SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2024 and 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders and of SIMMTECH Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. 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 of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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.

- Occurrence of revenue recognition due to sale of goods

Reason why the matter was determined to be a Key Audit Matter

As described in Notes 2.22 and 24 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group identifies performance obligations from contract with a customer that are distinct and recognizes revenue when the obligations are satisfied.

The Group's sales are one of the key performance indicators that management of the Group focuses on, and sales represent the Group's operating performance or expected future sales from the perspective of users of consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the Group has a potential risk that the revenue recognition is not appropriate as the inherent risk is high such as the occurrence of fraud to meet the targets or expectation of sales. Therefore, we have identified this area as key audit matter because we determined that there is a significant risk in relation to occurrence of revenue due to sale of goods.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We have performed the following audit procedures to respond to the key audit matter:

- Obtained an understanding of and assessed the revenue recognition process, the Company's accounting policies and related internal controls
- Reviewed the adequacy of accounting treatment by analyzing journal entries in relation to opposite account of sales
- Performed substantive test by examining supporting documents of revenue transactions on a sample basis
- Obtained external party confirmations for outstanding balances of trade receivables on a sample basis

Other Matter

Auditing standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The procedures and practices used in the Republic of Korea to audit such consolidated financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

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 Korean IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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.

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 Korean Standards on Auditing 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 Korean Standards on Auditing, 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 entity'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 regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other 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 Byoung-il Oh, Certified Public Accountant.

Seoul, Korea March 18, 2025

This report is effective as of March 18, 2025, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Financial Position December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in Korean won)	Notes		2024		2023
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,5,7	₩	127,768,593,553	₩	9,983,475,277
Trade and other receivables	4,5,8,36		215,744,666,804		115,248,042,215
Inventories	9		153,897,673,624		142,029,419,654
Other financial assets	4,5,10		-		1,130,000,000
Other current assets	11		7,683,321,459		8,646,282,123
Current tax assets			389,587,770		29,995,473
Assets held for sale	15		4,244,105,540		3,155,837,865
Non-current assets			509,727,948,750		280,223,052,607
Trade and other receivables	4,5,8,36		204,549,080,575		170,080,934,892
Other financial assets	4,5,10		6,660,981,217		5,405,781,994
Property, plant and equipment	12		630,074,203,858		625,184,147,699
Intangible assets	13		29,263,156,912		26,127,237,680
Right-of-use assets	14		6,290,103,858		14,514,761,714
Other non-current assets	11		389,728,491		455,229,836
Deferred tax assets	25		56,324,093,218		54,069,402,932
			933,551,348,129		895,837,496,747
Total assets		₩	1,443,279,296,879	₩	1,176,060,549,354
Liabilities Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	4,15,16,36	₩	235,497,799,230	₩	328,344,569,440
Lease liabilities	4,5,17	**	2,232,927,448	••	2,651,020,842
Borrowings	4,5,18		388,710,714,520		125,844,638,010
Other financial liabilities	4,5,10		2,157,678,418		1,677,502,077
Other current liabilities	11		40,241,845,390		28,451,541,956
Convertible notes	19		55,127,304,474		20,401,041,000
Bonds with warrants	20		11,025,460,894		_
Derivative liabilities	20		38,927,266,136		_
Current tax liabilities	21		6,234,098,684		1,475,824,482
			780,155,095,194		488,445,096,807
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	4,5,16,36		5,937,156,149		2,257,372,919
Lease liabilities	4,5,17		3,429,964,541		3,702,874,395
Net defined benefit liabilities	22		89,589,647,524		74,409,647,510
Borrowings	4,5,18		90,455,701,949		80,959,080,037
Other financial liabilities	4,5,10		720,000,000		370,000,000
Other non-current liabilities	11		23,038,937,892		54,063,604,908
Deferred tax liabilities	25		1,477,392,630		1,415,053,113
			214,648,800,685		217,177,632,882
Total liabilities			994,803,895,879		705,622,729,689
Equity	26		17 070 014 000		17 070 014 000
Share capital	26 26		17,079,214,000		17,079,214,000
Reserves	26 27		110,416,743,768		110,416,743,768
Other components of equity	27 27		(93,820,666)		(93,820,666) 3 505 322 183
Accumulated other comprehensive income	27		21,214,233,261		3,505,322,183
Retained earnings	28		298,623,366,588		337,766,875,297
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company			447,239,736,951		468,674,334,582
Non-controlling interest			1,235,664,049		1,763,485,083
Total equity		+A/	448,475,401,000	\ A#	470,437,819,665
Total liabilities and equity		₩	1,443,279,296,879	₩	1,176,060,549,354

The above consolidated statements of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in Korean won)	Notes		2024		2023
Sales	24,36,37	₩	1,231,421,381,070	₩	1,041,895,724,977
Cost of sales	30,36		1,179,473,868,869		1,013,450,112,715
Gross profit			51,947,512,201		28,445,612,262
Selling and administrative expenses	29,30,36		98,916,733,021		116,569,731,720
Operating loss			(46,969,220,820)		(88,124,119,458)
Other non-operating income	31		5,745,589,900		17,445,126,619
Other non-operating expenses	31		20,012,030,773		64,687,340,143
Finance income	32		117,467,200,566		52,574,285,615
Finance costs	32		81,354,926,517		61,899,164,538
Loss before income tax			(25,123,387,644)		(144,691,211,905)
Income tax expense (income)	25		5,921,316,729		(29,547,340,128)
Loss for the year		₩	(31,044,704,373)	₩	(115,143,871,777)
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences			17,834,658,072		(390,415,865)
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					44,065,682
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	22		(3,702,291,844)		(10,796,070,477)
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	27		45,259,800		45,488,844
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax			14,177,626,028		(11,096,931,816)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		₩	(16,867,078,345)	₩	(126,240,803,593)
Loss attributable to:					
Owners of the Parent Company		₩	(30,343,428,477)	₩	(114,860,094,595)
Non-controlling interests			(701,275,896)		(283,777,182)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Parent Company		₩	(16,339,257,311)	₩	(125,913,422,087)
Non-controlling interest			(527,821,034)		(327,381,506)
Losses per share attributable to the equity holders					
of the Parent Company	33	₩	(953)	₩	(3,607)
Basic and diluted losses per share	33	vv	(903)	VV.	(3,007)

The above consolidated statements of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in Korean won)					Δt	tributable to own	are of	the Parent Compa	nv							
					~			Accumulated	iiy							
						Other		Other								
					C	Components	C	omprehensive		Retained			No	on-controlling		Total
	S	hare capital	Share premiu	um		of Equity		Income		Earnings		Total		Interest		Equity
Balance at January 1, 2023	₩	17,079,214,000	₩ 110,416,743	3,768	₩	(93,820,666)	₩	3,761,268,541	₩	479,347,289,526	₩	610,510,695,169	₩	2,090,866,589	₩	612,601,561,758
Total comprehensive income (loss)																
Loss for the year		-		-		-		-		(114,860,094,595)		(114,860,094,595)		(283,777,182)		(115,143,871,777)
Other comprehensive income																
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through																
other comprehensive income		-		-		-		88,898,286		-		88,898,286		656,240		89,554,526
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-		-		-		-		(10,797,381,134)		(10,797,381,134)		1,310,657		(10,796,070,477)
Exchange differences								(344,844,644)		-		(344,844,644)		(45,571,221)		(390,415,865)
Total other comprehensive loss		-				-		(255,946,358)		(10,797,381,134)		(11,053,327,492)		(43,604,324)		(11,096,931,816)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-				-		(255,946,358)		(125,657,475,729)		(125,913,422,087)		(327,381,506)		(126,240,803,593)
Transactions with owners																
Dividends paid		-				-		-		(15,922,938,500)		(15,922,938,500)		-		(15,922,938,500)
Total transactions with owners	144	-	140 440 74		144	-	₩	-	14/	(15,922,938,500)	14/	(15,922,938,500)	144	-	14/	(15,922,938,500)
Balance at December 31, 2023	44	17,079,214,000	₩ 110,416,743	3,768	₩	(93,820,666)	44	3,505,322,183	₩	337,766,875,297	₩	468,674,334,582	₩	1,763,485,083	₩	470,437,819,665
Balance at January 1, 2024	₩	17,079,214,000	₩ 110,416,743	3,768	₩	(93,820,666)	₩	3,505,322,183	₩	337,766,875,297	₩	468,674,334,582	₩	1,763,485,083	₩	470,437,819,665
Total comprehensive income (loss)																
Loss for the year		-		-		-		-		(30,343,428,477)		(30,343,428,477)		(701,275,896)		(31,044,704,373)
Other comprehensive income																
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income								44 000 007				44 000 007		054 400		45 050 000
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-		-		-		44,608,397		-		44,608,397		651,403		45,259,800
Exchange differences		-		-		-		- 17.664.302.681		(3,704,739,912)		(3,704,739,912) 17.664.302.681		2,448,068 170.355.391		(3,702,291,844) 17,834,658,072
Total other comprehensive income (loss)						-		17,004,302,081		(3.704.739.912)		14.004.171.166		170,355,391		14.177.626.028
Total comprehensive income (loss)								17,708,911,078		(34,048,168,389)		(16,339,257,311)		(527,821,034)		(16,867,078,345)
Transactions with owners		-		<u> </u>				17,700,911,070		(34,040,100,309)		(10,339,257,311)		(327,821,034)		(10,007,070,343)
Dividends paid										(5,095,340,320)		(5,095,340,320)				(5,095,340,320)
Total transactions with owners		-		<u> </u>		-		-		(5,095,340,320)		(5,095,340,320)		-		(5,095,340,320)
Balance at December 31, 2024	₩	17,079,214,000	₩ 110,416,743	3 768	₩	(93,820,666)	₩	- 21,214,233,261	₩	298,623,366,588	₩	447,239,736,951	₩	1,235,664,049	₩	448,475,401,000
		17,070,214,000		0,700		(00,020,000)		21,217,200,201		200,020,000,000		++1,200,100,001		1,200,004,040		40,40,401,000

