Inc. upon its completion of payment for the shares on September 1, 2017.

(3) Merger of S.M. Mobile Communications JAPAN Inc.

Pursuant to the resolution of its board of directors on July 17, 2017, Iriver decided to merge with S.M. Mobile Communications JAPAN Inc., a contents and information distribution company, with the purpose of reinforcing its contents based device business and enhancing managerial efficiency. As of October 1, 2017, Iriver merged S.M. Mobile Communications JAPAN Inc. into it with a merger ratio of 1:1.6041745, based on which Iriver issued 4,170,852 new common shares.

(4) Acquisition of shares of groovers Inc.

On February 23, 2018, the Company acquired 414,000 additional shares (a 55.8% equity interest) of groovers Inc. (Groovers), which provides high quality sound services such as FLAC (Free Lossless Audio Codec), MQS (Mastering Quality Sound) and DSD (Direct Stream Digital) from NHN Bugs Corp. and individuals. As a result, the Company acquired control of Groovers as its equity interest therein increased from 44.2% to 100%.

(5) Acquisition of important assets (Supply and distribution rights for music and digital contents)

On February 28, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with S.M. Entertainment Co., Ltd. to acquire supply and distribution rights for music and digital contents of S.M. Entertainment Co., Ltd., JYP Entertainment Corporation and Big Hit Entertainment. Through this arrangement, the Company plans to increase sales by entering the music and sound recording industries and to create synergies through strategic alliances.

Table of Contents

(6) Merger between subsidiaries

In order to achieve management efficiency and maximize organizational operation synergies, groovers Japan Co., Ltd. and SM Mobile Communications Japan Inc., each of which is a Japanese subsidiary of the Company, completed their merger with groovers Japan Co., Ltd. as the surviving entity, effective as of July 1, 2018.

(7) Investment in Groovers

On July 26, 2018, the board of directors of the Company resolved to make an equity investment of Won 11,000 million (2,200,000 common shares) in Groovers for the purposes of providing operating funds to improve its financial structure and pursue new businesses. Payment was completed on July 27, 2018, and the Company's ownership interest after such equity investment is 100%.

(8) Transfer of Music Mate business between Groovers and SK TechX

On August 31, 2018, pursuant to the resolutions of its board of directors and the extraordinary meeting of shareholders, each of which was held on June 28, 2018, Groovers acquired all properties, assets and rights related to the Music Mate streaming service from SK TechX for Won 3,570 million.

[SK M&Service]

(1) Acquisition of SK Planet's BENEPIA business

Pursuant to the resolutions of its board of directors and its extraordinary shareholders meeting held on May 29, 2017, SK M&Service decided to acquire SK Planet's BENEPIA business (including agency service for the Flexible Benefit Plan and related tangible and intangible assets, goodwill, systems, etc.) for Won 7.5 billion on July 1, 2017.

E. Other Important Matters related to Management Activities

[SK Telecom]

(1) Issuance of bonds

On May 14, 2014, the Company issued four tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 50 billion (with an annual interest rate of 3.301% and a maturity date of May 14, 2019), Won 150 billion (with an annual interest rate of 3.637% and a maturity date of May 14, 2024), Won 50 billion (with embedded options, an annual interest rate of 4.725% and a maturity date of May 14, 2029), and Won 50 billion (with embedded options, an annual interest rate of 4.72% and a maturity date of May 14, 2029).

On October 28, 2014, the Company issued three tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 160 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.53% and a maturity date of October 28, 2019), Won 150 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.66% and a maturity date of October 28, 2021), and Won 190 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.82% and a maturity date of October 28, 2024).

On February 26, 2015, the Company issued three tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 100 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.40% and a maturity date of February 26, 2022), Won 150 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.49% and a maturity date of February 26, 2025), and Won 50 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.61% and a maturity date of February 26, 2030).

On July 17, 2015, the Company issued four tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 90 billion (with an annual interest rate of 1.89% and a maturity date of July 17, 2018), Won 70 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.66% and a maturity date of July 17, 2025), Won 90 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.82% and a maturity date of July 17, 2030), and Won 50 billion (with an annual interest rate of 3.40% and a maturity date of July 17, 2030).

Table of Contents

On November 30, 2015, the Company issued four tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 80 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.073% and a maturity date of November 30, 2018), Won 100 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.550% and a maturity date of November 30, 2025), Won 70 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.749% and a maturity date of November 30, 2035), and Won 50 billion (with embedded options, an annual interest rate of 3.100% and a maturity date of November 30, 2030).

On March 4, 2016, the Company issued four tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 70 billion (with an annual interest rate of 1.651% and a maturity date of March 4, 2019), Won 100 billion (with an annual interest rate of 1.802% and a maturity date of March 4, 2021), Won 90 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.077% and a maturity date of March 4, 2026), and Won 80 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.243% and a maturity date of March 4, 2036).

On June 3, 2016, the Company issued four tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 50 billion (with an annual interest rate of 1.621% and a maturity date of June 3, 2019), Won 50 billion (with an annual interest rate of 1.709% and a maturity date of June 3, 2021), Won 120 billion (with an annual interest rate of 1.973% and a maturity date of June 3, 2026), and Won 50 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.172% and a maturity date of June 3, 2031).

On April 25, 2017, the Company issued four tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 60 billion (with an annual interest rate of 1.925% and a maturity date of April 25, 2020), Won 120 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.168% and a maturity date of April 25, 2022), Won 100 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.552% and a maturity date of April 25, 2027), and Won 90 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.649% and a maturity date of April 25, 2032).

On November 10, 2017, the Company issued three tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 100 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.388% and a maturity date of November 10, 2020), Won 80 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.634% and a maturity date of November 10, 2022), and Won 100 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.840% and a maturity date of November 10, 2027).

On February 20, 2018, the Company issued four tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 110 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.572% and a maturity date of February 20, 2021), Won 100 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.806% and a maturity date of February 20, 2023), Won 200 billion (with an annual interest rate of 3.004% and a maturity date of February 20, 2028) and Won 90 billion (with an annual interest rate of 3.016% and a maturity date of February 20, 2038).

On April 16, 2018, the Company issued fixed-rate U.S. dollar-denominated bonds in the principal amount of US\$500 million (with an annual interest rate of 3.75% and a maturity date of April 16, 2023).

On September 17, 2018, the Company issued three tranches of fixed-rate unsecured bonds in the principal amounts of Won 100 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.098% and a maturity date of September 17, 2021), Won 150 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.330% and a maturity date of September 17, 2023) and Won 50 billion (with an annual interest rate of 2.436% and a maturity date of September 17, 2038).

(2) Issuance of hybrid securities

In 2018, the Company issued an aggregate of Won 400 billion principal amount of hybrid securities in the form of two series of unguaranteed subordinated bonds, Won 300 billion of which have an annual interest rate of 3.704% and Won

100 billion of which have an annual interest rate of 3.654%. Both of such interest rates are based on the five-year Korean government bond yield plus a spread. For both series of the hybrid securities, an additional spread of 0.25% is payable beginning ten years from the date of issuance and an additional spread of 0.75% is payable after 25 years from the date of issuance. The maturity date of the hybrid securities is June 7, 2078, which can be extended by the Company without any notice or announcement.

Table of Contents**[SK Broadband]**

SK Broadband acquired subscribership of regional cable and other service providers on several different occasions. Such acquisitions were intended to secure a stable subscriber base for its broadband Internet service and, at the same time, increase the service coverage area. Because such acquisitions were conducted on a relatively small scale and involved the purchase of subscribership, SK Broadband did not believe that such acquisitions rose to the level of purchasing an entire business line from another company or were likely to have a material impact on its business, and therefore decided that such acquisitions did not require resolutions of its shareholders.

3. Total Number of Shares**A. Total Number of Shares**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in shares)

Classification	Share type		Total	Remarks
	Common shares	Preferred shares		
I. Total number of authorized shares	220,000,000		220,000,000	
II. Total number of shares issued to date	89,278,946		89,278,946	
III. Total number of shares retired to date	8,533,235		8,533,235	
a. reduction of capital				
b. retirement with profit	8,533,235		8,533,235	
c. redemption of redeemable shares				
d. others				
IV. Total number of shares (II-III)	80,745,711		80,745,711	
V. Number of treasury shares	8,875,883		8,875,883	
VI. Number of shares outstanding (IV-V)	71,869,828		71,869,828	

Table of Contents**B. Treasury Shares**

(1) Acquisitions and dispositions of treasury shares

of December 31, 2018)

Acquisition methods	Type of shares	At the beginning of period	Changes			At the end of period	
			Acquired (+)	Disposed (-)	Retired (-)		
Acquisition pursuant to the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea (FSCMA)	Direct acquisition from market	Common shares Preferred shares	10,136,551	1,260,668		8,875,883	
	Direct counter acquisition	Common shares					
		Preferred shares					
	Tender offer	Common shares Preferred shares					
	Sub-total	Common shares Preferred shares	10,136,551	1,260,668		8,875,883	
	Acquisition through trust and other agreements	Held by trustee	Common shares Preferred shares				
		Held in actual stock	Common shares Preferred shares				
		Sub-total	Common shares Preferred shares				
	Other acquisition	Common shares Preferred shares					
	Total	Common shares Preferred shares	10,136,551	1,260,668		8,875,883	

4. Status of Voting Rights

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in shares)

Classification		Number of shares	Remarks
Total shares (A)	Common share	80,745,711	
	Preferred share		
Number of shares without voting rights (B)	Common share	8,875,883	Treasury shares
	Preferred share		
Shares without voting rights pursuant to the Company's articles of incorporation (the Articles of Incorporation) (C)	Common share		
	Preferred share		
Shares with restricted voting rights pursuant to Korean law (D)	Common share		
	Preferred share		
Shares with reestablished voting rights (E)	Common share		
	Preferred share		
The number of shares with exercisable voting rights (F = A - B - C - D + E)	Common share	71,869,828	
	Preferred share		

Table of Contents

5. Dividends and Others

A. Dividends

- (1) Distribution of cash dividends was approved during the 32nd General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 18, 2016.

Distribution of cash dividends per share of Won 9,000 (exclusive of an interim dividend of Won 1,000) was approved.

- (2) Distribution of interim dividends of Won 1,000 was approved during the 393rd Board of Directors Meeting on July 28, 2016.

- (3) Distribution of cash dividends was approved during the 33rd General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 24, 2017.

Distribution of cash dividends per share of Won 9,000 (exclusive of an interim dividend of Won 1,000) was approved.

- (4) Distribution of interim dividends of Won 1,000 was approved during the 404th Board of Directors Meeting on July 28, 2017.

- (5) Distribution of cash dividends was approved during the 34th General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 21, 2018.

Distribution of cash dividends per share of Won 9,000 (exclusive of an interim dividend of Won 1,000) was approved.

- (6) Distribution of interim dividends of Won 1,000 was approved during the 416th Board of Directors Meeting on July 26, 2018.

- (7) Distribution of cash dividends was approved during the 35th General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 26, 2019.

Distribution of cash dividends per share of Won 9,000 (exclusive of an interim dividend of Won 1,000) was approved.

Table of Contents**B. Dividends for the Last Three Fiscal Years**

(Unit: in millions of Won, except per share values and percentages)

Classification	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2018	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2017	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2016
Par value per share (Won)	500	500	500
(Consolidated) Net income	3,127,887	2,599,829	1,675,967
Net income per share (Won)	44,066	36,582	23,497
Total cash dividend	718,698	706,091	706,091
Total stock dividends (Consolidated)			
Percentage of cash dividend to available income (%)	23.0	27.2	42.1
Cash dividend yield ratio (%)	3.7	3.6	4.3
Stock dividend yield ratio (%)			
Cash dividend per share (Won)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Stock dividend per share (share)			

* Net income per share means basic net income per share. The cash dividend per share amounts include the respective interim cash dividend per share amounts.

Table of Contents**II. BUSINESS****1. Business Overview**

Each company in the consolidated entity is a separate legal entity providing independent services and products. The business is primarily separated into (1) the wireless business consisting of cellular voice, wireless data and wireless Internet services, (2) the fixed-line business consisting of fixed-line telephone, high speed Internet, data and network lease services, among others, and (3) other businesses consisting of platform services and Internet portal services, among others.

Set forth below is a summary business description of material consolidated subsidiaries.

Classification	Company name	Description of business
Wireless	SK Telecom Co., Ltd.	Wireless voice and data telecommunications services via digital wireless networks
	PS&Marketing Co., Ltd.	Sale of fixed-line and wireless telecommunications products through wholesale, retail and online distribution channels
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.	Maintenance of switching stations
	Service Ace Co., Ltd	Management and operation of customer centers High-speed Internet, TV, telephone, commercial data and other fixed-line services and management of the transmission system for online digital contents
Fixed-line	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	Various media-related services, such as channel management, including video on demand, and mobile IPTV services
	SK Telink Co., Ltd.	International wireless direct-dial 00700 services, voice services using Internet protocol and Mobile Virtual Network Operator (MVNO) business
	Home & Service Co., Ltd.	System maintenance of high-speed Internet, IPTV and fixed-line services
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.	Information telecommunications business and development and supply of software

Onestore Co., Ltd.	Operate app store
SK Communications Co., Ltd.	Integrated portal services through NATE and instant messaging services through NATE-ON
Iriver Ltd.	Audio and video device manufacturing
SK M&Service Co., Ltd.	System software development, distribution, technical support services and other online information services
Atlas Investment	Investments

[Wireless Business]

A. Industry Characteristics

The telecommunications services market can be categorized into telecommunications services (such as fixed-line, wireless, leased line and value-added services) and broadcasting and telecommunications convergence services. Pursuant to the Telecommunications Business Act, the telecommunications services market can be further classified into basic telecommunications (fixed-line and wireless telecommunications), special category telecommunications (resale of telecommunications equipment, facilities and services) and value-added telecommunications (Internet connection and management, media contents and others). The size of the domestic telecommunications services market is determined based on various factors specific to Korea, including size of population that uses telecommunication services and telecommunications expenditures per capita. While it is possible for Korean telecommunication service providers to provide services abroad through acquisitions or otherwise, foreign telecommunication services markets have their own characteristics depending, among others, on the regulatory environment and demand for telecommunication services.

Table of Contents

The Korean mobile communication market is considered to have reached its maturation stage with more than a 100% penetration rate. However, the Korean mobile communications market continues to improve in the quality of services with the help of advances in network-related technology and the development of highly advanced LTE-A, LTE and 3G smartphones which enable the provision of convergence services for multimedia contents, mobile commerce, telematics, new media and other related services. In addition, through the commercialization of LTE network in July 2011 and LTE-A network in June 2013, business-to-business (B2B) businesses, such as the corporate connected workforce business which can directly contribute to an enhancement in productivity, are expected to grow rapidly.

In the first half of 2014, wideband LTE-A service was commercialized and on December 29, 2014, tri-band LTE-A service with a maximum speed of 300 Mbps was also commercialized. Since June 2017, through the commercialization of 5band CA technology, which is considered the final stage of LTE development, the Company has provided 4.5G service at the speed of 700Mbps to 900Mbps. Since early 2018, the Company was the first to start providing LTE services with a speed of up to 1 Gbps. Such achievements were the building blocks towards the Company's LTE penetration reaching 80.3% as of December 31, 2018.

B. Growth Potential

		(Unit: in 1,000 persons)		
		As of December 31,		
Classification		2018	2017	2016
Number of subscribers	SK Telecom	27,382	26,753	26,428
	Others (KT, LGU+)	29,989	28,375	27,018
	MVNO	7,989	7,523	6,841
	Total	65,360	62,651	60,287

* Source: Wireless subscriber data from the Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT) as of December 31, 2018.

C. Domestic and Overseas Market Conditions

The Korean mobile communication market includes the entire population of Korea with mobile communication service needs, and almost every Korean is considered a potential user. Sales revenue related to data services has been growing due to the increasing popularity of smartphones and high-speed wireless networks. There is also a growing importance to the B2B segment, which creates added value by selling and developing various solutions. The telecommunications industry is a regulated industry requiring license and approval from the MSIT.

In the wireless business, industry players compete on the basis of the following three main competitive elements:

(i) brand competitiveness, which refers to the overall sense of recognition and loyalty experienced by customers with respect to services and values provided by a company, including the images created by a company's comprehensive activities and communications on top of the actual services rendered;

(ii) product and service competitiveness, which refers to the fundamental criteria for wireless telecommunications services, including voice quality, service coverage, broad ranges of rate plans, diversified mobile Internet services, price and quality of devices and customer service quality, as well as the ability to develop new services that meet customer needs in a market environment defined by convergence; and

(iii) sales competitiveness, which refers to novel and diversified marketing methods and the strength of the distribution network.

Set forth below is the historical market share of the Company.

	(Unit: in percentages)			
	As of December 31,			
Classification	2018	2017	2016	2015
Mobile communication services	47.3	48.2	49.1	49.4

* Source: Wireless subscriber data from the MSIT as of December 31, 2018.

Table of Contents**D. Business Overview and Competitive Strengths**

The Company is seeking to transform itself from a telecommunications service provider into a comprehensive ICT service provider. It has continued to innovate the scope of its services and achieved strong growth in subscribers amid fierce competition and rate cuts.

As a result of a series of customer value innovation projects that the Company pursued in 2018, such as no-contract plans, safe roaming and the T Plan, its wireless subscribers continued to grow every quarter, achieving an annual net increase of approximately 185,000 subscribers to a total of 30.88 million subscribers (including MVNO subscribers) as of December 31, 2018. The annual churn rate has stabilized at a record low of 1.22%. In 2018, the Company recorded revenue of Won 16,874.0 billion and an operating profit of Won 1,201.8 billion on a consolidated basis, and revenue of Won 11,705.6 billion and an operating profit of Won 1,307.5 billion on a separate basis.

In the telecommunications technology domain, following the launch of commercial LTE services in July 2011, the Company became the first telecommunications service provider in the world to launch commercial wideband LTE-A services in June 2014. The Company launched tri-band LTE-A services in December 2014 and 5band 4.5G services in June 2017. In the first quarter of 2018, the Company commenced providing LTE services of up to 1 Gbps by utilizing five-band carrier aggregation technology and 4T4R technology. By launching various high quality services utilizing the LTE-A and wideband LTE networks such as group video conference call services and full high definition mobile IPTV streaming services, the Company has innovated its customers' data usage experience. In June 2018, the Company secured frequency bandwidths that are optimal for the commercialization of 5G services at a reasonable bid price. In the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company began to build its 5G networks, focusing on Seoul and other metropolitan areas. The Company began its first 5G transmission in December 2018 and is leading the way for the establishment of 5G networks with enhanced stability and security through the application of quantum cryptography communication and AI networks.

The Company has proved that it has superior network quality compared to its competitors according to the Korea Communications Commission quality evaluations. The Company has also maintained its status as the company that has been ranked as number one for the longest consecutive period by all three of the customer satisfaction surveys conducted by Korea Management Association, Korea Productivity Center and Korea Standards Association. The Company received the highest level of evaluation in 2017 by the Korea Commission for Corporate Partnership for the sixth consecutive year and was selected for the commission's Honored Corporation Award, demonstrating the Company's efforts to be fair and law-abiding in its path towards creating a New ICT ecosystem.

SK Telink, a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, expanded its operations to the MVNO business based on its technical expertise and know-how obtained in its international telecommunications business and launched its MVNO service, SK 7Mobile, which is offered at reasonable rates and provides excellent quality. SK Telink is increasing its efforts to develop low-cost distribution channels and create niche markets through targeted marketing towards customers including foreign workers, middle-aged adults and students. An MVNO leases the networks of an MNO and provides wireless telecommunication services under its own brand and fee structure, without owning telecommunication networks or frequencies.

Network O&S, a subsidiary of the Company responsible for the operation of the Company's base stations and related transmission and power facilities, offers quality fixed-line and wireless network services to customers, including mobile office products to business customers.

PS&Marketing, a subsidiary of the Company, provides a sales platform for products of the Company and SK Broadband including fixed-line and wireless telecommunication products that address customers' needs for various convergence products. PS&Marketing provides differentiated service to clients through the establishment of new sales

channels and product development.

Table of Contents**[Fixed-line Business]****A. Industry Characteristics**

The Korean fixed-line services industry is marked by a relatively low level of economic sensitivity and high level of market concentration, as the government is highly selective in granting telecommunications business licenses. The competitive landscape of the fixed-line and wireless services markets is dominated by its three leading operators, the Company (including SK Broadband), KT and LG U+. Growing competition within the industry has promoted rapid technological evolution, including the convergence of fixed-line and wireless services, as well as broadcasting and telecommunications. In general, the fixed-line and wireless services markets have been characterized by relatively high profitability, cash flows and financial stability.

The high-speed Internet segment operates in a highly mature market. While the number of new subscribers has been decreasing, the segment has shown growth in specialized markets such as one-person households and SOHO (Small Office Home Office), as well as continued growth centered around the premium Giga-Internet services. In the case of IPTV services, the conversion rate to digital television in the overall paid broadcasting market has been increasing, and the proportion of IPTV subscribers among high-speed Internet users has been expanding. Although the total number of new subscribers in the segment has been decreasing, the segment is experiencing rapid growth in the consumption of paid contents due to changes in customer viewing patterns and the diversification of contents, and the platform business such as media advertising also continues to expand. In order to satisfy the diversifying needs of customers and the trend of combining or fusing services, industry players are providing differentiated contents and incorporating AI and big data technologies, resulting in increased competition in the industry. Such competition will present new growth opportunities in the home platform area in connection with the fourth industrial revolution in the future. For business customers, the Company is introducing new technologies and strengthening its competitiveness to secure a stable source of revenue, while expanding its efforts to secure competitiveness in new growth areas such as platform and solution businesses.

B. Growth Potential

		(Unit: in 1,000 persons)		
		As of December 31,		
Classification		2018	2017	2016
Fixed-line Subscribers	High-speed Internet	21,286	20,989	20,349
	Fixed-line telephone	14,334	15,039	15,746
	IPTV (real-time)	14,717	13,314	11,850

* Source: MSIT website.

* The number of IPTV subscribers is based on the relevant report released by the MSIT on November 21, 2018 and the number of subscribers as of December 31, 2018 was calculated based on the average number of subscribers in the first six months of 2018.

* The number of high-speed Internet subscribers as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 has been revised retroactively through consultation with the MSIT in order to reflect corrections in subscriber data collected by the Company.

C. Cyclical Nature and Seasonality

High-speed Internet, fixed-line telephone and IPTV services are mature markets that are comparatively less sensitive to cyclical economic changes as such services have become more of a necessity and the market has matured. The telecommunications services market overall is not expected to be particularly affected by economic downturns due to the low income elasticity of demand for telecommunication services.

D. Domestic and Overseas Market Conditions

Set forth below is the historical market share of the Company.

Classification	(Unit: in percentages)		
	As of December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
High-speed Internet (including resales)	25.4	24.9	24.6
Fixed-line telephone (including Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)	16.8	16.9	16.9
IPTV	30.3	30.6	30.7

Table of Contents

- * Source: MSIT website.
- * With respect to Internet telephone, the market share was calculated based on market shares among the Company, KT and LG U+ and is based on the number of IP phone subscribers.
- * The market share of IPTV subscribers is based on the relevant report released by the MSIT on November 21, 2018 and the market share as of December 31, 2018 was calculated based on the average number of subscribers in the first six months of 2018.
- * The market share of high-speed Internet subscribers as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 has been revised retroactively through consultation with the MSIT in order to reflect corrections in subscriber data collected by the Company.

In each of its principal business areas, SK Broadband principally competes on the basis of price, service quality and speed. In the IPTV business, the ability to offer complex services and differentiated contents are becoming increasingly important. General telecommunications businesses operate in a licensed industry with a high barrier of entry, which is dominated by SK Broadband, KT and LG U+.

E. Business Overview and Competitive Strengths

For the year ended December 31, 2018, SK Broadband recorded Won 3,253.8 billion in revenue, Won 175.6 billion in operating profit and Won 136.7 billion in profit for the year on a consolidated basis. SK Broadband's revenue growth was primarily driven by increases in the number of IPTV subscribers and revenue from paid contents, and its non-operating profit increased due to the disposal of tangible assets pursuant to the sale of the Seocho IDC. The number of subscribers to each of its high-speed Internet, residential fixed-line telephones, VoIP services and IPTV services was 5.40 million, 2.25 million, 1.68 million and 4.73 million, respectively (resulting in the total number of telephone subscribers being 3.93 million subscribers). In addition, SK Broadband maintained its domestic and overseas credit ratings at the same level as the previous year and improved the stability of its financial structure by strengthening the foundation for growth through an improvement in profitability during 2018.

In the case of high-speed Internet, SK Broadband has continued to increase the proportion of subscribers of premium services, including its Giga Internet service, to approximately 34% and thereby enhanced the composition of its customers, by strengthening its marketing efforts based on quality and customer value improvements. With the launch of its Giga Premium Internet service in the first half of 2018 and the launch of the 10 Giga Internet service in the second half of 2018, SK Broadband has laid the foundation for an Internet service environment that can heighten the satisfaction of and value to its customers. SK Broadband will continue to expand the foundation for enhancing customer value and respond swiftly to changes in customers' needs and the market, thereby strengthening its competitiveness in the premium high-speed Internet market.

With continued increase in the number of subscribers and growth in revenue from paid contents, SK Broadband's IPTV service business continued its steady growth, with revenue in 2018 increasing by more than 20% compared to 2017. SK Broadband continued to offer differentiated services, such as the launch of B tv X NUGU, an AI-based set-top box with a voice search function, and the introduction of a new user interface with improved content access and search functions, in order to expand the subscribers' usage. In addition, SK Broadband strengthened the competitiveness of its contents by launching Living Fairy Tales, a service for children based on AR technology, and content recommendation solutions, as well as by diversifying product packaging. In the future, SK Broadband will continue to enhance the competitiveness of its services and customer satisfaction level by offering services that are tailored to various customer needs.

The number of oksusu subscribers and users has continued to increase due to marketing centered on sports programs, such as professional baseball and the Asian Games, and the competitiveness of its content offerings was improved

through the production of differentiated original content. In addition, oksusu continued to enhance its services for increased customer satisfaction, such as providing individualized menus and improving video quality and transmission methods with the implementation of new technologies.

In the case of its corporate business, SK Broadband expanded the coverage of its B2B services through investments in connection with the commercialization of 5G services, and the proportion of revenues from both the core business, which primarily focuses on fixed-line services, and the growth businesses, has expanded. The corporate business will improve its competitiveness with enhanced services based on the development of new technologies and continue its expansion in the ICT sector, such as IDC/CDN and convergence security, in order to overcome the stagnant growth of its existing services and secure a foundation for continued growth.

Table of Contents

SK Telink, a provider of international telecommunications service, has been able to establish itself as a market leader as a result of its affordable pricing, proactive marketing and the quality of its services. It launched a mobile phone-based international calling service under the brand name 00700 in 1998, creating a new niche market within the long-distance telephony market that was otherwise dominated by existing service providers. In 2003, SK Telink was designated a common carrier for international calling services, which allowed the Company to expand its international calling services to fixed-line international calling services. In 2005, SK Telink obtained a license to operate VoIP services and local calling value-added services to develop into a versatile fixed-line telecommunications service provider. SK Telink plans to strategically target the convergence of wireless and fixed-line telecommunications and strengthen its existing business as a comprehensive ICT service provider, including international satellite calling services (Internet, wireless and fixed-line calling services on ships, aircraft and in polar regions), and video conference call services while aiming to satisfy the diverse needs of customers by providing quality solutions at reasonable prices.

[Other Business]**A. Industry Characteristics**

As the number of smartphones distributed in Korea exceeds 40 million, the growth in various mobile devices has spurred the rise of the service provider with a strong platform business as the leader in the ICT market. It is becoming increasingly important to enhance competitiveness by building a platform with large data capacity to handle the increase in data transmission.

A platform business acts as an intermediary by promoting interactions among various customer groups, thereby generating new values. It is important for a platform business to continually attract subscribers and users and to create an ecosystem with certain lock-in effects. A platform can exist in various forms, including as a technological standard (iOS, Android OS), a subscriber-based service platform (Facebook, Twitter) or a marketplace (Amazon, Onestore). Platform businesses are evolving and expanding globally.

A platform business has strong growth potential due to its connectivity with related services and ease of global expansion. Apple became a world-leading smartphone producer based on its innovative design and the competitive strength of its App Store platform. Google has created a new ecosystem of long-tail advertising by attracting millions of third parties to its advertising platform, as well as showing strong growth in mobile markets with its competitive platform based on Android OS. It is becoming increasingly important to enhance competitiveness through a database that can register and analyze purchase patterns of customers across all areas and a platform with large data capacity with which to utilize this database and provide differentiated services to customers.

B. Growth Potential

The scope and value generated by the platform business, including application and content marketplaces and N-screen services, continue to increase as smartphones and tablet computers become more popular and the bandwidth and speed of network infrastructure improve. As the wireless network evolves to LTE, business opportunities for the platform business exist, including multimedia streaming, N-screen service based on cloud technology and high-definition location-based services. Since the platform business realizes profit by connecting with advertisements or commerce sites after building a critical mass of subscribers and traffic, the recent growth in the advertising and commerce markets is expected to present an opportunity for platform businesses. The importance of building a platform with large data capacity that is connected to various digital contents and commerce is expected to increase in the future.

C. Domestic and Overseas Market Conditions

(1) Commerce markets

The Company expects that mobile-centered online commerce markets will continue to grow due to the growth potential of the Internet shopping population, the strengthening of online business models by off-line operators, and the continued rapid rise of mobile commerce. As various lifestyle services beyond goods are expanding as a new field in the commerce market industry, new business models continue to emerge and spread.

Table of Contents**(2) Digital contents**

The growth of application marketplaces, which started with Apple's App Store, provides the platform business with new opportunities for revenue generation. The competitive paradigm is shifting from a competition among platform operators toward a competition among eco-systems that include application developers as well as platform operators.

D. Business Overview and Competitive Strengths

The Company plans to expand its platform ecosystem in operating its commerce business which includes marketplace and O2O businesses, such as 11st, Syrup and OK Cashbag, thereby ultimately increasing its enterprise value.

(2) Commerce business

11st, an online marketplace, has continued its growth through effective marketing and customer satisfaction. Despite its later entry into the online commerce market (launched in 2008) which was already divided between Auction and G-Market, it is leading the domestic e-commerce market. Furthermore, 11st has established itself as the domestic market leader in mobile commerce, following its successful entry into and rapid growth in this market.

OK Cashbag is a point-based loyalty marketing program which has grown to become a global top-tier loyalty marketing program since its inception in 1999. Customers have access to increased benefits through accumulation of loyalty reward points and partner companies use OK Cashbag as a marketing resource. As Korea's largest loyalty mileage program, OK Cashbag maintains a leading position in the industry. The Company is continuing to develop its service in light of market conditions and customers' needs to enhance its customers' perception of point value and is reviewing and pursuing various plans to develop OK Cashbag into a service that goes beyond a mileage program that leverages the key competitiveness of OK Cashbag such as its platform and partnership network.

Syrup is a consumer-oriented commerce service with the goal of minimizing its customers' time and efforts while maximizing the economic benefits by providing information about coupons and events based on time, place and occasion. To achieve this goal, Syrup combines location-based services, such as geo-fencing, a virtual perimeter technology using a global positioning system (or, GPS) and Bluetooth Low Energy (or, BLE), with big data analysis of consumption patterns. Syrup's business partners can benefit from cost-effective marketing through Syrup by utilizing statistics and analysis regarding consumers' frequency of visits, preferred products, and consumption patterns.

(3) Location-based services

T-Map Navigation provides map, local information, real-time traffic information and navigation services. T-Map Navigation is one of the leading location-based service platforms in Korea. By entering the Online to Offline service area with T map Taxi, T map Public Transportation and others, the Company is expanding its mobile platform foundation that connects day to day life. In September 2016, the Company launched T-Map x NUGU, which provides a new form of intelligent car infotainment service in collaboration with the Company's AI service, NUGU. The Company has continued to secure subscribers by differentiating its product T-map x NUGU as a unique AI driving assistant. The Company has also focused on providing effective info-tainment platforms to commercial vehicle businesses as well as providing localized content, including region-specific information and advertisements. The Company plans to further develop the T-Map Navigation platform by initiating open application programming interface-based services, providing services to more diverse types of devices and providing local area-based services.

(4) Social networking services (SNS) and Internet portal services

The Company's instant messenger service, Nate-On, had a market share of 10.9% in the instant messenger market in Korea with 2.0 million net users during the month of December 2018. Nate, the Company's Internet search portal service, realized a page-view market share of 3.8% as of December 31, 2018. (Source: Korean Click, based on fixed-line access)

Table of Contents**2. Updates on Major Products and Services**

(Unit: in millions of Won and percentages)

Consolidated**Sales Amount**

Business	Major Companies	Item	Major Trademarks	(ratio)
Wireless	SK Telecom Co., Ltd.,	Mobile communication service,	T, Band Data and others	12,378,897 (73%)
	PS&Marketing Co., Ltd.,	wireless data service,		
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.	ICT service		
Fixed-line	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.,	Fixed-line phone,	B tv , 00700	2,932,598 (17%)
	SK Telink Co., Ltd.	high speed Internet,	international call,	
Other		data and network lease service	SK 7mobile and others	1,562,465 (10%)
	Eleven Street Co., Ltd.	Information	11st, OK Cashbag,	
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.,	telecommunication, electronic	NATE, CAPS and others	
	Onestore Co., Ltd.,	finance, advertising, Internet		
	SK Communications Co., Ltd.,	portal service, personnel and		
	SK M&Service Co., Ltd.,	system security, information		
	ADT CAPS Co., Ltd.	security and others		
SK Infosec Co., Ltd.				
Total				16,873,960 (100%)

[Wireless Business]

As of December 31, 2018, based on the Company's standard monthly subscription plan, the basic service fee was Won 12,100 and the usage fee was Won 1.98 per second.

