



Non-Deal Roadshow Key messages



[•]Disclaimer

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Summary

Message #1

With the appointment of a new CEO, a new business direction will be introduced

• Shifting away from the previous focus on B2C platform services, the new business strategy is now aimed at driving B2B-focused growth.

Message #2

The primary objective for 2025 is a turnaround in operating profit

• Sluggish earnings in 2023-24 due to higher depreciation from the additional 5G network rollout and IT system upgrades. From 2025, AX-driven cost optimization and low-margin business restructuring will improve profitability.

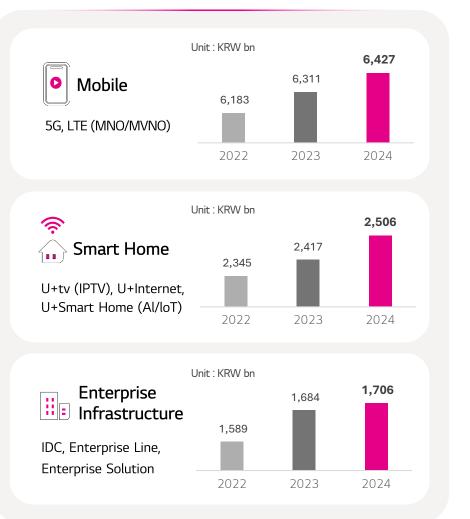
Message #3

Shareholder returns will be strengthened in line with the 2024 Corporate Value-up Plan

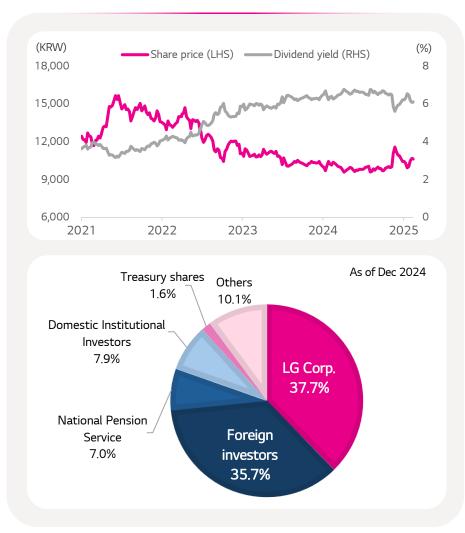
- **[Dividend policy]** A payout ratio of over 40% of separate-basis net profit, with a minimum DPS maintained at the 2024 level (KRW 650) until 2026
- [+ Share buyback] Flexible share buyback of up to 20% of separate-basis net profit

Financials

Business and Revenue

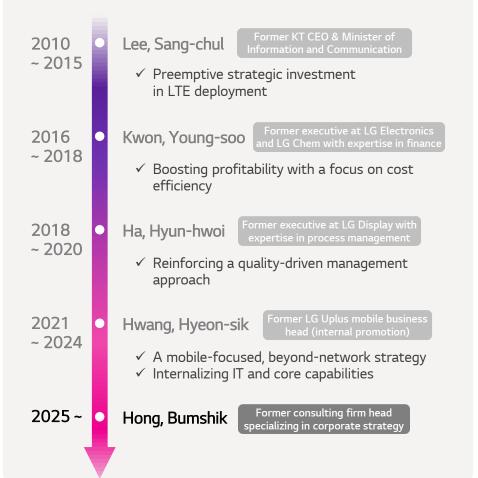


Share Price and Shareholders



Message **①** A new CEO is steering the business strategy toward B2B-driven growth grounded in core operations

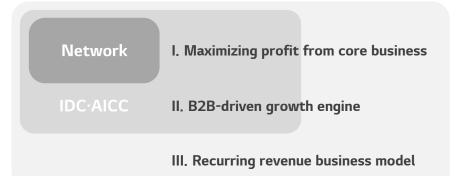
CEO History & Management Focus



New CEO Profile

| 2005 ~ 2010 | SK Telecom Head of Innovation |
|-------------|--|
| 2011 ~ 2018 | Bain & Company Director at Seoul office and Co-head of |
| | TMT Practice in Asia |
| 2019 ~ 2024 | LG Corp. |
| | President Chief Strategy & Investment Officer |
| 2024.12 ~ | LG Uplus, CEO |

