HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

ATTACHMENT: INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD.

Contents

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Independent auditor's report

The Shareholders and Board of Directors
Hansol Technics Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Hansol Technics Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statements of cash flows, for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("KIFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Korean Auditing Standards ("KGAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Korea, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Sales Cutoff

The Group's sales are one of the Group's key financial performance evaluation indicators. As described in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group recognizes significant amount of sales from export transactions. Export sales require management's judgment as to when to recognize revenue, as various performance obligations exist depending on contracts and export conditions with customers and the point in time at which a customer obtains control of each product or service is different. Accordingly, we identified the revenue cutoff as a key audit matter because it is exposed to the risk of overestimation of profits due to errors in judgment or intention.
The primary procedures we conducted to address this key audit matter are as follows:

- Perform analytical procedures such as comparing performance with historical periods and analyzing trends in monthly performance

- Perform detailed substantive procedure using sampling method for the export transactions that occurred during the current period

- Review the proof documents with respect to the export transactions that occurred immediately before and after the end of the reporting period (December 31, 2020) and assess whether sales are recorded in the proper period.

- Inquire whether there were any non-recurring export transactions or any transactions with unusual or abnormal terms or conditions

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including those related to independence, and communicate with them all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Sun Gu Kang.

Ernst & Young Han Young

March 16, 2021

This audit report is effective as of March 16, 2021, the independent auditor's report date. Accordingly, certain material subsequent events or circumstances may have occurred during the period from the date of the independent auditor's report to the time this report is used. Such events and circumstances could significantly affect the accompanying consolidated financial statements and may result in modifications to this report.

HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

"The accompanying consolidated financial statements, including all footnote disclosures, have been prepared by, and are the responsibility of, the Group."

Park, Hyun Soon

Chief Executive Officer
HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD.

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HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

	Notes	Korean won 2020	Korean won 2019
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	34	₩ 113,144,221,110	₩ 77,863,536,191
Short-term financial instruments	5	2,020,724,000	-
Trade receivables and other receivables	6	115,497,083,820	86,867,123,291
Inventories	7	66,928,548,234	38,679,199,242
Income tax refund receivable		13,908,203	215,094,045
Other current financial assets	13,36	286,108,026	279,595,533
Other current assets	14	13,237,714,670	6,209,127,313
Non-current assets held for sale		-	1,157,679,099
Current assets		311,128,308,063	211,271,354,714
Other long-term financial instruments	5,36	802,011,554	682,011,554
Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets	8,36	12,255,000	12,255,000
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	950,000,000	-
Property, plant and equipment	10	227,773,350,035	231,992,340,354
Intangible assets	11	37,470,083,880	42,902,302,529
Right-of-use assets	12	3,491,071,302	916,944,926
Deferred income tax assets	33	7,982,443,160	4,142,620,609
Other non-current financial assets	13,36	649,879,059	587,354,777
Other non-current assets	14	1,132,983,061	2,817,131,700
Non-current assets		280,264,077,051	284,052,961,449
Total assets		₩ 591,392,385,114	₩ 495,324,316,163
LIABILITIES:			
Trade payables and other current payables	15	₩ 114,985,741,508	₩ 73,854,740,613
Short-term borrowings	16,21,36	68,478,457,053	39,623,073,286
Short-term debentures	16,36	39,000,000,000	35,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term debt	16,36	682,361,250	42,985,278,596
Income tax payable		1,013,977,156	1,396,306,904
Short-term provisions	18	2,681,893,118	2,801,300,069
Other current financial liabilities	12,19,36	753,537,119	523,029,034
Other current liabilities	20	6,671,217,950	2,426,286,441
Current liabilities		234,267,185,154	198,610,014,943
Trade payables and other current payables	15,36	1,877,213,526	1,919,239,876
Long-term borrowings	16,36	9,560,557,750	-
Long-term debentures	16,36	29,928,804,196	-
Net defined benefit liabilities	17	30,093,953,268	29,409,051,520
Other current financial liabilities	12,19,36	873,275,264	614,940,445
Long-term provisions	18	4,469,260,528	1,380,318,611
Deferred tax liabilities	33	1,219,165,529	1,548,486,248
Non-current liabilities		78,022,230,061	34,872,036,700
Total liabilities		₩ 312,289,415,215	₩ 233,482,051,643

(Continued)

HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (CONT'D)

		Korean won			
	Notes		2020		2019
EQUITY:					
Issued capital	22	₩	160,549,390,000	₩	160,549,390,000
Share premium	23		54,661,148,039		56,106,299,688
Retained earnings	24		69,872,444,263		40,859,426,528
Other components of equity	25		(6,278,757,222)		4,011,932,375
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent			278,804,225,080		261,527,048,591
Non-controlling interests			298,744,819		315,215,929
Total equity			279,102,969,899		261,842,264,520
Total liabilities and equity		₩	591,392,385,114	₩	495,324,316,163

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

		Korean won			
	Notes		2020		2019
REVENUE	4,28,37	₩	1,194,892,147,184	₩	972,243,351,972
COST OF SALES	11,29		1,043,905,136,527		855,294,129,839
GROSS PROFIT			150,987,010,657		116,949,222,133
Selling and administrative expenses	4,11,29,30		118,526,823,002		91,482,838,766
OPERATING INCOME	4		32,460,187,655		25,466,383,367
Financial income	32		28,970,960,136		19,574,855,649
Financial cost	32		29,995,464,169		22,399,959,141
Other non-operating income	31		1,571,121,315		1,714,473,582
Other non-operating expenses	4,31		7,649,560,963		13,004,989,501
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE			25,357,243,974		11,350,763,956
Income tax expense(benefit)	33		(828,574,059)		4,906,940,343
NET INCOME		₩	26,185,818,033	₩	6,443,823,613
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		₩	(9,226,657,570)	₩	4,387,690,207
Items not subsequently reclassified to net income:					
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities, net of income tax			1,053,964,267		(3,651,195,614)
Items subsequently reclassified to net income:					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations, net of income tax		₩	(10,280,621,837)	₩	8,038,885,821
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		₩	16,959,160,463	₩	10,831,513,820

(Continued)

HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (CONT'D)

	Notes	Korean won 2020		Korean won 2019	
Net income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		₩	26,212,356,903	₩	6,466,104,831
Non-controlling interests			(26,538,870)		(22,281,218)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent			16,975,631,573		10,848,918,263
Non-controlling interests			(16,471,110)		(17,404,443)
Earnings per share:	26				
Basic earnings per share		₩	834	₩	245
Diluted earnings per share		₩	834	₩	245

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

	Issued capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Non-controlling interests	Total
January 1, 2019	₩ 110,549,390,000	₩ 69,862,723,607	₩ 25,128,662,840	₩ (4,022,076,671)	₩ 332,620,372	₩ 201,851,320,148
Total comprehensive income :						
Net income	-	-	6,466,104,831	-	(22,281,218)	6,443,823,613
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations, net of income tax	-	-	-	8,034,009,046	4,876,775	8,038,885,821
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of income tax	-	-	(3,651,195,614)	-	-	(3,651,195,614)
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity:						
Capital increase	50,000,000,000	(1,115,316,480)	-	-	-	48,884,683,520
Deficit recovery	-	(12,915,854,471)	12,915,854,471	-	-	-
Stock options	-	274,747,032	-	-	-	274,747,032
December 31, 2019	₩ 160,549,390,000	₩ 56,106,299,688	₩ 40,859,426,528	₩ 4,011,932,375	₩ 315,215,929	₩ 261,842,264,520

	Issued capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Non-controlling interests	Total
January 1, 2020	₩ 160,549,390,000	₩ 56,106,299,688	₩ 40,859,426,528	₩ 4,011,932,375	₩ 315,215,929	₩ 261,842,264,520
Total comprehensive income :						
Net income	-	-	26,212,356,903	-	(26,538,870)	26,185,818,033
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations, net of income tax	-	-	-	(10,290,689,597)	10,067,760	(10,280,621,837)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of income tax	-	-	1,053,964,267	-	-	1,053,964,267
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity:						
Deficit recovery	-	(1,746,696,565)	1,746,696,565	-	-	-
Stock options	-	301,544,916	-	-	-	301,544,916
December 31, 2020	₩ 160,549,390,000	₩ 54,661,148,039	₩ 69,872,444,263	₩ (6,278,757,222)	₩ 298,744,819	₩ 279,102,969,899

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

		Korean won	
	Notes	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	3	₩ 26,185,818,033	₩ 6,443,823,613
Adjustments	9,34	52,730,523,540	61,007,480,231
Changes in net operating assets and liabilities	9,34	(29,704,505,507)	34,735,855,768
Interest received		593,185,174	660,819,348
Interest paid		(3,885,309,325)	(6,344,365,029)
Income taxes paid		(3,914,662,676)	(1,752,430,160)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		42,005,049,239	94,751,183,771
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from disposal of financial instruments		-	5,000,000,000
Purchase of short-term financial instruments		(2,000,000,000)	-
Increase in other financial assets	10	(120,452,640)	(120,000,000)
Acquisition of available-for sale financial assets		-	(105,000)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		-	500,000
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(950,000,000)	-
Decrease in asset held for sale		1,065,000,000	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		371,565,574	1,486,559,724
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(34,236,004,725)	(18,880,830,022)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		180,000,000	300,000,000
Acquisition of intangible assets		(808,350,437)	(821,426,741)
Proceeds from other assets		143,372,829	78,759,718
Increase in other assets		(290,521,000)	(77,296,900)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(36,645,390,399)	(13,033,839,221)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		30,561,753,731	58,237,694,495
Payment of short-term borrowings		-	(76,455,185,014)
Issue of short-term debt		39,000,000,000	35,000,000,000
Payment of short-term debentures		(35,000,000,000)	(5,000,000,000)
Issue of long-term debt		29,916,000,000	10,000,000,000
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		10,852,752,000	-
Payment of current portion of long-term debt		(43,000,000,000)	(96,000,000,000)
Payment of lease		(512,455,510)	(403,516,770)
Capital increase		-	48,884,683,520
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		31,818,050,221	(25,736,323,769)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH QUIVALENTS		37,177,709,061	55,981,020,781
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT JANUARY 1		77,863,536,191	21,723,320,240
NET FOREGIN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES		(1,897,024,142)	159,195,170
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT DECEMBER 31		₩ 113,144,221,110	₩ 77,863,536,191

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

HANSOL TECHNICS CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

1. GENERAL

(1) Outline of the Group
Hansol Technics Co., Ltd. (the "Company") is a controlling company. The Company, which was incorporated on August 20, 1966, is engaged in the production and selling of power modules, LED ingots and wafers, solar modules and others. The Company is headquartered at Eulji-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul, and its manufacturing facilities are located at Jincheon-gun and Cheongju-si (Ochang), North Chungcheong Province, Republic of Korea. The Company listed its stocks on the Korea Stock Exchange on July 6, 1988. The Company's name changed from Hansol LCD Co., Ltd. to Hansol Technics Co., Ltd. in accordance with the resolution of the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on December 10, 2010.