The above consolidated statements of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in Korean won)		2024		2023
Cash flows used in operating activities				
Net cash flows used in operations				
Loss for the year	₩	(31,044,704,373)	₩	(115,143,871,777)
Adjustments for:				
Post-employment benefits		19,654,337,273		18,346,703,089
Loss on valuation of inventories		13,722,203,696		30,310,224,617
Bad debt expenses		501,999,276		7,316,277
Other bad debt expenses		1,450,166,893		-
Loss on adjustment of receivables		8,655,225,068		55,713,834,360
Gain on foreign currency translation		(39,187,416,576)		(6,217,658,992)
Loss on foreign currency translation		23,007,609,012		7,418,408,944
Depreciation		84,970,821,551		79,917,626,281
Amortization		869,721,529		735,102,509
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(974,829,520)		(165,817,262)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		67,492,301		37,521,901
Gain on valuation of derivatives		(31,360,104,573)		(2,123,376,822)
Loss on transaction of derivatives		8,732,393,077		-
Loss on redemption of debentures		-		402,508,866
Gain on disposal of financial assets		-		(114,228,631)
Loss on disposal of financial assets		-		62,231,778
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale		-		(3,053,879,622)
Dividend income		(7,833,132)		(6,146,184)
Interest income		(24,154,865,646)		(2,599,232,019)
Interest expenses		26,352,649,387		10,847,598,305
Income tax expense (income)		5,921,316,729		(29,547,340,128)
Warranty expenses		1,443,104,095		-
Others		-		12,320,736
Changes in exercting essets and lisbilities:		99,663,990,440		159,983,718,003
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		(49 504 020 652)		7 277 566 029
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables Increase in non-trade receivables		(48,594,929,652) (23,895,056,663)		7,377,566,038 (73,773,092,572)
		519,584,101		, ,
Decrease (increase) in advance payments Increase in prepaid expenses		(390,913,742)		(461,256,560) (732,840,624)
Decrease (increase) in right to recover returned goods		1,061,724,833		(2,612,401,011)
Increase in inventories		(22,330,538,499)		(25,413,719,195)
Decrease in other non-current assets		(22,000,000,400)		206,580,558
Increase (decrease) in trade payables		(36,891,743,290)		38,082,136,766
Increase (decrease) in non-trade payables		(49,184,513,993)		29,615,674,204
Decrease in advances from customers		(20,258,476,381)		(18,656,421,905)
Decrease in withholdings		(867,369,432)		(1,640,041,411)
Decrease in accrued expenses		(543,155,085)		(218,907,224)
Increase in other long-term employee benefit liabilities		484,451,597		638,585,743
Decrease in defined benefit obligations		(7,270,211,585)		(13,175,001,658)
Increase (decrease) in refund liabilities		(1,100,819,307)		2,375,581,475
Increase in plan assets		(2,008,223,563)		(3,445,794,587)
		(211,270,190,661)		(61,833,351,963)
Interest received		2,241,374,683		1,762,278,666
Interest paid		(17,797,147,157)		(11,367,779,765)
Income taxes paid		(3,058,852,607)		(66,807,853,159)
Dividends received		7,833,132		6,146,184
Cash flows used in operating activities		(161,257,696,543)		(93,400,713,811)

SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(4,700,000,000) (2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753) (96,814,709,436) 731,330,261,983 35,778,895,900 700,000,000 100,000,000 100,000,000 (503,792,429,510) - (5,095,340,320) (3,209,030,278) - 375,712,357,775 117,639,951,796	(1,000,000,000) (33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730) (90,292,598,477) 465,270,360,000 112,942,200,000 (12,942,200,000) (414,200,000,000) (6,851,521,152) (13,197,000,000) (15,922,938,500) (3,494,610,282) (50,695,920,000) 73,850,570,066 (109,842,742,222)
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(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753) (96,814,709,436) 731,330,261,983 35,778,895,900 700,000,000 100,000,000,000 20,000,000,000 (503,792,429,510) - (5,095,340,320) (3,209,030,278)	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730) (90,292,598,477) 465,270,360,000 112,942,200,000 - - (414,200,000,000) (6,851,521,152) (13,197,000,000) (15,922,938,500) (3,494,610,282) (50,695,920,000)
(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753) (96,814,709,436) 731,330,261,983 35,778,895,900 700,000,000 100,000,000 20,000,000 (503,792,429,510)	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730) (90,292,598,477) 465,270,360,000 112,942,200,000 - - (414,200,000,000) (6,851,521,152) (13,197,000,000) (15,922,938,500) (3,494,610,282)
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(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753) (96,814,709,436) 731,330,261,983 35,778,895,900 700,000,000 100,000,000,000 20,000,000,000	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730) (90,292,598,477) 465,270,360,000 112,942,200,000
(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753) (96,814,709,436) 731,330,261,983 35,778,895,900 700,000,000	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730) (90,292,598,477) 465,270,360,000
(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753) (96,814,709,436) 731,330,261,983 35,778,895,900 700,000,000	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730) (90,292,598,477) 465,270,360,000
(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753) (96,814,709,436) 731,330,261,983 35,778,895,900	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730) (90,292,598,477) 465,270,360,000
(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753) (96,814,709,436) 731,330,261,983	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730) (90,292,598,477) 465,270,360,000
(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753) (96,814,709,436)	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730) (90,292,598,477)
(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753)	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730)
(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565) (4,498,336,753)	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264) (1,273,825,730)
(2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576) (271,210,565)	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188) (1,168,130,264)
- (2,675,507,000) (103,331,075,576)	(33,454,190,953) (139,284,265,188)
(2,675,507,000)	(33,454,190,953)
-	(· · · ·)
(4,700,000,000)	(1 000 000 000)
(4 700 000 000)	(4,700,000,000)
-	(4,828,115,967) (4,700,000,000)
(180,072)	(93,124)
(240,000,000)	(385,000,000)
(221,000,000,000)	(60,000,000,000)
3,570,025,892	26,279,593
3,389,220,302	4,088,897,774
10,566,521,000	3,398,933,976
-	4,828,115,967
-	9,956,228,775
100,000,000	-
, ,	2,902,566,664
	130,600,000,000
	222,130,000,000 145,833,336

The above consolidated statements of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. General Information

SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") was incorporated on July 1, 2015, after its spin-off from SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. to engage in manufacturing various electronic products and parts, including print circuitry-base ("PCB") plates. The Company was listed on the KOSDAQ market in the Korea Exchange ("KRX") on August 7, 2015. The head office of the Company is located in 73, Sandan-ro, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea.

As at December 31, 2024, the amount of ordinary shares is $\forall 17,079,214$ thousand and the largest shareholder of the Group is SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. who owns 33.05% of the shares issued.

Ordinary shares of the Company as at December 31, 2024, consists of:

(in shares)	Ordinary shares			
Shareholders	Туре	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	
SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. MORGAN STANLEY & CO.	Corporation	10,527,150	33.05%	
INTERNATIONAL PLC	Investment trust	442,274	1.39%	
Others	-	20,884,719	65.56%	
		31,854,143	100.00%	

1.1 Consolidated Subsidiaries

Details of the consolidated subsidiaries as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

		Ownership interest held by the Group			
	Location	2024	2023	Closing month	Main business
GLOBAL SIMMTECH Co., Ltd.	Korea	98.55%	98.55%	December	Holding company
Simmtech Hong Kong Holdings Limited ¹	Hong Kong	100.00%	100.00%	December	Holding company
Simmtech (Xian) Co., Ltd. ²	China	100.00%	100.00%	December	PCB manufacturing
STJ Holdings Co., Ltd. ¹	Japan	100.00%	100.00%	December	Holding company
SIMMTECH GRAPHICS CO., Ltd. ²	Japan	99.26%	99.26%	December	PCB manufacturing
T.E. TECH(M) SDN. BHD.	Malaysia	99.89%	99.89%	December	PCB inspection
A.I. Tech Co., Ltd.	Korea	100.00%	100.00%	December	PCB inspection
Bestics Co., Ltd	Korea	100.00%	100.00%	December	Logistics service

¹ A subsidiary of GLOBAL SIMMTECH Co., Ltd., an intermediate Parent Company.

² An entity held by a subsidiary of GLOBAL SIMMTECH Co., Ltd., an intermediate Parent Company.

There are no subsidiaries newly included in or excluded from the consolidation for the year ended December 31, 2024.

1.2 Summarized Financial Information

Summarized financial information for consolidated subsidiaries as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	20	24	2023		
	Assets	Equity	Assets	Equity	
GLOBAL SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. Simmtech Hong Kong Holdings	₩ 176,080,201	₩ 80,202,095	₩ 194,595,466 ₩	104,584,518	
Limited	59,877,082	59,845,962	52,579,143	52,471,745	
Simmtech (Xian) Co., Ltd.	235,249,791	150,555,357	167,541,774	117,648,994	
STJ Holdings Co., Ltd.	66,195,688	58,442,081	64,525,114	57,270,690	
SIMMTECH GRAPHICS CO., Ltd.	160,660,732	(7,512,702)	157,185,170	20,271,248	
T.E. TECH(M) SDN. BHD.	4,391,903	934,021	4,305,034	1,704,900	
A.I. Tech Co., Ltd.	4,912,078	(3,773,206)	3,804,385	(3,534,021)	
Bestics Co., Ltd	1,145,982	578,700	1,383,661	653,903	

(in thousands of Korean won)	20	24	20	23
		Profit (loss)		Profit (loss) for
	Sales	for the year	Sales	the year
GLOBAL SIMMTECH Co., Ltd. Simmtech Hong Kong Holdings	₩ -	₩ (24,551,255)	₩ -	₩ (2,686,473)
Limited	-	22,969	-	(32,783)
Simmtech (Xian) Co., Ltd.	223,739,363	18,438,919	166,081,274	9,156,090
STJ Holdings Co., Ltd.	-	(310,876)	-	(319,822)
SIMMTECH GRAPHICS CO., Ltd.	118,263,137	(27,263,920)	125,334,125	(17,120,424)
T.E. TECH(M) SDN. BHD.	1,933,140	(971,126)	2,063,826	(1,112,514)
A.I. Tech Co., Ltd.	9,704,743	(25,380)	4,932,105	(2,687,538)
Bestics Co., Ltd	3,571,596	(60,459)	3,153,792	(80,659)

2. Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Group maintains its accounting records in Korean won and prepares statutory financial statements in the Korean language (Hangul) in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS). The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been condensed, restructured and translated into English from the Korean language financial statements.

Certain information attached to the Korean language financial statements, but not required for a fair presentation of the Group's financial position, financial performance or cash flows, is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS. These are the standards, subsequent amendments and related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that have been adopted by the Republic of Korea.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments), certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property measured at fair value
- · assets held for sale measured at fair value less costs to sell, and
- · defined benefit pension plans plan assets measured at fair value

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of critical accounting estimates. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

2.2.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2024.

(a) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the substantive rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise right to defer settlement of the liability or the expectations of management. Also, the settlement of liability includes the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, however, it would be excluded if an option to settle them by the entity's own equity instruments if compound financial instruments is met the definition of equity instruments and recognized separately from the liability. In addition, covenants that an entity is required to comply with after the end of the reporting period would not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date. When an entity classifies a liability that is subject to the covenants which an entity is required to comply with within twelve months of the reporting date as non-current at the end of the reporting period, the entity shall disclose information in the notes to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1007 Statement of Cash Flows, Korean IFRS 1107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier finance arrangements

When applying supplier finance arrangements, an entity shall disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows and on the entity's exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1116 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

When subsequently measuring lease liabilities arising from a sale and leaseback, a seller-lessee shall determine lease payments or revised lease payments in a way that the seller-lessee would not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure of Cryptographic Assets

The amendments require an additional disclosure if an entity holds cryptographic assets, or holds cryptographic assets on behalf of the customer, or issues cryptographic assets. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.2.2 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group

The following new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group.

