Sustainability Value Creation

In order to quantitatively measure the positive and negative effects of our sustainability activities, we have utilized the True Value method of KPMG since 2016. We also developed a set of indicators based on the results of our research on the economic value of our socioeconomic activities to convert the measured effects into monetary value. Our sustainability value consists of 1) financial value, 2) socioeconomic value, and 3) environmental value, which are marked with + (positive) or – (negative).

Value Measurement Methods

Category		Type	Calculation Method
Financial value		Benefit	Net income of the year
Socioeconomic value	Government support	Benefit	Corporate taxes paid to the government
	Investor value	Benefit	Dividends and interest paid to investors and creditors
	Employee support	Benefit	Wages and welfare benefits paid to employees
	Supplier support	Benefit	Based on the amount of support through the Coprosperity Fund
	Development of local communities	Benefit	Donations for the resolution of individual communities' issues
			Calculation of the ROI (118%) of educational project investment costs[1]
Environmental value	GHG emissions reduction in the product use stage	Benefit	Calculation of social benefits for GHG emissions reduction in the product use stage[2]
	GHG emissions from business sites	Cost	Calculation of social costs concerning GHG emissions[2]
	Impacts on the atmospheric environment	Cost	Calculation of social costs concerning air pollutant (NOx, SOx, and PM) emissions[3]
	Impacts on aquatic ecosystems	Cost	Calculation of social costs concerning water consumption based on the water stress levels of individual regions where our business sites are located[4]
	Impacts of waste on the environment	Cost	Calculation of social costs concerning the burial, incineration, and recycling of waste[5]

1. G. Psacharopoulos and H.A. Patrinos, Returns to investment in education: a further update (2004)
2. EPA, Technical update of the social cost of carbon for regulatory impact analysis (2013)
3. EEA, Revealing the cost of air pollution from industrial facilities in Europe (2011), Transportation Cost and Benefit Analysis II – Air Pollution Costs, Victoria Transport Policy Institute (2011)
4. TruCost PLC, Natural capital at risk: the top 100 externalities of business (2013)
5. A. Rabl, J. V. Spadaro and A. Zoughaib, Environmental impacts and costs of solid waste: a comparison of landfill and incineration (2009)

* KRW 1,434.90 per USD and KRW 1,685.72 per euro based on the exchange rates on December 31, 2025

Sustainability Value in 2025

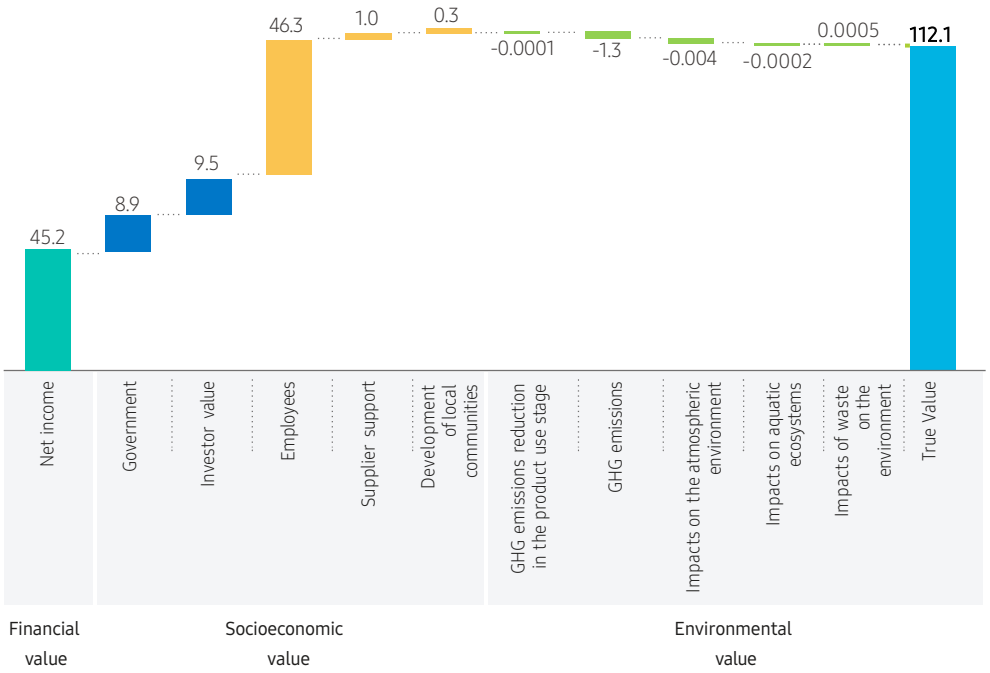
We have continually monitored the latest global trends in socioeconomic value measurement research as an extension of our efforts to more accurately assess the value of our sustainability activities. As a result, we began to include wages and taxes, GHG emissions reduction in the product use stage, etc., in the set of indicators to measure our socioeconomic value in 2023.

Our total sustainability value created from January 1 to December 31, 2025, stands at approximately KRW 112.1 trillion, a 31% increase from KRW 95.5 trillion in 2024, which is largely due to a increase in financial value of about KRW 11 trillion from the previous year.

We will continue to monitor global research trends and strive to improve its measurement methods to more accurately calculate the value of its sustainability activities.

Sustainability Value in 2025

(Unit: KRW 1 trillion)



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