New Growth Strategy Focus

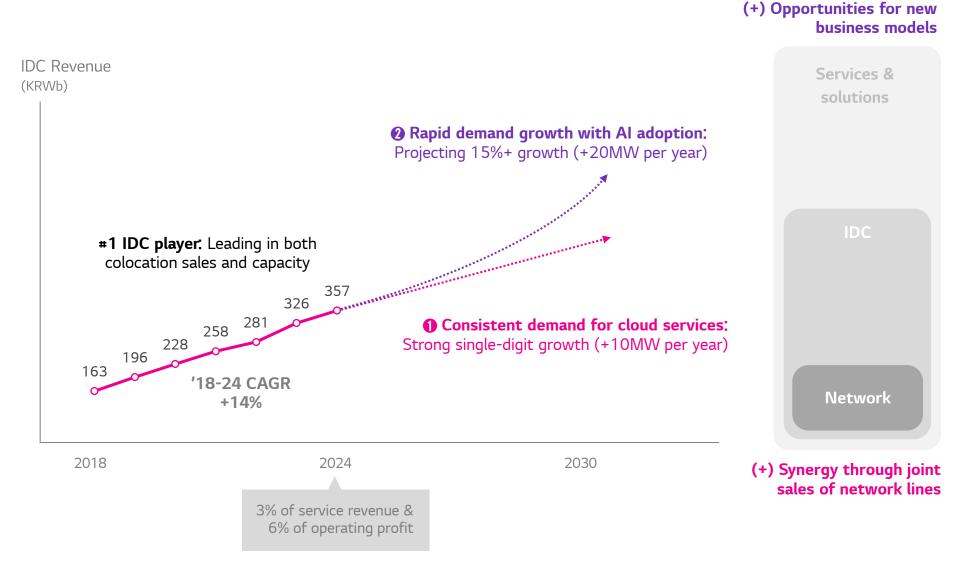


Key Messages

Financials

GROWTH LEADING A COMPANY

Highlight: Driving B2B Growth through IDC Expansion



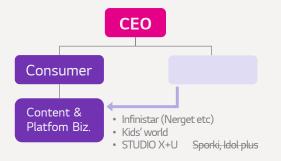
Message ② Targeting an earnings turnaround from 2025 by improving structural cost efficiency

Streamlining low-margin biz.

Strategic selection and concentration

- Scale down low-margin and less competitive platform businesses
- Aim to optimize the business structure through resource reallocation

[B2C] Organization restructuring



[B2B] Portfolio optimization

| Biz. unit | Restructuring Plan |
|-----------------------|--|
| Logistics platform | Downsizing to a solution for fleet management service customers |
| Robot | Phase-out |
| Smart Factory | Phase-out |

AX Integration

Operational efficiency through digital transformation and AI Utilization

- Expanding digital channels is expected to reduce offline stores (284 in 2018 \rightarrow 108 in 2024), leading to lower operating costs.
- Enhanced workforce productivity through Aldriven automation in customer service and network management.

In-house Al Use



CapEx Stabilization

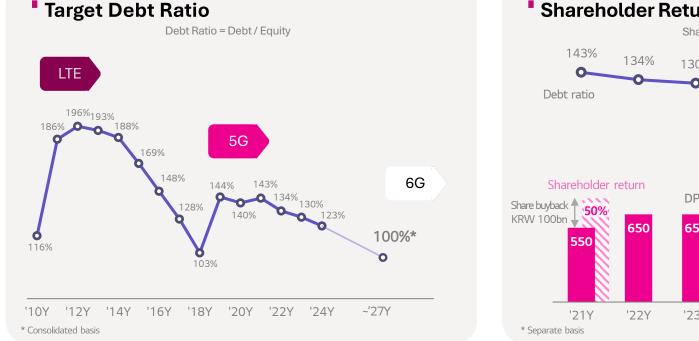
Timing of cash flow strengthening

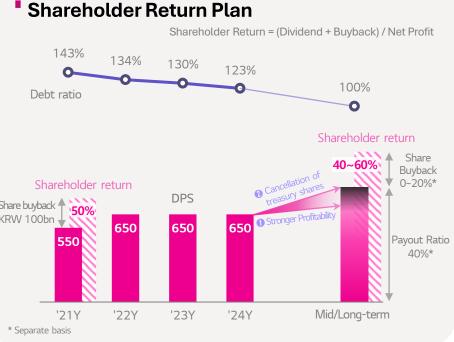
- Profitability declined due to an increased depreciation costs from investments in the 5G network and IT systems
- However, with CapEx reductions beginning in 2024, free cash flow has improved, and this trend is expected to continue



Message ③ Shareholder returns will be strengthened through a flexible share buyback program

- The target debt ratio is set at 100% until 6G adoption to enhance financial soundness, with FCF (Free Cash Flow) allocated to shareholder returns after debt repayment
- Taking into consideration of FCF each year, share buyback can amount up to 20% of separate-basis net profit, while dividend per share is targeted to increase through the ongoing cancellation of treasury shares
 - The amount of treasury share cancellation will be determined after Q1, and the share buyback amount will be decided after Q2





