

Climate Information Disclosure Report

Towards 2040 Carbon Negative

2024

NAVER

Contents

Governance

- 4 Climate-Related Governance Structure
- 7 Roles and Compensation of Management

Strategy

- 10 Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities
- 13 Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities
- 23 Climate Transition Plan

Risk Management

- 25 Climate Risk Management Process
- 28 Integration with Company-Wide Risk Management Process

Metrics & Targets

- 30 2040 Carbon Negative
- 34 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Appendix

- 37 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assurance Statement

Inquiries

For any inquiries regarding this report, please contact us using the information below.

NAVER Green Partnership Team

- Tel +82-1588-3830
- E-mail dl_naveresgreport@navercorp.com

About this Report

Outline

NAVER publishes the NAVER Climate Information Disclosure Report 2024, which identifies climate-related risks and opportunities and outlines their potential financial impacts, with reference to the disclosure recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Korea Sustainability Standards Board (KSSB) issued by the Korea Accounting Standards Board. NAVER proactively assesses a range of risks and opportunities arising from climate change and their potential business impacts through scenario analysis. Through this report, NAVER aims to communicate its response capabilities and the effectiveness of its management activities to stakeholders.

Reporting Period

The reporting period covered in this report is from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024, based on the fiscal year.

Reporting Scope

This report covers NAVER as a standalone entity, excluding its subsidiaries. Climate-related risks, opportunities, and indicators have been assessed based on the CDP guidelines, taking into account upstream and downstream activities across overall business operations. Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions include NAVER Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries, while Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions have been calculated for NAVER Corp. and NAVER Cloud Corp.

Estimates and Assumptions

This report contains inherent uncertainties related to forward-looking information. The following items include significant uncertainties:

- ① The anticipated financial impacts of sustainability-related risks and opportunities over the short, medium, and long term
 - The analysis includes estimates based on assumptions regarding future events
- ② Measurement of consolidated emissions and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions
 - Due to limitations in the data provided, the absence of on-site verification, and the use of sampling methods during the emissions measurement and verification process, there remains an inherent risk that material errors may exist without being detected.
 - The scope and categories used for calculation may be revised in accordance with future disclosure standards

Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data

Quantitative data on emissions were measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol). The emissions data were verified with a limited level of assurance by the Korean Standards Association, an independent third-party assurance provider, through document review of site data, risk analysis, and interviews with responsible personnel at the headquarters.

Governance

Climate-Related Governance Structure
Roles and Compensation of Management

Climate-Related Governance Structure

NAVER has established and operates a climate response governance framework that monitors, supervises, and manages climate-related risks, opportunities, and associated activities. This framework is based on an ESG decision-making system composed of the ESG Committee, ESG-Dedicated Department, and relevant working groups. The ESG Committee was established by a resolution of the Board of Directors in October 2020 and serves as the highest-level advisory body responsible for managing key company-wide ESG risks and promoting the expansion of related business opportunities, based on expertise and independence. The ESG Committee reviews and resolves agenda items related to ESG management and strives to embed sustainability into internal business decision-making processes.



ESG Committee Operational Regulations

NAVER has clearly defined the roles and responsibilities of the ESG Committee through its operational regulations to ensure the committee performs its functions effectively. The operational regulations systematically outline the committee's duties and authority, composition, meeting procedures, and processes for agenda submission and resolution, providing a foundation for consistent operation of the committee. This enables key ESG matters to be discussed under clear standards and supports responsible decision-making.

Key Provisions of the ESG Committee Operational Regulations

Duties and Authority	In accordance with the delegation from the Board of Directors, the committee is responsible for the following, as stated in Article 2: setting objectives for ESG-related activities; making decisions on ESG risks and opportunities; determining and approving detailed implementation plans; managing, supervising, evaluating, and reviewing those activities; and conducting final reviews of non-financial disclosures.
Key Resolutions	- Matters related to the establishment and management of ESG activity policies - Setting Key Mid- to Long-Term ESG Goals: Establishing ESG goals and vision aligned with the company's mid- to long-term business objectives - Identifying ESG Activity Requirements and Issues: Identifying ESG risks, including vulnerabilities based on external ESG assessments, as well as opportunities related to ESG-linked business activities and investments - Enactment and revision of regulations related to ESG activities - Review and approval of detailed implementation plans for the company's ESG-related initiatives - ESG Risk Mitigation Activities - Business and Investment Activities from an ESG Perspective - Other ESG-Related Activities - Periodic and ad hoc evaluation and improvement of the company's ESG-related activities - Periodic or Ad Hoc Review of Compliance with ESG Committee Operational Regulations and the Implementation Status of ESG-Related Standards and Policies - Verification of Implementation of Committee Resolutions and Review of Areas Requiring Improvement - Monitoring and Evaluation of Improvements Resulting from ESG Activities, and Identification of Areas for Ongoing Enhancement

Climate-Related Governance Structure

Composition of the ESG Committee

The ESG Committee consists of two Outside Directors (including the Chair) and one Other Non-Executive Director. All members are appointed as external independent directors, thereby strengthening the independence of the Board of Directors and enhancing management transparency.

ESG Committee Member Profile

Name	Category	Position	Gender	Key Experience
Byun Jae-sang	Outside Director	Chairperson	Male	(Current) Advisor, Mirae Asset Life Insurance (Former) President & CEO, Mirae Asset Life Insurance (Former) President, Mirae Asset Daewoo (Former) President, Mirae Asset Life Insurance
Rho Hyeok-joon	Outside Director	Member	Male	(Current) Professor, Seoul National University School of Law (Former) Judge, Seoul Southern District Court
Byun Dae-gyu	Other Non Executive Director	Member	Male	(Current) CEO of HUMAX Holdings (Current) Chairman of the Board at HUMAX

Reporting Method and Frequency to the Decision-Making Body

The ESG Committee convenes on a quarterly basis, and climate and environmental agenda items are regularly reported at least twice a year. As the highest decision-making body for enterprise-wide ESG initiatives, the ESG Committee reviews NAVER's mid- to long-term climate mitigation and adaptation plans, approves key targets, and oversees and monitors the implementation status of detailed tasks for addressing climate-related issues. NAVER's ESG-Dedicated Department (Green Impact) regularly reports key climate-related risks, opportunities, and implementation outcomes to the Head of External/ESG Policy, the CEO, and the ESG Committee. In accordance with its operational regulations, the ESG Committee also provides regular reports to the Board of Directors on its activities.

Highest Deliberative Body	Board of Directors Approval of the annual budget and oversight of key decisions, including major capital expenditures, acquisitions, and divestitures
	ESG Committee within the Board of Directors - Review and approval of relevant policies and detailed action plans aimed at creating sustainable value - Monitoring and oversight of issues related to climate change risks and opportunities, along with associated activities
Reporting Entity	Department Dedicated to Environmental Initiatives (Green Partnership) Regularly reports key tasks and implementation outcomes related to major climate-related risks and opportunities to the Head of External/ESG Policy, the CEO, and the ESG Committee, thereby supporting decision-making on critical climate-related matters.

Key Agenda
Implementation of the 2040 Carbon Negative Roadmap

- Reviews stakeholder requirements and the response framework.
- Grants final approval for renewable energy PPA contracts.
- Continuously identifies resource-saving activities such as greenhouse gas reductions, across business sites and the supply chain.
- Establishes site-specific risk management guidelines in line with the TCFD disclosure recommendations.
- Oversees the establishment of new departments and manages the status of employee environmental education.
- Calculates and discloses consolidated corporate greenhouse gas emissions according to the drafts of domestic and international climate disclosure requirements.
- Climate-related improvement tasks are shared with Green Impact, the ESG-dedicated department and secretary of the ESG Committee, for mutual review and discussion to ensure alignment with NAVER's seven key ESG strategies.

Climate-Related Governance Structure

Board Competency for Oversight of Risk and Opportunity Management

Choi Soo-yeon, a member of NAVER's Board of Directors and the current CEO, holds a degree in Earth and Environmental System Engineering from Seoul National University. She was first appointed in March 2022 and was reappointed at the 26th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held in March 2025. In addition, NAVER provides support to Outside Directors by facilitating meetings and training sessions with expert groups on ESG-related matters, including climate change, to enable informed and rational decision-making.

Consideration of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities in Key Decision-Making and Oversight Processes

NAVER's Board of Directors incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities into major business decision-making processes by conducting analyses to develop balanced response strategies. Risks and opportunities are evaluated based on their likelihood of occurrence and potential financial and non-financial impact, while whether or not to take action is determined based on the results of the materiality assessment. One notable example integrated into business operations is the adoption of renewable energy.

As a company subject to the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), NAVER must purchase additional allowances when emissions exceed its allocated quota. Given the anticipated continued increase in energy demand driven by the expansion of NAVER's services, AI, and cloud businesses, the majority of greenhouse gas emissions originate from electricity consumption at data centers and office buildings. NAVER's internal analysis based on climate change scenarios indicates a continued rise in electricity costs and carbon credit prices. Cost-efficient renewable energy PPAs are identified as potential financial opportunities for the company. In response, NAVER has been steadily increasing its use of renewable energy, primarily through power purchase agreements (PPAs). In the final decision-making process for adopting renewable energy, the Board of Directors reviewed and compared existing electricity procurement costs, projected power rates, and anticipated carbon credit expenses to determine the appropriateness of the adoption level. Subsequently, the Board approved budget allocation for the initiative, which led to the 2023 PPA agreement with Korea Water Resources Corporation for the Yongdam No. 2 Hydropower Plant. In November 2024, NAVER finalized renewable energy PPAs for the Green Factory and Connect One with plans to commence usage in 2025.