As of December 31, 2020, the share capital of the Company amounts to ₩160,549,390 thousand, and the Company issued 32,109,878 shares of common stock with a par value of ₩5,000 per share to the following shareholders:

	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Hansol Holdings Co., Ltd.	6,506,088	20.26 %
Treasury shares	692,361	2.16 %
Others	24,911,429	77.58 %
Total	32,109,878	100.00 %

(2) Subsidiaries

1) Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Location	Closing date	Main business	Percentage of ownership December 31, 2020	Percentage of ownership December 31, 2019
Hansol Technics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	December 31	Electronic components manufacturing	100.00%	100.00%
Hansol Technics Europe s.r.o.	Slovakia	December 31	Sale of electronic components	84.20%	84.20%
Hansol Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	December 31	Electronic components manufacturing	100.00%	100.00%
Hansol Technics America LLC	USA	December 31	Sale of solar products	100.00%	100.00%
Hansol Precision Materials (KunShan) Co., Ltd	China	December 31	Electronic components manufacturing	100.00%	100.00%
HansolElectronicsVietnam Hochiminhcity Co.,Ltd.	Vietnam	December 31	Electronic components manufacturing	100.00%	100.00%

1. GENERAL (CONT'D)

(2) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

2) Summary of financial information of subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)				
	December 31, 2020				
Company	Assets	Liabilities	Sales	Net income (loss)	Total comprehensive income(loss)
Hansol Technics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	₩ 104,765,080	₩ 62,914,147	₩ 394,635,293	₩ 4,208,458	₩ 4,208,458
Hansol Technics Europe s.r.o.	1,908,069	17,280	-	(167,968)	(167,968)
Hansol Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	103,070,156	26,514,340	308,285,512	15,606,325	15,606,325
Hansol Technics America LLC	107,545	189,392	-	(22,097)	(22,097)
Hansol Precision Materials (KunShan) Co., Ltd.	12,540,986	10,986,457	12,378,883	1,151,371	1,151,371
Hansol Electronics VietnamHochiminh City Co.,Ltd	43,825,161	42,213,286	122,061,863	(5,316,860)	(5,316,860)

	Korean won (In thousands)				
	December 31, 2019				
Company	Assets	Liabilities	Sales	Net income (loss)	Total comprehensive income(loss)
Hansol Technics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	₩ 78,582,655	₩ 38,373,230	₩ 287,596,987	₩ 2,522,642	₩ 2,522,642
Hansol Technics Europe s.r.o.	2,035,797	40,760	14,379,187	(141,020)	(141,020)
Hansol Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	98,431,898	23,014,354	316,504,079	14,294,699	14,294,699
Hansol Technics America LLC	547,827	613,244	2,084,894	(33,083)	(33,083)
Hansol Precision Materials (KunShan) Co., Ltd.	3,784,733	4,307,587	2,517,578	(639,397)	(639,397)
Hansol Electronics VietnamHochiminh City Co.,Ltd	2,308,900	-	-	-	-

1. GENERAL (CONT'D)

(2) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

3) Summary of cash flows of subsidiaries is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)					
	December 31, 2020					
	Hansol Technics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Hansol Technics Europe s.r.o.	Hansol Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Hansol Technics America LLC	Hansol Precision Materials (KunShan) Co., Ltd.	Hansol Electronics Vietnam Hochiminh City Co.,Ltd
Cash flows from operating activities	₩ 1,811,746	₩ (76,621)	₩ 19,724,676	₩ (128,972)	₩(4,722,204)	₩(11,809,190)
Cash flows used in invest in activities	(20,269,078)	-	(829,509)	-	(439,790)	(5,911,392)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	19,284,032	-	(9,440,400)	-	6,562,657	21,195,606
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	826,700	(76,621)	9,454,767	(128,972)	1,400,663	3,475,024
Beginning balance (cash and cash equivalents)	1,441,089	1,833,267	5,199,098	183,095	176,464	1,506,127
Effect of foreign exchange rate	(116,725)	58,105	(1,048,079)	(978)	(30,832)	(169,109)
Ending balance (cash and cash equivalents)	2,151,064	1,814,751	13,605,786	53,145	1,546,295	4,812,043

	Korean won (In thousands)					
	December 31, 2019					
	Hansol Technics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Hansol Technics Europe s.r.o.	Hansol Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Hansol Technics America LLC	Hansol Precision Materials (KunShan) Co., Ltd.	Hansol Electronics Vietnam Hochiminh City Co.,Ltd
Cash flows from operating activities	₩ 19,258,916	₩ 717,053	₩ 22,245,586	₩ (31,236)	₩ 824,887	₩ (117,240)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(12,365,342)	143,711	(797,161)	(58,283)	(737,134)	(688,744)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(6,677,556)	-	(18,533,835)	-	-	2,318,136
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	216,018	860,764	2,914,590	(89,519)	87,753	1,512,152
Beginning balance (cash and cash equivalents)	1,082,873	963,609	2,224,922	262,684	88,567	-
Effect of foreign exchange rate	142,198	8,894	59,586	9,931	143	(6,025)
Ending balance (cash and cash equivalents)	1,441,089	1,833,267	5,199,098	183,096	176,464	1,506,127

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Basis of preparation

The Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") prepares statutory financial statements in Korean in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("KIFRS") enacted by the Act on External Audit of Stock Companies. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from Korean financial statements. In the event of any differences in interpreting the financial statements or the independent auditor's report thereon, Korean version, which is used for regulatory reporting purposes, shall prevail.

The principal accounting policies are set out below. Except for the effect of the amendments to KIFRS and new interpretations set out below, the principal accounting policies used to prepare the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, are consistent with the accounting policies used to prepare the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won (KRW) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

(2) New and amended standards and interpretations

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Amendments to KIFRS 1103: Definition of a Business
The amendment to KIFRS 1103 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, but may impact future periods should the Group enter into any business combinations.

Amendments to KIFRS 1107, KIFRS 1109 and KIFRS 1039 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
The amendments to KIFRS 1109 and KIFRS 1039 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

Amendments to KIFRS 1001 and KIFRS 1008 Definition of Material
The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Group.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on March 29, 2018
The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the KASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Amendments to KIFRS 1116 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions
On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to KIFRS 1116 Leases.
The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying KKIFRS 11016 guidance on lease modification accounting

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(2) New and amended standards and interpretations (cont'd)

for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under KIFRS 1116 if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Standards issued but not yet effective
The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Amendments to KIFRS 1001: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of KIFRS 1001 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to KIFRS 1103
In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to KIFRS 1103 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.
The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of KIFRS 1103 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of KIFRS 1037 or KIFRS 2121 Levies, if incurred separately. At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in KIFRS 1103 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and apply prospectively.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to KIFRS 1016
In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.
The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to KIFRS 1037
In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to KIFRS 1037 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Group will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(2) New and amended standards and interpretations (cont'd)
2018-2020 Annual Improvements to KIFRS
KIFRS 1101 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter
As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to KIFRS standards process, the IASB issued an amendment to KIFRS 1101 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of KIFRS 1101 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to KIFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of KIFRS 1101. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

KIFRS 1109 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities
As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to KIFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to KIFRS 1109. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.
The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Group will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.
The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

KIFRS 1041 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements
As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to KIFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to KIFRS 1041 Agriculture. The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of KIFRS 1041 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of KIFRS 1041. An entity applies the amendment prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.
The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(3) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the parent company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the parent company (and its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Group 1) has the power over the investee; 2) is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and 3) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time the decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary. The carrying amount of a non-controlling interest is the amount that is initially recognized and reflects the proportionate share of the non-controlling interest in the capital change after acquisition. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup transactions and related assets and liabilities, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e., reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is recognized as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under KIFRS 1039 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

(4) Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with KIFRS 1012 – Income Taxes and KIFRS 1019 – Employee Benefits, respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with KIFRS 1102 – Share-based Payment at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with KIFRS 1105 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of a) the consideration transferred, b) the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and c) the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any); over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of a) the consideration transferred, b) the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and c) the fair value of the acquirer's PHI in the acquiree (if any); the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at a) fair value or b) at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another KIFRS.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with KIFRS 1039 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, or KIFRS 1037 – *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(4) Business combinations (cont'd)

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

(5) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.
An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(6) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized in the following notes:

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions - notes 3,36
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy - notes 36
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost) - notes 36

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(6) Fair value measurement (cont'd)

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

(7) Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from, or payable to, a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore, forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

(8) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(9) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

1) Financial assets

- Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under KIFRS 1115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (e) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

- Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

And

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(9) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

- Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling

And

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Group's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under KIFRS 1032 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.
A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(9) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

- Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions
- Debt instruments at fair value through OCI
- Trade receivables, including contract assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.
ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(9) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

The Group's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by the Good Credit Rating Agency and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses the ratings from the Good Credit Rating Agency both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2) Financial liabilities

- Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

- Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as of fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by KIFRS 1109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in KIFRS 1109 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as of fair value through profit or loss.

- borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

- Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(9) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

3) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4) Financial guarantee contracts
Financial guarantee contract (FGC) is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.
Financial guarantee contract issued is a financial liability and is initially recorded at its fair value. A FGC is subsequently measured at the higher of:
- The amount recognized as a contingent (assessed in accordance with KIFRS 1109)
- The amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization

5) Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately, unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument; in such case, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset; a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or settled

- Hedge accounting
The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

- Fair value hedges
Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in the line of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income relating to the hedged item.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(9) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from that date.

- Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'Other gains and losses' line item.

Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss in the same line of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as the recognized hedged item. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(10) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories, except for those in in transit, are measured under the weighted-average method [on a first-in, first-out basis] and consists of the purchase price, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories, less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognized as an expense (cost of sales) in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, is recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(12) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value, less costs to sell.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving disposal of an investment, or a portion of an investment, in an associate or joint venture, the investment or the portion of the investment that will be disposed of is classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is directly attributable to their purchase or construction, which includes any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. It also includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent costs are recognized in carrying amount of an asset or as a separate asset, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow into the Group and the cost of an asset can be measured reliably. Routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

The Group does not depreciate land. Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Estimated useful lives (Years)
Buildings	20–40
Structures	20
Machinery	5–10
Vehicles	5
Tools and equipment	5

If each part of an item of property, plant and equipment has a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, it is depreciated separately.