(a) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1021 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and 1101 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because exchangeability between two currencies is lacking, the entity shall disclose related information. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is in review for the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1109 Financial Instruments, Korean IFRS 1107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments* and Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* have been amended to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and earlier application is permitted. These amendments:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures of impact on the entity and the extent to which the entity is exposed for each type of financial instruments if the timing or amount of contractual cash flow changes due to amendment of contract term; and
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Group is in review for the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Annual Improvements to Korean IFRS -Volume 11

Annual Improvements to Korean IFRS - *Volume 11* should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and earlier application is permitted. The Group does not expect the amendments to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Korean IFRS 1101 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter
- Korean IFRS 1107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Gain or loss on derecognition and implementation guidance

- Korean IFRS 1109 Financial Instruments: Derecognition of lease liabilities and definition of transaction price
- Korean IFRS 1110 Consolidated Financial Statements: Determination of a 'de facto agent'
- Korean IFRS 1007 Statement of Cash Flows: Cost method

2.3 Consolidation

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Korean IFRS 1110 *Consolidated Financial Statements.*

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The consideration transferred is measured at the fair values of the assets transferred, and identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. All other non-controlling interests are measured at fair values, unless otherwise required by other standards. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of consideration transferred, amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity and acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recoded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(b) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. If there is an objective evidence of impairment for the investment in the associate, the Group recognizes the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying amount as impairment loss.

2.4 Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as available-for-sale equities are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(c) Translation to the presentation currency

The financial performance and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period,
- ii) income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates, and
- iii) all resulting exchange differences from i) and ii) are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the Group ceases to consolidate for a subsidiary because of a loss of control, any accumulated exchange differences recognized in the equity line item is reclassified to profit or loss at a point when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period.

2.5 Financial Assets

(a) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss
- those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and
- those to be measured at amortized cost

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For financial assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. The Group reclassifies debt investments when, and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value of non-designated equity investment are recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group 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 that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

A. Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'finance income' using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'finance income' using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in 'finance income or expenses' and impairment losses are presented in 'other non-operating expenses'.
- Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or expenses' in the year in which it arises.

B. Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments, which held for long-term investment or strategic purpose, in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividend income from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss as 'finance income' when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in 'other income and expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income as applicable. Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(c) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables and lease receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime credit losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

(d) Recognition and Derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized or derecognized on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Group has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. The Group classified the financial liability as "borrowings" in the statement of financial position.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

2.6 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date when a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in profit or loss within 'other non-operating income (expenses)' or 'finance income (costs)' based on the nature of transactions.

2.7 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognized at fair value. Trade receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the gross average method.

2.9 Non-current Assets (or Disposal Group) Held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. The assets are measured at the lower amount between their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell.

2.10 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation of all property, plant and equipment, except for land, is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives
Buildings	30 - 40 years
Structures	8 - 10
Machinery	3 - 10
Vehicles	8
Tools and equipment	8
Facility equipment	20

The assets' depreciation method, residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. In addition, when the assets' carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets' carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount, immediately.

2.11 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants related to assets are presented in the statement of financial position by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset, and government grants related to income are deferred and later deducted from the related expense.

2.13 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recognized at its historical cost, and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Membership rights that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization because there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the assets are expected to be utilized. The Group amortizes intangible assets with a limited useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

	Useful lives
Software	5 years
Industrial property rights	10
Trademark	5

2.14 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.15 Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of reporting period which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities, unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.16 Financial Liabilities

(a) Classification and measurement

The Group's financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments held for trading. A financial liability is held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. A derivative that is not a designated as hedging instruments and an embedded derivative that is separated are also classified as held for trading.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial guarantee contracts and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of financial assets does not qualify for derecognition, as financial liabilities carried at amortized cost and present as 'trade payables', 'borrowings' and 'other financial liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Preferred shares that require mandatory redemption on a specific date are classified as liabilities. Interest expenses on these preferred shares using the effective interest method are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as 'finance expenses', together with interest expenses recognized from other financial liabilities.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

(b) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are removed from the statement of financial position when it is extinguished; for example, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired or when the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

2.17 Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognized as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments* and
- the amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with Korean IFRS 1115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

The fair value of a financial guarantee contract is determined based on the market price of similar financial instruments, comparing the interest rates of borrowings with and without financial guarantees, or based on the amount to be paid for financial guarantees.

The related liability is recognized as 'other financial liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

2.18 Compound Financial Instruments

Compound financial instruments are convertible notes that can be converted into equity instruments at the option of the holder. The Group assesses the conditions of compound financial instrument and determines whether it holds both equity component and liability component.

If compound financial instrument holds both equity component and liability component, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognized initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option, and subsequently measured at amortized cost until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the bonds. The equity component is recognized initially on the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

In other cases, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognized initially at fair value by each liability component. The debenture component is subsequently measured at amortized cost until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the debentures, and the conversion right component is remeasured at amortized cost until extinguished on its conversion or maturity. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

2.19 Provisions

Provisions for service warranties, make good obligation, and legal claims are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the end of the reporting period, and the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

2.20 Current and Deferred Tax

The tax expense for the period consists of current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax expense is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

The Group recognizes a deferred tax liability all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, The Group recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from such investments to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.21 Employee Benefits

(a) Post-employment benefits

The Group operates both defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contribution to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligation once the contribution has been paid. The contribution is recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Generally, postemployment benefits are payable after the completion of employment, and the benefit amount depended on the employee's age, periods of service or salary levels. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service costs.

(b) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group provides long-term employee benefits that are entitled to employees with service period for five years and above. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. The Group recognizes service cost, net interest on other long-term employee benefits and remeasurements as profit or loss for the year. These liabilities are valued annually by an independent qualified actuary.

2.22 Revenue Recognition

(a) Identifying performance obligation

The Group is mainly engaged in the business of sales of Printed Circuit Board (PCB) and others. For the product sales contract, the Group separates contracts to identify a performance obligation from service rendered, apart from sales of goods or products.

The Group determines standard warranty coverage periods per product and country, considering warranty periods required by law and others when entering into contracts with customers for the sales of products. If the Group provides an extended warranty beyond the standard warranty coverage periods or a customer has the option to purchase an additional warranty separately, the Group identifies the warranty as a separate performance obligation and recognizes revenue.

(b) Performance obligation satisfied at a point in time

Revenues from sales of goods are recognized at the time the goods are delivered to the customer. The delivery of goods occurs only when the goods are transferred to a specific location, the risk of obsolescence and loss is transferred to the customer, and the customer either approves the goods under the sales contract, or the approval periods elapse, or the Group has objective evidence that its delivery has been met the acceptance requirements.

(c) Variable considerations

The Group estimates an amount of variable consideration by using the expected value which the Group expects to better predict the amount of consideration. The Group recognizes revenue with transaction price including variable consideration only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the refund period has lapsed. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received for which the Group does not expect to be entitled.

(d) Refund

A gross contract liability (refund liability) for the expected returns to customers is recognized as adjustment to revenue, and the Group has a right to recover the product from the customer when the customer exercises his right of return and recognizes an asset and a corresponding adjustment to cost of sales. A right to recover the products is measured at former carrying amount of the product less the costs to recover the products.

(e) Significant financing component

In general, the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and the payment made by the customer is less than one year. In this case, the Group uses the practical expedient in which the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

2.23 Leases

The Group leases various offices, warehouses, equipment cars and others. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 6 years, but may have extension options as described in (b) below.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Group is a lessee, the Group applies the practical expedient which has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both (i) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (ii) periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. When the lessee and the lessor each has the right to terminate the lease without permission from the other party, the Group should consider a termination penalty in determining the period for which the contract is enforceable.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option

Measurement of lease liability also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. Incremental borrowing rate is calculated considering situations of the similar business that Group is running and of nations where the Group is operating.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.

(a) Variable lease payments

The Group does not use leases that contain variable lease payment conditions related with sales.

(b) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in certain property and equipment leases across the Group. These terms are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor. In determining the lease period, the management of the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise, or not to exercise the option.

2.24 Segment Reporting

The Group is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Printed Circuit Board (PCB), which is classified into HDI product group and SPS product group by the product's characteristics for internal purposes. However, two product groups are manufactured by the same manufacturing facility and labor and required technology and marketing strategies for each group are similar. In addition, the Group does not allocate resources or performs assessment by the product group. Accordingly, the Group is considered to have one reportable segment.

2.25 Approval of Issuance of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements 2024 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2025 and are subject to change with the approval of shareholders at their Annual General Meeting.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the Group to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. As the resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results, it can contain a significant risk of causing a material adjustment.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. Additional information of significant judgement and assumptions of certain items are included in relevant notes.

(a) Estimated goodwill impairment

The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is determined based on value-in-use calculations (Note 13).

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at December 31 either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. To calculate the value in use, the Group estimates the expected future cash inflows derived from the CGU and selects a discount rate for calculating the present value of the expected future cash inflows. Net fair value calculated by deduction of selling expenses from fair value is determined by an appropriate valuation model using stock prices traded in the open market or other available fair value valuation indicators.

(c) Income tax

The Group's taxable income generated from these operations are subject to income taxes based on tax laws and interpretations of tax authorities in numerous jurisdictions. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain (Note 25).

(d) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period (Note 4).

(e) Impairment of financial assets

The provisions for impairment for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period (Note 4 (b)).

(f) Valuation of Inventory

Inventories are evaluated at the lower of net realizable value and acquisition cost, and net realizable value is determined based on estimates of expected selling price and selling cost. In addition, obsolete inventories are also evaluated as estimate net realizable value. These estimates are based on market conditions and past history (Note 9).

(g) Net defined benefit liability

The present value of net defined benefit liability depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions including the discount rate (Note 22).

4. Financial Risk Management and Fair Value

The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk related to financial instruments. This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Risk management activities

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's trade receivables and investment securities.

(i) Trade receivables

Most of the Group's customers have been transacting with the Group for long period of time, and losses have occurred infrequently. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group uses external ratings, when available, to reassess the creditworthiness. The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of the expected life-time losses to be recognized from initial recognition of trade and other receivables and investments. In order to manage credit risk, the status of delinquent receivables and measures to collect them is reported, and appropriate actions are taken depending on the reasons for delay.

(ii) Investments

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only with counterparties that have a superior credit rating.

(iii) Exposure to credit risk

The book amount of financial instruments represents the maximum amount of credit exposures.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	₩	127,732,639	₩	9,968,675
Trade and other receivables (Current)		205,379,065		102,893,343
Trade and other receivables (Non-current)		204,549,081		170,080,935
Other financial assets (Current)		-		1,130,000
Other financial assets (Non-current) ¹		6,356,391		5,171,219
Payment guarantee		32,340,000		28,366,800
	₩	576,357,175	₩	317,610,972

¹ Equity instruments are excluded.

The aging analysis of the trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	202	24	2023				
	Trade receivable	Other receivables					
Receivables not past due	₩ 159,836,026	₩ 300,744,449	₩ 92,320,259	₩ 237,373,796			
Overdue receivables							
Less than 3 months	654,560	9,179	231,419	-			
Between 3 and 6 months	14,624	18,215	-	-			
Over 6 months	432,337	1,450,952					
	1,101,521	1,478,346	231,419				
	₩ 160,937,547	₩ 302,222,796	₩ 92,551,679	₩ 237,373,796			

The movements in provision for impairment of trade receivable for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024				2023			
	Current		Non-current		Current		Non-current	
Beginning balance Bad debt expenses Foreign currency	₩	30,406 501,999	₩	-	₩	56,961 7,316	₩	-
translation effect		86				(33,872)		
Ending balance	₩	532,491	₩	-	₩	30,406	₩	-

The movements in provision for impairment of other receivables for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	20	24	2023			
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current		
Beginning balance	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	- ₩		
Bad debt expenses	1,450,167					
Ending balance	₩ 1,450,167	₩ -	₩ -	- ₩ -		

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group monitors its cash flows through mid-to long-term management plan and short-term management strategy and holds cash enough to cover its generally expected operating expense. Those plan and strategy do not include potential effects from extreme situation that cannot be reasonably expected.

