

SK TELECOM CO LTD
Form 6-K
March 24, 2014
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 OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE MONTH OF March 2014
Commission File Number: 333-04906

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Euljiro 65(Euljiro2-ga), Jung-gu
Seoul 100-999, Korea

(Address of principal executive office)

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):

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):

Table of Contents**Results of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders****1. Approval of the Financial Statements⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾**The 30th Fiscal Year (Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2013)

				(in millions of Won, except for basic earnings per share)	
Consolidated	- Total Assets	26,576,515	- Operating Revenue	16,602,054	
	- Total Liabilities	12,409,958	- Operating Income	2,011,109	
	- Share Capital	44,639	- Profit for the Year	1,609,549	
	- Total Equity	14,166,557	- Basic earnings per Share	23,211	
Non-Consolidated	- Total Assets	22,827,420	- Operating Revenue	12,860,379	
	- Total Liabilities	9,512,012	- Operating Income	1,969,684	
	- Share Capital	44,639	- Profit for the Year	910,157	
	- Total Equity	13,315,408	- Basic earnings per Share	12,837	

(1) prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in Korea

(2) opinion of independent auditors: Appropriate

2. Approval of Dividends

				(in Won, except for percentages and stock dividend)	
a. Cash Dividends	Dividend per Share	Common Stock	Year-end Dividend	8,400	
			Interim/Quarterly Dividends	1,000	
		Preferred Stock	Year-end Dividend		
			Interim/Quarterly Dividend		
	Total Cash Dividend			666,373,704,400	

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

	Market Dividend Rate (%) (including interim dividend)	Common Stock	4.09
		Preferred Stock	
b. Stock Dividends	Stock Dividend Rate (%)	Common Stock	
		Preferred Stock	
	Total Stock Dividend (Shares)	Common Stock	
		Preferred Stock	

Table of Contents**3. Status of Directors (as of the date of appointment)**

a. Approval of the Appointment of Directors	- One (1) Executive Director	
	- One (3) Independent Non-Executive Director	
	- One (1) Member of the Audit Committee	
	(Who is an Independent Non-Executive Director)	
b. Number of Independent Non-Executive Directors Following Appointment	Total Number of Directors	8
	Total Number of Independent Non-Executive Directors	5
	Percentage of Independent Non-Executive Directors (%)	62.5
c. Number of Auditors Following Appointment	Full-time Auditors	
	Part-time Auditors	
d. Number of Members of Audit Committee Following Appointment	Number of Members of Audit Committee who are Independent Non-Executive Directors	3
	Number of Members of Audit Committee who are not Independent Non-Executive	

Directors

2

Table of Contents

4. Other Resolutions

Agenda No. 1. Approval of Financial Statements for the 30th Fiscal Year

(Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2013)

: Approved as originally submitted.

Agenda No. 2. Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation

: Approved as originally submitted.

Agenda No. 3. Approval of the Appointment of Directors

Agenda No. 3.1. Election of an Executive Director (Ha, Sung-Min)

: Approved as originally submitted.

Agenda No. 3.2. Election of an Independent Non-Executive Director

(Chung, Jay-Young)

: Approved as originally submitted.

Agenda No. 3.3. Election of an Independent Non-Executive Director

(Lee, Jae-Hoon)

: Approved as originally submitted.

Agenda No. 3.4. Election of an Independent Non-Executive Director

(Ahn, Jae-Hyeon)

: Approved as originally submitted.

Agenda No. 4. Approval of the Appointment of a Member of the Audit Committee

(Ahn, Jae-Hyeon)

: Approved as originally submitted.

Agenda No. 5. Approval of Ceiling Amount of the Remuneration for Directors

: Approved as originally submitted.

5. Date of General Meeting of Shareholders

March 21, 2014

6. Other Matters To Be Considered Before Investing

* Related Disclosure: The Company's report on Form 6-K furnished on February 25, 2014.

Table of Contents

**1. Approval of Financial Statements
SK TELECOM CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2013 and 2012

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

Table of Contents

Contents

	Page
<u>Independent Auditors Report</u>	1
<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Position</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income</u>	5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity</u>	7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	8
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	10

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To The Board of Directors and Shareholders

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of SK Telecom Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the Group) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of SK Broadband Co., Ltd., a domestic subsidiary, and an associate, whose financial statements constitute 21.2% of the Group's consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2013, 11.7% of the Group's consolidated operating revenue and 33.6% of the Group's profit before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the financial statements of SK Broadband Co., Ltd., and two other domestic subsidiaries and an associate, whose financial statements constitute 26.6% of the Group's consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2012 and 15.1% of the Group's consolidated operating revenue for the year ended December 31, 2012. Other auditors audited those financial statements and our report, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for these entities, is based solely on the results of other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and reports of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards.

Table of Contents

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following:

As discussed in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group disposed of its partial interests in Loen Entertainment, Inc., a subsidiary, which resulted in loss of control during the year ended December 31, 2013. The Group presented the results of operations of Loan Entertainment, Inc. as a discontinued operation in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2013 and accordingly restated the comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2012.

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. Accordingly, this report is for use by those knowledgeable about Korean auditing standards and their application in practice.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

February 21, 2014

This report is effective as of February 21, 2014, 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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012 (Restated)
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	34,35	1,398,639	920,125
Short-term financial instruments	6,34,35,36,37	311,474	514,417
Short-term investment securities	9,34,35	106,068	60,127
Accounts receivable - trade, net	7,34,35,36	2,257,316	1,954,920
Short-term loans, net	7,34,35,36	79,395	84,908
Accounts receivable - other, net	7,34,35,36	643,603	582,098
Prepaid expenses		108,909	102,572
Derivative financial assets	22,34,35	10	9,656
Inventories, net	8,37	177,120	242,146
Assets classified as held for sale	10	3,667	775,556
Advanced payments and other	7,9,34,35	37,214	47,896
Total Current Assets		5,123,415	5,294,421
Non-Current Assets:			
Long-term financial instruments	6,34,35,37	8,142	144
Long-term investment securities	9,34,35	968,527	953,712
Investments in associates and joint ventures	12	5,325,297	4,632,477
Property and equipment, net	13,36,37	10,196,607	9,712,719
Investment property, net	14	15,811	27,479
Goodwill	15	1,733,261	1,744,483
Intangible assets, net	16	2,750,782	2,689,658
Long-term loans, net	7,34,35,36	57,442	69,299
Long-term prepaid expenses	37	32,008	31,341
Guarantee deposits	6,7,34,35,36	249,600	236,242
Long-term derivative financial assets	22,34,35	41,712	52,992
Deferred tax assets	31	26,322	124,098
Other non-current assets	7,34,35	47,589	26,494
Total Non-Current Assets		21,453,100	20,301,138
Total Assets		26,576,515	25,595,559

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012 (Restated)
Liabilities and Equity			
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	<i>17,34,35</i>	260,000	600,245
Current portion of long-term debt, net	<i>17,18,20,34,35</i>	1,268,427	892,867
Accounts payable - trade	<i>34,35,36</i>	214,716	253,884
Accounts payable - other	<i>34,35,36</i>	1,864,024	1,811,038
Withholdings	<i>34,35,36</i>	728,936	717,170
Accrued expenses	<i>34,35</i>	988,193	890,863
Income tax payable	<i>31</i>	112,316	60,253
Unearned revenue		441,731	258,691
Derivative financial liabilities	<i>22,34,35</i>	21,171	
Provisions	<i>19</i>	66,775	287,307
Advanced receipts and other	<i>34,35</i>	102,931	108,272
Liabilities classified as held for sale	<i>10,37</i>		294,305
Total Current Liabilities		6,069,220	6,174,895
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Debentures, net, excluding current portion	<i>17,34,35</i>	4,905,579	4,979,220
Long-term borrowings, excluding current portion	<i>17,34,35</i>	104,808	369,237
Long-term payables - other	<i>18,34,35</i>	838,585	715,508
Long-term unearned revenue		50,894	160,821
Finance lease liabilities	<i>20,34,35</i>	3,867	22,036
Defined benefit obligations	<i>21</i>	74,201	86,521
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	<i>22,34,35</i>	103,168	63,599
Long-term provisions	<i>19</i>	28,106	106,561
Deferred tax liabilities	<i>31</i>	168,825	
Other non-current liabilities	<i>34,35</i>	62,705	62,379
Total Non-Current Liabilities		6,340,738	6,565,882
Total Liabilities		12,409,958	12,740,777
Equity			
Share capital	<i>1,23</i>	44,639	44,639
Capital surplus (deficit) and other capital adjustments	<i>24,25</i>	317,508	(288,883)
Retained earnings	<i>26</i>	13,102,495	12,124,657
Reserves	<i>27</i>	(12,270)	(25,636)
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company		13,452,372	11,854,777
Non-controlling interests		714,185	1,000,005
Total Equity		14,166,557	12,854,782

Total Liabilities and Equity	26,576,515	25,595,559
-------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won except for per share data)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012 (Restated)
Continuing operations			
Operating revenue:	<i>5,36</i>		
Revenue		16,602,054	16,141,409
Operating expense:	<i>36</i>		
Labor cost	<i>21</i>	1,561,358	1,267,928
Commissions paid		5,498,695	5,949,542
Depreciation and amortization	<i>5</i>	2,661,623	2,421,128
Network interconnection		1,043,733	1,057,145
Leased line		448,833	468,785
Advertising		394,066	384,353
Rent		443,639	422,388
Cost of products that have been resold		1,300,375	1,292,304
Other operating expenses	<i>28</i>	1,238,623	1,147,787
		14,590,945	14,411,360
Operating income	<i>5</i>	2,011,109	1,730,049
Finance income	<i>5,30</i>	113,392	444,558
Finance costs	<i>5,30</i>	(571,203)	(638,285)
Gain (losses) related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, net	<i>5,12</i>	706,509	(24,560)
Other non-operating income	<i>20,29</i>	74,467	195,910
Other non-operating expenses	<i>29</i>	(507,173)	(188,304)
Profit before income tax		1,827,101	1,519,368
Income tax expense from continuing operations	<i>5,31</i>	400,797	288,207
Profit from continuing operations		1,426,304	1,231,161
Discontinued operations			
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	<i>38</i>	183,245	(115,498)
Profit for the year	<i>5</i>	1,609,549	1,115,663
Attributable to :			
Owners of the Parent Company		1,638,964	1,151,705
Non-controlling interests		(29,415)	(36,042)
Earnings per share	<i>32</i>		
Basic earnings per share (in won)		23,211	16,525
Diluted earnings per share (in won)		23,211	16,141

Earnings per share - Continuing operations	32		
Basic earnings per share (in won)		20,708	18,015
Diluted earnings per share (in won)		20,708	17,583

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012 (Restated)
Profit for the year		1,609,549	1,115,663
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<i>3,21</i>	5,946	(15,048)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net change in unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	<i>3,27,30</i>	2,009	(149,082)
Net change in other comprehensive income of investments in associates and joint ventures	<i>3,12,27</i>	3,034	(82,513)
Net change in unrealized fair value of derivatives	<i>3,22,27,30</i>	11,222	(23,361)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	<i>3,27</i>	(3,714)	(49,538)
		18,497	(319,542)
Total comprehensive income		1,628,046	796,121
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		1,655,570	851,565
Non-controlling interests		(27,524)	(55,444)
<i>See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.</i>			

Table of Contents*(In millions of won)*

	Controlling interest					Non-	Total
	Share	Capital	Retained	Reserves	Sub-total	controlling	equity
	capital	deficit	earnings			interests	
		and					
		other					
		capital					
		adjustments					
Balance, January 1, 2012	44,639	(285,347)	11,642,525	260,064	11,661,881	1,070,828	12,732,709
Cash dividends			(655,133)		(655,133)	(2,133)	(657,266)
Total comprehensive income							
Profit (loss)			1,151,705		1,151,705	(36,042)	1,115,663
Other comprehensive loss			(14,440)	(285,700)	(300,140)	(19,402)	(319,542)
			1,137,265	(285,700)	851,565	(55,444)	796,121
Changes in ownership in subsidiaries		(3,536)			(3,536)	(13,246)	(16,782)
Balance, December 31, 2012	44,639	(288,883)	12,124,657	(25,636)	11,854,777	1,000,005	12,854,782
Balance, January 1, 2013	44,639	(288,883)	12,124,657	(25,636)	11,854,777	1,000,005	12,854,782
Cash dividends			(655,946)		(655,946)	(2,242)	(658,188)
Total comprehensive income							
Profit (loss)			1,638,964		1,638,964	(29,415)	1,609,549
Other comprehensive loss			3,240	13,366	16,606	1,891	18,497
			1,642,204	13,366	1,655,570	(27,524)	1,628,046
Issuance of hybrid bond		398,518			398,518		398,518
Interest on hybrid bond			(8,420)		(8,420)		(8,420)
Treasury stock		271,536			271,536		271,536
Business combination under common control		(61,854)			(61,854)		(61,854)
Changes in ownership in subsidiaries		(1,809)			(1,809)	(256,054)	(257,863)
Balance, December 31, 2013	44,639	317,508	13,102,495	(12,270)	13,452,372	714,185	14,166,557

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash generated from operating activities			
Profit for the year		1,609,549	1,115,663
Adjustments for income and expenses	39	3,275,376	3,289,861
Changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities	39	(969,870)	204,308
Sub-total		3,915,055	4,609,832
Interest received		64,078	88,711
Dividends received		10,197	27,732
Interest paid		(300,104)	(363,685)
Income tax paid		(130,656)	(362,926)
Net cash provided by operating activities		3,558,570	3,999,664
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash inflows from investing activities:			
Decrease in short-term financial instruments, net		186,425	464,531
Decrease in short-term investment securities, net			65,000
Collection of short-term loans		290,856	282,658
Proceeds from disposal of long-term financial instruments		16	23
Proceeds from disposal of long-term investment securities		287,777	511,417
Proceeds from disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures		43,249	1,518
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		12,579	271,122
Proceeds from disposal of investment property			43,093
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		2,256	21,048
Net proceeds from the disposition of non-current assets held for sale		190,393	
Collection of long-term loans		13,104	11,525
Decrease of deposits		8,509	41,785
Proceeds from disposal of other non-current assets		683	1,853
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		215,939	89,002
Increase in cash due to acquisition of a subsidiary			26,651
Sub-total		1,251,786	1,831,226
Cash outflows for investing activities:			
Increase in short-term investment securities, net		(45,032)	
Increase in short-term loans		(279,926)	(245,465)
Increase in long-term loans		(4,050)	(3,464)
Increase in long-term financial instruments		(7,510)	(16)
Acquisition of long-term investment securities		(22,141)	(92,929)
Acquisition of investments in associates and joint ventures		(97,366)	(3,098,833)
Acquisition of property and equipment		(2,879,126)	(3,394,349)
Acquisition of investment property			(129)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(243,163)	(146,249)
Increase in assets held for sale			(51,831)
Increase in deposits		(83,314)	(43,534)
Increase in other non-current assets		(1,830)	(8,619)

Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(94,805)	(43,389)
Decrease in cash due to disposal of a subsidiary		(12,003)
Sub-total	(3,758,263)	(7,140,810)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,506,477)	(5,309,584)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash inflows from financing activities:			
Issuance of debentures		1,328,694	2,098,351
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		105,055	2,059,004
Issuance of hybrid bond		398,518	
Cash inflows from derivative transactions		19,970	87,899
Sub-total		1,852,237	4,245,254
Cash outflows for financing activities:			
Decrease in short-term borrowings, net		(340,245)	(61,401)
Repayment of current portion of long-term debt		(161,575)	(102,672)
Repayment of debentures		(771,976)	(1,145,691)
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(467,217)	(1,660,509)
Cash outflows from derivative transactions			(5,415)
Payment of finance lease liabilities		(20,342)	(20,794)
Payment of dividends		(655,946)	(655,133)
Decrease in cash from the consolidated capital transaction		(8,093)	(8,372)
Sub-total		(2,425,394)	(3,659,987)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(573,157)	585,267
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		478,936	(724,653)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		920,125	1,650,794
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(422)	(6,016)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		1,398,639	920,125

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**1. Reporting Entity****(1) General**

SK Telecom Co., Ltd. (the Parent Company) was incorporated in March 1984 under the laws of the Republic of Korea (Korea) to engage in providing cellular telephone communication services in Korea. The Parent Company mainly provides wireless telecommunications in Korea. The Parent 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, 2013, the Parent Company's total issued shares are held by the following:

	Number of shares	Percentage of total shares issued (%)
SK Holdings Co., Ltd.	20,363,452	25.22
National Pension Service	4,760,489	5.90
Institutional investors and other minority stockholders	45,812,395	56.73
Treasury stock	9,809,375	12.15
Total number of shares	80,745,711	100.00

These consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group and individually as Group entities). SK Holdings Co, Ltd. is the ultimate controlling entity of the Parent Company.

(2) List of subsidiaries

The list of subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

Subsidiary	Location	Primary business	Ownership (%)	
			Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
SK Telink Co., Ltd.	Korea	Telecommunication service	83.5	83.5
M&Service Co., Ltd.(*)		Data base and online information		
	Korea	services	100.0	
SK Communications Co., Ltd.	Korea	Internet website services	64.6	64.6
PAXNet Co., Ltd.(*)	Korea	Internet website services		59.7
Loen Entertainment, Inc.(*)	Korea	Release of music disc.		67.6
Stonebridge Cinema Fund	Korea	Investment association	56.0	57.0
Commerce Planet Co., Ltd.		Online shopping mall operation		
	Korea	agency	100.0	100.0
SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	Korea	Telecommunication services	50.6	50.6
Broadband Media Co., Ltd.(*)	Korea	Multimedia TV portal services		100.0
	Korea	Investment association	59.0	59.0

K-net Culture and Contents Venture
Fund

Fitech Focus Limited Partnership II	Korea	Investment association	66.7	66.7
Open Innovation Fund	Korea	Investment association	98.9	98.9
PS&Marketing Corporation	Korea	Communications device retail business	100.0	100.0
Service Ace Co., Ltd.	Korea	Customer center management service	100.0	100.0

Table of Contents**1. Reporting Entity, Continued**

(2) List of subsidiaries, Continued

Subsidiary	Location	Primary business	Ownership (%)	
			Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Service Top Co., Ltd.	Korea	Customer center management service	100.0	100.0
Network O&S Co., Ltd.	Korea	Base station maintenance service	100.0	100.0
BNCP Co., Ltd.	Korea	Internet website services	100.0	100.0
SK Planet Co., Ltd.	Korea	Telecommunication service	100.0	100.0
Madsmart, Inc.(*)	Korea	Application software production		100.0
SK Telecom China Holdings Co., Ltd.	China	Investment association	100.0	100.0
SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.(*)	Virgin Island	Real estate investment		60.0
Shenzhen E-eye High Tech Co., Ltd.	China	Manufacturing	65.5	65.5
SK Global Healthcare Business Group, Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment association	100.0	100.0
SK China Real Estate Co., Ltd.(*)	Hong Kong	Real estate investment		99.4
SK Planet Japan	Japan	Digital contents sourcing service	100.0	100.0
SKT Vietnam PTE. Ltd.	Singapore	Telecommunication service	73.3	73.3
SK Planet Global PTE. Ltd.	Singapore	Digital contents sourcing service	100.0	100.0
SKP GLOBAL HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.(*)	Singapore	Investment association	100.0	
SKT Americas, Inc.	USA	Information gathering and consulting	100.0	100.0
SKP America LLC.	USA	Digital contents sourcing service	100.0	100.0
YTK Investment Ltd.	Cayman	Investment association	100.0	100.0
Atlas Investment	Cayman	Investment association	100.0	100.0
Technology Innovation Partners, LP.	USA	Investment association	100.0	100.0
SK Telecom China Fund I L.P.	Cayman	Investment association	100.0	100.0

(*) Changes in subsidiaries are explained in note 1-(4).

In accordance with the Group's accounting policy relating to the scope of consolidation, small-sized subsidiaries including IM Shopping Inc. were excluded from the list of subsidiaries as the effects on the Group's consolidated financial statements are not material considering both individual and overall quantitative and qualitative effects.

Table of Contents**1. Reporting Entity, Continued**

(3) Condensed financial information of subsidiaries

Condensed financial information of subsidiaries as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

Subsidiary	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total equity	Revenue	Profit (loss)
SK Telink Co., Ltd.	252,475	125,807	126,668	433,276	16,024
M&Service Co., Ltd.(*1)	68,587	32,626	35,961	130,178	4,176
SK Communications Co., Ltd.	205,792	53,755	152,037	128,272	(41,893)
Stonebridge Cinema Fund	11,974	377	11,597	1	1,320
Commerce Planet Co., Ltd.	26,237	27,333	(1,096)	56,565	587
SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	3,044,349	1,916,721	1,127,628	2,539,366	12,306
K-net Culture and Contents Venture Fund	16,181	12	16,169		(16,595)
Fitech Focus Limited Partnership II	21,446		21,446		(1,179)
Open Innovation Fund	27,996		27,996		(15,408)
PS&Marketing Corporation	277,300	141,356	135,944	1,095,647	1,369
Service Ace Co., Ltd.	56,276	30,667	25,609	187,961	2,995
Service Top Co., Ltd.	48,369	30,634	17,735	159,364	3,484
Network O&S Co., Ltd.	56,677	32,353	24,324	198,664	2,060
BNCP Co., Ltd.	12,108	6,433	5,675	14,819	(9,019)
SK Planet Co., Ltd.	2,528,054	766,841	1,761,213	1,378,211	201,556
SK Telecom China Holdings Co., Ltd.	36,261	2,052	34,209	17,025	613
Shenzhen E-eye High Tech Co., Ltd.	17,894	1,841	16,053	7,703	(789)
SK Global Healthcare Business Group., Ltd.	27,625		27,625		831
SK Planet Japan	1,793	280	1,513	394	(1,635)
SKT Vietnam PTE. Ltd.	11,773	8,862	2,911		(28,086)
SK Planet Global PTE. Ltd.	697	149	548	331	(1,420)
SKP GLOBAL HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.(*1)	20,713	9	20,704		1,542
SKT Americas, Inc.	33,876	1,315	32,561	9,207	(6,544)
SKP America LLC.	22,399	12	22,387		
YTK Investment Ltd.	42,118		42,118		(21,764)
Atlas Investment(*2)	40,218	101	40,117		(8,248)

(*1) Changes in subsidiaries are explained in note 1-(4).

(*2) The financial information of Atlas Investment includes financial information of Technology Innovation Partners, L.P. and SK Telecom China Fund I L.P., subsidiaries of Atlas Investment.

Table of Contents**1. Reporting Entity, Continued**

(3) Condensed financial information of subsidiaries, Continued

Condensed financial information of subsidiaries as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

Subsidiary	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total equity	Revenue	Profit (loss)
SK Telink Co., Ltd.	241,977	128,191	113,786	341,084	(74,951)
SK Communications Co., Ltd.	265,819	70,483	195,336	197,153	(35,334)
PAXNet Co., Ltd.	31,400	9,173	22,227	34,237	(156)
Loen Entertainment, Inc.	173,079	44,998	128,081	185,016	23,839
Stonebridge Cinema Fund	10,965	903	10,062	509	5,707
Commerce Planet Co., Ltd.	34,007	35,351	(1,344)	52,507	655
SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	3,035,657	1,656,923	1,378,734	2,486,317	26,412
Broadband media Co., Ltd.	50,574	320,727	(270,153)	90,602	(3,396)
K-net Culture and Contents Venture Fund	43,779	15	43,764		(1,778)
Fitech Focus Limited Partnership II	22,547		22,547		(3,934)
Open Innovation Fund	43,394		43,394		(788)
PS&Marketing Corporation	317,613	181,737	135,876	1,484,492	(9,662)
Service Ace Co., Ltd.	48,956	24,461	24,495	146,554	3,418
Service Top Co., Ltd.	43,332	25,963	17,369	133,705	4,198
Network O&S Co., Ltd.	165,818	140,853	24,965	377,909	7,970
BNCP Co., Ltd.	24,000	9,367	14,633	26,167	(2,463)
SK Planet Co., Ltd.	1,647,965	381,620	1,266,345	1,034,697	11,977
Madsmart, Inc.	1,591	724	867	635	(2,756)
SK Telecom China Holdings Co., Ltd.	35,233	1,782	33,451	25,755	(151)
SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.(*1)	773,413	294,305	479,108	70,808	10,390
Shenzhen E-eye High Tech Co., Ltd.	18,915	1,788	17,127	9,590	(1,068)
SK Global Healthcare Business Group., Ltd.	25,784		25,784		
SK Planet Japan	47	4	43		(63)
SKT Vietnam PTE. Ltd.	38,331	7,904	30,427	990	(8)
SK Planet Global PTE. Ltd.	636	130	506		(526)
SKT Americas, Inc.	36,378	784	35,594	10,712	(10,837)
SKP America LLC.	6,669	2,431	4,238	109	(3,301)
YTK Investment Ltd.	64,036		64,036		
Atlas Investment(*2)	51,065	205	50,860		(4,324)

(*1) The financial information of SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd. includes the financial information of SK China Real Estate Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Sky Property Mgmt. Ltd.

(*2) The financial information of Atlas Investment includes financial information of Technology Innovation Partners, L.P. and SK Telecom China Fund I L.P., subsidiaries of Atlas Investment.

Table of Contents**1. Reporting Entity, Continued**

(4) Changes in subsidiaries

The list of subsidiaries that were newly included or excluded from consolidation during the year ended December 31, 2013 is as follows:

1) Newly included subsidiaries

Subsidiary	Reason
M&Service Co., Ltd.	SK Planet Co., Ltd. acquired ownership interest in M&Service Co., Ltd.
SKP GLOBAL HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.	SK Planet Co., Ltd. invested in SKP GLOBAL HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

2) Excluded subsidiaries

Subsidiary	Reason
PAXNet Co., Ltd.	The Parent Company sold its investment during the year.
Broadband media Co., Ltd.	Merged into SK Broadband Co., Ltd. during the year.
Madsmart, Inc.	Merged into SK Planet Co., Ltd. during the year.
SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.	The Parent Company sold its investment during the year.
SK China Real Estate Co., Ltd.	The Parent Company sold its investment during the year.
Loen Entertainment, Inc.	The Parent Company sold its investment during the year.

- (5) Significant non-controlling interests of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows. There were no dividends paid during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 by subsidiaries of which non-controlling interests are significant.

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2013	
	SK Communications Co., Ltd.	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.
Ownership of non-controlling interests (%)	35.4	49.4
Current assets	108,100	533,597
Non-current assets	97,692	2,510,752
Current liabilities	(51,868)	(938,385)
Non-current liabilities	(1,887)	(978,336)
Net assets	152,037	1,127,628
Adjustment for fair value		113,478
Net assets of consolidated entities	152,037	1,241,106
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests	53,856	613,560

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Revenue	128,272	2,539,366
Profit (loss) for the period	(41,893)	12,306
Amortization of adjustment for fair value		(30,977)
Loss of the consolidated entities	(41,893)	(18,671)
Total comprehensive loss	(43,318)	(13,059)
Loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(14,853)	(9,231)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(22,867)	440,036
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	41,788	(329,346)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	19	(129,181)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	18,940	(18,491)

Table of Contents**1. Reporting Entity, Continued**

- (5) Significant non-controlling interests of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows. There were no dividends paid during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 by subsidiaries of which non-controlling interests are significant, Continued

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012		
	SK Communication Co., Ltd.	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.(*1)	SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.(*2)
Ownership of non-controlling interests (%)	35.4	49.4	40.0
Current assets	99,599	684,804	69,093
Non-current assets	166,220	2,394,352	704,319
Current liabilities	(64,811)	(907,000)	(51,068)
Non-current liabilities	(5,672)	(1,061,608)	(243,236)
Net assets	195,336	1,110,548	479,108
Adjustment for fair value		144,455	
Net assets of consolidated entities	195,336	1,255,003	479,108
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests	69,222	621,055	195,907
Revenue	197,153	2,492,160	70,808
Profit (loss) for the period	(35,334)	22,499	10,390
Amortization of adjustment for fair value		(72,192)	
Profit (loss) of the consolidated entities	(35,334)	(49,693)	10,390
Total comprehensive Income (loss)	(36,785)	17,397	(23,948)
Profit (loss) attribute to non-controlling interests	(12,525)	(24,595)	4,156
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(14,925)	375,848	16,258
Net cash provided by (used in) Investing activities	5,319	(287,975)	(396)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	92	(224,837)	(1,405)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9,514)	(136,964)	14,457

(*1) The financial information of SK Broadband Co., Ltd. includes the financial information of Broadband media Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of SK Broadband Co., Ltd.

(*2) The financial information of SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd. includes the financial information of SK China Real Estate Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Sky Property Mgmt. Ltd..

Table of Contents

2. Basis of Presentation

(1) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with K-IFRS, as prescribed in *the Act on External Audits of Corporations in the Republic of Korea*.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 6, 2014, which will be submitted for approval at the shareholders meeting to be held on March 21, 2014.

(2) Basis of measurement

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

derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value

financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value

available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value

liabilities for defined benefit plans are recognized at the net of the total present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets and unrecognized past service costs

(3) Functional and presentation currency

Financial statements of Group entities within the Group are presented in functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. Consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Korean won, which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency.

(4) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated 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 in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

1) Critical judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes: revenue and classification of investment property.

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: allowance for doubtful accounts, estimated useful lives of property and equipments and intangible assets, impairment of goodwill, measurement of defined benefit obligation, recognition of deferred tax assets (liabilities), and commitments and contingencies.