The Group reviews the depreciation method; the estimated useful lives; and residual values of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(14) Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

2) Internally generated intangible assets - Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Expenditure arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognized as an intangible asset if, and only if, the development project is designed to produce new or substantially improved products, and the Group can demonstrate the technical and economical feasibility and measure reliably the resources attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

3) Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets that are acquired in a business combination are recognized separately from goodwill and are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

4) Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

(15) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(16) Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is a reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Government grants related to assets are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset. The related grant is recognized in profit or loss over the life of a depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense.

Government grants related to income are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

(17) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

1) Group as a lessee
The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

a) Right-of-use assets
The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and Impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

b) Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(17) Leases (cont'd)

c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below US$ 5,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2) Group as a lessor
Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(19) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material). The discount rate used is a pretax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage is recognized in profit or loss as borrowing cost.

When some, or all, of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

At the end of each reporting period, the remaining provision balance is reviewed and assessed to determine if the current best estimate is being recognized. If the existence of an obligation to transfer economic benefit is no longer probable, the related provision is reversed during the period.

1) Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognized at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Group's obligation.

(20) Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a charge or credit to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are not reclassified. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs, or when the Group recognizes related restructuring costs or termination benefits, if earlier. Gains or losses on settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognized when the settlement occurs.

Net interest is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are split into three categories:

- service costs, which include current service cost, past service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements;
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurements.

Net interest expense or income is recognized within finance costs, and the remeasurement component in other comprehensive income. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(21) Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled, share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled, share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment in other component of equity.

Equity-settled, share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably; in which case, they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For cash-settled, share-based payments, a liability is recognized for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the year.

(22) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(22) Taxation (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities that intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

For the purpose of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model, whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale.

2) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity; in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

(23) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognizes revenue from the following major sources:

- Sales of electronic components, LED wafers and sales of PV modules.
- Construction of photovoltaic power generation facilities.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

1) Sale of goods- electronic components, LED wafers and PV module

The Group sells electronic components, such as power boards for household appliances, directly to customers. Sales-related warranties associated with electronic components cannot be purchased separately and they serve as an assurance that the products sold comply with agreed-upon specifications. Accordingly, the Group accounts for warranties in accordance with KIFRS 1037 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

For sales of electronic components to the customers, revenue is recognized when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the specific location (delivery) required by customer. Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility when selling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognized by the Group when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

Under the Group's standard contract terms, customers have a right of return only the reason for the quality problem of the goods supplied. Since the customer is aware of the revenue after thorough inspection of goods, the goods that are expected to be returned after the point of sale are unlikely.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(23) Revenue from contracts with customers (cont'd)

2) Construction of photovoltaic power generation equipment

The Group constructs photovoltaic power generation equipment under short-term contracts with customers. Such contracts are entered into before construction of the photovoltaic power generation equipment begins. Under the terms of the contracts, the Group has an enforceable right to payment for work done. Revenue from construction of photovoltaic power generation equipment is therefore recognized over time on a cost-to-cost method, i.e., based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs.

The Group cannot reasonably estimate the progress of construction of photovoltaic power generation facilities. Accordingly, the directors consider that this input method recognizing revenue within the scope of cost of occurrence is an appropriate measure of the progress toward complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under KIFRS 1115. If the amount received from customer exceeds the revenue recognized to date under the cost-to-cost method then the Group recognizes a contract liability for the difference. There is not considered to be a significant financing component in construction contracts with customers as the period between the recognition of revenue under the cost-to-cost method and the amount received is always less than one year.

In accordance with KIFRS 1115, revenue recognized prior to the invoice is recognized as a contract asset.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The assumptions and related assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors deemed relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(1) Impairment of financial assets
The loss allowance for a financial asset is measured on the basis of assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates, etc. The company determines the setting of these assumptions and the selection of inputs used in the impairment model by considering the company's past experience, current market conditions, and future forecast information based on the financial reporting date.

(2) Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.

(3) Defined benefit plans (pension benefits)
The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY(CON'T)

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an 'AA' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency, and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

(4) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(5) Provisional liabilities

As of the end of the reporting period, the Group accounts for provisions related to sales guarantees. These provisions are determined on the basis of estimates based on past experience, etc.

(6) Share-based Compensation

The Group measures the compensation cost for equity-settled share-based payment transactions based on the fair value at the grant date of equity instruments, and estimates the fair value by applying the appropriate valuation model. It also determines the most appropriate pricing factors for the valuation model, including the expected life of the share option, variability, and dividend rates, and establishes assumptions about these factors.

4. OPERATING SEGMENTS

(1) General information of the reportable segments is as follows:

	Main products
Electronic components	Inverter for TV and electronic product use, Wireless charging module
Products, assembly	Solar module and mobile phone unit

(2) Segment information for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)		
	2020		
	Electronic components	Products and assembly	Total
Sales	₩ 621,806,848	₩ 573,085,299	₩1,194,892,147
Profit from operations (*)	34,216,058	(1,755,870)	32,460,188
Depreciation	13,030,274	11,719,131	24,749,405
Amortization	618,321	3,317,586	3,935,907
Impairment of tangible assets	6,633,228	-	6,633,228

(*) Operating income (loss) is calculated as gross profit, net of selling and administrative expenses allocated.

	Korean won (In thousands)		
	2019		
	Electronic components	Products and assembly	Total
Sales	₩ 469,290,137	₩ 502,953,215	₩ 972,243,352
Profit from operations (*)	12,282,367	13,184,016	25,466,383
Depreciation	11,656,750	11,595,088	23,251,838
Amortization	603,671	3,395,213	3,998,884
Impairment of tangible assets	5,731,485	-	5,731,485
Impairment of intangible assets	3,578,347	-	3,578,347

(*) Operating income is calculated as gross profit, net of selling and administrative expenses allocated.

(3) General information of operating segment by geographical area for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	2020	2019
Korea	₩ 185,183,332	₩ 179,464,164
Europe	446,148,130	246,813,081
America	270,002,990	228,048,094
Asia	287,014,635	317,918,013
Africa	6,543,060	-
Total	₩ 1,194,892,147	₩ 972,243,352

(4) The major customers who account for more than 10% of the sales for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	2020	2019
Company A	₩ 932,655,836	₩ 670,257,340

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(1) Financial asset of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)		
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Note
short-term financial instruments	2,020,724	-	HANA BANK

(2) Restricted financial instruments as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)		
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Note
Other long-term financial instruments	2,012	2,012	Deposit received

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

(1) Trade receivables and other receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	Current	Current
Trade receivables	₩ 121,564,396	₩ 92,229,447
Less: Loss allowance	(8,419,295)	(6,462,952)
	113,145,101	85,766,495
Other receivables	2,469,840	1,246,224
Less: Loss allowance	(206,466)	(206,466)
	2,263,374	1,039,758
Accrued receivable	88,609	60,870
Total	₩ 115,497,084	₩ 86,867,123

(2) Credit risk and allowance for doubtful accounts

The Group measures the loss allowance on trade receivables at an amount equal to the expected total ECLs. The ECLs on trade receivables are based on the experience of the debtor defaulting on defaults and factors specific to the borrower, the general economic environment, the assessment of the current situation at the end of the reporting period and the analysis of the current financial position of the debtor that has been adjusted factors, including an assessment of how the situation will change in the future. There are no estimating techniques or significant assumptions during the period.

The Group has information to indicate that the debtor is in serious financial difficulty, such as the debtor is liquidated or commenced bankruptcy proceedings, and if there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, the Group is disposing of the trade receivable. We are not in the process of collecting the receivables that were dismissed.

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(1) aging analysis of trade receivables and other receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Past due, but not impaired		
Three months to six months	₩ 4,308,122	₩ 9,074,836
One year or less	6,982,652	4,495,349
Two years or less	574,150	1,364,831
More than two years	-	-
Total	₩ 11,864,924	₩ 14,935,016

	Korean won (In thousands)	
Impaired		
Less than three months	₩ 654,038	₩ -
Three months to six months	386,652	-
One year or less	1,823,877	-
Two years or less	1,825,290	3,956,489
More than two years	3,935,904	2,712,928
Total	₩ 8,625,761	₩ 6,669,417

(2) Changes in the loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance as at January 1	₩ 6,669,417	₩ 3,877,566
Provision	6,082,816	4,505,538
Reversal	(4,122,268)	(1,698,287)
Write-off	(4,204)	(15,400)
Ending balance	₩ 8,625,761	₩ 6,669,417

7. INVENTORIES

Inventories as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)					
	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Acquisition cost	Valuation reserve	Book value	Acquisition cost	Valuation reserve	Book value
Merchandise	₩ 2,049,568	₩ (125,493)	₩ 1,924,075	₩ 1,635,469	₩ (142,881)	₩ 1,492,588
Finished goods	20,439,426	(1,562,653)	18,876,773	13,881,285	(1,220,387)	12,660,898
Work in process	2,020,964	(195,356)	1,825,608	1,533,069	(200,281)	1,332,788
Raw materials	31,231,376	(1,206,174)	30,025,202	23,489,142	(3,319,269)	20,169,873
Materials in transit	14,276,890	-	14,276,890	3,023,053	-	3,023,053
Total	₩ 70,018,224	₩ (3,089,676)	₩ 66,928,548	₩ 43,562,018	₩ (4,882,818)	₩ 38,679,200

Reversal of loss on valuation of inventories of ₩1,688,323 thousand due to increase in net realizable value is included in the cost of inventories recognized as expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020. Loss on valuation of inventories of ₩228,867 thousand due to decrease in net realizable value is included in the cost of inventories recognized as expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019.

8. FVTOCI AND AFS FINANCIAL ASSETS

(1) FVTOCI and AFS financial assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)				
	December 31, 2020				December 31, 2019
	Site	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Book value	Book value
HMD USA LLC. (*1,2)	USA	1,000,000	16.7%	₩ -	₩ -
Jazz Multimedia Inc. (*1,2)	USA	320,000	2.8%	-	-
DS Asia Holdings Company Limited (*1,2)	HONGKONG	247,145	0.1%	-	-
Beoti Co., Ltd.(*3)	KOREA	2,430	8.1%	12,150	12,150
Happy energy Co., Ltd.(*3)	KOREA	210	5.0%	105	105
Total				₩ 12,255	₩ 12,255

(*1) The Group has applied the irrevocable option designated as FVTOCI at the date of initial application to equity instruments held for strategic investment, not for short-term trading.