Key Agenda Items Reflecting Climate-Related Risk and Opportunity Perspectives During the Reporting Period

In 2024, the ESG Committee convened a total of four times. Key agenda items included the restructuring of ESG strategy and review of executive KPIs, evaluation of ESG performance, and final deliberation on renewable energy procurement contracts. Agenda items presented to the ESG Committee are reviewed in advance with consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Committee Name	Date of Meeting	Agenda	Category	Consideration of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities
ESG Committee	2024. 03. 21.	2024 Advancement of ESG Strategy and Executive KPIs	Approved	Final approval of climate-related executive KPIs
		Trends in the Renewable Energy Market and Direction for Expansion Post-2024	Reported	Review of 2040 Carbon Negative implementation tasks
	2024. 06. 20.	2024 ESG Disclosure Direction	Approved	Monitoring of climate-related disclosure status
		2024 NAVER ESG Management Status and Strategy	Reported	Supervision of NAVER's ESG management level including climate-related aspects
	2024. 11. 27.	Renewable Energy Contracts (PPA) for Green Factory and Connect One	Approved	Review of 2040 Carbon Negative implementation tasks
	2024. 12. 13.	2024 ESG Management Performance and Identification of Material Topics	Approved	Review of executive KPI achievement related to climate objectives

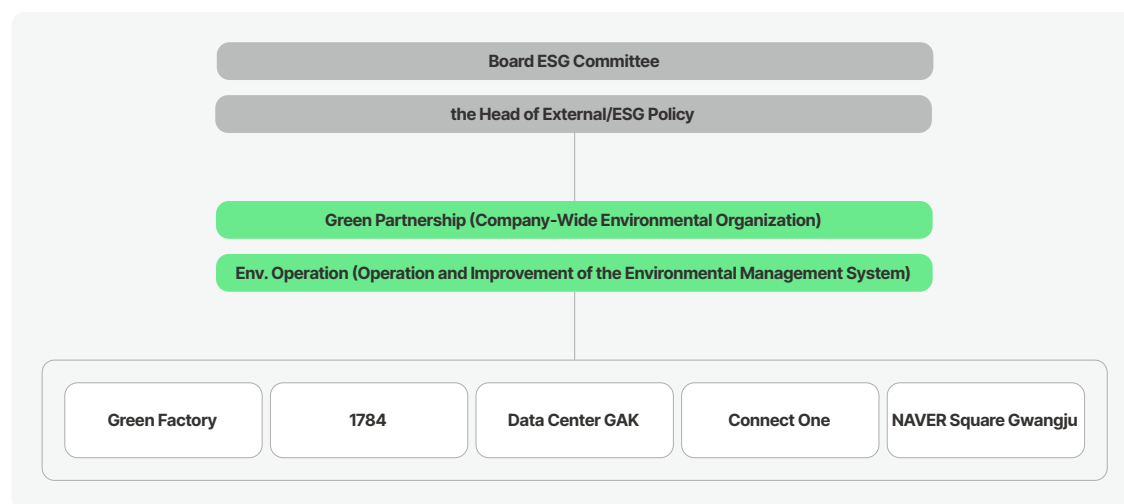
Oversight of Goal Setting and Progress Monitoring

NAVER has established the 2040 Carbon Negative strategy, aiming to achieve net greenhouse gas emissions of zero or less by 2040 through reducing emissions beyond the amount generated. The ESG Committee conducts an annual review of progress and performance toward this goal. At the beginning of each year, NAVER sets critical environmental targets and implementation tasks to support its net-zero commitment. Key implementation tasks are incorporated into executive ESG KPIs and are reflected in the criteria for calculating target-based incentives, with performance regularly monitored.

Roles and Compensation of Management

Roles and Oversight Methods of Executive Management

To strengthen its climate response capabilities, NAVER has established a dedicated decision-making body and reinforced its decision-making framework. Each entity and organization operates based on clearly defined responsibilities and roles to effectively manage climate-related risks. In particular, the Environment-Dedicated Department reviews climate risk and opportunity management processes, and matters of high significance are reported to the Head of External/ESG Policy before being submitted as agenda items to the ESG Committee through the formal decision-making process.



Key Roles and Responsibilities

the Head of External/ESG Policy (CSO)	- Approval of company-wide environmental policies and targets - Measurement of company-wide environmental target achievement - Review of development and implementation of climate transition plans - Review of execution of environment-related business strategies - Management of environmental budgets - Provision of employee incentives linked to environmental performance
Green Partnership (Company-wide Environmental Organization)	- Company-wide environmental management strategies, policies, and targets - Operation of company-wide environmental management governance - Integrated operation of the company-wide environmental management system, performance evaluation, and reporting
Env. Operation	- Strengthening capabilities and advancing the structure of the company-wide environmental management system - Establishment of leadership and roles for each site - Setting targets, executing plans, and driving initiatives at each site - Performance evaluation and internal audits
Each Site	- Establishment and operation of the environmental management system for each site - Monitoring of key environmental indicators and performance reporting - Development and training of emergency scenarios

Roles and Compensation of Management

Performance Indicators and Compensation Policy

NAVER's executive management undergoes a comprehensive performance evaluation based on mid- to long-term goals, annual targets, and key initiatives established by the Leadership & Compensation Committee within the Board of Directors. NAVER is accelerating business expansion across various sectors. To ensure that the vision of each business unit is effectively reflected in executive management's strategic objectives, KPIs are first established at the business unit level. These KPIs then serve as the foundation for evaluating executive performance. Executive compensation consists of target incentives and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs). Evaluations of ESG goals and initiatives are reflected as non-financial indicators in the calculation of annual short-term performance-based target incentives and are included in the compensation criteria. To reinforce accountability in ESG management, ESG-related objectives are also incorporated into the mid- to long-term targets for inside directors. Each year, NAVER's Board of Directors reviews key ESG goals and initiatives aligned with the corporate objective of enhancing long-term corporate value through the establishment of an ESG-based management system. These are assigned to inside directors, and the level of achievement is reflected in determining the scope of their compensation.

Climate-Related KPIs

Category	Details
Phased Implementation of 2040 Carbon Negative	- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through energy-saving initiatives and expanded use of renewable energy - Status of renewable energy adoption by site – Achievement of RE50 at 1784 and Green Factory, among others
Enhanced ESG Disclosure and Governance Framework	- Calculation and disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions from consolidated entities - Establishment of climate-related disclosure systems for major affiliated companies
Strengthening ESG Integration within NAVER's Business	- Enhanced delivery of information to users on climate change and environmental issues - Internal and external sharing of NAVER's ESG strategies, performance, and direction

Strategy

Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Climate Transition Plan

Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Development of Risk and Opportunity Pool

NAVER has identified climate-related risks and opportunities that are expected to impact the company's outlook. Based on the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, TCFD recommendations, and IFRS S2 guidelines, NAVER established a risk and opportunity pool by analyzing climate change trends, peer industry practices, and company-specific conditions. Out of approximately 50 factors, a final set of 18 material issues was derived through evaluation of relevance to NAVER's business, alignment with future growth direction, geographic characteristics of key sites, historical events, and forward-looking scenarios.

Risk Factors

Physical Risks	Acute	Increased business disruption due to extreme weather events such as typhoons and heatwaves
	Chronic	Increased business disruption due to rising average temperatures and changes in weather patterns
Transition Risks	Current Regulations	Increased burden of purchasing carbon credits due to rising greenhouse gas emissions
	New Regulations	- Increased costs for transitioning to renewable energy due to strengthened carbon regulations - Decline in customer trust due to lack of response to ESG evaluations not directly linked to the core business
	Legal	- Heightened risk of climate litigation (fines, penalties) due to violations of environmental laws or greenwashing - Increased legal risk related to climate issues arising from inadequate supply chain management
	Market	- Declining demand and competitiveness due to insufficient response with eco-friendly services despite changing customer behavior - Economic risks arising from unexpected fluctuations in international energy prices
	Technology	Higher costs associated with the shift to low-carbon, high-efficiency energy solutions in response to growing demands for eco-friendly technology development
	Reputation	- Negative public perception, financial impact, and operational disruptions resulting from insufficient climate-related disclosure and ESG reporting - Negative reputation issues due to slow progress toward 2040 Carbon Negative targets upon climate information disclosure

Opportunity Factors

Resource Efficiency	Cost savings on energy and carbon credits through the transition to renewable energy
Energy Resources	Reduction of energy consumption costs through improved energy efficiency
Products and Services	Increase in users and enhancement of industry competitiveness through the expansion of eco-friendly services
Market	Increased investment in eco-friendly services driven by rising demand
	Securing new markets and diversifying revenue streams through the transition to a green portfolio aligned with increasing eco-conscious consumer needs
Resilience	Enhanced ability to respond to various climate risks through diversification of resources¹⁾

1) Including energy sources, production and export items, research technologies, and patents

Time Horizon for Climate-Related Risk and Opportunity Impacts

NAVER determined the analysis timeframes by referencing the 2040 Carbon Negative roadmap established in 2021. For the analysis of transition risks and opportunities, the short term is defined as within one year from the base year, the medium term as between one and five years, and the long term as beyond five years.¹⁾ In the case of physical risks, timeframes were set in 10-year intervals: short term as 2020–2029, medium term as 2030–2039, and long term as 2040–2049.

In comparing NAVER's key strategic decisions with these timeframes, the climate-related impact of operating the Gak Sejong data center is considered analyzable from 2025 onward, as the construction was completed at the end of 2023. Therefore, it is classified as a medium-term issue, as it cannot be assessed within the short term based on the reference point. Furthermore, as most of NAVER's operations are based in Korea, and the country has outlined its 2030 NDC and is revising policies accordingly, NAVER also uses 2030 as a key reference point in its climate impact assessments.

1) Timeframes are adjusted based on disclosure guidelines, corporate strategic planning, geographic characteristics, and asset lifecycles. As a result, they may differ from those in the FY2023 TCFD Report.

Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

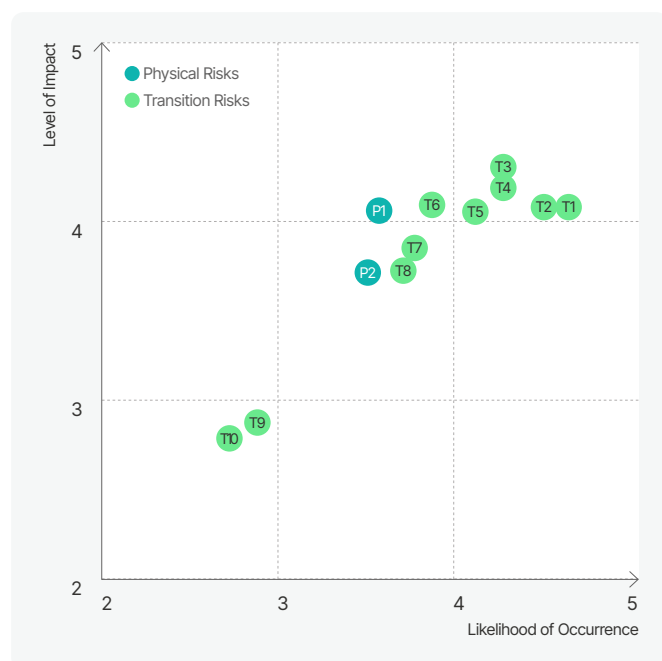
Materiality Assessment

NAVER conducted a survey of executives and working-level staff to prioritize 18 identified material issues.

The key assessment criteria included the likelihood of each risk and opportunity factor affecting NAVER's business, as well as the magnitude and scope of its overall impact.