Table of Contents

2. Basis of Presentation, Continued

(4) Use of estimates and judgments, Continued

3) Fair value measurement

The Group establishes fair value measurement policies and procedures as its accounting policies and disclosures require fair value measurements for the majority of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Such policies and procedures are executed by the valuation division, which is responsible for the review of significant fair value measurements including fair values classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, and the results of which are directly reported to the finance executive.

The valuation division regularly reviews unobservable significant inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information such as prices available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency is used for fair value measurements, the valuation division reviews whether the valuation based on third party information includes classifications by levels within the fair value hierarchy and meets the requirements for the relevant standards.

The Group uses the best observable inputs in market when measuring fair values of assets or liabilities. Fair values are classified within the fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in valuation methods, as follows:

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

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

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

If various inputs used to measure fair value of assets or liabilities are transferred between levels of the fair value hierarchy, the Group classifies the assets and liabilities at the lowest level of inputs among the fair value hierarchy which is significant to the entire measured value and recognizes transfers between levels at the end of the reporting period of which such transfers occurred.

Information about assumptions used for fair value measurements are included in note 35.

(5) Common control transactions

SK Holdings Co., Ltd. (the Ultimate Controlling Entity) is the Ultimate Controlling Entity of the Parent Company because it controls the Parent Company. Accordingly, gains and losses from business acquisitions and dispositions involving entities that are under the control of the Ultimate Controlling Entity are accounted for as common control transactions within equity.

Table of Contents

3. Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards mandatory for the Group for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 set out below.

K-IFRS No. 1110, Consolidated Financial Statements

K-IFRS No. 1111, Joint Arrangements

K-IFRS No. 1112, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

K-IFRS No. 1113, Fair Value Measurement

K-IFRS No. 1019, Employee Benefits

Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1001, Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1107, Disclosure of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1036, Disclosure of recoverable amount of non-financial assets

(1) Subsidiaries

In accordance with the adoption of K-IFRS No. 1110, Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group's accounting policy to determine whether an entity has control over an investee has been changed. The standard introduces a new control model focusing on whether the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The Group remeasured control over investees as of January 1, 2013, the amendment's initial adoption date, and there were no changes in the Group's subsidiaries as a result of adopting this amendment.

(2) Joint arrangements

K-IFRS No. 1111 classifies joint arrangements into two types - joint operations and joint ventures. The Company assesses its rights and obligations by considering the structure and legal form of the arrangement, the contractual terms agreed to by the parties to the arrangement and, when relevant, other facts and circumstances

The Group reassessed its involvement in joint arrangements and reclassified investment property in relation to joint controlling entities as joint ventures. There were no effects on the Group's recognized assets, liabilities and comprehensive income due to the reclassification, as the Group consistently recognizes an investment and accounted for that investment using the equity method.

(3) Disclosure of interests in other entities

As described in notes 1 and 11, the Group provides more detailed information on interests in subsidiaries and investees accounted for using the equity method in accordance with the amendments to K-IFRS 1112.

Table of Contents

3. Changes in Accounting Policies, Continued

(4) Fair value measurement

K-IFRS No. 1113 has been amended to provide a single framework for fair value and information of fair value measurements when other standards requires or permits fair value measurements. The standard defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The standard replaces disclosures relating to fair value measurements required by other standards including K-IFRS No. 1107, and requires additional disclosures. The required disclosures are included in note 35.

(5) Defined benefit pension plans

The Group changed its accounting policy for recognition of gains and losses relating to defined benefit pension plans in accordance with the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1019, Employee Benefits. The Group determines net interest costs for net defined benefit liabilities using the discount rates used for the measurement of defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the reporting period and considers changes in net defined benefit liabilities due to contributions and retirement benefit payments. Accordingly, net interests on net defined benefits liabilities consist of interest costs on defined benefits obligations, interest income on plan assets and, if applicable, interest on the effects of limitations on asset recognition. Prior to the amendments, the Group determined interest income on plan assets based on the long-term expected return rate.

(6) Presentation of other comprehensive income items

In accordance with the amendments, the Group classifies other comprehensive income items by nature and presents items as items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss and items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss. Accordingly, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2012 presented for comparative purposes, has been restated.

(7) Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

As described in note 35, the Group provides disclosures relating to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1107.

(8) Disclosure of recoverable amount of non-financial assets

The Group early adopted the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1036. Accordingly, the Group makes the additional disclosures on required by the amendment when impairment losses are recognized and recoverable amounts are based on net fair value.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Group in preparation of its consolidated financial statements in accordance with K-IFRSs are included below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for those as described in note 3.

Presentation and classification of certain items on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2012, presented for the comparative purposes, have been modified by applying changes to the standards and classification method of other comprehensive income items and results of discontinued operations.

(1) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. The Group's operating segments have been determined to be each business unit, for which the Group generates separately identifiable financial information that is regularly reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance. The Group has three reportable segments which consist of cellular services, fixed-line telecommunication services and others, as described in note 5. Segment results that are reported to the chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

(2) Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combination

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control.

Consideration transferred is generally measured at fair value, identical to the measurement of identifiable net assets acquired at fair value. If goodwill incurs as a result of business combination, the Group performs impairment test on an annual basis and recognizes gain from bargain purchases through profit or loss. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received excluding costs to issue debt or equity securities recognized based on K-IFRS No. 1032 and 1039.

Consideration transferred does not include the amount settled in relation to the pre-existing relationship and the amount settled in relation to the pre-existing relationship is generally recognized through profit or loss.

Contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. If contingent consideration is not classified as equity, the Group subsequently recognizes changes in fair value of contingent consideration and recognizes through profit or loss.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(2) Basis of consolidation, Continued

Entire or certain portion of market-based measure of replacement award for share-based payment transactions of the acquiree or the replacement of an acquiree's share-based payment transactions with share-based payment transactions of the acquirer is included in measurement of contingent considerations. Portion of a replacement award that is part of the consideration transferred for the acquiree and the portion that is remuneration for post-combination service is determined by comparing market-based measure of the awards of acquiree and replacement awards that is attributable to pre-combination service.

(ii) Non-controlling interests

The Group measure at the acquisition date components of non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

Changes in a Controlling Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Controlling Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions.

(iii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Consolidation of an investee begins from the date the Group obtains control of the investee and ceases when the Group loses control of the investee.

(iv) Loss of control

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position and recognizes gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is recognized at its fair value when control is lost.

(v) Interest in investees accounted for using the equity method

Interest in investees accounted for using the equity method composed of interest in associates and joint ventures. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the entity's financial and operating policies. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Group that has joint control of the arrangement has rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The investment in an associate and a joint venture is initially recognized at cost including transaction costs and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the Group's share of the profit or loss and changes in equity of

the associate or the joint venture after the date of acquisition.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(2) Basis of consolidation, Continued

(vi) Intra-group transactions

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group's share of unrealized gain incurred from transactions with investees accounted for using the equity method are eliminated and unrealized loss are eliminated using the same basis if there are no evidence of asset impairments.

(vii) Business combinations under common control

The assets and liabilities acquired from the combination of entities or business 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 other capital adjustments.

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

(4) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the acquisition cost using the average method. During the period, a perpetual inventory system is used to value inventories, 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. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(5) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group 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 Group recognizes financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Upon initial recognition, non-derivative financial assets are measured at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the asset's acquisition or issuance.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(5) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as financial assets are classified 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.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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, which changes in fair value, net of any tax effect, recorded in other comprehensive income 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.

(v) De-recognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual 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 Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial assets, the Group continues to recognize the transferred financial assets and recognizes financial liabilities for the consideration received.

(vi) Offsetting between financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position only when the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is the intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(6) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

(i) Hedge accounting

The Group holds forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, currency swaps and other derivative contracts to manage interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. The Group designated derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of assets, liabilities or firm commitments (a fair value hedge) and foreign currency risk of highly probable forecasted transactions or firm commitments (a cash flow hedge).

On initial designation of the hedge, the Group 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.

Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge are recognized in profit or loss. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value for a derivative hedging instrument and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the same line item of the consolidated statement of income. The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

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

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

(ii) Separable embedded derivatives

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately only if the following criteria have been met:

- (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract;
- (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- (c) the hybrid instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(iii) Other derivative financial instruments

Changes in the fair value of other derivative financial instrument not designated as a hedging instrument are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(7) 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 that asset that can be estimated reliably. 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, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(7) Impairment of financial assets, Continued

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

(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. If it is not practicable to obtain the instrument's estimated future cash flows, impairment losses would be measured by using prices from any observable current market transactions. The Group can recognize impairment losses directly or establish a provision to cover impairment losses. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss shall be 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 shall not be 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 shall be reclassified from equity 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 shall not be reversed through profit or loss. 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 shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and after initial recognition, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant 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.

Table of Contents**4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued****(8) Property, plant and equipment, Continued**

Subsequent to initial recognition, an item of property, plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at cost or, if appropriate, as separate items if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. 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, plant 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, plant and equipment is depreciated over its separate useful life.

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

The estimated useful lives of the Group's property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)
Buildings and structures	15 ~ 40
Machinery	3 ~ 15
Other property, plant and equipment (Other PP&E)	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 Group 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 and inventories that are manufactured or otherwise produced over a short period of time are not qualifying assets. Assets that are ready for their intended use or sale when acquired are not qualifying assets.

To the extent that the Group borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group 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 Group borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the

Group shall determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate shall be the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Group 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 Group capitalizes during a period shall not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

Table of Contents**4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued****(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, as there are no foreseeable limits to the periods over which club memberships are expected to be available for use, this intangible asset is determined as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized.

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

	Useful lives (years)
Frequency use rights	6 ~ 13
Land use rights	5
Industrial rights	5, 10
Development costs	5
Facility usage rights	10, 20
Customer relations	3 ~ 7
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 are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

Expenditures on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Group 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.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(11) Government grants

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

(i) Grants related to assets

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Group purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets 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.

(ii) Grants related to income

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

(12) Investment property

Property held for the purpose of earning rentals or benefiting from capital appreciation is classified as investment property. Investment property is initially measured at its cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. Subsequently, investment property is carried at depreciated cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of investment property at cost or, if appropriate, as separate items if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. 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.

Investment property except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 15~40 years as estimated useful lives.

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.

(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group'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 amount to their carrying amount.

Table of Contents**4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued****(13) Impairment of non-financial assets, Continued**

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset, if it is impossible to measure the individual recoverable amount of an asset, then the Group 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 reflect 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 if the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each CGU that is expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the goodwill 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.

(14) Leases

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

(i) Finance leases

At the commencement of the lease term, the Group recognizes as finance assets and finance liabilities in its consolidated statements 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.

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 lessee adopts for depreciable assets that are owned. If

there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee 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 Group reviews to determine whether the leased asset may be impaired.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(14) Leases, Continued

(ii) 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 period of the lease.

(iii) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease shall be 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 or assets (the asset) and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

At inception or reassessment of the arrangement, the Group 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 Group concludes for a financial lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, the Group 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 shall be reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability recognized using the purchaser's incremental borrowing rate of interest.

(15) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. In order to be classified as held for sale, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable. The assets or disposal group that are classified as non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. The Group recognizes an impairment loss for any initial or subsequent write-down of an asset (or disposal group) 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

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(16) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group 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 and the definitions of financial liabilities. The Group recognizes financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial liability.

(i) 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, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss 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 acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(ii) 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 acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability from the consolidated statement of financial position when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

(17) Employee benefits

(i) 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 the related service. When an employee has rendered service to the Group during an accounting period, the Group recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

(ii) 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 the related service, and are calculated at the present value of the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. Any changes from remeasurements are recognized through profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(17) Employee benefits, Continued

(iii) Retirement benefits: defined contribution plans

When an employee has rendered service to the Group during a period, the Group 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 Group 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.

(iv) Retirement benefits: defined benefit plans

As of the end of reporting period, defined benefits liabilities relating to defined benefit plans are recognized as 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 Group 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 comprise of actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability, and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and recognized in other comprehensive income. The Group 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 Group recognizes gain or loss on a settlement when the settlement of defined benefit plan occurs.

(v) Termination benefits

The Group recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the period when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and the period when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(18) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Where some or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be 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 shall be used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognized.

(19) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities 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 reporting date's exchange rate. 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, a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation, or qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Foreign operations

If the presentation currency of the Group is different from a foreign operation's functional currency, the financial statements of the foreign operation are translated into the presentation currency using the following methods:

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, are translated to presentation currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of

foreign operations are translated to functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(19) Foreign currencies, Continued

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation is treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Thus they are expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the translation is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of such cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation, the relevant proportion is reclassified to profit or loss.

(20) Equity 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 Group repurchases its share capital, the amount of the consideration paid is recognized as a deduction from equity and classified as treasury shares. The profits or losses from the purchase, disposal, reissue, or retirement of treasury shares are not recognized as current profit or loss. If the Group acquires and retains treasury shares, the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity.

(21) Hybrid bond

The Group recognizes a financial instrument issued by the Group as an equity instrument if it does not include contractual obligation to deliver financial assets including cash to the counter party.

(22) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods, rendering of services or use of the Group 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.

(i) Services

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. Revenues received for the activation of service are deferred and recognized over the average customer retention period.

Revenue from fixed-line services includes domestic short and long distance charges, international phone connection charges, and broadband internet services. Such revenues are recognized as the related services are performed.

Revenue from 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.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(22) Revenue, Continued

(ii) 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.

(iii) Customer loyalty programmes

For customer loyalty programmes, 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 programmes 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 Group 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.

(iv) Bundled arrangements

When the Group sells both handsets and wireless services to subscribers, the Group recognizes these transactions separately as sales for handset sales and wireless telecommunication services.

(23) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest expense on borrowings and debentures are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

(24) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(24) Income taxes, Continued

(i) Current tax

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 any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. 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.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, 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 Group recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except to the extent that the Group 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 Group recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, 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.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed 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 Group 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 there is a legally enforceable right to offset the related current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis. If there are any additional income tax expense incurred in accordance with dividend payments, such income tax expense is recognized when liabilities relating to the dividend payments are recognized.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(25) Earnings per share

The Group 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 Parent 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 convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

(26) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of or is held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative consolidated statement of comprehensive income is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

(27) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published and but not effective for the Group for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 are as follows. The Group has not early adopted them.

As of December 31, 2013, management is not able to evaluate the impact, if any, of applying these standards on its financial position and results of operations.

(i) K-IFRS No.1032, Financial instruments: Presentation

K-IFRS No. 1032, Financial Instruments has been amended to clarify requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities by adding application guidance. The amendment is mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Table of Contents**5. Operating Segments**

The Group's operating segments have been determined to be each business unit, for which the Group provides independent services and merchandise. The Group's reportable segments are: 1) cellular services, which include cellular voice service, wireless data service and wireless internet services, and 2) fixed-line telecommunication services, which include telephone services, internet services, and leased line services. All other operating segments, which include the Group's Internet portal services, game manufacturing and other immaterial operations, do not meet the quantitative thresholds to be considered reportable segments and are presented as Other.

Segment information of the Group as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 has been retrospectively restated to exclude discontinued operations.

(1) Segment information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013					
	Cellular services	Fixed-line telecommunication services	Other	Total segments	Consolidation adjustments	Consolidated amount
Total sales	14,501,829	2,972,642	1,741,599	19,216,070	(2,614,016)	16,602,054
Internal sales	1,186,297	648,253	779,466	2,614,016	(2,614,016)	
External sales	13,315,532	2,324,389	962,133	16,602,054		16,602,054
Depreciation and amortization	2,019,531	522,155	119,937	2,661,623		2,661,623
Operating income (loss)	1,986,106	55,625	(30,622)	2,011,109		2,011,109
Finance income and costs, net						(457,811)
Gain related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, net						706,509
Other non-operating income and expense, net						(432,706)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax						1,827,101
Total assets	23,263,268	3,288,275	3,075,321	29,626,864	(3,050,349)	26,576,515
Total liabilities	9,744,248	2,033,978	901,563	12,679,789	(269,831)	12,409,958

Table of Contents**5. Operating Segments, Continued***(In millions of won)*

	2012					
	Cellular services	Fixed-line telecommunication services	Other	Total segments	Consolidation adjustments	Consolidated amount
Total sales	14,475,379	3,018,156	1,469,457	18,962,992	(2,821,583)	16,141,409
Internal sales	1,256,475	824,295	740,813	2,821,583	(2,821,583)	
External sales	13,218,904	2,193,861	728,644	16,141,409		16,141,409
Depreciation and amortization	1,735,193	578,969	106,966	2,421,128		2,421,128
Operating income (loss)	1,683,431	53,115	(6,497)	1,730,049		1,730,049
Finance income and costs, net						(193,727)
Gain related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, net						(24,560)
Other non-operating income and expense, net						7,606
Profit from continuing operations before income tax						1,519,368
Total assets	22,860,867	3,349,715	3,298,774	29,509,356	(3,913,797)	25,595,559
Total liabilities	10,281,115	2,105,282	860,336	13,246,733	(505,956)	12,740,777

Intersegment sales and purchases are conducted on an arms-length basis and eliminated on consolidation. Since there are no intersegment sales of inventory, there is no unrealized intersegment profit to be eliminated on consolidation. The Group principally operates its business in its domestic market in Korea and the amounts outside of Korea are immaterial, therefore no entity-wide geographical information is presented.

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's total sales for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Table of Contents**5. Operating Segments, Continued**

(2) The Group's revenues are generated as follows:

(In billions of won except percentage)

	2013		2012	
	Amount	Percentage of total revenue(%)	Amount	Percentage of total revenue(%)
Cellular revenue				
Wireless service	11,001,123	66.3	10,591,489	65.6
Interconnection	844,977	5.1	860,250	5.3
Digital handset sales	645,914	3.9	1,131,657	7.1
Other(*1)	823,518	5.0	635,508	3.9
	13,315,532	80.2	13,218,904	81.9
Fixed-line telecommunication services revenue				
Fixed line telephone service	474,430	2.9	485,941	3.0
Interconnection revenue	78,731	0.5	98,460	0.6
Broadband internet service	1,023,156	6.2	864,955	5.4
International calling service	127,005	0.8	144,073	0.9
Miscellaneous(*2)	621,067	3.7	600,432	3.7
	2,324,389	14.0	2,193,861	13.6
Other revenue				
Commerce service(*3)	742,616	4.5	391,894	2.5
Portal service(*4)	92,153	0.6	167,815	1.0
Other(*5)	127,364	0.7	168,935	1.0
	962,133	5.8	728,644	4.5
Total operating revenue	16,602,054	100.0	16,141,409	100.0

(*1) Other cellular revenue includes revenue from the sale and licensing of Internet platform solutions.

(*2) Miscellaneous includes revenues from leased line, corporate data and internet solutions businesses.

(*3) Commerce service revenue includes sales from online shopping mall, such as, 11th Street. As the Parent Company acquired the ownership interests in SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd. during 2013, commerce service revenue for the year ended December 31, 2013 include revenue from advertising and e-commerce agency.

(*4)

Portal service revenue includes revenues from Nate, an online portal service and Cyworld, a social network service.

(*5) Other includes revenue from T store, online marketplace for mobile application, and the platform businesses.

Table of Contents**6. Restricted Deposits**

Deposits which are restricted in use as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are summarized as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Short-term financial instruments		
Charitable fund(*1)	76,500	76,500
Guarantees for loans and other similar instruments (*2)		149,000
Other	5,134	16,087
Long-term financial instruments	7,589	106
Guarantee deposits	40	40
	89,263	241,733

(*1) The Group established a trust fund for charitable purposes. Profits from the fund are donated to charitable institutions. As of December 31, 2013, the funds cannot be withdrawn.

(*2) For the year ended December 31, 2012, SK Broadband Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, had guaranteed certain loans of Broadband Media Co., Ltd. and provided short-term financial instruments as collateral. As of December 31, 2013, there are no guarantees for loans and other similar instruments.

7. Trade and Other Receivables

(1) Details of trade and other receivables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013		
	Gross	Allowances	Carrying
	amount	for	amount
		impairment	
Current assets:			
Accounts receivable trade	2,482,001	(224,685)	2,257,316
Short-term loans	80,129	(734)	79,395
Accounts receivable other	715,405	(71,802)	643,603
Accrued income	11,970	(29)	11,941
Others	2,548		2,548
	3,292,053	(297,250)	2,994,803
Non-current assets:			
Long-term loans	84,176	(26,734)	57,442
Guarantee deposits	249,600		249,600

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Long-term accounts receivable	trade	13,154		13,154
		346,930	(26,734)	320,196
		3,638,983	(323,984)	3,314,999

Table of Contents**7. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued**

- (1) Details of trade and other receivables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows, Continued

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012		
	Gross	Allowances	Carrying
	amount	for	amount
		impairment	
Current assets:			
Accounts receivable trade	2,166,293	(211,373)	1,954,920
Short-term loans	86,789	(1,881)	84,908
Accounts receivable other	639,386	(57,288)	582,098
Accrued income	8,857	(142)	8,715
Others	431		431
	2,901,756	(270,684)	2,631,072
Non-current assets:			
Long-term loans	97,636	(28,337)	69,299
Guarantee deposits	236,242		236,242
Long-term accounts receivable trade	15,024	(1,647)	13,377
	348,902	(29,984)	318,918
	3,250,658	(300,668)	2,949,990

- (2) The movements in allowances for doubtful accounts of trade and other receivables during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	300,668	318,820
Increase of bad debt allowances	79,330	82,500
Reversal of allowances for doubtful accounts	(359)	(5,902)
Write-offs	(76,697)	(111,611)
Other	21,042	16,861
Balance at December 31	323,984	300,668

- (3) Details of overdue but not impaired, and impaired trade and other receivable as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Accounts receivable - trade	Other receivables	Accounts receivable - trade	Other receivables
Neither overdue or impaired	1,882,607	938,131	1,589,911	976,882
Overdue but not impaired	46,773	2,030	38,590	1,588
Impaired	565,775	203,667	552,816	90,871
	2,495,155	1,143,828	2,181,317	1,069,341
Allowances for doubtful accounts	(224,685)	(99,299)	(213,020)	(87,648)
	2,270,470	1,044,529	1,968,297	981,693

The Group 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, past customer default experience, customer credit status, and economic and industrial factors.

Table of Contents**7. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued**

- (4) The aging of overdue but not impaired accounts receivable as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Accounts receivable - trade	Other receivables	Accounts receivable - trade	Other receivables
Less than 1 month	12,036	20	4,067	171
1 ~ 3 months	15,686	1,220	10,264	673
3 ~ 6 months	3,610	516	10,507	101
More than 6 months	15,441	274	13,752	643
	46,773	2,030	38,590	1,588

8. Inventories

Details of inventories as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Acquisition cost	Write-down of inventory	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Write-down of inventory	Carrying amount
Merchandise	165,080	(3,152)	161,928	230,640	(1,784)	228,856
Finished goods	1,711	(34)	1,677	3,525	(962)	2,563
Work in process				309		309
Raw materials and supplies	13,515		13,515	10,487	(69)	10,418
	180,306	(3,186)	177,120	244,961	(2,815)	242,146

The amount of the inventory write-downs charged to the consolidated statements of income and write-offs of inventories are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Charged to cost of products that have been resold	1,498	510
Write-offs upon sale	(1,127)	(2,844)

371 (2,334)

There are no significant reversals of inventory write-downs for the periods presented.

Table of Contents**9. Investment Securities**

(1) Details of short-term investment securities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Beneficiary certificates(*)	102,828	56,160
Current portion of long-term investment securities	3,240	3,967
	106,068	60,127

(*) The distributions arising from beneficiary certificates as of December 31, 2013 were accounted for as accrued income.

(2) Details of long-term investment securities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Equity securities:		
Marketable equity securities	638,445	584,035
Unlisted equity securities(*1)	47,145	99,643
Equity investments(*2)	239,354	223,370
	924,944	907,048
Debt securities:		
Public bonds	356	377
Investment bonds(*3)	46,467	50,254
	46,823	50,631
Total	971,767	957,679
Less current portion of long-term investment securities	(3,240)	(3,967)
Long-term investment securities	968,527	953,712

- (*1) Unlisted equity securities whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are recorded at cost.
- (*2) Equity investments are recorded at cost.
- (*3) The Group classified convertible bonds of NanoEnTek, Inc. (carrying amount as of December 31, 2013: 20,532 million), which were acquired during the year ended December 31, 2011, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The difference between acquisition cost and fair value is accounted for as finance income (loss).

Table of Contents**10. Assets and Liabilities Classified as Held for Sale****(1) Subsidiary**

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Group classified assets and liabilities of a subsidiary, SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd., as held for sale as a result of the Board of Directors' December 21, 2012 decision to dispose of the Group's ownership interests of 27% in the subsidiary in order to utilize the proceeds for new business opportunities. The ownership interests were disposed of as of January 11, 2013.

Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale as of December 31, 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012
Asset group held-for sale	773,413
Current assets(*1)	69,094
Non-current assets	704,319
Long-term prepaid expense	486,439
Investment property	186,682
Property and equipment	1,566
Other non-current assets	29,632
Liability group held-for-sale	294,305
Current liabilities	51,069
Non-current liabilities	243,236

(*1) Cash and cash equivalents of 51,831 million which are included in current assets are recognized as cash outflows from investing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows as the cash equivalents are expected to be recovered through the disposal of assets and liabilities held for sale.

The assets and liabilities classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2012 are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

The Group disposed of 27% of its ownership interests in SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd., which were accounted for as non-current assets held for sale and non-current liabilities held for sale, to SK Innovation, Co., Ltd., a related party, and recognized 140,689 thousand of a gain on disposal.

Table of Contents**10. Assets and Liabilities Classified as Held for Sale, Continued**

(2) Investments in associates

Non-current assets held for sale relating to investments in associates as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
TR Entertainment(*1)	2,611	
SK Fans Co., Ltd.(*2)	1,056	2,143
	3,667	2,143

(*1) A disposal contract for the Group's entire ownership interests in TR Entertainment was entered into during the year ended December 31, 2013 and the investment in the associate was reclassified to non-current assets held for sale after an impairment loss of 4,019 million was recognized.

(*2) A disposal contract for the Group's ownership interests in SK Fans Co., Ltd., an associate, was entered into during the year ended December 31, 2012. However, the contract was modified during the year ended December 31, 2013 and the difference between the contractual disposal amount and carrying amount of 1,088 million was recognized as an impairment loss.

11. Business Combinations

- (1) In January 2013, the Parent Company acquired an additional 50% ownership interest in SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd., advertising and e-commerce agency, from SK Innovation Co., Ltd., a related party under common control, through the additional purchase of shares and obtained control over SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd., and its subsidiary, M&Service Co., Ltd.

Prior to the acquisition, the Parent Company owned 50% of SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd. After obtaining control over SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd, the Parent Company acquired the shares of SK Planet Co., Ltd. by investing its ownership interest of 100% of SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd. as a form of investment in kind. On February 1, 2013, SK Planet Co., Ltd. merged with SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd.

As the business combination occurred during the year ended December 31, 2013 and was a business combination between entities under common control, the difference between the consideration and book value of net assets was recognized as a capital deficit and other capital adjustments.