(*2) Total acquisition cost is recorded as impairment loss because the investment amount is not likely to be recovered.

(*3) There was no clear evidence of changes in the value of these financial assets in the prior and current periods, and thus they were not valued at fair value.

(2) Changes in FVTOCI and AFS financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance	₩ 12,255	₩ 12,650
Acquisition	-	105
Disposal	-	(500)
Ending balance	₩ 12,255	₩ 12,255

9. Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	2020	2019
Debt instrument	₩ 950,000	₩ -

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(1) Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)							
	December 31, 2020							
	Land	Buildings	Structures	Machinery	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition costs	₩ 14,136,451	₩ 216,702,645	₩ 20,282,699	₩ 161,674,919	₩ 474,885	₩ 50,316,503	₩ 4,125,366	₩ 467,713,468
Accumulated depreciation	-	(62,226,960)	(13,795,419)	(97,316,394)	(429,194)	(36,031,476)	-	(209,799,443)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(2,970,687)	(1,379,206)	(23,400,094)	-	(2,390,688)	-	(30,140,675)
Net book amounts	₩ 14,136,451	₩ 151,504,998	₩ 5,108,074	₩ 40,958,431	₩ 45,691	₩ 11,894,339	₩ 4,125,366	₩ 227,773,350

	Korean won (In thousands)							
	December 31, 2019							
	Land	Buildings	Structures	Machinery	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition costs	₩ 14,174,643	₩ 212,128,775	₩ 19,482,925	₩ 166,618,384	₩ 467,502	₩ 55,282,476	₩ 6,696,352	₩ 474,851,057
Accumulated depreciation	-	(57,503,434)	(13,307,727)	(104,156,440)	(410,830)	(37,959,008)	-	(213,337,439)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(2,970,687)	(928,489)	(23,117,328)	-	(2,504,774)	-	(29,521,278)
Net book amounts	₩ 14,174,643	₩ 151,654,653	₩ 5,246,710	₩ 39,344,616	₩ 56,672	₩ 14,818,694	₩ 6,696,352	₩ 231,992,340

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(2) Changes in property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)							
	2020							
	Land	Buildings	Structures	Machinery	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 14,174,643	₩151,654,653	₩ 5,246,710	₩ 39,344,616	₩ 56,672	₩ 14,818,694	₩ 6,696,352	₩ 231,992,340
Acquisition	-	6,156,970	921,311	18,261,620	33,126	530,126	8,430,372	34,333,525
Disposal	-	-	-	(863,856)	(311)	(12,708)	-	(876,875)
Depreciation	(4,359)	(5,545,626)	(531,462)	(13,755,210)	(40,753)	(4,871,995)	-	(24,749,405)
Impairment loss (*1)	-	-	(450,717)	(6,182,507)	-	(4)	-	(6,633,228)
Transfer		3,115,914	15,500	5,748,451	-	1,971,904	(10,851,769)	-
Other	(33,833)	(3,876,913)	(93,268)	(1,594,682)	(3,043)	(541,678)	(149,589)	(6,293,006)
Ending balance	₩ 14,136,451	₩151,504,998	₩ 5,108,074	₩ 40,958,431	₩ 45,691	₩ 11,894,339	₩ 4,125,366	₩ 227,773,350

(*1) Impairment loss on tangible assets of the business unit is recognized because the value-in-use of the LED wafer business unit (cash-generating unit) is less than the book value due to the decrease in sales and market price of LED wafer during the year ended December 31, 2020. These assets are used in the electronic component reporting of the Group and are estimated using the discounted cash flow method to estimate the recoverable amount. The impairment loss is included in other non-operating items in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The profit margin is calculated based on the past performance and the expected level of future market fluctuations, and the growth rate of sales is calculated based on the predicted economic growth rate. The management has determined pre-tax cash flow estimates based on the forecasts of the past performance and market growth, and the pre-tax discount rate used is the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the special risks of the relevant sector. The main assumptions are as follows.

Major assumptions	LED Wafer
Permanent growth rate(*)	1%
Pre-tax discount rate	12.72%

(*) A permanent growth rate expected after five years.

(*2) Includes foreign currency translation adjustments for tangible assets at overseas operations.

	Korean won (In thousands)							
	2019							
	Land	Buildings	Structures	Machinery	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 14,116,080	₩154,770,445	₩ 5,417,583	₩ 44,370,774	₩ 86,483	₩ 18,101,884	₩ 1,434,463	₩ 238,297,712
Acquisition	-	-	202,141	6,078,068	2,234	236,323	12,782,712	19,301,478
Disposal	(621)	(60,803)	-	(465,245)	(1)	(132,872)	-	(659,542)
Depreciation	(4,336)	(5,262,240)	(515,413)	(11,919,022)	(41,429)	(5,509,396)	-	(23,251,836)
Impairment loss (*1)	-	-	-	(5,491,268)	-	(240,217)	-	(5,731,485)
Transfer(*2)			36,677	5,001,082	-	1,817,646	(7,733,298)	(877,893)
Other (*3)	63,520	2,207,251	105,722	1,770,227	9,385	545,326	212,475	4,913,906
Ending balance	₩ 14,174,643	₩151,654,653	₩ 5,246,710	₩ 39,344,616	₩ 56,672	₩ 14,818,694	₩ 6,696,352	₩ 231,992,340

(*1) Impairment loss on tangible assets of the business unit is recognized because the value-in-use of the LED wafer business unit (cash-generating unit) is less than the book value due to the decrease in sales and market price of LED wafer during the year ended December 31, 2019. These assets are used in the electronic component reporting of the Group and are estimated using the discounted cash flow method to estimate the recoverable amount. The impairment loss is included in other non-operating items in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(*2) Includes transfer to non-current assets held for sale.

(*3) Includes foreign currency translation adjustments for tangible assets at overseas operations.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(3) Assets pledged as collateral for borrowings of the Group as of December 31, 2020, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)							
	December 31, 2020							
Pledged assets	Carrying amount		Insured assets		Borrowings amount		Pledged organization
Land, buildings, machinery and others (Ochang factory)	₩	52,214,479	₩	71,000,000	₩	30,000,000	Korea Development Bank (KDB) NH Bank
Land, buildings, machinery and others (Jincheon factory)	₩	27,946,352	₩	30,000,000			
			USD	9,500,000			
Land and buildings (Hansol Technics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.)	THB	204,585,354	THB	735,000,000	THB	630,824,424	KASIKORNBANK

Meanwhile, the amount of insurance coverage at KDB, with regard to fire and other insurance for buildings and others with Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance Co, Ltd. and Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd., pledged as collateral was ₩285,164,443 thousand and ₩14,958,969 thousand as of December 31, 2020.

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(1) Intangible assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment loss	Book value
Goodwill	₩ 58,642,029	₩ -	₩ (31,972,430)	₩ 26,669,599
Customer value	30,686,885	(21,013,981)	(2,455,073)	7,217,831
Membership	1,794,970	-	(1,235,314)	559,656
Development cost	16,933,943	(6,429,666)	(10,196,446)	307,831
Software	3,426,206	(1,871,922)	-	1,554,284
Patents	2,977,005	(1,816,122)	-	1,160,883
Total	₩ 114,461,038	₩ (31,131,691)	₩ (45,859,263)	₩ 37,470,084

	Korean won (In thousands)				
	December 31, 2019				
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment loss	Government grants	Book value
Goodwill	₩ 60,353,002	₩ -	₩(31,972,430)	₩ -	₩28,380,572
Customer value	31,125,284	(18,020,196)	(2,455,073)	-	10,650,015
Membership	1,981,158	-	(1,359,785)	-	621,373
Development cost	16,933,943	(6,269,059)	(6,809,655)	(3,386,791)	468,438
Software	2,711,429	(1,515,694)	-	-	1,195,735
Patents	2,977,005	(1,390,836)	-	-	1,586,169
Total	₩ 116,081,821	₩ (27,195,785)	₩(42,596,943)	₩ (3,386,791)	₩42,902,302

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

(2) Changes in intangible assets for the years December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)						
	2020						
	Goodwill	Customer value	Membership	Development cost	Software	Patents	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 28,380,572	₩ 10,650,015	₩ 621,373	₩ 468,438	₩ 1,195,735	₩ 1,586,169	₩ 42,902,302
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	808,350	-	808,350
Disposal	-	-	(60,000)	-	-	-	(60,000)
Amortization	-	(2,993,785)	-	(160,607)	(356,229)	(425,286)	(3,935,907)
Others(*3)	(1,710,973)	(438,399)	(1,717)	-	(93,572)	-	(2,244,661)
Ending balance	₩ 26,669,599	₩ 7,217,831	₩ 559,656	₩ 307,831	₩ 1,554,284	₩ 1,160,883	₩ 37,470,084

(*1) Includes foreign currency translation adjustments for intangible assets at overseas operations.

	Korean won (In thousands)						
	2019						
	Goodwill	Customer value	Membership	Development cost	Software	Patents	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 27,407,426	₩ 13,157,836	₩ 613,265	₩ 3,837,401	₩ 1,119,560	₩ 2,231,218	₩ 48,366,706
Acquisition	-	-	108,920	369,990	342,517	-	821,427
Disposal	-	-	(104,000)	-	-	-	(104,000)
Amortization	-	(2,993,785)	-	(160,606)	(403,730)	(440,763)	(3,998,884)
Impairment loss(*1)	-	-	-	(3,578,347)	-	-	(3,578,347)
Transfer(*2)	-	-	-	-	-	(204,286)	(204,286)
Others(*3)	973,146	485,964	3,188	-	137,388	-	1,599,686
Ending balance	₩ 28,380,572	₩ 10,650,015	₩ 621,373	₩ 468,438	₩ 1,195,735	₩ 1,586,169	₩ 42,902,302

(*1) Impairment loss on goodwill of the business unit is recognized because the value of the LED wafer business unit (cash-generating unit) is less than the book value due to the decrease in market price of LED wafer during the last year. These assets are used in the electronic component reporting of the Group and are estimated using the discounted cash flow method to estimate the recoverable amount. The impairment loss is included in other non-operating items in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(*2) Includes transfer to non-current assets held for sale

(*3) Includes foreign currency translation adjustments for intangible assets at overseas operations.