The Group monitors its cash flows through designing and executing short-term business strategies and mid- to long-term business plans and has a sufficient amount of cash to support operating costs that are expected under normal circumstances. The potential effect from unusual events that cannot reasonably be foreseen has been considered.

The following is the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

(in thousands of Korean won)) 2024						
	Contractual cash flows	12 months or less					
Non-derivative instruments							
Trade and other payables ¹	₩ 210,063,940	₩ 204,126,784	₩ 5,937,156	₩ -			
Borrowings	499,098,737	401,960,506	59,562,066	37,576,165			
Convertible notes	102,017,500	-	102,017,500	-			
Bonds with warrants	20,403,500	-	20,403,500	-			
Lease liabilities	7,322,952	2,677,176	1,008,821	3,636,955			
Other financial liabilities	2,877,678	2,157,678	720,000	-			
Payment guarantees	32,340,000	32,340,000					
	₩ 874,124,307	₩ 643,262,144	₩ 189,649,043	₩ 41,213,120			

¹ The liabilities related to employee benefits that are not included in financial liabilities are excluded.

(in thousands of Korean won)	2023						
	Contractual cash flows	12 months or less	1	to 2 years		lore than 2 years	
Non-derivative instruments							
Trade and other payables ¹	₩ 308,887,078	₩ 306,629,705	₩	2,257,373	₩	-	
Borrowings	219,765,897	131,416,769		45,374,770		42,974,358	
Lease liabilities	7,376,152	2,655,829		1,002,656		3,717,667	
Other financial liabilities	2,047,502	1,677,502		370,000		-	
Payment guarantees	28,366,800	28,366,800				-	
	₩ 566,443,429	₩ 470,746,605	₩	49,004,799	₩	46,692,025	

¹ The liabilities related to employee benefits that are not included in financial liabilities are excluded.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(i) Foreign Currency risk

The Group's foreign exchange risk management policy is to minimize its exposure from changes in the exchange rate and to secure steady and stable cash flows at any given time. The Group's policy prohibits trading based on speculation. The Group manages its foreign exchange risk by holding certain amounts of Korean won, US dollars and Japanese yen and reports its status of regarding foreign exchange risk management to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk based on notional amounts as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(III US uollais, allu								
Japanese yen)	2024							
		USD		JPY		USD		JPY
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,540,440	¥	10,541,235	\$	868,335	¥	-
Deposits		-		-		51,942		-
Trade and other receivables		322,265,014		4,662,626,541		262,675,725		2,664,133,583
Trade and other payables		(125,787,851)		(942,518,259)		(161,911,864)		(3,161,713,675)
Other liabilities		(7,571,330)		-		(13,952,232)		-
Borrowings		(54,360,000)		-		(54,360,000)		-
Exposure, net	\$	139,086,273	¥	3,730,649,517	\$	33,371,905	¥	(497,580,092)

(in US dollars, and

The following exchange rates were applied during 2024 and 2023:

(in Korean won)	Average exchange rate					Ending exchange rate			
		2024	2023		2023 2024		2023		
USD	₩	1,363.98	₩	1,305.41	₩	1,470.00	₩	1,289.40	
JPY		9.0036		9.3124		9.3648		9.1266	

The impact of appreciated/depreciated Korean won by 5% against foreign currencies on the profit or loss before income tax as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024			2023		
USD	Increase 5%	₩	10,222,841	₩	2,151,487		
JPY	Increase 5%		1,746,839		(227,061)		

As at December 31, 2024, a depreciation of the Korean won against the above currencies would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk of the Group is the risk of fluctuating future cash flows relates primarily the Group's long-term borrowings with floating interest rates. The Group borrows long-term borrowings with floating interest rates when borrowing with floating interest is more favorable than borrowing with fixed interest rate.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, was as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024			2023		
Fixed interest rate instruments:						
Fixed interest rate instruments.						
Trade and other receivables	₩	37,920,500	₩	33,439,243		
Other financial assets		664,685		1,550,000		
Borrowings		(91,229,600)		(25,253,200)		
	₩	(52,644,415)	₩	9,736,043		
Floating interest rate instruments:						
Borrowings	₩	(387,936,816)	₩	(181,550,518)		
	₩	(387,936,816)	₩	(181,550,518)		

A change of 1% in interest rate at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss before income tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(in thousands of Korean won)	202	24	2023			
	1% point increase	1% point decrease	1% point increase	1% point decrease		
Variable rate financial instruments	₩ (3,879,368)	₩ 3,879,368	₩ (1,815,505)	₩ 1,815,505		

(e) Capital management

The purpose of the Group's capital management is to maintain a stable capital structure and to maximize shareholders' benefit. In order to achieve optimal capital structure, the Group monitors its debt-to-equity and net borrowings-to-equity ratios. The debt-to-equity ratio is calculated by dividing the total equity by total liabilities, while the net borrowings-to-equity ratio is calculated by dividing the total equity by net borrowings.

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio and net borrowings-to-equity ratio as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Total liabilities	₩	994,803,896	₩	705,622,730
Total equity		448,475,401		470,437,820
Debt-to-equity ratio		221.82%		149.99%
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	127,768,594	₩	9,983,475
Borrowings		479,166,416		206,803,718
Convertible notes		55,127,304		-
Bonds with warrants		11,025,461		-
Derivative liabilities		38,927,266		-
Net borrowings	₩	456,477,854	₩	196,820,243
Net borrowings-to-equity ratio		101.78%		41.84%

(f) Fair Value

(i) The carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments by category as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	20)24	2023			
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value		
Assets measured at amortized cost:						
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 127,768,594	1	₩ 9,983,475	1		
Trade and other receivables	348,973,552	1	230,735,379	1		
Other financial assets Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,356,391	1	6,301,219	1		
Other financial assets	304,590	₩ 304,590	234,563	₩ 234,563		
Trade and other receivables Liabilities measured at amortized cost:	60,954,594	1	42,238,898	1		
Trade and other payables ²	₩ 210,063,940	1	₩ 308,887,078	1		
Borrowings	479,166,416	1	206,803,718	1		
Convertible notes	55,127,304	1	-	-		
Bonds with warrants	11,025,461	1	-	-		
Other financial liabilities Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,877,678		2,047,502	1		
Derivative liabilities	38,927,266	₩ 38,927,266	-	₩ -		

¹ Fair value is not disclosed as the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

² The liabilities related to employee benefits that are not included in financial liabilities are excluded.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

Items that are measured at fair value are categorized by the fair value hierarchy levels, and the defined levels are as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity can access at the measurement date. The quoted market price incorporates the market's assumptions with respect to changes in economic climate such as rising interest rates and inflation, as well as changes due to ESG risk (Level 1).
- All inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable (either directly that is, prices, or indirectly that is, derived from prices) for the asset or liability (Level 2).
- Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. This is the case for unlisted equity securities and for instruments where ESG risk gives rise to a significant unobservable adjustment (Level 3).

Fair value hierarchy classifications of the financial instruments that are measured at fair value as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024							
	L	evel 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (other financial instruments)	₩	284,456	₩	- ₩ 20,134	₩ 304,590			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Derivative liabilities		-		- 38,927,266	38,927,266			
(in thousands of Korean won)				2023				
	L	evel 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (other financial instruments)	₩	215,123	₩	- ₩ 19,440	₩ 234,563			

There's no transfer between levels.

(iii) Valuation technique and inputs

Valuation techniques and inputs used in the recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)			2024	
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs	Range of inputs
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (other financial instruments)	₩ 20,134	Net asset value method	-	-
Derivative liabilities (conversion right for convertible notes) ¹	2,544,644			Stock price volatility: 51.761% Risk-free discount rate: 2.794%
Derivative liabilities (early redemption right for convertible notes) ¹	29,894,744	Binomial Tree	Stock price volatility	Issuer's discount rate: 12.880%
Derivative liabilities (stock warrants right for bonds with warrants) ¹	508,929	Model	and discount rate	Stock price volatility: 51.761% Risk-free discount rate: 2.794% Issuer's discount rate: 12.880%
Derivative liabilities (early redemption right for bonds with warrants) ¹	5,978,949	1		

¹ Convertible notes and bonds with warrants issued by the Parent Company during the year ended December 31, 2024

(in thousands of Korean won)	2023						
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs	Range of inputs			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (other financial instruments)	₩ 19,440	Net asset value method		-			

(iv) Sensitivity analysis of the recurring fair value measurements

Sensitivity analysis of financial instruments is performed to measure favorable and unfavorable changes in fair value of financial instruments which are affected by unobservable parameters, using a statistical technique.

When the fair value is affected by more than one input parameter, the amounts represent the most favorable or most unfavorable outcome.

Level 3 financial instruments subject to sensitivity analysis are (1) equity-related derivatives whose fair value changes are recognized in profit or loss, (2) equity securities and beneficiary certificates whose fair value changes are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income or loss.

Results of the sensitivity analysis of changes in unobservable inputs as at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024					
		Favorable changes		Unfavorable change			
Financial liabilities:							
Derivative liabilities (convertible notes)	₩	116,353	₩	(343,195)			
Derivative liabilities (bonds with warrants)		23,271		(68,639)			

Changes in fair value are calculated by shifting principal unobservable input parameters such as discount rate by $\pm 1\%$ and stock price volatility by $\pm 10\%$.

(g) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

There are no recognized financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master offsetting arrangements or similar agreements.

5. Financial Instruments by Category

Categorizations of financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)				2	024				
	Financial assets at amortized cost			Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			Total		
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	127,768,5	594	₩		-	₩	127,768,594	
Trade and other receivables		348,973,5	52		60,954	,594		409,928,146	
Other financial assets		6,356,3	91		304	,590		6,660,981	
	₩	483,098,5	536	₩	61,259	,184	₩	544,357,720	
(in thousands of Korean won)					2024				
	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit a or loss			Financial liabilities at amortized cost Oth			ers	Total	
Financial liabilities									
Trade and other payables ¹	₩	-	₩	210,063,94	40 ₩		-	₩ 210,063,940	
Borrowings		-		479,166,47	16		-	479,166,416	
Other financial liabilities		-		1,070,00	00	1	,807,678	2,877,678	
Convertible notes		-		55,127,30)4		-	55,127,304	
Bonds with warrants		-		11,025,46	61		-	11,025,461	
Derivative liabilities		38,927,266			-		-	38,927,266	
Lease liabilities		-				5	,662,892	5,662,892	
	₩	38,927,266	₩	756,453,12	22 ₩	7	,470,570	₩ 802,850,959	

¹ The liabilities related to employee benefits that are not included in financial liabilities are excluded.