Table of Contents**11. Business Combination, Continued**

(2) Consideration and assets and liabilities transferred as of the acquisition date are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Amount
Consideration paid	
Cash and cash equivalents	190,605
Investments in associates (carrying value)	141,534
	332,139
Assets and liabilities transferred	
Cash and cash equivalents	95,800
Accounts receivable trade	132,514
Inventories	3,472
Property and equipment, and intangible assets	68,699
Other assets	457,431
Accounts payable trade	(150,014)
Other liabilities	(337,617)
	270,285
Amount recorded in capital surplus and other capital adjustments	61,854

12. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

(1) Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Country	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
		Ownership percentage	Carrying amount	Ownership percentage	Carrying amount
Investments in associates					
SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd.(*1)	Korea			50.0	145,333
SK China Company Ltd.(*2)	China	9.6	37,434	9.6	37,628
Korea IT Fund(*3)	Korea	63.3	231,402	63.3	230,016
JYP Entertainment Corporation(*5)	Korea			25.5	4,232
Etoos Co., Ltd. (*2)	Korea	15.6	12,029	15.6	12,037
HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.	Korea	49.0	378,616	49.0	378,457
Candle Media Co., Ltd.	Korea	40.9	21,241	40.9	21,935
NanoEnTek, Inc. (*2)	Korea	9.2	9,312	9.3	9,276

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

SK Industrial Development China Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	21.0	77,517	35.0	77,967
Packet One Network	Malaysia	27.0	60,706	28.2	88,389
SK Technology Innovation Company	Cayman	49.0	53,874	49.0	63,559
ViKi, Inc.(*6)	USA			26.3	15,667
HappyNarae Co., Ltd.	Korea	42.5	13,935	42.5	13,113
SK hynix Inc.(*8)	Korea	20.6	3,943,232	21.1	3,328,245
SK MENA Investment B.V.	Netherlands	32.1	13,477	32.1	13,666
SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.(*4)	Virgin Island	33.0	238,278		
Xinan Tianlong Science and Technology Co., Ltd.(*7)	China	49.0	26,562		
Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd. and others			164,976		170,747
Sub-total			5,282,591		4,610,267

Table of Contents**12. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued**

- (1) Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows, Continued

(In millions of won)

	Country	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
		Ownership percentage	Carrying amount	Ownership percentage	Carrying amount
Investments in joint ventures					
Dogus Planet, Inc.	Turkey	50.0	10,105	50.0	6,005
PT. Melon Indonesia	Indonesia	49.0	3,230	49.0	4,447
Television Media Korea Ltd.	Korea	51.0	8,659	51.0	11,758
PT XL Planet Digital(*7)	Indonesia	50.0	20,712		
Sub-total			42,706		22,210
Total			5,325,297		4,632,477

- (*1) SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd. was merged into SK Planet Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Parent Company during the year ended December 31, 2013 (Refer to note 11).
- (*2) Classified as investments in associates as the Group can exercise significant influence through participation on the board of directors even though the Group has less than 20% of equity interests.
- (*3) Investment in Korea IT Fund was classified as investment in associates as the Group has less than 50% of voting rights, and therefore does not have control over Korea IT Fund under the agreement.
- (*4) Reclassified from investment in subsidiaries to investment in associates due to the partial disposal of its shares.
- (*5) Decreased as Loen Entertainment, Inc., which holds ownership interests in JYP Entertainment Corporation, has been classified as non-current assets held for sale.
- (*6) De-recognized this investment during the year ended December 31, 2013 upon disposal.
- (*7) Newly acquired investment during the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (*8) The Group's ownership interests in SK hynix Inc. decreased as investors of convertible bonds issued by SK hynix Inc. exercised their convertible rights during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**12. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued**

(2) The market price of investments in listed associates as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share and per share data)

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Market value per share (In won)	Number of shares	Market price	Market value per share (In won)	Number of shares	Market price
Candle Media Co., Ltd.	810	21,620,360	17,512	858	21,620,360	18,550
NanoEnTek, Inc.	5,170	1,807,130	9,343	3,915	1,807,130	7,075
SK hynix Inc.	36,800	146,100,000	5,376,480	25,750	146,100,000	3,762,075

(3) The financial information of the significant investees as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2013

	SKY				
	SK hynix Inc.	HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.	Property Mgmt. Ltd.	Korea IT Fund	Packet One Network
Current assets	6,653,123	4,687,020	106,122	132,968	45,936
Non-current assets	14,144,175	211,376	695,653	232,566	206,973
Current liabilities	3,078,240	2,053,942	137,544	6	106,038
Non-current liabilities	4,652,200	2,155,165	163,540		87,989
Revenue	14,165,102	853,506	76,834	8,161	97,137
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	2,872,857	3,521	14,408	2,128	(44,441)
Other comprehensive income	6,594	1,906	55,403		
Total comprehensive income (loss)	2,879,451	5,427	69,811	2,128	(44,441)

Table of Contents**12. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued**

- (3) The financial information of the significant investees as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows, Continued

(In millions of won)

	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2012			
	SK hynix Inc.	HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.	Korea IT Fund	Packet One Network
Current assets	5,313,573	7,888,008	195,164	46,872
Non-current assets	13,335,121	296,007	168,182	210,027
Current liabilities	4,441,180	259,659	6	143,936
Non-current liabilities	4,468,071	7,240,140		80,896
Revenue	10,162,210	1,012,772	19,444	110,152
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(158,795)	(29,571)	5,820	(42,830)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(305,601)	(2,653)		2,259
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(464,396)	(32,224)	5,820	(40,571)

- (4) The condensed financial information of joint ventures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2013			
	Television Media Korea Ltd.	Dogus Planet, Inc.	PT. Melon Indonesia	PT XL Planet Digital
Current assets	18,106	25,508	7,423	31,241
Cash and cash equivalents	14,532	10,723	4,428	30,288
Non-current assets	5,143	9,935	1,658	5,801
Current liabilities	6,385	15,471	2,338	2,133
Account payable, other payables and provisions	6,385	15,386	2,338	2,133
Non-current liabilities	359	142	100	14
Account payable, other payables and provisions	359	1		14
Revenue	14,139	7,509	7,475	
Depreciation and amortization	(4,004)	(1,315)	(397)	(84)
Interest income	410	1,598	289	357
Interest expense		(29)		(3)
Income tax expense				(513)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(6,021)	(29,278)	(575)	3,606
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(6,021)	(29,278)	(575)	3,606

Table of Contents**12. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued**

- (4) The condensed financial information of joint ventures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows, Continued

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2012		
	Television Media Korea Ltd.	Dogus Planet, Inc.	PT. Melon Indonesia
Current assets	22,449	7,735	7,770
Cash and cash equivalents	10,562	6,085	6,882
Non-current assets	6,056	7,349	2,265
Current liabilities	5,724	2,970	832
Account payable, other payables and provisions	5,323	2,631	821
Non-current liabilities	199	104	78
Account payable, other payables and provisions		104	
Revenue	12,115		1,218
Depreciation and amortization	(2,886)	(864)	(442)
Interest income	758	539	418
Loss from continuing operations	(6,873)	(4,494)	(572)
Total comprehensive loss	(6,873)	(4,494)	(572)

Table of Contents**12. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued**

- (5) Adjustments of financial information of significant associates to carrying amounts attributable to the ownership interests in those associates as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013				
	Net assets	Ownership interests (%)	Net assets attributable to the ownership interests	Cost-book value differentials	Carrying amount
Associates:					
SK hynix Inc.(*)	13,066,474	20.6	2,687,806	1,255,426	3,943,232
HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.	689,290	49.0	337,752	40,864	378,616
SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.(*)	494,004	33.0	163,021	75,257	238,278
Korea IT Fund	365,528	63.3	231,402		231,402

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012				
	Net assets	Ownership interests (%)	Net assets attributable to the ownership interests	Cost-book value differentials	Carrying amount
Associates:					
SK hynix Inc.(*)	9,738,729	21.1	2,049,182	1,279,063	3,328,245
HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.	684,216	49.0	335,266	43,191	378,457
Korea IT Fund	363,340	63.3	230,016		230,016

- (*) These entities prepare consolidated financial statements and net assets of these entities represent net assets attributable to owners of the Parent Company.

Table of Contents**12. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued**

(6) Details of changes in investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Beginning balance	Acquisition and disposition	Share of profits (losses)	2013 Other comprehensive income (loss)	Impairment loss	Other increase (decrease)	Ending balance
Investments in associates							
SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd.(*1)	145,333		(3,954)	155		(141,534)	
SK China Company Ltd.	37,628		(7,643)	7,449			37,434
Korea IT Fund	230,016		1,348	38			231,402
JYP Entertainment Corporation(*2)							
Etoos Co., Ltd.	4,232		1,000	58		(5,290)	
HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.	12,037		56	(64)			12,029
Candle Media Co., Ltd.	378,457		(612)	771			378,616
NanoEnTek, Inc.	21,935		(782)	88			21,241
SK Industrial Development China Co., Ltd.	9,276		25	11			9,312
Packet One Network	77,967		(1,037)	587			77,517
SK Technology Innovation Company	88,389	25	(2,367)	(1,843)	(23,498)		60,706
ViKi, Inc.(*3)	63,559		(9,108)	(577)			53,874
HappyNarae Co., Ltd.	15,667	(14,636)	(995)	(36)			
SK hynix Inc.	13,113		822				13,935
SK MENA Investment B.V.	3,328,245		610,201	4,786			3,943,232
SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.(*4)	13,666			(189)			13,477
Xinan Tianlong Science and Technology Co., Ltd.		25,731	831			232,703	238,278
Daehan Kanggun BeN Co., Ltd. and others	170,747	26,257	(17,899)	(4,291)	(5,547)	(4,291)	164,976
Sub-total	4,610,267	37,377	575,415	6,986	(29,045)	81,589	5,282,591
Investments in joint ventures							
Dogus Planet, Inc.	6,006	21,428	(13,027)	(4,302)			10,105
PT. Melon Indonesia	4,447		(282)	(935)			3,230

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Television Media Korea Ltd.	11,757		(3,098)			8,659
PT XL Planet Digital		19,713	1,549		(550)	20,712
Sub-total	22,210	41,141	(14,858)	(5,237)	(550)	42,706
Total	4,632,477	78,518	560,557	1,749	(29,045)	81,039
						5,325,297

Table of Contents**12. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued**

(*1) The entity was merged into SK Planet Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Parent Company during the year ended December 31, 2013 (Refer to note 11).

(*2) Investment in JYP Entertainment Corporation decreased as Loen Entertainment, Inc., which holds ownership interests in JYP Entertainment Corporation, has excluded from consolidation scope.

(*3) De-recognized upon disposal during the year ended December 31, 2013.

(*4) Investments in SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd. was reclassified from investments in subsidiaries to investments to associates as portion of ownership interests were disposed during the year ended December 31, 2013.

(In millions of won)

	Beginning balance	Acquisition and disposition	Share of profits (losses) (*1)	2012 Other comprehensive income (loss)	Impairment loss	Other increase (decrease)	Ending balance
Investments in associates							
SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd.	128,320		17,585	(572)			145,333
SK China Company Ltd.	48,488		217	(11,077)			37,628
Korea IT Fund	230,980		(1,141)	177			230,016
JYP Entertainment Corporation	4,008		282	(58)			4,232
Etoos Co., Ltd.	13,928		(1,891)				12,037
HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.	396,553		(16,842)	(1,254)			378,457
Candle Media Co., Ltd.	11,814	5,853	3,619	361		288	21,935
NanoEnTek, Inc.	10,470		(1,290)	96			9,276
SK Industrial Development China Co., Ltd.	83,691		276	(6,000)			77,967
Packet One Network	103,409	2,387	(18,252)	845			88,389
SK Technology Innovation Company	75,974		(7,320)	(5,095)			63,559
ViKi, Inc.	17,799		(2,168)	36			15,667
HappyNarae Co., Ltd.	12,250		863				13,113
SK hynix Inc.		3,374,726	6,865	(53,346)			3,328,245
SK MENA Investment B.V.		14,485	16	(835)			13,666
Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd. and others	226,332	33,126	(15,293)	(3,914)	(48,039)	(21,465)	170,747
Sub-total	1,364,015	3,430,577	(34,472)	(80,637)	(48,039)	(21,177)	4,610,267
Investments in joint ventures							
PT. Melon Indonesia	5,326		(468)	(411)			4,447

Television Media Korea Ltd.	15,262		(3,505)				11,757
Dogus Planet, Inc.		8,932	(2,218)	(709)			6,006
Sub-total	20,588	8,932	(6,190)	(1,120)			22,210
Total	1,384,603	3,439,509	(40,665)	(81,757)	(48,039)	(21,176)	4,632,477

(*1) Losses relating to investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates on the consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2012 includes share of profits (losses), impairment loss and losses on the disposal of investments in associates of 1,581 million.

Table of Contents**12. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued**

- (7) As the Group discontinued the application of the equity method due to the carrying amount of the Group's share being reduced to zero, the unrecognized accumulated equity losses as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Unrealized loss		Unrealized change in equity	
	Year ended	Accumulated	Year ended	Accumulated
	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2013	
ULand Company Limited	(150)	1,553	(130)	(3)
Wave City Development Co., Ltd.	(965)	3,721		334
	(1,115)	5,274	(130)	331

13. Property and Equipment

- (1) Property and equipment as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013			Carrying amount
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment loss	
Land	732,206			732,206
Buildings	1,510,846	(554,155)		956,691
Structures	716,724	(351,773)		364,951
Machinery	24,994,337	(18,145,580)	(1,698)	6,847,059
Other	1,428,159	(894,217)	(761)	533,181
Construction in progress	762,519			762,519
	30,144,791	(19,945,725)	(2,459)	10,196,607

(In millions of won)

December 31, 2012

	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment loss	Carrying amount
Land	704,908			704,908
Buildings	1,391,489	(505,118)		886,371
Structures	681,905	(318,421)		363,484
Machinery	22,997,148	(16,558,093)	(122,863)	6,316,192
Other	1,609,034	(971,062)	(760)	637,212
Construction in progress	804,552			804,552
	28,189,036	(18,352,694)	(123,623)	9,712,719

Table of Contents**13. Property and Equipment, Continued**

(2) Changes in property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

2013

	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Depreciation	Impairment	Change of consolidation scope	Ending balance
Land	704,908	6,865	(200)	15,545			5,088	732,206
Buildings	886,371	1,128	(177)	112,827	(47,429)		3,971	956,691
Structures	363,484	17,850	(18)	17,001	(33,366)			364,951
Machinery	6,316,192	582,593	(13,183)	1,951,267	(1,990,850)		1,040	6,847,059
Other	637,212	1,190,739	(7,032)	(1,157,150)	(133,682)		3,094	533,181
Construction in progress	804,552	1,113,576	(31,146)	(1,131,703)		(1,275)	8,515	762,519
	9,712,719	2,912,751	(51,756)	(192,213)	(2,205,327)	(1,275)	21,708	10,196,607

(In millions of won)

2012

	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Depreciation	Impairment(*)	Classified Change as held of for consolidation sale scope	Ending balance
Land	730,361	1,499	(41,771)	14,819				704,908
Buildings	989,078	1,369	(62,699)	9,491	(50,868)			886,371
Structures	301,115	65,541	(81)	30,632	(33,723)			363,484
Machinery	5,493,572	547,874	(24,614)	2,188,882	(1,780,899)	(108,623)		6,316,192
Other	711,461	1,497,412	(4,593)	(1,438,042)	(124,426)	(748)	(1,566) (2,286)	637,212
Construction in progress	805,411	1,280,654	(810)	(1,262,578)		(18,125)		804,552
	9,030,998	3,394,349	(134,568)	(456,796)	(1,989,916)	(127,496)	(1,566) (2,286)	9,712,719

(*) The Group recognized 109,486 million of impairment loss on property and equipment in relation to the discontinuance of the digital multimedia broadcasting service and included the amount in loss from discontinued operation.

Table of Contents**14. Investment Property**

(1) Investment property as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Land	10,821		10,822
Buildings	7,657	(2,668)	4,989
	18,478	(2,668)	15,811

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Land	12,638		12,638
Buildings	20,026	(5,185)	14,841
	32,664	(5,185)	27,479

(2) Changes in investment property for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013					Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Depreciation	
Land	12,638			(1,816)		10,822
Buildings	14,841			(8,737)	(1,115)	4,989
	27,479			(10,553)	(1,115)	15,811

(In millions of won)

	2012					Classified as held for sale	Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Depreciation		
Land	23,153		(10,737)	222			12,638

Buildings	247,933	129	(22,619)	(15,797)	(8,123)	(186,682)	14,841
	271,086	129	(33,356)	(15,575)	(8,123)	(186,682)	27,479

(3) Details of fair value of investment property as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Land	10,822	6,595	12,638	15,228
Buildings	4,989	4,737	14,841	13,949
	15,811	11,332	27,479	29,177

The fair value of investment property was appraised on the basis of market price by an independent appraisal company.

Table of Contents**14. Investment Property, Continued**

(4) Income (expense) from investment property for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Rent revenue	1,373	73,755
Operating expense	(476)	(57,049)

15. Goodwill

(1) Goodwill as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Goodwill related to acquisition of Shinsegi Telecom, Inc.	1,306,236	1,306,236
Goodwill related to acquisition of SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	358,443	358,443
Other goodwill	68,582	79,804
	1,733,261	1,744,483

Goodwill is allocated to the following CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing.

Shinsegi Telecom, Inc.(*1): cellular services

SK Broadband Co., Ltd.(*2): fixed-line telecommunication services

Other: other

(*1) Shinsegi Telecom, Inc.

The recoverable amount of the CGU is based on its value in use calculated by applying the annual discount rate of 6.5% to the estimated future cash flows based on financial budgets for the next five years. An annual growth rate of 2.0% was applied for the cash flows expected to be incurred after five years and is not expected to exceed the Group's long-term wireless business growth. Management of the Group 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.

(*2) Goodwill related to acquisition of SK Broadband Co., Ltd.

The recoverable amount of the CGU is based on its value in use calculated by applying the annual discount rate of 6.4% to the estimated future cash flows based on financial budgets for the next five years. An annual growth rate of 2.2% was applied for the cash flows expected to be incurred after five years. Management of the Group 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**15. Goodwill, Continued**

(2) Details of changes in goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Beginning balance	1,744,483	1,749,933
Goodwill increase due to acquisitions	1,252	10,078
Impairment loss	(9,981)	(13,316)
Other decrease	(2,493)	(2,212)
	1,733,261	1,744,483

(*) Other decrease represents effects of exchange rate changes in relation to the foreign subsidiaries and reclassification of assets held for sale.

Accumulated impairment losses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are 9,981 million and 13,316 million, respectively.

16. Intangible Assets

(1) Intangible assets As of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Frequency use rights	3,033,879	(1,369,308)		1,664,571
Land use rights	48,031	(31,441)		16,590
Industrial rights	84,495	(25,732)		58,763
Development costs	138,802	(117,000)	(11,675)	10,127
Facility usage rights	143,937	(85,109)		58,828
Customer relations	14,222	(7,889)		6,333
Memberships(*1)	128,452			128,452
Other(*2)	2,438,559	(1,630,374)	(1,067)	807,118
	6,030,377	(3,266,853)	(12,742)	2,750,782

(In millions of won)

2012

	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Frequency use rights	2,837,385	(1,140,610)	(2,907)	1,693,868
Land use rights	42,041	(25,979)		16,062
Industrial rights	84,955	(24,851)		60,104
Development costs	171,256	(146,757)	(11,079)	13,420
Facility usage rights	142,283	(76,943)		65,340
Customer relations	52,792	(3,906)		48,886
Memberships(*1)	119,686		(732)	118,954
Other(*2)	2,197,856	(1,518,585)	(6,247)	673,024
	5,648,254	(2,937,631)	(20,965)	2,689,658

Table of Contents**16. Intangible Assets, Continued**

(1) Intangible assets As of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows, Continued

(*1) Memberships are classified as intangible assets with indefinite useful life and are not amortized.

(*2) Other intangible assets consist of computer software and usage rights to a research facility which the Group built and donated to a university which in turn the Group is given rights-to-use for a definite number of years.

(2) Details of changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of
won)

	2013							
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Amortization	Impairment	Change of consolidation scope	Ending balance
Frequency use rights(*)	1,693,868	1,046,833	(814,213)		(261,917)			1,664,571
Land use rights	16,062	7,378	(279)		(6,571)			16,590
Industrial rights	60,104	2,045	(75)	485	(3,674)		(122)	58,763
Development costs	13,420	594		650	(5,230)	(1,448)	2,141	10,127
Facility usage rights	65,340	1,930	(75)	9	(8,376)			58,828
Customer relations	48,886	1,293		1,856	(45,702)			6,333
Memberships	118,954	2,828	(997)				7,667	128,452
Other	673,024	111,972	(21,751)	325,529	(291,870)	(1,695)	11,909	807,118
	2,689,658	1,174,873	(837,390)	328,529	(623,340)	(3,143)	21,595	2,750,782

(*) The Group newly acquired 1.8GHz frequency use rights through auction during the year ended December 31, 2013 and returned the existing 1.8GHz frequency use rights as partial consideration in connection with the new acquisition. Accordingly, the Group recognized 199,613 million of loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets.

Table of Contents**16. Intangible Assets, Continued**

- (2) Details of changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows,
Continued

(In millions of won)

	2012							Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Amortization	Impairment (*)	Change of consolidation scope	
Frequency use rights	1,889,102	16,659			(208,986)	(2,907)		1,693,868
Land use rights	19,326	3,830	(142)		(6,952)			16,062
Industrial rights	59,474	4,313		687	(4,316)	(6)	(48)	60,104
Development costs	20,961	3,019		933	(6,940)	(4,553)		13,420
Facility usage rights	69,491	3,998	(121)	108	(8,136)			65,340
Customer relations	141,818	578			(93,510)			48,886
Memberships	117,711	6,363	(3,972)	396		(732)	(812)	118,954
Other	677,920	115,498	(15,630)	194,442	(286,139)	(11,200)	(1,867)	673,024
	2,995,803	154,258	(19,865)	196,566	(614,979)	(19,398)	(2,727)	2,689,658

- (*) The Group recognized 12,101 million of impairment loss on intangible assets in relation to the intangible assets of the discontinuance of Digital Multimedia Broadcasting service and included the amount in loss from discontinued operations.

- (3) Research and development expenditures recognized as expense for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2013	2012
Research and development costs expensed as incurred	352,385	304,557

(In millions of won)

	Amount	Description	Commencement of depreciation	Completion of depreciation
W-CDMA license	294,245	Frequency use rights relating to W-CDMA	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2016

		service		
W-CDMA license	48,933	Frequency use rights relating to W-CDMA service	Oct. 2010	Dec. 2016
800MHz license	304,080	Frequency use rights relating to CDMA and LTE service	Jul. 2011	Jun. 2021
1.8GHz license	1,004,960	Frequency use rights relating to LTE service	Sep. 2013	Dec. 2021
WiBro license	12,353	WiBro service	Mar. 2012	Mar. 2019
	1,664,571			

Table of Contents**17. Borrowings and Debentures**

(1) Short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Lender	Annual interest rate (%)	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Commercial paper	Woori Bank, etc.	2.98~3.10	200,000	130,000
Short-term borrowings (Korean won)	Kookmin Bank, etc.	3.48~6.20	60,000	470,245
			260,000	600,245

(2) Long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won, thousands of U.S. dollars and thousands of Chinese yuan)

Lender	Annual interest rate (%)	Maturity	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Bank of Communications	6M Libor + 0.29	Oct. 10, 2013		32,133
Bank of China	6M Libor + 0.29	Oct. 10, 2013		(USD 30,000) 21,422
DBS Bank	6M Libor + 0.29	Oct. 10, 2013		(USD 20,000) 26,778
SMBC	6M Libor + 0.29	Oct. 10, 2013		(USD 25,000) 26,778
Kookmin Bank and 13 others	4.48	Feb. 14, 2015		350,000
Korea Development Bank	2.89	Jun. 17, 2013		1,762
Korea Development Bank	2.84	Jun. 16, 2014	1,648	4,942
Shinhan Bank	2.84	Jun. 15, 2015	5,136	8,561
Kookmin Bank	2.84	Jun. 15, 2015	8,124	9,749
Kookmin Bank	2.84	Mar. 15, 2017	5,996	5,996
Kookmin Bank	2.84	Mar. 15, 2018	8,600	
Export Kreditnamnden(*)	1.7	Apr. 29, 2022	(USD 94,736)	

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Sub-total	129,479	488,121
Less present value discount on long-term borrowings	(3,287)	(1,667)
	126,192	486,454
Less current portion of long-term borrowings	(21,384)	(117,217)
Long-term borrowings	104,808	369,237

(*) For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Group obtained long-term borrowings from Export Kreditnamnden, an export credit agency. The long-term borrowings are redeemed by installment on an annual basis from 2014 to 2022.

Table of Contents**17. Borrowings and Debentures, Continued**

(3) Debentures as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won, thousands of U.S. dollars and thousands of other currencies)

	Purpose	Maturity	Annual interest rate (%)	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Unsecured private bonds	Refinancing fund	2016	5.00	200,000	200,000
Unsecured private bonds		2013	4.00		200,000
Unsecured private bonds		2014	5.00	200,000	200,000
Unsecured private bonds	Other fund	2015	5.00	200,000	200,000
Unsecured private bonds		2018	5.00	200,000	200,000
Unsecured private bonds		2013	6.92		250,000
Unsecured private bonds		2016	5.54	40,000	40,000
Unsecured private bonds		2016	5.92	230,000	230,000
Unsecured private bonds	Operating fund	2016	3.95	110,000	110,000
Unsecured private bonds		2021	4.22	190,000	190,000
Unsecured private bonds	Operating and refinancing fund	2019	3.24	170,000	170,000
Unsecured private bonds		2022	3.30	140,000	140,000
Unsecured private bonds		2032	3.45	90,000	90,000
Unsecured private bonds	Operating fund	2023	3.03	230,000	
Unsecured private bonds		2033	3.22	130,000	
Unsecured private bonds(*1)		2014	4.86	20,000	20,000
Unsecured private bonds(*1)		2015	4.62	10,000	10,000
Unsecured private bonds(*2)		2013	3.99		150,000
Unsecured private bonds(*2)		2014	4.53	290,000	290,000
		2014	4.40	100,000	100,000

Unsecured private bonds(*2)					
Unsecured private bonds(*2)		2015	4.09	110,000	110,000
Unsecured private bonds(*2)		2015	4.14	110,000	110,000
Unsecured private bonds(*2)		2017	4.28	100,000	100,000
Unsecured private bonds(*2)		2015	3.14	130,000	130,000
Unsecured private bonds(*2)		2017	3.27	120,000	120,000
Foreign global bonds		2027	6.63	422,120	428,440
				(USD 400,000)	(USD 400,000)
Exchangeable bonds(*5,6)	Refinancing fund	2014	1.75	96,147	405,678
				(USD 91,109)	(USD 332,528)
Floating rate notes(*3)	Operating fund	2014	3M Libor + 1.60	263,825	267,775
				(USD 250,000)	(USD 250,000)
Floating rate notes(*4)		2014	SOR rate + 1.20	54,129	56,906
				(SGD 65,000)	(SGD 65,000)
Swiss unsecured private bonds		2017	1.75	356,601	351,930
				(CHF 300,000)	(CHF 300,000)
Foreign global bonds		2018	2.13	738,710	749,770
				(USD 700,000)	(USD 700,000)
Australia unsecured private bonds		2017	4.75	281,988	
				(AUD 300,000)	
Floating rate notes(*3)		2020	3M Libor + 0.88	316,590	
				(USD 300,000)	
Foreign global bonds(*2)		2018	2.88	316,590	
				(USD 300,000)	
Sub-total				5,996,700	5,620,499
Less discounts on bonds				(40,228)	(43,500)
				5,926,472	5,576,999
Less current portion of bonds				(1,020,893)	(597,779)
				4,905,579	4,979,220

Table of Contents**17. Borrowings and Debentures, Continued**

(*1) Unsecured private bonds were issued by SK Telink Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Parent Company.

(*2) Unsecured private bonds were issued by SK Broadband Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Parent Company.

(*3) As of December 31, 2013, 3M Libor rate is 0.24%.

(*4) As of December 31, 2013, SOR rate is 0.21%.

(*5) On April 7, 2009, the Group issued exchangeable bonds with a maturity of five years in the principal amount of USD 332,528,000 for USD 326,397,463 with a coupon rate of 1.75%.

The Group may redeem the principal amount after three years from the issuance date if the market price exceeds 130% of the exchange price during a predetermined period. The exchange right may be exercised during the period from May 18, 2009 to March 24, 2014.

Exchanges of notes for common shares may be prohibited under the Telecommunications Law or other legal restrictions which restrains foreign governments, individuals and entities from owning more than 49% of the Group's voting stock. If such 49% ownership limitation is violated due to the exercise of exchange rights, the Group will pay the bond holder a cash settlement which will be determined at the average price of one day after a holder exercises its exchange right or the weighted average price for the following five or twenty business days. Unless either previously redeemed or exchanged, the notes are redeemable at 100% of the principal amount at maturity.

In accordance with a resolution of the general shareholders meeting on March 22, 2013 and a resolution of the Board of Directors meeting on July 25, 2013, the exchange price has changed from 197,760 to 189,121.

During 2013, the accumulated principal amount that was claimed for exchange is USD 268,977,000. For the year ended December 31, 2013, exchange of bonds in the principal amount of USD 170,223,000 was claimed and the Group granted 1,241,337 shares of treasury stock. The exchange of bonds in the principal amount of USD 98,754,000 was additionally claimed and cash was paid due to the limitation on foreign ownership under Article 6 of the Telecommunications Business Act. In addition, bonds in the principal amount of USD 6,505,000 were redeemed at par value due to the exercise of the Controlling Company's early redemption rights.

As of December 31, 2013, exchange for the entire bonds in the principal amount of USD 57,046,000 was claimed and will be redeemed by cash during 2014. The Group recognized 134,232 million of financial costs in relation to the exchangeable bonds for the year ended December 31, 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, fair value of the exchangeable bonds is USD 91,108,508 and the exchange price is 189,121. The exchange price could be adjusted with the exchange rate of 1,383.40 per USD 1.

Table of Contents**18. Long-term Payables - Other**

(1) Long-term payables other as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Payables related to acquisition of W-CDMA licenses	828,721	705,605
Other(*)	9,864	9,903
	838,585	715,508

(*) Other consists of vested compensation claims of employees who have rendered long-term service.

(2) As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, long-term payables other consist of payables related to the acquisition of W-CDMA licenses for 2.1GHz, 800MHZ, 2.3GHz and 1.8GHz frequencies as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Period of repayment	Coupon rate(*1)	Annual effective interest rate(*2)	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
2.1GHz	2012~2014	3.58%	5.89%	17,533	35,067
800MHz	2013~2015	3.51%	5.69%	138,833	208,250
2.3GHz	2014~2016	3.00%	5.80%	8,650	8,650
1.8GHz	2012~2021	2.43~3.00%	4.84~5.25%	942,675	671,625
				1,107,691	923,592
Present value discount on long-term payables - other				(72,171)	(60,021)
				1,035,520	863,571
Current portion of long-term payables other				(206,799)	(157,966)
Carrying amount at December 31, 2013				828,721	705,605

(*1) The Group applied an annual interest rate equal to the previous year average lending rate of public funds financing account less 1%.

(*2) The Group estimated the discount rate based on its credit ratings and corporate bond yield rate as there is no market interest rate available for long-term account payables-other.

(3) The repayment schedule of long-term payables - other as of December 31, 2013 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Amount
2014	207,668
2015	190,134
2016	120,718
2017 and thereafter	589,171
	1,107,691

Table of Contents**19. Provisions**

(1) Changes in provisions for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Beginning balance	For the year ended December 31, 2013				Ending balance	As of December 31, 2013	
		Increase	Utilization	Reversal	Other		Current	Non-current
Provision for handset subsidy(*1)	353,383	9,416	(308,876)			53,923	53,334	589
Provision for restoration (*2)	39,895	5,679	(712)	(4,211)	(144)	40,507	13,441	27,066
Other provisions	590		(85)	(17)	(37)	451		451
	393,868	15,095	(309,673)	(4,228)	(181)	94,881	66,775	28,106

(In millions of won)

	Beginning balance	For the year ended December 31, 2012				Ending balance	As of December 31, 2012	
		Increase	Utilization	Reversal	Other		Current	Non-current
Provision for handset subsidy	762,238	272,869	(677,416)	(4,525)	217	353,383	279,977	73,406
Provision for restoration	36,379	3,915	(1,348)	(32)	981	39,895	7,256	32,639
Other provisions	942	43	(49)		(346)	590	74	516
	799,559	276,827	(678,813)	(4,557)	852	393,868	287,307	106,561

(*1) The Group recognizes a provision for handset subsidies given to the subscribers who purchase handsets on an installment basis.