Risk Assessment Results

Among the 12 risk factors, the most significant impacts on NAVER's assets and operations were identified as the rising costs of transitioning to renewable energy due to stricter carbon regulations and the increasing burden of carbon credit purchases. Although physical risks were assessed as relatively lower in importance, they remain influential across NAVER's operations, including the supply chain, and are managed through ongoing monitoring regardless of their final ranking in the assessment.

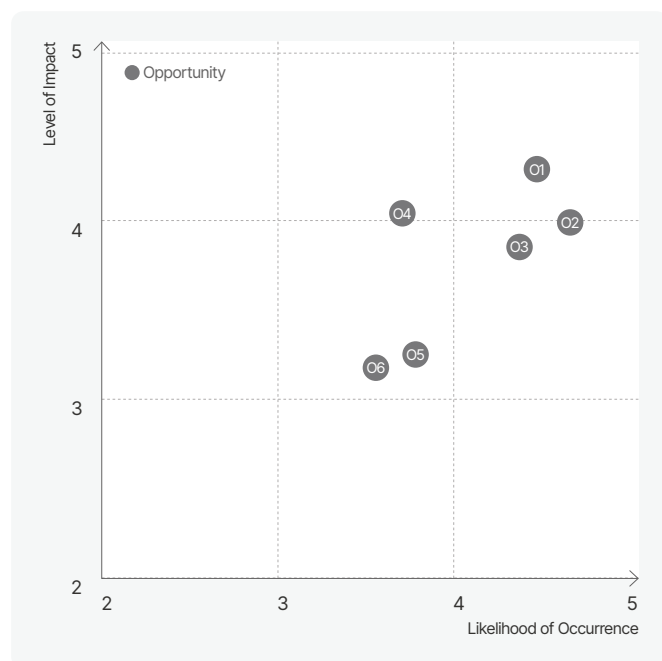


Category	Risk Code	Risk Factors		Ranking
Physical Risks	P1	Acute	Increased business disruption due to extreme weather events such as typhoons and heatwaves	7
	P2	Chronic	Increased business disruption due to rising average temperatures and changes in weather patterns	10
Transition Risks	T1	New Regulations	Increased costs for transitioning to renewable energy due to strengthened carbon regulations	1
	T2	Current Regulations	Increased burden of purchasing carbon credits due to rising greenhouse gas emissions	2
	T3	Reputation	Negative reputation issues due to slow progress toward 2040 Carbon Negative targets upon climate information disclosure	3
	T4	Market	Economic risks arising from unexpected fluctuations in international energy prices	4
	T5	Technology	Higher costs associated with the shift to low-carbon, high-efficiency energy solutions in response to growing demands for eco-friendly technology development	5
	T6	Reputation	Negative public perception, financial impact, and operational disruptions resulting from insufficient climate-related disclosure and ESG reporting	6
	T7	New Regulations	Decline in customer trust due to lack of response to ESG evaluations not directly linked to the core business	8
	T8	Market	Decline in demand and competitiveness due to insufficient response to customer behavior shifts toward eco-friendly services	9
	T9	Legal	Heightened risk of climate litigation (fines, penalties) due to violations of environmental laws or greenwashing	11
	T10	Legal	Increased legal risk related to climate issues arising from inadequate supply chain management	12

Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Opportunity Assessment Results

Among the six opportunity factors, the most significant impact on NAVER's assets and operations was the increase in users and enhancement of industry competitiveness through the expansion of eco-friendly services. The second most impactful factor was the reduction in energy consumption costs resulting from improvements in energy efficiency.



Category	Opportunity Code	Opportunity Factors		Ranking
Opportunity	O1	Products and Services	Increase in users and enhancement of industry competitiveness through the expansion of eco-friendly services	1
	O2	Energy Resources	Reduction of energy consumption costs through improved energy efficiency	2
	O3	Resource Efficiency	Cost savings on energy and carbon credits through the transition to renewable energy	3
	O4	Market	Increased investment in eco-friendly services driven by rising demand	4
	O5	Market	Securing new markets and diversifying revenue streams through the transition to a green portfolio aligned with increasing eco-conscious consumer needs	5
	O6	Resilience	Enhanced ability to respond to various climate risks through diversification of resources ¹⁾	6

1) Including energy sources, production and export items, research technologies, and patents

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Physical Risks

Assessment and Analysis of Physical Risk Exposure (Overall)

NAVER assessed the exposure of its data centers and business sites (Gak Chuncheon, Gak Sejong, Connect One, 1784, Green Factory, and NAVER Square Gwangju) to climate hazards such as heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, typhoons, river flooding, coastal flooding, fluvial flooding, and water stress, based on the high-emission scenario (RCP 8.5/SSP5-8.5).

The assessment revealed that river flooding and heatwaves are the climate change-related physical risks most likely to have a significant impact on NAVER's facilities.

N/A	0%	Medium	3~7%
Low	0~1%	Medium-High	7~10%
Medium-Low	1~3%	High	10%~

Key Business Sites	Location	Time of Occurrence	Acute				Chronic			
			River Flooding	Coastal Flooding	Typhoon	Fluvial Flooding	Heatwave	Drought	Wildfire	Water Stress
GAK Chuncheon	Chuncheon, Republic of Korea	Short Term	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Medium Term	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Long Term	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
GAK Sejong	Sejong, Republic of Korea	Short Term	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Medium Term	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Long Term	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Connect One	Chuncheon, Republic of Korea	Short Term	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Medium Term	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Long Term	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
1784	Seongnam, Republic of Korea	Short Term	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Medium Term	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Long Term	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green Factory	Seongnam, Republic of Korea	Short Term	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Medium Term	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Long Term	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
NAVER Square Gwangju	Gwangju, Republic of Korea	Short Term	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Medium Term	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Long Term	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

P1 < Acute> Increased business disruption due to extreme weather events such as typhoons and heatwaves

Impact on Business Model and Value Chain

- Damage or loss of NAVER's office buildings and data center assets due to extreme natural disasters
- Unstable power supply caused by impacts on power infrastructure
- Workplace safety risks for employees

Scope of Impact

All Value chain

Time of Occurrence

Short Term (2020–2029)

Medium Term (2030–2039)

Long Term (2040–2049)

Likelihood of Occurrence¹⁾

Exceptionally unlikely

Financial Impact²⁾ Key Assumptions, Variables, and Applied Scenario

- NAVER utilized S&P Global Climamomics® climate modeling-based analysis tools to assess asset loss rates and financial damage, applying the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios aligned with the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.
- Asset losses were calculated by comprehensively considering the value, revenue, and location of each business site, as well as climate model outputs (e.g., flood depth, wind speed) and loss coefficients.

Financial Impact Level

Low

Detailed Financial Impact Analysis

- Based on NAVER's key business sites, the cumulative financial loss potentially occurring by 2050 is estimated at up to approximately KRW 21 billion, with an annual average of around KRW 700 million. This corresponds to a Low impact level relative to NAVER's 2024 operating revenue.

Financial Impact of Acute Physical Risks

(Unit: KRW 100 million)

Category		Scenario			
		High (RCP 8.5/SSP5-8.5)	Medium-High (RCP 7.0/SSP3-7.0)	Medium (RCP 4.5/SSP2-4.5)	Low (RCP 2.6/SSP1-2.6)
Timeframe	Long Term (2040–2049)	92.93	80.63	75.16	72.43
	Medium Term (2030–2039)	69.70	65.60	62.86	65.60
	Short Term (2020–2029)	47.83	46.46	46.46	49.20

- The most significant acute physical risk is river flooding, with the highest level of potential loss observed at the Gak Chuncheon data center, which is located near major dams such as the Chuncheon Dam and Soyang Dam.

Response Strategy and Resilience Plan

- Site selection was conducted through location analysis to identify regions with lower annual average temperatures and minimal exposure to natural disasters.
 - Gak Sejong is situated approximately 20 meters above the designated flood level of the Geum River, and Gak Chuncheon is located about 94 meters above the flood level of the Soyang River.
- Disaster response capabilities and emergency power systems were incorporated from the design stage.
- For data centers utilizing outside air for cooling, additional systems such as chillers and nighttime thermal storage (ice or water storage) have been installed and operated to ensure stable cooling supply.
- Power and communication lines are structured with redundant and multiple circuits.
- Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) systems and emergency generators are in place.
- A Business Continuity Plan (BCP) has been established, supported by ongoing drills and exercises.

1) Based on CDP criteria: Virtually certain (99–100%), Very likely (90–99%), Likely (66–90%), More likely than not (50–66%), About as likely as not (33–50%), Unlikely (10–33%), Very unlikely (1–10%), Exceptionally unlikely (0–1%)

2) Internal standard based on 2024 operating revenue (short term): High (1.6% or more), Medium-high (1.2~1.6%), Medium (0.8~1.2%), Medium-low (0.4~0.8%), Low (less than 0.4%)

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

P2 < Chronic > Increased business disruption due to rising average temperatures and changes in weather patterns

Impact on Business Model and Value Chain

- Changes in weather patterns may lead to reduced employee efficiency and labor productivity.
- Rising average temperatures and the resulting hot and humid air cannot be used for server cooling in data centers, leading to increased energy demand from internal cooling systems and higher power load rates consumed by IT equipment.

Scope of Impact

All Value chain

Time of Occurrence

Short Term (2020–2029)

Medium Term (2030–2039)

Long Term (2040–2049)



Likelihood of Occurrence

Exceptionally unlikely

Financial Impact

Key Assumptions, Variables, and Applied Scenario

- NAVER utilized S&P Global Climamomics® climate modeling-based analysis tools to assess asset loss rates and financial damage, applying the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios aligned with the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.
- Asset losses are calculated by comprehensively considering the asset value, revenue, and location of each business site, along with climate modeling indicators (e.g., temperature, radiant heat, wind speed) and loss coefficients.

Financial Impact Level

Low

Detailed Financial Impact Analysis

- Based on NAVER's key business sites, the cumulative financial loss potentially occurring by 2050 is estimated at up to approximately KRW 150 billion, with an annual average of around KRW 5 billion. This corresponds to a "Low" impact level (0–0.4%) relative to NAVER's 2024 operating revenue.

Financial Impact of Chronic Physical Risks

(Unit: KRW 100 million)

Category		Scenario			
		High (RCP 8.5/SSP5-8.5)	Medium-High (RCP 7.0/SSP3-7.0)	Medium (RCP 4.5/SSP2-4.5)	Low (RCP 2.6/SSP1-2.6)
Timeframe	Long Term (2040–2049)	624.53	497.44	505.64	531.60
	Medium Term (2030–2039)	512.47	401.78	455.07	459.17
	Short Term (2020–2029)	375.81	336.18	353.95	384.02

- The most significant chronic physical risk is heatwaves. According to the risk exposure assessment, the likelihood of occurrence for all data centers and business sites is estimated at approximately 2.2–2.5% in the short term, 2.6–3.3% in the medium term, and 3.2–4.0% in the long term—figures that exceed those associated with acute risks such as flooding.