(in thousands of Korean won)	2023								
	Financial assets at amortized cost		-	Financial a fair value t other compr incon	hrough ehensive	9	Total		
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	9,983,4	175	₩		• ₩	9,983,475		
Trade and other receivables		230,735,3	380	42	2,238,898	}	272,974,278		
Other financial assets		6,301,2	219		234,563	3	6,535,782		
	₩	247,020,0)74	₩ 42	2,473,460	₩	289,493,535		
(in thousands of Korean won)				20	23				
	at fair value		Financial liabilities t amortized cost Oth		hers	Total			
Financial liabilities									
Trade and other payables ¹	₩	-	₩	308,887,078	₩	-	₩ 308,887,078		
Borrowings		-		206,803,718		-	206,803,718		
Other financial liabilities		-		370,000		1,677,502	2,047,502		
Lease liabilities		-		-		6,353,895	6,353,895		
	₩	-	₩	516,060,796	₩	8,031,397	₩ 524,092,193		

¹ The liabilities related to employee benefits that are not included in financial liabilities are excluded.

Net gains or net losses on each category of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024								
	Financial assets at amortized cost		fair	ncial assets at value through comprehensive income	Total				
Interest income	₩	24,154,866	₩	-	₩	24,154,866			
Exchange differences, net		35,558,241		-		35,558,241			
Bad debt expenses		(501,999)		-		(501,999)			
Other bad debt expenses		(1,450,167)				(1,450,167)			
Loss on adjustment of receivables		(8,655,225)		-		(8,655,225)			
Loss on disposal of trade receivables		-		(4,548,699)		(4,548,699)			
Dividend income		-		7,833		7,833			

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024								
	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Others	Total					
Interest expenses	₩ -	₩ (26,083,159)	₩ (269,490)	₩ (26,352,649)					
Exchange differences, net Loss on transaction of	-	(19,883,727)	-	(19,883,727)					
derivatives	8,732,393	-		8,732,393					
Gain on valuation of derivatives	31,360,105	-	-	31,360,105					
Financial guarantee income	-	-	1,871,858	1,871,858					

(in thousands of Korean won)	2023							
		al assets ized cost	Financial fair value other comp inco	through prehensive		Total		
Interest income	₩	2,599,232	₩	-	₩	2,599,232		
Exchange differences, net Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through		309,890		-		309,890		
other comprehensive income Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through		-		44,066		44,066		
other comprehensive income		-		51,997		51,997		
Bad debt expenses		7,316		-	7,316			
Loss on adjustment of receivables	(55,713,834)			-		(55,713,834)		
Loss on disposal of trade receivables		-		(4,553,462)		(4,553,462)		
Dividend income		-		6,146		6,146		
(in thousands of Korean won)	_		202	23				
	Financi liabilitio at fair va through p or loss	es f lue l profit at	Financial iabilities amortized cost	Others	6	Total		
Interest expenses	₩	- ₩	(10,567,853)	₩ (279	9,745)	₩ (10,847,598)		
Exchange differences, net Loss on redemption of		-	(3,165,414)	,	-	(3,165,414)		
debentures		-	(402,509)		-	(402,509)		
Gain on valuation of derivatives	2,12	3,377	-		-	2,123,377		
Financial guarantee income		-	-	15	0,224	150,224		

6. Transfer of Financial Assets

The Group transferred trade receivables to financial institutions and derecognized the trade receivables from the financial statements by transferring substantially all the risks and rewards. In relation to the transaction, loss on disposal amounting to $\forall 4,548,699$ thousand (2023: $\forall 4,553,462$ thousand) was recognized. As at December 31, 2024, the trade receivables derecognized and not matured amount to $\forall 80,380,879$ thousand (2023: $\forall 89,595,551$ thousand).

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, consist of the following:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Cash on hand	₩	35,955	₩	14,800
Demand deposits		127,711,362		9,825,006
	₩	127,747,317	₩	9,839,806

Restricted financial instruments as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Demand deposits	₩	21,277	₩	143,670

8. Trade and Other Receivables

Details of trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	202	24	2023				
	Current	Current Non-current		Non-current			
Trade receivables	₩ 160,937,547	₩ -	₩ 92,551,679	₩ -			
Provision for impairment	(532,491)	-	(30,406)	-			
Non-trade receivables ¹	48,828,585 221,923,842		18,340,346	195,749,178			
Present value discount ¹	(1,433,294)	(49,815,309)	-	(56,920,791)			
Provision for impairment	(1,450,167)	-	-	-			
Loans	8,920,500	29,000,000	4,339,243	29,100,000			
Accrued income	473,986	3,440,548	47,180	2,152,548			
	₩ 215,744,667	₩ 204,549,081	₩ 115,248,042	₩ 170,080,935			

¹ The amount includes non-trade receivables and present value discount of SUSTIO SDN. BHD. due to purchase services of raw materials and proceeds from assets held for sale (Note 36).

9. Inventories

Details of inventories as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)			2024			2023						
			Valuation			Valuation						
		Cost	allowance	В	ook amount		Cost	а	llowance	Во	ook amount	
Finished goods	₩	61,260,325	₩ (15,069,596)	₩	46,190,729	₩	75,328,669	₩	(28,890,151)	₩	46,438,518	
Work in process		61,179,172	(9,100,656)		52,078,516		61,740,016	((12,341,874)		49,398,141	
Raw materials		48,115,903	(2,462,936)		45,652,967		39,378,371		(2,524,540)		36,853,831	
Sub-materials		4,077,852	(26,867)		4,050,985		3,585,548		(12,572)		3,572,977	
Supplies		5,754,417	-		5,754,417		5,736,011		-		5,736,011	
Goods in transit		170,060			170,060		29,942		-		29,942	
	₩	180,557,728	₩ (26,660,054)	₩	153,897,674	₩	185,798,557	₩	(43,769,137)	₩	142,029,420	

Inventories recognized as an expense during the year ended December 31, 2024, amounted to ₩ 1,179,473,869 thousand (2023: ₩ 1,013,450,113 thousand). These were included in 'cost of sales'.

The loss on valuation of inventories amounted to $\forall 13,722,204$ thousand (2023: $\forall 30,310,225$ thousand).

Inventories of the Parent Company are pledged as collateral for the loan agreement with the Export-Import Bank of Korea, and the collateral amount is USD 46,800,000.

10.Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

Details of other financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024			2023				
		Current Non-current			Current	Non-current		
Other financial assets: Long-term and short-term financial instruments ¹ Financial assets at fair value	₩	-	₩	664,685	₩	1,130,000	₩	420,000
through other comprehensive income Guarantee deposits		-		304,590 5,691,706		-		234,563 4,751,219
	₩	-	₩	6,660,981	₩	1,130,000	₩	5,405,782
Other financial liabilities:								
Leasehold deposits received Financial guarantee	₩	350,000	₩	720,000	₩	-	₩	370,000
liabilities		1,807,678		-		1,677,502		-
	₩	2,157,678	₩	720,000	₩	1,677,502	₩	370,000

¹ Consists of time deposits and others.

Details of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024			2023		
Non-current:						
Listed stock						
The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd	$\forall \forall$	284,456	₩	215,123		
Unlisted stock						
The Shoko Chukin Bank, Ltd.		18,730		18,253		
Business Cooperative Association Hi-Coop		936		913		
Cooperative MBA		94		91		
Environmental San-Aru Business Cooperative		94		-		
JOE Cooperative Association		94		91		
Ichigo Ichie Cooperative Association		94		91		
Welfare Innovation Cooperative		94		-		
1	₩	304,590	₩	234,563		

¹ The Group classified it as an item at fair value through other comprehensive income for the purpose of mid-to long-term possession.

Changes in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	4	2023				
	Current		Non-current	Current	Non-current			
Beginning balance	₩	- \	₩ 234,563	₩ 9,859,235	₩ 178,149			
Acquisition		-	180	-	93			
Decreases		-	-	(9,903,301)	(931)			
Changes in fair values		-	61,260	44,066	66,127			
Exchange differences		-	8,587	-	(8,876)			
Ending balance	₩	- \	₩ 304,590	₩ -	₩ 234,563			

11.Other Assets and Liabilities

Details of other assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024				2023			
		Current	Non-current		Current		Non-current	
Other assets								
Prepaid expenses	₩	4,148,913	₩	389,728	₩	3,553,703	₩	455,230
Advance payments Right to recover returned		721,226		-		1,217,130		-
goods		2,813,183		-		3,875,450		-
	₩	7,683,321	₩	389,728	₩	8,646,282	₩	455,230
Other liabilities								
Advances from customers	₩	32,349,794	₩	17,325,525	₩	19,898,241	₩	48,834,644
Withholdings		3,498,196		-		4,501,062		-
Refund liabilities		2,950,752		-		4,052,238		-
Provisions for warranty Long-term employee		1,443,104		-		-		-
benefits		-		5,713,413		-		5,228,961
	₩	40,241,845	₩	23,038,938	₩	28,451,542	₩	54,063,605

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024							
	Land		Buildings		Structures		Machinery	
Opening net book amount	₩	43,297,737	₩	139,490,611	₩	1,851,740	₩	220,690,924
Acquisition	vv	43,297,737	vv	(9,983,596)	vv	1,831,740	vv	14,000,787
Transfer ¹		5,557,815		11,040,519		-		50,458,767
Disposal	(220,676)		(1,847,775)			-	- (332,4	
Depreciation		-		(5,561,776)		(270,670)		(49,961,013)
Exchange differences		438,323		3,165,862		23,173		2,984,092
Closing net book amount	₩	49,073,199	₩	136,303,845	₩	1,615,947	₩	237,841,076
Acquisition cost	₩	49,073,199	₩	232,782,029	₩	10,118,351	₩	801,498,978
Accumulated depreciation		-		(77,712,922)		(8,502,404)		(560,467,011)
Government grants		-		(18,765,262)		-		(3,190,891)

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024								
	v	Facility equipment Vehicles and others			onstruction progress	Total			
Opening net book amount	₩	146,643	₩	159,984,475	₩	59,722,019	₩	625,184,148	
Acquisition		179,601		10,090,316		59,381,064		73,679,876	
Transfer ¹		-		12,274,530		(71,528,648)		7,802,983	
Disposal		-		(71,524)		-		(2,472,456)	
Depreciation		(65,896)		(26,113,964)		-		(81,973,319)	
Exchange differences		62		883,745		357,714		7,852,972	
Closing net book amount	₩	260,411	₩	157,047,578	₩	47,932,149	₩	630,074,204	
Acquisition cost	₩	783,142	₩	414,912,776	₩	48,172,149	₩	1,557,340,624	
Accumulated depreciation		(522,732)		(257,865,198)		-		(905,070,267)	
Government grants		-		-		(240,000)		(22,196,153)	

¹ Includes the amount transferred from right-of-use assets.