(*2) In the course of the Group's activities, base station and other assets are utilized on leased premises which are expected to have costs associated with restoring the location where these assets are situated upon ceasing their use on those premises. The associated cash outflows, which are long-term in nature, are generally expected to occur at the dates of exit of the assets to which they relate. These restoration costs are calculated on the basis of the identified costs for the current financial year, extrapolated into the future based on management's best estimates of future trends in prices, inflation, and other factors, and are discounted to present value at a risk-adjusted rate specifically applicable to the liability. Forecasts of estimated future provisions are revised in light of future changes in business conditions or technological requirements. The Group records these restoration costs as property and equipments and subsequently allocates them to expense using a systematic and rational method over the asset's useful life, and records the accretion of the liability as a charge to finance costs.

Table of Contents**19. Provisions, Continued**

- (2) The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period.

	Key assumptions
Provision for handset subsidy	estimation based on historical service retention period data
Provision for restoration	estimation based on inflation assuming demolition of the relevant assets after six years

20. Leases

(1) Finance Leases

The Group has leased telecommunication equipment under finance lease agreements with Cisco Systems Capital Korea Ltd. Finance lease liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Finance Lease Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term finance lease liabilities	19,351	19,904
Long-term finance lease liabilities	3,867	22,036
	23,218	41,940

The Group's related interest and principal as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Minimum lease payment	Present value	Minimum lease payment	Present value
Less than 1 year	20,039	19,351	21,375	19,904
1 ~ 5 years	3,974	3,867	22,744	22,036
Subtotal	24,013	23,218	44,119	41,940
Current portion of long-term finance lease liabilities		(19,351)		(19,904)

Long-term finance lease liabilities	3,867	22,036
-------------------------------------	-------	--------

Table of Contents**20. Leases, Continued**

(2) Operating Leases

The Group entered into operating leases and sublease agreements in relation to rented office space and the expected future lease payments and lease revenues (included in other non-operating income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income) are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013		2012	
	Lease payments	Lease revenues	Lease payments	Lease revenues
Less than 1 year	32,842	2,422	36,411	1,636
1 ~ 5 years	72,236	1,074	108,747	1,074
More than 5 years	65,013	1,026	69,058	1,026
	170,091	4,522	214,216	3,736

(3) Sale and Leaseback Transaction

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Group disposed a portion of its property and equipment and investment property, and entered into lease agreements with respect to those assets. This sale and leaseback transaction is accounted for as an operating lease and the gain on disposal of property and equipment and investment property is recognized as other non-operating income. The Group recognized W 13,703 million of lease payments in relation to the operating lease agreement and W 269 million in relation to the sublease agreement. Expected future lease payments and lease revenues are explained in Note 20-(2).

Table of Contents**21. Defined Benefit Liabilities**

(1) Details of defined benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Present value of defined benefit obligations	312,494	244,866
Fair value of plan assets	(238,293)	(158,345)
	74,201	86,521

(2) Principal actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Discount rate for defined benefit obligations	3.06% ~ 4.34%	3.28% ~ 4.75%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.05% ~ 6.27%	3.00% ~ 5.81%

Discount rate for defined benefit obligation is determined based on the Group's credit ratings and yield rate of corporate bonds with similar maturities for estimated payment term of defined benefit obligation. Expected rate of salary increase is determined based on the Group's historical promotion index, inflation rate and salary increase ratio in accordance with salary agreement.

(3) Changes in defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the year ended December 31	
	2013	2012
Beginning balance	244,866	188,120
Current service cost	89,802	77,060
Interest cost	9,370	8,119
Remeasurement		
- Demographic assumption	(394)	(905)
- Financial assumption	(12,371)	7,329
- Adjustment based on experience	6,474	13,518
Benefit paid	(42,948)	(46,066)
Others(*)	17,694	(2,309)
Ending balance	312,494	244,866

- (*) Others for the year ended December 31, 2013 include liabilities of W 14,703 million transferred due to business combination, W (4,141) million for changes in consolidation scope, and transfers to construction in progress. Others for the year ended December 31, 2012 include effects of changes in consolidation scope of W (4,185) million in relation to the disposal of Ntreev Soft Co., Ltd. and transfers to construction in progress.

Table of Contents**21. Defined Benefit Liabilities, Continued**

(4) Changes in plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Beginning balance	158,345	102,179
Interest income	6,332	4,314
Actuarial gain (loss)	122	447
Contributions by employer directly to plan assets	85,683	60,533
Benefits paid	(23,827)	(9,108)
Others(*)	11,638	(20)
Ending balance	238,293	158,345

(*) Others include assets of 14,334 million transferred due to business combination and effects of changes in consolidation scope of (3,074) million for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The Group expects to make a contribution of 56,973 million to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

(5) Expenses recognized in profit and loss (included in labor cost in the accompanying consolidated statements of income) and capitalized into construction-in-progress for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Current service cost	89,802	77,060
Interest cost	9,370	8,119
Interest income	(6,332)	(4,314)
	92,840	80,865

The above costs are recognized in labor cost, research and development, or capitalized into construction-in-progress.

(6) Details of plan assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
--	------------------------------	------------------------------

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Equity instruments	713	1,221
Debt instruments	48,901	34,269
Short-term financial instruments, etc.	188,679	122,855
	238,293	158,345

Actual return on plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 amounted to 6,472 million and 4,761 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**21. Defined Benefit Liabilities, Continued**

- (7) As of December 31, 2013, effects on defined benefit obligations if each of significant actuarial assumptions changes within potential reasonable range are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (if changed by 1%)	(22,864)	25,216
Expected rate of salary increase	25,305	(23,230)

The sensitivity analysis does not consider dispersion of all cashflows that are expected from the plan and provides approximate values of sensitivity for the assumptions used.

Weighted average durations of defined benefit obligations as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are 9.12 years and 9.04 years, respectively.

22. Derivative Instruments

- (1) Currency swap contracts under cash flow hedge accounting as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In thousands of foreign currencies)

Borrowing date	Hedged item	Hedged risk	Contract type	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	Currency swap	Morgan Stanley and five other banks	Jul. 20, 2007 ~ Jul. 20, 2027
Dec. 15, 2011	Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (Singapore dollar denominated bonds face value of SGD 65,000)	Foreign currency risk and the interest rate risk	Currency interest rate swap	United Overseas Bank	Dec. 15, 2011 ~ Dec. 12, 2014
Dec. 15, 2011	Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 250,000)	Foreign currency risk and the interest rate risk	Currency interest rate swap	DBS Bank and Citi Bank	Dec. 15, 2011 ~ Dec. 12, 2014
Jun. 12, 2012	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Swiss Franc denominated bonds face value of CHF 300,000)	Foreign currency risk	Currency swap	Citibank and five other banks	Jun. 12, 2012 ~ Jun. 12, 2017
Nov. 1, 2012	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 700,000)	Foreign currency risk	Currency swap	Barclays and nine other banks	Nov. 1, 2012 ~ May. 1, 2018

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Jan. 17, 2013	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Australia dollar denominated bonds face value of AUD 300,000)	Foreign currency risk	Currency swap	BNP Paribas and three other banks	Jan. 17, 2013 ~ Nov. 17, 2017
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 the interest rate risk	Currency interest rate swap	DBS Bank	Mar. 7, 2013 ~ Mar. 7, 2020
Oct. 29, 2013	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 300,000)	Foreign currency risk	Currency swap	Korea Development Bank and others	Oct. 29, 2013 ~ Oct. 26, 2018
Dec. 16, 2013	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Australia dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 94,736)	Foreign currency risk	Currency swap	Deutsche bank	Dec. 16, 2013 ~ Apr. 29, 2022

Table of Contents**22. Derivative Instruments, Continued**

- (2) As of December 31, 2013, fair values of the above derivatives recorded in assets or liabilities and details of derivative instruments are as follows:

(In millions of won and thousands of foreign currencies)

Hedged item	Accumulated gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives	Fair value			Held for trading purpose	Total
		Tax effect	Cash flow hedge Accumulated foreign currency translation gain (loss)	Others (*1)		
Current assets:						
Convertible bonds (available-for-sale securities) (Korean won denominated bonds face value of 1,500 million)(*2)					10	10
Non-current assets:						
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 400,000)	(42,772)	(13,656)	(34,853)	129,806		38,525
Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 300,000)	8,822	2,816	(8,451)			3,187
Total assets						41,722
Current liabilities:						
Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 250,000)	5,871	1,875	(25,602)			(17,856)
Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (Singapore dollar denominated bonds face value of SGD 65,000)	7	2	(3,324)			(3,315)
Non-current liabilities:						
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Swiss Franc denominated bonds face value of CHF 300,000)	(5,275)	(1,684)	(6,902)			(13,861)
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 700,000)	(8,400)	(2,682)	(24,435)			(35,517)
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Australia dollar denominated bonds face value of AUD 300,000)	4,262	1,361	(53,295)			(47,672)

Fixed-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 300,000)	(1,128)		(1,830)	(2,958)
Fixed-to-fixed long-term borrowings (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 94,736)	(2,548)	(813)	201	(3,160)
Total liabilities				(124,339)

(*1) Cash flow hedge accounting has been applied to the relevant contract from May 12, 2010. Others represent gain on valuation of currency swap incurred prior to the application of hedge accounting and was recognized through profit or loss prior to the year ended December 31, 2012.

(*2) Fair value of the conversion option of convertible bonds held by SK Communications Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, amounting to 10 million was accounted for as derivative financial assets.

Table of Contents**23. Share Capital and Capital Surplus (Deficit) and Other Capital Adjustments**

The Parent Company's outstanding share capital consists entirely of common stock with a par value of ₩500. The number of authorized, issued and outstanding common shares and capital surplus (deficit) and other capital adjustments As of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share data)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Authorized shares	220,000,000	220,000,000
Issued shares(*)	80,745,711	80,745,711
Share capital		
Common stock	44,639	44,639
Capital surplus (deficit) and other capital adjustments:		
Paid-in surplus	2,915,886	2,915,887
Treasury stock	(2,139,683)	(2,410,451)
Loss on disposal of treasury stock	(18,087)	(18,855)
Hybrid bonds	398,518	
Others(*2)	(839,126)	(775,464)
	317,508	(288,883)

(*1) For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2006 and 2009, the Parent Company retired 7,002,235 shares, 1,083,000 shares and 448,000 shares, respectively, of treasury stock which reduced its retained earnings before appropriation in accordance with the Korean Commercial Law. As a result, the Parent Company's outstanding shares have decreased without change in the share capital.

(*2) Others primarily consist of net losses on disposals of businesses and the excess of the consideration paid by the Group over the carrying values of net assets acquired from common control transactions with entities within the control of the Controlling Entity.

Changes in number of shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In shares)</i>	2013			2012		
	Issued shares	Treasury stock	Outstanding shares	Issued shares	Treasury stock	Outstanding shares
Beginning issued shares	80,745,711	11,050,712	69,694,999	80,745,711	11,050,712	69,694,999
Disposal of treasury stock		(1,241,337)	1,241,337			
Ending issued shares	80,745,711	9,809,375	70,936,336	80,745,711	11,050,712	69,694,999

Table of Contents**24. Treasury Stock**

The Parent Company acquired treasury stock to provide stock dividends, merge with Shinsegi Telecom, Inc. and SK IMT Co, Ltd., increase shareholder value and to stabilize its stock prices when needed.

Treasury stock as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won, shares)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Number of shares	9,809,375	11,050,712
Amount	2,139,683	2,410,451

In addition, the Parent Company granted 1,241,337 shares of treasury stock for 270,768 million from May 14, 2013 to October 24, 2013 as a result of exercise of exchange rights by the holders of exchangeable bonds.

25. Hybrid Bond

The Parent Company issued hybrid bond at face amount on June 7, 2013 and details as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Type	Issuance date	Maturity	Annual interest rate(%)	Amount
Private hybrid bond	Blank coupon unguaranteed subordinated bond	June 7, 2013	June 7, 2073(*1)	4.21(*2)	400,000
Issuance costs					(1,482)
					398,518

Hybrid bond issued by the Parent Company is classified as equity as there is no contractual obligation for delivery of financial assets to the bond holders.

(*1) The Parent Company has a right to extend the maturity under the same issuance terms without any notice or announcement. The Parent Company also has the right to defer interest payment at its sole discretion.

(*2) Annual interest rate is adjusted after five years from the issuance date.

Table of Contents**26. Retained Earnings**

(1) Retained earnings As of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Appropriated:		
Legal reserve	22,320	22,320
Reserve for research & manpower development	155,766	220,000
Reserve for business expansion	9,376,138	9,106,138
Reserve for technology development	2,271,300	1,901,300
	11,825,524	11,249,758
Unappropriated	1,276,971	874,899
	13,102,495	12,124,657

(2) Legal reserve

The Korean Commercial Code requires the Parent 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.

(3) Reserve for research & manpower development

The reserve for research and manpower development was appropriated in order to recognize certain tax deductible benefits through the early recognition of future expenditures for tax purposes. These reserves will be reversed from appropriated and retained earnings in accordance with the relevant tax laws. Such reversal will be included in taxable income in the year of reversal.

27. Reserves

(1) Details of reserves, net of taxes, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	208,529	207,063

Unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		
Other comprehensive income of investments in associates	(172,117)	(175,044)
Unrealized fair value of derivatives	(35,429)	(46,652)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(13,253)	(11,003)
	(12,270)	(25,636)

Table of Contents**27. Reserves, Continued**

(2) Changes in reserves for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013			Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	Total
	Unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	Other comprehensive income of investments in associates	Unrealized fair value of derivatives		
Balance at January 1, 2013	207,063	(175,044)	(46,652)	(11,003)	(25,636)
Changes	2,747	1,254	14,488	(2,250)	16,239
Tax effect	(1,281)	1,673	(3,265)		(2,873)
Balance at December 31, 2013	208,529	(172,117)	(35,429)	(13,253)	(12,270)

(In millions of won)

	2012			Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	Total
	Unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	Other comprehensive income of investments in associates	Unrealized fair value of derivatives		
Balance at January 1, 2012	354,951	(93,599)	(25,100)	23,812	260,064
Changes	(194,929)	(75,448)	(26,114)	(34,815)	(331,306)
Tax effect	47,041	(5,997)	4,562		45,606
Balance at December 31, 2012	207,063	(175,044)	(46,652)	(11,003)	(25,636)

(3) Details of changes in unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013		
	Before taxes	Income tax effect	After taxes
Balance at January 1, 2013	272,917	(65,854)	207,063
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income during the year	3,879	(1,529)	2,350
Amount reclassified through profit or loss	(1,133)	249	(884)

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Balance at December 31, 2013	275,663	(67,134)	208,529
------------------------------	---------	----------	---------

(In millions of won)

	Before taxes	2012 Income tax effect	After taxes
Balance at January 1, 2012	467,846	(112,895)	354,951
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income during the year	(43,135)	10,249	(32,886)
Amount reclassified through profit or loss	(151,794)	36,792	(115,002)
Balance at December 31, 2012	272,917	(65,854)	207,063

Table of Contents**27. Reserves, Continued**

- (4) Details of changes in unrealized valuation of derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2013	
	Before taxes	Income tax effect	After taxes
Balance at January 1, 2013	(62,698)	16,046	(46,652)
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income during the year	11,833	(3,001)	8,832
Amount reclassified through profit or loss	2,654	(263)	2,391
Balance at December 31, 2013	(48,211)	12,782	(35,429)

(In millions of won)

		2012	
	Before taxes	Income tax effect	After taxes
Balance at January 1, 2012	(36,583)	11,483	(25,100)
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income during the year	(29,883)	4,327	(25,556)
Amount reclassified through profit or loss	3,768	236	4,004
Balance at December 31, 2012	(62,698)	16,046	(46,652)

Table of Contents**28. Other Operating Expenses**

Details of other operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Other Operating Expenses:		
Communication expenses	62,193	69,585
Utilities	227,593	197,559
Taxes and dues(*)	29,873	91,745
Repair	252,344	223,247
Research and development	352,385	304,557
Training	40,446	39,407
Bad debt for accounts receivables - trade	53,344	52,393
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	(359)	(5,902)
Travel	31,762	31,380
Supplies and other	189,042	143,816
	1,238,623	1,147,787

(*) Penalties in taxes and dues until the year ended December 31, 2012 were included in taxes and dues until the year ended December 31, 2012 while penalties were included in others (other non-operating expense) starting from the year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**29. Other Non-operating Income and Expenses**

Details of other non-operating income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Other Non-operating Income:		
Fees	7,303	3,982
Gain on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	7,991	162,590
Others(*1)	59,173	29,338
	74,467	195,910
Other Non-operating Expenses:		
Loss on impairment of property and equipment, and intangible assets	13,770	37,007
Loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	267,468	15,117
Donations	82,057	81,330
Bad debt for accounts receivable other	22,155	30,107
Others(*2)	121,723	24,743
	507,173	188,304

(*1) Primarily comprised of VAT adjustments and compensation for typhoon damage.

(*2) Primarily comprised of penalties and legal costs.

30. Finance Income and Costs

(1) Details of finance income and costs for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Finance Income:		
Interest income	65,560	97,318
Dividends	10,197	27,732
Gain on foreign currency transactions	11,041	6,735
Gain on foreign currency translations	4,401	4,065
Gain on disposal of long-term investment securities	9,300	282,605
Gain on settlement of derivatives	7,716	26,103
	5,177	

Gain on valuation of financial asset at fair value through
profit or loss

	113,392	444,558
--	---------	---------

Table of Contents**30. Finance Income and Costs, Continued**

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Finance Costs:		
Interest expense	331,834	412,379
Loss on foreign currency transactions	16,429	7,204
Loss on foreign currency translations	2,635	4,608
Loss on disposal of long-term investment securities	31,909	10,802
Loss on valuation of derivatives	2,106	286
Loss on settlement of derivatives		1,232
Loss on valuation of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		1,262
Loss relating to financial liability at fair value through profit or loss(*1)	134,232	7,793
Loss on redemption of debentures		2,099
Other finance costs(*2)	52,058	190,620
	571,203	638,285

(*1) Loss relating to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2013 related to exchangeable bonds (face amount of USD 326,397,463) due to the valuation loss from rising stock prices and loss on redemption of debenture upon the exchange claims.

(*2) See note 30(5).

(2) Details of interest income included in finance income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Interest income on cash equivalents and deposits	41,907	57,029
Interest income on installment receivables and others	23,653	40,289
	65,560	97,318

(3) Details of interest expense included in finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
--	-------------	-------------

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Interest expense on bank overdrafts and borrowings	28,600	147,741
Interest expense on debentures	258,962	209,545
Interest on finance lease liabilities	1,333	2,621
Others	42,939	52,472
	331,834	412,379

Table of Contents**30. Finance Income and Costs, Continued**

- (4) Finance income and costs by categories of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows. Bad debt expenses (reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts) for accounts receivable trade, loans and receivables are excluded and are explained in note 7.

- (i) Finance income and costs

(In millions of won)

	2013		2012	
	Finance income	Finance costs	Finance income	Finance costs
Financial Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,177	276		1,262
Available-for-sale financial assets	23,311	83,967	317,915	201,423
Loans and receivables	62,211	16,479	90,177	1,789
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	7,716	1,830	26,103	1,516
	98,415	102,552	434,195	205,990
Financial Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		134,232		7,793
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	14,977	334,419	10,363	424,502
	14,977	468,651	10,363	432,295
	113,392	571,203	444,558	638,285

- (ii) Other comprehensive income

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Financial Assets:		
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,009	(149,082)
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	12,240	(23,527)
	14,249	(172,609)
Financial Liabilities:		
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	(1,018)	166
	(1,018)	166

13,231 (172,443)

Table of Contents**30. Finance Income and Costs, Continued**

- (5) Details of impairment losses for financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Available-for-sale financial assets	52,058	190,620
Bad debt for accounts receivable - trade	53,344	52,351
Bad debt for accounts receivable - other	22,155	30,107
	127,557	273,078

31. Income Tax Expense for Continuing Operations

- (1) Income tax expenses for continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 consist of the following:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Current tax expense		
Current tax payable	145,457	200,836
Adjustments recognized in the period for current tax of prior periods	(16,696)	(69,634)
	128,761	131,202
Deferred tax expense		
Changes in net deferred tax assets	266,601	103,480
Tax directly charged to equity	(3,584)	50,053
Changes in scope of consolidation	8,919	(3,611)
Others (exchange rate differences, etc.)	100	7,083
	272,036	157,005
Income tax for continuing operation	400,797	288,207

- (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, 2013 and 2012 is attributable to the following:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Income taxes at statutory income tax rates	441,697	367,661
Non-taxable income	(35,632)	(5,039)
Non-deductible expenses	74,311	19,410
Tax credit and tax reduction	(37,893)	(72,947)
Changes in unrealizable deferred taxes	(13,285)	5,723
Others (Income tax refund, tax effect from statutory tax rate change and tax rate differences, etc.)	(28,401)	(26,601)
Income tax for continuing operation	400,797	288,207

Table of Contents**31. Income Tax Expense for Continuing Operations, Continued**

Tax rates applied for the above taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 above are corporate income tax rates applied for taxable income in Republic of Korea, of which SK Telecom Co., Ltd., the Parent Company, is located.

- (3) Deferred taxes directly charged to (credited to) equity for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(1,281)	47,041
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	1,673	(5,997)
Gain or loss on valuation of derivatives	(3,265)	4,562
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(466)	4,447
Loss on disposal of treasury stock	(245)	
	(3,584)	50,053

- (4) Details of changes in deferred tax assets (liabilities) for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013					
	Beginning	Changes in scope of consolidation	Deferred tax expense (income)	Directly added to (deducted from) equity	Other	Ending
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) related to temporary differences						
Allowance for doubtful accounts	51,972	(2,323)	6,773		5	56,427
Accrued interest income	(1,782)	(756)	(293)			(2,831)
Available-for-sale financial assets	13,419	(45)	(12,682)	(1,281)		(589)
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	66,969	51	(113,541)	1,673	4	(44,844)
Property and equipment (depreciation)	(272,940)	4,940	(65,633)			(333,633)
Provisions	86,567	206	(72,470)			14,303
Retirement benefit obligation	16,849	151	(445)	(466)		16,089
Gain or loss on valuation of derivatives	15,894		150	(3,265)		12,779

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Gain or loss on foreign currency translation	19,652		(80)			19,572
Tax free reserve for research and manpower development	(31,093)		(8,918)			(40,011)
Goodwill relevant to leased line	68,675		(37,650)			31,025
Unearned revenue (activation fees)	97,110		(43,698)			53,412
Others	(23,804)	(11,654)	80,350	(245)	91	44,738
	107,488	(9,430)	(268,137)	(3,584)	100	(173,563)
Deferred tax assets related to unused tax loss carryforwards and unused tax credit carryforwards						
Tax loss carryforwards	16,609	18,350	(3,899)			31,060
Tax credit carryforwards	1	(1)				
	16,610	18,349	(3,899)			31,060
	124,098	8,919	(272,036)	(3,584)	100	(142,503)

Table of Contents**31. Income Tax Expense for Continuing Operations, Continued***(In millions of won)*

			2012			
	Beginning	Changes in scope of consolidation	Deferred tax expense (income)	Directly added to (deducted from) equity	Other	Ending
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) related to temporary differences						
Allowance for doubtful accounts	41,451	(126)	10,657		(10)	51,972
Accrued interest income	(1,400)	29	(411)			(1,782)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(79,778)	(154)	46,310	47,041		13,419
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	33,439		39,549	(5,997)	(22)	66,969
Property and equipment (depreciation)	(210,720)		(62,220)			(272,940)
Provisions	185,266	(31)	(98,667)		(1)	86,567
Retirement benefit obligation	19,245	(801)	(6,042)	4,447		16,849
Gain or loss on valuation of derivatives	11,216		116	4,562		15,894
Gain or loss on foreign currency translation	9,210	6	10,436			19,652
Tax free reserve for research and manpower development	(53,460)	220	22,147			(31,093)
Goodwill relevant to leased line	116,287		(47,612)			68,675
Unearned revenue (activation fees)	116,512		(19,402)			97,110
Others	35,116	(1,981)	(64,056)		7,117	(23,804)
	222,384	(2,838)	(169,195)	50,053	7,084	107,488
Deferred tax assets related to unused tax loss carryforwards and unused tax credit carryforwards						
Tax loss carryforwards	4,419		12,190			16,609
Tax credit carryforwards	774	(773)				1
	5,193	(773)	12,190			16,610
	227,577	(3,611)	(157,005)	50,053	7,084	124,098

- (5) Details of temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits which are not recognized as deferred tax assets (liabilities), as the Group does not believe it is probable that the deferred tax assets will be realizable in the future, in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Allowance for doubtful accounts	152,341	145,053
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	719,974	869,486
Other temporary differences	221,264	157,664
Unused tax loss carryforwards	669,890	792,796
Unused tax credit carryforwards		141
	1,763,469	1,965,140

Table of Contents**31. Income Tax Expense for Continuing Operations, Continued**

- (6) The expirations of the tax loss carryforwards which are not recognized as deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Tax loss carryforwards
Less than 1 year	2,746
1 ~ 2 years	1,087
2 ~ 3 years	4,894
More than 3 years	661,163
	669,890

32. Earnings per Share

- (1) Basic earnings per share

- 1) Basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are calculated as follows:

<i>(In millions of won, shares)</i>	2013	2012
Basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the Parent Company from continuing operation:		
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company from continuing operations	1,463,097	1,255,526
Interest on hybrid bonds	(8,420)	
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company from continuing operations on common shares	1,454,677	1,255,526
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	69,694,999
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations (In won)	20,708	18,015
Basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the Parent Company:		
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company	1,638,964	1,151,705

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Interest on hybrid bond	(8,420)	
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company on common shares	1,630,544	1,151,705
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	69,694,999
Basic earnings per share (In won)	23,211	16,525

Table of Contents**32. Earnings per Share, Continued**

(1) Basic earnings per share, Continued

- 2) Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company from continuing operation for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are calculated as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company	1,638,964	1,151,705
Results of discontinued operation attributable to owners of the Parent Company	175,867	(103,821)
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company from continuing operation	1,463,097	1,255,526

- 3) The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are calculated as follows:

(In shares)

	2013	2012
Outstanding common shares	80,745,711	80,745,711
Weighted number of treasury stocks	(10,498,119)	(11,050,712)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	69,694,999

(2) Diluted earnings per share

- 1) Diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are calculated as follows:

(In millions of won, shares)

	2013	2012
Diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the Parent Company from continuing operations:	1,454,677	1,255,526

Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company from continuing operations on common shares		
Gain relating to exchangeable bonds(*)		10,799
Diluted profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company from continuing operations on common shares	1,454,677	1,266,325
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	72,021,148
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations (In won)	20,708	17,583
Diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the Parent Company:		
Diluted profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company	1,630,544	1,151,705
Gain relating to exchangeable bonds(*)		10,799
Diluted profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company on common shares	1,630,544	1,162,504
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	72,021,148
Diluted earnings per share (In won)	23,211	16,141

Table of Contents**32. Earnings per Share, Continued**

(2) Diluted earnings per share, Continued

(*) The number of common shares outstanding in respect of the exchangeable common shares of exchangeable bonds is excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation for the year ended December 31, 2013 as the effect of exchangeable bond would have been anti-dilutive (the weighted average number of diluted shares of 688,744); thus, diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2013 is the same as basic earnings per share.

- 2) Adjusted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are calculated as follows:

(In shares)

	2013	2012
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	69,694,999
Effect of exchangeable bonds(*)		2,326,149
Adjusted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	72,021,148

(*) Effect of exchangeable bonds represents weighted average number of common shares outstanding in respect of the exchangeable common shares of exchangeable bonds, which could be exchanged to treasury stock.

(3) Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operation

(In millions of won, shares)

	2013	2012
Results of discontinued operation attributable to owners of the Parent Company	175,867	(103,821)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	69,694,999
Basic earnings (loss) per share (In won)	2,503	(1,490)

Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operation is the same as basic loss per share from discontinued operation.