(3) The Group recognized ordinary research and development expenses amounting to ₩19,984,200 thousand and ₩16,989,224 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

12. CAPITAL LEASE ASSETS

(1) Capital lease assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)		Korean won (In thousands)	
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Right-of-use asset				
Land		2,373,137		-
Buildings		695,368		579,713
Vehicles		422,566		337,232
Total	₩	3,491,071	₩	916,945
Lease Liabilities				
Current		512,369		321,646
Non-current		635,275		614,940
Total	₩	1,147,644	₩	936,586

(2) Changes in capital lease assets for the years December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands) December 31, 2020					
	Beginning Balance	Acquisition	Transfer (*1)	Depreciation	Other	Ending balance
Land	-	-	2,633,900	(59,984)	(200,779)	2,373,137
Buildings	579,713	329,951	-	(214,296)	-	695,368
Vehicles	337,232	353,684	-	(264,161)	(4,189)	422,566
Total	₩ 916,945	₩683,635	₩ 2,633,900	₩ (538,441)	₩ (204,968)	₩ 3,491,071

(*1) It has been replaced by long-term prepaid expenses.

	Korean won (In thousands) December 31, 2019					
	Beginning Balance	Accounting change effect	After change beginning balance	Acquisition	Depreciation	Ending balance
Buildings	-	744,536	744,536	-	(164,823)	579,713
Vehicles	-	470,352	470,352	83,462	(216,582)	337,232
Total	₩ -	₩ 1,214,888	₩ 1,214,888	₩ 83,462	₩ (381,405)	₩ 916,945

(3) Changes in lease liabilities for the years December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands) December 31, 2020					
	Beginning Balance	Acquisition	Lease interest	Payments	Other	Ending balance
Lease Liabilities	₩ 936,586	683,635	36,693	(512,456)	3,186	1,147,644

	Korean won (In thousands) December 31, 2019						
	Beginning Balance	Accounting change effect	After change beginning Balance	Acquisition	Lease interest	Payments	Ending balance
Lease Liabilities	₩ -	1,214,888	1,214,888	83,462	41,753	(403,517)	936,586

12. CAPITAL LEASE ASSETS(CON'T)

(4) Capital lease expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands) December 31, 2020	Korean won (In thousands) December 31, 2019
Right-of-use asset		
Land	59,984	-
Buildings	214,296	164,823
Vehicles	264,161	216,582
Total	₩ 538,441	₩ 381,405
Lease Liabilities		
Interest expenses	36,693	41,753
Short-term lease	2,054,210	1,080,611
Low expenses lease	29,882	15,221
Total	₩ 2,659,226	₩ 1,518,990

(5) The Group had a total cash outflow of ₩ 2,596,548 thousand (Previous year: ₩ 1,499,349 thousand) for the lease during the current year.

13. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other financial assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Derivative assets for trading not designated as a hedging instrument				
Derivative assets	₩ 286,108	₩ -	₩ 279,596	₩ -
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Security deposit	-	649,879	-	587,355
Total	₩ 286,108	₩ 649,879	₩ 279,596	₩ 587,355

14. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advance payments	₩ 10,745,604	₩ -	₩ 4,348,720	₩ -
Loss allowance (Advance Payments)	(500,000)	-	(500,000)	-
Prepaid expenses	1,987,441	1,132,983	1,427,716	2,817,132
Prepaid value-added tax (VAT)	1,004,670	-	932,691	-
Total	₩ 13,237,715	₩ 1,132,983	₩ 6,209,127	₩ 2,817,132

15. TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables and other payables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Trade payables	₩ 80,169,003	₩ -	₩ 49,258,287	₩ -
Other payables	16,519,945	1,877,214	10,696,195	1,919,240
Accrued expenses	18,296,794	-	13,900,259	-
Total	₩ 114,985,742	₩ 1,877,214	₩ 73,854,741	₩ 1,919,240

16. BORROWINGS AND DEBENTURES

(1) Borrowings and debentures as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Short-term borrowings	₩ 68,478,457	₩ -	₩ 39,623,073	₩ -
long-term borrowings	682,361	9,560,558	-	-
Short-term debentures	39,000,000	-	35,000,000	-
Long-term debentures	-	29,928,804	42,985,279	-
Total	₩ 108,160,818	₩ 39,489,362	₩ 117,608,352	₩ -

(2) Short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

			Korean won (In thousands)	
	Financial institutions	Interest rate (%)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
General loans	KDB and others	2.25~2.90	₩ 35,000,000	₩ 35,000,000
	Hana Bank	2.09	5,455,835	-
	KASIKORN BANK	1.97~1.99	18,123,646	4,623,073
	Koreaexim and other	1.67~2.22	9,898,976	-
	Total		₩ 68,478,457	₩ 39,623,073

(3) Short-term debentures as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

				Korean won (In thousands)	
Classification	Date of issuance	Date of maturity	Interest rate (%)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
57th (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2019.04.10	2020.04.10	2.87	₩ -	₩ 10,000,000
59th (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2019.06.03	2020.06.03	2.65	-	5,000,000
60th (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2019.10.17	2020.10.16	2.50	-	10,000,000
61st (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2019.10.21	2020.10.21	2.60	-	10,000,000
62st (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2020.05.12	2021.05.12	3.90	4,000,000	-
63st (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2020.05.20	2021.05.20	4.00	5,000,000	-
64st (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2020.06.10	2021.06.10	4.00	10,000,000	-
65st (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2020.06.18	2021.06.18	4.00	10,000,000	-
66st (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2020.06.25	2021.06.25	4.00	10,000,000	-
Total				₩ 39,000,000	₩ 35,000,000

(4) Long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Financial Institutions	Interest rate(%)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Facilities loan	Koreaexim BANK	2.18	₩ 5,442,405	₩ -
	KASIKORNBANK	2.37	4,800,514	-
	Less: Reclassification of current portion		(682,361)	-
	Total		₩ 9,560,558	₩ -

16. BORROWINGS AND DEBENTURES(CON'T)

(5) Long-term debentures as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

Classification	Date of issuance	Date of maturity	Interest rate (%)	Korean won (In thousands) December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
44th (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2017.03.31	2020.03.31	5.50	₩ -	₩ 3,000,000
56-2nd (Unguaranteed, public offering)	2018.04.16	2020.04.16	3.73	-	30,000000
58th (Unguaranteed, private offering)	2019.05.20	2020.11.20	2.99	-	10,000,000
67th (Unguaranteed, public offering)	2020.10.06	2022.04.06	3.30	30,000,000	-
Discount				(71,196)	(14,721)
Less: Reclassification of current portion				-	(42,985,279)
Total				₩ 29,928,804	₩ -

(6) Repayment schedule of borrowings and debentures as of December 31, 2020, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands) Long-term borrowing	Debenture
Within 1 year	₩ -	₩ 39,000,000
1 year to 5 years	9,560,558	29,928,804
Total	₩ 9,560,558	₩ 68,928,804

17. NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES

(1) Key actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands) December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Discount rate	1.81%	1.99%
Expected salary growth rate	4.41%	4.47%

(2) Net defined benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands) December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₩ 33,946,683	₩ 33,194,813
Fair value of plan assets(*)	(3,852,730)	(3,785,761)
Net defined benefit liabilities	₩ 30,093,953	₩ 29,409,052

(*) Fair value of plan assets includes the existing National Pension Fund contributions as of December 31, 2020, amounting to ₩6,865 thousand (December 31, 2019: ₩15,893 thousand).

(3) Changes in net defined benefit liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands) 2020 Defined benefit obligation	Plan assets	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 33,194,813	₩ (3,785,761)	₩ 29,409,052
Current service cost(*1)	3,790,479	-	3,790,479
Interest expense (income)	614,050	(69,750)	544,300
Remeasurements:			
Revenue from plan assets (excluding amount included in above interest)	-	(6,246)	(6,246)
Actuarial losses due to changes in financial assumptions	330,176	-	330,176
Actuarial losses due to empirical adjustments	(1,675,166)	-	(1,675,166)
Benefits paid	(2,307,669)	9,027	(2,298,642)
Ending balance	₩ 33,946,683	₩ (3,852,730)	₩ 30,093,953

17. NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(*1) The retirement bonus of KRW 298,881 thousand are not included in the current service cost.

(3) Changes in net defined benefit liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows: (cont'd)

	Korean won (In thousands)					
	2019					
	Defined benefit obligation		Plan assets		Total	
Beginning balance	₩	29,096,466	₩	(3,712,632)	₩	25,383,834
Current service cost(*1)		3,518,290		-		3,518,290
Interest expense (income)		677,577		(86,038)		591,539
Remeasurements:						
Revenue from plan assets (excluding amount included in above interest)		(393,777)		9,840		(383,937)
Actuarial losses due to changes in financial assumptions		1,203,886		-		1,203,886
Actuarial losses due to empirical adjustments		3,861,071		-		3,861,071
Benefits paid		(4,743,795)		3,069		(4,740,726)
Transfers to related companies		(24,905)		-		(24,905)
Ending balance	₩	33,194,813	₩	(3,785,761)	₩	29,409,052

(*1) The retirement bonus of KRW 1,087,808 thousand are not included in the current service cost.

(4) Plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Deposits	₩	3,199,522	₩	3,132,664
Securities		646,343		637,204
Other (including contributions to the National Pension Fund)		6,865		15,893
Total	₩	3,852,730	₩	3,785,761

(5) The effect on the defined benefit obligation of a significant actuarial assumption, when all other assumptions are maintained at the end of the reporting period, fluctuates within a reasonable range of possible outcomes, which are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)							
	December 31, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Increase		Decrease		Increase		Decrease	
1% change in discount rate	₩	(1,767,645)	₩	1,960,817	₩	(1,790,788)	₩	1,991,281
1% change in expected wage growth rate		1,940,162		(1,783,429)		1,973,895		(1,809,755)

18. PROVISION LIABILITIES:

(1) Provision liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Current	Current	Current	Non-current
Provision for product warranties	₩ 2,681,893	₩ 4,469,261	₩ 2,801,300	₩ 1,380,319

(2) Changes in provision for product warranties for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Beginning balance	₩ 4,181,619	₩ 1,342,931
Transfer	7,677,894	6,048,854
Used	(4,708,359)	(3,210,166)
Ending balance	₩ 7,151,154	₩ 4,181,619

19. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other financial liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Lease liabilities	₩ 512,369	₩ 635,275	₩ 321,646	₩ 614,940
Security deposit	-	238,000	-	-
Derivative assets for trading not designated as a hedging instrument				
Derivatives liabilities	241,168	-	201,383	-
Total	₩ 753,537	₩ 873,275	₩ 523,029	₩ 614,940