Accumulated depreciation

Government grants

(in thousands of Korean won)				202	2023					
		Land	I	Buildings	S	structures	Ν	Machinery		
Opening net book amount	₩	42,907,195	₩	125,027,256	₩	1,913,803	₩	184,908,813		
Acquisition		844,654		2,095,622		293,890		24,340,700		
Transfer		44,961		18,545,839		-		61,997,279		
Disposal		(132,729)		(167,407)		-		(3,586,526)		
Depreciation		-		(5,102,722)		(296,512)		(45,454,180)		
Exchange differences		(366,345)		(907,976)		(59,441)		(1,515,162)		
Closing net book amount	₩	43,297,737	₩	139,490,611	₩	1,851,740	₩	220,690,924		
Acquisition cost	₩	43,297,737	₩	219,094,274	₩	9,967,617	₩	731,236,027		
Accumulated depreciation		-		(70,865,253)		(8,115,877)		(507,131,670)		
Government grants		-		(8,738,410)		-		(3,413,433)		
(in thousands of Korean won)				202	23					
				Facility	_					
	١	/ehicles		equipment and others	Construction in progress			Total		
Opening net book amount	₩	154,862	₩	122,431,110	₩	109,384,161	₩	586,727,198		
Acquisition		61,300		13,865,321		82,702,003		124,203,490		
Transfer		-		51,420,841		(132,008,920)		-		
Disposal		(8,122)		(75,246)		-		(3,970,030)		
Depreciation		(61,536)		(26,148,516)		-		(77,063,467)		
Exchange differences		140		(1,509,034)		(355,226)		(4,713,044)		
Closing net book amount	₩	146,643	₩	159,984,475	₩	59,722,019	₩	625,184,148		
Acquisition cost	₩	602,031	₩	386,915,918	₩	60,228,103	₩	1,451,341,705		

(455,388)

-

(226,931,443)

(813,499,631)

(12,657,927)

-

(506,084)

Line items including depreciation in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	2023		
Selling and administrative expenses	₩	457,032	₩	566,207	
Cost of sales		81,516,287		76,497,260	
	₩	81,973,319	₩	77,063,467	

Details of property, plant and equipment provided as collateral as at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won, USD, JPY)

Provider	Secured assets	Carrying amount	Secured party	Secured amount	Related line item	Related amount
			Samsung Electronic Co,.Ltd.	₩ 35,000,000	Advances from customers	₩ 41,668,000
SIMMTECH CO., LTD.	Land, buildings and machinery ¹	₩ 211,959,312	Korea Development Bank	₩ 160,000,000	L/C USANCE	\$ 20,000,000 ₩ 161,000,000
			Shinhan Bank	₩ 8,400,000	2	₩ 20,000,000
			KEB Hana Bank	₩ 24,000,000	2	₩ 10,416,667
			Kookmin Bank	₩ 7,800,000	Borrowings	₩ 6,500,000
SIMMTECH GRAPHICS Co., Ltd.	Land, buildings and machinery	101,906,398	Group of lenders' syndicate	JPY 6,520,200,000	Borrowings	JPY 4,243,402,460

¹ It is the carrying amount of secured assets among land, buildings, and machinery owned by the Parent Company, such as a factory and training center.

² It is the maximum limit of the bank credit as listed in Note 35 Commitments and Contingencies.

The above property, plant and equipment are insured against fire and other casualty losses.

13. Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024									
	Sc	oftware and others	Membership		Goodwill		Construction in progress			Total
Beginning balance	₩	2,441,070	₩	149,546	₩	23,493,322	₩	43,300	₩	26,127,238
Acquisition		218,751		-		-		425,617		644,368
Transfer		468,917		-		-		(468,917)		-
Amortization		(869,722)		-		-		-		(869,722)
Exchange differences		69,110		1,567		3,290,596		-		3,361,273
Ending balance	₩	2,328,126	₩	151,113	₩	26,783,917	₩	-	₩	29,263,157
Acquisition cost	₩	27,609,802	₩	151,113	₩	26,783,917	₩	-	₩	54,544,833
Accumulated amortization		(25,281,676)		-		-		-		(25,281,676)

(in thousands of Korean won)	on) 2023									
	Sc	ftware and others Membership		Goodwill		Construction in progress			Total	
Beginning balance	₩	2,845,918	₩	150,317	₩	23,090,652	₩	366,500	₩	26,453,387
Acquisition		324,630		-		-		544,260		868,890
Transfer		(7,020)		-		-		(867,460)		(874,480)
Amortization		(735,103)				-			(735,103)	
Exchange differences		12,643		(770)		402,670		-		414,543
Ending balance	₩	2,441,070	₩	149,546	₩	23,493,322	₩	43,300	₩	26,127,238
Acquisition cost	₩	27,298,477	₩	149,546	₩	23,493,322	₩	43,300	₩	50,984,645
Accumulated amortization		(24,857,408)		-		-		-		(24,857,408)

Line items including amortization in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024			2023		
Selling and administrative expenses	₩	768,650	₩	677,069		
Cost of sales		101,071		58,034		
	₩	869,722	₩	735,103		

Research and development costs incurred for the year ended December 31, 2024, are $\forall 23,587,047$ thousand (2023: $\forall 19,548,561$ thousand) and the amount of $\forall 21,638,957$ thousand (2023: $\forall 17,996,231$ thousand) and $\forall 1,948,090$ thousand (2023: $\forall 1,552,330$ thousand) are recognized as cost of manufacturing and selling and administrative expense, respectively.

Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating unit. Details of goodwill as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Goodwill	₩	26,783,917	₩	23,493,322

The recoverable amount of cash-generating unit has been determined based on value-in-use or fair value less cost of disposal calculations. Value-in-use calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period is only estimated in the maximum range of long-term average growth rate in the industry where the cash-generating units are affiliated to.

Management determined the estimated pre-tax cash flow based on past performance and its expectations of market development. Also, the discount rate used is a rate which reflects particular risk of the cash-generating unit. The key assumptions applied in value-in-use calculations of the cash-generating unit with goodwill allocation as at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

	2024	2023
Pre-tax discount rate	19.87%	23.84%
Nominal permanent growth rate	0.00%	0.00%

The sensitivity of the impairment test according to changes in the principal assumptions is:

	Simmtech Hong Kong Holdings Limited					
	1%p increase	1%p decrease				
Pre-tax discount rate	-	-				
Nominal permanent growth rate	-	-				

(*) The amount relates to the impairment losses on Simmtech Hong Kong Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries, which are managed as a separate cash-generating unit.

14. Right-of-use Assets

Changes in right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)						2024					
		Facility Land equipment Buildings Vehicles Tota									
		Land	e	quipment	1	Buildings		venicies		Total	
Beginning balance	₩	826,882	₩	8,373,906	₩	4,722,041	₩	591,933	₩	14,514,762	
Acquisition		-		525,360		2,176,174		338,257		3,039,791	
Transfer		-		(7,802,983)		-		-		(7,802,983)	
Termination		-		-		(232,916)		-		(232,916)	
Depreciation		-		(601,095)		(2,022,068)		(374,339)		(2,997,502)	
Exchange differences		68,486		(422,893)		116,401		6,958		(231,047)	
Ending balance	₩	895,368	₩	72,295	₩	4,759,632	₩	562,809	₩	6,290,104	

(in thousands of

Korean won)	2023										
		Land		Facility quipment	I	Buildings		Vehicles		Tools	Total
Beginning balance	₩	-	₩	8,944,883	₩	4,198,317	₩	436,649	₩	9,282	₩ 13,589,131
Acquisition		-		-		2,512,277		474,381		-	2,986,658
Transfer		867,460		-		-		-		-	867,460
Depreciation		-		(570,950)		(1,956,081)		(317,704)		(9,424)	(2,854,159)
Exchange differences		(40,578)		(27)		(32,472)		(1,392)		142	(74,328)
Ending balance	₩	826,882	₩	8,373,906	₩	4,722,041	₩	591,933	₩	-	₩ 14,514,762

Line items including depreciation of right-of-use assets in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	2023		
Selling and administrative expenses	₩	1,004,724	₩	1,144,130	
Cost of sales		1,992,779		1,710,029	
	₩	2,997,502	₩	2,854,159	

15. Assets held for sale

Details of assets held for sale as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024			2023
	SUSTIO SDN. BHD.			IO SDN. BHD.
Beginning balance	₩	3,155,838	₩	13,720,795
Acquisition		1,088,268		12,637,762
Disposal		-		(23,202,719)
Ending balance	₩	4,244,106	₩	3,155,838

Details of profit or loss arising from assets held for sale for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024			2023
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale	₩	-	₩	3,053,880

16. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	20	24	2023				
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current			
Trade payables ¹	₩ 92,935,588	₩ -	₩ 123,313,836	₩ -			
Non-trade payables ¹	126,855,206	2,120,899	186,747,732	2,257,373			
Accrued expenses	15,707,005	3,816,257	18,283,002				
	₩ 235,497,799	₩ 5,937,156	₩ 328,344,569	₩ 2,257,373			

¹ The purchase card agreement related amount of $\forall 48,994,202$ thousand is included (Note 35), and the bank acquires rights to certain trade receivables from the supplier. There are no changes in the payment terms due to this agreement, and since the terms of the liability have not substantially changed, the related amounts are presented as trade payables and non-trade payables.

17. Lease Liabilities

Details of lease liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	2023		
Current	₩	2,232,927	₩	2,651,021	
Non-current	₩	3,429,965 5,662,892	₩	3,702,874 6,353,895	

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Depreciation Interest expense relating to lease liabilities	₩	2,997,502 269,490	₩	2,854,159 279,745
Expense relating to short-term leases Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not		280,042		414,909
short-term leases		770,452		864,696
	₩	4,317,487	₩	4,413,510

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is explained in Note 14.

The total outflow for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, are $\forall 4,529,015$ thousand (2023: $\forall 5,053,961$ thousand).

18. Borrowings

Details of borrowings as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

(In thousands of Kor	ean won)		A				
Category	Creditor	Latest maturity date	Annual interest rate (%)		2024		2023
Short-term borrowi	ings						
Loans in Japanese Yen	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking	2025-12-27	2.18	₩	4,579,387	₩	4,462,907
Loans in Japanese Yen	The Shoko Chukin Bank, Ltd	2025-12-27	2.18		1,123,776		1,095,192
Loans in Japanese Yen	The Nagano Bank Ltd.	2025-12-27	2.18		899,021		876,154
Loans in Japanese Yen	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2025-12-27	2.18		589,982		574,976
Loans in Japanese Yen	THE HACHIJUNI BANK, LTD.	2025-12-27	2.18		2,172,634		2,117,371
Loans in Japanese Yen	Woori Bank	2025-12-19	0.6~0.75		18,729,600		18,253,200
Loan in Chinese Yuan	Woori Bank	2025-09-23	3.4		12,216,977		7,052,760
Loan in Chinese Yuan	KEB Hana Bank	2025-05-02	3.6		6,038,100		-
Loan in Chinese Yuan	Korea Development Bank	2025-07-08	3.1		16,101,600		-
Loan in Chinese Yuan	Shanghai Pudong Development Bank	2025-08-30	3.4		8,050,800		-
Loans in Korean Won	Kookmin Bank	2025-05-02	4.61		19,000,000		1,000,000
Loans in Korean Won	Woori Bank	2025-06-27	4.5~5.1		15,000,000		10,000,000
Loans in Korean Won	Industrial Bank of Korea	2025-03-08	4.66		10,000,000		-
Loans in Korean Won	Korea Development Bank	2025-11-28	3.95~4.45		123,000,000		7,000,000
Loans in Korean Won	Shinhan Bank	2025-12-29	4.88		20,000,000		-
Loans in Korean Won	KEB Hana Bank and others	2025-12-29	5.18~5.99		27,500,000		3,500,000
Loans in Korean Won	NongHyup Bank	2025-07-01	5.11		10,000,000		-
Loans in Korean Won	Hancom Value Financing 2 nd Co.,Ltd.	2025-03-27	6.0		15,000,000		-
Loans in foreign currency	Korea EXIM Bank	2025-06-24	5.47		52,920,000		14,673,200
Reclassification of c	urrent portion				27,054,853		55,238,878
Present value discou	unt				(1,266,015)		-