Table of Contents**33. Dividends**

(1) Details of dividends declared

Details of dividend declared for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 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
2013	Cash dividends (Interim)	70,508,482	500	200%	70,508
	Cash dividends (Year-end)	70,936,336	500	1,680%	595,865
					666,373
2012	Cash dividends (Interim)	69,694,999	500	200%	69,695
	Cash dividends (Year-end)	69,694,999	500	1,680%	585,438
					655,133

(2) Dividends payout ratio

Dividends payout ratios for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Year	Dividends calculated	Profit	Dividends payout ratio
2013	666,373	1,638,964	40.66%
2012	655,133	1,151,705	56.88%

(3) Dividends yield ratio

Dividends yield ratios for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In won)

Year	Dividend type	Dividend per share	Closing price at settlement	Dividend yield ratio
2013	Cash dividend	9,400	230,000	4.09%
2012	Cash dividend	9,400	152,500	6.16%

Table of Contents**34. Categories of Financial Instruments**

(1) Financial assets by categories as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013				
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available- for-sale financial assets	Loans and receivables	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	Total
Cash and cash equivalents			1,398,639		1,398,639
Financial instruments			319,616		319,616
Short-term investment securities		106,068			106,068
Long-term investment securities(*1)	20,532	947,995			968,527
Accounts receivable trade			2,270,471		2,270,471
Loans and other receivables(*2)			1,044,529		1,044,529
Derivative financial assets(*3)	10			41,712	41,722
	20,542	1,054,063	5,033,255	41,712	6,149,572

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012				
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available- for-sale financial assets	Loans and receivables	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	Total
Cash and cash equivalents			920,125		920,125
Financial instruments			514,561		514,561
Short-term investment securities		60,127			60,127
Long-term investment securities(*1)	15,356	938,356			953,712
Accounts receivable trade			1,968,297		1,968,297
Loans and other receivables(*2)			981,693		981,693
Derivative financial assets(*3)	689			61,959	62,648

16,045	998,483	4,384,676	61,959	5,461,163
--------	---------	-----------	--------	-----------

(*1) Long-term investment securities of which the embedded derivative (conversion right option), which should be separated from the main contract, could not be separately measured, were designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Table of Contents**34. Categories of Financial Instruments, Continued**

(*2) Details of loans and other receivables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Short-term loans	79,395	84,908
Accounts receivable other	643,603	582,098
Accrued income	11,941	8,715
Other current assets	2,548	431
Long-term loans	57,442	69,299
Guarantee deposits	249,600	236,242
	1,044,529	981,693

(*3) Derivative financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is the fair value of conversion right of convertible bonds held by SK Communications Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Parent Company.

(2) Financial liabilities by categories as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013			
	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	Total
Accounts payable trade		214,716		214,716
Derivative financial liabilities			124,339	124,339
Borrowings		386,192		386,192
Debentures(*1)	96,147	5,830,920		5,927,067
Accounts payable - other and others (*2)		3,949,794		3,949,794
	96,147	10,381,622	124,339	10,602,108

(In millions of won)

December 31, 2012

	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	Total
Accounts payable trade		253,884		253,884
Derivative financial liabilities			63,599	63,599
Borrowings		1,086,699		1,086,699
Debentures(*1)	405,678	5,171,322		5,577,000
Accounts payable - other and others (*2)		3,646,486		3,646,486
	405,678	10,158,391	63,599	10,627,668

Table of Contents**34. Categories of Financial Instruments, Continued**

(*1) Debentures of which the embedded derivative (conversion right option), which should be separated from the main contract, could not be separately measured, were designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(*2) Details of accounts payable other and other payables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accounts payable other	1,864,024	1,811,038
Withholdings	1,549	1,840
Accrued expenses	988,193	890,863
Current portion of long-term payables - other	226,151	177,870
Long-term payables other	838,585	715,508
Finance lease liabilities	3,867	22,036
Other non-current liabilities	27,425	27,331
	3,949,794	3,646,486

35. Financial Risk Management**(1) Financial risk management**

The Group 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, interest rates and equity prices. The Group implements a risk management system to monitor and manage these specific risks.

The Group's financial assets under financial risk management consist of cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments, available-for-sale financial assets, trade and other receivables. Financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables, borrowings, and debentures.

1) Market risk**(i) Currency risk**

The Group is exposed to currency risk mainly on exchange fluctuations on recognized assets and liabilities. The Group manages currency risk by currency forward, etc. if needed to hedge currency risk on business transactions. Currency risk occurs on forecasted transaction and recognized assets and liabilities which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Group.

Table of Contents**35. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won, thousands of U.S. dollars, thousands of Euros, thousands of Japanese Yen, thousands of other currencies)

	Assets		Liabilities	
	Foreign currencies	Won translation	Foreign currencies	Won translation
USD	127,972	135,329	2,300,314	2,424,243
EUR	44,623	64,981	223	323
JPY	97,776	982	9,605	99
AUD	18	15	64,811	53,971
CHF			298,039	280,145
SGD			298,542	354,868
Others	20,053	11,423	9,027	1,665
		212,730		3,115,314

In addition, the Group has entered into cross currency swaps to hedge against currency risk related to foreign currency borrowings and debentures. (Refer to note 22)

As of December 31, 2013, effects on income (loss) before income tax as a result of change in exchange rate by 10% are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	If increased by 10%	If decreased by 10%
USD	(5,858)	5,858
EUR	6,466	(6,466)
JPY	88	(88)
SGD	2	(2)
Others	976	(976)
	1,674	(1,674)

(ii) Equity price risk

The Group has equity securities which include listed and non-listed securities for its liquidity and operating purpose. As of December 31, 2013, available-for-sale equity instruments measured at fair value amount to 839,647 million.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Since the Group's interest bearing assets are mostly fixed-interest bearing assets, as such, the Group's revenue and operating cash flow are not influenced by the changes in market interest rates. However, the Group still has interest rate risk arising from borrowings and debentures.

Accordingly, the Group performs various analysis of interest rate risk, which includes refinancing, renewal, alternative financing and hedging instrument option, to reduce interest rate risk and to optimize its financing.

Table of Contents**35. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

The Group's interest rate risk arises from floating-rate borrowings and payables. As of December 31, 2013, floating-rate debentures amount to 634,544 million and the Group has entered into interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk related to floating-rate borrowings and debentures. (Refer to note 22) If interest rate only increases (decreases) by 1%, income before income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2013 would not have been changed due to the interest expense from floating-rate borrowings and debentures.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet his/her contractual obligations. The maximum credit exposure as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents	1,398,548	920,054
Financial instruments	319,616	514,561
Available-for-sale financial assets	35,174	35,623
Accounts receivable - trade	2,270,471	1,968,297
Loans and receivables	1,044,529	981,693
Derivative financial assets	41,712	61,959
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,532	15,356
	5,130,582	4,497,543

To manage credit risk, the Group 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 Group establishes credit limits for each customer or counterparty.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Group has no trade and other receivables or loans which have indications of significant impairment loss or are overdue for a prolonged period. As a result, the Group believes that the possibility of default is remote. Also, the Group's credit risk can rise due to transactions with financial institutions related to its cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments and derivatives. To minimize such risk, the Group has a policy to deal with high credit worthy financial institutions. The amount of maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group is the carrying amount of financial assets As of December 31, 2013.

In addition, the aging of trade and other receivables that are over due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired is stated in note 7 and the analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting period is stated in note 30.

Table of Contents**35. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

3) Liquidity risk

The Group'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 Group maintains flexibly enough liquidity under credit lines through active operating activities.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Accounts payable - trade	214,716	214,716	214,685	31	
Borrowings	386,192	403,164	284,110	74,301	44,753
Debentures(*1)	5,927,067	7,131,432	1,230,996	3,775,142	2,125,294
Accounts payable - other and others(*2)	3,949,794	4,039,035	2,973,303	685,944	379,788
	10,477,769	11,788,347	4,703,094	4,535,418	2,549,835

The Group does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at different amounts.

(*1) Includes estimated interest to be paid and excludes discounts on bonds.

(*2) Excludes discounts on accounts payable-other and others.

As of December 31, 2013, periods which cash flows from cash flow hedge derivatives is expected to be incurred are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Assets	41,712	43,833	1,778	35,322	6,733
Liabilities	(124,339)	(133,481)	(31,781)	(100,252)	(1,447)
	(82,627)	(89,648)	(30,003)	(64,930)	5,286

(2) Capital management

The Group 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 balance. The overall strategy of the Group is the same as that of the Group as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The Group monitors its debt-equity ratio as a capital management indicator. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total equity; the total debt and equity is extracted from the financial statements.

Table of Contents**35. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

(2) Capital management, Continued

Debt-equity ratio as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Liabilities	12,409,958	12,740,777
Equity	14,166,557	12,854,782
Debt-equity ratio	87.60%	99.11%

(3) Fair value

- 1) Fair value and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities including fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets that can be measured at fair value					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,542		20,532	10	20,542
Derivative financial assets	41,712		41,712		41,712
Available-for-sale financial assets	839,647	638,445	46,414	154,788	839,647
	901,901	638,445	108,658	154,798	901,901
Financial assets that cannot be measured at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents(*1)	1,398,639				
Available-for-sale financial assets(*1,2)	214,416				
Accounts receivable trade and others(*1)	3,314,999				
Financial instruments(*1)	319,616				
	5,247,670				

Financial liabilities that can be measured at fair value

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	96,147	96,147		96,147
Derivative financial liabilities	124,339		124,339	124,339
	220,486	96,147	124,339	220,486

Financial liabilities that cannot be measured at fair value

Accounts payable trade(*1)	214,716			
Borrowings	386,192		399,247	399,247
Debentures	5,830,920		5,946,586	5,946,586
Accounts payable other and others(*1)	3,949,794			
	10,381,622		6,345,833	6,345,833

Table of Contents**35. 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, 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets that can be measured at fair value					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,045		15,356	689	16,045
Derivative financial assets	61,959		61,959		61,959
Available-for-sale financial assets	765,759	584,029	56,158	125,572	765,759
	843,763	584,029	133,473	126,261	843,763
Financial assets that cannot be measured at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents(*1)	920,125				
Available-for-sale financial assets(*1,2)	232,724				
Accounts receivable trade and others(*1)	2,949,990				
Financial instruments(*1)	514,561				
	4,617,400				
Financial liabilities that can be measured at fair value					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	405,678	405,678			405,678
Derivative financial liabilities	63,599		63,599		63,599
	469,277	405,678	63,599		469,277
Financial liabilities that cannot be measured at fair value					
Accounts payable trade(*1)	253,884				
Borrowings	1,086,699		1,100,464		1,100,464
Debentures	5,171,321		5,461,142		5,461,142
Accounts payable other and others(*1)	3,646,486				
	10,158,390		6,561,606		6,561,606

(*1) Does not include fair values of financial assets and liabilities of which fair values have not been measured as carrying amounts are closed to the reasonable approximate fair values.

(*2) Equity instruments which do not have quoted price in an active market for the identical instruments (inputs for level 1) are measured at cost in accordance with K-IFRS 1039 as such equity instruments cannot be reliably measured using other methods.

Fair value of the financial instruments that are traded in an active market (available-for-sale financial assets, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, etc.) is measured based on the bid price at the end of the reporting date.

Table of Contents**35. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

The Group uses various valuation methods for valuation of fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market. Fair value of available-for-sale securities is determined using the market approach methods and financial assets through profit or loss are measured using the option pricing model. In addition, derivative financial contracts and long-term liabilities are measured using the present value methods. Inputs used to such valuation methods include swap rate, interest rate, and risk premium, and the Group performs valuation using the inputs which are consistent with natures of assets and liabilities being evaluated.

Interest rates used by the Group for the fair value measurement as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	Interest rate
Derivative instruments	2.86% ~ 4.04%
Borrowings and debentures	3.12%

3) There have been no transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 in 2013 and changes of financial assets classified as Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Balance at Jan. 1	Acquisition	Loss for comprehensive the period	Other income	Disposal	Others	Balance at Dec. 31
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	689		(276)		(404)		9
Available-for-sale financial assets	125,572	54,950	(16,548)	7,901	(43,540)	26,454	154,789

(4) Enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement

Carrying amount of financial instruments recognized of which offset agreements are applicable as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Gross financial instruments recognized	Gross offset financial instruments recognized	Net financial instruments presented on the statements of	Relevant amount not offset on the statements of financial position	Cash collaterals received	Net amount

financial position**Financial assets:**

Derivatives(*)	28,871		28,871	(28,871)	
Accounts receivable trade and other	138,897	(127,055)	11,841		11,841
	167,768	(127,055)	40,712	(28,871)	11,841

Financial liabilities:

Derivatives(*)	43,536		43,536	(28,871)	14,666
Accounts payable trade and other	127,055	(127,055)	43,536		
	170,591	(127,055)	87,072	(28,871)	14,666

Table of Contents**35. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

(*) The Group entered into derivative contracts which include enforceable master netting arrangement in accordance with ISDA. Generally, all contracts made with the identical currencies are settled from one party to another by combining one net amount. In this case, all contracts are liquidated and paid off at net amount by evaluating liquidation value if credit events such as bankruptcy occur.

ISDA agreements do not allow the Group to exercise rights of set-off unless credit events such as bankruptcy occur. Therefore, assets and liabilities recognized in accordance with the agreements cannot be offset as the Group does not have enforceable rights of set-off.

36. Transactions with Related Parties

(1) List of related parties

Relationship	Interest rate
Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.
Subsidiaries	SK Planet Co., Ltd. and 27 others (refer to note 1)
Joint venture	Dogus Planet, Inc. and three others
Associates	SK hynix Inc. and 64 others
Affiliates	The Controlling Entity's investor using the equity method, the Controlling Company, and the Controlling Company's subsidiaries and associates, etc.

(2) Compensation for the key management

The Parent Company considers registered directors who have substantial role and responsibility in planning, operating, and controlling of the business as key management. The considerations given to such key management for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Salaries	2,263	8,893
Provision for retirement benefits	1,012	799
	3,275	9,692

Compensation for the key management includes salaries, non-monetary salaries and contributions made in relation to the pension plan.

Table of Contents**36. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued**

(3) Transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Scope	Company	2013			
		Operating revenue and others	Operating expense and others	Acquisition of property and equipment	Loans
Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.(*)	1,912	226,023		
Associates	HappyNarae Co., Ltd.	281	6,217	10,542	
	F&U Credit information Co., Ltd.	1,753	43,931		
	HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.	11,128			
	Others	6,712	6,846	125	997
		19,874	56,994	10,667	997
Other	SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	5,564	37,978	484,006	
	SK C&C Co., Ltd.	4,041	357,945	206,298	
	SK Networks Co., Ltd.	51,996	1,463,340	6,241	
	Others	66,112	209,692	249,100	
		127,713	2,068,956	945,645	
Total		149,499	2,351,972	956,312	997

(*) Operating expense and others include 191,416 million of dividends paid by the Group.

(In millions of won)

Scope	Company	2012		
		Operating revenue and others	Operating expense and others	Acquisition of property and equipment
Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.(*1)	1,339	224,667	
Associates	F&U Credit information Co., Ltd.	1,516	49,518	
	SK M&C	11,874	155,397	9,051
	HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.(*2)	672,202	201,533	66
	Others	743	96,971	11,374
		686,335	503,419	20,491

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Other	SK C&C Co., Ltd.	4,441	324,171	304,102
	SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	5,384	55,007	687,059
	SK Networks Co., Ltd.	20,477	1,747,130	8,048
	Others	40,251	246,218	300,410
		70,553	2,372,526	1,299,619
Total		758,227	3,100,612	1,320,110

Table of Contents**36. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued**

(*1) Operating expense and others include 171,053 million of dividends paid by the Group.

(*2) Operating revenue include discounts on accounts receivable related to sales of handsets on installment payment plans of PS&Marketing Corporation.

(3) Account balances as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Scope	Company	2013		
		Loans	Accounts receivable Accounts receivable-trade, and others	Accounts payable Accounts payable trade, and others
Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.		334	
Associates	HappyNarae Co., Ltd.		27	16,317
	Wave City Development Co., Ltd.	1,200	38,412	
	SK hynix Inc.		392	
	HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.		3,723	5,443
	SK Wyverns Baseball Club Co., Ltd.	1,425		
	Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd.	22,102		
	Others		268	492
		24,727	42,822	22,252
Other	SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.		988	92,058
	SK Telesys Co., Ltd.		412	70,467
	SK C&C Co., Ltd.		182	
	SK Networks. Co., Ltd.		5,930	118,759
	Others		11,633	20,197
			19,145	301,481
Total		24,727	62,301	323,733

Table of Contents**36. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued***(In millions of won)*

Scope	Company	2012		
		Loans	Accounts receivable Accounts receivable-trade, and others	Accounts payable Accounts payable trade, and others
Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.		310	
Associates	SK Wyverns Baseball Club Co., Ltd.	1,628		4,000
	Wave City Development Co., Ltd.		38,412	
	SK M&C		6,127	109,531
	SK China Company, Ltd.			39,694
	Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd.	22,102		
	Others		498	11,558
		23,730	45,037	164,783
Other	SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.		1,735	34,887
	SK Telesys Co., Ltd.		1,182	31,289
	SK C&C Co., Ltd.		369	144,308
	SK Networks. Co., Ltd.		34,055	285,325
	Others		18,416	24,678
			55,757	520,487
Total		23,730	101,104	685,270

(5) As of December 31, 2013, collateral and guarantee provided by the Group for the related parties' financing purposes are as follows. There are no collateral or guarantee provided by related parties to the Group.

(6) M&Service Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Parent Company, entered into performance agreement with SK Energy Co., Ltd. and provides a blank note to SK Energy Co., Ltd., with regard to this transaction.

37. Commitments and Contingencies

(1) Collateral assets and commitments

SK Broadband Co., Ltd. has pledged its properties as collateral for leases on buildings in the amount of 14,900 million as of December 31, 2013.

(2) Contingencies

As of December 31, 2013, the claim amount of pending litigations of SK Communications Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, amounts to 3,797 million. The ultimate outcome of such litigation is not expected to have a material effect on the Group's financial position or performance results.

Table of Contents**38. Discontinued Operation****(1) Discontinued operation**

During the year ended December 31, 2013, SK Planet Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Parent Company, sold 52.6% of its ownership interests (13,294,369 shares) in Loen Entertainment, Inc., to Star Invest Holdings Limited. Consideration for the sale amounted to 265,887 million. Loen Entertainment was a subsidiary of SK Planet Co., Ltd. and is engaged in the release of music discs as its primary business. The Group's ownership interests after the disposition is 15.0% and Loen Entertainment, Inc. was excluded from the Group's consolidated financial statements as of the date of the sale.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, SK Telink Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, ceased its broadcasting business due to the rapid decrease in satellite digital multimedia broadcasting subscribers along with the effects from smart phones, and other mobile devices.

(2) Results of discontinued operations

Results of discontinued operations included in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows. The consolidated statement of income presented for comparative purposes was restated in order to present discontinued operation segregated from the Group's continuing operations.

(In millions of won)

	2013
	Loen Entertainment, Inc.
Results of discontinued operations:	
Revenue	167,033
Expense	(140,204)
Operating income generated by discontinued operations	26,829
Non-operating income	3,189
Gain on disposal relating to discontinued operations	214,352
Income tax expense	(61,125)
Gain from discontinued operations	183,245
Attributable to :	
Owners of the Parent Company	175,867
Non-controlling interests	7,378

Table of Contents**38. Discontinued Operation, Continued***(In millions of won)*

	Loen Entertainment, Inc	2012 Discontinue satellite digital multimedia broadcasting of SK Telink Co., Ltd.	Total
Results of discontinued operations:			
Revenue	159,070	1,163	160,233
Expense	(128,948)	(38,257)	(167,205)
Operating income generated by discontinued operations	30,122	(37,094)	(6,972)
Non-operating income	1,397	(120,913)	(119,516)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(7,680)	18,670	10,990
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	23,839	(139,337)	(115,498)
Attributable to :			
Owners of the Parent Company	16,107	(119,927)	(103,821)
Non-controlling interests	7,732	(19,410)	(11,677)

(3) Cash flows from discontinued operations

Cash flows from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013 of Loen Entertainment, Inc.
Cash flow from discontinued operations:	
Net cash provided by operating activities	40,884
Net cash provided by investing activities	179,490
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,780)
	215,594

*(In millions of won)***2012**

	Loen Entertainment, Inc	Discontinue satellite digital multimedia broadcasting of SK Telink Co., Ltd.	Total
Cash flow from discontinued operations:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	27,794	(4,857)	22,937
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,628)	(303)	(19,931)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,299)	(9,475)	(13,774)
	3,867	(14,635)	(10,768)

Table of Contents**38. Discontinued Operation, Continued**

- (4) Changes in financial condition relating to discontinued operations due to the disposal of ownership interests in Loen Entertainment, Inc. as of December 31, 2013 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013
Cash and cash equivalents	55,527
Long-term and short-term financial instruments	42,404
Accounts receivable trade	49,700
Property and equipment, and intangible assets	26,334
Other assets	39,526
Accounts payable trade	(33,154)
Defined benefit liabilities	(737)
Other liabilities	(87,022)
Decrease in net assets	92,578
Consideration paid for disposal	264,245
Cash and cash equivalents disposed	(55,527)
Net cash inflow	208,718

Table of Contents**39. Statements of Cash Flows**

- (1) Adjustments for income and expenses from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Interest income	(67,359)	(99,967)
Dividend	(10,197)	(27,732)
Gain on foreign currency translation	(4,401)	(4,065)
Gain on disposal of long-term investment securities	(9,300)	(282,605)
Gain on settlement of derivatives	(7,716)	(26,103)
Losses related to investments in subsidiaries and associates, net	(921,861)	24,279
Gain on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	(7,991)	(162,590)
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	(359)	(5,902)
Gain on valuation of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	(5,177)	
Other income	(3,951)	(2,558)
Interest expenses	331,834	412,379
Loss on foreign currency translation	2,634	4,608
Loss on disposal of long-term investment securities	31,909	10,802
Impairment loss on long-term investment securities	52,058	190,621
Loss on valuation of derivatives	2,106	286
Loss on settlement of derivatives		1,232
Income tax expense	461,922	277,217
Gain related to defined benefit plan	92,840	80,865
Depreciation and amortization	2,829,784	2,613,018
Bad debt expenses	57,163	52,393
Loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	267,702	15,117
Impairment loss on property and equipment and intangible assets	14,399	160,210
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,262
Loss relating to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	134,232	7,793
Loss on redemption of debentures		2,099
Bad debt for accounts receivable - other	22,167	30,107
Loss on disposal of other investment property	1	
Impairment loss on other investment securities	6,136	1,307
Other expenses	6,801	15,788
	3,275,376	3,289,861

Table of Contents**39. Statements of Cash Flows, Continued**

- (2) Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2013	2012
Accounts receivable - trade	(267,754)	(183,238)
Accounts receivable - other	(41,243)	288,739
Accrued income	(502)	9,530
Advance payments	(26,064)	40,664
Prepaid expenses	(1,583)	18,525
Proxy paid V.A.T.	(5,442)	(963)
Inventories	(39,610)	(108,904)
Long-term accounts receivables - other		5,393
Guarantee deposits	59,431	19,460
Accounts payable - trade	(4,708)	74,923
Accounts payable - other	(131,142)	260,158
Advanced receipts	(2,916)	(7,977)
Withholdings	22,025	234,048
Deposits received	(1,745)	(6,089)
Accrued expenses	98,081	153,641
Advanced V.A.T.	(3,901)	(3,955)
Unearned revenue	(188,589)	(83,436)
Provisions	(226,644)	(373,213)
Long-term provisions	(72,398)	(33,254)
Plan assets	(61,856)	(51,422)
Retirement benefit payment	(42,948)	(46,066)
Others	(30,362)	(2,256)
	(969,870)	204,308

- (3) Significant non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2013	2012
Transfer of construction in progress to property and equipment, and intangible assets	2,320,528	2,700,054
Transfer of other property and equipment and others to construction in progress	1,188,826	1,437,476
Accounts payable - other related to acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets	350,735	8,010
Return of the existing 1.8GHz frequency use rights	614,600	

Table of Contents

SK TELECOM CO., LTD.

Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2013 and 2012

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

Table of Contents

Contents

	Page
<u>Independent Auditors Report</u>	1
<u>Separate Statements of Financial Position</u>	2
<u>Separate Statements of Income</u>	4
<u>Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	5
<u>Separate Statements of Changes in Equity</u>	6
<u>Separate Statements of Cash Flows</u>	7
<u>Notes to the Separate Financial Statements</u>	9
<u>Independent Accountant s Review Report on Internal Accounting Control System (IACS)</u>	84
<u>Report on the Assessment of Internal Accounting Control System (IACS)</u>	85

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To The Board of Directors and Shareholders

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying separate statement of financial position of SK Telecom Co., Ltd. (the Company), as of December 31, 2013, and 2012, and the related separate statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards.

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. Accordingly, this report is for use by those knowledgeable about Korean auditing standards and their application in practice.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

February 21, 2014

This report is effective as of February 21, 2014, 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

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	30,31	448,459	256,577
Short-term financial instruments	5,30,31	166,000	179,300
Short-term investment securities	7,30,31	102,042	56,401
Accounts receivable - trade, net	6,30,31,32	1,513,138	1,407,206
Short-term loans, net	6,30,31,32	72,198	75,449
Accounts receivable - other, net	6,30,31,32	388,475	383,048
Prepaid expenses		82,837	76,016
Derivative financial assets	17,30,31		9,656
Inventories, net		24,596	15,995
Non-current assets held for sale	8	3,666	121,337
Advanced payments and other	6,30,31	16,371	8,714
Total Current Assets		2,817,782	2,589,699
Non-Current Assets:			
Long-term financial instruments	5,30,31	7,569	69
Long-term investment securities	7,30,31	729,703	733,893
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	9	8,010,121	7,915,547
Property and equipment, net	10	7,459,986	7,119,090
Goodwill	11	1,306,236	1,306,236
Intangible assets, net	12	2,239,167	2,187,872
Long-term loans, net	6,30,31,32	39,925	49,672
Long-term prepaid expenses		23,007	21,582
Guarantee deposits	5,6,30,31,32	152,057	149,373
Long-term derivative financial assets	17,30,31	41,712	52,303
Deferred tax assets	27		123,723
Other non-current assets		154	443
Total Non-Current Assets		20,009,637	19,659,803
Total Assets		22,827,419	22,249,502

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Liabilities and Equity			
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	<i>13,30,31</i>	260,000	330,000
Current portion of long-term debt, net	<i>12,13,30,31</i>	829,503	713,072
Accounts payable - other	<i>30,31,32</i>	1,556,201	1,509,456
Withholdings	<i>30,31</i>	574,166	552,380
Accrued expenses	<i>30,31</i>	653,742	600,101
Income tax payable	<i>27</i>	104,564	52,267
Unearned revenue		178,569	252,298
Derivative financial liabilities	<i>17,30,31</i>	21,170	
Provisions	<i>15</i>	66,559	286,819
Advanced receipts and other		43,599	46,693
Total Current Liabilities		4,288,073	4,343,086
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Debentures, net, excluding current portion	<i>13,30,31</i>	4,014,777	3,992,111
Long-term borrowings, excluding current portion	<i>13,30,31</i>	85,125	348,333
Long-term payables - other	<i>14,30,31</i>	828,721	705,605
Long-term unearned revenue		50,894	160,820
Defined benefit obligation	<i>3,16</i>	22,886	34,951
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	<i>17,30,31</i>	100,210	63,599
Long-term provisions	<i>15</i>	19,537	99,355
Deferred tax liabilities	<i>27</i>	44,601	
Other non-current liabilities	<i>30,31,32</i>	57,187	124,594
Total Non-Current Liabilities		5,223,938	5,529,368
Total Liabilities		9,512,011	9,872,454
Equity			
Share capital	<i>1,18</i>	44,639	44,639
Capital surplus (deficit) and other capital adjustments	<i>18,19,20</i>	433,894	(236,160)
Retained earnings	<i>21,22</i>	12,665,699	12,413,981
Reserves	<i>23</i>	171,176	154,588
Total Equity		13,315,408	12,377,048
Total Liabilities and Equity		22,827,419	22,249,502

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won except for per share data)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012
Operating revenue:			
Revenue	4,32	12,860,379	12,332,719
Operating expense:			
	32		
Labor cost		598,885	508,226
Commissions paid		5,333,869	5,576,763
Depreciation and amortization		2,006,896	1,724,707
Network interconnection		770,125	796,580
Leased line		412,217	431,522
Advertising		237,291	209,804
Rent		362,659	330,611
Cost of products that have been resold		399,810	295,757
Other operating expenses	24	768,943	783,361
Sub-total		10,890,695	10,657,331
Operating income		1,969,684	1,675,388
Finance income	26	81,196	381,930
Finance costs	26	(422,764)	(533,198)
Other non-operating income	25	47,618	161,756
Other non-operating expenses	25	(417,252)	(133,647)
Loss relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates	9	(37,685)	(5,510)
Profit before income tax		1,220,797	1,546,719
Income tax expense	27	310,640	303,952
Profit for the year		910,157	1,242,767
Earnings per share			
	28		
Basic earnings per share (in won)		12,837	17,832
Diluted earnings per share (in won)		12,837	17,406

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012
Profit for the year		910,157	1,242,767
Other comprehensive loss	<i>3</i>		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<i>16</i>	5,927	(10,838)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net change in unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	<i>23</i>	4,795	(146,203)
Net change in unrealized fair value of derivatives	<i>17,23</i>	11,793	(19,703)
		22,515	(176,744)
Total comprehensive income		932,672	1,066,023

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents*(In millions of won)*

	Share capital	Capital surplus and other capital adjustments				Retained earnings	Reserves	Total equity	
		Paid-in surplus	Treasury stock	Loss on disposal of treasury stock	Hybrid bond				Other
Balance, January 1, 2012	44,639	2,915,887	(2,410,451)	(18,855)	(722,597)	11,837,185	320,494	11,966,302	
Cash dividends						(655,133)		(655,133)	
Transfer of business					(144)			(144)	
Total comprehensive income						1,242,767		1,242,767	
Other comprehensive loss						(10,838)	(165,906)	(176,744)	
						1,231,929	(165,906)	1,066,023	
Balance, December 31, 2012	44,639	2,915,887	(2,410,451)	(18,855)	(722,741)	12,413,981	154,588	12,377,048	
Balance, January 1, 2013	44,639	2,915,887	(2,410,451)	(18,855)	(722,741)	12,413,981	154,588	12,377,048	
Cash dividends						(655,946)		(655,946)	
Issuance of hybrid bond					398,518			398,518	
Interest on hybrid bond						(8,420)		(8,420)	
Treasury stock			270,768	768				271,536	
Total comprehensive income						910,157		910,157	
Other comprehensive income						5,927	16,588	22,515	
						916,084	16,588	932,672	
	44,639	2,915,887	(2,139,683)	(18,087)	398,518	(722,741)	12,665,699	171,176	13,315,408

**Balance,
December 31,
2013**

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash generated from operating activities			
Profit for the year		910,157	1,242,767
Adjustments for income and expenses	34	3,120,427	2,249,241
Changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities	34	(714,862)	176,712
Sub-total		3,315,722	3,668,720
Interest received		29,695	45,748
Dividends received		20,641	30,567
Interest paid		(246,632)	(265,355)
Income tax paid		(96,953)	(318,164)
Net cash provided by operating activities		3,022,473	3,161,516
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash inflows from investing activities:			
Decrease in short-term investment securities, net			35,416
Decrease in short-term financial instruments, net		13,300	455,700
Collection of short-term loans		279,815	273,147
Proceeds from disposal of long-term investment securities		29,762	449,720
Proceeds from disposal of investments in subsidiaries and associates		1,808	88,602
Proceeds from disposal of investment property			61,186
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		3,148	187,560
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		965	2,811
Net proceeds from the disposition of non-current assets held for sale		190,393	
Collection of long-term loans		11,727	10,689
Proceeds from disposal of other non-current assets		290	644
Sub-total		531,208	1,565,475
Cash outflows for investing activities:			
Increase in short-term investment securities, net		(45,031)	
Increase in short-term loans		(275,913)	(243,494)
Increase in long-term financial instruments		(7,500)	
Acquisition of long-term investment securities		(9,313)	(4,425)
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries and associates		(206,791)	(3,131,483)
Acquisition of property and equipment		(2,201,354)	(2,883,630)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(179,069)	(72,328)
Increase in long-term loans			(22)
Cash outflows from transfer of business			(3,387)
Increase in other non-current assets			(328)
Sub-total		(2,924,971)	(6,339,097)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,393,763)	(4,773,622)

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2013	2012
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash inflows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings, net		330,000
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	96,455	1,986,800
Issuance of hybrid bond	398,518	
Issuance of debentures	1,014,859	1,530,714
Cash inflows from derivative transactions	20,026	86,537
Sub-total	1,529,858	3,934,051
Cash outflows for financing activities:		
Decrease in short-term borrowings, net	(70,000)	
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(457,110)	(1,650,000)
Repayment of current portion of long-term debt	(161,575)	(92,158)
Repayment of debentures	(621,976)	(558,184)
Payment of dividends	(655,946)	(655,133)
Cash outflows from derivative transactions		(5,415)
Sub-total	(1,966,607)	(2,960,890)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(436,749)	973,161
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	191,961	(638,945)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	256,577	895,558
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(79)	(36)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	448,459	256,577

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

Table of Contents**1. Reporting Entity**

SK Telecom Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in March 1984 under the laws of the Republic of Korea (Korea) to engage in providing cellular telephone communication services in Korea. The Company mainly provides wireless telecommunications in 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, 2013, the Company s total issued shares are held by the following:

	Number of shares	Percentage of total shares issued (%)
SK Holdings Co., Ltd.	20,363,452	25.22
National Pension Service	4,760,489	5.90
Institutional investors and other minority stockholders	45,812,395	56.73
Treasury stock	9,809,375	12.15
Total number of shares	80,745,711	100.00

2. Basis of Presentation

(1) Statement of compliance

These separate financial statements were prepared in accordance with K-IFRS, as prescribed in *the Act on External Audits of Corporations 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, an investor in an associate or a venturer in a jointly controlled entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.