Response Strategy and Resilience Plan

- To maximize the use of outside air, building orientation is considered from the design stage.
- NAVER Cloud applies its proprietary natural cooling technology, NAMU (NAVER Air Membrane Unit), which uses outside air to lower server room temperatures and reduce cooling energy consumption.
- The third-generation NAMU system, installed at the Gak Sejong data center, is a hybrid cooling system that selectively uses direct or indirect outside air depending on external weather conditions. This enhances energy efficiency compared to previous models and contributes to reducing power load.

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Transition Risks

T1 <New Regulation> Increased costs for transitioning to renewable energy due to strengthened carbon regulations

Impact on Business Model and Value Chain		• Tightening carbon regulations and policies, such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and the Clean Competition Act (CCA), present increasing compliance demands. • As NAVER expands its service coverage to regions including Japan, the United States, and Europe, rising power demand and associated renewable energy costs may pose growing indirect risk factors.					
Scope of Impact		Operation					
Time of Occurrence		Short Term (Base Year–2025)		Medium Term (2026–2030)		Long Term (2031–2040)	
Likelihood of Occurrence		Likely					
Financial Impact	Key Assumptions, Variables, and Applied Scenario	• Estimated based on the additional PPA procurement costs required to meet the Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target under the 2040 Carbon Negative transition plan. • Annual electricity consumption projections reflect the anticipated expansion of NAVER services such as AI and cloud computing. The estimated cost was calculated by applying the PPA unit price agreed in 2023 to the additional volume of renewable energy required to achieve the transition goal.					
Financial Impact Level		Low					
Detailed Financial Impact Analysis		• The cost of transitioning to renewable energy based on PPAs is estimated at an annual average of approximately KRW 14 billion, which represents about 0.1% of NAVER's 2024 operating results. The financial impact is classified as Low, with a cumulative total of KRW 237 billion projected by 2040.					
		Projected Future Cumulative PPA Costs (Unit: KRW 100 million)					
		Year	2030	2035	2040		
		Estimated Cost	940.5	1,780.4	2,370.4		
Response Strategy and Resilience Plan		• NAVER continuously monitors a range of variables that may impact PPA supply volumes and pricing. • To minimize renewable energy transition costs, cost-benefit analyses are conducted to determine the optimal timing for adoption. • Through policy engagement activities, NAVER aims to support the expansion of renewable energy supply and the formation of a fair market price. • A diversified portfolio of renewable energy suppliers is being developed to ensure supply stability and mitigate the financial burden of transition. • In addition to PPAs, NAVER also considers various renewable energy procurement methods such as REC purchases and equity investments.					

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

T2 <Current Regulation> Increased burden of purchasing carbon credits due to rising greenhouse gas emissions

Impact on Business Model and Value Chain		- As a company subject to Korea's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), NAVER faces increased operating costs due to the need to purchase carbon credits for emissions exceeding its allocated quota. - With major countries tightening greenhouse gas regulations, the proportion of paid allocations in Korea is expected to rise, along with carbon prices.										
Scope of Impact		Operation										
Time of Occurrence		Short Term (Base Year–2025) Medium Term (2026–2030) Long Term (2031–2040)										
Likelihood of Occurrence		Likely										
Financial Impact	Key Assumptions, Variables, and Applied Scenario	- Allowances were estimated by applying existing reduction coefficients to projected annual Scope 1 and 2 emissions. - Based on changes in Korea's emissions trading scheme, the proportion of paid allocations was assumed to increase by 20% every five years, starting from the 10% rate used in the third planning period. The actual paid allocation ratio was conservatively estimated at an additional 3% or less. - Carbon credit prices were calculated based on the volume-weighted average price of KAU23, adjusted using a compound annual growth rate (CAGR). - Final estimates were derived by averaging projected prices from multiple scenarios, including NGFS scenarios (NDC, NZE 2050, Below 2°C), IEA scenarios (NZE, APS, STEPS), and the EU-ETS scenario.										
Financial Impact Level		Low										
Detailed Financial Impact Analysis		- The average domestic carbon credit price is projected to rise to KRW 185,702 by 2040. - If the transition to renewable energy fails, the annual average cost of purchasing carbon credits is estimated at approximately KRW 13.3 billion, which corresponds to around 0.1% of NAVER's 2024 operating profit. The cumulative cost of carbon credit purchases by 2040 is projected to reach approximately KRW 225.6 billion.										
		Projected Cumulative Carbon Credit Purchase Costs (Unit: KRW 100 million) <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>2030</th><th>2035</th><th>2040</th></tr><tr><td>Estimated Cost</td><td>217.8</td><td>869.6</td><td>2,255.6</td></tr></table>			Year	2030	2035	2040	Estimated Cost	217.8	869.6	2,255.6
Year	2030	2035	2040									
Estimated Cost	217.8	869.6	2,255.6									
Response Strategy and Resilience Plan		- Continuous monitoring of carbon credit costs, electricity prices, and renewable energy transition expenses. - Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through energy-saving initiatives and expanded use of renewable energy. - Expansion of the renewable energy supply chain through collaboration with public institutions and energy platforms, and enhanced access to various renewable sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower.										

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

T3 <Reputation> Negative reputation issues due to slow progress toward 2040 Carbon Negative targets upon climate information disclosure

Impact on Business Model and Value Chain		If progress falls short of the 2040 Carbon Negative roadmap, NAVER may face a decline in trust from stakeholders—including investors and consumers—which could lead to reduced usage of NAVER's services.		
Scope of Impact		Operation		
Time of Occurrence		Short Term (Base Year–2025)	Medium Term (2026–2030)	Long Term (2031–2040)
				
Likelihood of Occurrence		More likely than not		
Financial Impact	Key Assumptions, Variables, and Applied Scenario	- Due to the complexity of variables, the financial impact of negative reputation—such as loss of stakeholder trust—is not directly predictable. - Estimates were derived by reviewing relevant regulations and the scale of penalties or fines imposed in various countries for similar risk factors.		
	Financial Impact Level	Low		
	Detailed Financial Impact Analysis	- Considering relevant regulatory environments in advanced global markets, penalties of up to 10% of operating profit could potentially be imposed. However, when factoring in the likelihood of actual occurrence, the financial impact of underperformance in climate change response is estimated to be approximately 0.1% of revenue—around KRW 10.7 billion. - Due to the indirect relationship between reputational damage and financial outcomes, this estimate involves a degree of uncertainty and should be interpreted with caution.		
		Country	Relevant Regulation	Fines and Penalties
		EU	Green Claims Directive	- Requires scientific, life cycle–based evidence to substantiate environmental claims and performance. - Violations may result in fines of up to 4% of annual revenue.
		California	Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures Act	- Companies making claims related to carbon neutrality or net-zero emissions must update underlying evidence at least once a year. - Violations are subject to fines of USD 2,500 per day (approx. KRW 3.3 million), with a maximum total fine of USD 500,000 (approx. KRW 670 million).
		United Kingdom	Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act	If environmental performance claims in corporate advertising lack clear substantiation, fines may reach up to 10% of revenue.
Response Strategy and Resilience Plan		- NAVER ensures transparency to stakeholders by participating in initiatives such as RE100 and EV100, and by disclosing information through CDP, among others. - To proactively manage reputational risk, NAVER has established internal guidelines to prevent greenwashing and has implemented a pre-review system for all external ESG communications. - Strengthening external assurance mechanisms for climate-related disclosures.		

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

T4 <Market> Economic risks arising from unexpected fluctuations in international energy prices

Impact on Business Model and Value Chain		- Amid the global carbon neutrality megatrend, rising geopolitical risks, and growing economic uncertainty, volatility in international energy prices is increasing. - As NAVER expands its service areas, energy demand rises accordingly, leading to higher electricity costs.																	
Scope of Impact		Operation																	
Time of Occurrence		Short Term (Base Year–2025)	Medium Term (2026–2030)	Long Term (2031–2040)															
Likelihood of Occurrence		More likely than not																	
Financial Impact	Key Assumptions, Variables, and Applied Scenario	① NAVER internal scenario and ② extreme scenario were used to compare projected electricity rate increases and assess financial impact. ① Under the internal scenario, the electricity rate increase was assumed to be 2.48%, based on Korea Electric Power Corporation's unit price data from 2003 to 2022. ② Under the NGFS Below 2°C scenario, the electricity rate increase was assumed to be 3.94%.																	
Financial Impact Level		Low																	
Detailed Financial Impact Analysis		- Under the internal scenario, NAVER's average annual electricity procurement cost through 2040 is estimated at approximately KRW 147.7 billion. Under the extreme scenario (NGFS Below 2°C), the average annual cost is projected at approximately KRW 171.6 billion. - If electricity prices rise to levels assumed in the extreme scenario, the rate of increase would exceed typical electricity price trends, resulting in an estimated additional cumulative electricity procurement cost of approximately KRW 23.8 billion.																	
		Electricity Price Increase Scenarios (Unit: KRW 100 million) <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>NAVER Internal Scenario</th><th>NGFS Below 2°C Scenario</th></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>533</td><td>549</td></tr><tr><td>2030</td><td>1,116</td><td>1,226</td></tr><tr><td>2035</td><td>1,868</td><td>2,183</td></tr><tr><td>2040</td><td>2,810</td><td>3,489</td></tr></table>			Year	NAVER Internal Scenario	NGFS Below 2°C Scenario	2025	533	549	2030	1,116	1,226	2035	1,868	2,183	2040	2,810	3,489
Year	NAVER Internal Scenario	NGFS Below 2°C Scenario																	
2025	533	549																	
2030	1,116	1,226																	
2035	1,868	2,183																	
2040	2,810	3,489																	
Response Strategy and Resilience Plan		- NAVER has developed energy price forecasting scenarios to respond to energy price volatility. - By monitoring national energy policies and market trends, the company formulates strategies to address fluctuations in energy prices. - Risk is mitigated through long-term fixed-price renewable energy contracts, reducing exposure to energy price variability.																	