[Fixed-line Business]

SK Broadband provides broadband Internet access service, telephony, TV, corporate business services and other services for both individual and corporate customers. As of December 31, 2018, SK Broadband's revenue (on a consolidated basis) comprised of 24.9% broadband Internet, 2.0% home telephony services, 31.0% corporate business services, 39.1% TV services and 3.0% other telecommunications services. Price fluctuations in the different services provided by SK Broadband are due to discounts provided for long term contracts, changes in equipment costs and competition between companies.

[Other Business]

Set forth below are major products and services of the Company's material consolidated subsidiaries.

Business Platform	Item	Major Trademarks
	ICT services, new media services, advertisement services, telecommunications sales, e-commerce and others	Syrup, Onestore, 11st, OK Cashbag and others
Advertisement (Display, Search) Contents and others	Online advertisement services Pay content sales and other services, security and others	Nate, Nate-On and others Nate, Nate-On and CAPS

Table of Contents**3. Investment Status****[Wireless Business]****A. Investment in Progress**

Business	Classification	Investment period	Subject of investment	Investment effect	(Unit: in 100 millions of Won)	
					Expected investment amount	Amount already invested/Future investment
Network/Common	Upgrade/ New installation	Year ended December 31, 2018	Network, systems and others	Capacity increase and quality improvement; systems improvement	21,000	21,279
Total					21,000*	21,279

* On February 5, 2018, the Company disclosed its 2018 capital expenditure budget.

B. Future Investment Plan

Business	Asset type	Expected investment amount	Expected investment for each year			Investment effect
			2019	2020	2021	
Network/Common	Network, systems and others	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	Upgrades to the existing services and expanded provision of network services including 5G
Total		To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	

[Fixed-line Business]**A. Investment in Progress**

In 2018, SK Broadband spent Won 776.8 billion in capital expenditures. In 2019, the Company plans to make a similar level of capital expenditures to expand network coverage and upgrade its media platform compared to 2018, but does not expect such expenditures to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial structure through improvements in investment efficiency.

Business	Classification	Investment period	Subject of investment	Investment effect	(Unit: in 100 millions of Won)	
					Amount already	Future investment

					invested	
High-speed Internet					2,973	
Fixed-line telephone	Upgrade/	Year ended	Backbone and	Expand subscriber networks and facilities	145	
IPTV	New	December 31,	subscriber		1,839	To be determined
Corporate	installation	2018	network/	Increase leased-line and integrated information system	1,255	
Business Backbone network			others	Additional backbone equipment and lines	738	
IT infrastructure				Upgrade IT infrastructure and network management system	467	
Others				Increase network equipment and NW security	351	
Total					7,768	

Table of Contents**4. Revenues**

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Business	Sales type	Item	For the year ended December 31,			
			2018	2017	2016	
Wireless	Services	Mobile communication	Export	50,959	20,507	17,393
			Domestic	12,327,938	13,241,628	12,987,516
			Subtotal	12,378,897	13,262,135	13,004,909
Fixed-line	Services	Fixed-line, B2B data, high-speed Internet, TV	Export	104,592	84,395	92,630
			Domestic	2,828,006	2,639,756	2,558,563
			Subtotal	2,932,598	2,724,151	2,651,193
Other	Services	Display and search ad., content, commerce	Export	62,545	41,233	42,205
			Domestic	1,499,920	1,492,494	1,393,509
			Subtotal	1,562,465	1,533,727	1,435,714
Total			Export	218,096	146,135	152,228
			Domestic	16,655,864	17,373,878	16,939,588
			Total	16,873,960	17,520,013	17,091,816

* Revenues for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were recorded based on previously applicable accounting standards of K-IFRS 1018 and K-IFRS 1039.

(Unit: in millions of Won)

For the year ended December 31, 2018	Wireless	Fixed	Other	Sub total	Internal transaction	After consolidation
Total sales	13,961,762	3,973,533	1,873,224	19,808,519	(2,934,559)	16,873,960
Internal sales	1,582,865	1,040,935	310,759	2,934,559	(2,934,559)	
External sales	12,378,897	2,932,598	1,562,465	16,873,960		16,873,960
Operating profit (loss)	1,299,869	228,225	(326,334)	1,201,760		1,201,760
Profit (loss) for the year	3,131,988					
Total assets	29,513,625	4,977,684	2,804,147	37,295,456	5,073,655	42,369,111
Total liabilities	12,313,954	2,961,493	1,232,765	16,508,212	3,511,649	20,019,861

Table of Contents**5. Derivative Transactions****A. Current Swap Contract Applying Cash Flow Risk Hedge Accounting**

Currency and interest rate swap contracts under cash flow hedge accounting as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Ending date	Hedged item	Hedged risk	Contract type	Financial institution	Duration of contract
July 20, 2007	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of US\$400,000,000)	Foreign currency risk	Cross currency swap	Morgan Stanley and four other banks	Jul. 20, 2007 to 2027
March 7, 2013	Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of US\$300,000,000)	Foreign currency risk and interest rate risk	Cross currency interest rate swap	DBS Bank	Mar. 7, 2013 to 2020
December 16, 2013	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated loan face value of US\$40,253,000)	Foreign currency risk	Cross currency swap	Deutsche Bank	Dec. 16, 2013 to 2022
December 20, 2016	Floating-to-fixed interest rate swap (Korean Won denominated loan face value of KRW 36,750 million)	Interest rate risk	Interest rate swap	Korea Development Bank	Dec. 20, 2016 to 2021
November 10, 2016	Floating-to-fixed interest rate swap (Korean Won denominated loan face value of KRW 12,250 million)	Interest rate risk	Interest rate swap	Korea Development Bank	Nov. 10, 2016 to 2019
December 21, 2017	Floating-to-fixed interest rate swap (Korean Won denominated loan face value of KRW 50,000 million)	Interest rate risk	Interest rate swap	Korea Development Bank	Dec. 21, 2017 to 2022
April 16, 2018	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of US\$500,000,000)	Foreign currency risk	Cross currency swap	The Export-Import Bank of Korea and three other banks	Apr. 16, 2018 to 2023
August 13, 2018	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of US\$300,000,000)	Foreign currency risk	Cross currency swap	Citibank	Aug. 13, 2018 to 2023

B. Treatment of Derivative Instruments on the Balance Sheet

As of December 31, 2018, fair values of the above derivatives recorded in assets or liabilities and details of derivative instruments were as follows:

(Unit: in millions of Won; in thousands of foreign currencies)

Hedged item	Fair value		Total
	Cash flow hedge	Trading purposes	
Current assets:			

Floating-to-fixed interest rate swap (Korean Won denominated loan face value of KRW 12,250 million)	13	13
Non-current assets:		
Structured bond (face value of Won 50,000 million)		10,947
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Korean Won denominated bonds face value of US\$400,000,000)	9,335	9,335
Floating-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of US\$300,000,000)	6,499	6,499
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of US\$500,000,000)	24,024	24,024
Others		4,639
Total assets:		55,457
Non-current liabilities:		
Fixed-to-fixed interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated loan face value of US\$40,253,000)	(1,107)	(1,107)
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of US\$300,000,000)	(2,874)	(2,874)
Floating-to-fixed interest rate swap (Korean Won denominated loan face value of KRW 86,750 million)	(203)	(203)
Total liabilities:		(4,184)

Table of Contents**6. Major Contracts****[SK Telecom]**

Not applicable.

[SK Broadband]

Due to the nature of the telecommunication service business, SK Broadband has entered into agreements related to the joint usage of telecommunication facilities for interconnection among telecommunication lines conduits and telecommunication service providers. Below are the major contracts of SK Broadband. In addition to the below, SK Broadband has also entered into various real estate rental agreements.

Counterparty	Contract Contents	Contract Period	Note
Telecommunication service providers KEPCO	Interconnection among telecommunication service providers Provision of electric facilities	From Nov. 2018 to Nov. 2019	-Automatically renewed for two years at a time unless specific amendments are requested -Use of electricity poles (entered on Nov. 7, 2014)
Busan Transportation Corporation Seoul Metro	Use of telecommunication line conduits Use of telecommunication line conduits	From Aug. 2017 to Jul. 2019 From Jan. 2018 to Dec. 2020	-Unless special reasons arise, the usage period will be automatically renewed annually -Use of railway telecommunication conduit (Serviced areas to expand)
Seoul Metro	Use of telecommunication line conduits	From May 2016 to May 2019	-Use of railway telecommunication conduit (Serviced areas to expand) -Unless special reasons arise, the usage period will be automatically renewed every three years until 2019 -Expected to enter into a new contract in 2019 after re-negotiation of usage fees

[SK Communications]

Counterparty	Purpose	Contract Period	Contract Amount
Kakao Corp.	Cost-per-click Internet search advertisement		Amount determined based on the number of clicks

* SK Communications and Kakao Corp. have agreed not to publicly disclose the contract period with respect to the contract with Kakao Corp.

Table of Contents**7. R&D Investments**

Set forth below are the Company's R&D expenditures.

(Unit: in millions of Won except percentages)

Category	For the year ended			Remarks
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	
Raw material	760	1,261	659	
Labor	131,792	139,845	116,108	
Depreciation	155,093	144,301	125,827	
Commissioned service	78,323	76,042	54,714	
Others	47,511	53,112	53,785	
Total R&D costs	413,480	414,562	351,093	
Accounting				
Sales and administrative expenses	387,675	395,276	344,787	
Development expenses (Intangible assets)	25,805	19,285	6,306	
R&D cost / sales amount ratio (Total R&D costs / Current sales amount×100)	2.45%	2.37%	2.05%	

8. Other information relating to investment decisions**A. Trademark Policies**

The Company manages its corporate brand and other product brands in a comprehensive way to protect and increase their value. The Company operates an intranet system called "Comm.ON" in order to implement consistent communication with consumers across various areas including branding, design, marketing and public relations, and systematically manages the development, registration and licensing of brands through such system.

B. Business-related Intellectual Property**[SK Telecom]**

As of December 31, 2018, the Company held 4,672 Korean-registered patents and 1,453 foreign-registered patents. The Company holds 717 Korean-registered trademarks and owns intellectual property rights to its proprietary graphic design of the alphabet "T" representing its brand. The designed alphabet "T" is registered in all business categories for trademarks (total of 45). The number of registered patents and trademarks is subject to constant change due to the acquisition of new rights, expiration of terms, abandonments and dispositions.

[SK Broadband]

As of December 31, 2018, SK Broadband held 347 Korean-registered patents and 151 foreign-registered patents (including those held jointly with other companies). It also holds 296 Korean-registered trademarks and owns intellectual property rights to its proprietary graphic design of the alphabet "B" representing its brand. The designed

alphabet **B** is registered in all business categories for trademarks (total of 45). The number of registered patents and trademarks is subject to continual change due to the acquisition of new rights, expiration of terms, abandonments and dispositions.

[SK Planet]

As of December 31, 2018, SK Planet held 1,525 registered patents, 95 registered design marks, 1,048 registered trademarks and 4 copyrights (in each case including those held jointly with other companies) in Korea. It also holds various other intellectual property rights in other countries, including 210 U.S.-registered patents, 120 Chinese-registered patents, 80 Japanese-registered patents, 86 E.U.-registered patents (in each case including those held jointly with other companies) and 284 foreign registered trademarks.

Table of Contents

[Eleven Street]

As of December 31, 2018, Eleven Street Co., Ltd. (Eleven Street) held 98 registered patents, 12 registered design marks, 563 registered trademarks and 5 copyrights (in each case including those held jointly with other companies) in Korea. It also holds various other intellectual property rights in other countries, including 22 U.S.-registered patents (including those held jointly with other companies).

[SK Communications]

As of December 31, 2018, SK Communications held 93 registered patents, 26 registered design rights and 506 registered trademarks in Korea.

C. Business-related Pollutants and Environmental Protection

[SK Telecom]

The Company does not directly engage in any manufacturing and therefore does not undertake any industrial processes that emit pollutants into the air or industrial processes in which hazardous materials are used.

[SK Broadband]

SK Broadband does not directly engage in any manufacturing processes that emit environmental pollutants, and more than 99% of its greenhouse gas emissions is indirect emissions from its use of external electricity. SK Broadband was selected as a business subject to allocation of emission permits as part of Korea's greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme that commenced in 2015, and it actively fulfills its obligations and consistently achieves the targets set by the government. In addition, SK Broadband continues to invest in environment-friendly facilities for its data centers and improve the stability and efficiency of its services.

Table of Contents**III. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****1. Summary Financial Information (Consolidated and Separate)****A. Summary Financial Information (Consolidated)**

Below is the summary consolidated financial information of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016. The Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, which are prepared in accordance with K-IFRS, are attached hereto.

	(Unit: in millions of Won except number of companies)		
	As of December 31, 2018	As of December 31, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
Assets			
Current Assets	7,958,839	6,201,799	5,996,628
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,506,699	1,457,735	1,505,242
Accounts Receivable Trade, net	2,008,640	2,126,007	2,240,926
Accounts Receivable Other, net	937,837	1,260,835	1,121,444
Others	3,505,663	1,357,222	1,129,016
Non-Current Assets	34,410,272	27,226,870	25,301,035
Long-Term Investment Securities	664,726	887,007	828,521
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	12,811,771	9,538,438	7,404,323
Property and Equipment, net	10,718,354	10,144,882	10,374,212
Intangible Assets, net	5,513,510	3,586,965	3,776,354
Goodwill	2,938,563	1,915,017	1,932,452
Others	1,763,348	1,154,561	985,173
Total Assets	42,369,111	33,428,669	31,297,663
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	6,847,557	7,109,123	6,444,099
Non-Current Liabilities	13,172,304	8,290,351	8,737,134
Total Liabilities	20,019,861	15,399,474	15,181,233
Equity			
Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company	22,470,822	17,842,139	15,971,399
Share Capital	44,639	44,639	44,639
Capital Surplus (Deficit) and Other Capital Adjustments	655,084	196,281	199,779
Retained Earnings	22,144,541	17,835,946	15,953,164
Reserves	(373,442)	(234,727)	(226,183)
Non-controlling Interests	(121,572)	187,056	145,031
Total Equity	22,349,250	18,029,195	16,116,430
Total Liabilities and Equity	42,369,111	33,428,669	31,297,663
Number of Companies Consolidated	44	39	38

(Unit: in millions of Won except per share data)

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016
Operating Revenue	16,873,960	17,520,013	17,091,816
Operating Profit	1,201,760	1,536,626	1,535,744
Profit Before Income Tax	3,975,966	3,403,249	2,096,139
Profit for the Year	3,131,988	2,657,595	1,660,101
Profit for the Year Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company	3,127,887	2,599,829	1,675,967
Profit for the Year Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	4,101	57,766	(15,866)
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Won)	44,066	36,582	23,497

* Financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was recorded based on previously applicable accounting standards of K-IFRS 1018 and K-IFRS 1039.

Table of Contents**B. Summary Financial Information (Separate)**

Below is the summary separate financial information of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016. The Company's audited separate financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, which are prepared in accordance with K-IFRS, are attached hereto.

	(Unit: in millions of Won)		
	As of December 31, 2018	As of December 31, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
Assets			
Current Assets	4,679,378	3,768,098	3,661,115
Cash and Cash Equivalents	877,823	880,583	874,350
Accounts Receivable Trade, net	1,354,260	1,520,209	1,594,504
Accounts Receivable Other, net	518,451	1,003,509	772,570
Others	1,928,844	363,797	419,691
Non-Current Assets	24,168,645	21,789,424	21,787,459
Long-Term Investment Securities	410,672	724,603	560,966
Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates	10,188,914	9,152,321	8,726,538
Property and Equipment, net	6,943,490	6,923,133	7,298,539
Intangible Assets, net	4,010,864	3,089,545	3,275,663
Goodwill	1,306,236	1,306,236	1,306,236
Others	1,308,469	593,586	619,517
Total Assets	28,848,023	25,557,522	25,448,574
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	4,178,068	4,767,401	4,464,160
Non-Current Liabilities	7,782,468	5,782,730	6,727,460
Total Liabilities	11,960,536	10,550,131	11,191,620
Equity			
Share Capital	44,639	44,639	44,639
Capital Surplus and Other Capital Adjustments	415,324	371,895	371,481
Retained Earnings	16,467,789	14,512,556	13,902,627
Reserves	(40,265)	78,301	(61,793)
Total Equity	16,887,487	15,007,391	14,256,954
Total Liabilities and Equity	28,848,023	25,557,522	25,448,574

	(Unit: in millions of Won except per share data)		
	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016
Operating Revenue	11,705,639	12,468,035	12,350,479
Operating Profit	1,307,494	1,697,709	1,782,172
Profit Before Income Tax	1,221,244	1,603,808	1,562,782
Profit for the Year	933,902	1,331,114	1,217,274
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Won)	13,000	18,613	17,001

* Financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was recorded based on previously applicable accounting standards of K-IFRS 1018 and K-IFRS 1039.

2. Other Matters Related to Financial Information

A. Restatement of the Financial Statements

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**B. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts**

(1) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of Trade and Other Receivables

(Unit: in millions of Won)

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Allowance for Doubtful

	Gross amount	Accounts	Percentage
Accounts receivable trade	2,280,090	260,157	11%
Loans	135,503	47,375	35%
Accounts receivable other	1,280,236	68,346	5%
Accrued income	6,232	166	3%
Guarantee deposits	315,854		0%
Total	4,017,915	376,045	9%

(Unit: in millions of Won)

For the year ended December 31, 2017

Allowance for Doubtful

	Gross amount	Accounts	Percentage
Accounts receivable trade	2,378,203	239,448	10%
Loans	161,015	47,311	29%
Accounts receivable other	1,623,295	75,412	5%
Accrued income	3,979		0%
Guarantee deposits	296,517		0%
Total	4,463,009	362,171	8%

(Unit: in millions of Won)

For the year ended December 31, 2016

Allowance for Doubtful

	Gross amount	Accounts	Percentage
Accounts receivable trade	2,503,139	241,828	10%
Loans	172,982	48,527	28%
Accounts receivable other	1,350,090	78,977	6%
Accrued income	2,780		0%
Guarantee deposits	302,901		0%
Total	4,331,892	369,332	9%

(2) Movements in Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of Trade and Other Receivables

(Unit: in millions of Won)

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016
Beginning balance	362,171	369,332	344,016
Effect of change in accounting policy	13,049		
Increase of allowance for doubtful accounts	45,051	40,377	78,132
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts			
Write-offs	(65,762)	(70,802)	(79,891)
Other	21,536	23,264	27,075
Ending balance	376,045	362,171	369,332

Table of Contents

(3) Policies for Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company establishes allowances for doubtful accounts based on the likelihood of recoverability of trade and other receivables based on their aging at the end of the period and past customer default experience for the past two years. With respect to trade receivables relating to wireless telecommunications services, the Company considers the likelihood of recovery based on past customer default experience and the length of default in connection with the type of default (e.g., whether the customer's service has been terminated or is continued). For such trade receivables that have been overdue for more than two years after the customer's service has been terminated, the Company records an allowance of 100% of such receivables. For such trade receivables that have been overdue for less than two years after the customer's service has been terminated or relates to a customer that is continuing his service, the Company records an allowance of a certain percentage of such receivable. Consistent with customary practice, the Company writes off trade and other receivables for which the prescription period has passed or that are determined to be impossible or economically too costly to collect, including receivables that are less than Won 200,000 and more than six months overdue and receivables that have been determined to be the subject of identity theft.

(4) Aging of Accounts Receivable

(Unit: in millions of Won)

		As of December 31, 2018					
		Six months or less	From six months to one year	From one year to three years	More than three years	Total	
Accounts receivable	general	1,979,347	69,721	142,789	88,233	2,280,090	
Percentage		87%	3%	6%	4%	100%	

C. Inventories

(1) Detailed Categories of Inventories

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Account Category	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016
Merchandise	259,524	243,975	225,958
Goods in transit			
Other inventories	28,529	28,428	33,888
Total	288,053	272,403	259,846
Percentage of inventories to total assets [Inventories / Total assets]	0.68%	0.81%	0.83%
Inventory turnover [Cost of sales / { (Beginning balance of inventories + Ending balance of inventories) / 2 }]	6.41	7.09	6.89

(2) Reporting of Inventories

The Company holds handsets, ICT equipment for offline sales, etc. in inventory. The Company conducts physical due diligence of its inventories with its auditors at the end of each year.

D. Fair Value Measurement

See note 2 of the notes to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 for more information.

E. Key Terms of Debt Securities

[SK Telecom]

The following are key terms and conditions of bonds issued by the Company.

Table of Contents

Name	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Date of Fiscal Agency Agreement	Fiscal Agent
Unsecured Bond	Series 61-2 Dec. 27, 2011	Dec. 27, 2021	190,000	Dec. 19, 2011	Hana Financial Investment Co., Ltd.

Maintenance of Financial Ratio	Key Term	Debt ratio no greater than 300%
Restriction on Liens	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	The total amount of secured debt not to exceed 50% of share capital as of the end of the previous fiscal year
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Restriction on Disposition of Assets	Key Term	Disposal of assets per fiscal year not to exceed 2 trillion won
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Submission of Compliance Certificate	Compliance Status	Submitted on September 12, 2018

Name	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Date of Fiscal Agency Agreement	Fiscal Agent
Unsecured Bond 62-1	Series Aug. 28, 2012	Aug. 28, 2019	170,000	Aug. 22, 2012	Meritz Securities Co., Ltd.
Unsecured Bond 62-2	Series Aug. 28, 2012	Aug. 28, 2022	140,000	Aug. 22, 2012	Meritz Securities Co., Ltd.
Unsecured Bond 62-3	Series Aug. 28, 2012	Aug. 28, 2032	90,000	Aug. 22, 2012	Meritz Securities Co., Ltd.

Maintenance of Financial Ratio	Key Term	Debt ratio no greater than 300%
Restriction on Liens	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	The total amount of secured debt not to exceed 100% of share capital as of the end of the previous fiscal year
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Restriction on Disposition of Assets	Key Term	Disposal of assets per fiscal year not to exceed 2 trillion won
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Submission of Compliance Certificate	Compliance Status	Submitted on September 12, 2018

Table of Contents

Name	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Date of Fiscal Agency Agreement	Fiscal Agent
Unsecured Bond Series 63-1	April 23, 2013	April 23, 2023	230,000	April 17, 2013	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 63-2	April 23, 2013	April 23, 2033	130,000	April 17, 2013	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 64-1	May 14, 2014	May 14, 2019	50,000	April 29, 2014	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 64-2	May 14, 2014	May 14, 2024	150,000	April 29, 2014	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 64-4	May 14, 2014	May 14, 2029	50,000	April 29, 2014	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 65-1	Oct. 28, 2014	Oct. 28, 2019	160,000	Oct. 16, 2014	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 65-2	Oct. 28, 2014	Oct. 28, 2021	150,000	Oct. 16, 2014	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 65-3	Oct. 28, 2014	Oct. 28, 2024	190,000	Oct. 16, 2014	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 66-1	Feb. 26, 2015	Feb. 26, 2022	100,000	Feb. 11, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 66-2	Feb. 26, 2015	Feb. 26, 2025	150,000	Feb. 11, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 66-3	Feb. 26, 2015	Feb. 26, 2030	50,000	Feb. 11, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 67-1	July 17, 2015	July 17, 2018	90,000	July 9, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 67-2	July 17, 2015	July 17, 2025	70,000	July 9, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 67-3	July 17, 2015	July 17, 2030	90,000	July 9, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 68-1	Nov. 30, 2015	Nov. 30, 2018	80,000	Nov. 18, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 68-2	Nov. 30, 2015	Nov. 30, 2025	100,000	Nov. 18, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 68-3	Nov. 30, 2015	Nov. 30, 2035	70,000	Nov. 18, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 69-1	March 4, 2016	March 4, 2019	70,000	Feb. 22, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 69-2	March 4, 2016	March 4, 2021	100,000	Feb. 22, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 69-3	March 4, 2016	March 4, 2026	90,000	Feb. 22, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 69-4	March 4, 2016	March 4, 2036	80,000	Feb. 22, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.

Maintenance of Financial Ratio

Key Term Compliance Status

Debt ratio no greater than 300% Compliant

Restriction on Liens		The total amount of secured debt not to exceed 100% of
	Key Term	share capital as of the end of the previous fiscal year
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Restriction on Disposition of Assets		Disposal of assets per fiscal year not to exceed 2 trillion
	Key Term	won
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Submission of Compliance Certificate	Compliance Status	Submitted on September 12, 2018

Table of Contents

Name	Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Date of Fiscal Agency Agreement	Fiscal Agent
Unsecured Bond	Series 70-1	June 3, 2016	June 3, 2019	50,000	May 24, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 70-2	June 3, 2016	June 3, 2021	50,000	May 24, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 70-3	June 3, 2016	June 3, 2026	120,000	May 24, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 70-4	June 3, 2016	June 3, 2031	50,000	May 24, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 71-1	April 25, 2017	April 25, 2020	60,000	April 13, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 71-2	April 25, 2017	April 25, 2022	120,000	April 13, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 71-3	April 25, 2017	April 25, 2027	100,000	April 13, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 71-4	April 25, 2017	April 25, 2032	90,000	April 13, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.

Maintenance of Financial Ratio	Key Term Compliance Status	Debt ratio no greater than 300% Compliant
Restriction on Liens	Key Term Compliance Status	The total amount of secured debt not to exceed 150% of share capital as of the end of the previous fiscal year Compliant
Restriction on Disposition of Assets	Key Term Compliance Status	Disposal of assets per fiscal year not to exceed 5 trillion won Compliant
Submission of Compliance Certificate	Compliance Status	Submitted on September 12, 2018

Table of Contents

Name	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Date of Fiscal Agency Agreement	Fiscal Agent	
Unsecured Bond	Series 72-1	Nov. 10, 2017	Nov. 10, 2020	100,000	Oct. 31, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 72-2	Nov. 10, 2017	Nov. 10, 2022	80,000	Oct. 31, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 72-3	Nov. 10, 2017	Nov. 10, 2027	100,000	Oct. 31, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 73-1	Feb. 20, 2018	Feb. 20, 2021	110,000	Feb. 6, 2018	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 73-2	Feb. 20, 2018	Feb. 20, 2023	100,000	Feb. 6, 2018	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 73-3	Feb. 20, 2018	Feb. 20, 2028	200,000	Feb. 6, 2018	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 73-4	Feb. 20, 2018	Feb. 20, 2038	90,000	Feb. 6, 2018	Korea Securities Finance Corp.

Maintenance of Financial Ratio	Key Term	Debt ratio no greater than 300%
Restriction on Liens	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	The total amount of secured debt not to exceed 150% of
		share capital as of the end of the previous fiscal year
Restriction on Disposition of Assets	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	Disposal of assets per fiscal year not to exceed 50% of total assets
Restriction on Changes of Management Structure	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	Restriction of cross-shareholding
		Exclusion from corporate group
Submission of Compliance Certificate	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Compliance Status	Submitted on September 12, 2018

Name	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Date of Fiscal Agency Agreement	Fiscal Agent	
Unsecured Bond	Series 74-1	Sept. 17, 2018	Sept. 17, 2021	100,000	Sept. 5, 2018	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 74-2	Sept. 17, 2018	Sept. 17, 2023	150,000	Sept. 5, 2018	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 74-3	Sept. 17, 2018	Sept. 17, 2038	50,000	Sept. 5, 2018	Korea Securities Finance Corp.

Maintenance of Financial Ratio	Key Term	Debt ratio no greater than 300%
	Compliance Status	Compliant

Restriction on Liens	Key Term	The total amount of secured debt not to exceed 150% of share capital as of the end of the previous fiscal year
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Restriction on Disposition of Assets	Key Term	Disposal of assets per fiscal year not to exceed 50% of total assets
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Restriction on Changes of Management Structure	Key Term	Restriction of cross-shareholding
	Compliance Status	Exclusion from corporate group
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Submission of Compliance Certificate	Compliance Status	To be submitted after the release of the 2018 annual report

Table of Contents**[SK Broadband]**

The following are key terms and conditions of bonds issued by SK Broadband.

Name	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Date of Fiscal Agency Agreement	Fiscal Agent
Unsecured Bond Series 38-2	April 2, 2014	April 2, 2019	210,000	March 21, 2014	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 39	Sept. 29, 2014	Sept. 29, 2019	130,000	Sept. 17, 2014	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 40-2	Jan. 14, 2015	Jan. 14, 2020	160,000	Jan. 2, 2014	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 41	July 15, 2015	July 15, 2020	140,000	July 3, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 42	Oct. 6, 2015	Oct. 6, 2020	130,000	Sept. 22, 2015	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 43-1	Oct. 5, 2016	Oct. 5, 2019	50,000	Sept. 22, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 43-2	Oct. 5, 2016	Oct. 5, 2021	120,000	Sept. 22, 2016	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 44	Feb. 3, 2017	Feb. 3, 2022	150,000	Jan. 20, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.

Maintenance of Financial Ratio	Key Term	Debt ratio no greater than 400%
Restriction on Liens	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	The total amount of secured debt not to exceed 200% of
		share capital as of the end of the previous fiscal year
Restriction on Disposition of Assets	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	Disposal of assets per fiscal year not to exceed 2 trillion won
Submission of Compliance Certificate	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Compliance Status	Submitted on August 31, 2018

Name	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Date of Fiscal Agency Agreement	Fiscal Agent
Unsecured Bond Series 45-1	Oct. 11, 2017	Oct. 11, 2020	30,000	Sept. 20, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond Series 45-2	Oct. 11, 2017	Oct. 11, 2022	140,000	Sept. 20, 2017	Korea Securities Finance Corp.

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Maintenance of Financial Ratio	Key Term	Debt ratio no greater than 400%
Restriction on Liens	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	The total amount of secured debt not to exceed 200% of
		share capital as of the end of the previous fiscal year
Restriction on Disposition of Assets	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	Disposal of assets per fiscal year not to exceed 70% of total assets
Submission of Compliance Certificate	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Compliance Status	Submitted on August 31, 2018

Table of Contents

Name		Issue Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Date of Fiscal Agency Agreement	Fiscal Agent
Unsecured Bond	Series 46-1	Feb. 1, 2018	Feb. 1, 2021	70,000	Jan. 19, 2018	Korea Securities Finance Corp.
Unsecured Bond	Series 46-2	Feb. 1, 2018	Feb. 1, 2021 ³	80,000	Jan. 19, 2018	Korea Securities Finance Corp.

Maintenance of Financial Ratio	Key Term	Debt ratio no greater than 400%
Restriction on Liens	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	The total amount of secured debt not to exceed 200% of
		share capital as of the end of the previous fiscal year
Restriction on Disposition of Assets	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Key Term	Disposal of assets per fiscal year not to exceed 70% of total assets
	Compliance Status	Compliant
Restriction on Changes of Management Structure	Key Term	Restriction on changes of management structure
Submission of Compliance Certificate	Compliance Status	Compliant
	Compliance Status	Submitted on August 31, 2018

Table of Contents**IV. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS****1. Forward-Looking Statements**

This section contains forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of the Company and plans and objectives of the management of the Company. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Company's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results or performance of the Company to be materially different from any future results or performance expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

The Company does not make any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this section, and nothing contained herein is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation, whether as to the past or the future. Such forward-looking statements were based on current plans, estimates and projections of the Company and the political and economic environment in which the Company will operate in the future, and therefore you should not place undue reliance on them.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

2. Overview

In 2018, the Company strived to eliminate negative customer experiences and provide substantial benefits to its customers in response to the decrease in revenue from its wireless business. In addition, the Company built a solid foundation for improving its corporate value as a new ICT company that encompasses areas such as media, security and commerce, by acquiring ADT CAPS and establishing Eleven Street as a separate entity.

With respect to its MNO business, which operates under stabilizing market conditions, the Company has the honor of maintaining the top position for the longest consecutive period according to the top three customer survey agencies, including the number one position in the mobile phone industry for 21 consecutive years according to the Korean Customer Satisfaction Index, as a result of active marketing efforts to attract mobile subscribers who will provide future sources of revenue and the implementation of eight customer value innovation programs. Despite the inevitable decline in revenue due to rate cuts, the Company was able to decrease annual marketing expenses and continued to prioritize the retention of existing subscribers, achieving a record-low annual churn rate of 1.2% in 2018.

With respect to its digital network technology, in June 2018, the Company secured frequency bandwidths that are optimal for the commercialization of 5G services at a reasonable bid price. In the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company began to build its 5G networks, focusing on Seoul and other metropolitan areas. The Company began its first 5G transmission in December 2018, and is leading the way for the construction of 5G networks with enhanced stability and security through the application of quantum cryptography communication and AI networks.

The Company's media business achieved record annual revenue due to the increases in the number of IPTV subscribers and consumption of paid contents, and its mobile over-the-top (OTT) service oksusu is awaiting the launch of a new combined entity. With respect to its security business, the Company completed preparations to become a convergence security service provider by acquiring ADT CAPS and SK Infosec and completing the merger of NSOK. The 11st business accelerated the improvement in its profitability by providing differentiated services based on AI and data in a highly competitive environment.