The separate financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 6, 2014, which will be submitted for approval at the shareholders meeting to be held on March 21, 2014.

(2) 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 are measured at fair value

financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value

available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value

liabilities for defined benefit plans are recognized at the net of the total present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets and unrecognized past service costs

(3) Functional and presentation currency

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

Table of Contents

2. Basis of Presentation, Continued

(4) 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 in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

1) Critical judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes: revenue, classification of investment property.

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: allowance for doubtful accounts, estimated useful lives of property and equipments and intangible assets, impairment of goodwill, measurement of defined benefit obligation, recognition of deferred tax assets (liabilities), and commitments and contingencies.

3) Fair value measurement

The Company establishes fair value measurement policies and procedures as its accounting policies and disclosures require fair value measurements for the majority of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Such policies and procedures are executed by the valuation division, which is responsible for the review of significant fair value measurements including fair value classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy and the results of which are directly reported to the finance executive.

The valuation division regularly reviews unobservable significant inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information such as prices available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency is used for fair value measurements, the valuation division reviews whether the valuation based on third party information includes classification by levels within the fair value hierarchy and meets the requirements for the relevant standards.

The Company uses the best observable inputs in market when measuring fair values of assets or liabilities. Fair values are classified within the fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in valuation method, as follows:

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

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

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data
(unobservable inputs)

Table of Contents

2. Basis of Presentation, Continued

(4) Use of estimates and judgments, Continued

If various inputs used to measure fair value of assets or liabilities are transferred between levels of the fair value hierarchy, the Company classifies the assets and liabilities at the lowest level of inputs among the fair value hierarchy which is significant to the entire measured value and recognizes transfers between levels at the end of the reporting period of which such transfers occurred.

Information about assumptions used for fair value measurements are included in note 31.

(5) Common control transactions

SK Holdings Co., Ltd. (the Ultimate Controlling Entity) is the Ultimate Controlling Entity of the Company because it controls the Company. Accordingly, gains and losses from business acquisitions and dispositions involving entities that are under the control of the Ultimate Controlling Entity are accounted for as common control transactions within equity.

3. Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these separate financial statements except for new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards mandatory for the Company for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 set out below.

K-IFRS No. 1113, Fair Value Measurement

K-IFRS No. 1019, Employee Benefits

Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1001, Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1107, Disclosure of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1036, Disclosure of recoverable amount of non-financial assets

(1) Fair value measurement

K-IFRS No. 1113 has been amended to provide a single framework for fair value and information of fair value measurements when other standards requires or permits fair value measurements. The standard defines fair value as

the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The standard replaces disclosures relating to fair value measurements required by other standards including K-IFRS No. 1107, and requires additional disclosures. The required disclosures are included in note 31.

Table of Contents

3. Changes in Accounting Policies, Continued

(2) Defined benefit pension plans

The Company changed its accounting policy for recognition of gains and losses relating to defined benefit pension plans in accordance with the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1019, Employee Benefits. The Company determines net interest costs for net defined benefit liabilities using the discount rates used for the measurement of defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the reporting period and considers changes in net defined benefit liabilities due to contributions and retirement benefit payments. Accordingly, net interests on net defined benefits liabilities consist of interest costs on defined benefits obligations, interest income on plan assets and, if applicable, interest on the effects of limitations on asset recognition. Prior to the amendments, the Company determined interest income on plan assets based on the long-term expected return rate.

(3) Presentation of other comprehensive income items

In accordance with the amendments, the Company classifies other comprehensive income items by nature and presents items as items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss and items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss. Accordingly, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2012 presented for comparative purposes, has been restated.

(4) Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

As described in note 31, the Company provides disclosures relating to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1107.

(5) Disclosure of recoverable amount of non-financial assets

The Company early adopted the amendments to K-IFRS No. 1036. Accordingly, the Company makes the additional disclosures on required by the amendment when impairment losses are recognized and recoverable amounts are based on net fair value.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparation of its separate financial statements in accordance with K-IFRSs are included below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these separate financial statements except for those as described in note 3.

Presentation and classification of certain items on the separate statements of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2012, presented for the comparative purposes, have been modified by applying changes to the standards and classification method of other comprehensive income items.

(1) Operating segments

The Company presents disclosures relating to operating segments on its separate 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 and associates

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

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

(4) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the acquisition cost using the average method. During the period, a perpetual inventory systems is used to value inventories, 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. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(5) Non-derivative financial assets

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 are measured at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the asset's acquisition or issuance.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as financial assets are classified 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.

(ii) 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, are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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, which changes in fair value, net of any tax effect, recorded in other comprehensive income 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.

Table of Contents**4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued****(5) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued****(v) De-recognition of financial assets**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual 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.

(vi) Offsetting between financial assets and financial liabilities

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

(6) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

(i) 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 designated derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of assets, liabilities or firm commitments (a fair value hedge) and 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

Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge are recognized in profit or loss. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value for a derivative hedging instrument and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the same line item of the statement of income. The Company discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

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.

(ii) Separable embedded derivatives

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately only if the following criteria have been met:

- (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract;
- (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- (c) the hybrid instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(iii) Other derivative financial instruments

Changes in the fair value of other derivative financial instrument not designated as a hedging instrument are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(7) 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 that asset that can be estimated reliably. 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, 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 should be measured and recognized.

(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. If it is not practicable to obtain the instrument's estimated future cash flows, impairment losses would be measured by using prices from any observable current market transactions. The Company can recognize impairment losses directly or establish a provision to cover impairment losses. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was

recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(7) Impairment of financial assets, Continued

(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 shall not be 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 shall be reclassified from equity 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 shall not be reversed through profit or loss. 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 shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and after initial recognition, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant 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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, an item of property, plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Table of Contents**4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued****(8) Property, plant and equipment, Continued**

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at cost or, if appropriate, as separate items 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 measured reliably. 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, plant 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, plant and equipment is depreciated over its separate useful life.

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

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

	Useful lives (years)
Buildings and structures	15, 30
Machinery	3 ~ 6
Other property, plant and equipment (Other PP&E)	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 and inventories that are manufactured or otherwise produced over a short period of time are not qualifying assets. Assets that are ready for their intended use or sale when acquired are not qualifying assets.

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 shall determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate shall be 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 shall not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

Table of Contents**4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued****(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, as there are no foreseeable limits to the periods over which club memberships are expected to be available for use, this intangible asset is determined as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized.

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

	Useful lives (years)
Frequency use rights	6 ~ 13
Land use 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 are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

Expenditures on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, 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.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(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.

(i) Grants related to assets

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets 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.

(ii) Grants related to income

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

(12) Investment property

Property held for the purpose of earning rentals or benefiting from capital appreciation is classified as investment property. Investment property is initially measured at its cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. Subsequently, investment property is carried at depreciated cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of investment property at cost or, if appropriate, as separate items 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 measured reliably. 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.

Investment property except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 30 years as estimated useful lives.

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.

(13) 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 amount to their carrying amount.

Table of Contents**4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued****(13) Impairment of non-financial assets, Continued**

The Company estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset, if it is impossible to measure the individual recoverable amount of an asset, then 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 reflect 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 if the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each CGU that is expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the goodwill 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.

(14) 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.

(i) Finance leases

At the commencement of the lease term, the Company recognizes as finance assets and finance liabilities in its separate statements 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.

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 lessee adopts for depreciable assets that are owned. If

there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee 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 asset may be impaired.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(14) Leases, Continued

(ii) 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 period of the lease.

(iii) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease shall be 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 or assets (the 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 shall be reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability recognized using the purchaser's incremental borrowing rate of interest.

(15) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. In order to be classified as held for sale, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable. The assets or disposal group that are classified as non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. The Company recognizes an impairment loss for any initial or subsequent write-down of an asset (or disposal group) 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

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(16) 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 and the definitions of financial liabilities. 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.

(i) 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, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss 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 acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(ii) 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 acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability from the separate statements of financial position when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

(17) Employee benefits

(i) 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 the related service. When an employee has rendered 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.

(ii) 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 the related service, and are calculated at the present value of the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. Any changes from remeasurements are recognized through profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(17) Employee benefits, Continued

(iii) Retirement benefits: defined contribution plans

When an employee has rendered 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.

(iv) Retirement benefits: defined benefit plans

As of the end of reporting period, defined benefits liabilities relating to defined benefit plans are recognized as 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 comprise of actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability, and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and recognized 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 gain or loss on a settlement when the settlement of defined benefit plan occurs.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(18) 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. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Where some or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be 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 shall be used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognized.

(19) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Company entities 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 reporting date's exchange rate. 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, a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation, or qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(20) Equity 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 share capital, the amount of the consideration paid is recognized as a deduction from equity and classified as treasury shares. The profits or losses from the purchase, disposal, reissue, or retirement of treasury shares are not recognized as current profit or loss. If the Company acquires and retains treasury shares, the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(21) 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.

(22) Revenue

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, and are recognized as a reduction of revenue.

(i) Services

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. Revenues received for the activation of service are deferred and recognized over the average customer retention period.

Revenue from 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.

(ii) 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.

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.

(iii) Customer loyalty programmes

For customer loyalty programmes, 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 programmes 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**4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued****(23) Finance income and finance costs**

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest expense on borrowings and debentures are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

(24) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

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 any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. 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.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, 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 associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except to the extent 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 arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, 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.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed 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.

Table of Contents

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(24) Income taxes, Continued

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 there is a legally enforceable right to offset the related current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis. If there are any additional income tax expense incurred in accordance with dividend payments, such income tax expense is recognized when liabilities relating to the dividend payments are recognized.

(25) 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 convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

(26) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and the Company has not early adopted them.

As of December 31, 2013, management is not able to evaluate the impact, if any, of applying these standards on its financial position and results of operations.

(i) K-IFRS No.1032, Financial instruments: Presentation

K-IFRS No. 1032, Financial Instruments has been amended to clarify requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities by adding application guidance. The amendment is mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Table of Contents**5. Restricted Deposits**

Deposits which are restricted in use as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are summarized as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Short-term financial instruments		
Charitable fund(*)	76,000	76,000
Other		7,500
Long-term financial instruments	7,569	69
Guarantee deposits	40	40
	83,609	83,609

(*) The Company established a trust fund for charitable purposes. Profits from the fund are donated to charitable institutions. As of December 31, 2013, the funds cannot be withdrawn.

6. Trade and Other Receivables

(1) Details of trade and other receivables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013		
	Gross	Allowances	Carrying
	amount	for	amount
		impairment	
Current assets:			
Accounts receivable - trade	1,614,466	(101,328)	1,513,138
Short-term loans	72,928	(730)	72,198
Accounts receivable - other	439,209	(50,734)	388,475
Accrued income	5,682		5,682
	2,132,285	(152,792)	1,979,493
Non-current assets:			
Long-term loans	61,613	(21,688)	39,925
Guarantee deposits	152,057		152,057
	213,670	(21,688)	191,982
	2,345,955	(174,480)	2,171,475

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012		
	Gross	Allowances	Carrying
	amount	for	amount
		impairment	
Current assets:			
Accounts receivable - trade	1,497,745	(90,539)	1,407,206
Short-term loans	76,471	(1,022)	75,449
Accounts receivable - other	421,695	(38,647)	383,048
Accrued income	4,147		4,147
	2,000,058	(130,208)	1,869,850
Non-current assets:			
Long-term loans	72,801	(23,129)	49,672
Guarantee deposits	149,373		149,373
	222,174	(23,129)	199,045
	2,222,232	(153,337)	2,068,895

Table of Contents**6. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued**

- (2) The movement in allowance for doubtful accounts of trade and other receivables during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	153,337	171,638
Increase of bad debt allowances	52,835	44,347
Reversal of allowances for doubtful accounts		(4,846)
Write-offs	(51,063)	(77,608)
Collection of receivables previously written-off	19,371	19,806
Balance at December 31	174,480	153,337

- (3) Details of overdue but not impaired, and impaired trade and other receivable as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Accounts receivable - trade	Other receivables	Accounts receivable - trade	Other receivables
Neither overdue or impaired	1,169,946	622,679	1,093,481	636,292
Overdue but not impaired	32,705		25,502	
Impaired	411,815	108,810	378,762	88,196
	1,614,466	731,489	1,497,745	724,488
Allowances for doubtful accounts	(101,328)	(73,152)	(90,539)	(62,798)
	1,513,138	658,337	1,407,206	661,690

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, past customer default experience, customer credit status, and economic and industrial factors.

- (4) The aging of overdue but not impaired accounts receivable as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Less than 1 month	9,549	3,699
1 ~ 3 months	6,975	3,686
3 ~ 6 months	2,565	9,175
More than 6 months	13,616	8,942
	32,705	25,502

Table of Contents**7. Investment Securities**

(1) Details of short-term investment securities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Beneficiary certificates(*)	101,414	56,159
Current portion of long-term investment securities	628	242
	102,042	56,401

(*) The distributions arising from beneficiary certificates as of December 31, 2013, were accounted for as accrued income.

(2) Details of long-term available-for-sale financial assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Equity securities:		
Marketable equity securities	574,321	584,029
Unlisted equity securities(*1)	22,870	18,814
Equity investments(*2)	111,792	115,120
	708,983	717,963
Debt securities:		
Public bonds	356	356
Investment bonds(*3)	20,992	15,816
	21,348	16,172
Total	730,331	734,135
Less current portion of long-term investment securities	(628)	(242)
Long-term investment securities	729,703	733,893

(*1) Unlisted equity securities whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are recorded at cost.

(*2) Equity investments are recorded at cost.

(*3) The Company classified convertible bonds of NanoEnTek, Inc. (carrying amount as of December 31, 2013: 20,532 million) as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The difference between acquisition cost and fair value is accounted for as finance income (loss).

Table of Contents**8. Non-current Assets Held for Sale**

A disposal contract for the Company's ownership interests in SK Fans Co., Ltd., an associate, has been entered and investment in the associate was reclassified to non-current assets held for sale.

Non-current assets held for sale as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Investments in subsidiaries:		
SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.(*1)		119,194
Investments in associates:		
TR Entertainment(*2)	2,611	
SK Fans Co., Ltd.(*3)	1,055	2,143
	3,666	121,337

(*1) For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company disposed its ownership interests of 27% in SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd., a subsidiary, to SK Innovation Co., Ltd., a related party and recognized 71,200 million of disposal gain.

(*2) For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company entered into a disposal contract for ownership interests in TR Entertainment, and recognized the difference between contractual disposal price and carrying amount as impairment loss and classified to non-current assets held for sale.

(*3) For the year ended December 31, 2013, contract changes for SK Fans Co., Ltd. has been made and the Company recognized the difference between the changes and the existing contractual amount as impairment loss.

The assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

9. Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates

(1) Investments in subsidiaries and associates as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Investments in subsidiaries	3,453,988	3,315,205
Investments in associates	4,556,133	4,600,342
	8,010,121	7,915,547

Table of Contents**9. Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates, Continued**

(2) Details of investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012
	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
SK Telink Co., Ltd.	1,082,272	83.5	144,740	144,740
SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	149,638,354	50.6	1,242,247	1,242,247
PS&Marketing Corporation	46,000,000	100.0	213,934	213,934
Service Ace Co., Ltd.	4,385,400	100.0	21,927	21,927
Service Top Co., Ltd.	2,856,200	100.0	14,281	14,281
Network O&S Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	100.0	15,000	15,000
SK Planet Co., Ltd.(*1)	72,927,317	100.0	1,538,020	1,234,884
SK Telecom China Holdings Co., Ltd.		100.0	29,116	29,116
SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.(*2)				264,850
SKT Vietnam PTE. Ltd.(*3)	180,476,700	73.3	2,364	26,264
SKT Americas, Inc.	122	100.0	76,764	72,786
YTK Investment Ltd.		100.0	69,464	69,464
Atlas Investment		100.0	60,347	59,122
SK Global Healthcare Business Group Ltd.		100.0	25,784	25,784
Sub Total			3,453,988	3,434,399
Non-current assets held for sale(*2)				(119,194)
			3,453,988	3,315,205

(*1) The Company acquired additional 50% shares of SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd., an associate, from SK Innovation Co., Ltd., a related party, and transferred its 100% shares of SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd. to SK Planet Co., Ltd., and received 12,927,317 of new shares of SK Planet Co., Ltd. as a consideration. The additional interest in SK Planet Co., Ltd. is measured at the carrying value of the Company's investments in SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd. at the date of transaction.

(*2) The Company disposed its ownership interests of 27% in SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd., a subsidiary, to SK Innovation Co., Ltd., a related party and reclassified carrying value of the ownership interests of 145,656 million to investments in associates as the Company has less than 50% of the ownership interests.

(*3) The Company recognized the difference between recoverable amount and carrying amount of 23,900 million as impairment loss in relation to the ownership interests in SKT Vietnam PTE.Ltd., a subsidiary.

Table of Contents**9. Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates, Continued**

(3) Details of investments in associates as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012
	Number of shares	Ownership percentage (%)	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd.(*1)				112,531
SK China Company Ltd.(*2)	720,000	9.6	47,830	47,830
HappyNarae Co., Ltd.	680,000	42.5	12,250	12,250
Korea IT Fund(*3)	190	63.3	220,957	220,957
Wave City Development Co., Ltd.(*2)	382,000	19.1	1,532	1,532
HanaSK Card Co., Ltd.	57,647,058	49.0	400,000	400,000
Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd.	1,675,126	29.0	8,340	8,340
NanoEnTek, Inc.(*2)	1,807,130	9.2	11,000	11,000
TR Entertainment(*4,5)				7,560
SK Industrial Development China Co., Ltd.	72,952,360	21.0	83,691	83,691
Packet One Network(*5)	1,153,902	27.0	60,706	140,139
SK Technology Innovation Company	9,800	49.0	85,873	85,873
Lightsquared Inc.(*2,5)	3,387,916	3.3		
SK hynix Inc.(*6)	146,100,000	20.6	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
SKY Property Mgmt. Ltd.	12,639	33.0	145,656	
SK Wyverns Baseball Club Co., Ltd. and others			74,845	65,186
			4,556,133	4,600,342

(*1) Increased by 190,606 million as the Company acquired 50% shares from SK Innovation Co., Ltd., a related party, during the year ended December 31, 2013, and the entire ownership interests has been provided to SK Planet Co., Ltd. as a consideration for the investment in kind.

(*2) Classified as investments in associates because the Company can exercise significant influence over the associate through participation on the associate's board of directors.

(*3) Classified as an investment in associate because the Company has less than 50% of the voting rights of the board of directors.

(*4) Classified as non-current assets held for sale as disposal contract has been entered during the year ended December 31, 2013.

(*5) Recognized the difference between recoverable amount and carrying amount for the year ended December 31, 2013, as impairment loss.

(*6) The Company's ownership interests in SK hynix Inc. decreased as investors of convertible bonds issued by SK hynix Inc. exercised their conversion rights during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**9. Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates, Continued**

(4) The market price of investments in listed subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share data)

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Market value per share (In won)	Number of shares	Market price	Market value per share (In won)	Number of shares	Market price
SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	4,375	149,638,354	654,668	4,665	149,638,354	698,063

10. Property and Equipment

(1) Property and equipment as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Land	416,991		416,991
Buildings	1,015,619	(430,244)	585,375
Structures	714,814	(351,721)	363,093
Machinery	18,807,106	(13,862,018)	4,945,088
Other	1,223,845	(751,013)	472,832
Construction in progress	676,607		676,607
	22,854,982	(15,394,996)	7,459,986

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment loss	Carrying amount
Land	395,968			395,968
Buildings	1,004,058	(396,085)		607,973
Structures	681,748	(318,384)		363,364
Machinery	17,285,731	(12,740,389)	(12,531)	4,532,811
Other	1,430,451	(851,003)		579,448
Construction in progress	639,526			639,526

21,437,482	(14,305,861)	(12,531)	7,119,090
------------	--------------	----------	-----------

Table of Contents**10. Property and Equipment, Continued**

(2) Changes in property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013					Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition (*1)	Disposal	Transfer	Depreciation	
Land	395,968	6,865	(21)	14,179		416,991
Buildings	607,973	729	(139)	11,045	(34,233)	585,375
Structures	363,364	17,779	(18)	15,315	(33,347)	363,093
Machinery	4,532,811	205,190	(6,250)	1,735,502	(1,522,165)	4,945,088
Other	579,448	1,162,131	(3,491)	(1,157,528)	(107,728)	472,832
Construction in progress	639,526	841,444	(25,105)	(779,258)		676,607
	7,119,090	2,234,138	(35,024)	(160,745)	(1,697,473)	7,459,986

(In millions of won)

	2012						Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition (*1)	Disposal	Transfer	Depreciation	Impairment loss(*2)	
Land	409,696	1,499	(28,642)	13,415			395,968
Buildings	676,095	1,369	(37,618)	5,926	(37,799)		607,973
Structures	300,995	65,541	(81)	30,632	(33,723)		363,364
Machinery	3,581,275	233,841	(13,749)	2,047,902	(1,303,927)	(12,531)	4,532,811
Other	640,317	1,478,701	(3,463)	(1,439,656)	(96,451)		579,448
Construction in progress	651,791	1,103,944	(810)	(1,115,399)			639,526
	6,260,169	2,884,895	(84,363)	(457,180)	(1,471,900)	(12,531)	7,119,090

(*1) Acquisition for the years ended December 31, 2012 includes assets transferred of 1,265 million in relation to the transfer of Imagine business from SK Planet Co., Ltd.

(*2) The Company recognized impairment loss on property and equipment of 12,531 million in relation to the Digital Multimedia Broadcasting service.

Table of Contents**11. Goodwill**

Goodwill as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
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 6.5% to the estimated future cash flows based on financial budgets for the next five years. An annual growth rate of 2.0% 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 business growth. 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.

12. Intangible Assets

(1) Intangible assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Frequency use rights	3,033,879	(1,369,308)	1,664,571
Land use rights	34,755	(25,003)	9,752
Industrial rights	32,860	(23,747)	9,113
Development costs	101,957	(101,957)	
Facility usage rights	43,461	(27,306)	16,155
Memberships(*1)	82,815		82,815
Other(*2)	1,702,751	(1,245,990)	456,761
	5,032,478	(2,793,311)	2,239,167

(In millions of won)

	2012			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Frequency use rights	2,837,385	(1,140,610)	(2,907)	1,693,868
Land use rights	31,284	(21,469)		9,815
Industrial rights	31,846	(22,077)		9,769

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Development costs	125,477	(124,812)		665
Facility usage rights	41,806	(25,020)		16,786
Memberships(*1)	81,518			81,518
Other(*2)	1,522,516	(1,147,065)		375,451
	4,671,832	(2,481,053)	(2,907)	2,187,872

Table of Contents**12. Intangible Assets, Continued**

(*1) Memberships are classified as intangible assets with indefinite useful life and are not amortized.

(*2) Other intangible assets consist of computer software and usage rights to a research facility which the Company built and donated to a university which in turn the Company is given rights-to-use for a definite number of years.

(2) Details of changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013					Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Transfer	Amortization	
Frequency use rights(*)	1,693,868	1,046,833	(814,213)		(261,917)	1,664,571
Land use rights	9,815	4,275	(50)		(4,287)	9,753
Industrial rights	9,769	1,910	(74)		(2,492)	9,113
Development costs	665				(665)	
Facility usage rights	16,786	1,930	(75)	9	(2,495)	16,155
Memberships	81,518	2,131	(834)			82,815
Other	375,451	53,599	(185)	174,086	(146,191)	456,760
	2,187,872	1,110,678	(815,431)	174,095	(418,047)	2,239,167

(*) The Company newly acquired 1.8GHz frequency use rights through auction during the year ended December 31, 2013 and provided the existing 1.8GHz frequency use rights as partial consideration in connection with the new acquisition. The Company recognized 199,613 million of loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets with regard to this transaction.

(In millions of won)

	2012					Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition(*1)	Disposal	Transfer	Amortization loss(*2)	
Frequency use rights	1,889,102	16,659			(208,986)	1,693,868
Land use rights	12,739	2,080	(80)		(4,924)	9,815
Industrial rights	8,328	4,252			(2,811)	9,769
Development costs	1,186			931	(1,452)	665
Facility usage rights	15,058	3,997	(121)	108	(2,256)	16,786
Memberships	80,607	2,318	(1,407)			81,518
Other	357,775	51,230	(1,430)	109,061	(141,185)	375,451
	2,364,795	80,536	(3,038)	110,100	(361,614)	2,187,872

- (*1) Acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2012 includes assets transferred of 200 million in relation to the transfer of Imagine business from SK Planet Co., Ltd.
- (*2) The Company recognized impairment loss on intangible assets of 2,907 million in relation to the frequency use rights of the discontinued Digital Multimedia Broadcasting service.

Table of Contents**12. Intangible Assets, Continued**

- (3) Research and development expenditure recognized as expense for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2013	2012
Research and development costs expensed as incurred	231,767	213,162

- (4) The carrying amount and residual useful lives of frequency usage rights as of December 31, 2013 are as follows, all of which are depreciated on a straight-line basis:

(In millions of won)

	Amount	Description	Commencement of depreciation	Completion of depreciation
W-CDMA license	294,245	Frequency use rights relating to W-CDMA service	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2016
W-CDMA license	48,933	Frequency use rights relating to W-CDMA service	Oct. 2010	Dec. 2016
800MHz license	304,080	Frequency use rights relating to CDMA and LTE service	Jul. 2011	Jun. 2021
1.8GHz license	1,004,960	Frequency use rights relating to LTE service	Sep. 2013	Dec. 2021
WiBro license	12,353	WiBro service	Mar. 2012	Mar. 2019
	1,664,571			

Table of Contents**13. Borrowings and Debentures**

(1) Short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars)

Lender	Annual interest rate (%)	Maturity	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Woori Bank	4.20	Jan. 10, 2013		100,000
Kookmin Bank	3.98	Jan. 10, 2013		100,000
	3.48	Jan. 3, 2014	60,000	
CP	2.98	Jan. 14, 2013		60,000
	3.05	Jan. 25, 2013		20,000
	3.10	Jan. 29, 2013		50,000
	3.09	Jan. 3, 2014	100,000	
	3.09	Jan. 6, 2014	100,000	
			260,000	330,000

(2) Long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won and thousands of U.S. dollars)

Lender	Annual interest rate (%)	Maturity	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Bank of Communications				32,133
	6M Libor + 0.29	Oct. 10, 2013		(USD 30,000)
Bank of China				21,422
	6M Libor + 0.29	Oct. 10, 2013		(USD 20,000)
DBS Bank				26,778
	6M Libor + 0.29	Oct. 10, 2013		(USD 25,000)
SMBC				26,778
	6M Libor + 0.29	Oct. 10, 2013		(USD 25,000)
Kookmin Bank and 13 others	4.48	Feb. 14, 2015		350,000
Export Kreditnamnden(*)			99,975	
	1.70	Apr. 29, 2022	(USD 94,736)	
			99,975	457,111

Less present value discount on long-term borrowings	(3,287)	(1,668)
	96,688	455,443
Less current portion of bonds	(11,563)	(107,110)
	85,125	348,333

(*) For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company obtained long-term borrowings from Export Kreditnamnden, an export credit agency. The long-term borrowings are redeemed by installment on an annual basis from 2014 to 2022.