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Opportunity

01 < Products and Services> Increase in users and enhancement of industry competitiveness through the expansion of eco-friendly services

Impact on Business Model and Value Chain		- There is a growing preference among general users for sustainable services, with demand notably higher among younger generations—from Gen X to Gen Z. - NAVER's provision of eco-friendly services¹⁾ may lead to increased user acquisition and engagement, ultimately contributing to revenue growth and enhanced corporate value. This value creation also extends across the platform to key partners such as SMEs, small business owners, and content creators.		
Scope of Impact		Operation		
Time of Occurrence		Short Term (Base Year–2025)	Medium Term (2026–2030)	Long Term (2031–2040)
				
Likelihood of Occurrence		More likely than not		
Financial Impact	Key Assumptions, Variables, and Applied Scenario	- Estimating a direct correlation between the expansion of NAVER's eco-friendly services and increases in user engagement or operating profit requires consideration of various influencing factors. - Given N Delivery to generate environmental value across all service areas, financial impact was assessed based on total revenue.		
	Financial Impact Level	Low		
	Detailed Financial Impact Analysis	The financial benefit is projected to be approximately 0.1% of NAVER's total revenue. However, this estimate carries a high degree of uncertainty.		
Response Strategy and Resilience Plan		- NAVER is actively implementing strategies to generate environmental value across its services, including portal, shopping, and maps. - Eco-certified products²⁾ are specifically labeled within NAVER Shopping. - Campaigns such as Green Shopping Week (in celebration of World Environment Day) and Green Friday (held on the fourth Friday of every month) are promoted to raise environmental awareness. - The N Delivery service contributes to reducing carbon emissions. - NAVER also offers electronic document services. - In its search and map services, NAVER has expanded information on recycling collection points, recycling centers, and other relevant locations.		

1) Services that contribute to the environment, leveraging the characteristics of the IT industry—such as eco-certified products in NAVER Shopping, improved access to recycling-related information via the NAVER Maps app, and carbon reduction and resource savings through electronic document services

2) Certifications include vegan labels (PETA, V-Label, The Vegan Society, EVE VEGAN), sustainable fisheries (MSC), sustainable forestry (FSC), environmental standards (USDA, ECOCERT, Carbon Trust), and fair trade (FAIRTRADE)

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

02 <Energy Resources> Reduction of energy consumption costs through improved energy efficiency

Impact on Business Model and Value Chain		Improving energy use efficiency is directly linked to reducing energy procurement costs and serves as the most fundamental mitigation measure for addressing climate change, including reducing expenses related to carbon credit purchases and the transition to renewable energy.		
Scope of Impact		Operation		
Time of Occurrence		Short Term (Base Year–2025)	Medium Term (2026–2030)	Long Term (2031–2040)
				
Likelihood of Occurrence		Likely		
Financial Impact	Key Assumptions, Variables, and Applied Scenario	- Calculations were based on the estimated cost of carbon credits and electricity that would need to be purchased, assuming energy savings by method at NAVER business sites. - The price of carbon credits was projected using the volume-weighted average price of KAU23, along with scenario trends through 2040 based on IEA scenarios (NZE, APS, STEPS), NGFS scenarios (NDC, NZE 2050, Below 2°C), and EU ETS forecasts. - Electricity procurement costs were estimated by applying the projected electricity price increase rate (2.96%) under the NGFS (NDCs) scenario to NAVER's 2023 unit cost of electricity.		
Cumulative Energy Efficiency Effects by Period				
		Timeframe	GHG Reduction (Unit: tCO ₂ -eq)	Cost Savings (Unit: KRW 100 million)
		2019–2025	142,673	441
		2026–2030	211,611	934
		2031–2035	321,885	1,740
		2036–2040	431,992	2,864
Financial Impact Level		Low		
Detailed Financial Impact Analysis		The cumulative financial opportunity from improved energy efficiency—reflected in reduced carbon credit purchases and renewable energy transition costs—is estimated at approximately KRW 573.1 billion by 2040, with an annual average of around KRW 33.7 billion.		
Response Strategy and Resilience Plan		- NAVER is expanding the implementation of system and technology-based measures, including the use of geothermal systems, optimization of power operations, and adoption of outdoor air cooling systems. - Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) at NAVER's operational data centers is closely managed to remain near 1.0. - An energy management system is in place to oversee energy demand, with detailed analyses conducted on consumption patterns and operational conditions.		

Assessment and Impact Analysis of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

03 < Resource Efficiency > Cost savings on energy and carbon credits through the transition to renewable energy

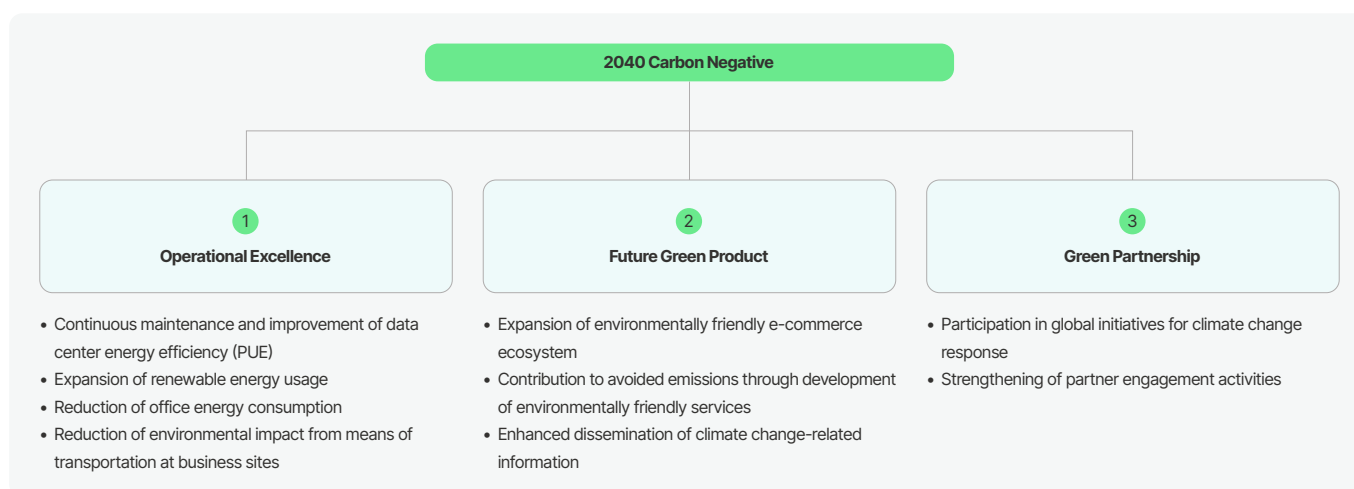
Impact on Business Model and Value Chain		NAVER reviews various renewable energy transition methods—such as REC purchases, PPAs, and equity investments—to reduce not only the cost of transitioning to renewable energy but also expenses related to carbon credit purchases and electricity procurement.		
Scope of Impact		Operation		
Time of Occurrence		Short Term (Base Year–2025)	Medium Term (2026–2030)	Long Term (2031–2040)
Likelihood of Occurrence		Likely		
Financial Impact	Key Assumptions, Variables, and Applied Scenario	- The financial opportunity was calculated by comparing the operational costs that would be incurred without transitioning to renewable energy—including carbon credit and electricity purchases—with the projected costs of renewable energy transition for the corresponding carbon emissions. - The price of carbon credit purchases was projected using the volume-weighted average price of KAU23, along with scenario trends through 2040 based on IEA scenarios (NZE, APS, STEPS), NGFS scenarios (NDC, NZE 2050, Below 2°C), and EU ETS forecasts. - Electricity procurement costs were estimated by applying the projected electricity price increase rate (2.96%) under the NGFS (NDCs) scenario to NAVER's 2023 unit cost of electricity.		
	Financial Impact Level	Low		
Detailed Financial Impact Analysis		If renewable energy adoption is implemented through both PPAs and REC purchases, NAVER is projected to achieve cumulative cost savings of approximately KRW 487 billion by 2040, with an annual average savings of around KRW 28.6 billion.		
Projected Operating Costs				
Category		2030	2035	2040
Carbon Credit Cost (Unit: KRW/tCO ₂ -eq)		80,280	117,062	185,702
Electricity Purchase Price (Unit: KRW/kWh)		184	213	246
Cost Savings from Renewable Energy Transition (Unit: KRW 100 million)				
Category		2026~2030	2031~2035	2036~2040
Cost Savings by Period		-270	834	4,324
Total Cumulative Savings		-287	546	4,870
Response Strategy and Resilience Plan		- NAVER monitors relevant domestic and international regulations and systems concerning carbon credit pricing and conducts trend analyses based on NGFS scenarios. - Economic feasibility assessments are performed by comparing carbon credit purchase costs with renewable energy transition costs.		

Climate Transition Plan

NAVER developed its climate transition plan based on feedback from key stakeholders, including investor requirements and evaluation guidelines from organizations such as CDP, KCGS, and MSCI.

Analysis of the greenhouse gas emissions inventory revealed that indirect emissions from electricity consumption at office buildings and data centers account for a significant portion—approximately 98%. In climate risk assessments, major risks were identified as increased electricity costs due to rising energy demand, energy price volatility, and the rise in carbon credit prices under the national emissions trading scheme. Conversely, transitioning to renewable energy through REC purchases and PPAs presents a long-term opportunity for sharply increasing cost savings, offering significant financial potential.

Based on these findings, NAVER established the 2040 Carbon Negative roadmap. This roadmap sets an ambitious target to reduce and offset greenhouse gas emissions to below zero by 2040—ten years ahead of the 2050 net-zero target commonly presented in major climate scenarios.



The strategy to achieve this goal is structured around three core approaches. The first is the Operational Excellence strategy, which focuses on activities closely related to electricity—responsible for the majority of NAVER’s greenhouse gas emissions. In anticipation of continued growth in electricity demand, NAVER plans to reduce emissions by improving energy efficiency and transitioning to renewable energy sources. The second strategy is Future Green Product. This approach aims to identify and implement ways to enhance access to environmental information and promote environmental awareness across NAVER’s core services such as search, advertising, and shopping. Leveraging its position as an IT platform company, NAVER seeks to integrate environmental improvements within its services, quantify the resulting carbon reductions, and contribute to Scope 3 emissions management and the achievement of the 2040 Carbon Negative goal. The final strategy, Green Partnership, involves joining domestic and international initiatives such as RE100 and EV100 to work toward shared environmental goals. At the same time, NAVER aims to strengthen engagement activities for climate change response in collaboration with a wide range of partners.

Risk Management

Climate Risk Management Process
Integration with Company-Wide Risk Management Process

Climate Risk Management Process

To systematically manage climate-related risks and opportunities, NAVER has implemented a structured process encompassing the identification, assessment, prioritization, and monitoring of climate factors. Through this process, NAVER proactively identifies key climate-related elements that may impact business operations and takes enterprise-wide measures to minimize both financial and non-financial burdens.

Climate-Related Input Variables and Parameters

NAVER utilizes key input variables and parameter data to support the systematic identification, assessment, prioritization, and monitoring of climate-related risks.