In 2019, the Company plans to build on its positive reputation that has been earned through customer value innovation programs and grow as a new ICT company at the same time. With respect to its MNO business, the Company will closely integrate its assets related to security, commerce, data and AI in order to provide differentiated services to its customers. The new combined mobile OTT service of the Company will seek to transform the landscape of the content industry in Korea and become a leader in the new media business environment in the 5G era. In addition, the Company will continue to strengthen its competitiveness in the pay TV market through appropriate responses to the changes in the market environment, such as through the memorandum of understanding that the Company entered into in February 2019 to pursue the acquisition of Tbroad Co., Ltd. (Tbroad), the second largest cable TV operator in Korea.

Table of Contents

The Company's operating revenue, on a consolidated basis, was Won 16,874.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2018, a decrease of 3.7% compared to 2017 primarily due to a decrease in rates reflecting the effects of the increase in the discount rates applicable to subscribers who elect to receive discounted rates in lieu of handset subsidies starting in September 2017. Although the decrease in total revenue was inevitable due to the decline in revenue from the wireless business, the Company has mitigated the impact of such decrease with the expansion of its new ICT businesses, such as media and security. The Company's operating profit, on a consolidated basis, decreased by 22% to Won 1,201.8 billion compared to the previous year due to the decrease in revenue and the recognition of costs associated with the reorganization of the business of its subsidiaries. The Company's profit for the year increased by 18% to Won 3,132.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to 2017, primarily due to gains related to its equity investment in SK hynix Inc.

In 2018, the Company's capital expenditures, on a separate basis, were Won 2.13 trillion, which was consistent with the guidance at the beginning of the year. Cash dividends for 2018 were Won 10,000 per common share, which include interim dividends of Won 1,000 per common share paid during the year.

3. Analysis of Consolidated Financial Position

(Unit: in billions of Won, except percentages)

	As of December 31, 2018	As of December 31, 2017	Change from 2017 to 2018	Percentage Change from 2017 to 2018
Total Assets	42,369	33,428	8,941	26.7%
Current Assets	7,959	6,201	1,758	28.4%
Cash and Marketable Securities	1,507	1,458	49	3.4%
Non-Current Assets	34,410	27,227	7,183	26.4%
Property and Equipment and Investment Property	10,718	10,145	573	5.6%
Intangible Assets and Goodwill	5,514	3,587	1,927	53.7%
Long-term Financial Instruments, Long-term Investment Securities and Investment in Associates	860	1,031	(171)	(16.6)%
Total Liabilities	20,020	15,399	4,621	30.0%
Current Liabilities	6,848	7,109	(261)	(3.7)%
Short-term Borrowings	80	130	(50)	(38.5)%
Current Portion of Long-term Debt	1,408	1,834	(426)	(23.2)%
Non-Current Liabilities	13,172	8,290	4,882	58.9%
Debentures and Long-term Borrowings, Excluding Current Portion	8,588	5,808	2,780	47.9%
Total Equity	22,349	18,029	4,320	24.0%
Interest-bearing Financial Debt ⁽²⁾	9,652	7,467	2,185	29.3%
Debt-to-Equity Ratio ⁽³⁾	43.2%	41.4%		(1.8)%p

(1)

Cash & marketable securities includes cash & cash equivalents, marketable securities and short-term financial instruments.

- (2) Interest-bearing financial debt: Total of short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt and debentures and long-term borrowings
- (3) Debt-to-equity ratio: Interest-bearing financial debt / Total Equity

A. Assets

As of December 31, 2018, SK Telecom's assets comprised 68% of the Company's assets, on a consolidated basis.

The Company's current assets as of December 31, 2018 increased by 28% from the end of the previous year, primarily due to the capitalization of incremental costs of obtaining contracts in accordance with K-IFRS 1115. Non-current assets increased by 26% from the end of the previous year, primarily due to the acquisition of 5G frequency usage rights and equity interests in Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd., SK Infosec and id Quantique SA.

B. Liabilities

As of December 31, 2018, SK Telecom's liabilities comprised 60% of the Company's liabilities, on a consolidated basis.

Table of Contents

The Company's current liabilities as of December 31, 2018 decreased by 4% from the end of the previous year, primarily due to the repayment of short-term borrowings. Non-current liabilities as of December 31, 2018 increased by 59% from the end of the previous year mainly due to the issuance of bonds by SK Telecom and the increase in long-term payables related to the acquisition of frequency licenses.

4. Analysis of Consolidated Financial Information

(Unit: in billions of Won, except percentages)

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	Change from 2017 to 2018	Percentage Change from 2017 to 2018
Operating Revenue	16,874	17,520	(646)	(3.7)%
Operating Expense	15,672	15,983	(311)	(1.9)%
Operating Profit	1,202	1,537	(335)	(21.8)%
Operating Margin	7.12%	8.77%		(1.65)%p
Net Other Income (Loss)	2,774	1,867	907	48.6%
Profit Before Income Tax	3,976	3,403	573	16.8%
Profit for the Year	3,132	2,658	474	17.8%
Net Margin	18.56%	15.17%		3.39%p
Profit for the Year Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company	3,128	2,600	528	20.3%
Profit for the Year Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	4	58	(54)	(93.1)%
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	4,486	4,784	(298)	(6.2)%
EBITDA Margin	26.59%	27.30%		(0.71)%p

(1) EBITDA: Sum of operating profit and depreciation and amortization expenses (including depreciation and amortization expenses related to research and development)

A. Operating Revenue

The Company's operating revenue, on a consolidated basis, for the year ended December 31, 2018 decreased by 3.7% from the previous year, primarily due to a decrease in revenue from its wireless business, which was partially offset by efforts to minimize such decrease through increases in revenue from new ICT businesses such as media and security.

SK Telecom's operating revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018 decreased by 6.1% from the previous year, while the operating revenue of SK Broadband increased by 6.6% from the previous year primarily due to the qualitative growth of its IPTV business, including increases in the consumption of contents and the proportion of UHD subscribers.

In 2019, the Company expects its revenue to grow compared to 2018 as a result of an increase in revenue from the wireless business following the commercialization of 5G, as well as revenue growth of its ICT-related businesses such

as media, commerce and security.

B. Operating Profit

Despite the decrease in SK Telecom's marketing expenses and the improvement of the profitability of Eleven Street, the operating profit of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 decreased by 22% from the previous year, primarily due to the decrease in profit from the wireless business and the recognition of expenses related to the reorganization of SK Planet's business portfolio.

Table of Contents**C. Operating Expense**

(Unit: in billions of Won, except percentages)

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	Change from 2017 to 2018	Percentage Change from 2017 to 2018
Labor Cost	2,289	1,966	323	16.4%
Commissions Paid	5,003	5,486	(483)	(8.8)%
Advertising	469	523	(54)	(10.3)%
Depreciation and Amortization ⁽¹⁾	3,284	3,247	37	1.1%
Network Interconnection	808	875	(67)	(7.7)%
Leased Line Fees and Frequency License Fees	310	192	(118)	(38.1)%
Cost of Products that have been Resold	1,796	1,887	(91)	(4.8)%
Others	1,713	1,657	56	3.4%
Total Operating Expense	15,672	15,983	(311)	(1.9)%

(1) Includes depreciation and amortization expenses related to research and development.

Labor cost for the year ended December 31, 2018 increased by 16.4% from the previous year primarily due to an increase in the number of professional employees hired in connection with the expansion of the Company's new businesses and technologies, such as AI and service platforms.

Commissions paid for the year ended December 31, 2018 decreased by 8.8% from the previous year primarily due to the overall decrease in marketing expenses in connection with the maturing of the wireless business market, including an increase in the proportion of subscribers who upgrade handsets.

Depreciation and amortization expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 increased by 1.1% from the previous year due to an increase in the depreciation and amortization expenses for SK Broadband's fixed-line business, despite a slight decrease in SK Telecom's depreciation and amortization expenses partially due to the completion of depreciation of certain assets.

5. Analysis of Separate Operating Information [SK Telecom]

A. Number of Subscribers

(Unit: in 1,000 persons, except percentages)

	For the year	For the year	Change from 2017 to	Percentage Change from
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	ended December 31, 2018	ended December 31, 2017	2018	2017 to 2018
Subscribers	30,882	30,195	687	2.3%
Net Increase	690	600	90	15.0%
Activations	5,176	5,821	(645)	(11.1)%
Deactivations	4,486	5,221	(735)	(14.1)%
Monthly Churn Rate (%)	1.2%	1.5%		(0.3)%p
Average Subscribers	30,589	29,975	614	2.0%
Smartphone Subscribers	23,964	22,985	979	4.3%
LTE Subscribers	24,796	22,865	1,931	8.4%

The number of LTE subscribers continued to increase to 24.80 million as of December 31, 2018. The Company achieved a record low annual churn rate of 1.2% as a result of the stabilization of the market and the Company's efforts to prevent the loss of existing subscribers through its customer innovation programs.

The number of smartphone subscribers continued to increase to 23.96 million as of December 31, 2018 (which represented a net increase of 690,000 subscribers during the year), representing 78% of the total number of SK Telecom's subscribers.

Table of Contents**B. Average Monthly Revenue per Subscriber**

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	Change from 2017 to 2018	Percentage Change from 2017 to 2018
Billing Average Monthly Revenue per Subscriber (Won)	32,243	34,901	(2,658)	(7.6)%

* The billing average monthly revenue per subscriber (ARPU) is derived by dividing total SK Telecom revenues from voice service and data service (but excluding revenue from MVNO subscribers) for the period by the monthly average number of subscribers that are not MVNO subscribers for the period, then dividing that number by the number of months in the period. Although the definition of ARPU may vary by company, it is a measure that is widely used in the telecommunications industry for revenue comparison purposes.

In 2018, despite the continued increase in average customer data usage, average revenue per subscriber decreased to Won 32,243, a 7.6% decrease compared to the previous year, primarily due to increases in the number of subscribers who elected to receive discounted rates in lieu of handset subsidies.

C. Capital Expenditures

(Unit: in billions of Won, except percentages)

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	Change from 2017 to 2018	Method of financing
New investments and expansions				
Network investment	1,735.6	1,597.0	138.6	
Other investment	392.3	386.9	5.4	Self-
Total	2,127.9	1,983.9	144.0	procurement

[SK Broadband]

(Unit: in billions of Won, except percentages)

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017	Percentage Change from 2017 to 2018
Operating revenue			
High-speed Internet	809.2	845.3	(4.3)%
Residential fixed-line telephone	64.2	78.5	(18.2)%
Corporate business	1,007.6	989.2	1.9%
Television	1,274.3	1,025.8	24.2%
Others	98.5	113.8	(13.4)%

Total	3,253.8	3,052.6	6.6%
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* (1) Operating revenue determined in accordance with K-IFRS.

* (2) The business category is based on the nature of the goods or services that account for operating revenue or the characteristics of the network assets to provide telecommunications service, considering the consolidated entity as a single reporting entity.

High-speed Internet

In 2018, revenue from high-speed Internet services decreased by 4.3% compared to 2017 to Won 809.2 billion, primarily due to the adoption of the newly applicable accounting standard IFRS 15. Although the decrease in revenue from value-added services had a negative effect on ARPU, ARPU increased overall compared to the previous year as a result of an increase in the proportion of Giga internet users to 34%. In addition, the Company continued to secure additional subscribers despite market price competition, recording an annual increase of approximately 170,000 subscribers. In 2019, although the growth rate of the residential market is expected to fall due to intensified competition and a decrease in demand, SK Broadband plans to continue to strengthen its distribution capabilities by upgrading its data-based marketing system.

Table of Contents**IPTV**

In 2018, SK Broadband's IPTV business increased its revenue by 24.2% compared to 2017 to Won 1,274.3 billion and strengthened its position as a media platform. APRU of IPTV services improved as a result of an increase of revenue from media platform businesses such as paid contents, media advertising and home shopping transmission fees and the increase in the proportion of UHD subscribers to approximately 54%. In addition, the IPTV business added approximately 350,000 new subscribers during the year, contributing to the continued increase in revenue despite the effects of the adoption of IFRS 15. Although the costs related to contents increased compared to 2017 in connection with the associated revenue growth, the proportion of such costs as compared to revenue decreased, contributing to the continued improvement of the IPTV business' profitability. In 2019, competition among the platform providers in the IPTV market is expected to intensify due to efforts to differentiate their services. SK Broadband will continue to deliver differentiated value to its customers through its customer-oriented business and services.

Corporate Business

In 2018, revenue from SK Broadband's corporate business increased by 1.9% compared to 2017 to Won 1,007.6 billion. The corporate business continued its revenue growth by securing large-scale customer contracts in its core business based on fixed-line services, which constitutes SK Broadband's primary strength as a fixed-line telecommunications operator. In the case of its growth businesses, which are the growth engines for the corporate business, convergence security services such as cloud cameras and managed services were the main sources of revenue growth. As a result, the proportion of revenue from both the core and growth businesses increased compared to 2017. In 2019, SK Broadband will continue to develop its core and growth businesses by actively exploring new markets and opportunities.

6. Guidance for Fiscal Year 2019

The Company announced the following guidance for fiscal year 2019 during its earnings release conference call on January 31, 2019.

1. Operating revenue (consolidated): Won 18.0 trillion

The Company expects its consolidated operating revenue to reach approximately Won 18.0 trillion in 2019. While the Company expects the decrease in revenue from its wireless business to continue due to the effect of rate cuts, such as those offered to subscribers who elect to receive rate discounts in lieu of handset subsidies, it expects a turnaround in revenue in the second half of 2019 by offering reasonable rate plans based on increasing user data usage and increasing the number of new subscribers. The Company plans to minimize the impact of the increase in expenses related to the commercialization of 5G services through efficient management of costs, such as reducing marketing expenses. SK Broadband is expected to heighten its level of contribution to the Company's consolidated revenue increase by maintaining steady growth in the IPTV and T-commerce businesses, and it also expects returns from new media businesses such as its mobile OTT service. Eleven Street plans to expand its product categories by strengthening various external partnerships in high-margin sectors such as fashion, groceries and beauty. The Company also plans to improve Eleven Street's profitability by developing it into a commerce portal utilizing synergies with ICT-related affiliates and reach break-even for the year. Due to the factors described above and the consolidation of the new security business subsidiaries such as ADT CAPS and SK Infosec, the Company expects an increase in annual revenue by more than approximately Won 1 trillion compared to 2018.

2. Capital expenditures

For the Company's capital expenditures in 2019, it plans to respond flexibly to various factors affecting the commercialization of 5G technology, such as services, rate plans and the availability of handsets. The Company plans to make investments based on a careful examination of customer demand in order to ensure its position as the leader in the commercialization of and market for 5G services. The Company will determine the amount of capital expenditures once the variables that are important to future investments become clear.

3. Cash dividends: The Company will decide on the level of cash dividends taking into consideration various factors such as the overall business environment and the Company's financial condition.

Table of Contents**7. Corporate Reorganization**

On December 21, 2018, SK Telecom undertook a corporate reorganization in order to innovate and grow as a leading new ICT company. SK Telecom reorganized its businesses into four main business divisions comprising the Company's new ICT business portfolio: MNO, media, security and commerce. All organizations within the Company will be reorganized with a focus on 5G technology, with the most important of these organizations, including the four main business divisions, each establishing a body in charge of 5G technology and focusing on the commercialization of, and market initiatives for, 5G services. In order to strengthen the Company's key capabilities as a ICT company in AI and data-related technologies, the AI Center will serve as the core brain for 5G technology and strengthen its role in supporting all of the Company's businesses in connection with AI technologies, while the DT Center will take the lead on the data integration system for all ICT-related companies through the Data Governance Group. The Company will strengthen its system of synergies in pursuing "Virtually One Company" among all of its ICT-related entities. In addition, the Company plans to strengthen the role of the relevant departments to develop new business models for its music and mobile OTT services, which will become the key contents for the new ICT sector in the 5G era.

8. Liquidity

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's debt-to-equity ratio (as calculated based on the interest-bearing financial debt) was 43.2%, compared to 41.4% as of December 31, 2017 and 45.7% as of December 31, 2016. The net debt-to-equity ratio (as calculated based on the interest-bearing financial debt minus cash and marketable securities) was 30.9%, 29.1% and 33.1% at the end of 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Interest coverage ratio (EBITDA / interest expense) was 14.6, 16.0 and 15.8 at the end of each of 2018, 2017 and 2016. The Company continues to have sufficient liquidity.

9. Financing

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's aggregate interest bearing debt amounted to Won 9,652 billion, comprising long-term and short-term borrowings, debentures and current portion of long-term borrowings, compared to Won 7,467 billion as of December 31, 2017 and Won 7,370 billion as of December 31, 2016, showing increases for three consecutive years.

10. Investments

The Company did not make any significant investments in 2018.

Table of Contents**V. AUDITOR S OPINION****1. Independent Auditors and Audit Opinions****A. Independent Auditor and Audit Opinion (Consolidated)**

Period	Independent auditor	Audit opinion	Issues noted
Year ended December 31, 2018	KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.	Unqualified	N/A
Year ended December 31, 2017	KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.	Unqualified	N/A
Year ended December 31, 2016	KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.	Unqualified	N/A

B. Audit Services Contracts with Independent Auditors

(Unit: in millions of Won except number of hours)

Period	Auditors	Contents	Fee	Total number of hours accumulated for the fiscal year
Year ended December 31, 2018	KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.	Quarterly review Separate financial statements audit Consolidated financial statements audit English financial statements review and other audit task	1,700	22,058
Year ended December 31, 2017	KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.	Semi-annual review Quarterly review Separate financial statements audit Consolidated financial statements audit English financial statements review and other audit task	1,470	21,098
Year ended December 31, 2016	KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.	Semi-annual review Quarterly review Separate financial statements audit Consolidated financial statements audit English financial statements review and other audit task	1,350	19,412

C. Non-Audit Services Contracts with Independent Auditors

(Unit: in millions of W

Period	Contract date	Service provided	Service duration	
r ended December 31, 2018	September 20, 2018	Confirmation of financial information	September 20, 2018	September 21, 2018
	March 5, 2018	Issuance of comfort letters	March 5, 2018	April 26, 2018
r ended December 31, 2017	March 10, 2017	Issuance of comfort letters	March 10, 2017	March 30, 3017
	April 28, 2017	Consulting services	April 28, 2017	May 12, 2017
r ended December 31, 2016	May 10, 2016	Confirmation of financial information	May 10, 2016	May 12, 2016

Table of Contents**2. Change of Independent Auditors**

Not applicable.

IV. CORPORATE ORGANIZATION INCLUDING BOARD OF DIRECTORS**1. Board of Directors****A. Overview of the Composition of the Board of Directors**

The Company's board of directors (the Board of Directors) is composed of eight members: five independent directors, two inside directors and one non-executive director. Within the Board, there are five committees: Independent Director Nomination Committee, Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, CapEx Review Committee and Corporate Citizenship Committee.

(As of December 31, 2018)

Total number of persons	Inside directors	Non-executive director	Independent directors
8	Jung Ho Park, Young Sang Ryu	Dae Sik Cho	Jae Hoon Lee, Dae Shick Oh, Jae Hyeon Ahn, Jung Ho Ahn, Youngmin Yoon

At the 34th General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 21, 2018, Young Sang Ryu was newly elected as an inside director and Youngmin Yoon was newly elected as an independent director and a member of the audit committee.

B. Significant Activities of the Board of Directors

Meeting	Date	Agenda	Approval
409th		- Business Plan for 2018	Approved as proposed
(the 1st meeting of 2018)		-	
	February 2, 2018	Financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017	Approved as proposed
		- Annual business report as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017	Approved as proposed
		- Delegation of funding through long-term borrowings in 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Lease contract with SK Broadband	Approved as proposed
		- Approval of IT SM transactions in 2018	

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	- Report on welfare fund for 2018	Approved as proposed
	- Share acquisition of FSK L&S	Approved as proposed
	- Establishment of SK Telecom Japan	Approved as proposed
	- Report of internal accounting management	Approved as proposed
	- Donation to community in 2017	Approved as proposed
	- Report for the period after the fourth quarter of 2017	Approved as proposed
		Approved as proposed
		Approved as proposed
		Approved as proposed
	- Adoption of electronic voting system	Approved as proposed
	- Establishment of corporate governance charter	Approved as proposed
410th		Approved as proposed
(the 2nd meeting of 2018)	February 20, 2018	Approved as proposed
	- Grant of stock options	Approved as proposed
	- Plan for the 34th General Meeting of Shareholders	Approved as proposed
	- Donation to the Korean Fencing Association	Approved as proposed
	- Results on internal accounting management	Approved as proposed

Table of Contents

Meeting	Date	Agenda	Approval
			Approved as proposed
			Approved as proposed
411th (the 3rd meeting of 2018)	March 31, 2018	- Election of the chairman of the Board of Directors	Approved as proposed
		- Election of committee members	Approved as proposed
		- Reappointment of compliance officer	Approved as proposed
		- Transactions with SK Holdings in the second quarter of 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Transactions related to corporate bonds with SK Securities	Approved as proposed
		- Transactions related to fund management with SK Securities	Approved as proposed
		- Donation to Korea Foundation of Advance Studies for 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Donation to SK Happiness Foundation for 2018	Approved as proposed
412nd (the 4th meeting of 2018)	April 26, 2018	- Allocation of operating costs of SK Academy	Approved as proposed
		- Payment of operating costs in 2018 for SUPEX Council	Approved as proposed
		- Report for the period after the first quarter of 2018	
413rd (the 5th meeting of 2018)	May 8, 2018	- Acquisition of shares of Siren Holdings Korea Co., Ltd.	Approved as proposed
414th (the 6th meeting of 2018)	May 24, 2018	- Plan for the procurement of 5G frequency	Approved as proposed
		- Settlement of expenses between related parties in connection with contemplated joint R&D	Approved as proposed
		- Equity investment plan for the Guam/Saipan MNO	
415th (the 7th meeting of 2018)	June 28, 2018	- Transactions with SK Holdings in the third quarter of 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Transactions related to corporate bonds with SK Securities	

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		- Transactions related to fund management with SK Securities	Approved as proposed
		- Changes to joint management contract of airplane for business purposes	Approved as proposed
	July 26, 2018	- Participation in Iriver's capital increase	Approved as proposed
		- Payment of interim dividends	Approved as proposed
416th (the 8th meeting of 2018)		- Report on the statement of accounts for the first half year of 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Establishment of investment company in Southeast Asia and equity investment plan	
		- Report for the period after the second quarter of 2018	
	September 20, 2018	- Transactions with SK Holdings in the fourth quarter of 2018	Approved as proposed
417th (the 9th meeting of 2018)		- Increase of donation to the Korean Fencing Federation in 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Donation for flood damage relief in Laos	
	October 25, 2018		Approved as proposed
		- Payment for acquisition of new 5G frequency bandwidths	Approved as proposed
418th (the 10th meeting of 2018)		- Investment in 5G facilities in 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Comprehensive share exchange with SK Infosec	
		- Disposal of treasury shares	Approved as proposed
		- Report for the period after the third quarter of 2018	
	November 26, 2018	- Changes to fixed-line and wireless infrastructure construction in 2018	Approved as proposed
419th (the 11th meeting of 2018)		- Joint management contract of aircraft for business purposes for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Approval of comprehensive share exchange agreement with SK Infosec	Approved as proposed
		- Report on compliance and effectiveness evaluation	

Table of Contents

Meeting	Date	Agenda	Approval
420th		- Business management plan for 2019	Approved as proposed
(the 12 th meeting of 2018)		- Transactions with SK Holdings in the first quarter of 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Provision of funds for management of the 2018 SUPEX meeting	Approved as proposed
		- Renewal of IT SM contract	Approved as proposed
		- Lease contract for SUPEX Center in 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Contract with SK Forest for landscape and facility management service in 2019	Approved as proposed
	December 26, 2018	- Allocation of operating expenses of SK Academy in 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Construction of fixed-line and wireless infrastructure for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Resale of fixed-line products with SK Broadband for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Approval of the issuance limit for asset-backed short-term bonds	Approved as proposed
		- Purchase of PS&M handset installment receivables for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Disposal of Happynarae shares	Approved as proposed
		- Establishment of SK Telecom New York investment company	Approved as proposed
		- Customer contact channel operation for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Cell site maintenance contract for 2019	Approved as proposed

* The line items that do not show approval are for reporting purposes only.

C. Committees within Board of Directors

(1) Committee structure (as of December 31, 2018)

(a) Compensation Review Committee

Total number	Members		
of persons	Inside Directors	Independent Directors	Task
3		Jae Hoon Lee, Dae Shick Oh, Jung Ho Ahn	Review CEO remuneration system and amount

* The Compensation Review Committee is a committee established by the resolution of the Board of Directors.

(b) Capex Review Committee

Total number	Members		
of persons	Inside Directors	Independent Directors	Task
6	Young Sang Ryu	Jae Hoon Lee, Dae Shick Oh, Jae Hyeon Ahn, Jung Ho Ahn, Youngmin Yoon	Review major investment plans and changes thereto

* The Capex Review Committee is a committee established by the resolution of the Board of Directors.

(c) Corporate Citizenship Committee

Total number	Members		
of persons	Inside Directors	Independent Directors	Task
3		Jae Hoon Lee, Jae Hyeon Ahn, Jung Ho Ahn	Review guidelines on corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, etc.

* The Corporate Citizenship Committee is a committee established by the resolution of the Board of Directors.

(d) Independent Director Nomination Committee

Total number	Members		
of persons	Inside Directors	Independent Directors	Task
3	Jung Ho Park	Jae Hoon Lee, Jae Hyeon Ahn	Nomination of independent directors

* Under the Korean Commercial Code, a majority of the members of the Independent Director Nomination Committee should be independent directors.

(e) Audit Committee

Total number of persons	Members		Task
	Inside Directors	Independent Directors	
4		Jae Hoon Lee, Dae Shick Oh, Jae Hyeon Ahn, Youngmin Yoon	Review financial statements and supervise independent audit process, etc.

Table of Contents

* The Audit Committee is a committee established under the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation and the Korean Commercial Code.

2. Audit System

The Company's Audit Committee consists of four independent directors, Dae Shick Oh, Jae Hoon Lee, Jae Hyeon Ahn and Youngmin Yoon.

Major activities of the Audit Committee as of December 31, 2018 are set forth below.

Meeting	Date	Agenda	Approval
The 1st meeting of 2018	February 1, 2018	- Evaluation of internal accounting management system operation	
		- Review of business and audit results for the second half of 2017 and business and audit plans for 2018	
		- Evaluation of internal monitoring controls based on the opinion of the members of the Audit Committee	Approved as proposed
		- Appointment of external auditor for the period of 2018 to 2020	Approved as proposed
The 2nd meeting of 2018	February 19, 2018	- Report on the IFRS audit of fiscal year 2017	
		- Report on review of 2017 internal accounting management system	
		- Evaluation of internal accounting management system operation	
		- Agenda and document review for the 34th General Meeting of Shareholders	Approved as proposed
		- Auditor's report for fiscal year 2017	Approved as proposed
The 3rd meeting of 2018	March 20, 2018	- Report on contract for customer appreciation gifts to fixed-line telephone customers for 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Contract for maintenance services of optical cables in 2018	
	April 25, 2018	- Contract for maintenance services of transmission equipment in 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Consulting contract to undertake a global project	Approved as proposed
		- Election of the chairman of the Audit Committee	Approved as proposed

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The 4th meeting of 2018		- Remuneration for external auditor for fiscal year 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Approval of external auditor services for fiscal year 2018	Approved as proposed
		- Audit plan for fiscal year 2018	
The 5th meeting of 2018	May 23, 2018	- Product/service transactions with SK Broadband for fiscal year 2018	Approved as proposed
The 6th meeting of 2018	July 25, 2018	- Report on the external audit for the first half of fiscal year 2018	
The 7th meeting of 2018	October 24, 2018	- Contract with SK E&C for construction of SK memorial hall	Approved as proposed
The 8th meeting of 2018	November 21, 2018	- Contract for business corporation with Onestore for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Contract for maintenance services of transmission equipment in 2019	
		- Telecommunications equipment lease contract for 2019	
		- Commission to collect on accounts receivable for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Transactions with SK Broadband for oksusu basic monthly rate plan	Approved as proposed
		- Transactions with SK Infosec for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Service transactions with SK Planet for 2019	Approved as proposed
The 9th meeting of 2018	December 10, 2018	- Product/service transactions with ADT CAPS for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Product/service transactions with Groovers for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Service transactions with SK Wyverns for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Purchase of expendable supplies from Happynarae for 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Remuneration for external auditor for fiscal year 2019	Approved as proposed
		- Audit plan for fiscal year 2019	

* The line items that do not show approval are for reporting purposes only.

Table of Contents**3. Shareholders Exercise of Voting Rights****A. Voting System and Exercise of Minority Shareholders Rights**

Pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation as shown below, the cumulative voting system was first introduced in the general meeting of shareholders held in 2003.

Articles of Incorporation	Description
Article 32(3) (Election of Directors)	Cumulative voting under Article 382-2 of the Korean Commercial Code will not be applied for the election of directors.
Article 4 of the 12 th Supplement to the Articles of Incorporation (Interim Regulation)	Article 32(3) of the Articles of Incorporation shall remain effective until the day immediately preceding the date of the general meeting of shareholders held in 2003.
	During the 34th general meeting of shareholders held on March 21, 2018, the Company adopted the electronic voting method. Pursuant to Article 368-4 of the Korean Commercial Code, the Company entrusted the Korea Securities Depository with the role of administering the electronic voting system, allowing shareholders to exercise their voting rights through electronic voting without attending the general meeting of shareholders.

Written voting system is not applicable. Minority shareholder rights were not exercised during the relevant period.

Table of Contents**V. SHAREHOLDERS****1. Shareholdings of the Largest Shareholder and Related Persons****A. Shareholdings of the Largest Shareholder and Related Persons**

(As of December 31, 2018) (Unit: in shares and percentages)

Name	Relationship	Type of share	Number of shares owned and ownership ratio			
			Beginning of Period Number of shares	Ownership ratio	End of Period Number of shares	Ownership ratio
SK Holdings Co., Ltd.	Largest Shareholder	Common share	20,363,452	25.22	21,624,120	26.78
Tae Won Chey	Officer of affiliated company	Common share	100	0.00	100	0.00
Dong Hyun Jang	Officer of affiliated company	Common share	251	0.00	251	0.00
Jung Ho Park	Officer of the Company	Common share	1,000	0.00	1,000	0.00
Total		Common share	20,364,803	25.22	21,625,471	26.78

B. Overview of the Largest Shareholder

As of December 31, 2018 the Company's largest shareholder was SK Holdings Co., Ltd. (SK Holdings). SK Holdings was established on April 13, 1991 and was made public on the securities market on November 11, 2009 under the identification code 034730. SK Holdings is located at 26, Jong-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Korea. SK Holdings' telephone number is +82-2-2121-5114 and its website is www.sk.co.kr.

C. Changes in Shareholdings of the Largest Shareholder

Changes in shareholdings of the largest shareholder are as follows:

(As of December 31, 2018) (Unit: in shares and percentages)

Largest Shareholder	Date of the change in the largest shareholder/ Date of change in shareholding	Shares Held	Holding Ratio	Remarks
SK Holdings	January 2, 2014	20,367,290	25.22	Shin Won Chey, SKC's Chairman, purchased 1,000 shares
	March 24, 2014	20,368,290	25.23	Shin Won Chey, SKC's Chairman, purchased 1,000 shares
	January 2, 2015	20,364,290	25.22	Shin Won Chey, SKC's Chairman, disposed of 4,000 shares
	March 20, 2015	20,363,803	25.22	

			Appointment of CEO Dong Hyun Jang (ownership of 251 shares of the Company), Retirement of Sung Min Ha
June 9, 2015	20,365,006	25.22	Purchase through the Share Exchange between SK Broadband and SK Telecom (Shin Won Chey, SKC's Chairman, purchased 1,067 shares, and Myung Hyun Cho, SK Broadband's independent director, purchased 136 shares)
August 3, 2015	20,364,930	25.22	Myung Hyun Cho, SK Broadband's independent director, disposed of 76 shares
March 24, 2017	20,364,870	25.22	Retirement of Myung Hyun Cho, SK Broadband's independent director (ownership of 60 shares of the Company)

Table of Contents

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in shares and percentages)

Largest Shareholder	Date of the change in the largest shareholder/ Date of change in shareholding	Shares Held	Holding Ratio	Remarks
	March 28, 2017	20,365,370	25.22	Jung Ho Park, CEO of the Company, purchased 500 shares.
	March 30, 2017	20,365,870	25.22	Jung Ho Park, CEO of the Company, purchased 500 additional shares.
	July 7, 2017	20,364,803	25.22	Shin Won Chey, SKC's Chairman, disposed of 1,067 shares.
	December 27, 2018	21,625,471*	26.78	Exchange of shares of SK Infosec with the Company in exchange for 1,260,668 shares of the Company

* Shares held are the sum of shares held by SK Holdings and its related parties.