Table of Contents**13. Borrowings and Debentures, Continued**

(3) Debentures as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won, thousands of U.S. dollars, and thousands of other currencies)

	Purpose	Maturity	Annual interest rate (%)	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Unsecured private bonds	Refinancing fund	2016	5.00	200,000	200,000
Unsecured private bonds		2013	4.00		200,000
Unsecured private bonds		2014	5.00	200,000	200,000
Unsecured private bonds	Other fund	2015	5.00	200,000	200,000
Unsecured private bonds		2018	5.00	200,000	200,000
Unsecured private bonds		2013	6.92		250,000
Unsecured private bonds		2016	5.54	40,000	40,000
Unsecured private bonds		2016	5.92	230,000	230,000
Unsecured private bonds	Operating fund	2016	3.95	110,000	110,000
Unsecured private bonds		2021	4.22	190,000	190,000
Unsecured private bonds	Operating and refinancing fund	2019	3.24	170,000	170,000
Unsecured private bonds		2022	3.30	140,000	140,000
Unsecured private bonds		2032	3.45	90,000	90,000
Unsecured private bonds	Operating fund	2023	3.03	230,000	
Unsecured private bonds		2023	3.22	130,000	
Foreign global bonds		2027	6.63	422,120	428,440
				(USD 400,000)	(USD 400,000)
Exchangeable bonds (*3,4)	Refinancing fund	2014	1.75	96,147	405,678
				(USD 91,109)	(USD 332,528)
Floating rate notes (*1)	Operating fund	2014	3M Libor + 1.60	263,825	267,775
				(USD 250,000)	(USD 250,000)
Floating rate notes (*2)		2014	SOR rate + 1.20	54,129	56,906
				(SGD 65,000)	(SGD 65,000)
Swiss unsecured private bonds		2017	1.75	356,601	351,930
				(CHF 300,000)	(CHF 300,000)
Foreign global bonds		2018	2.13	738,710	749,770
				(USD 700,000)	(USD 700,000)
Australian unsecured private bonds		2017	4.75	281,988	
				(AUD 300,000)	
Floating rate notes (*1)		2020	3M Libor + 0.88	316,590	
				(USD 300,000)	
				4,660,110	4,480,499
Less discounts on bonds				(34,193)	(40,392)

	4,625,917	4,440,107
Less current portion of bonds	(611,140)	(447,996)
	4,014,777	3,992,111

(*1) As of December 31, 2013, 3M Libor rate is 0.24%.

(*2) As of December 31, 2013, SOR rate is 0.21%.

Table of Contents

13. Borrowings and Debentures, Continued

(3) Debentures as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows: Continued

(*3) As of December 31, 2013, exchangeable bonds are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(*4) On April 7, 2009, the Company issued exchangeable bonds with a maturity of five years in the principal amount of USD 332,528,000 for USD 326,397,463 with a coupon rate of 1.75%.

The Company may redeem the principal amount after three years from the issuance date if the market price exceeds 130% of the exchange price during a predetermined period. The exchange right may be exercised during the period from May 18, 2009 to March 24, 2014.

Exchanges of notes for common shares may be prohibited under the Telecommunications Law or other legal restrictions which restrains foreign governments, individuals and entities from owning more than 49% of the Company's voting stock. If such 49% ownership limitation is violated due to the exercise of exchange rights, the Company will pay the bond holder a cash settlement which will be determined at the average price of one day after a holder exercises its exchange right or the weighted average price for the following five or twenty business days. Unless either previously redeemed or exchanged, the notes are redeemable at 100% of the principal amount at maturity.

In accordance with a resolution of the general shareholder's meeting on March 22, 2013 and a resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting on July 25, 2013, the exchange price has changed from 197,760 to 189,121.

During 2013, the accumulated principal amount that was claimed for exchange is USD 268,977,000. For the year ended December 31, 2013, exchange of bonds in the principal amount of USD 170,223,000 was claimed and the Company granted 1,241,337 shares of treasury stock. The exchange of bonds in the principal amount of USD 98,754,000 was additionally claimed and cash was paid due to the limitation on foreign ownership under Article 6 of the Telecommunications Business Act. In addition, bonds in the principal amount of USD 6,505,000 were redeemed at par value due to the exercise of the Controlling Company's early redemption rights.

As of December 31, 2013, exchange for the entire bonds in the principal amount of USD 57,046,000 was claimed and will be redeemed by cash during 2014. The Company recognized 134,232 million of financial costs in relation to the exchangeable bonds for the year ended December 31, 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, fair value of the exchangeable bonds is USD 91,108,508 and the exchange price is 189,121. The exchange price could be adjusted with the exchange rate of 1,383.40 per USD 1.

Table of Contents**14. Long-term Payables - Other**

- (1) As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, long-term payables - other consist of payables related to the acquisition of W-CDMA licenses for 2.1GHz, 800MHz, 2.3GHz and 1.8GHz frequencies as follows (Refer to note 12):

(In millions of won)

	Period of repayment	Coupon rate(*1)	Annual effective interest rate(*2)	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
2.1GHz	2012~2014	3.58%	5.89%	17,533	35,067
800MHz	2013~2015	3.51%	5.69%	138,833	208,250
2.3GHz	2014~2016	3.00%	5.80%	8,650	8,650
1.8GHz	2012~2021	2.43~3.00%	4.84~5.25%	942,675	671,625
				1,107,691	923,592
Present value discount on long-term payables - other				(72,170)	(60,021)
				1,035,521	863,571
Less current portion of long-term payables other				(207,668)	(161,575)
Current portion of present value discount on long-term payables other				868	3,609
Carrying amount at December 31, 2013				828,721	705,605

(*1) The Company applied an annual interest rate equal to the previous year average lending rate of public funds financing account less 1%.

(*2) The Company estimated the discount rate based on its credit ratings and corporate bond yield rate as there is no market interest rate available for long-term accounts payables-other.

- (2) The repayment schedule of long-term payables - other as of December 31, 2013 is as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	Amount
2014	207,668
2015	190,134
2016	120,718
2017 and thereafter	589,171
	1,107,691

Table of Contents**15. Provisions**

Change in provisions for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	For the year ended December 31, 2013				As of December 31, 2013		
	Beginning balance	Increase	Utilization	Reversal	Ending balance	Current	Non-current
Provision for handset subsidy(*1)	353,383	9,416	(308,876)		53,923	53,334	589
Provision for restoration(*2)	32,791	3,761	(406)	(3,973)	32,173	13,225	18,948
	386,174	13,177	(309,282)	(3,973)	86,096	66,559	19,537

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	For the year ended December 31, 2012				As of December 31, 2012		
	Beginning balance	Increase	Utilization	Reversal	Ending balance	Current	Non-current
Provision for handset subsidy	762,238	272,869	(677,286)	(4,438)	353,383	279,977	73,406
Provision for restoration	28,623	4,508	(282)	(58)	32,791	6,842	25,949
	790,861	277,377	(677,568)	(4,496)	386,174	286,819	99,355

(*1) The Company recognizes a provision for handset subsidies given to the subscribers who purchase handsets on an installment basis.

(*2) In the course of the Company's activities, base station and other assets are utilized on leased premises which are expected to have costs associated with restoring the location where these assets are situated upon ceasing their use on those premises. The associated cash outflows, which are long-term in nature, are generally expected to occur at the dates of exit of the assets to which they relate. These restoration costs are calculated on the basis of the identified costs for the current financial year, extrapolated into the future based on management's best estimates of future trends in prices, inflation, and other factors, and are discounted to present value at a risk-adjusted rate specifically applicable to the liability. Forecasts of estimated future provisions are revised in light of future changes in business conditions or technological requirements. The Company records these restoration costs as property and equipments and subsequently allocates them to expense using a systematic and rational method over the asset's useful life, and records the accretion of the liability as a charge to finance costs.

(2) The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period.

Key assumptions

Provision for handset subsidy	estimation based on historical service retention period data
Provision for restoration	

estimation based on inflation assuming demolition of the relevant assets after six years

Table of Contents**16. Defined Benefit Liabilities**

(1) Details of defined benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Present value of defined benefit obligations	154,460	133,098
Fair value of plan assets	(131,574)	(98,147)
	22,886	34,951

(2) Principal actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Discount rate for defined benefit obligations	3.96%	3.56%
Expected rate of salary increase	4.32%	5.20%

Discount rate for defined benefit obligation is determined based on the Company's credit ratings and yield rate of 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 in accordance with salary agreement.

(3) Changes in defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	For the year ended December 31	
	2013	2012
Beginning balance	133,098	95,359
Current service cost	33,920	29,605
Interest cost	4,977	4,663
Remeasurement		
- Demographic assumption	(981)	
- Financial assumption	(9,099)	4,403
- Adjustment based on experience	3,837	10,572
Benefit paid	(15,566)	(12,965)
Others(*)	4,274	1,461
Ending balance	154,460	133,098

- (*) Others for the year ended December 31, 2013 include transfer to construction in progress and succession of liabilities in relation to employees transferred from affiliates. Others for the year ended December 31, 2012 include transfer to construction in progress and transfer from SK Planet Co., Ltd. in relation to the transfer of Imagine Business.

Table of Contents**16. Defined Benefit Liabilities, Continued**

(4) Changes in plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Beginning balance	98,147	68,619
Interest income	3,535	2,464
Actuarial gain	1,578	677
Contributions to the plan	34,000	29,000
Benefit paid	(5,748)	(2,802)
Others(*)	62	189
Ending balance	131,574	98,147

(*) Others for the year ended December 31, 2013 include changes from transfer from affiliates. Others for the year ended December 31, 2012 include transfer from SK Planet Co., Ltd. in relation to the transfer of Imaging business.

The Company expects to make a contribution of 24,672 million to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

(5) Expenses recognized in profit and loss (included in labor cost in the accompanying consolidated statements of income) and capitalized into construction-in-progress for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Current service cost	33,920	29,605
Interest cost	4,977	4,663
Interest income	(3,535)	(2,464)
	35,362	31,804

The above costs are recognized in labor cost, research and development, or capitalized into construction-in-progress.

(6) Details of plan assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Equity instruments	405	55
Debt instruments	33,320	24,199
Short-term financial instruments, etc.	97,849	73,893
	131,574	98,147

Actual return on plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 amounted to 5,113 million and 3,141 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**16. Defined Benefit Liabilities, Continued**

- (7) As of December 31, 2013, effects on defined benefit obligations if each of significant actuarial assumptions changes within expectable and reasonable range are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (if changed by 1%)	(11,119)	11,923
Expected salary increase rate	12,061	(11,342)

The sensitivity analysis does not consider dispersion of all cashflows that are expected from the plan and provides approximate values of sensitivity for the assumptions used.

Weighted average durations of defined benefit obligations as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are 8.49 years and 8.44 years, respectively.

17. Derivative Instruments

- (1) Currency swap contracts under cash flow hedge accounting as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In thousands of foreign currencies)

Borrowing date	Hedged item	Hedged risk	Contract type	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	Currency swap	Morgan Stanley and five other banks	Jul. 20, 2007 ~ Jul. 20, 2027
Dec. 15, 2011	Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (Singapore dollar denominated bonds face value of SGD 65,000)	Foreign currency risk and the interest rate risk	Currency interest rate swap	United Overseas Bank	Dec. 15, 2011 ~ Dec. 12, 2014
Dec. 15, 2011	Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of	Foreign currency risk and the interest rate risk	Currency interest rate swap	DBS Bank and Citi Bank	Dec. 15, 2011 ~ Dec. 12, 2014

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Jun. 12, 2012	USD 250,000) Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Swiss Franc denominated bonds face value of CHF 300,000)	Foreign currency risk	Currency swap	Citibank and five other banks	Jun. 12, 2012 ~ Jun. 12, 2017
Nov. 1, 2012	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 700,000)	Foreign currency risk	Currency swap	Barclays and nine other banks	Nov. 1, 2012 ~ May. 1, 2018
Jan. 17, 2013	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Australia dollar denominated bonds face value of AUD 300,000)	Foreign currency risk	Currency swap	BNP Paribas and three other banks	Jan. 17, 2013 ~ Nov. 17, 2017
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 the interest rate risk	Currency interest rate swap	DBS Bank	Mar. 7, 2013 ~ Mar. 7, 2020
Dec. 16, 2013	Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Australia dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 94,736)	Foreign currency risk	Currency swap	Deutsche bank	Dec. 16, 2013 ~ Apr. 29, 2022

Table of Contents**17. Derivative Instruments, Continued**

- (2) As of December 31, 2013, fair values of the above derivatives recorded in assets or liabilities and details of derivative instruments are as follows:

(In millions of won, thousands of foreign currencies)

Hedged item	Accumulated		Fair value		Fair value
	gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives	Tax effect	Accumulated foreign currency translation gain (loss)	Others(*)	
Non-current assets:					
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 400,000)	(42,772)	(13,656)	(34,853)	129,806	38,525
Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 300,000)	8,822	2,816	(8,451)		3,187
Total assets					41,712
Current liabilities:					
Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 250,000)	5,871	1,875	(25,602)		(17,856)
Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of SGD 65,000)	7	2	(3,323)		(3,314)
					(21,170)
Non-current liabilities:					
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Swiss Franc denominated bonds face value of CHF 300,000)	(5,275)	(1,684)	(6,902)		(13,861)
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 700,000)	(8,400)	(2,682)	(24,435)		(35,517)
	4,262	1,361	(53,295)		(47,672)

Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (Australia dollar denominated bonds face value of AUD 300,000)				
Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap (U.S. dollar denominated bonds face value of USD 94,736)	(2,548)	(813)	201	(3,160)
Total liabilities				(100,210)

(*) Cash flow hedge accounting has been applied to the relevant contract from May 12, 2010. Others represent gain on valuation of currency swap incurred prior to the application of hedge accounting and was recognized through profit or loss prior to the year ended December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**18. Share Capital and Capital Surplus (Deficit) and Other Capital Adjustments**

The Company's outstanding share capital consists entirely of common stock with a par value of ₩500. The number of authorized, issued and outstanding common shares and capital surplus (deficit) and other capital adjustments as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except for share data)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Authorized shares	220,000,000	220,000,000
Issued shares(*)	80,745,711	80,745,711
Share capital		
Common stock	44,639	44,639
Capital surplus (deficit) and other capital adjustments:		
Paid-in surplus	2,915,887	2,915,887
Treasury stock	(2,139,683)	(2,410,451)
Loss on disposal of treasury stock	(18,087)	(18,855)
Hybrid bond (note 20)	398,518	
Others	(722,741)	(722,741)
	433,894	(236,160)

(*) During the years ended December 31, 2003, 2006 and 2009, the Company retired 7,002,235 shares, 1,083,000 shares and 448,000 shares, respectively, of treasury stock which reduced its retained earnings before appropriation in accordance with the Korean Commercial Law. As a result, the Company's outstanding shares have decreased without change in the share capital.

Changes in number of shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In shares)</i>	2013			2012		
	Issued shares	Treasury stock	Outstanding shares	Issued shares	Treasury stock	Outstanding shares
Beginning issued shares	80,745,711	11,050,712	69,694,999	80,745,711	11,050,712	69,694,999
Disposal of treasury stock		(1,241,337)	1,241,337			
Ending issued shares	80,745,711	9,809,375	70,936,336	80,745,711	11,050,712	69,694,999

Table of Contents**19. Treasury Stock**

The Company acquired treasury stock to provide stock dividends, issue new stocks, merge with Shinsegi Telecom, Inc. and SK IMT Co, Ltd., increase shareholder value and to stabilize its stock prices when needed. Treasury stock as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won, shares)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Number of shares	9,809,375	11,050,712
Amount	2,139,683	2,410,451

The Company granted 1,241,337 shares of treasury stock (acquisition cost: 270,768 million) due to the exchange claim by the holders of exchangeable bonds from May 14, 2013 to October 24, 2013.

20. Hybrid Bond

Hybrid bond classified as equity as of December 31, 2013 is as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Type	Issuance date	Maturity	Annual interest rate (%)	Amount
Private hybrid bond	Blank coupon unguaranteed subordinated bond	June 7, 2013	June 7, 2073(*1)	4.21(*2)	400,000
Issuance costs					(1,482)
					398,518

Hybrid bond issued by the Company is classified as equity as there is no contractual obligation for delivery of financial assets to the underwriter.

(*1) The Company is able to extend the maturity under the same issuance terms without any notice or announcement.

(*2) Annual interest rate is adjusted after five years from the issuance date.

Table of Contents**21. Retained Earnings**

(1) Retained earnings as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Appropriated:		
Legal reserve	22,320	22,320
Reserve for research & manpower development	155,767	220,000
Reserve for business expansion	9,376,138	9,106,138
Reserve for technology development	2,271,300	1,901,300
	11,825,525	11,249,758
Unappropriated	840,174	1,164,223
	12,665,699	12,413,981

(2) Legal reserve

The Korean Commercial Code 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.

(3) Reserve for research & manpower development

The reserve for research and manpower development was appropriated in order to recognize certain tax deductible benefits through the early recognition of future expenditures for tax purposes. These reserves will be reversed from appropriated and retained earnings in accordance with the relevant tax laws. Such reversal will be included in taxable income in the year of reversal.

Table of Contents**22. Statements of Appropriation of Retained Earnings**

Details of appropriations of retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

Date of appropriation for 2013: March 21, 2014

Date of appropriation for 2012: March 22, 2013

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Unappropriated retained earnings:		
Unappropriated retained earnings	3,018	1,989
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	5,927	(10,838)
Interim dividends - 1,000 per share, 200% on par value	(70,508)	(69,695)
Interest on hybrid bond	(8,420)	
Profit	910,157	1,242,767
	840,174	1,164,223
Transfer from voluntary reserves:		
Reserve for research and manpower development	64,233	64,233
Appropriation of retained earnings:		
Reserve for research and manpower development	60,000	
Reserve for business expansion	100,000	270,000
Reserve for technology development	145,000	370,000
Cash dividends 8,400 per share, 1,680% on par value	595,865	585,438
	900,865	1,225,438
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried over to subsequent year	3,542	3,018

Table of Contents**23. Reserves**

(1) Details of reserves, net of taxes, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	211,209	206,414
Unrealized fair value of derivatives	(40,033)	(51,826)
	171,176	154,588

(2) Changes in reserves for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013		
	Net change in unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	Net change in unrealized fair value of derivatives	Total
Balance at January 1, 2013	206,414	(51,826)	154,588
Changes	6,326	15,058	21,384
Tax effect	(1,531)	(3,265)	(4,796)
Balance at December 31, 2013	211,209	(40,033)	171,176

(In millions of won)

	2012		
	Net change in unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	Net change in unrealized fair value of derivatives	Total
Balance at January 1, 2012	352,617	(32,123)	320,494
Changes	(192,879)	(24,266)	(217,145)
Tax effect	46,676	4,563	51,239
Balance at December 31, 2012	206,414	(51,826)	154,588

Table of Contents**23. Reserves, Continued**

- (3) Details of change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows

(In millions of won)

	Before taxes	2013 Income tax effect	After taxes
Balance at January 1, 2013	272,314	(65,900)	206,414
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income during the year	6,326	(1,531)	4,795
Amount reclassified through profit or loss			
Balance at December 31, 2013	278,640	(67,431)	211,209

(In millions of won)

	Before taxes	2012 Income tax effect	After taxes
Balance at January 1, 2012	465,193	(112,576)	352,617
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income during the year	(37,609)	9,101	(28,508)
Amount reclassified through profit or loss	(155,270)	37,575	(117,695)
Balance at December 31, 2012	272,314	(65,900)	206,414

- (4) Details of change in valuation of derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows.

(In millions of won)

	Before taxes	2013 Income tax effect	After taxes
Balance at January 1, 2013	(67,871)	16,045	(51,826)
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income during the year	12,404	(3,002)	9,402
Amount reclassified through profit or loss	2,654	(263)	2,391
Balance at December 31, 2013	(52,813)	12,780	(40,033)

(In millions of won)

	Before taxes	2012	After taxes
--	---------------------	-------------	--------------------

		Income tax effect	
Balance at January 1, 2012	(43,606)	11,483	(32,123)
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income during the year	(19,827)	4,798	(15,029)
Amount reclassified through profit or loss	(4,438)	(236)	(4,674)
Balance at December 31, 2012	(67,871)	16,045	(51,826)

Table of Contents**24. Other Operating Expenses**

Details of other operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2013	2012
Other Operating Expenses:		
Communication expenses	49,789	59,398
Utilities	168,073	147,442
Taxes and dues(*)	19,184	81,145
Repair	191,489	185,588
Research and development	231,767	213,162
Training	27,847	29,295
Bad debt for accounts receivables - trade	32,051	22,502
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		(4,846)
Other	48,743	49,675
	768,943	783,361

(*) Penalties in taxes and dues until the year ended December 31, 2012 were included in taxes and dues until the year ended December 31, 2012 while penalties were included in others (other non-operating expense) starting from the year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**25. Other Non-operating Income and Expenses**

Details of other non-operating income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2013	2012
Other Non-operating Income:		
Gain on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	1,869	142,988
Others(*1)	45,749	18,768
	47,618	161,756
Other Non-operating Expenses:		
Loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	233,611	9,628
Impairment loss on property and equipment, and intangible assets		15,438
Donations	59,820	77,357
Bad debt for accounts receivable other	20,784	21,845
Others(*2)	103,037	9,379
	417,252	133,647

(*1) Primarily comprised of VAT adjustments and compensation for typhoon damage.

(*2) Primarily comprised of penalties and legal costs.

Table of Contents**26. Finance Income and Costs**

(1) Details of finance income and costs for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2013	2012
Finance Income:		
Interest income	32,265	52,408
Dividends	20,640	30,568
Gain on foreign currency transactions	9,260	3,341
Gain on foreign currency translations	699	158
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,177	
Gain on disposal of long-term investment securities	5,439	269,352
Gain on settlement of derivatives	7,716	26,103
	81,196	381,930

<i>(In millions of won)</i>	2013	2012
Finance Costs:		
Interest expense	274,190	318,183
Loss on foreign currency transactions	13,607	4,895
Loss on foreign currency translations	662	746
Loss on disposal of long-term investment securities	73	9,136
Loss on settlement of derivatives		1,232
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss(*2)		1,262
Loss relating to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss(*1)	134,232	7,793
Other finance costs		189,951
	422,764	533,198

(*1) Loss relating to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2013 related to exchangeable bonds (face amount of USD 326,397,463) due to the valuation loss from rising stock prices and loss on redemption of debenture upon the exchange claims.

(*2) See note 26(5).

Table of Contents**26. Finance Income and Costs, Continued**

- (2) Details of interest income included in finance income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Interest income on cash equivalents and deposits	18,677	29,361
Interest income on installment receivables and others	13,588	23,047
	32,265	52,408

- (3) Details of interest expense included in finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Interest expense on bank overdrafts and borrowings	22,786	107,211
Interest expense on debentures	211,124	167,770
Others	40,280	43,202
	274,190	318,183

Table of Contents**26. Finance Income and Costs, Continued**

- (4) Finance income and costs by categories of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows. Bad debt expenses (reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts) for accounts receivable trade, loans and receivables are excluded and are explained in note 6.

- (i) Finance income and costs

(In millions of won)

	2013		2012	
	Finance income	Finance costs	Finance income	Finance costs
Financial Assets:				
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	5,177			1,262
Available-for-sale financial assets	27,061	73	301,925	199,088
Loans and receivables	40,502	14,219	53,791	5,637
Derivative designated as hedging instrument	7,716		26,103	1,231
Subtotal	80,456	14,292	381,819	207,218
Financial Liabilities:				
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss		134,232		7,793
Financial liability valuate as amortised cost	740	274,240	111	318,187
Subtotal	740	408,472	111	325,980
Total	81,196	422,764	381,930	533,198

- (ii) Other comprehensive income

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Financial Assets:		
Available-for-sale financial assets	4,795	(146,203)
Derivative designated as hedging instrument	12,810	(19,869)
Subtotal	17,605	(166,072)
Financial Liabilities:		
Derivative designated as hedging instrument	(1,017)	166
Subtotal	(1,017)	166

Total	16,588	(165,906)
-------	--------	-----------

- (5) Details of impairment losses for financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Available-for-sale financial assets		189,951
Bad debt for accounts receivable - trade	32,051	22,502
Bad debt for accounts receivable - other	20,784	21,845
	52,835	234,298

Table of Contents**27. Income Tax Expense**

- (1) Income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 consist of the following:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Current tax expense		
Current tax payable	173,915	161,010
Adjustments recognized in the period for current tax of prior periods	(24,665)	(68,414)
	149,250	92,596
Deferred tax expense		
Changes in net deferred tax assets	168,324	156,657
Tax directly charged to equity	(6,934)	54,699
	161,390	211,356
Income tax for continuing operation	310,640	303,952

- (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, 2013 and 2012 is attributable to the following:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Income taxes at statutory income tax rate	294,971	373,844
Non-taxable income	(34,067)	(4,716)
Non-deductible expenses	65,717	16,811
Tax credit and tax reduction	(36,290)	(69,515)
Changes in unrealizable deferred taxes	52,346	20,798
Others (Income tax refund, tax effect from statutory tax rate change, etc.)	(32,037)	(33,270)
Income tax for continuing operation	310,640	303,952

- (3) Deferred taxes directly charged to (credited from) equity for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(1,531)	46,676
Gain or loss on valuation of derivatives	(3,265)	4,563
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(1,893)	3,460
Loss on disposal of treasury stock	(245)	
	(6,934)	54,699

Table of Contents**27. Income Tax Expense, Continued**

- (4) Details of changes in deferred tax assets (liabilities) for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

		2013		
	Beginning	Deferred tax expense (income)	Directly added to (deducted from) equity	Ending
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) related to temporary differences				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	36,945	6,407		43,352
Accrued interest income	(1,004)	(371)		(1,375)
Available-for-sale financial assets	12,156	(20,350)	(1,531)	(9,725)
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	81,416	3,882		85,298
Property and equipment (depreciation)	(235,440)	(73,217)		(308,657)
Provisions	85,519	(72,470)		13,049
Retirement benefit obligation	9,573	226	(1,893)	7,906
Gain or loss on valuation of derivatives	16,046		(3,265)	12,781
Gain or loss on foreign currency translation	19,706	(126)		19,580
Tax free reserve for research and manpower development	(31,089)	1,025		(30,064)
Goodwill relevant to leased line	68,675	(37,650)		31,025
Unearned revenue (activation fees)	97,110	(43,698)		53,412
Others	(35,890)	74,952	(245)	38,817
	123,723	(161,390)	(6,934)	(44,601)

Table of Contents**27. Income Tax Expense, Continued***(In millions of won)*

		2012		
	Beginning	Deferred tax expense (income)	Directly added to (deducted from) equity	Ending
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) related to temporary differences				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	25,065	11,880		36,945
Accrued interest income	(1,277)	273		(1,004)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(82,304)	47,784	46,676	12,156
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	61,468	19,948		81,416
Property and equipment (depreciation)	(142,651)	(92,789)		(235,440)
Provisions	184,462	(98,943)		85,519
Retirement benefit obligation	10,729	(4,616)	3,460	9,573
Gain or loss on valuation of derivatives	11,483		4,563	16,046
Gain or loss on foreign currency translation	9,268	10,438		19,706
Tax free reserve for research and manpower development	(53,240)	22,151		(31,089)
Goodwill relevant to leased line	116,287	(47,612)		68,675
Unearned revenue (activation fees)	116,512	(19,402)		97,110
Others	24,578	(60,468)		(35,890)
	280,380	(211,356)	54,699	123,723

- (5) Details of temporary differences not recognized as deferred tax assets in the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Allowance for doubtful accounts	77,405	77,405
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	626,620	410,313
Other temporary differences	51,150	51,150
	755,175	538,868

Table of Contents**28. Earnings per Share**

(1) Basic earnings per share

- 1) Basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are calculated as follows:

(In millions of won, shares)

	2013	2012
Profit for the period	910,157	1,242,767
Interest on hybrid bond	(8,420)	
Profit for the period on common shares	901,737	1,242,767
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	69,694,999
Basic earnings per share (In won)	12,837	17,832

- 2) The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are calculated as follows:

(In millions of won, shares)

	2013	2012
Outstanding common shares at January 1	80,745,711	80,745,711
Effect of treasury stock	(10,498,119)	(11,050,712)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	69,694,999

(2) Diluted earnings per share

- 1) Diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are calculated as follows:

	2013(*)	2012
Profit for the period	901,737	1,242,767
Effect of exchangeable bonds		10,800
Profit for the period on common shares	901,737	1,253,567
	70,247,592	72,021,148

Diluted weighted average number of common shares
outstanding

Diluted earnings per share (In won)	12,837	17,406
-------------------------------------	--------	--------

(*) The number of common shares outstanding in respect of the exchangeable common shares of exchangeable bonds is excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation for the year ended December 31, 2013 as the effect of exchangeable bond would have been anti-dilutive (the weighted average number of diluted shares of 688,744); thus, diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2013 is the same as basic earnings per share.