				388,710,715	125,844,638
Long-term borrowi	ngs				
Loans in Japanese Yen	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking	2026-12-30	2.53	14,865,699	17,840,884
Loans in Japanese Yen	THE HACHIJUNI BANK, LTD.	2026-12-30	2.53	7,053,752	8,465,473
Loans in Japanese Yen	The Shoko Chukin Bank, Ltd	2026-12-30	2.53	3,640,780	4,369,438
Loans in Japanese Yen	The Nagano Bank Ltd.	2026-12-30	2.53	2,898,086	3,478,102
Loans in Japanese Yen	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2026-12-30	2.53	1,915,498	2,298,861
Loans in Korean Won	KEB Hana Bank and others	2026-09-28	5.5~5.99	40,416,667	20,000,000
Loans in Korean Won	Kookmin Bank	2026-06-26	4.64	9,441,176	10,000,000
Loans in Korean Won	Korea Development Bank	2028-06-29	3.95~4.42	38,000,000	38,000,000
Loans in foreign currency	Korea EXIM Bank	-	-	-	31,745,200
Reclassification of c	urrent portion			(27,054,853)	(55,238,878)
Present value discou	unt			(721,104)	-
				90,455,701	80,959,080
				₩ 479,166,416	₩ 206,803,718

Changes in borrowings for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	2023			
Beginning balance	₩	206,803,718	₩	64,290,489		
Borrowing		767,109,158		578,212,560		
Repayment		(503,792,430)		(434,248,521)		
Changes in exchange rate and others		9,045,970		(1,450,810)		
Ending balance	₩	479,166,416	₩	206,803,718		

Property, plant and equipment are provided as collateral for certain portion of borrowings as at December 31, 2024 (Notes 9 and 12).

19. Convertible Notes

Details of convertible notes as at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean

won)		2024									
	Beginning balance			New issuance	An	nortization	Repayment			Ending balance	
Issued amount Redemption premium	₩	- -	₩	100,000,000 5,120,500	₩	-	₩	-	₩	100,000,000 5,120,500	
Conversion right adjustment		-		(56,416,315)		6,423,119		-		(49,993,196)	
The net value of convertible notes	₩	-	₩	48,704,185	₩	6,423,119	₩	-	₩	55,127,304	

Details of issuance of convertible notes are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

Number	Туре		Par value	Notes payment date	Notes maturity date	Notes issuance amount
	Unregistered interest bearing unsecured private					100% of electronical registration note's total
4 th	convertible note	₩	100,000,000	2024-03-12	2029-03-12	amount

Key conditions of issuing convertible notes are as follows:

Classification	Details
Туре	The 4 th unregistered interest bearing unsecured private convertible notes
Nominal interest rate	0.0%
Yield to maturity	1%
Purpose of the fund from note	Investment in facilities for System IC product sales expansion
Redemption method and maturity	Lump-sum repayments for the principal of the notes held to maturity on March 12, 2029, with an amount equivalent to 105.1205% of the electronical registration amount. Values below Korean won will be rounded down.
Interest payment method and due	Nominal interest rate of the note is 0.0% and interests are not paid before maturity.

See Note 21 for the conversion right and early redemption rights of convertible notes.

The put option of convertible notes has been designated to be exercised by the Parent Company, SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. and see Note 36 for details related to the put option.

20. Bonds with Warrants

Details of bonds with warrants as at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean

won)	2024										
	Beginning balance			New issuance	An	nortization	Repayment			Ending balance	
Issued amount Redemption premium	₩	-	₩	20,000,000 1,024,100	₩		₩	-	₩	20,000,000 1,024,100	
Stock warrant right adjustment		-		(11,283,263)		1,284,624		-		(9,998,639)	
The net value of bonds with warrant	₩	-	₩	9,740,837	₩	1,284,624	₩	-	₩	11,025,461	

Details of issuance of bonds with warrants as at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

Number	Туре		Par value	Bonds payment date	Bonds maturity date	Bonds issuance amount
5 th	Unregistered interest bearing unsecured private bonds with warrant	₩	20,000,000	2024-03-12	2029-03-12	100% of electronical registration bond's total amount

Key conditions of issuing bonds with warrants are as follows:

Classification	Details
Туре	The 5 th unregistered interest bearing unsecured private bonds with warrant
Nominal interest rate	0.0%
Yield to maturity	1%
Purpose of the fund from bond	Investment in facilities for System IC product sales expansion
Redemption method and maturity	Lump-sum repayments for the principal of the bonds held to maturity on March 12, 2029, with an amount equivalent to 105.1205% of the electronical registration amount. Values below Korean won will be rounded down.
Interest payment method and due	Nominal interest rate of the bond is 0.0% and interests are not paid before maturity.

See Note 21 for the stock warrant right and early redemption rights of bonds with warrants.

The put option of bonds with warrants has been designated to be exercised by the Parent Company, SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. and see Note 36 for details related to the put option.

21. Derivative Instruments

Details of derivative instruments as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	202	3
Conversion rights of convertible notes	₩	2,544,644	₩	-
Early redemption rights of convertible notes		29,894,744		-
Stock warrant rights of bonds with warrants		508,929		-
Early redemption rights of bonds with warrants		5,978,949		-
	₩	38,927,266	₩	-

Profit or loss arising from the Group's derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024			2023			
Gain on valuation of derivatives	₩	31,360,105	₩	2,123,337			
Loss on transaction of derivatives		(8,732,393)		-			

Details of convertible notes and bonds with warrants are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

Classification	Conversion ratio		Par value	Bonds payment date	Bonds maturity date	Bonds issuance amount
Convertible notes	Par value/conversion amount = number of shares of conversion	₩	21,194	2025-03-12	2029-02-12	1) Price adjusted due to market value increase and
Bonds with warrants	All or partial conversion rights is exercisable.					decrease 2) Other dilution adjustment

The bond holders may request early redemption of all or part of the bonds on March 12, 2026, which is 2 years from the bond issuance date, and thereafter at the end of every 3-month period. The issuance company, which is the Group, should pay the early redemption amount on the early redemption payment date, along with an additional amount equivalent to the early redemption yield of 1.0% per annum (calculated on a quarterly compounded basis) with the electronically registered amount.

22. Net Defined Benefit Liability

Details of net defined benefit liabilities recognized in the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets	₩	145,501,923 (55,912,276)	₩	128,829,450 (54,419,802)
Liability in the statements of financial position	₩	89,589,648	₩	74,409,648

Movements in the defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Beginning balance	₩	128,829,450	₩	107,988,883
Current service cost		15,545,411		14,534,734
Interest expense		5,627,972		5,544,382
Remeasurements:				
Actuarial loss from experience adjustments		5,903,654		1,385,963
Actuarial loss (gain) from change in demographic assumptions		(29,032)		158
Actuarial loss (gain) from change in financial assumptions		(1,744,373)		11,749,523
Payments from plans:				
Benefit payments		(8,674,378)		(12,193,915)
Changes due to transfer of employee intra related- party		43,219		(180,279)
Ending balance	₩	145,501,923	₩	128,829,450

Movements in the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Beginning balance	₩	54,419,802	₩	49,040,995
Interest income		2,390,153		2,533,221
Remeasurements:				
Return on plan assets		(673,850)		(600,208)
Contributions:				
Contribution in plan assets		2,008,224		6,013,300
Payments from plans:				
Benefit payments		(2,173,015)		(2,565,055)
Changes due to transfer of employee intra related				
party		(59,038)		(2,450)
Ending balance	₩	55,912,276	₩	54,419,802

Plan assets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024						
	Unquoted Quoted price price Tota				Total	Composition	
Time deposits	₩ 55,912,276	₩	-	₩	55,912,276	100%	
(in thousands of Korean won)			202	23			
	Quoted price	Unquoted price			Total	Composition	
Time deposits	₩ 54,419,802	₩	-	₩	54,419,802	100%	

Expense charged to profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	2023		
Current service costs	₩	15,545,411	₩	14,534,734	
Net interest costs		3,237,819		3,011,161	
	₩	18,783,230	₩	17,545,895	

The significant actuarial assumptions as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in percentage)	2024	2023
Salary growth rate		
Office workers	3.0%~4.0%	3.0%~4.7%
Production workers	3.0%~4.0%	3.0%~4.7%
Discount rate	3.85%~3.99%	3.85~4.53%

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the principal assumptions is:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Impact on defined benefit obligation									
	Changes in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption					
Salary growth rate Discount rate	1% 1%	₩	11,841,576 (10,495,818)	₩	(10,594,851) 11,957,688					

A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in principal actuarial assumptions is calculated using the projected unit credit method, the same method applied when calculating the defined benefit obligations recognized on the statement of financial position.

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefits as at December 31, 2024, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	L	₋ess than 1 year		Between 1-2 years		Between 2-5 years		Over 5 years	Total
Pension benefits	₩	10,621,446	₩	16,085,086	₩	37,304,829	₩	144,331,363	₩ 208,342,723

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending December 31, 2025, are ₩ 5,989,594 thousand. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8.00 years.

The expense recognized in the current period in relation to defined contribution plan was $\forall 871,107$ thousand (2023: $\forall 800,808$ thousand).

23. Other Long-term and Short-term Employee Benefits

The short-term employee benefits include paid absences recognized in respect of service rendered by employees in the current period and long-term paid absences that are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related services.

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024			2023		
Short-term employee benefits	₩	12,181,720	₩	11,610,478		
Other long-term employee benefits		5,713,413		5,228,961		

24. Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Relevant Contract Assets and Liabilities

The Group has recognized the following amounts relating to revenue in the statements of comprehensive income:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Manufacture of print circuitry-base	₩ 1,151,147,879	₩ 989,909,245
Others	80,273,502	51,986,480
	₩ 1,231,421,381	₩ 1,041,895,725

The Group has recognized the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

(in thousands of Korean won)	won) 202			
Asset recognized for costs incurred to fulfill contracts	₩	2,813,183	₩	3,875,450
Total contract assets	₩	2,813,183	₩	3,875,450
Contract liabilities-expected customer refund	₩	2,950,752	₩	4,052,238
Unsatisfied contracts (advances from customers)		49,675,319		68,732,885
Total contract liabilities	₩	52,626,070	₩	72,785,123

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, a right to recover returned goods, which is a contract asset, is included in other current assets, and refund liabilities and advances from customers, which are contract liabilities, are included in other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities.

Contract liabilities carried over from the previous year that was recognized in profit amount to $\forall 19,433,809$ thousand (2023: $\forall 19,064,153$ thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2024.