2. Distribution of Shares**A. Shareholders with ownership of 5% or more and others**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in shares and percentages)

Name (title)	Number of shares	Common share Ownership ratio	Remarks
SK Holdings	21,624,120	26.78%	
Citibank ADR	8,179,260	10.13%	
SK Telecom	8,875,883	10.99%	Treasury shares
National Pension Service	7,879,982	9.76%	
Shareholdings under the Employee Stock Ownership Program			

B. Shareholder Distribution

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in shares and percentages)

Classification	Number of shareholders	Ratio (%)	Number of shares	Ratio (%)	Remarks
Total minority shareholders*	52,896	99.9%	33,196,466	41.11%	

* Defined as shareholders whose shareholding is less than a hundredth of the total issued and outstanding shares.

Table of Contents**3. Share Price and Trading Volume in the Last Six Months****A. Domestic Securities Market**

Types		December 2018	November 2018	October 2018	September 2018	August 2018	July 2018
Common stock	Highest	287,500	289,500	286,000	282,000	264,500	250,500
	Lowest	266,000	257,500	268,000	256,500	247,000	227,500
	Average	277,214	273,682	276,239	270,075	258,239	236,773
Daily transaction volume	Highest	292,632	301,613	366,619	281,368	330,055	253,252
	Lowest	120,473	79,464	86,030	81,581	95,808	58,474
Monthly transaction volume		3,781,880	3,818,659	4,203,920	3,311,054	3,567,245	2,843,944

B. Foreign Securities Market (New York Stock Exchange)

Types		December 2018	November 2018	October 2018	September 2018	August 2018	July 2018
Depository receipt	Highest	28.10	28.37	27.73	27.88	26.17	24.79
	Lowest	26.61	25.60	25.91	25.76	24.67	22.85
	Average	27.28	26.81	26.93	26.80	25.54	23.52
Daily transaction volume	Highest	1,624,917	1,105,522	1,328,133	1,089,987	760,091	655,966
	Lowest	306,393	280,308	206,848	231,579	289,470	162,840
Monthly transaction volume		12,394,114	13,596,197	12,706,252	9,270,228	10,911,314	7,395,548

Table of Contents**VI. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS****1. Officers and Employees****A. Employees**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in persons and millions of Won)

Business segment	Gender	Number of employees		Total	Average service year	Aggregate wage for the year of 2018	Average wage per person
		Employees without a fixed term of employment Part-time	Employees with a fixed term of employment Part-time				
	Male	4,043	67	4,110	12.3	505,781	123
	Female	742	93	835	8.3	62,811	80
Total		4,785	160	4,945	11.7	568,593	116

B. Compensation of Unregistered Officers

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in persons and millions of Won)

Number of Unregistered Officers	Aggregate wage for the year of 2018	Average wage per person
86	38,291	445

2. Compensation of Directors**A. Amount Approved at the Shareholders Meeting**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Classification	Number of Directors	Aggregate Amount Approved
Directors	8	12,000

B. Amount Paid**1. Total Amount**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Number of Directors	Aggregate Amount Paid	Average Amount Paid Per Director	Remarks
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8	4,489	561
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2. Amount by Classification

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Classification	Number of Directors	Aggregate Amount Paid	Average Amount Paid Per Director	Remarks
Inside Directors	3	4,085	1,362	
Independent Directors	1	82	82	
Audit Committee Members	4	322	81	
Auditor				

Table of Contents**3. Individual Compensation of Directors and Officers****A. Remuneration for Individual Directors**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Name	Position	Total remuneration	Payment not included in total remuneration
Jung Ho Park	Representative Director and President	3,506	Stock options*
Young Sang Ryu	Head of Center	579	Stock options*

* See VI.4. Stock Options Granted to Directors and Auditors below for details on the number of stock options, exercise price and exercise period.

Composition of Total Remuneration

Name	Composition
Jung Ho Park	Total remuneration: Won 3,506 million
	Salary: Won 1,150 million in salary
	Bonus Won 2,350 million in bonus and
	Other earned income: Won 6 million
Young Sang Ryu	Total remuneration: Won 569 million
	Salary: Won 269 million in salary
	Bonus: Won 300 million
	Other earned income: Won 10 million

B. Remuneration for the Five Highest-Paid Officers (among those Paid over ₩500 Million per Year)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Name	Position	Total remuneration	Payment not included in total remuneration
Sung Won Suh	Head of Business Department	4,110	
Jung Ho Park	President	3,506	Stock options*
Ho Cheol Yeo	Head of Office	1,777	
Byeong Hyeok Chun	Head of Group	1,675	
Ho Soo Lee	Executive Officer	1,200	

* See VI.4. Stock Options Granted to Directors and Auditors below for details on the number of stock options, exercise price and exercise period.

Composition of Total Remuneration

Name	Composition
Sung Won Suh	Total remuneration: Won 4,110 million

Salary: Won 700 million

Other earned income: Won 13 million

Retirement pay: Won 3,397 million

Jung Ho Park	See VIII.3.A. Remuneration for Individual Directors above.
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Ho Cheol Yeo	Total remuneration: Won 1,777 million
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Salary: Won 83 million

Bonus: Won 254 million

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Other earned income: Won 606 milion

Retiremen pay: Won 834 million

Byeong Hyeok Chun

Total remuneration: Won 1,675 million

Table of Contents

Salary: Won 363 million

Bonus: Won 344 million

Retirement pay: Won 968 million

Ho Soo Lee Total remuneration: Won 1,200 million

Salary: Won 410 million

Bonus: Won 226 million

Retirement pay: Won 564 million

4. Stock Options Granted and Exercised**A. Stock Options Granted to Directors and Auditors**

(As of December 31, 2018)		(Unit: in millions of Won)	
Classification	Number of Directors	Fair Value of Stock Option	Remarks
Inside Directors	3	593	
Independent Directors	1		
Audit Committee Members	4		
Total	8	593	

* See note 22 of the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements attached hereto for more information regarding the calculation method for the fair value of stock options.

The fair value of stock options is based on the cost associated with stock options as set forth in the Company's statement of comprehensive income for the relevant period.

B. Stock Options Granted and Exercised

As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in Won and shares)

Grantee	Relationship with the Company	Date of Grant	Method of Grant	Change of Unexercised Number		Exercise Period	Exercise Price
				Granted	Cancelled		
Jung Ho Park	Inside Director	March 24, 2017	Treasury stock	22,168	22,168	March 25, 2019	246,750
Jung Ho Park						March 24, 2022	
	Inside Director	March 24, 2017	Treasury stock	22,168	22,168	March 25, 2020	266,490
Jung Ho Park						Mach 25, 2021	
	Inside Director	March 24, 2017	Treasury stock	22,168	22,168	March 24, 2023	287,810
Jung Ho Park						March 24, 2024	
Young Sang	Inside Director	February 20, 2018	Treasury stock	1,358	1,358	February 21, 2020	254,120
Ryu						February 20, 2023	

Table of Contents**VII. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS****1. Line of Credit Extended to the Largest Shareholder and Related Parties**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Name (Corporate name)	Relationship	Account category	Change details			Accrued interest	Remarks
			Beginning	Increase	Decrease		
SK Wyverns	Affiliate	Long-term and short-term loans	611		204	407	

2. Transfer of Assets to/from the Largest Shareholder and Related Parties and Other Transactions**Purchase and Dispositions of Investments**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Name (Corporate name)	Relationship	Type of investment	Details Change			Remarks	
			Beginning	Increase	Decrease		Ending
SK Telecom Japan Inc.	Affiliate	Equity		10,316		10,316	Newly Established
Atlas	Affiliate	Equity	84,495	9,833		94,328	Capital increase
id Quantique Ltd.	Affiliate	Equity	2,329	56,885		59,214	Capital increase
Iriver Ltd.	Affiliate	Equity	91,642	65,000		156,642	Capital increase
SE ASIA INVESTMENT PTE. LTD.	Affiliate	Equity		111,000		111,000	Newly Established

Purchase and Disposition of Securities

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Corporate name)	Relationship	Type of Transaction	Transaction Date	Object of Transaction	Transaction Amount	Valuation Method
Holdings	Affiliate	Purchase of equity interest	February 6, 2018	FSK L&S Co., Ltd.	17,757*	Third party appraisal

* The transaction amount has been adjusted from the transaction amount disclosed in the first quarter of 2018 to reflect the final adjusted amount.

Transfer of Assets

None.

Table of Contents**3. Transactions with the Largest Shareholder and Related Parties**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Name

(Corporate name)	Relationship	Type of Transaction	Transaction Period		Transaction Details	Transaction Amount
PS&Marketing	Affiliate	Purchase and Sale	Jan. 1, 2018	Dec. 31, 2018	Marketing commissions	1,516,116

4. Related Party Transactions

See note 38 of the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements attached hereto for more information regarding related party transactions.

5. Other Related Party Transactions (excluding Transactions with the Largest Shareholder and Related Parties listed above)**A. Provisional Payment and Loans (including loans on marketable securities)**

(As of December 31, 2018)

(Unit: in millions of Won)

Name (Corporate name)	Relationship	Account category	Beginning	Change details		Ending	Remarks
				Increase	Decrease		
Baekmajang and others	Agency	Long-term and short-term loans	61,930	212,764	212,907	61,787	
Daehan Kanggun BCN Inc.	Investee	Long-term loans	22,147			22,147	

Table of Contents**VIII. OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF INVESTORS****1. Developments in the Items Mentioned in Prior Reports on Important Business Matters****A. Summary Minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders**

Date	Agenda	Resolution
33rd Fiscal Year Meeting of Shareholders (March 24, 2017)	1. Approval of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016	Approved (Cash dividend, Won 9,000 per share)
	2. Amendments to Articles of Incorporation	Approved
	3. Election of directors	
		Approved (Jung Ho Park)
	Election of an inside director	
		Approved (Dae Sik Cho)
	Election of a non-executive director	
		Approved (Jae Hoon Lee)
	Election of an independent director	
		Approved (Jae Hyeon Ahn)
	Election of an independent director	
		Approved (Jung Ho Ahn)
	Election of an independent director	
		Approved (Jae Hoon Lee)
	4. Election of an independent director as Audit Committee member	
		Approved (Jae Hyeon Ahn)

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	Election of an independent director as Audit Committee member	Approved (Won 12 billion)
		Approved
	Election of an independent director as Audit Committee member	
	5. Approval of remuneration limit for directors	
	6. Award of stock options	
	1. Approval of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017	Approved (Cash dividend, Won 9,000 per share)
	2. Award of stock options	Approved
	3. Election of directors	Approved (Young Sang Ryu)
34th Fiscal Year Meeting of Shareholders (March 21, 2018)	Election of an inside director	Approved (Youngmin Yoon)
	Election of an independent director	Approved (Youngmin Yoon)
	4. Election of an independent director as Audit Committee member	Approved (Won 12 billion)
	5. Approval of remuneration limit for directors	
35th Fiscal Year Meeting of Shareholders (March 26, 2019)	1. Approval of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018	Approved (Cash dividend, Won 9,000 per share)

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|--|---------------------------|
| 2. Amendments to Articles of Incorporation | Approved |
| 3. Approval of award of stock options | Approved |
| 4. Award of stock options | Approved |
| 5. Election of an independent director | Approved (Seok-Dong Kim) |
| 6. Election of an independent director as Audit Committee member | Approved (Seok-Dong Kim) |
| 7. Approval of remuneration limit for directors | Approved (Won 12 billion) |

Table of Contents**2. Contingent Liabilities****[SK Telecom]****A. Material Legal Proceedings**

None.

B. Other Contingent Liabilities

None.

[SK Broadband]**A. Material Legal Proceedings**

(1) SK Broadband as the plaintiff

(Unit: in thousands of Won)

Description of Proceedings	Date of Commencement of Proceedings	Amount of Claim	Status
Claim for damages	November 2018	1,870,445	Pending before district court
Others		1,189,296	
Total		3,059,741	

(2) SK Broadband as the defendant

(Unit: in thousands of Won)

Description of Proceedings	Date of Commencement of Proceedings	Amount of Claim	Status
Claim for damages	July 2017	3,236,252	Pending before district court
Others		2,499,038	
Total		5,735,290	

The Company does not believe that the outcome of any of the proceedings above will have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

B. Other Contingent Liabilities

(1) Pledged assets and covenants

SK Broadband has entered into revolving credit facilities with a limit of Won 139 billion with four financial institutions including Shinhan Bank in relation to its loans.

In connection with public offerings of notes, SK Broadband is subject to certain restrictions with respect to its debt ratio, third party payment guarantees and other limitations on liens.

SK Broadband, upon approval by its board of directors, has provided guarantees for financial instruments amounting to Won 11 million to support employees' funding for the Employee Stock Ownership Program.

Additionally, SK Broadband has provided geun mortgage amounting to Won 3,868 million to others, including Ilsan Guksa, on a part of its buildings in connection with the leasing of the buildings.

SK Broadband has entered into a leased line contract and a resale contract for fixed-line telecommunication services with SK Telecom.

Seoul Guarantee Insurance Company has provided a performance guarantee of Won 28,834 million to SK Broadband in connection with the performance of certain contracts and the repair of any defects.

KB Kookmin Bank has provided a payment guarantee of Won 100 million to SK Broadband in connection with its e-commerce business.

[SK M&Service]

SK M&Service has entered into a transaction performance agreement with SK Energy Co., Ltd. and issued a blank note to SK Energy Co., Ltd. as collateral in connection with the agreement.

Table of Contents

[SK Infosec]

SK Infosec has issued a blank note to SK Holdings as collateral in connection with a contract performance guarantee.

3. Status of Sanctions, etc.

[SK Telecom]

On January 14, 2016, the Korea Communications Commission imposed on the Company a fine of Won 15 million and issued a correctional order for failure to comply with the retention period for its subscribers' personal information. The Company paid the fine and reported to the Korea Communications Commission on the implementation of actions pursuant to the correctional order.

On December 6, 2016, the Korea Communications Commission imposed on the Company a fine of Won 1,280 million and issued a correctional order for violating the rights of subscribers in relation to its high-speed Internet and bundled services. The Company paid the fine and reported to the Korea Communications Commission on the implementation of actions pursuant to the correctional order.

On December 21, 2016, the Korea Communications Commission imposed on the Company a fine of Won 30 million and issued a correctional order for violation of its obligations to protect personal location-based information. The Company paid the fine and reported to the Korea Communications Commission on the implementation of actions pursuant to the correctional order.

On March 21, 2017, the Korea Communications Commission imposed on the Company a fine of Won 794 million and issued a correctional order for violating the Mobile Device Distribution Improvement Act with respect to the Company's promotions targeting foreigners. The Company paid the fine and reported to the Korea Communications Commission regarding the implementation of actions pursuant to the correctional order.

On December 6, 2017, the Korea Communications Commission issued a correctional order for violating the rights of subscribers in relation to its high-speed Internet and bundled services. The Company reported to the Korea Communications Commission on the implementation of actions pursuant to the correctional order.

On January 24, 2018, the Korea Communications Commission imposed on the Company a fine of Won 21.1 billion and issued a correctional order for violating the Mobile Device Distribution Improvement Act with respect to its dealers. The Company paid the fine and reported to the Korea Communications Commission regarding the implementation of actions pursuant to the correctional order.

On January 24, 2018, the Korea Communications Commission imposed on the Company a fine of Won 223 million and issued a correctional order for violating the Mobile Device Distribution Improvement Act with respect to its corporate business. The Company paid the fine and reported to the Korea Communications Commission regarding the implementation of actions pursuant to the correctional order.

On January 24, 2018, the Korea Communications Commission imposed on the Company a fine of Won 27 million and issued a correctional order for violating the Mobile Device Distribution Improvement Act with respect to its large retail dealers. The Company paid the fine and reported to the Korea Communications Commission regarding the implementation of actions pursuant to the correctional order.

*** Important matters that occurred after December 31, 2018**

On January 3, 2019, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding with Content Alliance Platform Inc., a joint venture among three major terrestrial broadcasters in Korea (KBS, MBC and SBS), to pursue the combination of oksusu with POOQ, in order to secure competitiveness in the rapidly changing media industry.

Table of Contents

On February 21, 2019, in order to strengthen the competitiveness of its media business, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding with Taekwang Industrial Co., Ltd., the largest shareholder of Tbroad, to pursue a merger between SK Broadband and Tbroad.

[SK Broadband]

- (1) Violation of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc.

Date: August 2, 2016

Sanction: SK Broadband was imposed a fine of Won 3.8 million for breaching of restrictions on transmission of advertising information for profit.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Articles 50-2, 50-4, 50-6 and 76 of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc. and Article 74 of its Enforcement Decree by transmitting advertising information for profits to users who express their intention to refuse to receive the information.

Status of Implementation: Implemented improvements to spam related activity and paid the fine.

Company's Measures: Implement procedures to prevent recurrence of spam.

- (2) Violation of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc.

Date: September 2, 2016

Sanction: SK Broadband was imposed a fine of Won 3 million for breaching of restrictions on rendering information transmission services.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Articles 50-4 and 76 of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc. and Article 74 of its Enforcement Decree by lacking of management and supervision standards in merchants involved in spamming and by not putting any sanctions on them.

Status of Implementation: Implemented improvements to spam related activity and paid the fine.

Company's Measures: Implement procedures to prevent recurrence of spam.

(3) Violation of the Telecommunications Business Act

Date: September 27, 2016

Sanction: SK Broadband was imposed a fine of Won 6.4 million.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 84-2 Paragraph 1, 104-2 Paragraph 5 of the Telecommunications Business Act and Article 66 of its Enforcement Decree by not having performed technological measures to prevent caller ID manipulations.

Status of Implementation: Paid the fine (September 27, 2016).

Company's Measures: Implement technological measures to prevent caller ID manipulations through institutional improvement.

(4) Violation of the Telecommunications Business Act

Date: December 6, 2016

Table of Contents

Sanction: SK Broadband received a correctional order (corrective measures for damaging users' interests in relation to bundled high-speed Internet products).

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 50-1 Paragraph 5 of the Telecommunications Business Act and Article 42-1 of its Enforcement Decree by providing telecommunications services in a manner different from the terms and conditions of use.

Status of Implementation: Made an official announcement about having received the correctional order and paid the fine.

Company's Measures: Implement the correctional order and pay the fine.

(5) Violation of the Internet Multimedia Broadcast Services Act

Date: December 21, 2016

Sanction: SK Broadband received a correctional order (corrective measures for violating prohibited acts under the Internet Multimedia Broadcast Services Act).

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 17-1 Paragraph 2 of the Internet Multimedia Broadcast Services Act and Article 15 of its Enforcement Decree by performing prohibited acts which undermine or are likely to undermine the fair competition of service providers or the interests of users.

Status of Implementation: Ceased the prohibited practice and paid the fine (Plan to make an official announcement about having received the correctional order and improve operating procedures).

Company's Measures: Improve operation procedures in relation to the violation of prohibited acts.

(6) Violation of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc.

Date: July 13, 2017

Sanction: SK Broadband was imposed a fine of Won 12 million for breach of restrictions on transmission of advertising information for profit.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Articles 50-1, 50-4 and 76 of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc. and Article 74 of its Enforcement Decree for electronic transmission of advertisements without prior consent of the recipient.

Status of Implementation: Implemented improvements to advertisement transmission related activity and paid the fine in July 2017.

Company's Measures: Implement improvements to advertisement transmission related activity.

(7) Violation of the Telecommunications Business Act

Date: December 6, 2017

Sanction: SK Broadband received a correctional order (corrective measures for damaging users' interests in relation to high speed Internet products and gifts).

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 50-1 Paragraph 5 of the Telecommunications Business Act and Article 42-1 of its Enforcement Decree by providing telecommunications services in a manner different from the terms and conditions of use.

Status of Implementation: Made an official announcement about having received the correctional order and paid the fine.

Table of Contents

Company's Measures: Implement the correctional order and pay the fine.

(8) Violation of the Telecommunications Business Act

Date: October 12, 2018

Sanction: SK Broadband received a correctional order (corrective measures for violation of the Telecommunications Business Act related to representative phone number card payment services).

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 50-1 Paragraph 5(2) of the Telecommunications Business Act and Article 42-1 of its Enforcement Decree by failing to explain or disclose or misrepresenting important matters to users such as rates, contract conditions or rate discounts.

Status of Implementation: Made an official announcement about having received the correctional order and paid the fine.

Company's Measures: Implement the correctional order and pay the fine.

(9) Violation of the Telecommunications Business Act

Date: February 25, 2019

Sanction: SK Broadband received a correctional order and was imposed a fine of Won 2.8 million (for violation of the Telecommunications Business Act related to a misrepresentation of statistics).

Reason and Relevant Law: Violated Article 88-1, Article 92-1 and Article 104-5(17) of the Telecommunications Business Act by failing to accurately report the number of high-speed Internet subscribers.

Status of Implementation: Submitted plans for implementation of correctional order, including improvement of relevant business procedures.

Company's Measures: Implement the correctional order and pay the fine.

[Home & Service]

(1) Violation of the Employment Insurance Act

Date: January 19, 2018

Sanction: Home & Service received a fine of Won 504,000.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 15 of the Employment Insurance Act by delaying the reporting of matters related to changes in employees' insurance eligibility.

Status of Implementation: Paid the fine.

Company's Measures: Implement measures to improve reporting procedures.

(2) Violation of Industrial Safety and Health Act

Date: March 12, 2018

Sanction: Home & Service received a fine of Won 5.04 million.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 10-2 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act by delaying the reporting of details of industrial accidents.

Status of Implementation: Paid the fine.

Table of Contents

Company's Measures: Improve management of industrial accidents.

(3) Violation of Industrial Safety and Health Act

Date: April 30, 2018

Sanction: Home & Service received a correctional order for failing to establish an industrial safety and health committee and providing training related to employee safety and health.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Articles 19-1 and 31-1 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act for failing to establish an industrial safety and health committee and provide training related to employee safety and health in the first quarter of 2018.

Status of Implementation: Paid the fine, resolved to establish an industrial safety and health committee on May 16, 2018 and conducted additional offline and online training programs.

Company's Measures: Implement the correctional order.

[SK Planet]

(1) Violation of the Electronic Financial Transactions Act

Date: May 4, 2016

Sanction: SK Planet received a fine of Won 25 million.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 21 (Duty to Ensure Safety) of the Electronic Financial Transactions Act.

Status of Implementation: Paid the fine.

Company's Measures: Implemented procedures to prevent recurrence such as setting up various detailed test scenarios, enhancing quality assurance, organizing real-time notification processes upon detection of abnormal transactions and refining a continuous monitoring and reporting system

(2) Violation of the Act on Consumer Protection in Electronic Commerce

Date: August 19, 2016 (Fined); September 12, 2016 (Warned)

Sanction: SK Planet received a fine of Won 5 million.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 21 (Prohibited Acts) of the Act on Consumer Protection in Electronic Commerce.

Status of Implementation: Admitted to the violation in connection with the warning but submitted a statement of objection on August 26, 2016 regarding the fine.

Company's Measures: Executed a seminar regarding the Act on Consumer Protection in Electronic Commerce to prevent recurrence, reviewed the advertisement/display approval process and implemented a continuous monitoring system.

(3) Violation of the Framework Act on Logistics Policies

Date: November 10, 2016

Sanction: SK Planet received a fine of Won 156 thousand for failing to register a modification of the international logistics brokerage business on time (Within 60 days from the date of modification).

Table of Contents

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 43 of the Framework Act on Logistics Policies (Registration of international logistics brokerage business).

Company's Measures: Implemented a continuous monitoring system to prevent its recurrence in registration of a modification.

- (4) Violation of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc.

Date: April 10, 2017

Sanction: SK Planet received and paid a fine of Won 10 million for breaching of protective measures for personal information rule by not conducting additional measures for security apart from requesting ID and password with a merchant management system under IMPAY service, which was disclosed during a survey on personal information protection carried out by the Korea Communications Commission in August 2016.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 28 of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc. (Protective Measures for Personal Information).

Company's Measures: Implemented an additional authentication procedure (OTP authentication) to the merchant management system / implemented additional internal training and improved management to prevent its recurrence.

- (5) Violation of the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act

Date: April 27, 2018

Sanction: SK Planet paid a fine of Won 10 million for failing to pre-register its Payment Gateway business, as required by a change in applicable law.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 8-1 of the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act.

Company's Measures: Engage in close monitoring to avoid future recurrences of violation.

[Eleven Street]

(1) Violation of the Electronic Financial Transactions Act

Date: May 4, 2016

Sanction: Financial Services Commission imposed a fine of Won 25 million on Eleven Street.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 21 (Duty to Ensure Safety) of the Electronic Financial Transactions Act.

Status of Implementation: Paid the fine.

Company's Measures: Implemented procedures to prevent recurrence such as establishing various detailed test scenarios, enhancing quality assurance, organizing real-time notification processes upon detection of abnormal transactions and refining a continuous monitoring and reporting system.

(2) Violation of the Act on Consumer Protection in Electronic Commerce

Date: August 19, 2016 (fine); September 12, 2016 (warning)

Sanction: Eleven Street received a fine of Won 5 million and a warning.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 21 (Prohibited Acts) of the Act on Consumer Protection in Electronic Commerce.

Table of Contents

Status of Implementation: Admitted to the violation in connection with the warning; submitted a statement of objection on August 26, 2016 regarding the fine but did not challenge further upon the court's decision to reaffirm the fine amount.

Company's Measures: Conducted training on the Act on Consumer Protection in Electronic Commerce to prevent recurrence, reviewed the display/advertisement pre-inspection process and implemented a continuous monitoring system.

(3) Violation of the Framework Act on Logistics Policies

Date: November 10, 2016

Sanction: Eleven Street received a fine of Won 156,000 for failing to report a change to the registration license for its international logistics brokerage business as a result of a change in the company's share capital on time (within 60 days of the date of change).

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 43 of the Framework Act on Logistics Policies (Registration of international logistics brokerage business).

Company's Measures: Implement a continuous monitoring system to avoid future recurrences of violation.

(4) Violation of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc.

Date: April 10, 2017

Sanction: Eleven Street received and paid a fine of Won 10 million for breaching rules related to the protection of personal information pursuant to the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc. by failing to implement additional authentication measures other than ID and password for the merchant management system of the company's IMPAY mobile payment service, which was discovered during the Korea Communications Commission's inspection of personal information protection in August 2016.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 28 of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc. (Protective Measures for Personal Information).

Company's Measures: Implemented an additional authentication procedure (OTP authentication) to the merchant management system, implemented additional internal training and improved management to prevent its recurrence.

[SK Telink]

(1) Violation of the Telecommunications Business Act

Date: February 4, 2016

Sanction: SK Telink received a correctional order and a fine of Won 49 million.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 50-1, Paragraph 5 of the Telecommunications Business Act and Article 42-1 of the related Enforcement Decree by transferring account names of cell phone lines without subscribers' consent, changing phone numbers upon such transfer of account names, subscribing users to cell phone lines that exceed the maximum number of cell phone lines determined in the user agreement, opening accounts using a third party's name and transferring ownership of and reselling the account, changing account names with fabricated names of foreigners and changing accounts of cell phone lines owned by foreigners whose residency period in Korea has expired.

Status of Implementation: Ceased the prohibited practice, disclosed having received the correctional order in the press (May 2016) and paid the fine (May 2016).

Company's Measures: Improve operating procedures to prevent its recurrence.

Table of Contents

(2) Violation of the Telecommunications Business Act

Date: October 12, 2018

Sanction: SK Telink received a correctional order and a fine of Won 55.4 million.

Reason and the Relevant Law: Violated Article 50-1, Paragraph 5 of the Telecommunications Business Act and Article 42-1 of the related Enforcement Decree by failing to explain or notify of the availability of a similar service that is relatively cheaper before entering into representative number service (a fixed-line telephone credit card payment service) contracts with VAN operators after October 2012.

Status of Implementation: Ceased the prohibited practice, disclosed the receipt of the correctional order in the press (December 2018) and paid the fine (December 2018).

Company's Measures: Improve operating procedures to prevent its recurrence.

4. Use of Direct Financing

A. Use of Proceeds from Public Offerings

Not applicable.

B. Use of Proceeds from Private Offerings

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ Jeong Hwan Choi

(Signature)

Name: Jeong Hwan Choi

Title: Senior Vice President

Date: April 26, 2019

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2018 and 2017

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

Table of Contents

Contents

	Page
<u>Independent Auditors Report</u>	82
<u>Separate Statements of Financial Position</u>	86
<u>Separate Statements of Income</u>	88
<u>Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	89
<u>Separate Statements of Changes in Equity</u>	90
<u>Separate Statements of Cash Flows</u>	91
<u>Notes to the Separate Financial Statements</u>	93
<u>Independent Accountant s Review Report on Internal Accounting Control System (IACS)</u>	182
<u>Report on the Operation of Internal Accounting Control System (IACS)</u>	183

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of SK Telecom Co., Ltd. (the Company) which comprise the separate statements of financial position as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the separate statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Republic of Korea, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Accuracy of Revenue

As described in notes 3 and 4 of the separate financial statements, the Company has initially adopted K-IFRS No.1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (K-IFRS No. 1115), from January 1, 2018 and the Company has taken an exemption not to restate the separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, presented for comparative purposes, in accordance with transition requirements of the standards. The financial impacts of adopting K-IFRS No. 1115 are discussed in note 3.

The Company's revenue recognition is based on data from complex information technology systems as the Company provides a variety of telecommunications services at various rate plans to numerous subscribers which involves high volume of transactions with subscribers. Therefore, we have identified the accuracy of revenue recognition in the

Company's cellular telecommunications service as a key audit matter due to the complexity of IT systems involved and management judgments involved in the application of the new revenue recognition standard.

Table of Contents

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included:

Testing certain internal controls relating to the Company's revenue recognition process, including evaluation of the environment of the IT systems supporting the accounting for revenue, including data records, rating and invoicing systems.

Testing the reconciliation of the Company's revenue among rating system, billing system and the general ledger.

Inspecting a sample of contracts with subscribers to assess the Company's revenue recognition policies upon initial adoption of K-IFRS No. 1115 based on the terms and conditions as set out in the contracts, with reference to the requirements of the relevant accounting standards.

2. Recognition of Incremental Costs of Obtaining a Contract

As described in notes 3 and 7 of the separate financial statements, the Company incurs costs, such as commissions to retail stores and authorized dealers based on the number of subscribers retained and newly obtained. Costs that would not have been paid if there had been no binding new or renewed contracts with subscribers are capitalized and amortized over the estimated service periods. As of December 31, 2018, capitalized costs to obtain contracts amount to ₩2,298,542 million.

Determination of whether certain costs of obtaining a contract could be capitalized as well as the amortization period involves a number of key judgments made by the Company and the incremental costs of obtaining contracts are significant in the Company's separate financial statements. Therefore we have identified the recognition of incremental costs of obtaining contracts as a key audit matter.

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included:

Testing certain controls relating to the Company's process to account for incremental costs of obtaining a contracts.

Obtaining an understanding of the marketing programs communicated to retail stores and authorized dealers and assessing the Company's determination of whether the costs should be capitalized with reference to the requirements of the relevant accounting standards. In addition, on a sample basis, we also compared the capitalized costs with payments to retail stores and authorized dealers.

Testing the mathematical accuracy of the cumulative effect of initially applying K-IFRS No. 1115 in relation to the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as of January 1, 2018 by performing recalculation.

Assessing the estimated service periods that are used in amortizing the capitalized incremental costs of obtaining contracts by testing the completeness and accuracy of data used in the analysis, and by comparing the data used in estimating the estimated service periods with the Company's historical subscriber churn rates and publicly available statistical data.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with K-IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Table of Contents

Auditors Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may

reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Table of Contents

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Sang Hyun Han.