Table of Contents**28. Earnings per Share, Continued**

- 2) The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are calculated as follows:

(In millions of won, shares)

	2013	2012
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	69,694,999
Effect of exchangeable bonds(*)		2,326,149
Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	70,247,592	72,021,148

- (*) Effect of exchangeable bonds represents weighted average number of common shares outstanding in respect of the exchangeable common shares of exchangeable bonds, which could be exchanged to treasury stock.

29. Dividends

- (1) Details of dividends declared

Details of dividend declared for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 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
2013	Cash dividends (Interim)	70,508,482	500	200%	70,508
	Cash dividends (Year-end)	70,936,336	500	1,680%	595,865
					666,373
2012	Cash dividends (Interim)	69,694,999	500	200%	69,695
	Cash dividends (Year-end)	69,694,999	500	1,680%	585,438
					655,133

- (2) Dividends payout ratio

Dividends payout ratios for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Year	Dividends calculated	Profit	Dividends payout ratio
2013	666,373	910,157	73.22%
2012	655,133	1,242,767	52.72%

(3) Dividends yield ratio

Dividends yield ratios for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In won)

Year	Dividend type	Dividend per share	Closing price at settlement	Dividend yield ratio
2013	Cash dividends	9,400	230,000	4.09%
2012	Cash dividends	9,400	152,500	6.16%

Table of Contents**30. Categories of Financial Instruments**

(1) Financial assets by categories as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013				
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available- for-sale financial assets	Loans and receivables	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	Total
Cash and cash equivalents			448,459		448,459
Financial instruments			173,569		173,569
Short-term investment securities		102,042			102,042
Long-term investment securities(*1)	20,532	709,171			729,703
Accounts receivable - trade			1,513,138		1,513,138
Loans and other receivables(*2)			658,337		658,337
Derivative financial assets				41,712	41,712
	20,532	811,213	2,793,503	41,712	3,666,960

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012				
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available- for-sale financial assets	Loans and receivables	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	Total
Cash and cash equivalents			256,577		256,577
Financial instruments			179,369		179,369
Short-term investment securities		56,401			56,401
Long-term investment securities(*1)	15,356	718,537			733,893
Accounts receivable - trade			1,407,206		1,407,206
Loans and other receivables(*2)			661,689		661,689
Derivative financial assets				61,959	61,959

15,356	774,938	2,504,841	61,959	3,357,094
--------	---------	-----------	--------	-----------

(*1) Long-term investment securities of which the embedded derivative (conversion right option), which should be separated from the main contract, could not be separately measured, were designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Table of Contents**30. Categories of Financial Instruments, Continued**

(1) Financial assets by categories as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows, Continued:

(*2) Details of loans and other receivables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Short-term loans	72,198	75,449
Accounts receivable - other	388,475	383,048
Accrued income	5,682	4,147
Long-term loans	39,925	49,672
Guarantee deposits	152,057	149,373
	658,337	661,689

(2) Financial liabilities by categories as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013			Total
	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Derivative financial instruments designated as hedged item	
Derivative financial liabilities			121,380	121,380
Borrowings		356,688		356,688
Debentures (*1)	96,147	4,529,770		4,625,917
Accounts payable other and others (*2)		3,279,604		3,279,604
	96,147	8,166,062	121,380	8,383,589

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2012			Total
	Financial liabilities at fair	Financial liabilities measured at	Derivative financial instruments designated	

	value through profit or loss	amortized cost	as hedged item	
Derivative financial liabilities			63,599	63,599
Borrowings		785,443		785,443
Debentures (*1)	405,678	4,034,429		4,440,107
Accounts payable other and others (*2)		3,073,290		3,073,290
	405,678	7,893,162	63,599	8,362,439

(*1) Debentures of which the embedded derivative (conversion right option), which should be separated from the main contract, could not be separately measured, were designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Table of Contents**30. Categories of Financial Instruments, Continued**

(2) Financial liabilities by categories as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows, Continued:

(*2) Details of accounts payable and other payables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accounts payable - other	1,556,201	1,509,456
Withholdings	3	18
Accrued expenses	653,742	600,101
Current portion of long-term payables - other	206,800	157,966
Long-term payables - other	828,721	705,605
Other non-current liabilities	34,137	100,144
	3,279,604	3,073,290

31. 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, interest rates and equity prices. The Company implements a risk management system to monitor and manage these specific risks.

The Company's financial assets under financial risk management consist of cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments, available-for-sale financial assets, trade and other receivables. Financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables, borrowings, and debentures.

1) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk mainly on exchange fluctuations on recognized assets and liabilities. The Company manages currency risk by currency forward, etc. if needed to hedge currency risk on business transactions. Currency risk occurs on forecasted transaction and recognized assets and liabilities which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Table of Contents**31. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

(1) Financial risk management, Continued

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won, thousands of U.S. dollars, thousands of Euros, thousands of Japanese Yen, thousands of other currencies)

	Assets		Liabilities	
	Foreign currencies	Korean won equivalent	Foreign currencies	Korean won equivalent
USD	28,831	30,440	1,917,801	2,020,567
EUR	44,403	64,662	33	48
JPY	95,459	959	4,852	49
SGD	18	15	64,811	53,971
AUD			298,039	280,145
CHF			298,542	354,868
Other	1,181	1,812	69	87
		97,888		2,709,735

In addition, the Company has entered into cross currency swaps to hedge against currency risk related to foreign currency borrowings and debentures. (Refer to note 17)

As of December 31, 2013, effects on income (loss) before income tax as a result of change in exchange rate by 10% are as follows:

	<i>(In millions of won)</i>	
	If increased by 10%	If decreased by 10%
USD	(7,224)	7,224
EUR	6,461	(6,461)
JPY	91	(91)
SGD	2	(2)
Others	172	(172)
	(498)	498

(ii) Equity price risk

The Company has equity securities which include listed and non-listed securities for its liquidity and operating purpose. As of December 31, 2013, available-for-sale equity instruments measured at fair value amounts to 715,053 million.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Since the Company's interest bearing assets are mostly fixed-interest bearing assets, as such, the Company's revenue and operating cash flow are not influenced by the changes in market interest rates. However, the Company still has interest rate risk arising from borrowings and debentures.

Accordingly, the Company performs various analysis of interest rate risk, which includes refinancing, renewal, alternative financing and hedging instrument option, to reduce interest rate risk and to optimize its financing.

Table of Contents**31. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

(1) Financial risk management, Continued

The Company's interest rate risk arises from floating-rate borrowings and payables. As of December 31, 2013, floating-rate debentures amount to 634,544 million and the Company has entered into interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk related to floating-rate borrowings and debentures (Refer to note 17). If interest rate only increases (decreases) by 1%, income before income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2013 would not have been changed due to the interest expense from floating-rate borrowings and debentures.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet his/her contractual obligations. The maximum credit exposure as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents	448,429	256,547
Financial instruments	173,569	179,369
Available-for-sale financial assets	816	816
Accounts receivable - trade	1,513,138	1,407,206
Loans and receivables	658,337	661,689
Derivative financial assets	41,712	61,959
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,532	15,356
	2,856,533	2,582,942

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.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company has no trade and other receivables or loans which have indications of significant impairment loss or are overdue for a prolonged period. As a result, the Company believes that the possibility of default is remote. Also, the Company's credit risk can rise due to transactions with financial institutions related to its cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments and derivatives. To minimize such risk, the Company has a policy to deal with high credit worthy financial institutions. The amount of maximum exposure to credit risk of the Company is the carrying amount of financial assets as of December 31, 2013.

In addition, the aging of trade and other receivables that are overdue at the end of the reporting period but not impaired is stated in note 6 and the analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting period is stated in note 25.

Table of Contents**31. 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 equivalents balance and have enough liquidity through various committed credit lines. The Company maintains flexibly enough liquidity under credit lines through active operating activities.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	356,688	371,898	273,412	53,733	44,753
Debentures (*1)	4,625,917	5,708,146	780,851	2,802,001	2,125,294
Accounts payable - other and others (*2)	3,279,604	3,389,862	2,361,032	655,619	373,211
	8,262,209	9,469,906	3,415,295	3,511,353	2,543,258

The Company does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at different amounts.

(*1) Includes estimated interest to be paid and excludes discounts on bonds.

(*2) Excludes discounts on accounts payable-other and others.

As of December 31, 2013, periods which cash flows from cash flow hedge derivatives is expected to be incurred are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Assets	41,712	43,833	1,778	35,322	6,733
Liabilities	(121,380)	(131,245)	(32,503)	(97,294)	(1,448)
	(79,668)	(87,412)	(30,725)	(61,972)	5,285

(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 balance. The overall strategy of the Company is the same as that of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The Company monitors its debt-equity ratio as a capital management indicator. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total equity; the total debt and equity is extracted from the financial statements.

Table of Contents**31. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

(2) Capital management, Continued

Debt-equity ratio as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Liability	9,512,011	9,872,454
Equity	13,315,408	12,377,048
Debt-equity ratio	71.44%	79.76%

(3) Fair value

- 1) Fair value and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities including fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	2013			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets that can be measured at fair value					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,532		20,532		20,532
Derivative financial assets	41,712		41,712		41,712
Available-for-sale financial assets	715,053	574,321	46,414	94,318	715,053
	777,297	574,321	108,658	94,318	777,297
Financial assets that cannot be measured at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents(*1)	448,459				
Available-for-sale financial assets(*1,2)	96,160				
Accounts receivable trade and others(*1)	2,171,475				
Financial instruments(*1)	173,569				
	2,889,663				

Financial liabilities that can be measured at fair value

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	96,147	96,147	96,147
Derivative financial liabilities	121,380	121,380	121,380
	217,527	96,147	217,527

Financial liabilities that cannot be measured at fair value

Borrowings	356,688	369,810	369,810
Debentures	4,529,770	4,621,010	4,621,010
Accounts payable - other and others(*1)	3,279,604		
	8,166,062	4,990,820	4,990,820

Table of Contents**31. 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, 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Carrying amount	2012			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets that can be measured at fair value					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,356		15,356		15,356
Derivative financial assets	61,959		61,959		61,959
Available-for-sale financial assets	730,754	584,029	46,159	100,566	730,754
	808,069	584,029	123,474	100,566	808,069
Financial assets that cannot be measured at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents(*1)	256,577				
Available-for-sale financial assets(*1,2)	44,184				
Accounts receivable trade and others(*1)	2,068,895				
Financial instruments(*1)	179,369				
	2,549,025				
Financial liabilities that can be measured at fair value					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	405,678	405,678			405,678
Derivative financial liabilities	63,599		63,599		63,599
	469,277	405,678	63,599		469,277
Financial liabilities that cannot be measured at fair value					
Borrowings	785,443		798,908		798,908
Debentures	4,034,429		4,224,907		4,224,907
Accounts payable - other and others(*1)	3,073,290				
	7,893,162		5,023,815		5,023,815

- (*1) Does not include fair values of financial assets and liabilities of which fair values have not been measured as carrying amounts are closed to the reasonable approximate fair values.
- (*2) Equity instruments which do not have quoted price in an active market for the identical instruments (inputs for level 1) are measured at cost in accordance with K-IFRS 1039 as such equity instruments cannot be reliably measured using other methods.

Table of Contents**31. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

(3) Fair value, Continued

Fair value of the financial instruments that are traded in an active market (available-for-sale financial assets, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, etc.) is measured based on the bid price at the end of the reporting date.

The Company uses various valuation methods for valuation of fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market. Fair value of available-for-sale securities is determined using the market approach methods and financial assets through profit or loss are measured using the option pricing model. In addition, derivative financial contracts and long-term liabilities are measured using the present value methods. 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, liabilities being evaluated.

Interest rates used by the Company for the fair value measurement as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	Interest rate
Derivative instruments	2.86% ~ 4.04%
Borrowings and Debentures	3.12%

3) There have been no transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 in 2013 and changes of financial assets classified as Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Beginning	Valuation	Disposal	Ending
Available-for-sale financial assets	100,566	15,779	(22,027)	94,318

Table of Contents**31. Financial Risk Management, Continued**

(4) Enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement

Carrying amount of financial instruments recognized of which offset agreements are applicable as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	Gross financial instruments recognized	Gross offset financial instruments recognized	Net financial instruments presented on the statements of financial position	Relevant amount not offset on the statements of financial position	Cash collaterals received	Net amount
Financial assets:						
Derivatives(*)	28,870		28,870	(28,870)		
Accounts receivable trade and other	138,897	(127,055)	11,842			11,842
	167,767	(127,055)	40,712	(28,870)		11,842
Financial liabilities:						
Derivatives(*)	43,536		43,536	(28,870)		14,666
Accounts payable other	127,055	(127,055)				
	170,591	(127,055)	43,536	(28,870)		14,666

(*) The Company entered into derivative contracts which include enforceable master netting arrangement in accordance with ISDA. Generally, all contracts made with the identical currencies are settled from one party to another by combining one net amount. In this case, all contracts are liquidated and paid off at net amount by evaluating liquidation value if credit events such as bankruptcy occur.

ISDA agreements do not allow the Company to exercise rights of set-off unless credit events such as bankruptcy occur. Therefore, assets and liabilities recognized in accordance with the agreements cannot be offset as the Company does not have enforceable rights of set-off.

Table of Contents**32. Transactions with Related Parties**

(1) List of related parties

Relationship	Interest rate
Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.
Subsidiaries	SK Planet Co., Ltd. and 27 others(*1)
Joint venture	Dogus Planet, Inc. and three others
Associates	SK hynix Inc. and 64 others
Affiliates	The Controlling Entity's investor using the equity method, the Controlling Company, and the Controlling Company's subsidiaries and associates, etc.

(*1) As of December 31, 2013, subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

Type	Company	Ownership percentage (%)	Types of business
Subsidiaries			Telecommunication and MVNO service
	SK Telink Co., Ltd.	83.5	
	M&Service Co., Ltd.	100.0	Data base and internet website service
	SK Communications Co., Ltd.	64.6	Internet website services
	Stonebridge Cinema Fund	57.0	Investment association
	Commerce Planet Co., Ltd.	100.0	Online shopping mall operation agency
	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	50.6	Telecommunication services
	K-net Culture and Contents Venture Fund	59.0	Investment association
	Fitech Focus Limited Partnership II	66.7	Investment association
	Open Innovation Fund	98.9	Investment association
	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
	BNCP Co., Ltd.	100.0	Internet website services
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.	100.0	Telecommunication service
	SK Telecom China Holdings Co., Ltd.	100.0	Investment association
	Shenzhen E-eye High Tech Co., Ltd.	65.5	Manufacturing
	SK Global Healthcare Business Group., Ltd.	100.0	Investment association
	SK Planet Japan	100.0	Digital contents sourcing service
	SKT Vietnam PTE. Ltd.	73.3	Telecommunication service
	SK Planet Global PTE. Ltd.	100.0	Digital contents sourcing service
	SKP GLOBAL HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.	100.0	Investment association
	SKT Americas, Inc.	100.0	Information gathering and consulting
	SKP America LLC.	100.0	Digital contents sourcing service
	YTK Investment Ltd.	100.0	Investment association

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

Atlas Investment	100.0	Investment association
Technology Innovation Partners, L.P.	100.0	Investment association
SK Telecom China Fund I L.P.	100.0	Investment association

Table of Contents**32. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued**

(2) Compensation for the key management

The Company considers registered directors who have substantial role and responsibility in planning, operating, and controlling of the business as key management. The considerations given to such key management for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Salaries	2,263	8,893
Provision for retirement benefits	1,012	799
	3,275	9,692

Compensation for the key management includes salaries, non-monetary salaries and contributions made in relation to the pension plan.

(3) Transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Scope	Company	2013			
		Operating revenue and others	Operating expense and others	Acquisition of property and equipment	Loans
Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.(*)	934	217,707		
Subsidiaries	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	105,166	524,278	46,148	
	PS&Marketing Corporation	7,404	441,309		
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.	9,005	156,123		
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.	48,840	580,910	3,039	
	Others	70,366	357,535	1,029	
		240,781	2,060,155	50,216	
Associates	F&U Credit information Co., Ltd.	1,536	40,867		
	HappyNarae Co., Ltd.	15	3,304	9,167	
	SK hynix Inc.	3,113	1,120		
	Others	2,323	3,300		997
		6,987	48,591	9,167	997
Other	SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	4,908	36,758	315,609	

Edgar Filing: SK TELECOM CO LTD - Form 6-K

	SK C&C Co., Ltd.	3,185	269,829	126,539	
	SK Networks Co., Ltd.	46,387	552,394	4,507	
	Others	20,193	57,387	109,151	
		74,673	916,368	555,806	
Total		323,375	3,242,821	615,189	997

(*) Operating expense and others include 191,416 million of dividends paid by the Company.

Table of Contents**32. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued***(In millions of won)*

Scope	Company	2012		
		Operating revenue and others	Operating expense and others	Acquisition of property and equipment
Ultimate Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.(*)	870	217,728	
Subsidiaries	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.	114,068	419,429	140,497
	PS&Marketing Corporation	4,673	463,067	
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.	3,470	168,648	197,683
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.	44,705	554,286	2,817
	Others	78,164	365,239	1,071
		245,080	1,970,669	342,068
Associates	SK M&C	6,938	98,899	803
	F&U Credit information Co., Ltd.	1,512	47,489	
	Hana SK Card, Co., Ltd.	63,716	196,936	44
	Others	562	87,733	9,911
		72,728	431,057	10,758
Other	SK C&C Co., Ltd.	4,431	266,918	219,077
	SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	5,230	39,622	569,215
	SK Networks Co., Ltd.	19,170	513,846	6,206
	Others	27,352	70,372	236,360
		56,183	890,758	1,030,858
Total		374,861	3,510,212	1,383,684

(*) Operating expense and others include W 171,053 million of dividends paid by the Company.

Table of Contents**32. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued**

(4) Account balances as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

Scope	Company	2013		
		Loans	Accounts receivable Accounts receivable- trade, and others	Accounts payable Accounts payable trade, and others
Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.		193	
Subsidiaries	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.		4,779	81,243
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.		10,882	116,927
	Service Ace Co., Ltd.		269	18,019
	Service Top Co., Ltd.		1,258	15,375
	Others		5,942	72,082
				23,130
Associates	HappyNarae Co., Ltd.			2,238
	SK hynix Inc.		392	
	SK USA, Inc.			436
	Wave City Development Co., Ltd.	1,200	38,412	
	SK Wyverns Baseball Club., Ltd.	1,425		
	Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd.	22,102		
	Others		550	
		24,727	39,354	2,674
Other	SK Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.		767	11,374
	SK Networks Co., Ltd.		5,920	53,807
	SK C&C Co., Ltd.		140	64,071
	SK Telesys Co., Ltd.		372	6,438
	Others		3,735	10,479
				10,934
Total		24,727	73,611	452,489

Table of Contents**32. Transactions with Related Parties, Continued***(In millions of won)*

Scope	Company	2012		
		Loans	Accounts receivable Accounts receivable- trade, and others	Accounts payable Accounts payable trade, and others
Controlling Entity	SK Holding Co., Ltd.		222	
Subsidiaries	SK Broadband Co., Ltd.		2,493	73,483
	PS&Marketing Corporation		576	59,017
	Network O&S Co., Ltd.		607	124,481
	SK Planet Co., Ltd.		6,323	85,511
	Others		7,329	43,326
			17,328	385,818
Associates	SK Marketing & Company Co., Ltd		972	56,125
	HappyNarae Co., Ltd.			1,763
	SK hynix Inc.		249	887
	Wave City Development Co., Ltd.		38,412	
	SK Wyverns Baseball Club., Ltd.	1,628		4,000
	Daehan Kanggun BcN Co., Ltd.	22,102		
	Others		242	10,862
		23,730	39,875	73,637
Other	SK C&C Co., Ltd.		369	82,327
	SK Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.		1,735	20,304
	SK Networks Co., Ltd.		9,174	65,206
	Others		3,844	21,822
			15,122	189,659
Total		23,730	72,547	649,114

(5) As of December 31, 2013, there are no collateral or guarantee provided by related parties to the Company.

Table of Contents**33. 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. This sale and leaseback transaction is considered as an operating lease.

In addition, the Company subleased portion of the leased assets. This lease and sublease transactions are expired in 2018 and 2023, respectively. The Company recognized lease payment of W 13,703 million relating to the above operating lease agreement and lease revenue of W 8,462 million through a sublease agreement. Future lease payments and lease revenue from the above operating lease agreement and sublease agreement are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	
	Lease payments	Lease revenue
Less than 1 year	14,116	8,462
1~5 years	57,361	31,237
More than 5 years	53,527	23,403
	125,004	63,102

Table of Contents**34. Statements of Cash Flows**

- (1) Adjustments for income and expenses from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Interest income	(32,265)	(52,408)
Dividends	(20,640)	(30,568)
Gain on foreign currency translation	(699)	(158)
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(5,177)	
Gain on disposal of long-term investments securities	(5,439)	(269,352)
Gain on settlement of derivatives	(7,716)	(26,103)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	(1,869)	(142,988)
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		(4,846)
Other income	(3,626)	
Interest expenses	274,190	318,183
Loss on foreign currency translation	662	746
Loss on valuation of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		1,262
Loss on disposal of long-term investments securities	73	9,136
Loss on settlement of derivatives		1,232
Loss relating to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	134,232	7,793
Other finance costs		189,951
Loss relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates	37,685	5,510
Income tax expense	310,640	303,952
Provision for retirement benefits	35,362	31,804
Depreciation and amortization	2,115,520	1,835,104
Bad debt for accounts receivable - trade	32,051	22,502
Impairment loss on property and equipment and intangible assets		15,438
Loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	233,611	9,628
Bad debt for accounts receivable - other	20,784	21,845
Other expenses	3,048	1,578
	3,120,427	2,249,241

Table of Contents**34. Statements of Cash Flows, Continued**

- (2) Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Accounts receivable - trade	(138,033)	(143,431)
Accounts receivable - other	(27,722)	369,045
Advance payments	(20,073)	47,108
Prepaid expenses	(6,821)	3,304
Inventories	(8,601)	(6,635)
Long-term accounts receivables - other		5,393
Long-term prepaid expenses	(1,425)	
Guarantee deposits	(2,653)	14,331
Accounts payable - other	5,584	111,813
Advanced receipts	(3,095)	6,634
Withholdings	21,786	221,706
Deposits received	(66,828)	(44,165)
Accrued expenses	57,014	119,764
Unearned revenue	(183,655)	(81,944)
Provisions	(226,644)	(373,195)
Long-term provisions	(72,228)	(32,776)
Plan assets	(28,314)	(26,198)
Retirement benefit payment	(15,566)	(12,965)
Others	2,412	(1,077)
	(714,862)	176,712

- (3) Significant non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions of won)

	2013	2012
Transfer of other property and equipment and others to construction in progress	1,187,295	1,454,209
Transfer of construction in progress to property and equipment, and intangible assets	1,966,553	2,211,285
Accounts payable - other related to acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets	349,793	8,009
Return of the existing 1.8GHz frequency use rights	614,600	
Transfer of available-for-sale financial assets to investments in associates		8,130

Table of Contents

Independent Accountant's Review Report on Internal Accounting Control System (IACS)

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To the Representative Director of

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.

We have reviewed the accompanying Report on the Management's Assessment of IACS (the Management's Report) of SK Telecom Co., Ltd. (the Company) As of December 31, 2013. The Management's Report, and the design and operation of IACS are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to review the Management's Report and issue a review report based on our procedures. The Company's management stated in the accompanying Management's Report that based on the assessment of the IACS As of December 31, 2013, the Company's IACS has been appropriately designed and is operating effectively As of December 31, 2013, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS Framework established by the Korea Listed Companies Association.

We conducted our review in accordance with the IACS Review Standards established by the Korean Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform a review, objective of which is to obtain a lower level of assurance than an audit, of the Management's Report in all material respects. A review includes obtaining an understanding of a company's IACS and making inquiries regarding the Management's Report and, when deemed necessary, performing a limited inspection of underlying documents and other limited procedures.

The Company's IACS represents internal accounting policies and a system to manage and operate such policies to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statements prepared, in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards, for the purpose of preparing and disclosing reliable accounting information. Because of its inherent limitations, IACS may not prevent or detect a material misstatement of the financial statements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of IACS 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 causes us to believe that the Management's Report referred to above is not fairly stated, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS Framework established by the Korea Listed Companies Association.

Our review is based on the Company's IACS as of December 31, 2013, and we did not review its IACS subsequent to December 31, 2013. This report has been prepared pursuant to the Acts on External Audit for Stock Companies in the Republic of Korea and may not be appropriate for other purposes or for other users.

February 21, 2014

Table of Contents

Report on the Assessment of Internal Accounting Control System (IACS)

To the Board of Directors and Audit Committee of

SK Telecom Co., Ltd.

I, as the 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 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The Company s management including IACO is responsible for designing and operating IACS. I, as the IACO, assessed whether the IACS has been appropriately designed and is effectively operating to prevent and detect any error or fraud which may cause any misstatement of the financial statements, for the purpose of preparing and disclosing reliable financial statements reporting. I, as the 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 IACS, the Company s IACS has been appropriately designed and is operating effectively As of December 31, 2013, in all material respects, in accordance with the IACS Framework.

February 5, 2014

/s/ Internal Accounting Control Officer

/s/ Chief Executive Officer

Table of Contents

2. Approval of Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

The proposed amendments are as follows:

Current	Proposed Amendment	Remarks
Article 4. Method of Public Notice	Article 4. Method of Public Notice	Making the Articles consistent with the laws and regulations in force; and general references to the relevant laws and regulations
Public notices by the Company shall be given by publication in Hankuk Kyungje Shinmoon , a daily newspaper published in Seoul (amended on July 7, 1994).	<p><u>on the Company s Internet homepage (http://www.sktelecom.com).</u></p> <p><u>However, if public notices cannot be given on such homepage due to network failure or other inevitable reasons, they shall be given by publication in Hankuk Kyungje Shinmoon , a daily newspaper published in Seoul (amended on March 21, 2014).</u></p>	

Table of Contents

3. Approval of the Appointment of Directors

(1) Executive Director

Name	Term	Profile	Remarks
Ha, Sung Min	3 Years	Education B.A., Sung Kyun Kwan University (Business Administration)	Current Director
		Career Chairman of the SK SUPEX Council Strategy Committee (current) President & CEO of SK Telecom (current) Chairman of SK Hynix Co., Ltd. Board of Directors	

Table of Contents

(2) Independent Non-Executive Director

Name	Term	Profile	Remarks
Chung, Jay Young	3 Years	Education Ph.D. in Commerce, School of Commerce, Waseda University Master in Commerce, School of Commerce, Waseda University B.A., Sung Kyun Kwan University (Business Administration)	Current Director
		Career Honorary Professor, Sung Kyun Kwan University (current) Chairman, Asia-Pacific Economics Association (current) Vice President, Sung Kyun Kwan University Independent Non-Executive Director, POSCO Professor of Business Administration, Sung Kyun Kwan University	

(3) Independent Non-Executive Director

Name	Term	Profile	Remarks
-------------	-------------	----------------	----------------

**Lee,
Jae Hoon**

3 Years

Education

New
Appointment

Ph.D. in Public Administration, Sung Kyun Kwan University

Master in Applied Economics, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor

Bachelor in Economics, Seoul National University

Career

President, Association of Future Strategy Forum on Energy &
Resources Development (current)

Independent Non-Executive Director, Mirae Asset Global Investments
Co., Ltd. (current, to resign before March 21, 2014)

Vice Minister for Energy and Trade, Ministry of Knowledge Economy

Vice Minister, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy

Assistant Minister, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy

Table of Contents

(4) Independent Non-Executive Director

Name	Term	Profile	Remarks
Ahn, Jae Hyeon	3 Years	Education Ph.D. in Decision Analysis, Stanford University Master of Science in Industrial Engineering, Seoul National University Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering, Seoul National University Career Professor & Vice President, College of Business, KAIST (current) President, Korea Media Management Association Senior Technical Staff Member, AT&T Bell Labs Consultant, Electric Power Research Institute	New Appointment

4. Approval of the Appointment of a Member of the Audit Committee

(1) Audit Committee Member

Name	Term	Profile	Remarks
------	------	---------	---------

Ahn,
Jae Hyeon

3 Years

Education

New
Appointment

Ph.D. in Decision Analysis, Stanford University

Master of Science in Industrial Engineering, Seoul National University

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering, Seoul National
University

Career

Professor and Associate Dean of External Affairs, College of Business,
KAIST (current)

President, Society for Media Management

Senior Technical Staff Member, AT&T Bell Labs

Consultant, Electric Power Research Institute

Table of Contents**5. Approval of Ceiling Amount of the Remuneration of Directors**

The number of directors and total amount and maximum authorized amount of compensation of directors are as follows:

Classification	Fiscal year 2013	Fiscal year 2014
Number of directors (Number of independent non-executive directors)	8 persons (5 persons)	8 persons (5 persons)
Total amount and maximum authorized amount of compensation of directors	Won 12 billion	Won 12 billion

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/ Soo Cheol Hwang
(Signature)
Name: Soo Cheol Hwang
Title: Senior Vice President

Date: March 24, 2014