Unit : KRW bn

Consolidated Financial Statements

| | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | YoY | QoQ | 2023 | 2024 | YoY |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| Operating Revenue | 3,820.9 | 3,801.3 | 3,753.2 | ∆1.8% | ∆1.3% | 14,372.6 | 14,625.2 | +1.8% |
| Service Revenue | 3,009.8 | 2,990.4 | 3,015.2 | +0.2% | +0.8% | 11,636.4 | 11,843.4 | +1.8% |
| Other Revenue | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | ∆2.6% | +3.6% | 16.5 | 15.5 | ∆6.2% |
| Handset Revenue | 811.1 | 810.9 | 738.0 | ∆9.0% | ≙9.0% | 2,736.2 | 2,781.8 | +1.7% |
| Operating Expense | 3,625.4 | 3,555.3 | 3,611.0 | ∆0.4% | +1.6% | 13,374.6 | 13,762.1 | +2.9% |
| Wages | 472.3 | 481.9 | 516.3 | +9.3% | +7.1% | 1,823.6 | 1,979.2 | +8.5% |
| Depreciation | 549.5 | 551.9 | 537.7 | ∆2.1% | ∆2.6% | 2,134.1 | 2,180.1 | +2.2% |
| Amortization | 129.2 | 122.7 | 118.9 | ∆8.0% | ∆3.1% | 437.2 | 483.6 | +10.6% |
| Fees & Charges | 442.9 | 457.5 | 471.7 | +6.5% | +3.1% | 1,712.6 | 1,769.2 | +3.3% |
| Sales Commission | 517.8 | 526.5 | 524.5 | +1.3% | ∆0.4% | 2,058.7 | 2,068.3 | +0.5% |
| Advertising | 64.6 | 59.9 | 58.2 | ∆9.8% | △2.9% | 220.7 | 210.9 | ∆4.4% |
| Cost of Handsets sold | 913.6 | 833.5 | 806.3 | ∆11.8% | ∆3.3% | 2,872.3 | 2,926.2 | +1.9% |
| Handset Purchase | 779.4 | 789.2 | 747.2 | ∆4.1% | ≙5.3% | 2,683.0 | 2,756.8 | +2.8% |
| Etc | 134.3 | 44.3 | 59.0 | ∆56.0% | +33.4% | 189.2 | 169.3 | ∆10.5% |
| Other expenses | 535.4 | 521.5 | 577.5 | +7.9% | +10.7% | 2,115.5 | 2,144.5 | +1.4% |
| Operating Income | 195.5 | 246.0 | 142.2 | ∆27.3% | ∆42.2% | 998.0 | 863.1 | ∆13.5% |
| Non-operating Income | 33.2 | 35.9 | 48.1 | +44.8% | +33.8% | 154.3 | 173.1 | +12.2% |
| Interest Income | 13.4 | 21.9 | 20.9 | +56.3% | ∆4.5% | 57.5 | 74.2 | +29.2% |
| Non-operating Expense | 109.9 | 86.0 | 267.6 | +143.5% | +211.1% | 381.4 | 547.3 | +43.5% |
| Interest Expense | 60.7 | 67.8 | 66.1 | +9.0% | △2.4% | 242.6 | 275.5 | +13.6% |
| Income before Tax | 118.8 | 196.0 | (77.3) | TR* | TR* | 770.9 | 488.9 | ∆36.6% |
| Income Tax | 13.7 | 61.1 | (0.3) | - | - | 140.7 | 136.0 | ∆3.3% |
| Net Income | 105.2 | 134.9 | (77.0) | TR* | TR* | 630.2 | 352.9 | ∆44.0% |

| | 2023.12 | 2024.12 | vs. 2023 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| Current Assets | 4,964.2 | 5,263.9 | +6.0% |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 625.7 | 965.3 | +54.3% |
| Accounts Receivables | 1,996.7 | 1,979.1 | ∆0.9% |
| Inventories | 354.4 | 252.3 | ∆28.8% |
| Non-Current Assets | 15,136.4 | 14,443.8 | ∆4.6% |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 11,066.3 | 10,709.0 | ∆3.2% |
| Intangible assets | 2,165.9 | 1,804.6 | ∆16.7% |
| Long-term Accounts Receivable | 529.7 | 501.8 | ∆5.3% |
| Total Assets | 20,100.6 | 19,707.7 | ∆2.0% |
| Current Liabilities | 5,606.9 | 5,078.0 | ∆9.4% |
| Accounts Payable & Other Payables | 2,299.1 | 2,246.0 | ∆2.3% |
| Short-term debt & etc | 2,302.1 | 1,805.2 | ∆21.6% |
| Non-Current Liabilities | 5,737.0 | 5,823.1 | +1.5% |
| Bond Payables, Long-term debt | 4,045.6 | 4,489.4 | +11.0% |
| Total Liabilities | 11,343.8 | 10,901.0 | ∆3.9% |
| Shareholder's Equity | 8,472.2 | 8,594.4 | +1.4% |
| Capital Stock | 2,574.0 | 2,574.0 | - |
| Treasury Stock | (100.0) | (100.0) | - |
| Capital Surplus | 836.9 | 871.5 | +4.1% |
| Retained Earnings | 5,167.6 | 5,242.3 | +1.4% |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | (6.3) | 6.6 | - |
| Non-controlling Interests | 284.6 | 212.4 | ∆25.4% |
| Total Shareholders' Equity | 8,756.8 | 8,806.7 | +0.6% |
| Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity | 20,100.6 | 19,707.7 | ∆2.0% |

* TR: Turned to Red (shifted to a loss)

% Non-controlling interests : LGHV and Volt-up effect

End of Documents