Other Matter

The procedures and practices utilized in the Republic of Korea to audit such separate financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

February 28, 2019

This report is effective as of February 28, 2019, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying separate financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,33,34	₩ 877,823	880,583
Short-term financial instruments	3,5,33,34	99,000	94,000
Short-term investment securities	3,9,33,34	47,849	47,383
Accounts receivable trade, net	3,6,33,34,35	1,354,260	1,520,209
Short-term loans, net	3,6,33,34,35	54,336	54,403
Accounts receivable other, net	3,6,33,34,35,37	518,451	1,003,509
Contract assets	3,8	1,689	
Prepaid expenses	3,7	1,688,234	121,121
Inventories, net		22,079	29,837
Advanced payments and others	3,6,33,34	15,657	17,053
		4,679,378	3,768,098
Non-Current Assets:			
Long-term financial instruments	3,5,33,34	382	382
Long-term investment securities	3,9,33,34	410,672	724,603
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	10	10,188,914	9,152,321
Property and equipment, net	11,35	6,943,490	6,923,133
Goodwill	12	1,306,236	1,306,236
Intangible assets, net	13	4,010,864	3,089,545
Long-term loans, net	3,6,33,34,35	7,236	7,512
Long-term accounts receivable other	3,6,33,34,37	274,053	285,118
Long-term contract assets	3,8	5,842	
Long-term prepaid expenses	3,7	753,181	25,169
Guarantee deposits	3,6,33,34,35	184,887	173,513
Long-term derivative financial assets	3,18,33,34	50,805	30,608
Deferred tax assets	3,30		30,953
Defined benefit assets	17	31,834	40,082
Other non-current assets		249	249
		24,168,645	21,789,424
		₩ 28,848,023	25,557,522

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Financial Position, Continued

As of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable other	33,34,35	₩ 1,622,744	1,664,054
Receipts in advance	3		76,126
Contract liabilities	3,8	46,075	
Withholdings	3,33,34	696,790	517,991
Accrued expenses	33,34	664,286	790,368
Income tax payable	30	162,609	206,060
Unearned revenue	3		3,705
Derivative financial liabilities	18,33,34		27,791
Provisions	16	49,303	48,508
Current installments of long-term debt, net	14,33,34	512,377	1,131,047
Current installments of long-term payables other	15,33,34	423,884	301,751
		4,178,068	4,767,401
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Debentures, excluding current installments, net	14,33,34	5,222,865	4,334,848
Long-term borrowings, excluding current installments, net	14,33,34	31,764	42,486
Long-term payables other	15,33,34	1,939,082	1,328,630
Long-term contract liabilities	3,8	8,358	
Long-term unearned revenue	3		7,033
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	18,33,34	1,107	10,719
Long-term provisions	16	12,483	16,178
Deferred tax liabilities	3,30	523,732	
Other non-current liabilities	33,34	43,077	42,836
		7,782,468	5,782,730
Total Liabilities		11,960,536	10,550,131
Shareholders Equity:			
Share capital	1,19	44,639	44,639
Capital surplus and others	19,20,21,22	415,324	371,895
Retained earnings	23,24	16,467,789	14,512,556
Reserves	25	(40,265)	78,301
Total Shareholders Equity		16,887,487	15,007,391

₩ 28,848,023 25,557,522

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Income

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2018	2017
Operating revenue:	3,26,35		
Revenue		₩ 11,705,639	12,468,035
Operating expenses:	35		
Labor		684,777	624,900
Commissions	3,7	4,454,763	4,864,463
Depreciation and amortization		2,324,509	2,370,192
Network interconnection		606,452	628,610
Leased lines		276,699	290,324
Advertising		169,003	150,361
Rent		445,122	435,170
Cost of goods sold		500,119	515,013
Others	27	936,701	891,293
		10,398,145	10,770,326
Operating profit		1,307,494	1,697,709
Finance income	29	279,059	188,025
Finance costs	29	(255,455)	(274,098)
Other non-operating income	28	41,265	18,471
Other non-operating expenses	28	(149,817)	(165,783)
Profit (loss) on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, net	10	(1,302)	139,484
Profit before income tax		1,221,244	1,603,808
Income tax expense	30	287,342	272,694
Profit for the year		₩ 933,902	1,331,114
Earnings per share:	31		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in won)		₩ 13,000	18,613

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2018	2017
Profit for the year		₩ 933,902	1,331,114
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss, net of taxes:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities	17	(16,354)	1,746
Valuation loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25,29	(102,454)	
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of taxes:			
Net change in unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	25,29		119,910
Net change in unrealized fair value of derivatives	18,25	28,260	20,184
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of taxes		(90,548)	141,840
Total comprehensive income		₩ 843,354	1,472,954

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

of won)

		Capital surplus and others							Retained	
	Note	Share capital	Paid-in surplus	Treasury shares	Hybrid bonds	Share options	Other	Sub-total	earnings	Reserves
2017		₩ 44,639	2,915,887	(2,260,626)	398,518		(682,298)	371,481	13,902,627	(61,793)
ve										
year									1,331,114	
ve										
	17,18,25,29								1,746	140,094
									1,332,860	140,094
with										
ends	32								(635,482)	
ends	32								(70,609)	
	22					414		414		
ybrid									(16,840)	
						414		414	(722,931)	
1,		₩ 44,639	2,915,887	(2,260,626)	398,518	414	(682,298)	371,895	14,512,556	78,301
1,		₩ 44,639	2,915,887	(2,260,626)	398,518	414	(682,298)	371,895	14,512,556	78,301
opting										
1115	3								1,723,985	
opting										
1109	3								49,611	(58,389)
2018		₩ 44,639	2,915,887	(2,260,626)	398,518	414	(682,298)	371,895	16,286,152	19,912

ve										
year								933,902		
ve loss	17,18,25,29							(30,371)	(60,177)	
								903,531	(60,177)	
with										
ends	32							(635,482)		
ends	32							(70,609)		
	22			593				593		
of										
s	21		(398,518)		(1,482)			(400,000)		
m										
	21		398,759					398,759		
ybrid									(15,803)	
under										
trol	10		281,151		(237,074)			44,077		
			281,151	241	593	(238,556)	43,429	(721,894)		
1,		₩ 44,639	2,915,887	(1,979,475)	398,759	1,007	(920,854)	415,324	16,467,789	(40,265)

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash generated from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		₩ 933,902	1,331,114
Adjustments for income and expenses	38	2,863,632	2,804,239
Changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities	38	510,379	(293,836)
		4,307,913	3,841,517
Interest received		35,456	46,774
Dividends received		177,490	101,256
Interest paid		(183,023)	(183,939)
Income tax paid		(372,808)	(548,138)
Net cash provided by operating activities		3,965,028	3,257,470
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash inflows from investing activities:			
Decrease in short-term investment securities, net			50,000
Decrease in short-term financial instruments, net			1,000
Collection of short-term loans		110,261	206,932
Proceeds from disposals of long-term investment securities		189,083	15,276
Proceeds from disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		78,548	
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		10,848	19,667
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		916	3,811
Sub-total		389,656	296,686
Cash outflows for investing activities:			
Increase in short-term investment securities, net		(5,000)	
Increase in short-term loans		(109,915)	(203,511)
Acquisition of long-term investment securities		(990)	(12,863)
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries and associates		(1,045,713)	(286,298)
Acquisition of property and equipment		(1,893,284)	(1,870,634)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(444,038)	(75,298)

Sub-total	(3,498,940)	(2,448,604)
Net cash used in investing activities	₩ (3,109,284)	(2,151,918)

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Separate Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2018	2017
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash inflows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of debentures		₩ 1,326,346	647,328
Cash inflows from settlement of derivatives		116	188
Proceeds from issuance of hybrid bonds		398,759	
Sub-total		1,725,221	647,516
Cash outflows for financing activities:			
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(12,770)	(13,002)
Repayments of hybrid bonds		(400,000)	
Repayments of long-term payables other		(302,867)	(302,867)
Repayments of debentures		(1,116,550)	(602,733)
Payments of cash dividends		(706,091)	(706,091)
Payments of interest on hybrid bonds		(15,803)	(16,840)
Cash outflows for settlement of derivatives		(29,213)	(105,269)
Sub-total		(2,583,294)	(1,746,802)
Net cash used in financing activities		(858,073)	(1,099,286)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,329)	6,266
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		880,583	874,350
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(431)	(33)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		₩ 877,823	880,583

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

1. Reporting Entity

SK Telecom Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in March 1984 under the laws of the Republic of Korea (Korea) to provide cellular telephone communication services in Korea. The Company mainly provides wireless telecommunications services in Korea. The head office of the Company is located at 65, Eulji-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul, Korea.

The Company s common shares and depositary receipts (DRs) are listed on the Stock Market of Korea Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange. As of December 31, 2018, the Company s total issued shares are held by the following shareholders:

	Number of shares	Percentage of total shares issued (%)
SK Holdings Co., Ltd.	21,624,120	26.78
National Pension Service	7,879,982	9.76
Institutional investors and other shareholders	42,365,726	52.47
Treasury shares	8,875,883	10.99
	80,745,711	100.00

2. Basis of Preparation

These separate financial statements were prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS), as prescribed in the *Act on External Audits of Stock Companies in the Republic of Korea*.

These financial statements are separate financial statements prepared in accordance with K-IFRS No.1027, *Separate Financial Statements*, presented by a parent or an investor with joint control of or significant influence over an investee, in which the investments are accounted for at cost.

The separate financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on January 30, 2019, which will be submitted for approval at the shareholders meeting to be held on March 26, 2019.

(1) Basis of measurement

The separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the separate statement of financial position:

derivative financial instruments measured at fair value;

financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss;

financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;

assets for defined benefit plans recognized at the net of the fair value of plan assets less the total present value of defined benefit obligations.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(2) Functional and presentation currency

These separate financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

(3) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the separate financial statements in conformity with K-IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period prospectively.

1) Critical judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements is included in note 4 for classification of lease and notes 3 (1), 7 for determination of amortization period of incremental cost of obtaining a contract.

2) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes: loss allowance (notes 6 and 34), estimated useful lives of costs to obtain a contract (notes 3 (1), and 7), property and equipment and intangible assets (notes 4 (8), (10), 11 and 13), impairment of goodwill (notes 4 (12) and 12), recognition of provision (notes 4 (17) and 16), measurement of defined benefit liabilities (notes 4 (16) and 17), and recognition of deferred tax assets (liabilities) (notes 4 (25) and 30).

3) Fair value measurement

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established policies and processes with respect to the measurement of fair values including Level 3 fair values, and the measurement of fair value is reviewed is

directly reported to the finance executives.

The Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, are used to measure fair values, then the Company assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of K-IFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(3) Use of estimates and judgments, Continued

3) Fair value measurement, Continued

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Information about assumptions used for fair value measurements are included in Note 34.

3. Changes in accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in these separate financial statements are the same as those applied by the Company in its separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, except for the changes in accounting policies described below.

(1) K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. K-IFRS No. 1115 replaced the revenue recognition guidance, including K-IFRS No. 1018, *Revenue*, K-IFRS No. 1011, *Construction Contracts*, K-IFRS No. 2031, *Revenue: Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*, K-IFRS No. 2113, *Customer Loyalty Programs*, K-IFRS No. 2115, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, and K-IFRS No. 2118, *Transfers of Assets from Customers*.

The Company has initially applied K-IFRS No. 1115 from January 1, 2018 using the cumulative effect method with the effect of initially applying this standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as at January 1, 2018. The Company applied K-IFRS No. 1115 only to contracts that were not completed at the date of initial application, which is January 1, 2018 using the practical expedient permitted by K-IFRS No.1115.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Changes in accounting policies, Continued

(1) K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, Continued

1) Identification of performance obligations in the contract

A substantial portion of the Company's revenue is generated from providing wireless telecommunications services. K-IFRS No. 1115 requires the Company to evaluate goods or services promised to customers to determine if there are performance obligations other than wireless telecommunications service that should be accounted for separately. In the case of providing both a wireless telecommunications service and selling a handset together to one customer, the Company allocates considerations from the customer between handset sales revenue and wireless telecommunications service revenue. The handset sales revenue is recognized when handset is delivered and the wireless telecommunications service revenue is recognized over the period of the contract term as stated in the subscription contract. The Company has no amount to be adjusted with respect to identification of performance obligations as at the date of initial application.

2) Allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligations

In accordance with K-IFRS No. 1115, the Company allocates the transaction price of a contract to each performance obligation identified on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The Company uses adjusted market assessment approach method for estimating the stand-alone selling price of a good or service. In the case of providing both a wireless telecommunications service and a handset together to one customer, the Company allocates the transaction price based on relative stand-alone selling prices. The Company has no amount to be adjusted with respect to allocation of the transaction price as at the date of initial application.

3) Incremental costs to acquire a contract

The Company pays commissions to its retail stores and authorized dealers in connection with acquiring service contracts. The commissions paid to these parties were expensed as incurred and recognized as operating expenses. These commissions would not have been paid if there have been no binding contracts with subscribers. K-IFRS No. 1115 requires the Company to capitalize certain costs associated with commissions paid to obtain new customer contracts and amortize them over the expected contract periods with customers that were calculated based on the Company's historical subscriber churn rate. As a result of applying K-IFRS No. 1115, the Company recognized ₩1,711,387 million of prepaid expenses and ₩644,749 million of long-term prepaid expenses as at the date of initial application, January 1, 2018.

4) Presentation of contract liability

Under K-IFRS No. 1115, the Company reclassified the receipts in advance and unearned revenue amounting to ₩44,045 million that are related to prepaid rate plans and customer loyalty program, respectively, to contract liabilities as at the date of initial application, January 1, 2018.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Changes in accounting policies, Continued

(1) K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, Continued

5) Impact of adopting K-IFRS No. 1115 on the separate financial statements

If the previous standards were applied to the Company's separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018, prepaid expenses and long-term prepaid expenses would have been decreased by ₩1,574,309 million and ₩724,233 million, respectively, and contract assets and long-term contract assets would have been decreased by ₩1,689 million and ₩5,842 million, respectively, while deferred tax assets would have been increased by ₩97,640 million. As a result, total assets would have been decreased by ₩2,208,433 million. In addition, contract liabilities, long-term contract liabilities and deferred tax liabilities would have been decreased by ₩46,075 million, ₩8,358 million and ₩523,732 million, respectively, while other liabilities such as receipts in advance and unearned revenue would have been increased by ₩54,433 million. As a result, total liabilities would have been decreased by ₩523,732 million. In relation to these changes in assets and liabilities, retained earnings would have been decreased by ₩1,684,701 million.

If the previous standards were applied to the Company's separate statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2018, revenues would have been increased by ₩10,394 million, while commission expenses would have been decreased by ₩39,668 million. Operating profit and profit before income tax would have been increased by ₩50,062 million. As a result, profit for the year would have been increased by ₩39,284 million with increase in income tax expense of ₩10,778 million.

The adoption of K-IFRS No. 1115 did not have a material impact on the Company's separate statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Changes in accounting policies, Continued**(2) K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments***

K-IFRS No. 1109 sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces K-IFRS No. 1039, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The Company adopted K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*, from January 1, 2018, and the Company has taken an exemption not to restate the separate financial statements for prior years with respects to transition requirements.

The following table explains the impact of transition to K-IFRS No. 1109 on the opening balance of reserves and retained earnings as at January 1, 2018.

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Reserves	Retained earnings
Reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	₩ 106	(4,495)
Reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	(79,908)	85,349
Recognition of loss allowances on accounts receivable trade and others		(13,049)
Related income tax	21,413	(18,194)
	₩ (58,389)	49,611

1) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

K-IFRS No. 1109 largely retains the existing requirements in K-IFRS No. 1039 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous K-IFRS No. 1039 categories for financial assets of held to maturity, available for sale, and loans and receivables.

Under K-IFRS No. 1109, on initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI-debt investment; FVOCI-equity investment; or FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under K-IFRS No. 1109 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. If a contract contains embedded derivatives and the host is an asset within the scope of K-IFRS

No. 1109, then such embedded derivatives are not separated.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flow; and

its contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Changes in accounting policies, Continued

(2) K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*, Continued

1) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities, Continued

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

its contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. These include all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is an account receivable trade without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
---------------------------	--

Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Changes in accounting policies, Continued(2) K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*, Continued

1) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities, Continued

The following table explains the original measurement categories under K-IFRS No. 1039 and the changes in measurement categories under K-IFRS No. 1109 for each class of the Company's financial assets as at the date of initial application, January 1, 2018.

(In millions of won)	Original classification under K-IFRS No. 1039	New classification under K-IFRS No. 1109	Original carrying amount		Difference
			under K-IFRS No. 1039	New carrying amount under K-IFRS No. 1109	
Short-term financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	₩ 880,583	880,583	
Short-term financial instruments	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	94,000	94,000	
Short-term investment securities(*1)	Available-for-sale	FVTPL	47,383	47,383	
Accounts receivable trade	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	1,520,209	1,507,259	(12,950)
Short-term loans	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	54,403	54,403	
Accounts receivable other(*3)	Amortized cost	FVTPL	759,720	759,720	
Accounts receivable other	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	243,789	243,690	(99)
Other financial assets	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	659	659	
			3,600,746	3,587,697	(13,049)

Long-term financial assets:					
Long-term financial instruments	Amortized cost		Amortized cost	382	382
Long-term investment securities(*1)	Available-for-sale		FVTPL	75,527	71,138 (4,389)
Long-term investment securities(*2)	Available-for-sale		FVOCI	649,076	654,517 5,441
Long-term loans	Amortized cost		Amortized cost	7,512	7,512
Long-term accounts receivable other(*3)	Amortized cost		FVTPL	243,742	243,742
Long-term accounts receivable other	Amortized cost		Amortized cost	41,376	41,376
Guarantee deposits	Amortized cost		Amortized cost	173,513	173,513
Derivative financial assets	Derivatives hedging instrument	Derivatives hedging instrument		21,554	21,554
Derivative financial assets	Designated as at FVTPL		FVTPL	9,054	9,054
				1,221,736	1,222,788 1,052
				₩ 4,822,482	4,810,485 (11,997)

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Changes in accounting policies, Continued(2) K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*, Continued

1) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities, Continued

The following table explains the original measurement categories under K-IFRS No. 1039 and the changes in measurement categories under K-IFRS No. 1109 for each class of the Company's financial assets as at the date of initial application, January 1, 2018, Continued.

- (*1) As of January 1, 2018, available-for-sale financial assets such as beneficiary certificates and equity investments amounting to ₩122,910 million were reclassified to financial assets measured at FVTPL which were not qualified to be designated as financial assets measured at amortized cost as the contractual terms of these assets do not give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates. As a result of this reclassification, as at January 1, 2018, accumulated OCI of ₩ (-)106 million was reclassified to retained earnings, and due to its reclassification to financial assets measured at FVTPL, retained earnings was decreased by ₩4,389 million in relation to fair value measurement. In addition, change in the fair value of these financial assets of ₩12,188 million was recognized in profit before income tax during the year ended December 31, 2018.
- (*2) As of January 1, 2018, available-for-sale financial assets such as marketable equity instruments amounting to ₩649,076 million were reclassified to equity investments at FVOCI. As a result of this reclassification, as at January 1, 2018, OCI of ₩85,349 million was reclassified to retained earnings and OCI was increased by ₩5,441 million due to the changes in the fair value of these financial assets which were stated at cost under K-IFRS No. 1039. The Company designated equity instruments that are not held for trading as FVOCI on initial application of K-IFRS No. 1109 with no subsequent recycling of amounts from OCI to profit and loss.
- (*3) As of January 1, 2018, accounts receivable other of ₩1,003,462 million were reclassified to financial assets at FVTPL. Upon the initial application of K-IFRS No. 1109, the Company reclassified the debt instruments to financial assets at FVTPL whose objectives of the business model are not achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. There was no material impact on retained earnings as at January 1, 2018 as the fair values of these debt instruments were not significantly different from the carrying amounts as of December 31, 2017.

2) Impairment of financial assets

K-IFRS No. 1109 sets out the expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model which replaces the incurred loss model under K-IFRS No. 1039 for recognizing and measuring impairment. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under K-IFRS No. 1109, credit losses are recognized earlier than under K-IFRS No. 1039.

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Changes in accounting policies, Continued

(2) K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*, Continued

2) Impairment of financial assets, Continued

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowance on financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the carrying amount of the respective assets, while loss allowance on debt instruments at FVOCI is recognized in OCI, instead of reducing the carrying amount of the assets.

3) Hedge accounting

Upon initial application of K-IFRS No. 1109, the Company elected to apply hedge accounting requirements under K-IFRS No. 1109. The Company designates derivatives such as currency swaps as hedging instruments to hedge the risk of variability in cash flows associated with the foreign currency debentures and borrowings. As the Company's hedging instruments as of January 1, 2018 satisfy the hedge requirements of retrospective testing (80~125%) under K-IFRS No. 1039, there is no material effect of applying K-IFRS No. 1109.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

3. Changes in accounting policies, Continued

(3) The following table explains the impacts of adopting K-IFRS Nos. 1115 and 1109 on the Company's statement of financial position as of January 1, 2018.

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2017	Adjustments		January 1, 2018
		As reported	K-IFRS 1115	
Current Assets:	₩ 3,768,098	1,711,387	(13,049)	5,466,436
Accounts receivable trade, net	1,520,209		(12,950)	1,507,259
Accounts receivable other, net	1,003,509		(99)	1,003,410
Prepaid expenses	121,121	1,711,387		1,832,508
Others	1,123,259			1,123,259
Non-Current Assets:	21,789,424	613,796	1,052	22,404,272
Long-term investment				
securities	724,603		1,052	725,655
Long-term prepaid expenses	25,169	644,749		669,918
Deferred tax assets	30,953	(30,953)		
Others	21,008,699			21,008,699
Total Assets	₩ 25,557,522	2,325,183	(11,997)	27,870,708
Current Liabilities:	4,767,401			4,767,401
Contract liabilities		37,012		37,012
Receipts in advance	76,126	(76,126)		
Unearned revenue	3,705	(3,705)		
Withholdings	517,991	42,819		560,810
Others	4,169,579			4,169,579
Non-Current Liabilities:	5,782,730	601,198	(3,219)	6,380,709
Long-term contract liabilities		7,033		7,033
Long-term unearned revenue	7,033	(7,033)		
Deferred tax liabilities		601,198	(3,219)	597,979
Others	5,775,697			5,775,697

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Total Liabilities	₩ 10,550,131	601,198	(3,219)	11,148,110
Share capital	44,639			44,639
Capital surplus and others	371,895			371,895
Retained earnings	14,512,556	1,723,985	49,611	16,286,152
Reserves	78,301		(58,389)	19,912
Total Shareholders Equity	₩ 15,007,391	1,723,985	(8,778)	16,722,598
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	₩ 25,557,522	2,325,183	(11,997)	27,870,708

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its separate financial statements in accordance with K-IFRSs are included below. The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in these separate financial statements are the same as those applied by the Company in its separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, except for the changes in accounting policies described in note 3.

(1) Operating segments

The Company presents disclosures relating to operating segments on its consolidated financial statements in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1108, *Operating Segments*, and such disclosures are not separately disclosed on these separate financial statements.

(2) Investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures

These separate financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1027, *Separate Financial Statements*. The Company applies the cost method to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1027. Dividends from subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the dividends is established.

The assets and liabilities acquired under business combination under common control are recognized at the carrying amounts in the ultimate controlling shareholder's consolidated financial statements. The difference between consideration and carrying amount of net assets acquired is added to or subtracted from capital surplus and others.

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits, and investment securities with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are easily convertible to cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

(4) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the acquisition cost using the average method. During the period, a perpetual inventory system is used to track inventory quantities, which is adjusted to the physical inventory counts performed at the period end. When the net realizable value of inventories is less than the acquisition cost, the carrying amount is reduced to the net realizable value, and any difference is charged to current operations as operating expenses.

(5) Financial assets Policies applicable from January 1, 2018

1) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories:

financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and

financial assets measured at amortized cost

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(5) Financial assets Policies applicable from January 1, 2018, Continued

1) Classification, Continued

Financial assets are classified based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. The Company reclassifies a debt instrument when, and only when, the business model for managing the financial asset is changed.

2) Measurement

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. Transaction costs for a financial asset at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

A hybrid financial instrument with embedded derivatives in the contract is considered as a whole when assessing whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

(i) Debt investments

A financial asset is subsequently measured based on its contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model in which a financial asset is managed. The Company classifies debt investments into one of the following categories:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is included in finance income.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(5) Financial assets Policies applicable from January 1, 2018, Continued

2) Measurement, Continued

(i) Debt investments, Continued

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
A financial asset is classified as FVOCI when it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. Changes in fair value other than impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. The amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are recycled to profit or loss when the financial assets is derecognized. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method is included in finance income. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented as finance income or finance costs, impairment losses are presented as other expenses.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL)
Debt investments that are not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI are classified as FVTPL. A gain or loss on debt investments that are not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and is presented in finance income or costs in the statement of income for the period.

(ii) Equity investments
The Company subsequently measures all of its equity investments at fair value. The Company elected to recognize the changes in fair value of the equity investments that are held for long-term or strategic purposes in other comprehensive income. The amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are not reclassified into profit or loss upon derecognition. Dividends from these equity investments are recognized as finance income when the right to receive the dividends is established.

Changes in the value of equity investments measured at FVTPL are presented in finance income or costs in the statement of income for the period.

3) Impairment

The Company estimates the expected credit losses (ECL) for the debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI based on the forward-looking data. The impairment approach is decided based on the assessment of significant increase in credit risk. However, the Company applies a practical expedient and recognizes impairment losses equal to lifetime ECLs for Accounts receivables trade and lease receivables from the initial recognition.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(5) Financial assets Policies applicable from January 1, 2018, Continued

4) Recognition and derecognition

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting. A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred asset due to a non-recourse features or others, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received.

5) Offsetting

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset only when the right of set-off is not contingent on future event and legally enforceable even on the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

(6) Financial assets Policies applied before January 1, 2018

The Company recognizes and measures non-derivative financial assets by the following four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets. The Company recognizes financial assets in the separate statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Upon initial recognition, non-derivative financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss are measured at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition.

1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

2) Held-to-maturity investments

A non-derivative financial asset with a fixed or determinable payment and fixed maturity, for which the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, is classified as held-to-maturity investment. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(6) Financial assets Policies applied before January 1, 2018, Continued

3) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for loans and receivables of which the effect of discounting is immaterial.

4) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments or loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value, net of any tax effect, recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) in equity. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

5) Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the asset that can be reliably estimated. However, losses expected as a result of future events, regardless of likelihood, are not recognized.

Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes following loss events:

significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;

a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

the lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;

the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group.

In addition, for an investment in an equity security classified as available-for-sale financial asset, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

If financial assets have objective evidence that they are impaired, impairment losses are measured and recognized.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(6) Financial assets – Policies applied before January 1, 2018, Continued

5) Impairment of financial assets, Continued

(i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of its estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The Company can recognize impairment losses directly or by establishing an allowance account. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account.

(ii) Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale is not reversed through profit or loss subsequently. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed to the amount of amortized cost that would otherwise have been recognized as of the recovery date.

6) De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or the Company transfers the rights to receive the cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial assets, the Company continues to recognize the transferred financial assets and recognizes financial liabilities for the consideration received.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(6) Financial assets Policies applied before January 1, 2018, Continued

7) Offsetting between financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented in net in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(7) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

1) Hedge accounting

The Company holds forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, currency swaps and other derivative contracts to manage interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. The Company designates derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the foreign currency risk of highly probable forecasted transactions or firm commitments (a cash flow hedge).

On initial designation of the hedge, the Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

Cash flow hedge

When a derivative is designated to hedge the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and presented in the hedging reserve in equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss in the periods during which the forecasted transaction occurs. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(7) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting, Continued

2) Other derivative financial instruments

Other derivative financial instrument not designated as a hedging instrument are measured at fair value, and the changes in fair value of the derivative financial instrument is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(8) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost. The cost of property and equipment includes expenditures arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the asset, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Property and equipment, subsequently, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of property and equipment at cost or, if appropriate, as a separate item if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Property and equipment, except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives that appropriately reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed. A component that is significant compared to the total cost of property and equipment is depreciated over its separate useful life.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognized as other non-operating income (loss).

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued**(8) Property and equipment, Continued**

The estimated useful lives of the Company's property and equipment are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)
Buildings and structures	15, 30
Machinery	3 ~ 6
Other property and equipment	4 ~ 10

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

(9) Borrowing costs

The Company capitalizes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized in expense as incurred. A qualifying asset is an asset that requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Financial assets are not qualifying assets, and assets that are ready for their intended use or sale when acquired are not qualifying assets either.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. To the extent that the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs that the Company capitalizes during a period do not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

(10) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and, subsequently, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization of intangible assets except for goodwill is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The residual value of intangible assets is zero. However, club memberships are expected to be available for use as there are no foreseeable limits to the periods. These intangible assets are determined as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued**(10) Intangible assets, Continued**

The estimated useful lives of the Company's intangible assets are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)
Frequency usage rights	5 ~ 13
Land usage rights	5
Industrial rights	5, 10
Development costs	5
Facility usage rights	10, 20
Other	3 ~ 20

Amortization periods and the amortization methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of intangible assets that are not being amortized are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support indefinite useful life assessments for those assets. Changes, if appropriate, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

Expenditures on research activities are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be reliably measured, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditures on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(11) Government grants

Government grants are not recognized unless there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the grant's conditions and that the grant will be received.

- 1) Grants related to assets

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company purchases, constructs or otherwise acquires a long-term asset are deducted in calculating the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognized in profit or loss over the life of a depreciable asset as a reduction to depreciation expense.

2) Grants related to income

Government grants which are intended to compensate the Company for expenses incurred are deducted from the related expenses.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(12) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets other than assets arising from employee benefits, inventories, deferred tax assets, and non-current assets held for sale are reviewed at the end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, are tested for impairment annually by comparing their recoverable amounts to their carrying amounts.

The Company estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset, and if it is impossible to measure the individual recoverable amount of an asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of cash-generating unit (CGU). A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. The value in use is estimated by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU, for which estimated future cash flows have not been adjusted, to the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each CGU that is expected to benefit from the synergy arising from the business acquired. Any impairment identified at the CGU level will first reduce the carrying value of goodwill and then be used to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. Except for impairment losses in respect of goodwill which are never reversed, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(13) Leases

The Company classifies and accounts for leases as either a finance or operating lease, depending on the terms. Leases where the Company assumes substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

1) Finance leases

At the commencement of the lease term, the Company recognizes as finance assets and finance liabilities in its separate statement of financial position, the lower amount of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Any initial direct costs are added to the amount recognized as an asset.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(13) Leases, Continued

1) Finance leases, Continued

The depreciable amount of a leased asset is allocated to each accounting period during the period of expected use on a systematic basis consistent with the depreciation policy the Company adopts for depreciable assets that are owned. If there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life. The Company reviews to determine whether the leased assets are impaired at the reporting date.

2) Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

At inception or reassessment of the arrangement, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a financial lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, the Company recognizes an asset and a liability at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset that was identified as the subject of the lease. Subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability is recognized using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of interest.

(14) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sales rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. In order to be classified as held for sale, the assets (or disposal groups) must be available for immediate sale in their present condition and their sale must be highly probable. The assets or disposal groups that are classified as non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair value less cost to sell. The Company recognizes an impairment loss for any initial or subsequent write-down of assets (or disposal groups) to fair value less costs to sell and a gain for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell up to the cumulative impairment loss previously recognized in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1036, *Impairment of Assets*.

A non-current asset that is classified as held for sale or part of a disposal group classified as held for sale is not depreciated (or amortized).

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(15) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. The Company recognizes financial liabilities in the separate statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial liability.

1) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

2) Other financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as other financial liabilities. At the date of initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost and the interest expenses are recognized using the effective interest method.

3) Derecognition of financial liability

The Company extinguishes a financial liability only when the contractual obligation is fulfilled, canceled or expires. The Company recognizes new financial liabilities at fair value based on new contracts and eliminates existing liabilities when the contractual terms of the financial liabilities change and the cash flows change substantially.

When a financial liability is derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid (including any transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(16) Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render related services. When an employee has rendered a service to the Company during an accounting period, the Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(16) Employee benefits, Continued

2) Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits include employee benefits that are settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render related services. The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3) Retirement benefits: defined contribution plans

When an employee has rendered a service to the Company during a period, the Company recognizes the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the end of the reporting period, the Company recognizes that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4) Retirement benefits: defined benefit plans

At the end of reporting period, defined benefits liabilities relating to defined benefit plans are recognized at present value of defined benefit obligations net of fair value of plan assets.

The calculation is performed annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the fair value of plan assets exceeds the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the Company recognizes an asset, to the extent of the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in the future contributions to the plan.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines net interests on net defined benefit liability (asset) by multiplying discount rate determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period and considers changes in net defined benefit liability (asset) from contributions and benefit payments. Net interest costs and other costs relating to the defined benefit plan are recognized through profit or loss.

When the plan amendment or curtailment occurs, gains or losses on amendment or curtailment in benefits for the past service provided are recognized through profit or loss. The Company recognizes a gain or loss on a settlement when the settlement of defined benefit plan occurs.

5) Termination benefits

The Company recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the period when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and the period when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring that involves the payment of termination benefits. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, they are discounted to their present value.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround many events and circumstances are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows.

If some or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognized.

(18) Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments.

(19) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

When the Company repurchases its own shares, the amount of the consideration paid is recognized as a deduction from equity and classified as treasury shares. The gains or losses from the purchase, disposal, reissue, or retirement of treasury shares are directly recognized in equity being as transaction with owners.

(20) Hybrid bond

The Company recognizes a financial instrument issued by the Company as an equity instrument if it does not include contractual obligation to deliver financial assets including cash to the counter party.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(21) Share-based Payment

For equity-settled share-based payment transaction, if the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably estimated, the Company measures the value indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The related expense with a corresponding increase in capital surplus and others is recognized over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

(22) Revenue - Policies applicable from January 1, 2018

The Company has initially adopted K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, from January 1, 2018. See note 3 (1) for additional information.

1) Identification of performance obligations in contracts with customers

The Company identifies the distinct services or goods as performance obligations in contracts with customers such as (1) wireless telecommunications services and (2) selling other goods and services. In the case of providing both wireless telecommunications service and selling a handset together to one customer, the Company allocates considerations from the customer between the separate performance obligations for handset sale and wireless telecommunications service. The handset sale revenue is recognized when handset is delivered and the wireless telecommunications service revenue is recognized over the period of the contract term as stated in the subscription contract.

2) Allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligation

In accordance with K-IFRS No. 1115, the Company allocates the transaction price of a contract to each performance obligation identified on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The Company uses adjusted market assessment approach for estimating the stand-alone selling price of a good or service. In the case of providing both a wireless telecommunications service and a handset together to one customer, the Company allocates the transaction price based on relative stand-alone selling prices.