Category	Input Variables and Parameters	Description
Climate Variables	Temperature	• CMIP6 Global Climate Models
	Precipitation	• CMIP6 Global Climate Models
Physical Assets	Asset Type	• Climanomics®
	Asset Value	• Book value on financial statements
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Greenhouse Gas	• Stationary and mobile combustions (Scope 1) - Calorific values based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (Tier 1) - For domestic business sites, country-specific calorific values based on the guidelines (Tier 2)
	Emission Factors	• Indirect emissions (Scope 2) - Electricity: Country-specific electricity emission factors (Tier 2) - Heat (steam): Heat (steam) emission factors provided by suppliers (Tier 3)
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	• ISO 14064-1 standard • Guidelines for reporting and verification of emissions under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and Emissions Trading Scheme
	Carbon Credit Price	• NGFS scenario • IEA scenario • EU-ETS CAGR
	Electricity Price	• NGFS scenario

Use of Climate-Related Scenarios

NAVER continuously leverages climate change scenario analysis to proactively identify potential risks related to climate change and to develop appropriate response measures. Accordingly, NAVER conducted a materiality assessment of physical risks, transition risks, and opportunities, evaluating the likelihood and impact of each. For physical risks, the SSP¹⁾ scenario was applied, while for transition risks and opportunities, NGFS²⁾ scenarios—such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Net-Zero 2050, and Below 2°C—were used to assess site-level risk exposure and financial impact. The results of this analysis were incorporated into management strategies and decision-making processes. For risk factors, measures were taken to minimize financial losses, while for opportunity factors, strategies were implemented to maximize financial gains.

1) Shared Socioeconomic Pathways

2) Network for Greening the Financial System

Climate Risk Management Process

Management of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Risk and Opportunity Management Process

NAVER identifies and manages a risk pool on a regular basis through a structured process, taking into account global climate change trends and climate response practices within the industry, based on the TCFD recommendations. The climate risk management process is integrated into NAVER's enterprise-wide risk management framework and consists of the following stages: identification, analysis, evaluation, treatment, monitoring, and review.

Process	Responsible Entity	Frequency	Method
Identification	ESG Working Group & Env. Operation (Environmental Risk Management Task Force)	Once a Year	Identify internal and external issues and stakeholder requirements → Assess the impact of risks (profit and loss, financial condition), distinguish along the value chain (business sites, upstream, downstream), and categorize by timing of occurrence
Analysis	ESG Working Group & Env. Operation (Environmental Risk Management Task Force)	Once a Year	Analyze likelihood and financial and non-financial impacts
Evaluation	Green Partnership (Company-wide Environmental Risk Management)	Once a Year	If the likelihood is negligible, determine risk level based on impact (materiality assessment), and establish and implement action plans for Level 2 or higher risks
Treatment	Green Partnership	Once a Year	Quantify the financial impacts of highly material risks and opportunities on the business and establish response plans such as avoidance, mitigation, transfer, acceptance, or adoption
Monitoring and Review	Green Partnership	Once a Year	- Conduct ongoing monitoring at least once a year for major risks and opportunities - If necessary, integrate into the company-wide risk management process and ensure continuous management by the corporate risk management department

Risk and Opportunity Assessment

Assessment of climate-related risks involves analyzing the materiality of various risk factors influenced by climate change and serves as a key process to support strategic business decision-making. The materiality assessment is based on two elements: the likelihood of occurrence, which indicates the probability that a risk or opportunity factor may affect NAVER's overall business, and the level of impact, which refers to the magnitude and scope of financial and non-financial effects on business operations if the risk materializes. The results of the assessment are used to determine whether action is required, and the risk level is derived by comprehensively evaluating both the likelihood and the level of impact.

To this end, NAVER applies a risk matrix based on five levels of likelihood and five levels of impact. Based on the resulting combinations, risk levels are classified into Level 1 through Level 3. Level 1 is considered non-managed with the current state accepted but subject to monitoring as needed. In contrast, Level 2 and 3 are managed by developing and implementing appropriate action plans and response strategies based on the assessed risk level.

Determination of Risk Level

Category		Likelihood				
Impact Level ¹⁾ (Potential Impact)	1 (0~0.4%)	1 (0~10%)	2 (10~33%)	3 (33~66%)	4 (66~90%)	5 (90~100%)
	2 (0.4~0.8%)	Level 1	Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2
	3 (0.8~1.2%)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3
	4 (1.2~1.6%)	Level 2	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3
	5 (1.6% or more)	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3	Level 3

1) Proportion to Revenue

Climate Risk Management Process

Risk and Opportunity Treatment and Follow-up Actions

NAVER determines how to treat high-priority risks or opportunities by first quantifying their financial impact on the business. A responsible party is appointed to develop response plans based on five treatment categories—avoidance, mitigation, transfer, acceptance, and adoption—and to define action items and target completion dates. Once actions are completed, an effectiveness assessment is conducted, and the results are documented as appropriate, insufficient, or requiring improvement. Upon finalization, the outcome is reported to the company-wide risk management officer. The monitoring process for climate-related risks follows a structured reporting system: environmental teams at business sites → company-wide environmental department (Green Partnership) → the Head of External/ESG Policy → CEO → ESG Committee. Each stage oversees major climate risks¹⁾ according to its designated responsibilities and roles, enabling swift and effective response actions.

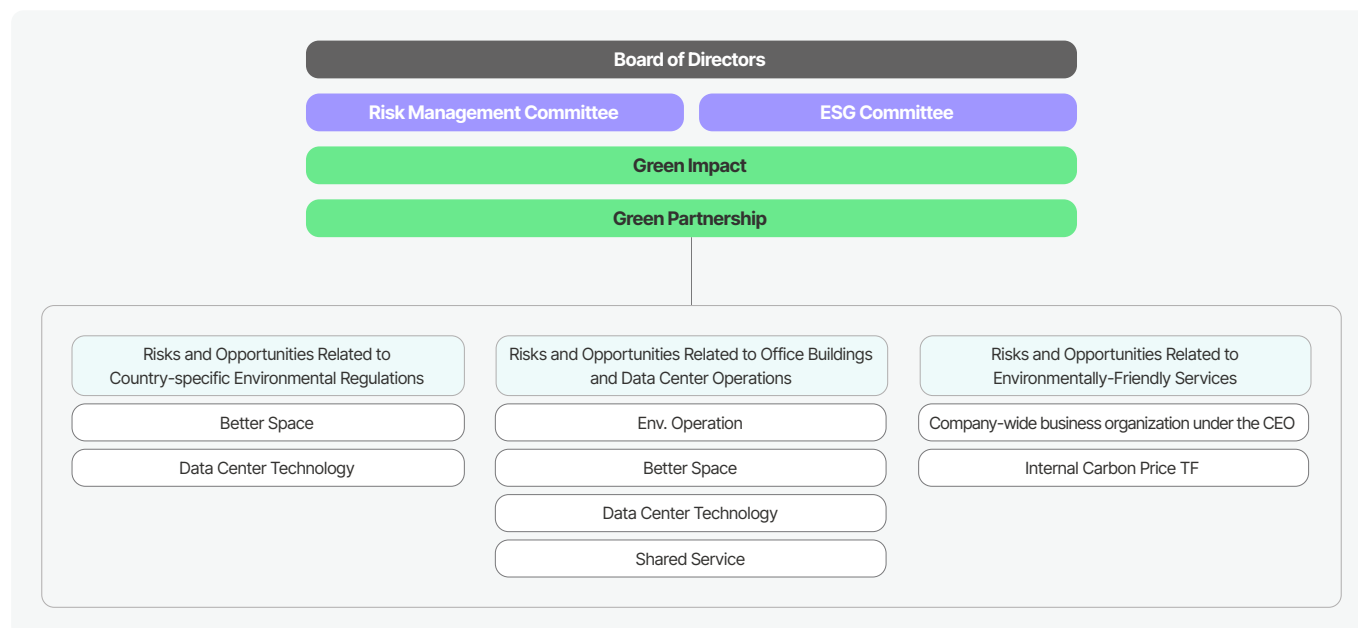
All activities are managed under the enterprise-wide risk management process. Through comparison with other types of risks, response priorities may be adjusted as needed. Given the strong connection between climate-related risks and the company's long-term sustainability—as well as increasing regulatory scrutiny and reputational impacts—NAVER addresses such risks with higher priority than others.

Process	Description
Avoidance	Choosing not to take risk by refraining from actions that may cause it
Mitigation	Reducing the risk
Transfer	Shifting all or part of the risk to a third party
Acceptance	Accepting the current state while conducting regular monitoring
Adoption	Incorporating into environmental targets, mid- to long-term business plans, or new projects

1) Risks expected to have a financial impact equivalent to 2.0% or more of revenue, or reputational and other risks deemed to have significant non-financial impact based on qualitative assessment.

Integration with Company-Wide Risk Management Process

NAVER operates an enterprise risk management (ERM) process to identify potential risks and opportunities, apply appropriate response measures, and ultimately achieve its long-term corporate objectives. The Risk Management Committee within NAVER's Board of Directors was established to oversee integrated risk management across all business areas. The committee is responsible for setting enterprise-wide risk management policies, diagnosing root causes of risks, and reviewing improvement measures from a holistic perspective. In addition, the ESG Committee—established in response to the growing importance of sustainability issues—oversees the overall management and supervision of climate-related risks and opportunities. Roles are allocated based on the expertise of each committee to ensure responsible decision-making, and some board members serve on both committees to promote efficient risk management operations.