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advances from customers	₩ 4,102,399	₩ -	₩ 1,457,492	₩ -
Withholdings	2,568,819	-	968,794	-
Total	₩ 6,671,218	₩ -	₩ 2,426,286	₩ -

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(1) Commitments with financial institutions as of December 31, 2020, are as follows:

	Financial institution		Limit		Amount
		Korean won (In thousands), except for USD and THB			
General loan	Nonghyup Bank	₩	25,000,000	₩	-
	KDB		40,000,000		30,000,000
	KEB Hana Bank		5,000,000		5,000,000
	Vietnam International Bank	USD	10,000,000		-
	Shinhan Bank(Vietnam)	USD	10,000,000		-
	KEB Hana Bank(Vietnam)	USD	17,500,000	USD	7,098,240
	KEB Hana Bank(China)	USD	5,000,000	USD	5,000,000
	Koreaexim Bank(Vietnam)	USD	2,000,000	USD	2,000,000
	KASIKORN BANK(Thailand)	THB	595,000,000	THB	498,724,424
Opening an import credit	KDB	USD	5,000,000	USD	4,210,250
	Nonghyup Bank	USD	12,000,000	USD	5,514,064
Facilities loan	Koreaexim Bank(Vietnam)	USD	5,000,000	USD	5,000,000
	KASIKORN BANK(Thailand)	THB	140,000,000	THB	132,100,000

(2) Guarantees provided by others for the Group as of December 31, 2020, are as follows:

	Financial institution	Description	Amount Korean won (In thousands)
Payment guarantee	Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd.	Licensing guarantee and others	₩ 9,144,317
	KDB	Usance	USD 4,210,250
	Nonghyup Bank	Usance	USD 5,514,064

(3) As of December 31, 2020, the Group is obligated to provide guarantees for the construction of solar power plant and repair of defects to 15 companies, including Gyeongnam 1st Taekwang Power Plant LLC. (FY20: KRW 2,459,491 thousand)

22. ISSUED CAPITAL

Issued capital as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)				
	Number of Authorized shares	Number of shares outstanding	Par value	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Common stock	100,000,000	32,109,878	₩ 5,000	₩ 160,549,390	₩ 160,549,390

23. SHARE PREMIUM

(1) Share premium as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Additional paid-in capital	₩	75,252,061	₩	76,998,758
Treasury stock		(27,256,348)		(27,256,348)
Gains on capital reduction		3,739,041		3,739,041
Stock option		507,404		332,648
Other share premium		2,418,990		2,292,201
Total	₩	54,661,148	₩	56,106,300

(2) Changes in Share premium for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Beginning balance	₩	56,106,300	₩	69,862,724
Preservation of accumulated deficit		(1,746,697)		(12,915,854)
capital increase		-		(1,115,316)
Share-based payments		301,545		274,747
Ending balance	₩	54,661,148	₩	56,106,300

24. RETAINED EARNINGS

(1) Retained earnings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Undisposed retained earnings	₩	69,872,444	₩	40,859,427

(2) Changes in retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Beginning balance	₩	40,859,427	₩	25,128,663
Net income		26,212,356		6,466,105
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		1,053,964		(3,651,196)
Deficit recovery		1,746,697		12,915,854
Ending balance	₩	69,872,444	₩	40,859,427

25. OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY

(1) Other components of equity as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Foreign currency translation reserve	₩ (6,278,757)	₩ 4,011,932

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(1) Basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is computed as follows:

	Korean won	
	2020	2019
Profit attributable to owners of the controlling company	₩ 26,212,356,903	₩ 6,466,104,831
Weighted-average number of common stocks outstanding	31,417,517	26,349,024
Basic earnings per share	₩ 834	₩ 245

(2) Weighted-average number of common shares for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is computed as follows:

	2020		
	Number of shares	Days	Number of common stocks outstanding
Beginning and ending (*)	31,417,517	366	31,417,517
Weighted-average number of common stocks outstanding	-	-	31,417,517

(*) 692,361 shares of treasury stocks were excluded.

	2019		
	Number of shares	Days	Number of common stocks outstanding
Beginning (*)	21,417,517	365	21,417,517
Capital increase	10,000,000	180	4,931,507
Weighted-average number of common stocks outstanding	-	-	26,349,024

(*) 692,361 shares of treasury stocks were excluded.

(3) Diluted earnings (loss) per share matches with basic earnings (loss) per share for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, because there is no dilution for potential common stock.

27. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

(1) Stock options that the Group granted to its directors and employees are as follows:

	Korean won		
	2017	2019	2020
Date of grant	2017-03-31	2019-03-26	2020-03-23
Total number of granted shares	52,800 shares	345,600 shares	78,000 shares
Grant method	Issues on new stocks, issues on treasury stocks and stock appreciation		
Exercise price per share	16,650	7,677	8,839
Vesting period	Three years		
Exercise period	Two years since the termination of vesting period		

(2) During 2020, changes in the number of outstanding stock options are as follows:

	Granted in 2017	Granted in 2019	Granted in 2020	Total
Previous granted shares	52,800	345,600	-	398,400
Previous canceled shares	(39,700)	-	-	(39,700)
granted shares	-	-	78,000	78,000
Cancellation	(13,100)	(51,200)	-	(64,300)
Ending	-	294,400	78,000	372,400

(3) The price of stock options is estimated based on the Black-Scholes formula, and all assumptions and variables used to calculate compensation cost are as follows:

	Granted in 2017	Granted in 2019	Granted in 2020
Expected volatility of the share price	60.11%	43.20%	64.90%
Risk-free interest rate applied	1.84%	1.80%	1.50%

In relation to the above stock option, the Group recognized stock compensation expenses of ₩301,545 thousand and ₩274,747 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

28. REVENUE

Continuing revenue from the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	2020	2019
Goods and services transferred at a point in time		
Revenue of goods	₩ 713,667,600	₩ 532,852,288
Revenue of merchandise	164,240,139	110,534,452
Revenue of services	311,124,255	312,573,177
Goods and services transferred over time		
Revenue of construction contracts	5,860,153	16,283,435
Total	₩ 1,194,892,147	₩ 972,243,352

Among the revenue recognized by the Group during the current period, domestic sales are KRW 185,183,332 thousand (FY19: KRW 179,464,164 thousand) and export sales are KRW 1,009,708,815 thousand (FY19: KRW 792,779,188 thousand).

29. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses classified by nature for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands) (*)			
	2020		2019	
Raw materials and merchandise goods used	₩	925,126,737	₩	701,537,658
Changes in inventories		(49,207,393)		(7,218,942)
Salaries		119,981,066		110,148,482
Retirement benefits		4,633,660		5,197,636
Employee benefit expenses		24,841,475		25,807,488
Rental expenses		2,059,112		1,376,324
Transportation expenses		25,345,368		7,649,927
Service charge		36,549,654		13,052,710
Depreciation		24,749,405		23,251,836
Processing costs paid to subcontractor		7,747,832		16,587,058
Others		40,605,044		49,386,792
Total	₩	1,162,431,960	₩	946,776,969

(*) Total amount is the sum of cost of sales, selling and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss).

30. SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Salaries	₩	29,826,889	₩	25,539,839
Retirement benefits		1,844,623		1,821,555
Employee benefit expenses		4,319,044		3,941,355
Travel expenses		24,526,457		7,247,627
Rental expense		402,717		401,634
Service charge		11,499,295		10,574,583
Research and development expenses		19,984,200		16,989,224
Bad debt expenses		1,960,548		2,863,398
Depreciation		3,447,385		3,830,094
Customer relationship value depreciation		2,993,785		2,993,785
After service Expenses		7,448,757		6,364,557
Repairs and Maintenance Expenses		1,302,007		1,104,667
Data Processing Expenses		1,148,337		549,199
Orhers		7,822,779		7,261,322
Total	₩	118,526,823	₩	91,482,839

31. OTHER INCOME AND OTHER EXPENSES

(1) Other income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	₩	281,635	₩	934,610
Rental revenues		191,164		31,156
Gains on disposal of intangible assets		120,000		196,000
Miscellaneous income		978,322		552,708
Total	₩	1,571,121	₩	1,714,474

(2) Other expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	₩	728,716	₩	107,592
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		6,633,228		5,731,485
Impairment loss on intangible assets		-		3,578,347
Loss on disposal of inventory		-		2,407,853
Loss on disposition of assets scheduled for sale		92,679		-
Donation		110,653		173,688
Other Bad debt expenses		-		500,000
Miscellaneous non-operating losses		84,285		506,025
Total	₩	7,649,561	₩	13,004,990

32. FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

(1) Finance income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Interest income - effective interest method(*1)	₩	27,751	₩	112,835
Interest income - other		593,173		568,299
Gain on foreign currency transactions		18,459,744		12,551,881
Gain on foreign currency conversion		908,280		928,978
Gain on derivative transactions		8,695,904		5,133,267
Gain on valuation of derivatives		286,108		279,596
Total	₩	28,970,960	₩	19,574,856

(*1) All interest income recognized in accordance with the effective interest rate method is interest income from the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(2) Finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Interest expenses	₩	4,013,999	₩	6,374,483
Loss on foreign currency transactions		16,786,488		8,316,077
Loss on foreign currency conversion		1,957,177		381,939
Loss on derivative transactions		6,996,632		7,126,077
Loss on valuation of derivatives		241,168		201,383
Total	₩	29,995,464	₩	22,399,959

33. INCOME TAX EXPENSE AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX

(1) The component of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Current income tax expense:				
Current income taxes	₩	3,637,841	₩	1,642,098
income tax charged directly to equity		(297,272)		1,029,824
Deferred income tax expense:				
Changes of temporary differences and		(4,169,143)		2,235,019
Income tax expense	₩	(828,574)	₩	4,906,941

(2) Reconciliation of effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Income before income tax	₩	25,357,244	₩	11,350,764
Statutory tax rate		22%		22%
Income tax based on statutory tax rate		5,578,594		2,497,168
Adjustments:				
Effects due to non-taxable expense		122,986		167,508
Effects due to tax credit and tax abatement		(2,068,589)		(1,547,440)
Use of carryforward deficits		(4,439,906)		-
Unrecognized deferred income tax		1,682,931		441,168
Tax rate differences that apply to subsidiaries		(341,765)		(318,681)
Others		(1,362,825)		3,667,217
Subtotal		(6,407,168)		2,409,772
Income tax expense(income)	₩	(828,574)	₩	4,906,940
Average effective tax rate		(*1)		43.23%

(*1) Effective tax rate was not calculated as the loss before tax was posted.