3) Customer loyalty programs

The Company provides customer loyalty points to customers based on the usage of the service to which the Company allocates a portion of consideration received as a performance obligation distinct from wireless telecommunications services. The amount allocated to the loyalty program is deferred and is recognized as revenue when loyalty points are redeemed. The deferred revenue is included in contract liabilities.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(23) Revenue - Policies applied before January 1, 2018

Revenue from the sale of goods, rendering of services or use of assets is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Returns, trade discounts and volume rebates are recognized as a reduction of revenue.

When two or more revenue generating activities or deliverables are sold under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered to be a separate unit of account is accounted for separately. The allocation of consideration from a revenue arrangement to its separate units of account is based on the relative fair values of each unit.

1) Services rendered

Revenue from cellular services consists of revenue from basic charges, voice charges, data charges, data-roaming services and interconnection charges. Such revenues are recognized as services are performed.

Revenue from other services rendered is recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

2) Goods sold

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

3) Customer loyalty programs

For customer loyalty programs, the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of the initial sale is allocated between the award credits and the other components of the sale. The amount allocated to the award credits is estimated by reference to the fair value of the services to be provided with respect to the redeemable award credits. The fair value of the services to be provided with respect to the redeemable portion of the award credits granted to the customers in accordance with customer loyalty programs is estimated taking into account the expected redemption rate and timing of the expected redemption. Considerations allocated to the award credits are deferred and revenue is recognized when the award credits are recovered and the Company performs its obligation to provide the service. The amount of revenue recognized is based on the relative size of the total award credits that are expected to be redeemed

and the redeemed award credits in exchange for services.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(24) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including financial assets measured at fair value), dividend income, gains on disposal of financial assets at FVTPL, changes in fair value of financial instruments at FVTPL, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss by using the effective interest rate method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, changes in fair value of financial instruments at FVTPL, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest expense on borrowings and debentures are recognized as it accrues in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

(25) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except for transactions or events directly recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

The Company prepares consolidated income tax returns under the tax-consolidation system and its economically unified wholly owned subsidiaries.

1) Current tax

In accordance with the tax-consolidation system, the Company calculates current taxes on the consolidated taxable income for the Company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries and recognizes the income tax payable as current tax liabilities of the Company.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and includes interests and fines related to income taxes paid or payable. The taxable profit is different from the accounting profit for the period since the taxable profit is calculated excluding the temporary differences, which will be taxable or deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods, and non-taxable or non-deductible items from the accounting profit.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized by using the asset-liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences, except for the difference associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(25) Income taxes, Continued

2) Deferred tax, Continued

A deferred tax asset is recognized for the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. Future taxable profit is dependent on the reversal of taxable temporary differences. If there are insufficient taxable temporary differences to recognize the deferred tax asset, the business plan of the Company and the reversal of existing temporary differences are considered in determining the future taxable profit.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the amount recognized and intends to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis. Income tax expense in relation to dividend payments is recognized when liabilities relating to the dividend payments are recognized.

(26) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to employees, if any.

(27) Standards issued but not yet effective

The following new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2018 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not adopted the following new standards early in preparing the accompanying separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(27) Standards issued but not yet effective, Continued

K-IFRS No. 1116 Leases

K-IFRS No. 1116, published on May 22, 2017 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. K-IFRS No. 1116, replaces existing leases guidance including K-IFRS No. 1017, *Leases*, K-IFRS No. 2104, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, K-IFRS No. 2015, *Operating Leases - Incentives* and K-IFRS No. 2027, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

The Company will assess at inception of a contract whether that contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. However, the Company can apply a practical expedient to grandfather their previous assessment of whether existing contracts are, or contain, leases.

A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying assets and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases (lease term ends within 12 months at the commencement date of the lease) or leases of low-value items (assets with a value of KRW 6 million or less). As a practical expedient, a lessee can elect, by class of underlying asset, not to separate lease components from any associated non-lease components. A lessee that takes this election accounts for the lease component and the associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

A lessor's accounting remains similar to current requirements, K-IFRS No. 1017 *Leases*.

1) A lessee's accounting - application and financial impacts

A lessee is permitted to adopt the standard retrospectively according to K-IFRS No. 1008, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, (Full retrospective approach) or to follow a modified retrospective approach in which the lessee recognizes the cumulative effect of initial application of the standard as an adjustment to equity at the date of initial application. (Modified retrospective approach)

The Company plans to apply K-IFRS No.1116 initially on January 1, 2019 by using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting K-IFRS No.1116 will be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at January 1, 2019 with no restatement of comparative information.

The Company is assessing the financial impact of the adoption of K-IFRS No. 1116 on its separate financial statement. It is impractical to provide a reasonable estimate of the financial impact until the Company completes this analysis.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(27) Standards issued but not yet effective, Continued

K-IFRS No. 1116 Leases, Continued

1) A lessee's accounting - application and financial impacts, Continued

The Company plans to account for the lease component and the associated non-lease components as a single lease component applying the practical expedient. In addition, the Company plans to account for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application as short-term leases.

According to the Company's preliminary analysis of application of the K-IFRS 1116, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are expected to increase as of January 1, 2019. Based on the preliminary assessment, the Company expects lease expenses to decrease and depreciation expenses of the right-of-use assets and interest expenses of lease liabilities to increase.

2) A lessor's accounting - application and financial impacts

The Company expects that financial impact of the lessor accounting is not significant to the separate financial statements due to the lessor's accounting remaining similar to current requirements, K-IFRS No. 1017, *Leases*.

5. Restricted Deposits

Deposits which are restricted in use as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Short-term financial instruments(*)	₩ 79,000	89,000

Long-term financial instruments(*)	382	382
	₩ 79,382	89,382

(*) Financial instruments include charitable trust fund established by the Company where profits from the fund are donated to charitable institutions. As of December 31, 2018 the funds cannot be withdrawn before maturity.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

6. Trade and Other Receivables

(1) Details of trade and other receivables as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		December 31, 2018		Carrying amount
		Gross amount	Loss allowance	
Current assets:				
Accounts receivable	trade	₩ 1,474,102	(119,842)	1,354,260
Short-term loans		54,885	(549)	54,336
Accounts receivable	other(*)	568,878	(50,427)	518,451
Accrued income		410		410
		2,098,275	(170,818)	1,927,457
Non-current assets:				
Long-term loans		48,344	(41,108)	7,236
Long-term accounts receivable	other(*)	274,053		274,053
Guarantee deposits		184,887		184,887
		507,284	(41,108)	466,176
		₩ 2,605,559	(211,926)	2,393,633

(*) Gross and carrying amounts of accounts receivable other as of December 31, 2018 include ₩485,325 million of financial instruments classified as FVTPL.

(In millions of won)

		December 31, 2017		Carrying amount
		Gross amount	Loss allowance	
Current assets:				
Accounts receivable	trade	₩ 1,628,036	(107,827)	1,520,209
Short-term loans		54,953	(550)	54,403
Accounts receivable	other	1,059,395	(55,886)	1,003,509
Accrued income		659		659

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	2,743,043	(164,263)	2,578,780
Non-current assets:			
Long-term loans	48,623	(41,111)	7,512
Long-term accounts receivable other	285,118		285,118
Guarantee deposits	173,513		173,513
	507,254	(41,111)	466,143
	₩ 3,250,297	(205,374)	3,044,923

- (2) Changes in the loss allowance on accounts receivable trade measured at amortized costs during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Beginning balance	Impact of adopting K-IFRS No. 1109	Impairment	Write-offs (*)	Collection of receivables previously written-off	Ending Balance
2018	₩ 107,827	12,950	18,082	(29,397)	10,380	119,842
2017	119,027		15,049	(38,695)	12,446	107,827

- (*) The Company writes off the trade and other receivables when contractual payments are more than 5 years past due, or for reasons such as termination of operations or liquidation.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

6. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued

- (3) The Company applies the practical expedient that allows the Company to estimate the loss allowance for accounts receivables - trade at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit losses include the forward-looking information. To make the assessment, the Company uses its historical credit loss experience over the past three years and classified the accounts receivable - trade by their credit risk characteristics and days overdue. Details of loss allowance on accounts receivable - trade as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		Less than 6 months	6 months ~ 1 year	1 year ~ 3 years	More than 3 years
Telecommunications service revenue					
Expected credit loss rate		₩ 2.42%	38.51%	64.96%	83.08%
Gross amount		943,281	23,698	51,111	28,027
Loss allowance		22,862	9,125	33,204	23,286
Other revenue					
Expected credit loss rate		1.04%	1.07%	8.24%	52.46%
Gross amount		351,267	4,400	23,264	49,054
Loss allowance		3,666	47	1,916	25,736

As the Company is a wireless telecommunications service provider, the Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost consist primarily of receivables from numerous individual customers, and, therefore, no significant credit concentration risk arises.

Receivables related to other revenue mainly consist of receivables from corporate customers. The Company trades only with corporate customers with credit ratings that are considered to be low at credit risk. In addition, the Company was not exposed to significant credit concentration risk as the Company regularly assesses their credit risk by monitoring their credit rating. While the contract assets are under the impairment requirements, no significant credit risk has been identified.

7. Prepaid expenses

As discussed in note 3, the Company adopted K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, during the year beginning January 1, 2018. The Company pays commissions to its retail stores and authorized dealers for new and retained customer contracts. The Company capitalized certain costs associated with commissions paid to retail

stores and authorized dealers to obtain new and retained customer contracts as prepaid expenses, which the Company previously expensed. These prepaid expenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the periods that the Company expects to maintain its customers based on the Company's historical subscriber churn rate.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

7. Prepaid expenses, Continued

(1) Details of prepaid expenses as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current assets:		
Incremental costs of obtaining contracts	₩ 1,574,309	
Others	113,925	121,121
	₩ 1,688,234	121,121
Non-current assets:		
Incremental costs of obtaining contracts	₩ 724,233	
Others	28,948	25,169
	₩ 753,181	25,169

(2) Incremental costs of obtaining contracts

Incremental costs of obtaining contracts that are capitalized as assets as of December 31, 2018 and the related amortization recognized as commissions during the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018
Amortization recognized as commissions	₩ 2,040,089

8. Contract assets and liabilities

As discussed in note 3, the Company adopted K-IFRS No. 1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, during the year beginning January 1, 2018. In case of providing both wireless telecommunication services and sales of mobile devices, the Company allocated the consideration based on relative stand-alone selling prices and recognizes uninvoiced receivables from handset sales as contract assets. The Company recognized receipts in advance for prepaid telecommunications services and unearned revenue for the customer loyalty program as contract liabilities.

Details of contract assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2018 and January 1, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Contract assets:		
Allocation of consideration between performance obligations	₩ 7,531	
Contract liabilities:		
Wireless service contracts	18,425	16,577
Customer loyalty programs	17,113	10,739
Others	18,895	16,729
	₩ 54,433	44,045

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

8. Contract assets and liabilities, Continued

The amount of revenue recognized during the year ended December 31, 2018 related to the contract liabilities carried forward from the prior period and the performance obligations satisfied in the prior reporting period is ₩33,766 million.

9. Investment Securities

(1) Details of short-term investment securities as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Category	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Beneficiary	Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	47,383
certificates	FVTPL	47,849	
		₩	47,849
			47,383

(2) Details of long-term investment securities as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Category	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Equity instruments	Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	723,703
	FVOCI(*)	333,161	
		333,161	723,703
Debt instruments	Available-for-sale financial assets		900
	FVTPL	77,511	
		77,511	900
		₩	410,672
			724,603

- (*) The Company designated ₩333,161 million of investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as financial assets at FVOCI. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company disposed of 3,520,964 common shares issued by KB Financial Group Inc. in exchange for ₩179,569 million in cash.

10. Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

(1) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Investments in subsidiaries	₩ 5,286,601	4,391,693
Investments in associates and joint ventures	4,902,313	4,760,628
	₩ 10,188,914	9,152,321

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

10. Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures, Continued

(2) Details of investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share data)

	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017
	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
SK Telink Co., Ltd.	1,432,627	100.0	₩ 243,988	243,988
SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	298,460,212	100.0	1,870,582	1,870,582
SK Communications Co., Ltd.	43,427,530	100.0	69,668	69,668
PS&Marketing Corporation	66,000,000	100.0	313,934	313,934
SERVICE ACE Co., Ltd.	4,385,400	100.0	21,927	21,927
SK Planet Co., Ltd. (*1,2)	69,593,562	98.7	404,833	1,298,237
Eleven Street Co., Ltd. (*1)	8,224,709	80.3	1,049,403	
IRIVER LIMITED (*3)	29,246,387	52.6	156,642	91,642
SK Telecom China Holdings Co., Ltd.		100.0	48,096	38,652
Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd. (*4)	740,895	55.0	703,736	
SKT Americas, Inc.	122	100.0	45,701	45,701
Atlas Investment (*5)		100.0	99,874	84,495
SK Global Healthcare Business Group., Ltd. (*6)		100.0	1,929	39,649
SK techx Co., Ltd. (*2)				155,999
One Store Co., Ltd.	10,409,600	65.5	82,186	82,186
id Quantique SA (*7)	60,824,172	65.6	81,902	
SK Infosec Co., Ltd. (*8)	12,636,024	100.0	44,410	
Network O&S Co., Ltd., etc			47,790	35,033
			₩ 5,286,601	4,391,693

(*1) During the year ended December 31, 2018, SK Planet Co., Ltd. spun off the business unit of 11st (E-commerce and Internet-related business) and incorporated Eleven Street Co., Ltd. in order to enhance the industry specialization, competitiveness and growth potential by strengthening core competencies of the businesses.

(*2) During the year ended December 31, 2018, SK Planet Co., Ltd. merged SK techx Co., Ltd., a subsidiary owned by the Company.

(*3)

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The Company acquired additional 7,420,091 shares of IRIVER LIMITED at a consideration of ₩65,000 million in cash through a non-proportional paid-in capital during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(*4) The Company obtained the control over Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd. by acquiring 740,895 shares for ₩703,736 million during the year ended December 31, 2018 in order to enhance the security business and expand residential customer base.

(*5) The Company contributed ₩15,379 million in cash during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

10. Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures, Continued

(2) Details of investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows, Continued:

(*6) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of SK Global Healthcare Business Group Ltd. decreased due to the return of the invested funds.

(*7) The Company acquired additional 41,157,506 shares of both common and preferred stocks, in aggregate, for ₩55,249 million in cash during the year ended as of December 31, 2018 and reclassified the existing equity instruments at FVOCI to subsidiaries. Due to the reclassification, ₩1,636 million of valuation gain on the equity instruments at FVOCI is reclassified to retained earnings. In addition, the Company acquired 16,666,666 shares by contributing ₩5,672 million of assets, and the shares were measured at fair value. As a result of the transaction, the Company recognized ₩10,997 million of gain on disposal of property and equipment and ₩6,019 million of gain on disposal of intangible assets.

(*8) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company acquired entire shares of SK Infosec Co., Ltd. through a comprehensive stock exchange transaction by transferring 1,260,668 of treasury shares to SK Holdings Co., Ltd., the ultimate controlling entity. As the transaction occurred under common control, the Company recognized the acquisition cost of the shares at the carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements of SK Holdings Co., Ltd. The difference between the value of issued treasury shares and the acquisition cost of the shares of SK Infosec Co., Ltd. was recognized in capital surplus and others.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

10. Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures, Continued

(3) Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share data)

	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017
	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Investments in associates:				
SK China Company Ltd.	10,928,921	27.3	₩ 601,192	601,192
HappyNarae Co., Ltd.(*1)				12,939
Korea IT Fund(*2)	190	63.3	220,957	220,957
Wave City Development Co., Ltd.(*3)	393,460	19.1	1,532	1,532
KEB HanaCard Co., Ltd.(*3)	39,902,323	15.0	253,739	253,739
Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd.	1,675,124	29.0	353	353
NanoEnTek, Inc.(*4)	7,600,649	28.9	51,138	47,958
SK Technology Innovation Company	14,700	49.0	45,864	45,864
SK hynix Inc.	146,100,000	20.1	3,374,725	3,374,725
SK MENA Investment B.V.	9,772,686	32.1	14,485	14,485
SK Latin America Investment S.A.	9,448,937	32.1	14,243	14,243
S.M.Culture & Contents Co., Ltd.	22,033,898	23.4	65,341	65,341
12CM Japan, Inc.(*5)	3,925	28.2	7,697	
MAKEUS Corp.(*3,5)	2,153	8.9	9,773	
SK South East Asia Investment Pte. Ltd.(*5)	100,000,000	20.0	111,000	
Pacific Telecom Inc.(*3,5)	1,734,109	15.0	36,487	
HealthConnect Co., Ltd. and others(*6)			69,207	71,824
			₩4,877,733	4,725,152
Investment in joint ventures:				
Finnq Co., Ltd.(*7)	4,900,000	49.0	₩ 24,580	24,580
12CM GLOBAL PTE. LTD.(*8)				10,896
			24,580	35,476
			₩4,902,313	4,760,628

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

10. Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint ventures, Continued

(3) Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows, Continued:

- (*1) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the entire investments were disposed to SK hynix Inc. Gain on disposal of investments amounting to ₩15,477 million was recognized from the transaction.
- (*2) Investment in Korea IT Fund was classified as investment in associates as the Company does not have control over the investee under the contractual agreement.
- (*3) These investments were classified as investments in associates as the Company can exercise significant influence through its right to appoint the members of board of directors even though the Company has less than 20% of equity interest.
- (*4) The Company acquired convertible bond issued by NanoEnTek, Inc. for ₩3,180 million and exercised the conversion right during the year ended December 31, 2018, which resulted in the change in ownership of the investee.
- (*5) These investments were newly acquired during the year ended December 31, 2018.
- (*6) Impairment loss amounting to ₩12,511 million was recognized in relation to its investment in HealthConnect Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2018.
- (*7) These investments were classified as investment in joint ventures as the Company has joint control pursuant to the agreement with the other shareholders.
- (*8) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company disposed of the entire shares.
- (4) The market value of investments in listed subsidiaries as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share data)

	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Market price per share	Number of shares	Market value	Market price per share	Number of shares	Market value
	(in won)			(in won)		
IRIVER LIMITED	₩6,760	29,246,387	197,706	5,580	21,826,296	121,790

(5) The market value of investments in listed associates as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share data)

	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Market price per share (in won)	Number of shares	Market value	Market price per share (in won)	Number of shares	Market value
NanoEnTek, Inc.	₩ 4,235	7,600,649	32,189	5,950	6,960,445	41,415
SK hynix Inc.	60,500	146,100,000	8,839,050	76,500	146,100,000	11,176,650
S.M.Culture & Contents Co., Ltd.	2,020	22,033,898	44,508	2,700	22,033,898	59,492

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

11. Property and Equipment

(1) Property and equipment as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		December 31, 2018		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated Impairment	Carrying amount
Land	₩ 544,419			544,419
Buildings	1,143,315	(606,315)		537,000
Structures	879,774	(524,035)		355,739
Machinery	23,479,250	(19,069,611)	(27,264)	4,382,375
Other	1,598,988	(981,151)		617,837
Construction in progress	506,120			506,120
	₩28,151,866	(21,181,112)	(27,264)	6,943,490

(In millions of won)

		December 31, 2017		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation		Carrying amount
Land	₩ 525,572			525,572
Buildings	1,117,686	(570,814)		546,872
Structures	864,776	(488,021)		376,755
Machinery	22,636,857	(17,988,526)		4,648,331
Other	1,439,163	(990,960)		448,203
Construction in progress	377,400			377,400
	₩26,961,454	(20,038,321)		6,923,133

(2) Details of the changes in property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018						Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Depreciation	Impairment(*)	
Land	₩ 525,572	4,360	(29)	14,516			544,419
Buildings	546,872	3,636	(1,457)	25,216	(37,267)		537,000
Structures	376,755	9,188	(36)	5,859	(36,027)		355,739
Machinery	4,648,331	222,564	(52,881)	1,192,243	(1,600,618)	(27,264)	4,382,375
Other	448,203	841,425	(5,330)	(565,720)	(100,741)		617,837
Construction in progress	377,400	948,966	(4,622)	(815,624)			506,120
	₩ 6,923,133	2,030,139	(64,355)	(143,510)	(1,774,653)	(27,264)	6,943,490

(*) The Company recognized impairment losses for obsolete assets during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

11. Property and Equipment, Continued

(2) Details of the changes in property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows, Continued:

(In millions of won)

	Beginning balance	2017				Ending balance
		Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Depreciation	
Land	₩ 506,786	4,927	(4,449)	18,308		525,572
Buildings	557,021	2,138	(477)	24,927	(36,737)	546,872
Structures	357,065	46,614	(74)	8,387	(35,237)	376,755
Machinery	4,781,985	213,975	(24,180)	1,330,226	(1,653,675)	4,648,331
Other	492,410	685,159	(5,853)	(614,933)	(108,580)	448,203
Construction in progress	603,272	936,669	(4,088)	(1,158,453)		377,400
	₩ 7,298,539	1,889,482	(39,121)	(391,538)	(1,834,229)	6,923,133

12. Goodwill

Goodwill as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Goodwill related to acquisition of Shinsegi Telecom, Inc.	₩ 1,306,236	1,306,236

The recoverable amount of the CGU is based on its value in use calculated by applying the annual discount rate of 6.1%(6.6% in prior year) to the estimated future cash flows based on financial budgets for the next five years. An annual growth rate of (-)0.4% was applied for the cash flows expected to be incurred after five years and is not expected to exceed the Company's long-term wireless telecommunication business growth rate. Management of the Company does not expect the total carrying amount of the CGU will exceed the total recoverable amount due to reasonably possible changes from the major assumptions used to estimate the recoverable amount.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

13. Intangible Assets

(1) Intangible assets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Frequency usage rights	₩ 6,210,882	(3,070,904)		3,139,978
Land usage rights	47,123	(40,625)		6,498
Industrial rights	47,584	(32,284)		15,300
Development costs				
Facility usage rights	54,344	(38,336)		16,008
Club memberships(*1)	77,767		(30,356)	47,411
Other(*2)	3,079,376	(2,293,707)		785,669
	₩ 9,517,076	(5,475,856)	(30,356)	4,010,864

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2017			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Frequency usage rights	₩ 4,843,955	(2,667,015)		2,176,940
Land usage rights	46,407	(38,549)		7,858
Industrial rights	51,978	(39,079)		12,899
Development costs	95,958	(95,958)		
Facility usage rights	52,312	(35,856)		16,456
Club memberships(*1)	75,546		(30,703)	44,843
Other(*2)	2,854,375	(2,023,826)		830,549
	₩ 8,020,531	(4,900,283)	(30,703)	3,089,545

(*1) Club memberships are classified as intangible assets with indefinite useful life and are not amortized.

(*2) Other intangible assets primarily consist of computer software and usage rights to a research facility which the Company built and donated, and the Company is given rights-to-use for a definite number of years in return.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

13. Intangible Assets, Continued

(2) Details of the changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018					Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Amortization	
Frequency usage rights	₩ 2,176,940	1,366,926			(403,888)	3,139,978
Land usage rights	7,858	2,134	(72)	406	(3,828)	6,498
Industrial rights	12,899	6,617	(716)	263	(3,763)	15,300
Facility usage rights	16,456	2,223	(39)	101	(2,733)	16,008
Club memberships	44,843	3,219	(651)			47,411
Other	830,549	73,395	(3,408)	169,757	(284,624)	785,669
	₩ 3,089,545	1,454,514	(4,886)	170,527	(698,836)	4,010,864

(In millions of won)

	2017					Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Amortization	
Frequency usage rights	₩ 2,580,828				(403,888)	2,176,940
Land usage rights	8,359	3,247	(201)	200	(3,747)	7,858
Industrial rights	13,692	2,437	(19)		(3,211)	12,899
Facility usage rights	16,259	2,806	(36)	129	(2,702)	16,456
Club memberships	43,984	2,969	(2,197)	87		44,843
Other	612,541	63,839	(4,642)	414,560	(255,749)	830,549
	₩ 3,275,663	75,298	(7,095)	414,976	(669,297)	3,089,545

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

13. Intangible Assets, Continued

- (3) Research and development expenditures recognized as expense for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Research and development costs expensed as incurred	₩ 319,931	302,656

- (4) Details of frequency usage rights as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Amount	Description	Commencement of amortization	Completion of amortization
800MHz license	₩ 101,969	CDMA and LTE service	Jul. 2011	Jun. 2021
1.8GHz license	376,860	LTE service	Sept. 2013	Dec. 2021
2.6GHz license	971,350	LTE service	Sept. 2016	Dec. 2026
2.1GHz license	322,873	W-CDMA and LTE service	Dec. 2016	Dec. 2021
3.5GHz license(*)	1,164,243	5G service		Nov. 2028
28GHz license(*)	202,683	5G service		Nov. 2023
	₩ 3,139,978			

- (*) The Company participated in the frequency license allocation auction hosted by Ministry of Science and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and was assigned the 3.5GHz and 28GHz band of frequency licenses during the year ended December 31, 2018. The considerations payable for the bands of frequency are ₩1,218,500 million and ₩207,300 million, respectively. These bands of frequency were assigned in December 2018 to the Company and the annual payments in installment of the remaining balances will be made for the next ten and five years, respectively. The Company recognized these frequency licenses as intangible assets at the date of initial lump sum payment and starts amortization when the bands of frequency are in the condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

14. Borrowings and Debentures

(1) Long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars)

Lender	Annual interest rate (%)	Maturity	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Export Kreditnamnden(*)			₩ 45,007	55,471
	1.70	Apr. 29, 2022	(USD 40,253)	(USD 51,775)
Less present value discount			(613)	(954)
			44,394	54,517
Less current installments			(12,630)	(12,031)
			₩ 31,764	42,486

(*) The long-term borrowings are to be repaid by installments on an annual basis from 2014 to 2022.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

14. Borrowings and Debentures, Continued

(2) Debentures as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Purpose	Maturity	Annual interest rate (%)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Unsecured corporate bonds	Other fund	2018	5.00	₩	200,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating fund	2021	4.22	190,000	190,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating and refinancing fund	2019	3.24	170,000	170,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2022	3.30	140,000	140,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2032	3.45	90,000	90,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating fund	2023	3.03	230,000	230,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2033	3.22	130,000	130,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2019	3.30	50,000	50,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2024	3.64	150,000	150,000
Unsecured corporate bonds(*1)		2029	4.72	61,813	60,278
Unsecured corporate bonds	Refinancing fund	2019	2.53	160,000	160,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2021	2.66	150,000	150,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2024	2.82	190,000	190,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating and refinancing fund	2022	2.40	100,000	100,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2025	2.49	150,000	150,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2030	2.61	50,000	50,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating fund	2018	1.89		90,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2025	2.66	70,000	70,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2030	2.82	90,000	90,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating and refinancing fund	2018	2.07		80,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2025	2.55	100,000	100,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2035	2.75	70,000	70,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating fund	2019	1.65	70,000	70,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2021	1.80	100,000	100,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2026	2.08	90,000	90,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2036	2.24	80,000	80,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2019	1.62	50,000	50,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2021	1.71	50,000	50,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2026	1.97	120,000	120,000

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Unsecured corporate bonds		2031	2.17	50,000	50,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Refinancing fund	2020	1.93	60,000	60,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2022	2.17	120,000	120,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2027	2.55	100,000	100,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating and refinancing fund	2032	2.65	90,000	90,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Refinancing fund	2020	2.39	100,000	100,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating and refinancing fund	2022	2.63	80,000	80,000
Unsecured corporate bonds	Refinancing fund	2027	2.84	100,000	100,000
Unsecured corporate bonds		2021	2.57	110,000	
Unsecured corporate bonds		2023	2.81	100,000	
Unsecured corporate bonds		2028	3.00	200,000	
Unsecured corporate bonds		2038	3.02	90,000	
Unsecured corporate bonds	Operating and refinancing fund	2021	2.10	100,000	
Unsecured corporate bonds		2023	2.33	150,000	
Unsecured corporate bonds		2038	2.44	50,000	

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

14. Borrowings and Debentures, Continued

(2) Debentures as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows, Continued:

(In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Purpose	Maturity	Annual interest rate (%)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Unsecured global bonds	Operating fund	2027	6.63	447,240	428,560
				(USD 400,000)	(USD 400,000)
Unsecured global bonds		2018	2.13		749,980
					(USD 700,000)
Unsecured global bonds		2023	3.75	559,050	
				(USD 500,000)	
Floating rate notes (*2)		2020	3M LIBOR	335,430	321,420
			+0.88	(USD 300,000)	(USD 300,000)
				5,743,533	5,470,238
Less discounts on bonds				(20,921)	(16,374)
				5,722,612	5,453,864
Less current installments of bonds				(499,747)	(1,119,016)
				₩ 5,222,865	4,334,848

(*1) The Company eliminated measurement inconsistency of accounting profit or loss between the bonds and related derivatives by designating the structured bonds as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying amount of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss exceeds the principal amount required to pay at maturity by ₩11,813 million as of December 31, 2018.

(*2) As of December 31, 2018, 3M LIBOR rate is 2.80%.

15. Long-term Payables other

- (1) As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, details of long-term payables other related to the acquisition of frequency usage rights are as follows (See note 13):

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Long-term payables other	₩ 2,476,738	1,710,255
Present value discount on long-term payables other	(113,772)	(79,874)
Current installments of long-term payables other	(423,884)	(301,751)
Carrying amount at December 31	₩ 1,939,082	1,328,630

- (2) The repayment schedule of the principal amount of long-term payables other as of December 31, 2018 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Amount
Less than 1 year	₩ 425,349
1~3 years	850,699
3~5 years	444,480
More than 5 years	756,210
	₩ 2,476,738

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

16. Provisions

Changes in provisions for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the year ended December 31, 2018				As of December 31, 2018		
	Beginning balance	Increase	Utilization	Reversal	Ending balance	Current	Non-current
Provision for installment of handset subsidy	₩ 3,874		(1,075)	(2,799)			
Provision for restoration	56,162	4,745	(824)	(535)	59,548	47,065	12,483
Emission allowance	4,650	2,228	(1,334)	(3,306)	2,238	2,238	
	₩ 64,686	6,973	(3,233)	(6,640)	61,786	49,303	12,483

(In millions of won)

	For the year ended December 31, 2017				As of December 31, 2017		
	Beginning balance	Increase	Utilization	Reversal	Ending balance	Current	Non-current
Provision for installment of handset subsidy	₩ 24,710	2	(8,898)	(11,940)	3,874	3,874	
Provision for restoration	53,022	4,378	(817)	(421)	56,162	39,984	16,178
Emission allowance	2,788	4,663	(518)	(2,283)	4,650	4,650	
	₩ 80,520	9,043	(10,233)	(14,644)	64,686	48,508	16,178

17. Defined Benefit Assets

(1) Details of defined benefit assets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Present value of defined benefit obligations	₩ 332,044	278,778
Fair value of plan assets	(363,878)	(318,860)
	₩ (31,834)	(40,082)

(2) Principal actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Discount rate for defined benefit obligations	2.61%	3.06%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.88%	3.72%

Discount rate for defined benefit obligation is determined based on market yields of high-quality corporate bonds with similar maturities for estimated payment term of defined benefit obligation. Expected rate of salary increase is determined based on the Company's historical promotion index, inflation rate and salary increase ratio.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

17. Defined Benefit Assets, Continued

(3) Changes in defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	For the year ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Beginning balance	₩ 278,778	240,289
Current service cost	41,525	39,351
Interest cost	8,956	6,715
Remeasurement		
- Financial assumption	10,794	(8,366)
- Adjustment based on experience	7,941	6,178
Benefit paid	(23,601)	(18,783)
Others (*)	7,651	13,394
Ending balance	₩ 332,044	278,778

(*) Others for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 include the changes in liabilities due to transfers of executives among affiliates.

(4) Changes in plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	For the year ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Beginning balance	₩ 318,860	265,076
Interest income	9,582	6,807
Remeasurement	(3,747)	(1,922)
Contributions	47,000	68,500
Benefit paid	(12,473)	(26,279)
Others	4,656	6,678
Ending balance	₩ 363,878	318,860

The Company expects to make a contribution of ₩67,393 million to the defined benefit plans in 2019.

- (5) Total cost of benefit plan, which is recognized in profit and loss (included in labor in the statement of income) and capitalized into construction-in-progress for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	For the year ended	
	December 31	
	2018	2017
Current service cost	₩41,525	39,351
Net interest income	(626)	(92)
	₩40,899	39,259

The above costs are recognized in labor, research and development, or capitalized into construction-in-progress.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

17. Defined Benefit Assets, Continued

(6) Details of plan assets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	For the year ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Equity instruments	₩ 1,867	9,819
Debt instruments	70,670	87,930
Short-term financial instruments, etc.	291,341	221,111
	₩ 363,878	318,860

(7) As of December 31, 2018, effects on defined benefit obligations if each of significant actuarial assumptions changes within expectable and reasonable range are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease
Discount rate	₩ (11,269)	11,984
Expected salary increase rate	12,066	(11,449)

The sensitivity analysis does not consider dispersion of all cash flows that are expected from the plan and provides approximate values of sensitivity for the assumptions used.

A weighted average duration of defined benefit obligations as of December 31, 2018 is 7.51 years.