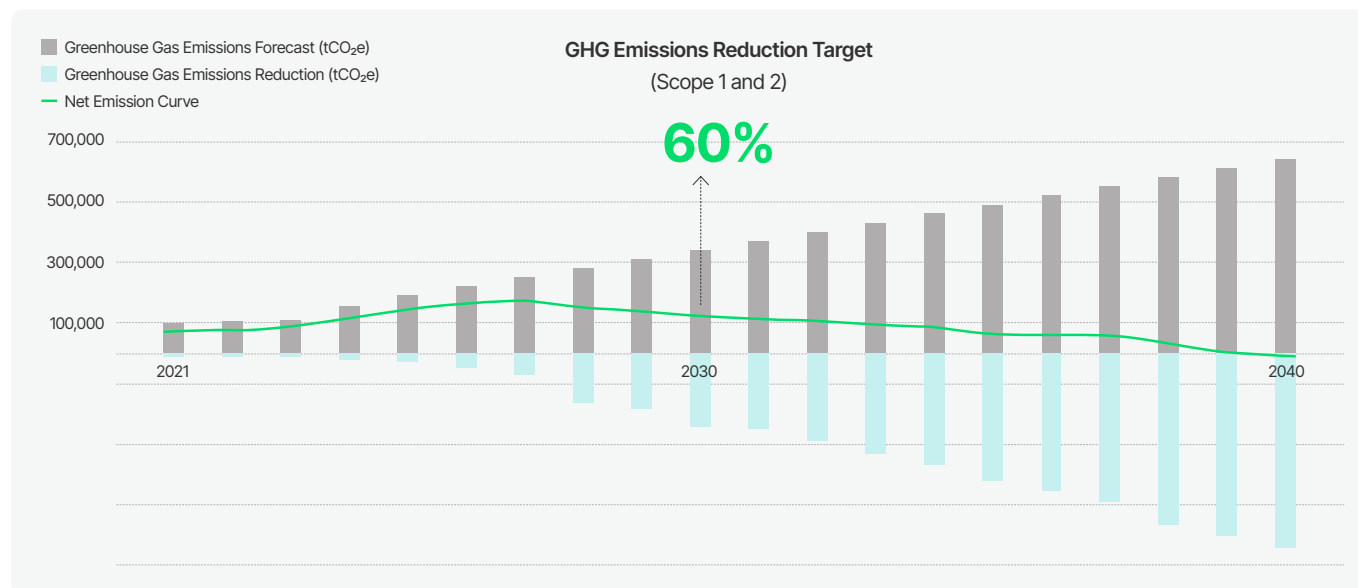


Metrics & Targets

2040 Carbon Negative
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

2040 Carbon Negative

In 2020, NAVER established its 2040 Carbon Negative strategy, aiming to achieve net greenhouse gas emissions below zero by reducing more emissions than it generates. Despite the projected increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to rising electricity consumption driven by business growth, NAVER seeks to continuously reduce emissions through proactive adoption of renewable energy, improvements in energy efficiency and consumption reduction, and the application of an internal carbon pricing system.



Improving Energy Efficiency and Reducing Consumption

NAVER's data centers are located in regions well-suited to mitigate climate risks and apply cooling technologies that utilize natural air. NAVER's self-developed NAMU (NAVER Air Membrane Unit) is a core technology that reduces energy demand in data centers by using ambient outside air to resolve server heat issues. In particular, the third-generation facilities applied to each module in GAK Sejong feature a hybrid system that can selectively use direct or indirect outside air based on climatic conditions. Additionally, waste heat is repurposed for use in the snow-melting system. In 2024, NAVER's first office building, Green Factory, underwent remodeling to reduce energy consumption through initiatives such as lighting replacements, installation of windbreak rooms, conversion of heating systems, and restructuring of kitchen facilities. The second office building, 1784, used approximately 38% recycled materials in its construction and incorporated systems such as radiant cooling, thermal energy storage, and high-efficiency lighting from the outset, resulting in a 38.1% reduction in projected annual energy costs compared to the ASHRAE standard building mode¹⁾.

1) A virtual model of a building identical to the 1784 project but designed without considering the energy-saving measures outlined in ASHRAE 90.1, applying only standard energy-related systems and equipment.

Energy Efficiency Improvement Outcomes

Category		Unit	2022	2023	2024
Introduction of	GAK Chuncheon	tCO ₂ -eq	249	249	181
High-Efficiency Equipment	GAK Sejong	tCO ₂ -eq	-	15	51
Installation of Natural	GAK Chuncheon	tCO ₂ -eq	14,645	10,426	11,161
Ventilation Cooling Systems	GAK Sejong	tCO ₂ -eq	-	3,054	10,388
Total		tCO ₂ -eq	14,894	13,744	21,781

2040 Carbon Negative

Transition to Renewable Energy

NAVER's data center GAK Sejong secures electricity through solar power facilities installed on the building and actively utilizes geothermal energy—a form of renewable energy—for its heating and cooling systems. At the GAK Chuncheon data center, a total of 200,192 kWh was generated through installed solar power systems during the year 2024.

In the office building segment, the solar renewable energy secured through a PPA signed with Enlighten in October 2022 was reassigned to the first NAVER office building, Green Factory, under a revised contract in October 2023, enabling the resumption of renewable energy use as of January 2024. Additionally, an 18.7 kW solar power system was newly installed on the rooftop of Green Factory. In the second half of 2025, NAVER plans to utilize 6 MW of solar energy through a third-party PPA, which is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 3,400 tCO₂-eq. For the second office building, 1784, NAVER signed a direct PPA with Korea Water Resources Corporation in October 2023 to expand renewable energy adoption, sourcing energy from the Yongdam 2 Hydropower Plant. Through this agreement, approximately 78% of the building's annual electricity usage (excluding nighttime hours) is now covered by renewable energy.

Additionally, NAVER continues to strengthen the institutional foundation for renewable energy expansion through ongoing collaboration and engagement with a broad range of stakeholders, including the government, public institutions, civic organizations, and the RE100 Corporate Council.

Renewable Energy Adoption Outcomes

Category	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Volume of Renewable Energy Usage	kWh	367,728	1,911,147	5,490,399	6,677,607	19,915,351
Renewable Energy Ratio (Including Geothermal)	%	0.2	1.1	2.7	3.1	6.8
RE100 Ratio (Excluding Geothermal)	%	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	5.3

Greenhouse Gas Reduction from Renewable Energy Adoption

Category		Unit	2022	2023	2024
Geothermal Energy Adoption	1784	tCO ₂ -eq	2,264	1,748	1,931
	Green Factory	tCO ₂ -eq	2	2	2
	GAK Sejong	tCO ₂ -eq	-	-	610
Renewable Electricity Procurement	1784	tCO ₂ -eq	46	1,107	5,348
Renewable Electricity Generation	Green Factory	tCO ₂ -eq	-	-	927
	1784	tCO ₂ -eq	85	79	78
	Connect One	tCO ₂ -eq	28	25	51
	GAK Chuncheon	tCO ₂ -eq	95	93	91
	GAK Sejong	tCO ₂ -eq	-	11	106
Total		tCO ₂ -eq	2,520	3,065	9,144

2040 Carbon Negative

Transition to Electric Vehicles

NAVER joined EV100, a global initiative to accelerate the transition to electric vehicles, to reduce direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1), and has been consistently advancing EV deployment and charging infrastructure expansion since 2021 in accordance with annual plans. As of now, approximately 20% of the total corporate fleet has been converted to electric vehicles, with the adoption rate of low-carbon vehicles—including hybrids—reaching 36%.

EV charging stations have been installed and are in operation at all NAVER business sites, with a total of 133 charging units established at office buildings as of February 2025. Based on total energy supplied through EV charging infrastructure, greenhouse gas emissions have been reduced by approximately 237.5 tCO₂e¹⁾.

1) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Calculation:

Average greenhouse gas reduction from EVs compared to gasoline vehicles (tCO₂e) =

[(Average fuel efficiency of gasoline vehicles) × {(Average energy consumption rate of EVs) × (Total charging volume)}]

– [(Average energy efficiency of electric vehicles) × {(Average energy consumption rate of electric vehicles) × (Total charging volume)}]

Electric Vehicle Transition Performance

Category		Unit	2022	2023	2024
Transition to Electric Vehicles	EV Ownership	Units	11	14	17
	EV100 Achievement Rate	%	15	18	20
EV Charging Infrastructure	1784	EV Charging Stations	-	62	69
		Coverage Rate	-	4.89	5.44
	Green Factory	EV Charging Stations	-	22	32
		Coverage Rate	-	2.83	4.13
	Connect One	EV Charging Stations	-	6	6
		Coverage Rate	-	3.28	3.28
	Data Center GAK Chuncheon	EV Charging Stations	-	5	5
		Coverage Rate	-	3.18	3.18
	Data Center GAK Sejong	EV Charging Stations	-	19	19
		Coverage Rate	-	8.48	8.48
	NAVER Square Gwangju	EV Charging Stations	-	2	2
		Coverage Rate	-	6.06	6.06
	Total	EV Charging Stations			133
		Coverage Rate			5.04

EV Charging Infrastructure Usage

Category		Unit	2024
For Corporate and Business Use	1784	kWh	295,560
For Employee Use	1784	kWh	242,965
	Green Factory	kWh	20,217

2040 Carbon Negative

Application of Internal Carbon Pricing

Since 2021, NAVER has incorporated carbon pricing¹⁾ into major decision-making processes such as renewable energy contracts and decarbonization facility investments. Through this approach, NAVER has continued to pursue decarbonization initiatives including renewable energy PPAs, additional on-site solar installations, and EV adoption.

To actively encourage employee participation in carbon reduction, NAVER has been implementing an internal carbon pricing system for employee business device purchases starting in June 2023. Emissions from business devices are calculated using product environmental reports (LCA, Carbon Footprint Reports) from manufacturers and official data from the Korea Energy Agency's energy efficiency labeling program. The carbon price per ton is based on the previous year's average trading price²⁾ in the emissions trading market as a proxy price. By factoring carbon pricing into employees' purchasing decisions, this internal pricing system has promoted the selection of low-carbon products. As a result, in 2024, NAVER achieved a green purchasing rate of 97% based on the number of orders and 62% based on the purchase amount.

Internal Carbon Price

(Unit: KRW/tCO₂eq)

Short Term (2024–2029)	Medium Term (2030–2039)	Long Term (2040–2049)
Average: 25,000 (10,000 ~ 32,500)	Average: 46,250 (35,000~57,500)	Average: 71,250 (60,000~82,500)

1) The applied carbon price is assumed to increase linearly each year based on the previous year's average emissions trading price.

2) As of 2024: KRW 9,452

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions of NAVER Corp. and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries (Scope 1 and Scope 2)^{1) 2)}

(Unit: tCO₂eq)

Category	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total Emissions ³⁾
NAVER Corporation	1,493	119,697	121,186
Cloud Subsidiary	48	827	872
Webtoon Subsidiary	52	378	427
Snow Subsidiary	87	1,134	1,217
Other Subsidiaries	263	2,094	2,351
Total	1,943	124,131	126,053

1) As of the end of 2024, the reported emissions include those from subsidiaries that account for 98.6% of consolidated revenue.

2) The GHG emissions have undergone limited assurance by the Korean Standards Association. However, due to certain limitations in the assurance process, figures may be subject to change. In addition, the calculation scope and categories may be revised in the future based on changes in disclosure standards.

3) Greenhouse gas emissions are aggregated by entity with decimals truncated, which may result in discrepancies between the total by legal entity and category-level totals.

Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of NAVER Corp. and Major Subsidiaries¹⁾

(Unit: tCO₂eq)

Category	NAVER Corp.	NAVER Cloud Corp.
C1-2 Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods	93,271	-
C3 Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	17,632	-
C4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution	101	-
C5 Waste Generated in Operations	344	-
C6 Business Travel	634	-
C7 Employee Commuting	2,214	-
C8 Upstream Leased Assets	-	189,943
C9 Downstream Transportation and Distribution	4	-
C11 Use of Sold Products	9,788	-
C12 End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	197	-
C13 Downstream Leased Assets	416	-
Subtotal	124,601	189,943
Total		314,544

1) Scope 3 emissions have been calculated only for the high-priority categories of NAVER Corp. and NAVER Cloud Corp., as determined based on materiality assessment criteria.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Three-Year Greenhouse Gas Emissions of NAVER Corp. on a Consolidated Basis

(Unit: tCO₂eq)

Category	2022	2023	2024
Scope 1	893	2,348	1,943
Scope 2	86,100	89,763	124,131
Subtotal	86,991	92,097	126,053
Scope 3			
C1-2 Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods	83,826	61,348	93,271
C3 Fuel and Energy-Related Activities	7,137	6,932	17,632
C4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution	10	76	101
C5 Waste Generated in Operations	249	259	344
C6 Business Travel	453	1,032	634
C7 Employee Commuting	2,035	2,288	2,214
C8 Upstream Leased Assets	40	171,980	189,943
C9 Downstream Transportation and Distribution ¹⁾	2	2	4
C11 Use of Sold Products	11,392	6,224	9,788
C12 End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	131	125	197
C13 Downstream Leased Assets	424	419	416
C15 Investments ²⁾	104,009	-	-
Subtotal	209,708	250,685	314,544
Total^{3) 4)}	296,699	342,782	440,595

1) In 2023, emissions from leased data centers under NAVER Cloud were reclassified as Scope 3 Category 8, and emissions were recalculated accordingly.

2) Emissions from affiliates previously reported under the 'Investments' category in 2022 have been separately reported as Scope 1 & 2 emissions of consolidated entities and excluded from Category 15.

3) Greenhouse gas emissions are aggregated by entity with decimals truncated, which may result in discrepancies between the total by legal entity and category-level totals.

4) The calculation scope and categories are subject to change based on future disclosure standards and related guidelines.

Appendix

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assurance Statement

GHG Emission Verification Opinion

Scope 1&2 of Subsidiary Companies of NAVER Corporation

1. Verification Goal

The goals of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission verification (hereinafter referred to as 'verification') conducted by the Korean Standards Association are as follows.

- Confirming the conformity with standards and procedures of GHG emission and GHG emissions calculated within the scope of verification.
- Checking the validity of declarations related to the organization's GHG emissions or removals
- Confirming the effective implementation of the organization's management of GHG emissions or removals
- Confirming the conformity of processes for implementing, managing and improving the organization's GHG emissions or removals estimates

2. Verification Scope

Korean Standards Association conducted limited assurance verification NAVER Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries' Scope 1, Scope 2 GHG statement.

- Reporting Target: NAVER Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries
- Boundary: Scope 1 (Direct emissions), Scope 2 (Indirect emissions)
 - Scope 1: Stationary combustion, Mobile combustion
 - Scope 2: Externally purchased power and heat (steam)
- Year: January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

3. Verification Criteria

Korean Standards Association conducted verification according to the procedures stipulated in ISO 14064-3: 2019.

- Calculation criteria
 - KS I ISO 14064-1: 2018
 - Verification Guidelines for the Operation of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System (Ministry of Environment Notice No. 2025-64)
 - 2006 IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Guidelines
 - WRI (World Resources Institute) Greenhouse Gas Protocol

4. Level of assurance verification and Responsibility

Korean Standards Association provides verification at limited level of assurance to strengthen GHG management for your company's GHG emissions.

- On-site inspection: Visit to NAVER Corporation Headquarters
- Method of confirmation
 - Interview with greenhouse gas emissions manager and field staff
 - Review of the management system and data used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions during the reporting period
 - Tracking review of internal documents and basic data NAVER Corporation should provide fair data on information and evidence related to GHG emissions, and the KSA is limited to guaranteeing GHG emissions.

5. Verification Limit

GHG emissions can be affected by factors such as data limits and uncertainties in the scope of verification, and inherent limitations may exist accordingly.

6. Verification Conclusion

No errors or false facts were found in NAVER Corporation's GHG emissions verified through the ISO 14064-3 verification procedure within the scope of verification.

GHG Emission Verification Opinion

Appendix. GHG Emissions of NAVER and its consolidated subsidiaries (Scope 1, Scope 2)

(Unit: tCO₂eq)

Division		Scope 1	Scope 2	Subtotal ²⁾
NAVER Corporation¹⁾		1,493.330	119,697.700	121,186
Cloud subsidiary	NAVER Cloud Corporation	34.420	378.302	412
	NAVER Cloud Asia Pacific Pte Ltd	-	-	-
	NAVER CLOUD AMERICA INC	-	-	-
	NAVER Cloud Europe GmbH	-	-	-
	NAVER Cloud Japan Corporation	-	-	-
	Chengdu NCC Technology Corporation	1.084	171.595	172
	NIT Service Corporation	-	200.834	200
	LINE WORKS Corporation	12.600	75.994	88
Webtoon subsidiary	WEBTOON Entertainment Inc	21.905	117.840	139
	StudioN Corporation	12.046	41.904	53
	Munpia Co., Ltd.	16.512	89.644	106
	Studio JHS Co., Ltd.	1.065	22.536	23
	Wattpad Corporation	-	52.025	52
	LINE Digital Frontier Corporation	-	54.241	54
Snow subsidiary	SNOW China (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	-	30.010	30
	SNOW Japan Corporation	0.911	5.489	6
	Semicolon Studio Co., Ltd.	0.144	0.758	0
	SNOW VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED	-	24.459	24
	KREAM Corporation	42.752	274.633	317
	Fab Corporation	0.871	12.341	13
	Famous Studio Corporation	1.229	520.699	521
	SODA Inc.	40.828	246.240	287
	SODA Singapore INT PTE. LTD,	-	19.083	19
	SODA inc.(U.S)	0.135	0.724	0
I&S subsidiary	NTech Service Corporation	106.188	526.540	632
	Greenweb Service	30.109	219.131	249
	In Comms	8.363	176.143	184
	CommPartners	3.082	124.800	127
Labs subsidiary	Naver Labs Corporation	4.862	55.653	60
	NAVER France SAS	34.175	77.167	111
J.Hub	NAVER J.Hub Corporation	4.872	115.427	120
Other entities	Poshmark, Inc.	56.971	306.476	363
	Poshmark Canada Inc.	-	23.200	23
	Poshmark India Private Limited	-	338.629	338
	NAVER Financial	10.893	0.308	11
	Audien Corporation	3.981	32.135	36
	NVISIONS Corporation	-	46.418	46
	NAVER VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED	-	51.988	51
Total³⁾		1,943.327	124,131.064	126,053

1) The GHG emissions of Naver Corporation are based on GHG inventory submitted to the government and may be subject to change depending on the results of the government's conformity assessment.

2) Emissions by business establishment are Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions rounded down to the nearest whole number

3) Total emissions are the sum of each business establishment's emissions, calculated as whole numbers after truncating decimal points

GHG Emission Verification Opinion

NAVER Corporation Scope 3

1. Verification Goal

The goals of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission verification (hereinafter referred to as 'verification') conducted by the Korean Standards Association are as follows.

- Confirming the conformity with standards and procedures of GHG emission and GHG emissions calculated within the scope of verification
- Checking the validity of declarations related to the organization's GHG emissions or removals
- Confirming the effective implementation of the organization's management of GHG emissions or removals
- Confirming the conformity of processes for implementing, managing and improving the organization's GHG emissions or removals estimates

2. Verification Scope

Korean Standards Association conducted limited assurance verification of NAVER Corporation's Scope 3 GHG statement.

- Reporting Target: Category 1 and 2 include NAVER Cloud Corporation in the boundary, and Category 8 is calculated for NAVER Cloud Corporation and subsidiary's leased data center (IDC) without operational control. The remaining categories verify the emissions calculated for NAVER Corporation's operations control sites.
- Boundary: Scope 3 (Other indirect emissions)
 - Category 1~2. Purchased goods and services + Capital goods
 - Category 3. Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)
 - Category 4. Upstream transportation and distribution
 - Category 5. Waste generated in operations
 - Category 6. Business travel
 - Category 7. Employee commuting
 - Category 8. Upstream leased assets
 - Category 9. Downstream transportation and distribution
 - Category 11. Use of sold products
 - Category 12. End-of-life treatment of sold product
 - Category 13. Downstream leased assets
- Year: January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

3. Verification Criteria and Guidelines

Korean Standards Association conducted verification according to the procedures stipulated in ISO 14064-3: 2019.

- Calculation criteria
 - Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (WRI)
 - Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (WRI)
 - Guidelines for Reporting and Certification of Emissions from Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System (Ministry of Environment No. 2025-64)
 - 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

4. Level of assurance verification and Responsibility

Korean Standards Association provides verification at limited level of assurance to strengthen GHG management for your company's GHG emissions.

- On-site inspection: Visit to NAVER Corporation Headquarters
- Method of confirmation
 - Interview with greenhouse gas emissions manager and field staff
 - Review of the management system and data used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions during the reporting period
 - Tracking review of internal documents and basic data NAVER Corporation should provide fair data on information and evidence related to GHG emissions, and the KSA is limited to guaranteeing GHG emissions.

NAVER Corporation should provide fair data on information and evidence related to GHG emissions, and the KSA is limited to guaranteeing GHG emissions.

GHG Emission Verification Opinion

5. Verification Limit

GHG emissions can be affected by factors such as data limits and uncertainties in the scope of verification, and inherent limitations may exist accordingly.

6. Verification Conclusion

No errors or false facts were found in NAVER Corporation's GHG emissions verified through the ISO 14064-3 verification procedure within the scope of verification.

Appendix Scope 3 GHG Emissions

Category		Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	
		NAVER	NAVER Cloud
Category 1	Purchased goods and services	93,271.214	Included in NAVER Corp.'s emissions
Category 2	Capital goods		
Category 3	Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	17,631.684	Not calculated
Category 4	Upstream transportation and distribution	101.378	Not calculated
Category 5	Waste generated in operations	344.328	Not calculated
Category 6	Business travel	634.393	Not calculated
Category 7	Employee commuting	2,213.603	Not calculated
Category 8	Upstream leased assets	-	189,942.937
Category 9	Downstream transportation and distribution	3.848	Not calculated
Category 11	Use of sold products	9,787.916	Not calculated
Category 12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	197.131	Not calculated
Category 13	Downstream leased assets	416.001	Not calculated
Subtotal		124,601.496	189,942.937
Total		314,544	

* Note 1: The final GHG emission was cut below the decimal point and expressed in integer units.

* Note 2: Category 1 and 2 include NAVER Cloud Corporation in the boundary,
and Category 8 is calculated for NAVER Cloud Corporation and subsidiary's leased data center (IDC) without operational control.

Do Hyun Moon

KOREAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

May 27, 2025

NAVER