(3) The component of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Remeasurements from plan assets	₩	(297,272)	₩	1,029,824

33. INCOME TAX EXPENSE AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX (CONT'D)

(4) Changes in deferred income tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020			
	Beginning	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Ending
Retirement benefit provision liability	₩ 7,299,362	₩ 464,670	₩ (297,272)	₩ 7,466,760
Loss on valuation of inventories	676,260	(246,692)	-	429,568
Impairment loss on intangible assets	1,857,162	-	-	1,857,162
Accrued expenses	1,299,760	607,207	-	1,906,967
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	1,092,409	-	-	1,092,409
Depreciation	1,152	-	-	1,152
Intangible asset (Customer values)	(1,562,606)	333,261	-	(1,229,345)
Treasury stock	(1,272,460)	-	-	(1,272,460)
Changes in net assets of subsidiaries	(13,122,278)	3,464,085	-	(9,658,193)
Others	2,284,963	(1,028,772)	-	1,256,191
Tax loss carryforwards	4,040,410	872,656	-	4,913,066
Deferred tax assets	₩ 2,594,134	₩ 4,466,415	₩ (297,272)	₩ 6,763,277

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2019			
	Beginning	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Ending
Retirement benefit provision liability	₩ 6,397,051	₩ (127,513)	₩ 1,029,824	₩ 7,299,362
Loss on valuation of inventories	625,909	50,351	-	676,260
Impairment loss on intangible assets	987,958	869,204	-	1,857,162
Grant	678,361	(678,361)	-	-
Accrued expenses	959,678	340,082	-	1,299,760
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	1,092,409	-	-	1,092,409
Depreciation	1,152	-	-	1,152
Intangible asset (Customer values)	(1,755,946)	193,340	-	(1,562,606)
Treasury stock	(1,272,460)	-	-	(1,272,460)
Changes in net assets of subsidiaries	(10,976,116)	(2,146,162)	-	(13,122,278)
Others	877,705	1,407,258	-	2,284,963
Tax loss carryforwards	7,213,451	(3,173,041)	-	4,040,410
Deferred tax assets	₩ 4,829,152	₩ (3,264,842)	₩ 1,029,824	₩ 2,594,134

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets	₩ 7,982,443	₩ 4,142,621
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,219,166)	(1,548,486)
Total	₩ 6,763,277	₩ 2,594,134

(5) Deductible temporary differences, tax loss carryforwards and unused tax credits not recognized as deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deductible temporary differences	₩ 34,631,104	₩ 24,555,445
Tax accumulated deficit	123,103,424	143,284,816
Total	₩ 157,734,528	₩ 167,840,261

33. INCOME TAX EXPENSE AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX (CONT'D)

(6) Due date of tax loss carryforwards and unused tax credits not recognized as deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
	Tax loss carryforwards		Tax loss carryfor`wards	
One year or less	₩	-	₩	-
One year to two years		44,607,313		15,382,919
Two years to three years		31,169,539		45,934,900
More than three years		47,326,572		81,966,997
Total	₩	123,103,424	₩	143,284,816

(7) Temporary differences to be added, but not recognized as deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Foreign subsidiaries	₩	43,862,412	₩	41,436,440

34. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

(1) Adjustments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Adjustments:				
Income tax expense(Income)	₩	(828,574)	₩	4,906,940
Interest expenses		4,013,999		6,374,483
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		24,749,405		23,251,838
Amortization		3,935,907		3,998,884
Depreciation of capital lease assets		538,441		381,405
Bad debt expenses		1,960,548		2,863,398
Other Bad debt expenses		-		500,000
Retirement benefits		4,633,660		5,197,636
Stock compensation benefits		301,545		274,747
Loss on foreign currency conversion		1,957,177		381,939
Loss on valuation of derivatives		241,168		201,383
Loss on valuation of inventories(Reversal)		(1,688,323)		228,867
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		728,716		107,592
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		6,633,228		5,731,485
Impairment of intangible assets		-		3,578,347
Loss on disposition of assets scheduled for sale		92,679		-
Interest income		(620,924)		(681,134)
Gain on foreign currency conversion		(908,280)		(928,978)
Gain on valuation of derivatives		(286,108)		(279,596)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(281,635)		(934,610)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		(120,000)		(196,000)
Reversal of provision for product warranties		7,677,894		6,048,854
Total	₩	52,730,523	₩	61,007,480

34. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS (CONT'D)

(2) Changes in operating assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Decrease(Increase) in trade receivables	₩	(34,772,077)	₩	19,004,456
Decrease(Increase) in other receivables		(369,879)		1,011,297
Decrease in derivatives assets		279,596		138,076
Decrease(increase) in inventories		(29,308,120)		38,077,600
Decrease(Increase) in advance payments		(6,487,449)		2,030,677
Decrease(Increase) in prepaid expenses		(698,070)		788,013
Increase(decrease) in trade payables		38,653,449		(19,859,293)
Increase in other payables		2,188,440		210,012
Increase in accrued expenses		5,059,654		3,157,661
Decrease in derivatives liabilities		(201,383)		(130,017)
Decrease(Increase) in advances from customers		2,650,519		(273,838)
Decrease in unearned income		-		(352,605)
Increase in withholdings		1,464,304		45,170
Increase (decrease) in deposit received		78,502		(2,131)
Increase in VAT payables		54,717		45,317
Decrease (increase) in receivables of income tax refund		559,190		(368,373)
Decrease in present value of retirement benefit obligation		(2,606,550)		(5,856,508)
Decrease in fair value of plan assets		9,028		3,069
Decrease in long-term other payables		(42,026)		(126,177)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid VAT		(806,297)		555,140
Increase in long-term prepaid expenses		(701,695)		(61,003)
Decrease in short-term provision for product warranties		(4,708,359)		(3,210,166)
Decrease in financial guarantee liabilities		-		(90,521)
Total	₩	(29,704,506)	₩	34,735,856

(3) Significant transactions not affecting cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Transfer of construction in progress	₩	10,851,769	₩	7,733,298
Transfer of long-term borrowings to current portion of borrowings		682,361		33,000,000
Transfer of property, plant and equipment to other payables		97,520		420,648
Increase of capital lease assets and capital lease liabilities		683,635		1,298,350

34. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS (CONT'D)

(4) Changes in liabilities generated in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020			
	Beginning	Changes in financing activities	Not affecting cash flows	Ending
Loans from financial institutions	₩ 39,623,073	₩ 41,414,506	₩ (2,316,203)	₩ 78,721,376
Debentures	78,000,000	(9,084,000)	12,804	68,928,804
Lease Liabilities	936,586	(512,456)	723,514	1,147,644
Total debts from financing activities	₩ 118,559,659	₩ 31,818,050	₩ (1,579,885)	₩ 148,797,824

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2019			
	Beginning	Changes in financing activities	Not affecting cash flows	Ending
Loans from financial institutions	₩ 56,283,731	₩ (18,217,491)	₩ 1,556,833	₩ 39,623,073
Debentures	134,000,000	(56,000,000)	-	78,000,000
Lease Liabilities	1,214,888	(403,517)	125,215-	936,586
Total debts from financing activities	₩ 191,498,618	₩ (74,621,008)	₩ 1,682,048	₩ 118,559,659

35. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) The details of related parties as of December 31, 2020, are as follows:

Relation	Company name
Entities with significant influence over the Group(*1)	Hansol Holdings Co., Ltd.
Others (*2)	Hansol EME Co., Ltd., Hansol Papertech Co., Ltd., Hansol PNS Co., Ltd., etc.

(*1) The Company was included as an associate of Hansol Holdings Co., Ltd. before the previous year, through the additional acquisition of the Company's ownership interest by Hansol Holdings Co., Ltd. Accordingly, the Company was included as a related party of Hansol Holdings Co., Ltd.'s subsidiaries—Hansol EME Co., Ltd., Hansol Papertech Co., Ltd., Hansol PNS Co., Ltd., etc.

(*2) Others include some Hansol Group associates that do not have an ownership interest. Although these companies are not applicable to related parties as defined in KIFRS 1024 Paragraph 9, a group of large-sized affiliates designated by the Korea Fair Trade Commission are classified as related parties according to the resolution by the Securities & Futures Commission, in accordance with substantial relationship defined in KIFRS 1024 Paragraph 10.

35. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(2) Transactions with the related parties during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020			
	Sales and other transactions		Purchases and other transactions	
	Sales	Other	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	Other
Entities with significant influence over the entity				
Hansol Holdings Co., Ltd.	₩ -	₩ 887	₩ -	₩ 4,406,957
Others related parties				
Hansol Homedeco Co., Ltd.	-	8,643	-	-
HDC Resort co., Ltd.	-	-	-	265,591
Hansol Logistics Co., Ltd.	-	10,978	-	1,546,893
Hansol EME Co., Ltd.	-	6,905	-	-
Hansol Inticube Co., Ltd.	-	1,986	-	-
Hansol Paper Co., Ltd.	-	55,206	-	13,615
Hansol Papertech Co., Ltd.	-	3,351	-	-
Hansol PNS Co., Ltd.	-	7,873	1,241,336	2,970,077
Hansol Chemical Co., Ltd.	27,500	-	-	-
Hansol Cultural Foundation	-	-	-	27,630
Total	₩ 27,500	₩ 95,829	₩ 1,241,336	₩ 9,230,763

	Korean won (In thousands)				
	2019				
	Sales and other transactions		Purchases and other transactions		
	Sales	Other	Purchase	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	Other
Entities with significant influence over the entity					
Hansol Holdings Co., Ltd.	₩ -	₩ 488	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 3,766,378
Others related parties					
Hansol Homedeco Co., Ltd.	-	5,611	-	-	-
HDC Resort co., Ltd	-	942	-	-	329,378
Hansol Logistics Co., Ltd.	-	6,463	-	-	628,001
Hansol EME Co., Ltd.	-	4,718	-	-	-
Hansol Inticube Co., Ltd.	-	2,112	-	-	-
Hansol Paper Co., Ltd.	-	33,534	-	-	12,237
Hansol Papertech Co., Ltd.	-	1,982	-	-	-
Hansol PNS Co., Ltd.	-	4,790	-	263,614	2,163,392
Hansol CNP Co., Ltd.	-	-	7,162	-	-
Hansol Cultural Foundation	-	-	-	-	25,500
Total	₩ -	₩ 60,640	₩ 7,162	₩ 263,614	₩ 6,924,886

35. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(3) Significant receivables and payables with related parties as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020			
	Receivables		Payables	
	Other receivables	Other	Trade Payables	Other Payables
Entities with significant influence over the entity				
Hansol Holdings Co., Ltd.	₩ 143	₩ 103,971	₩ -	₩ 571,759
Others related parties				
Hansol Homedeco Co., Ltd.	1,391	-	-	-
HDC Resort co., Ltd.	-	230,000	-	-
Hansol Logistics Co., Ltd.	1,766	-	4,129	309,855
Hansol EME Co., Ltd.	1,110	-	-	-
Hansol Inticube Co., Ltd.	319	-	-	-
Hansol Paper Co., Ltd.	8,878	-	-	-
Hansol Papertech Co., Ltd.	539	-	-	-
Hansol PNS Co., Ltd.	1,266	-	-	849,897
Hansol Cultural Foundation	-	-	-	30,393
Total	₩ 15,412	₩ 333,971	₩ 4,129	₩ 1,761,904

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2019			
	Receivables		Payables	
	Other receivables	Other	Trade Payables	Other Payables
Entities with significant influence over the entity				
Hansol Holdings Co., Ltd.	₩ 134	₩ 98,184	₩ -	₩ 431,235
Others related parties				
Hansol Homedeco Co., Ltd.	1,557	-	-	-
HDC Resort co., Ltd.	-	230,000	-	94
Hansol Logistics Co., Ltd.	1,793	-	3,560	95,332
Hansol EME Co., Ltd.	1,309	-	-	-
Hansol Inticube Co., Ltd.	341	-	-	-
Hansol Paper Co., Ltd.	9,305	-	-	-
Hansol Papertech Co., Ltd.	550	-	-	-
Hansol PNS Co., Ltd.	1,329	-	-	551,599
Hansol Cultural Foundation	-	-	-	28,050
Hansol CNP Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Total	₩ 16,318	₩ 328,184	₩ 3,560	₩ 1,106,310

(4) Details of compensation for key executives for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	₩ 1,604,446	₩ 952,311
Retirement benefits	133,502	106,917
Stock compensation expenses	184,975	77,570
Total	₩ 1,922,923	₩ 1,136,798

Key executives of the Group include the registered officers of directors (including outside directors) and an auditor.

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(1) Capital risk management

The Group's capital management objective is to sustain the ability, as a going concern, to consistently deliver profits to shareholders and other stakeholders, and to maintain a robust capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The overall strategy of the Group is not changed compared to December 31, 2019.

	Korean won (In thousands)	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Liabilities	₩ 312,289,415	₩ 233,482,052
Assets	279,102,970	261,842,265
Debt ratio	111.9%	89.2%

(2) Financial risk management

1) Financial risk factors

The Group's financial segment manages operations, organizes access to domestic and international financial markets and monitors and manages financial risks associated with the Group's operations through an internal risk report that analyzes the extent and magnitude of each risk These risks include market (including currency, fair value interest rate and price), credit, liquidity and cash flow interest rate.

There are no changes in the Group's financial risk management objectives and risk management policies since December 31, 2019.

2) Risk hedging activities

The Group's activities are mainly exposed to financial risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates. Derivative contracts are entered into to manage foreign currency risk. The Group has entered into forward foreign exchange contracts with financial institutions during the year ended December 31, 2020, to hedge foreign exchange rate risk of foreign currency receivables and liabilities.

3) Credit risk

Note 6 (Trade receivables and other receivables) and Note 13 (Other financial assets) describe the measurement basis used to determine the maximum exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss for the Group.

Credit risk is managed at the company level. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade accounts receivable) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and derivative financial instruments. In order to manage credit risk, the Group maintains business relationship with customers with a certain level of credit rate or higher, and periodically re-evaluates the credit rating of the customer and review the credit limit. During the current period, there were no transitions with exceeding credit limits, and the Group does not expect significant losses from trades with a single party or similar group of party due to defaults.

4) Liquidity risk

There is no significant change in the non-discounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities compared to December 31, 2019.

The ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management lies with the board of directors, which establishes a basic policy to properly manage the short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management provisions of the Group. The Group maintains sufficient reserves and borrowing limits, continues to monitor forecast cash flows and actual cash flows and manages liquidity risk by matching the maturity structure of financial assets and financial liabilities.

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(2) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Liquidity and interest rate risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group will have difficulty meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Group's liquidity management approach is to ensure that there is sufficient liquidity to repay the debt at maturity, without incurring unacceptable losses even in difficult financial situations, or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities. The table is based on the earliest expiration date the Group is required to pay based on the non-discounted cash flows of the financial liabilities. The table includes both principal and interest cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which a meeting can be requested.

	Korean won (In thousands)				
	December 31, 2020				
	Book value	Contractual cash flows	Less than three months	Less than one year	Less than three years
Derivative liabilities:					
Derivative liabilities	₩ 241,168	₩ 241,168	₩ 241,168	₩ -	₩ -
Non-derivative liabilities:					
Trade payables and other payables	116,862,955	116,862,955	114,985,742	-	1,877,214
Borrowings	78,721,376	80,219,817	18,552,782	51,477,276	10,189,759
Debentures	68,928,804	70,869,723	604,849	39,979,800	30,285,074
Capital Lease Liabilities	1,147,644	1,181,079	152,867	333,611	694,601
Total	₩ 265,901,947	₩ 269,374,742	₩ 134,537,408	₩ 91,790,687	₩ 43,046,648

	Korean won (In thousands)				
	December 31, 2019				
	Book value	Contractual cash flows	Less than three months	Less than one year	Less than three years
Derivative liabilities:					
Derivative liabilities	₩ 201,383	₩ 201,383	₩ 201,383	₩ -	₩ -
Non-derivative liabilities:					
Trade payables and other payables	75,773,980	75,773,980	75,773,980	-	-
Borrowings	39,623,073	40,228,088	324,152	39,903,936	-
Debentures	77,985,279	78,987,665	619,521	78,368,144	-
Capital Lease Liabilities	936,586	936,587	76,759	287,474	571,354
Total	₩ 194,520,301	₩ 196,127,703	₩ 76,995,795	₩ 118,560,554	₩ 571,354

(3) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is determined based on market prices announced at the end of the reporting period.

The Group establishes its hypothetical assumptions based on market conditions as of December 31, 2020, and uses various valuation techniques, such as the discounted cash flow method to estimate fair value.

In the case of trade receivables and trade payables, the book value, less impairment loss, is treated as an approximate fair value. For disclosure purposes, the fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the contractual future cash flows to the current market interest rate applied to similar financial instruments.

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(3) Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

1) The Group classifies the financial instruments measured at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position into the following fair value hierarchy according to the input variables used in the fair value measurement:

	Significance of inputs
Level 1	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	Inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following table is an analysis of financial instruments measured at fair value after initial recognition, which are classified as Level 1 to Level 3 according to the extent to which fair value is observable in the market:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets	₩ -	₩ 286,108	₩ -	₩ 286,108
Derivative liabilities	-	241,168	-	241,168

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets	₩ -	₩ 279,596	₩ -	₩ 279,596
Derivative liabilities	-	201,383	-	201,383

There is no significant movement between Level 1 and Level 2 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

2) There are no significant changes in the business environment or economic environment for the year ended December 31, 2020, that impact the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities held by the Group.

3) The following table describes the valuation techniques used in level 2 fair value measurement, the level of the fair value hierarchy, the relation with significant unobservable inputs, and the correlation between unobservable inputs and fair value measurements.

	Korean won (In thousands)					
	Fair Value		Level	Valuation Method	Significant non-observable inputs and Ranges	Association between unobservable inputs and fair value measurements
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019				
Derivative assets	286,108	279,596	2	The fair value of foreign exchange forward is measured principally on the basis of the forward exchange rate disclosed in the market at the end of the reporting period for the period in which it meets the remaining period of the currency forward.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Derivative liabilities	241,168	201,383				

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT: (CONT'D)

(4) Reclassification of financial assets

There are no financial assets reclassified due to changes in purpose or use for the year ended December 31, 2020.

37. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

(1) Changes in balances of major construction contracts for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Beginning	₩	2,744,094	₩	4,565,510
Changes in balances of construction Contracts (*1)		6,935,508		14,462,019
Construction income		(5,860,153)		(16,283,435)
Ending	₩	3,819,449	₩	2,744,094

(*1) This is the amount that includes the new contract and the additional contract amount.

(*2) Since the Group cannot reliably estimate the outcome of a construction contract, the Group recognizes revenue only within the scope of contract costs incurred in accordance with paragraph 32 of KIFRS 1011 that are highly probable to be recovered.

(2) Details of cumulative income and losses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)			
	2020		2019	
Cumulative income	₩	1,245,578	₩	304,478
Cumulative losses		(1,245,578)		(304,478)
Total	₩	-	₩	-

(3) Details of advanced construction billing-associated constructions in progress as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Korean won (In thousands)		
	2020	2019	
Advances received (*1)	3,080,447	₩	-

(*1) This is included in other current liability in the consolidated statements of financial position.

(4) The estimation of total contract revenue and cost is not changed for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(5) There is no construction contract occupied more than 5% of sales as of December 31, 2020.

38. Uncertainty of COVID-19 impact

A variety of prevention and control measures are being implemented around the world, including movement restrictions, to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and as a result, the global economy is widely affected. In addition, various forms of government support policies are being announced to cope with COVID-19.

The Group's sales depend on company A. The items affected by COVID-19 are recoverability of trade receivables and impairment of property, plant and equipment. The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements by reasonably estimating the impact of COVID-19. However, there is a significant uncertainty in estimating the ultimate impact therefrom and the termination of COVID-19.

The impact of COVID-19 and the future impact of government support policies on the Group’s consolidated financial statements are not reasonably estimable as of December 31, 2020, and have not been reflected on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

39. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements have been approved by the board of directors on February 9, 2021, and will be finally approved at the shareholders’ meeting on March 24, 2021.

40. EVENT OF AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

(1) After the reporting period, the Parent has made a resolution by the Board of Directors on 22 January 2021 to guarantee payment to LG Display Taiwan Co. Ltd., a raw material buyer of subsidiary Hansol Electronics Vietnam Hochiminhcity Co., Ltd. The debt payment guarantee amount is USD 8,000,000.

(2) After the reporting period, the Parent has made a resolution of the Board of Directors on 9 February 2021 to guarantee payment to BOETECHNOLOGY (HK) Limited, a raw material buyer of subsidiary Hansol Electronics Vietnam Hochiminhcity Co., Ltd. The debt payment guarantee amount is USD 9,600,000.

(3) On February 18, 2021, payment guarantees for Hansol Electronics Vietnam Hochiminhcity Co., Ltd has been authorized in accordance with the resolution of the Board of directors. The Company has provided USD 25,000,000 for the facilities.