18. Derivative Instruments

(1) Currency and interest rate swap contracts under cash flow hedge accounting as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In thousands of foreign currencies)

Borrowing date	Hedging Instrument (Hedged item)	Hedged risk	Financial institution	Duration of contract
Jul. 20, 2007	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 400,000)	Foreign currency risk	Morgan Stanley and four other banks	Jul. 20, 2007 ~ Jul. 20, 2027
Mar. 7, 2013	Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 300,000)	Foreign currency risk and interest rate risk	DBS bank	Mar. 7, 2013 ~ Mar. 7, 2020
Dec. 16, 2013	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency (U.S. dollar borrowing amounting to USD 40,253)	Foreign currency risk	Deutsche bank	Dec.16, 2013 ~ Apr. 29, 2022
Apr. 16, 2018	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 500,000)	Foreign currency risk	The Export-Import Bank of Korea and three other banks	Apr. 16, 2018~ Apr. 16, 2023

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

18. Derivative Instruments, Continued

- (2) As of December 31, 2018, details of fair values of the above derivatives recorded in assets or liabilities are as follows:

(In millions of won and thousands of foreign currencies)

Hedging instrument (Hedged item)	Cash flow hedge	Held for trading	Fair value
Non-current assets:			
Structured bond (face value of KRW 50,000)	₩	10,947	10,947
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 400,000)	9,335		9,335
Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 300,000)	6,499		6,499
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 500,000)	24,024		24,024
	₩		50,805
Non-current liabilities:			
Fixed-to-fixed long-term borrowings (U.S. dollar borrowing amounting to USD 40,253)	₩ (1,107)		(1,107)

19. Share Capital and Capital Surplus and Others

The Company's outstanding share capital consists entirely of common shares with a par value of ₩500. The number of authorized, issued and outstanding common stocks and the details of capital surplus and others as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

*(In millions of won, except for share
data)*

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Number of authorized shares	220,000,000	220,000,000
Number of issued shares (*)	80,745,711	80,745,711
Share capital:		
Common share	₩ 44,639	44,639

Capital surplus and others:		
Paid-in surplus	2,915,887	2,915,887
Treasury shares (Note 20)	(1,979,475)	(2,260,626)
Hybrid bonds (Note 21)	398,759	398,518
Share option (Note 22)	1,007	414
Others	(920,854)	(682,298)
	₩	
	415,324	371,895

(*) In 2002 and 2003, the Company retired treasury shares with reduction of its retained earnings before appropriation. As a result, the Company's outstanding shares have decreased without change in share capital.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

19. Share Capital and Capital Surplus and Others, Continued

There were no changes in share capital during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and details of shares outstanding as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In shares)</i>	2018			2017		
	Issued shares	Treasury shares	Outstanding shares	Issued shares	Treasury shares	Outstanding shares
Shares outstanding	80,745,711	8,875,883	71,869,828	80,745,711	10,136,551	70,609,160

20. Treasury Shares

The Company acquired treasury shares to provide share dividends, merge with Shinsegi Telecom, Inc. and SK IMT Co, Ltd., increase shareholder value and stabilize its share prices.

Treasury shares as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share data)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Number of shares (*)	8,875,883	10,136,551
Acquisition cost	₩ 1,979,475	2,260,626

(*) The number of treasury shares have decreased by 1,260,668 due to the comprehensive stock exchange transaction with SK Holdings Co., Ltd. (See note 10)

21. Hybrid Bonds

The Company repaid Series 1 hybrid bonds during the year ended December 31, 2018 and issued the Series 2 hybrid bonds. Hybrid bonds classified as equity as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of
won)

	Type	Issuance date	Maturity(*1)	Annual interest rate(%)(*2)	Amount
Series 2-1 hybrid bonds	Unsecured subordinated bearer bond	June 7, 2018	June 7, 2078	3.70	₩ 300,000
Series 2-2 hybrid bonds	Unsecured subordinated bearer bond	June 7, 2018	June 7, 2078	3.65	100,000
Issuance costs					(1,241)
					₩ 398,759

As there is no contractual obligation to deliver financial assets to the holders of hybrid bonds, the Company classified the hybrid bonds as equity. When in liquidation or bankruptcy, these hybrid bonds are senior only to common stocks.

(*1) The Company has a right to extend the maturity without any notice or announcement.

(*2) Annual interest rate is determined as yield rate of 5 year national bond plus premium. According to the step-up clause, additional premium of 0.25% and 0.75%, respectively, after 10 years and 25 years from the issuance date are applied.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

22. Share option

(1) The terms and conditions related to the grants of the share options under the share option program are as follows:

	Series			
	1-1	1-2	1-3	2(*)
Grant date		March 24, 2017		Feburary 20, 2018
Types of shares to be issued		Registered common shares		
Grant method		Reissue of treasury shares		
Number of shares (in shares)	22,168	22,168	22,168	1,358
Exercise price (in won)	246,750	266,490	287,810	254,120
Exercise period				Feb. 21, 2020~
	Mar. 25, 2019 ~ Mar. 24, 2022	Mar. 25, 2020 ~ Mar. 24, 2023	Mar. 25, 2021 ~ Mar. 24, 2024	Feb. 20, 2023
Vesting conditions				2 years service from the grant date
	2 years service from the grant date	3 years service from the grant date	4 years service from the grant date	2 years service from the grant date

(*) Parts of the grant that have not met the vesting conditions have been forfeited during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(2) Share compensation expense recognized during the year ended December 31, 2018 and the remaining share compensation expense to be recognized in subsequent periods are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Share compensation expense	
During the year ended December 31, 2017	₩	414
During the year ended December 31, 2018		593
In subsequent periods		416
	₩	1,423

(3) The Company used binomial option pricing model in the measurement of the fair value of the share options at grant date and the inputs used in the model are as follows:

	1-1	1-2	1-3	2
Risk-free interest rate	1.86%	1.95%	2.07%	2.63%
Estimated option's life	5 years	6 years	7 years	5 years
Share price (Closing price on the preceding day in won)	262,500	262,500	262,500	243,500
Expected volatility	13.38%	13.38%	13.38%	16.45%
Expected dividends	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%	3.70%
Exercise price (in won)	246,750	266,490	287,810	254,120
Per share fair value of the option (in won)	27,015	20,240	15,480	23,988

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

23. Retained Earnings

(1) Retained earnings as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Appropriated:		
Legal reserve	₩ 22,320	22,320
Reserve for business expansion	10,531,138	10,171,138
Reserve for technology development	3,321,300	3,071,300
	13,874,758	13,264,758
Unappropriated	2,593,031	1,247,798
	₩ 16,467,789	14,512,556

(2) Legal reserve

The Korean Commercial Act requires the Company to appropriate as a legal reserve at least 10% of cash dividends paid for each accounting period until the reserve equals 50% of outstanding share capital. The legal reserve may not be utilized for cash dividends, but may only be used to offset a future deficit, if any, or may be transferred to share capital.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

24. Statements of Appropriation of Retained Earnings

Details of statements of appropriation of retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

Date of appropriation for 2018: March 26, 2019

Date of appropriation for 2017: March 21, 2018

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Unappropriated retained earnings:		
Unappropriated retained earnings	₩ 2,316	2,387
Changes in accounting policies	1,773,596	
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities	(16,354)	1,746
Reclassification of valuation gain on FVOCI	(14,017)	
Interim dividends:		
2018: ₩1,000 per share, 200% on par value		
2017: ₩1,000 per share, 200% on par value	(70,609)	(70,609)
Interest on hybrid bonds	(15,803)	(16,840)
Profit for the year	933,902	1,331,114
	2,593,031	1,247,798
Appropriation of retained earnings:		
Reserve for business expansion	1,000,000	360,000
Reserve for technology development	944,000	250,000
Cash dividends:		
2018: ₩ 9,000 per share, 1,800% on par value		
2017: ₩ 9,000 per share, 1,800% on par value	646,828	635,482
	2,590,828	1,245,482
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried over to subsequent year	₩ 2,203	2,316

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Reserves

(1) Details of reserves, net of taxes, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Valuation gain on FVOCI	₩ 2,047	
Valuation gain on available-for-sale financial assets		148,873
Valuation loss on derivatives	(42,312)	(70,572)
	₩ (40,265)	78,301

(2) Changes in reserves for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI	Valuation gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	Valuation gain (loss) on derivatives	Total
Balance at January 1, 2017	₩	28,963	(90,756)	(61,793)
Changes, net of taxes		119,910	20,184	140,094
Balance at December 31, 2017		148,873	(70,572)	78,301
Impact of adopting K-IFRS No.1109	90,484	(148,873)		(58,389)
Balance at January 1, 2018	90,484		(70,572)	19,912
Changes, net of taxes	(88,437)		28,260	(60,177)
Balance at December 31, 2018	₩ 2,047		(42,312)	(40,265)

- (3) Changes in valuation gain on financial assets at FVOCI and available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Balance at January 1	₩ 90,484	28,963
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income during the year, net of taxes	(102,454)	121,773
Amount reclassified to profit or loss, net of taxes		(1,863)
Amount reclassified to retained earnings, net of taxes	14,017	
Balance at December 31	₩ 2,047	148,873

- (4) Changes in valuation loss on derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Balance at January 1	₩ (70,572)	(90,756)
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income (loss) during the year, net of taxes	(11,658)	15,559
Amount reclassified to profit or loss, net of taxes	39,918	4,625
Balance at December 31	₩ (42,312)	(70,572)

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

26. Operating revenue

Disaggregation of operating revenues considering the economic factors that affect the amounts, timing and uncertainty of the Company's revenue and future cash flows is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Products transferred at a point in time:		
Product sales	₩ 134,290	160,571
Services transferred over time:		
Wireless service revenue(*1)	9,999,778	10,768,777
Cellular interconnection revenue	565,314	624,299
Others(*2)	1,006,257	914,388
	11,571,349	12,307,464
	₩ 11,705,639	12,468,035

(*1) Wireless service revenue includes revenue from wireless voice and data transmission services principally derived through usage charges collected from the wireless subscribers.

(*2) Other revenue includes revenue from billing and collection services as well as other miscellaneous services. Most of the Company's transactions are occurring in Korea as it principally operates its businesses in Korea.

27. Other Operating Expenses

Details of other operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Communication	₩ 28,374	24,835
Utilities	229,508	232,757
Taxes and dues	21,630	20,318
Repair	247,095	229,724
Research and development	319,931	302,656

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Training	26,482	23,968
Bad debt for accounts receivable trade	18,082	15,049
Other	45,599	41,986
	₩936,701	891,293

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

28. Other Non-operating Income and Expenses

Details of other non-operating income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Other Non-operating Income:		
Gain on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	₩ 19,906	8,146
Others	21,359	10,325
	₩ 41,265	18,471
Other Non-operating Expenses:		
Loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	₩ 54,695	30,884
Donations	58,354	93,950
Bad debt for accounts receivable other	3,008	5,288
Others	33,760	35,661
	₩ 149,817	165,783

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

29. Finance Income and Costs

(1) Details of finance income and costs for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Finance Income:		
Interest income	₩ 42,301	53,721
Gain on sale of accounts receivable other	25,476	18,548
Dividends	177,490	101,256
Gain on foreign currency transactions	14,666	9,275
Gain on foreign currency translations	568	7
Gain relating to financial assets at FVTPL	16,665	142
Gain on disposal of long-term investment securities		3,390
Gain on valuation of derivatives	1,893	1,686
	₩ 279,059	188,025

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Finance Costs:		
Interest expenses	₩ 225,224	246,327
Loss on foreign currency transactions	14,932	13,817
Loss on foreign currency translations	650	521
Loss on disposal of long-term investment securities		694
Loss on settlement of derivatives	12,489	10,031
Loss relating to financial assets at FVTPL	625	
Loss relating to financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,535	678
Others		2,030
	₩ 255,455	274,098

(2) Details of interest income included in finance income for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Interest income on cash equivalents and short-term financial instruments	₩ 16,220	14,747
Interest income on loans and others	26,081	38,974
	₩ 42,301	53,721

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

29. Finance Income and Costs, Continued

- (3) Details of interest expenses included in finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Interest expense on borrowings	₩ 3,970	6,799
Interest expense on debentures	171,580	182,038
Others	49,674	57,490
	₩ 225,224	246,327

- (4) Finance income and costs by category of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows. Bad debt expense (reversal of loss allowance) for accounts receivable trade, loans and receivables are presented and explained separately in notes 6 and 34.

- 1) Finance income and costs

(In millions of won)

	2018	
	Finance income(*)	Finance costs
Financial Assets:		
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ 44,246	625
Financial assets at FVOCI	17,585	
Financial assets at amortized cost	57,240	15,574
	119,071	16,199
Financial Liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		1,535
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	83	225,232
Derivatives designated as hedging instrument		12,489

83 239,256

₩ 119,154 255,455

(*) Finance income does not include ₩159,905 million of dividends received from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

29. Finance Income and Costs, Continued

(4) Finance income and costs by category of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows. Bad debt expense (reversal of loss allowance) for accounts receivable trade, loans and receivables are presented and explained separately in notes 6 and 34, Continued.

1) Finance income and costs, Continued

(In millions of won)

	2017	
	Finance income(*)	Finance costs
Financial Assets:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 1,827	
Available-for-sale financial assets	15,586	2,724
Loans and receivables	72,089	14,338
	89,502	17,062
Financial Liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		678
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	9,251	246,327
Derivatives designated as hedging instrument		10,031
	9,251	257,036
	₩98,753	274,098

(*) Finance income does not include ₩89,275 million of dividends received from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2017.

2) Other comprehensive income (loss)

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Financial Assets:		
Financial assets at FVOCI	₩ (102,454)	
Available-for-sale financial assets		119,910
Derivatives designated as hedging instrument	17,694	7,302
	(84,760)	127,212
Financial Liabilities:		
Derivatives designated as hedging instrument	10,566	12,882
	₩ (74,194)	140,094

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

29. Finance Income and Costs, Continued

(5) Details of impairment losses for financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Accounts receivable - trade	₩ 18,082	15,049
Other receivables	3,008	5,288
Available-for-sale financial assets		2,030
	₩ 21,090	22,367

30. Income Tax Expense

(1) Income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 consist of the following:

(In millions of won)

	2018	2017
Current tax expense:		
Current year	₩ 340,177	404,613
Current tax of prior years	(10,638)	(112,423)
	329,539	292,190
Deferred tax expense:		
Changes in net deferred tax assets	(42,197)	(19,496)
Income tax expense	₩ 287,342	272,694

(2) The difference between income taxes computed using the statutory corporate income tax rates and the recorded income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is attributable to the following:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Income taxes at statutory income tax rate	₩ 325,480	387,660
Non-taxable income	(16,912)	(40,381)
Non-deductible expenses	9,807	29,124
Tax credit and tax reduction	(14,037)	(34,300)
Changes in unrecognized deferred taxes	4,777	42,896
Income tax refund	1,392	(99,331)
Changes in tax rate etc.	(23,165)	(12,974)
Income tax expense	₩ 287,342	272,694

- (3) Deferred taxes directly charged to (credited from) equity for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Valuation loss on financial assets at FVOCI	36,187	
Valuation loss on available-for-sale financial assets	₩	(45,331)
Valuation gain (loss) on derivatives	(10,266)	(3,103)
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities	6,128	1,481
	₩ 32,049	(46,953)

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

30. Income Tax Expense, Continued

(4) Details of the changes in deferred tax assets (liabilities) for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Beginning	Changes in Accounting Policies	2018 Deferred tax expense (income)	Directly charged to (credited from) equity	Ending
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) related to temporary differences:					
Loss allowance	₩ 58,004	3,501	1,430		62,935
Accrued interest income	(177)		66		(111)
Financial assets measured at fair value(*)	37,000	(282)	(7,335)	36,187	65,570
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	65,948		(50,043)		15,905
Property and equipment	(212,146)		65,756		(146,390)
Provisions	1,039		(1,039)		
Retirement benefit obligation	6,917		1,666	6,128	14,711
Valuation gain on derivatives	25,872		14,681	(10,266)	30,287
Gain or loss on foreign currency translation	21,922		16		21,938
Incremental costs to acquire a contract		(632,150)	10,778		(621,372)
Others	26,574		6,221		32,795
	₩ 30,953	(628,931)	42,197	32,049	(523,732)

(*) Financial assets measured at fair value was classified as available-for-sale financial assets before adopting K-IFRS No. 1109, *Financial Instruments*.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

30. Income Tax Expense, Continued

(4) Details of the changes in deferred tax assets (liabilities) for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows, Continued:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Beginning	2017 Deferred tax expense (income)	Directly charged to (credited from) equity	Ending
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) related to temporary differences:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	₩ 52,550	5,454		58,004
Accrued interest income	(111)	(66)		(177)
Available-for-sale financial assets	74,162	8,169	(45,331)	37,000
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	57,399	8,549		65,948
Property and equipment (depreciation)	(228,718)	16,572		(212,146)
Provisions	5,980	(4,941)		1,039
Retirement benefit obligation	7,759	(2,323)	1,481	6,917
Valuation gain on derivatives	28,975		(3,103)	25,872
Gain or loss on foreign currency translation	19,360	2,562		21,922
Others	41,054	(14,480)		26,574
	₩ 58,410	19,496	(46,953)	30,953

(5) Details of temporary differences not recognized as deferred tax assets in the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Loss allowance	₩ 77,405	77,405
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1,537,141	1,211,650
Other temporary differences	51,150	83,150

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

31. Earnings per Share

(1) Basic earnings per share

1) Basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are calculated as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share data)

	2018	2017
Profit for the year	₩ 933,902	1,331,114
Interest on hybrid bonds	(15,803)	(16,840)
Profit for the year on common shares	918,099	1,314,274
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,622,976	70,609,160
Basic earnings per share (in won)	₩ 13,000	18,613

2) The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are calculated as follows:

(In shares)

			2018		Weighted average number of common shares
	Issued shares	Treasury shares	Number of common shares outstanding at December 31	Weights	
Issued shares at January 1	80,745,711	(10,136,551)	70,609,160	365/365	70,609,160
Disposal of treasury shares		1,260,668	1,260,668	4/365	13,816
					70,622,976

*(In shares)***2017**
Number of common shares

	Weighted average number of common shares	
Issued shares at January 1	80,745,711	80,745,711
Treasury shares at January 1	(10,136,551)	(10,136,551)
	70,609,160	70,609,160

(2) Diluted earnings per share

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share as there are no dilutive potential common shares.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

32. Dividends

(1) Details of dividends declared

Details of dividend declared for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for face value and share data)

Year	Dividend type	Number of shares outstanding	Face value (in won)	Dividend ratio	Dividends
2018	Cash dividends (interim)	70,609,160	500	200%	₩ 70,609
	Cash dividends (year-end)	71,869,828	500	1,800%	646,828
					₩ 717,437
2017	Cash dividends (interim)	70,609,160	500	200%	₩ 70,609
	Cash dividends (year-end)	70,609,160	500	1,800%	635,482
					₩ 706,091

(2) Dividends yield ratio

Dividends yield ratios for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In won)

Year	Dividend type	Dividend per share	Closing price at year-end	Dividend yield ratio
2018	Cash dividends	10,000	269,500	3.71%
2017	Cash dividends	10,000	267,000	3.75%

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

33. Categories of Financial Instruments

(1) Financial assets by category as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018				Total
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Equity instruments at FVOCI	Financial assets at amortized cost	Derivatives-hedging instrument	
Cash and cash equivalents	₩		877,823		877,823
Financial instruments			99,382		99,382
Short-term investment securities	47,849				47,849
Long-term investment securities(*)	77,511	333,161			410,672
Accounts receivable - trade			1,354,260		1,354,260
Loans and other receivables	485,325		554,048		1,039,373
Derivative financial assets	10,947			39,858	50,805
	₩ 621,632	333,161	2,885,513	39,858	3,880,164

(*) The Company designated ₩333,161 million of equity instruments that are not held for trading as financial assets at FVOCI.

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2017				Total
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial assets	Loans and receivables	Derivatives-hedging instrument	
Cash and cash equivalents	₩		880,583		880,583
Financial instruments			94,382		94,382
Short-term investment securities		47,383			47,383
Long-term investment securities		724,603			724,603

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Accounts receivable - trade		1,520,209		1,520,209
Loans and other receivables		1,524,714		1,524,714
Derivative financial assets	9,054		21,554	30,608
	₩ 9,054	771,986	4,019,888	21,554
				4,822,482

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

33. Categories of Financial Instruments, Continued

(2) Financial liabilities by category as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018			
	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Derivatives-hedging instrument	Total
Derivative financial liabilities	₩		1,107	1,107
Borrowings		44,394		44,394
Debentures (*)	61,813	5,660,799		5,722,612
Accounts payable other and others		5,181,029		5,181,029
	₩ 61,813	10,886,222	1,107	10,949,142

(*) Debentures classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL as of December 31, 2018 are structured bonds, and they were designated as financial liabilities at FVTPL in order to eliminate a measurement inconsistency with the related derivatives.

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2017			
	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Derivatives-hedging instrument	Total
Derivative financial liabilities	₩		38,510	38,510
Borrowings		54,517		54,517
Debentures(*)	60,278	5,393,586		5,453,864
Accounts payable other and others		4,116,758		4,116,758

₩ 60,278	9,564,861	38,510	9,663,649
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(*) Debentures classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2017 are structured bonds, and they were designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate a measurement inconsistency with the related derivatives.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

34. Financial Risk Management

(1) Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk is the risk related to the changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company implements a risk management system to monitor and manage these specific risks.

The Company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments, investment securities, and accounts receivable - trade and other. Financial liabilities consist of accounts payable - other and others, borrowings, and debentures.

1) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk mainly on exchange fluctuations on forecasted transactions and recognized assets and liabilities which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won, thousands of foreign currencies)

	Assets		Liabilities	
	Foreign currencies	Won equivalent	Foreign currencies	Won equivalent
USD	81,164	₩ 90,750	1,231,610	₩ 1,377,063
EUR	14,499	18,547	60	77
JPY	14,428	146	158	2
Others		155		15
		₩ 109,598		₩ 1,377,157

In addition, the Company has entered into cross currency swaps to hedge against currency risk related to foreign currency borrowings and debentures. (See note 18)

As of December 31, 2018, a hypothetical change in exchange rates by 10% would have increased (reduced) the Company's income before income taxes as follows:

(In millions of won)

	If increased by 10%	If decreased by 10%
USD	₩ 8,966	(8,966)
EUR	1,847	(1,847)
JPY	14	(14)
Others	14	(14)
	₩ 10,841	(10,841)

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

34. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(1) Financial risk management, Continued

1) Market risk, Continued

(ii) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk of the Company arises from borrowings, debentures, and long-term payables-other. Since the Company's interest-bearing assets are mostly fixed-interest bearing assets, the Company's revenue and operating cash flows from the interest-bearing assets are not influenced by the changes in market interest rates.

The Company performs various analysis of interest rate risk to reduce interest rate risk and to optimize its financing. To minimize risks arising from changes in interest rates, the Company takes various measures such as refinancing, renewal, alternative financing and hedging.

As of December 31, 2018, floating-rate debentures amount to ₩335,430 million, and the Company has entered into interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk related to floating-rate debentures as described in note 18. Therefore, income before income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2018 would not have been affected by the changes in interest rates of floating-rate borrowings and debentures.

As of December 31, 2018, the floating-rate long-term payables other are ₩2,476,738 million. If the interest rate increases (decreases) 1% with all other variables held constant, income before income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2018 would change by ₩ 24,767 million in relation to floating-rate long-term payables other that are exposed to interest rate risk.

2) Credit risk

The maximum credit exposure as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 877,781	880,541

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Financial instruments	99,382	94,382
Investment securities	900	900
Accounts receivable trade	1,354,260	1,520,209
Loans and other receivables	1,039,373	1,524,714
Derivative financial assets	50,805	30,608
	₩ 3,422,501	4,051,354

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. To manage credit risk, the Company evaluates the credit worthiness of each customer or counterparty considering the party's financial information, its own trading records and other factors. Based on such information, the Company establishes credit limits for each customer or counterparty.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

34. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(1) Financial risk management, Continued

2) Credit risk, Continued

(i) Account receivable trade and contract assets

The Company establishes a loss allowance in respect of account receivable trade and contract assets. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that are expected to occur. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of collection statistics for similar financial assets. Details of changes in loss allowance during the year ended December 31, 2018 are included in note 6.

(ii) Debt investments

The credit risk arises from debt investments included in ₩99,382 million of financial instruments, ₩900 million of investment securities, and ₩1,039,373 million of loans and other receivables. To limit the exposure to this risk, the Company transacts only with financial institutions with credit ratings that are considered to be low credit risk.

Most of the Company's debt investments are considered to have a low risk of default and the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. Thus the Company measured the loss allowance for the debt investments at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Meanwhile, the Company monitors changes in credit risk at each reporting date. The Company recognized the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses when the credit risk on the debt investments is assumed to have increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to each financial asset's carrying amount. The gross carrying amounts of each financial asset except for the accounts receivable trade and derivative financial assets as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

*(In millions of won)***At amortized cost**

	Financial assets at FVTPL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	not Lifetime ECL credit impaired
Gross carrying amount	₩ 486,225	633,760	32,093	79,663
Loss allowance		(3,305)	(9,116)	(79,663)
Carrying amount	₩ 486,225	630,455	22,977	

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

34. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(1) Financial risk management, Continued

2) Credit risk, Continued

(ii) Debt investments, Continued

Changes in the loss allowance for the debt investments during the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL impaired	credit	Total
December 31, 2017	₩				97,547
Changes in accounting policy					99
January 1, 2018	2,997	11,905	82,744		97,646
Remeasurement of loss allowance, net	716	2,834	(542)		3,008
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(408)	408			
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit impaired		(6,031)	6,031		
Amounts written off			(13,089)		(13,089)
Recovery of amounts written off			4,519		4,519
December 31, 2018	₩ 3,305	9,116	79,663		92,084

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company has ₩ 877,781 million as of December 31, 2018 (₩ 880,541 million as of December 31, 2017) cash and cash equivalents with banks and financial institutions above specific credit ratings.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considered that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on

the credit ratings of the counterparties assigned by external credit rating agencies.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

34. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(1) Financial risk management, Continued

3) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents balances and have enough liquidity through various committed credit lines. The Company maintains enough liquidity within credit lines through active operating activities.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings(*)	₩ 44,394	46,948	13,714	33,234	
Debentures(*)	5,722,612	6,900,330	677,605	3,212,136	3,010,589
Accounts payable other and others(*)	5,181,029	5,409,888	3,238,459	1,395,373	776,056
	₩ 10,948,035	12,357,166	3,929,778	4,640,743	3,786,645

(*) Includes interest payables.

The Company does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at different amounts.

As of December 31, 2018, periods in which cash flows from cash flow hedge derivatives are expected to occur are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 5 years	More than 5 years
Assets	₩ 39,858	36,965	19,774	50,223	(33,032)
Liabilities	(1,107)	(1,150)	(132)	(1,018)	

₩ 38,751	35,815	19,642	49,205	(33,032)
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Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

34. Financial Risk Management, Continued**(2) Capital management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a business while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of its debt and equity structure. The overall strategy of the Company is the same as that of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017.

The Company monitors its debt-equity ratio as a capital management indicator. This ratio is calculated as total liabilities divided by total equity; both are from the financial statements.

Debt-equity ratio as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Total liabilities	₩ 11,960,536	10,550,131
Total equity	16,887,487	15,007,391
Debt-equity ratios	70.82%	70.30%

(3) Fair value

- 1) Fair value and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities including fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2018				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets that are measured at fair value:					
FVTPL	₩ 621,632		544,121	77,511	621,632
Derivatives hedging instrument	39,858		39,858		39,858
FVOCI	333,161	292,399		40,762	333,161

	₩	994,651	292,399	583,979	118,273	994,651
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Financial liabilities that are measured at fair**value:**

FVTPL	₩	61,813		61,813		61,813
Derivative financial liabilities		1,107		1,107		1,107

	₩	62,920		62,920		62,920
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Financial liabilities that are not measured at fair**value:**

Borrowings	₩	44,394		45,229		45,229
Debentures		5,660,799		6,033,601		6,033,601
Long-term payables other		2,362,966		2,439,593		2,439,593

	₩	8,068,159		8,518,423		8,518,423
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Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

34. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(3) Fair value, Continued

- 2) Fair value and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities including fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		December 31, 2017				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets that are measured at fair value:						
FVTPL	₩ 9,054		9,054		9,054	
Derivatives-hedging instrument	21,554		21,554		21,554	
Available-for-sale financial assets	636,642	586,713	47,383	2,546	636,642	
	₩ 667,250	586,713	77,991	2,546	667,250	
Financial liabilities that are measured at fair value:						
FVTPL	₩ 60,278		60,278		60,278	
Derivative financial liabilities	38,510		38,510		38,510	
	₩ 98,788		98,788		98,788	
Financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value:						
Borrowings	₩ 54,517		55,131		55,131	
Debentures	5,393,586		5,647,638		5,647,638	
Long-term payables - other	1,630,381		1,749,132		1,749,132	
	₩ 7,078,484		7,451,901		7,451,901	

The above information does not include fair values of financial assets and liabilities of which fair values have not been measured as carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair values.

Available-for-sale financial assets amounting to ₩135,344 million as of December 31, 2017 are measured at cost in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1039 since they are equity instruments which do not have quoted price in an active market for the identical instruments and for which fair value cannot be reliably measured using other valuation

methods.

Fair value of the financial instruments that are traded in an active market (financial assets at FVOCI) is measured based on the bid price at the end of the reporting date.

The Company uses various valuation methods for determination of fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market. Derivative financial contracts and long-term liabilities are measured using the discounted present value methods. Other financial assets are determined using the methods such as discounted cash flow and market approach. Inputs used to such valuation methods include swap rate, interest rate, and risk premium, and the Company performs valuation using the inputs which are consistent with natures of assets and liabilities measured.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

34. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(3) Fair value, Continued

- 2) Fair value and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities including fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2017 are as follows, Continued:

Interest rates used by the Company for the fair value measurement as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	Interest rate
Derivative instruments	1.63% ~ 3.12%
Borrowings and debentures	2.17% ~ 2.21%
Long-term payables - other	2.07% ~ 2.28%

- 3) There have been no transfers between Level 2 and Level 1 for year ended December 31, 2018. The changes of financial assets classified as Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Impact of adopting					Balance at
	Balance at	K-IFRS	Valuation	Acquisition	Disposal	
	January 1, 2018	No. 1109				
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩ 2,546	(2,546)				
FVTPL		71,139	11,945	90	(5,663)	77,511
FVOCI		67,804	(25,613)	900	(2,329)	40,762
	₩ 2,546	136,397	(13,668)	990	(7,992)	118,273

(4) Enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement

Carrying amount of financial instruments recognized of which offset agreements are applicable as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		December 31, 2018				
		Gross financial	Amount	Net	Relevant	Net
		instruments	offset	financial	financial	offset amount
		recognized		instruments	instruments not	
				presented on the	offset	amount
				statement		
				of		
				financial position		
Financial assets:						
Derivatives(*)		₩ 1,867		1,867	(1,107)	760
Accounts receivable	trade and others	92,000	(92,000)			
		₩ 93,867	(92,000)	1,867	(1,107)	760
Financial liabilities:						
Derivatives(*)		₩ 1,107		1,107	(1,107)	
Accounts payable	other and others	92,324	(92,000)	324		324
		₩ 93,431	(92,000)	1,431	(1,107)	324

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

34. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(4) Enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement, Continued

Carrying amount of financial instruments recognized of which offset agreements are applicable as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows, Continued:

(In millions of won)

				December 31, 2017		
				Net		
				financial		
				instruments		
				presented on the		Relevant financial
				statement of		instruments
				financial		not
				position		offset
						Net
						amount
		Gross financial		Amount		
		instruments		offset		
		recognized		recognized		
Financial assets:						
Derivatives(*)		₩ 26,297		26,297	(19,781)	6,516
Accounts receivable	trade and others	88,901	(88,301)	600		600
		₩ 115,198	(88,301)	26,897	(19,781)	7,116
Financial liabilities:						
Derivatives(*)		₩ 19,781		19,781	(19,781)	
Accounts payable	other and others	88,301	(88,301)			
		₩ 108,082	(88,301)	19,781	(19,781)	

(*)

The balance represents the net amount under the standard terms and conditions of International Swap and Derivatives Association.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

35. Transactions with Related Parties

(1) List of related parties

Relationship	Company
Ultimate Controlling Entity	SK Holdings Co., Ltd.
Subsidiaries	SK Planet Co., Ltd. and 43 others(*)
Joint ventures	Dogus Planet, Inc. and 2 others
Associates	SK Hynix Inc. and 41 others
Others	The Ultimate Controlling Entity's other subsidiaries and associates, etc.

(*) As of December 31, 2018, subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

Company	Ownership percentage(%)(*1)	Types of business
Subsidiaries owned by the Company	SK Telink Co., Ltd.	100.0 Telecommunication and Mobile Virtual Network Operator service
	SK Communications Co., Ltd.	100.0 Internet website services
	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	100.0 Telecommunication services
	PS&Marketing Corporation	100.0 Communications device retail business
	SERVICE ACE Co., Ltd.	100.0 Customer center management service
	SERVICE TOP Co., Ltd.	100.0 Customer center management service
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.	100.0 Base station maintenance service
	SK Telecom China Holdings Co., Ltd.	100.0 Investment(Holdings company)
	SK Global Healthcare Business Group., Ltd.	100.0 Investment
	YTK Investment Ltd.	100.0 Investment
	Atlas Investment	100.0 Investment
	SKT Americas, Inc.	100.0 Information gathering and consulting
	One Store Co., Ltd.	65.5 Telecommunication services
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.(*2,3)	98.7 Telecommunication services
	Eleven Street Co., Ltd.(*2)	80.3 Telecommunication services
	IRIVER LIMITED	52.6 Manufacturing of media and audio equipment
	SK Infosec Co., Ltd. (*8)	100.0 System software development and supply
		55.0 Investment(Holdings company)

	Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd.(*8)		
	Quantum Innovation Fund I(*8)	59.9	Investment
	SK Telecom Japan Inc.(*4)	100.0	Investment
	id Quantique SA(*5)	65.6	Quantum information and communications service
Subsidiaries owned by SK Planet Co., Ltd.	SK m&service Co.,Ltd.	100.0	Database and internet website service
	SK Planet Japan, K. K.	79.5	Digital contents sourcing service
	SKP GLOBAL HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.	100.0	Investment(Holdings company)
	SKP America LLC.	100.0	Digital contents sourcing service
	shopkick Management Company, Inc.	100.0	Investment
	shopkick, Inc.	100.0	Reward points-based in-store shopping application development
	K-net Culture and Contents Venture Fund	59.0	Capital investing in startups
Subsidiaries owned by IRIVER LIMITED	iriver Enterprise Ltd.	100.0	Management of Chinese subsidiaries
	iriver Inc.	100.0	Sales and marketing in North America
	iriver China Co., Ltd.	100.0	Sales and manufacturing of MP3 and 4 in China
	Dongguan iriver Electronics Co., Ltd.	100.0	Sales and Manufacturing of e-book devices in China
	groovers Japan Co., Ltd.	100.0	Digital music contents sourcing and distribution service
	LIFE DESIGN COMPANY Inc.	100.0	Selling of goods in Japan
	(formerly, S.M. LIFE DESIGN COMPANY JAPAN INC.)		
	groovers Inc.(*6)	100.0	Selling of contents and mastering quality sound album

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

35. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued

(1) List of related parties, Continued

Company	Ownership percentage(%)(*1)	Types of business
Subsidiaries owned by Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd.	ADT CAPS Co., Ltd.(*9) CAPSTEC Co., Ltd. ADT SECURITY Co., Ltd.	100.0 Security system service 100.0 Security service 100.0 Sales and trade of anti-theft devices and surveillance devices
Subsidiaries owned by SK Telink Co., Ltd.	SK TELINK VIETNAM Co., Ltd.(*7)	100.0 Communications device retail business
Subsidiaries owned by SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	Home & Service Co., Ltd. SK stoa Co., Ltd.	100.0 Operation of information and communication facility 100.0 Other telecommunication retail business
Subsidiaries owned by id Quantique SA	Id Quantique LLC	100.0 Quantum information and communications service
Others(*10)	SK Telecom Innovation Fund, L.P. SK Telecom China Fund I L.P.	100.0 Investment 100.0 Investment

(*1) The ownership interest represents direct ownership interest in subsidiaries either by the Company or subsidiaries of the Company.

(*2) Eleven Street Co., Ltd. was spun off from SK Planet Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(*3) SK techx Co., Ltd. was merged into SK Planet Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(*4) SK Telecom Japan Inc. was established during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(*5) The Company additionally acquired shares of id Quantique SA during the year ended December 31, 2018 and reclassified the investee from equity investment measured at fair value to investment in subsidiaries.

(*6) groovers Inc. became one of the subsidiaries of IRIVER LIMITED as a result of the acquisition of additional ownership interests during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(*7) SK TELINK VIETNAM Co., Ltd. was established by SK Telink Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(*8)

SK Infosec Co., Ltd., Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd., and Quantum Innovation Fund I were newly acquired during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(*9)NSOK Co., Ltd. was merged into ADT CAPS Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2018.

(*10)Others are owned by Atlas Investment and another subsidiary of the Company.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company is included in SK Group, a conglomerate as defined in the *Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act*. All of the other entities included in SK Group are considered related parties of the Company.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

35. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued

(2) Compensation for the key management

The Company considers registered directors (3 executive and 5 non-executive directors) who have substantial role and responsibility in planning, operations, and relevant controls of the business as key management. The compensation given to such key management for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Salaries	₩ 4,488	2,169
Defined benefits plan expenses	920	258
Share option	548	414
	₩ 5,956	2,841

Compensation for the key management includes salaries, non-monetary salaries, and retirement benefits made in relation to the pension plan and compensation expenses related to share options granted.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

35. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued

(3) Transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Scope	Company	2018			
		Operating revenue and others	Operating expense and others	Acquisition of property and equipment	Collection of loans
Ultimate Controlling Entity	SK Holdings Co., Ltd.(*1)	₩ 10,396	509,349	72,756	
Subsidiaries	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	120,312	561,672	58,157	
	PS&Marketing Corporation(*2)	11,701	1,503,532	883	
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.	4,331	216,305	48,643	
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.	20,750	48,622	18,646	
	SK Telink Co., Ltd.	55,490	22,875		
	SERVICE ACE Co., Ltd.	7,739	130,313		
	SERVICE TOP Co., Ltd.	8,359	155,577		
	Eleven Street Co., Ltd.	8,246	6,870		
	SK techx Co., Ltd. (*3)	3,373	96,258	11,064	
	Others (*4)	76,878	80,992	24,761	
		317,179	2,823,016	162,154	
Associates	F&U Credit information Co., Ltd.	1,589	46,300		
	HappyNarae Co., Ltd. (*5)	106	14,465	78,267	
	SK hynix Inc.(*6)	175,029	313		
	KEB HanaCard Co., Ltd.	15,046	15,387		
	Others(*7)	4,910	30,844	1,202	204
		196,680	107,309	79,469	204
Other	SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	3,167	224	8,700	
	SK Innovation Co., Ltd.	8,995	996		
	SK Networks Co., Ltd.	14,069	15,020	435	
	SK Networks service Co., Ltd.	650	48,618	3,948	

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SK Telesys Co., Ltd.	181	885	72,942	
SK TNS Co., Ltd.	100	13,280	359,837	
SK energy Co., Ltd.	2,814	227		
SKC Infra Service Co., Ltd.	44	9,869	3,648	
SK ENS Co., Ltd.	1,604	121		
Others	10,289	5,356		
	41,913	94,596	449,510	
	₩ 566,168	3,534,270	763,889	204

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

35. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued

(3) Transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows, Continued:

(*1) Operating expenses and others include ~~₩~~203,635 million of dividends paid by the Company.

(*2) Operating expenses and others include ~~₩~~889,352 million paid to PS&Marketing Corporation relating to purchase of accounts receivables resulting from sale of handsets.

(*3) Transactions with SK techx Co., Ltd occurred before merger with SK Planet Co., Ltd.

(*4) Operating revenue and others include ~~₩~~10,090 million of dividends received from SK Global Healthcare Business Group Ltd. and ~~₩~~39,679 million of investment return.

(*5) Transactions with HappyNarae Co., Ltd. occurred before disposal.

(*6) Operating revenue and others include ~~₩~~146,100 million of dividends received.

(*7) Operating revenue and others include ~~₩~~3,715 million of dividends received from Korea IT Fund and UniSK.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

35. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued

(3) Transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows, Continued:

(In millions of won)

Scope	Company	2017			
		Operating revenue and others	Operating expense and others	Acquisition of property and equipment	Collection of loans
Ultimate Controlling Entity	SK Holdings Co., Ltd.(*1)	₩ 12,075	498,815	126,996	
Subsidiaries	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	116,763	543,626	92,860	
	PS&Marketing Corporation(*2)	12,947	1,614,910	945	
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.	5,184	203,475	52,347	
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.	28,879	34,182	255	
	SK Telink Co., Ltd.	61,963	19,384	27	
	SERVICE ACE Co., Ltd.	7,947	130,202		
	SERVICE TOP Co., Ltd.	8,446	141,170		
	SK techx Co., Ltd.	6,102	183,437	6,250	
	Others	27,873	44,810	3,302	
		276,104	2,915,196	155,986	
Associates	F&U Credit information Co., Ltd.	2,301	43,189	153	
	HappyNarae Co., Ltd.	55	14,028	60,014	
	SK hynix Inc.(*3)	119,080	251		
	KEB HanaCard Co., Ltd.	17,873	15,045		
	Others(*4)	4,330	31,606	151	204
		143,639	104,119	60,318	204
Other	SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	4,370	204		
	SK Innovation Co., Ltd.	6,700	950		
	SK Networks Co., Ltd.	15,843	15,934	671	
	SK Networks service Co., Ltd.	344	50,658	4,686	
	SK Telesys Co., Ltd.	238	1,455	83,407	

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SK TNS Co., Ltd.	98	33,204	373,176	
Others	17,754	48,845	10,891	
	45,347	151,250	472,831	
Total	₩477,165	3,669,380	816,131	204

(*1) Operating expenses and others include ~~₩~~203,635 million of dividends paid by the Company.

(*2) Operating expenses and others include ~~₩~~922,068 million paid to PS&Marketing Corporation relating to purchase of accounts receivables resulting from sale of handsets.

(*3) Operating revenue and others include ~~₩~~87,660 million of dividends received.

(*4) Operating revenue and others include ~~₩~~1,403 million of dividends received from Korea IT Fund.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

35. Transactions with Related Parties, Continue

(4) Account balances with related parties as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Scope	Company	Loans	December 31, 2018	
			Receivables Accounts receivable- trade, etc.	Payables Accounts payable other, etc.
Ultimate Controlling Entity	SK Holdings Co., Ltd.	₩	2,119	88,103
Subsidiaries	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.		7,637	69,069
	PS&Marketing Corporation		250	82,034
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.		35	42,683
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.		1,003	45,268
	SK Telink Co., Ltd.		8,353	4,629
	SERVICE ACE Co., Ltd.		123	24,629
	SERVICE TOP Co., Ltd.		138	30,771
	Eleven Street Co., Ltd.		2,086	3,141
	One Store Co., Ltd.		1,178	27,164
	SK m&service Co., Ltd.		3,366	5,894
	Others		401	28,776
			24,570	364,058
Associates	F&U Credit information Co., Ltd.		92	5,725
	SK hynix Inc.		12,840	89
	Wave City Development Co., Ltd.		37,263	
	Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd.(*)	22,147		
	KEB HanaCard Co., Ltd.		541	11,311
	Others	407	111	1,762
		22,554	50,847	18,887
Other	SK Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.		441	760
	SK Innovation Co., Ltd.		2,297	798

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SK Networks Co., Ltd.	1,226	327
SK Networks Services Co., Ltd.	11	7,849
SK Telesys Co., Ltd.	19	4,163
SK TNS Co., Ltd.		78,421
SK Energy Co., Ltd	790	102
Others	1,732	4,591
	6,516	97,011

Total	₩ 22,554	84,052	568,059
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(*) As of December 31, 2018, the Company recognized the entire balance of loans to Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd. as loss allowances.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

35. Transactions with Related Parties, Continue

(4) Account balances with related parties as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows, Continued:

(In millions of won)

Scope	Company	December 31, 2017		
		Loans	Receivables Accounts receivable trade, etc.	Payables Accounts payable other, etc.
Ultimate Controlling Entity	SK Holdings Co., Ltd.	₩	1,819	82,456
Subsidiaries	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.		12,458	117,262
	PS&Marketing Corporation		335	116,333
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.		611	52,507
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.		4,232	14,487
	SK Telink Co., Ltd.		8,626	4,119
	SERVICE ACE Co., Ltd.		252	24,432
	SERVICE TOP Co., Ltd.		136	26,625
	SK techx Co., Ltd.		1,273	22,722
	One Store Co., Ltd.		226	23,210
	SK m&service Co.,Ltd.		5,967	6,096
	Others		2,059	17,860
			36,175	425,653
Associates	HappyNarae Co., Ltd.		8	1,305
	SK hynix Inc.		2,803	94
	Wave City Development Co., Ltd.		38,412	
	Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd.(*).	22,147		
	KEB HanaCard Co., Ltd.		1,427	11,080
	S.M. Culture & Contents Co.,Ltd.		77	4,559
	Others	611	1,928	2,443
		22,758	44,655	19,481

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Other	SK Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.	1,413	69
	SK Networks Co., Ltd.	2,279	1,469
	SK Networks Services Co., Ltd.	14	8,646
	SK Telesys Co., Ltd.	26	397
	SK Innovation Co., Ltd.	2,530	564
	SK TNS Co., Ltd.		133,220
	Others	1,884	14,016
		8,146	158,381
Total		₩ 22,758	90,795
			685,971

(*) The Company has recognized loss allowance on the entire balance of loans to Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd as of December 31, 2017.

(5) There were additional investments and disposal transactions in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 as presented in note 10.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

36. Sale and Leaseback

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company disposed a portion of its property and equipment and investment property, and entered into lease agreements with respect to those assets. These sale and leaseback transactions were accounted as operating leases.

The Company recognized lease payment of ₩15,340 million and ₩15,087 million, respectively, in relation to the operating lease agreements and lease revenue of ₩10,189 million and ₩10,183 million, respectively, in relation to sublease agreements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Future lease payments and revenue from the operating lease agreements and sublease agreements are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Minimum lease payments	Revenue
Less than 1 year	₩ 16,159	10,202
1~5 years	40,733	21,943
	₩ 56,892	32,145

37. Commitments and Contingencies**(1) Accounts receivables from sale of handsets**

The sales agents of the Company sell handsets to the Company's subscribers on an installment basis. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company entered into comprehensive agreements to purchase accounts receivables from handset sales with retail stores and authorized dealers, and to transfer the accounts receivables from handset sales to special purpose companies which were established with the purpose of liquidating receivables, respectively.

The accounts receivables from sale of handsets amounting to ₩612,779 million as of December 31, 2018 which the Company purchased according to the relevant comprehensive agreement are recognized as accounts receivable other and long-term accounts receivable other.

(2) Legal claims and litigations

As of December 31, 2018, the Company is involved in various legal claims and litigation. Provision recognized in relation to these claims and litigation is immaterial. In connection with those legal claims and litigation for which no provision was recognized, management does not believe the Company has a present obligation, nor is it expected any

of these claims or litigation will have a significant impact on the Company's financial position or operating results in the event an outflow of resources is ultimately necessary.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

38. Statements of Cash Flows

- (1) Adjustments for income and expenses from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Gain on foreign currency translations	₩ (568)	(7)
Interest income	(42,301)	(53,721)
Dividends	(177,490)	(101,256)
Gain relating to financial assets at FVTPL	(16,665)	(142)
Gain on disposal of long-term investment securities		(3,390)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	(19,906)	(8,146)
Gain on valuation of derivatives	(1,893)	(1,686)
Gain on sale of accounts receivable - other	(25,476)	(18,548)
Loss on foreign currency translations	650	521
Bad debt for accounts receivable - trade	18,082	15,049
Bad debt for accounts receivable - other	3,008	5,288
Loss on disposal of long-term investment securities		694
Loss relating to financial assets at FVTPL	625	
Other finance costs		2,030
Depreciation and amortization	2,473,489	2,503,526
Loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	54,695	30,884
Impairment loss on property and equipment and intangible assets	27,264	
Interest expenses	225,224	246,327
Loss relating to financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,535	678
Loss on settlement of derivatives	12,489	10,031
Gain (loss) relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates	1,302	(139,484)
Retirement benefit expenses	40,899	39,259
Share option	593	414
Income tax expense	287,342	272,694
Other expenses	734	3,224
	₩ 2,863,632	2,804,239

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

38. Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

(2) Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2018	2017
Accounts receivable trade	₩ 135,190	59,143
Accounts receivable other	508,904	(217,390)
Advance payments	7,167	12,781
Prepaid expenses	144,274	(13,132)
Inventories	6,961	1,202
Long-term accounts receivable other	11,065	(137,979)
Long-term prepaid expenses	(83,263)	2,749
Guarantee deposits	(5,692)	5,534
Contract assets	(1,689)	
Long-term contract assets	(5,842)	
Accounts payable other	(178,384)	98,925
Advanced receipts		4,695
Withholdings	132,487	(124,591)
Deposits received	116	(5,536)
Accrued expenses	(109,331)	87,224
Unearned revenue		6,990
Provisions	(3,874)	(16,066)
Long-term provisions		(1,244)
Plan assets	(34,527)	(42,221)
Retirement benefit payment	(23,601)	(18,783)
Contract liabilities	9,063	
Long-term contract liabilities	1,325	
Others	30	3,863
	₩ 510,379	(293,836)

(3) Significant non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

*(In millions of won)***2018 2017**

Increase in accounts payable other relating to the acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets	₩ 1,147,331	18,848
Investment in subsidiary from comprehensive stock exchange	44,077	

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

38. Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

(4) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	January 1, 2018	Cash flows	2018 Non-cash transactions			December 31, 2018
			Exchange rate changes	Fair value changes	Other changes	
Total liabilities from financing activities:						
Long-term borrowings	₩ 54,517	(12,770)	2,281		366	44,394
Debentures	5,453,864	209,796	52,880	1,535	4,537	5,722,612
Long-term payables other	1,630,381	(302,867)			1,035,452	2,362,966
Derivative financial liabilities	38,510	(27,097)	13,595	(9,612)	(14,289)	1,107
Derivative financial assets	(30,608)	(2,000)	2,000	(20,197)		(50,805)
	₩ 7,146,664	(134,938)	70,756	(28,274)	1,026,066	8,080,274
Other cash flows from financing activities:						
Payments of cash dividends	₩	(706,091)				
Issuance of hybrid bonds		398,759				
Repayment of hybrid bonds		(400,000)				
Payments of interest on hybrid bonds		(15,803)				
		(723,135)				
	₩	(858,073)				

(In millions of won)

	January 1, 2017	Cash flows	2017 Non-cash transactions			December 31, 2017
			Exchange rate changes	Fair value changes	Other changes	

Total liabilities from financing activities:						
Long-term borrowings	₩	74,907	(13,002)	(7,898)	510	54,517
Debentures		5,606,444	44,595	(204,424)	7,249	5,453,864
Long-term payables other		1,904,716	(302,867)		28,532	1,630,381
Derivative financial liabilities		86,950	(105,269)	13,281	38,510	5,038
Derivative financial assets		(176,465)	188	922	144,065	682
	₩	7,496,552	(376,355)	(198,119)	182,575	42,011
Other cash flows from financing activities:						
Payments of cash dividends	₩		(706,091)			
Payments of interest on hybrid bonds			(16,840)			
			(722,931)			
	₩		(1,099,286)			

Table of Contents

Independent Accountants' Review Report on Internal Accounting Control System

English translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean

To the Representative Director of

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.

We have reviewed the accompanying Report on the Operations of Internal Accounting Control System (IACS) of SK Telecom Co., Ltd. (the Company) As of December 31, 2018. The Company's management is responsible for designing and maintaining effective IACS and for its assessment of the effectiveness of IACS. Our responsibility is to review management's assessment and issue a report based on our review. In the accompanying report of management's assessment of IACS, the Company's management stated: Based on the assessment on the operations of the IACS, the Company's IACS has been effectively designed and is operating as of December 31, 2018, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS Framework issued by the Internal Accounting Control System Operation Committee.

We conducted our review in accordance with IACS Review Standards, issued by the Korean Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain assurance of a level less than that of an audit as to whether Report on the Operations of Internal Accounting Control System is free of material misstatement. Our review consists principally of obtaining an understanding of the Company's IACS, inquiries of company personnel about the details of the report, and tracing to related documents we considered necessary in the circumstances. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

A company's IACS is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, however, IACS may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that Report on the Operations of Internal Accounting Control System as of December 31, 2018 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IACS Framework issued by the Internal Accounting Control System Operation Committee.

This report applies to the Company's IACS in existence as of December 31, 2018. We did not review the Company's IACS subsequent to December 31, 2018. This report has been prepared for Korean regulatory purposes, pursuant to the External Audit Law, and may not be appropriate for other purposes or for other users.

February 28, 2019

Table of Contents

Report on the Operation of Internal Accounting Control System (IACS)

English translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean

To Shareholders, the Board of Directors and Audit Committee of

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.

We, as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Internal Accounting Control Officer (IACO) of SK Telecom Co., Ltd. (the Company), assessed the status of the design and operation of the Company s IACS as of December 31, 2018.

The Company s management including the CEO and IACO is responsible for designing and operating IACS. We, as the CEO and IACO, assessed whether the IACS has been appropriately designed and is effectively operating to prevent and detect error or fraud which may cause material misstatement of the financial statements, for the purpose of preparing and disclosing reliable financial statements reporting.

We, as the CEO and IACO, applied the IACS Framework established by the Korea Listed Companies Association for the assessment of design and operation of the IACS.

Based on the assessment of the CEO and IACS, the Company s IACS has been appropriately designed and is operating effectively as of December 31, 2018, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS Framework issued by the Internal Accounting Control System Operation Committee.

We hereby confirm that (1) this report is not falsely made; (2) this report includes all information that should be presented; (3) The contents of this report do not include any matters that might cause serious misunderstanding and (4) we have reviewed the contents of this report with sufficient caution.

January 29, 2019

/s/ Internal Accounting Control Officer

/s/ Chief Executive Officer

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2018 and 2017

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

184

Table of Contents

Contents

	Page
<u>Independent Auditors Report</u>	186
<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Position</u>	191
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income</u>	193
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	194
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity</u>	195
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	196
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	198

185

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of SK Telecom Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the Group) which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Korea, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Accuracy of Revenue

As described in notes 3 and 4 of the consolidated financial statements, the Group has initially adopted K-IFRS No.1115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (K-IFRS No. 1115), from January 1, 2018 and the Group has taken an exemption not to restate the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, presented for comparative purposes, in accordance with transition requirements of the standards. The financial impacts of adopting K-IFRS No. 1115 are discussed in note 3. The Group's consolidated revenue is primarily related to the Group's cellular and fixed-line telecommunications segments.

The Group's revenue recognition is based on data from complex information technology systems as the Group provides a variety of telecommunications services at various rate plans to numerous subscribers which involves high

volume of transactions with subscribers. In addition, the effect of changes in accounting policies upon the adoption of K-IFRS No. 1115 is significant to the consolidated financial statements. Such changes include the changes in the amount of revenue recognition related to the allocation of considerations for each performance obligation when the Group provides wireless telecommunications services and sells wireless handset to a same subscriber. The determination of stand-alone selling prices involving complex judgments applied by management. Therefore, we have identified the accuracy of revenue recognition in the Group's cellular and fixed-line telecommunications segments as a key audit matter due to the complexity of IT systems involved and management judgments involved in the application of the new revenue recognition standard.

Table of Contents

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included:

Testing certain internal controls relating to the Group's revenue recognition process, including evaluation of the environment of the IT systems supporting the accounting for revenue, including data records, rating and invoicing systems.

Testing the reconciliation of the Group's revenue among rating system, billing system and the general ledger.

Inspecting a sample of contracts with subscribers to assess the Group's revenue recognition policies upon initial adoption of K-IFRS No. 1115 based on the terms and conditions as set out in the contracts, with reference to the requirements of the relevant accounting standards.

Assessing whether the Group's determination of accounting treatments for bundled transactions for wireless telecommunication services and sales of wireless handsets are made in accordance with relevant accounting standards.

Testing the accuracy of the stand-alone selling price by comparing to the published rates for each wireless handset and wireless telecommunications services on a sample basis.

Testing the accuracy of the allocation of considerations to revenues from the Group's wireless telecommunications services and sale of wireless handsets by performing recalculation.

Testing the mathematical accuracy of the cumulative effect of initially applying K-IFRS No. 1115 in relation to multiple performance obligations as of January 1, 2018 by performing recalculation.

2. Recognition of Incremental Costs of Obtaining a Contract

As described in notes 3 and 8 of the consolidated financial statements, the Group incurs costs, such as commissions to retailers stores and authorized dealers based on the number of subscribers retained and newly obtained. Costs that would not have been paid if there had been no binding new or renewed contracts with subscribers are capitalized and amortized over the estimated service periods. As of December 31, 2018, capitalized costs to obtain contracts amount to ₩2,377,599 million.

Determination of whether certain costs of obtaining a contract could be capitalized as well as the amortization period involves a number of key judgments made by the Group and the incremental costs of obtaining contracts are significant in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Therefore we have identified the recognition of incremental costs of obtaining contracts as a key audit matter.

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included:

Testing certain controls relating to the Group's process to account for incremental costs of obtaining contracts.

Obtaining an understanding of the marketing programs communicated to retail stores and authorized dealers and assessing the Group's determination of whether the costs should be capitalized with reference to the requirements of the relevant accounting standards. In addition, on a sample basis, we also compared the capitalized costs with payments to retail stores and authorized dealers.

Testing the mathematical accuracy of the cumulative effect of initially applying K-IFRS No. 1115 in relation to the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as of January 1, 2018 by performing recalculation.

Assessing the estimated service periods that are used in amortizing the capitalized incremental costs of obtaining contracts by testing the completeness and accuracy of data used in the analysis, and by comparing the data used in estimating the estimated service periods with the Group's historical subscriber churn rates and publicly available statistical data.

Table of Contents*3. Assessment of Goodwill Impairment*

As described in note 4 of the consolidated financial statements, the Group performs impairment test for goodwill at least annually by comparing the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill is allocated. The amount of goodwill that is allocated to the CGUs in cellular and fixed-line segments is ₩1,664,679 million as of December 31, 2018.

In carrying out the impairment assessment of goodwill, management determined the recoverable amount based on the value-in-use (VIU). Determining the VIU of the above CGUs involves significant judgments in estimating the expected future cash flows including the estimates of revenue, operating expense, perpetual growth rate, and discount rate for each CGU. Considering the significant degree of the judgment in estimating the VIU of the cellular and fixed-line telecommunication CGUs and the potential impact of the impairment on the Group's consolidated financial statements, we identified the assessment of goodwill impairment as a key audit matter.

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included:

Testing certain internal controls over the Group's process to estimate value-in-use.

Engaging our internal valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating the key assumptions used to determine the VIU for each CGU which included the estimated revenue, operating expenses and perpetual growth rate by comparison with the financial budgets approved by the management, historical performance and industry reports and in assessing the appropriateness of discount rate used by comparison with our expectation based on market data.

Performing sensitivity analysis for both the discount rates and perpetual growth rates applied the discounted cash flow forecasts to assess the impact of changes in these key assumptions on the conclusion reached in management's impairment assessment.

Comparing the cash flow forecasts prepared in prior year with the actual results to assess the Group's ability to accurately forecast.

4. Acquisition of Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd.

As described in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, during 2018, the Group obtained control of Life & Security Holdings Co., Ltd. (LSH) for ₩696,665 million in cash. In connection with the acquisition of LSH, the fair value of identifiable intangible assets recognized amounted to ₩1,019,503 million.

K-IFRS No. 1103 requires the Group, the acquirer, to recognize the acquiree's identifiable assets, including intangible assets not previously recognized, and liabilities assumed at their fair value as of the acquisition date. Determining the fair value of the identifiable intangible assets requires management's significant judgments in determining the valuation methodologies and estimating the expected future cash flows including the estimates of revenue, attrition rate, royalty rate, operating expense, perpetual growth rate, and discount rate. Considering the significant degree of the judgment in measuring the fair value of identifiable net assets, we identified the identification of intangible assets and measurement of their fair value for intangible assets recognized in the acquisition of LSH as a key audit matter.

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included:

Engaging our internal valuation specialists to assist us in assessing the valuation methodologies adopted by the Group with reference to industry standards and the requirements of the relevant accounting standards.

Engaging our internal valuation specialists to evaluate the discount rate applied by comparison with our expectation based on market data and the key assumptions used in estimating future cash flows, which included the estimated revenue, operating expenses, and perpetual growth rate by comparing with the financial budgets approved by the acquiree's management, historical performance and industry reports.

Table of Contents

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with K-IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material

uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Table of Contents

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Sang Hyun Han.

Other Matter

The procedures and practices utilized in the Republic of Korea to audit such consolidated financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

February 28, 2019

This report is effective as of February 28, 2019, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,36,37	₩ 1,506,699	1,457,735
Short-term financial instruments	3,6,36,37,39	1,045,676	616,780
Short-term investment securities	3,11,36,37	195,080	144,386
Accounts receivable trade, net	3,7,36,37,38	2,008,640	2,126,007
Short-term loans, net	3,7,36,37,38	59,094	62,830
Accounts receivable other, net	3,7,36,37,38,39	937,837	1,260,835
Prepaid expenses	3,8	1,769,559	197,046
Contract assets	3,9	90,072	
Inventories, net	10	288,053	272,403
Derivative financial assets	3,22,36,37	13	
Advance payments and other	3,7,36,37,38	58,116	63,777
		7,958,839	6,201,799
Non-Current Assets:			
Long-term financial instruments	3,6,36,37	1,221	1,222
Long-term investment securities	3,11,36,37	664,726	887,007
Investments in associates and joint ventures	13	12,811,771	9,538,438
Property and equipment, net	14,38,39	10,718,354	10,144,882
Goodwill	12,15	2,938,563	1,915,017
Intangible assets, net	16	5,513,510	3,586,965
Long-term contract assets	3,9	43,821	
Long-term loans, net	3,7,36,37,38	29,034	50,874
Long-term accounts receivable - other	3,7,36,37,38,39	274,053	287,048
Long-term prepaid expenses	3,8	895,272	90,834
Guarantee deposits	3,7,36,37,38	313,140	292,590
Long-term derivative financial assets	3,22,36,37	55,444	253,213
Deferred tax assets	3,33	92,465	88,132
Defined benefit assets	21	31,926	45,952
Other non-current assets	7,36,37	26,972	44,696
		34,410,272	27,226,870
		₩ 42,369,111	33,428,669

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Continued

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity			
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	17,36,37	₩ 80,000	130,000
Current installments of long-term debt, net	17,36,37	984,272	1,530,948
Current installments of long-term payables other	18,36,37	424,243	302,703
Accounts payable trade	36,37,38	381,302	351,711
Accounts payable other	36,37,38	1,913,813	1,867,074
Receipts in advance	3		161,266
Contract liabilities	3,9	140,711	
Withholdings	3,36,37,38	1,353,663	961,501
Accrued expenses	36,37,38	1,299,217	1,327,906
Income tax payable	33	182,343	219,791
Unearned revenue	3		175,732
Derivative financial liabilities	22,36,37		28,406
Provisions	3,19,39	87,993	52,057
Other current liabilities			28
		6,847,557	7,109,123
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Debentures, excluding current installments, net	17,36,37	6,572,211	5,596,570
Long-term borrowings, excluding current installments, net	17,36,37,39	2,015,365	211,486
Long-term payables other	18,36,37	1,968,784	1,346,763
Long-term unearned revenue	3		7,052
Long-term contract liabilities	3,9	43,102	
Defined benefit liabilities	21	141,529	61,960
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	22,36,37	4,184	11,064
Long-term provisions	19,39	99,215	32,669
Deferred tax liabilities	3,33	2,269,792	978,693
Other non-current liabilities	3,36,37	58,122	44,094
		13,172,304	8,290,351
Total Liabilities		20,019,861	15,399,474
Shareholders Equity			
Share capital	1,23	44,639	44,639
Capital surplus and others	12,23,24,25,26	655,084	196,281

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Retained earnings	3,27	22,144,541	17,835,946
Reserves	3,28	(373,442)	(234,727)
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company		22,470,822	17,842,139
Non-controlling interests		(121,572)	187,056
Total Shareholders Equity		22,349,250	18,029,195
		₩ 42,369,111	33,428,669

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2018	2017
Operating revenue:	3,5,38		
Revenue		₩ 16,873,960	17,520,013
Operating expenses:	3,38		
Labor		2,288,655	1,966,156
Commissions		5,002,598	5,486,263
Depreciation and amortization	5	3,126,118	3,097,466
Network interconnection		808,403	875,045
Leased lines		309,773	342,240
Advertising		468,509	522,753
Rent		529,453	520,244
Cost of goods sold		1,796,146	1,886,524
Others	30	1,342,545	1,286,696
		15,672,200	15,983,387
Operating profit	5	1,201,760	1,536,626
Finance income	5,32	256,435	366,561
Finance costs	5,32	(385,232)	(433,616)
Gain relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, net	5, 13	3,270,912	2,245,732
Other non-operating income	5, 31	71,253	31,818
Other non-operating expenses	5, 31	(439,162)	(343,872)
Profit before income tax	5	3,975,966	3,403,249
Income tax expense	33	843,978	745,654
Profit for the year		3,131,988	2,657,595
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		₩ 3,127,887	2,599,829
Non-controlling interests		4,101	57,766
Earnings per share	34		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in won)		₩ 44,066	36,582

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2018	2017
Profit for the year		₩ 3,131,988	2,657,595
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss, net of taxes:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities	21	(41,490)	5,921
Valuation loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	28,32	(130,035)	
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of taxes:			
Net change in unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	28,32		158,440
Net change in other comprehensive income of investments in associates and joint ventures	13,28,32	(14,577)	(141,008)
Net change in unrealized fair value of derivatives	22,28,32	32,227	22,586
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	28	12,291	(46,952)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of taxes		(141,584)	(1,013)
Total comprehensive income		₩ 2,990,404	2,656,582
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		₩ 3,000,503	2,597,160
Non-controlling interests		(10,099)	59,422

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Note	Controlling Interest				Sub-total	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
		Share capital	Capital surplus and others	Retained earnings	Reserves			
Balance, January 1, 2017		₩ 44,639	199,779	15,953,164	(226,183)	15,971,399	145,031	16,116,430
Total comprehensive income:								
Profit for the year				&nb				