25. Tax Expense and Deferred Tax

Income tax expense (income) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, consists of:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	2023		
Current tax:					
Current tax on profits for the year	₩	4,728,751	₩	2,616,007	
Adjustments in respect of prior years		1,746,561		(4,126,741)	
Total current tax		6,475,312		(1,510,734)	
Deferred tax:					
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(553,995)		(28,036,607)	
Income tax expense (income)	₩	5,921,317	₩	(29,547,340)	

Reconciliation of effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Loss before income tax expense	₩	(25,123,388)	₩	(144,691,212)
Income tax expense by applicable tax rate		(13,495,128)		(35,425,745)
Adjustments:				
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		3,809,850		1,525,180
Tax credit, tax reduction and tax exemption		(1,432,472)		(20)
Changes in tax effects on the temporary differences which deferred income tax assets were not				
recognized		12,573,858		6,794,522
Adjustments in respect of prior years		1,683,467		(4,126,741)
Others		2,781,742		1,685,464
Income tax expense (income)	₩	5,921,317	₩	(29,547,340)
Effective tax rate		-		20.42%

The tax effect relating to components of other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)				2024						2023		
	E	Before tax	т	ax effect		After tax		Before tax	Т	ax effect	After ta	ax
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities Gain (loss) on valuation of	₩	(4,804,098)	₩	1,101,806	₩	(3,702,292)	₩	(13,734,542)	₩	2,938,472	₩ (10,796	i,070)
financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		61,260		(16.000)		45.260		105,361		(15.806)	8	9,555
comprehensive income	₩	(4,742,838)	₩	1,085,806	₩	(3,657,032)	₩		₩	2,922,666	₩ (10,706	<u> </u>

The analysis of deferred income tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	2023		
Deferred tax assets Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12					
months	₩	84,981,753	₩	56,022,273	
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months		11,596,816		20,323,288	
Deferred tax liabilities					
Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than					
12 months		(36,412,239)		(18,952,920)	
Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months		(5,319,630)		(4,738,291)	
Deferred tax assets, net	₩	54,846,700	₩	52,654,350	

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)						2024				
	E	Beginning balance		Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income		Exchange differences		Ending balance
Employee benefits	₩	16,248,837	₩	2,216,903	₩	1,101,806	₩	(5,891)	₩	19,561,655
Non-deductible depreciation		357,909		(13,529)		-		-		344,380
Provision for impairment		832,197		407,042		-		251		1,239,490
Valuation allowances for inventories		8,689,745		(3,262,180)						5,427,565
Accrued expenses		3,362,921		(419,274)		-		(15,127)		2,928,520
Revaluation of land		(2,346,491)		-		-		-		(2,346,491)
Present value discount		13,321,128		92,088		-		-		13,413,216
Derivative liabilities		-		8,992,198		-		-		8,992,198
Convertible notes		-		(11,548,428)		-		-		(11,548,428)
Bonds with warrants		-		(2,309,686)		-		-		(2,309,686)
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		2,053,189		1,910,677		-		403,237		4,367,103
Inventories		2,008,535		(1,408,390)		-		(151,132)		449,013
Tax losses carryforward		10,614,583		5,831,877		-		171,125		16,617,585
Others		(2,488,202)		64,697		(16,000)		150,085		(2,289,420)
	₩	52,654,350	₩	553,995	₩	1,085,806	₩	552,548	₩	54,846,700

(in thousands of Korean won)						2023										
	E	Beginning balance	Profit or loss		Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income		-		comprehensive		e Exchange differences			Ending balance
Employee benefits	₩	12,615,486	₩	693,466	₩	2,938,472	₩	1,414	₩	16,248,837						
Non-deductible depreciation		395,264		(37,355)		-		-		357,909						
Provision for impairment		10,140		822,290		-		(234)		832,197						
Valuation allowances for inventories		1,166,326		7,523,419		-		-		8,689,745						
Accrued expenses		3,143,626		225,714		-		(6,419)		3,362,921						
Revaluation of land		(2,346,491)		-		-		-		(2,346,491)						
Present value discount		259,549		13,061,579		-		-		13,321,128						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		2,095,860		(323,993)		-		281,322		2,053,189						
Inventories		842,060		1,226,393		-		(59,919)		2,008,535						
Tax losses carryforward		2,396,474		8,280,380		-		(62,271)		10,614,583						
Others		958,968		(3,435,286)		(15,806)		3,922		(2,488,202)						
	₩	21,537,262	₩	28,036,607	₩	2,922,665	₩	157,816	₩	52,654,350						

Details of unrecognized deductible temporary differences as deferred tax assets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024	2023	Remarks
Investments in subsidiary	₩ (15,093,692)	₩ (17,626,605)	No plan for dividend / disposal
Other temporary differences	11,954,822	19,741,435	Unlikely to be realizable
Tax losses carryforward	135,294,914	121,646,307	Uncertainty of future taxable profit

The maturity of tax losses carryforward for which tax effects are not recognized:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024	2023		
Within 5 years	₩	95,791,908	₩	93,355,376	
Within 10 years		21,102,616		16,055,721	
Over 10 years		18,400,390		12,235,209	
	₩	135,294,914	₩	121,646,307	

Impact of Pillar Two income taxes

The Group meets the revenue requirements for the Pillar Two income tax based on the consolidated revenue for the entire preceding accounting period ended Decembre 31, 2023; however, the Group falls under the exclusion criteria for Pillar Two. Therefore, there is no impact of Pillar Two on the income tax of the Group, and there is no current tax recognized for the year ended December 31, 2024.

26. Share Capital and Reserves

As at December 31, 2024, the number of shares authorized is 100,000,000 shares and par value per share is $\forall 500$. The number of shares issued as at December 31, 2024 is 31,854,143 shares, and the number of shares for which voting rights are restricted according to the Article 369 of the Commercial Act of the Republic of Korea, is 8,266 shares of treasury share (2023: 8,266 shares).

(in thousands of Korean won and in number of shares) 2024 Number of shares issued Amount **Ordinary share** Ordinary share Preferred share Beginning balance 31,854,143 ₩ 15,927,072 ₩ 1,152,143 Ending balance 31,854,143 15,927,072 1,152,143 (in thousands of Korean won and in number of shares) 2023 Number of shares issued Amount **Ordinary share Ordinary share** Preferred share Beginning balance 31,854,143 ₩ 15,927,072 ₩ 1,152,143 Ending balance 31,854,143 15,927,072 1,152,143

Reserves as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	202	4	2023	
	Ordinary Prefei share sha		Ordinary Preferred share share	Total
Share premium	₩ 80,006,121 ₩ 32,8	45,040 ₩ 112,851,162	₩ 80,006,121 ₩ 32,845,040	₩ 112,851,162
Other reserves	1,539,468	- 1,539,468	1,539,468 -	1,539,468
Changes in subsidiaries Consideration for	(3,776,987)	- (3,776,987)	(3,776,987) -	(3,776,987)
conversion rights	(196,898)	- (196,898)	(196,898) -	(196,898)
	₩ 77,571,703 ₩ 32,8	45,040 ₩ 110,416,744	₩ 77,571,703 ₩ 32,845,040	₩ 110,416,744

27. Other Components of Equity and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Other components of equity as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, consist of the following:

(in thousands of Korean won)	202	24		2023			
	The number of shares (in shares)		mount	The number of shares (in shares)	А	mount	
Treasury share	(8,266)	₩	(93,821)	(8,266)	₩	(93,821)	

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024								
		eginning balance	(Changes		Ending balance			
Gain on foreign currency translation for foreign operations Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive	₩	3,469,090	₩	17,664,303	₩	21,133,393			
income	_	36,232		44,608		80,840			
	₩	3,505,322	₩	17,708,911	₩	21,214,233			
(in thousands of Korean won)				2023					
	Beginning balance		(Changes		Ending balance			
Gain on foreign currency translation for foreign operations Gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other	₩	3,813,935	₩	(344,845)	₩	3,469,090			
comprehensive income		(52,667)		88,898		36,232			
	₩	3,761,269	₩	(255,946)	₩	3,505,322			

28. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Legal reserves	₩	12,903,059	₩	12,393,525
Retained earnings before appropriation		285,720,308		325,373,351
	₩	298,623,367	₩	337,766,875

Dividends of the Parent Company

The dividends paid in 2024 and 2023, are as follows, and a dividend in respect of the year ended December 31, 2024 is to be proposed to shareholders at the annual general meeting on March 26, 2025. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable.

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024		2023		
	Ordinary shares		Ordinary shares		
		24 054 442		24 954 442	
Number of shares issued <i>(in shares)</i>		31,854,143		31,854,143	
Number of treasury shares (in shares)		(8,266)		(8,266)	
Number of shares to be distributed (in shares)		31,845,877		31,845,877	
Par value <i>(in Korean won)</i>	₩	500	₩	500	
Dividend rate		20%		32%	
Dividend per share (in Korean won)	₩	100	₩	160	
Amounts to be distributed	₩	3,184,588	₩	5,095,340	
Dividend payout ratios (Dividend amounts/Profit for the year)		-		-	
Stock price (in Korean won) ¹	₩	11,365	₩	37,588	
Dividend yield (Dividend per share/Stock price)		0.9%		0.4%	

¹ Average price in the stock market during the week preceding the two business days before the record date of the shareholders' list for the general meeting of shareholders related to above dividends.

29. Selling and Administrative Expenses

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024	2023	
Salaries	₩ 42,307,556	₩ 52,425,071	
Post-employment benefits	5,495,681	4,997,849	
Welfare benefits	7,343,982	7,661,266	
Entertainment	635,649	509,726	
Depreciation	1,461,756	1,710,337	
Amortization	768,650	677,069	
Taxes and dues	2,419,962	2,835,809	
Transportation	1,568,210	1,265,402	
Insurance	2,085,945	1,041,373	
Communications	393,559	396,894	
Supplies	771,053	738,628	
Research and development	1,948,090	1,552,330	
Fees and commissions	14,491,712	18,133,852	
Overseas marketing	617,356	684,199	
Export expenses	7,273,227	16,310,776	
Bad debt expenses	501,999	7,316	
Advertising	142,369	252,362	
Others	8,689,977	5,369,473	
	₩ 98,916,733	₩ 116,569,732	

30. Breakdown of Expenses by Nature

(in thousands of Korean won)	20	24		2023
Changes in inventories	₩ (11	,868,254)	₩	2,648,073
Purchase of inventories	484	4,570,021		419,242,611
Employee benefits	27	4,187,606		248,011,061
Depreciation and amortization	8	5,840,543		80,652,729
Outsourcing costs	14	3,174,466		121,939,426
Fees and commissions	3	1,949,230		31,212,601
Power	4	1,049,364		43,982,178
Repairs	18	8,989,806		25,879,695
Welfare benefits	3	8,173,884		38,391,015
Supplies	5	0,150,291		34,223,208
Others	12	2,173,646		83,837,247
Total cost of sales and selling and administrative expenses	₩ 1,27	8,390,602	₩ 1,	130,019,844

31. Other Non-operating Income and Expenses

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024		2023	
Other non-operating income				
Rent	\mathbf{W}	403,816	₩	602,531
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		974,830		165,817
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale		-		3,053,880
Gain on insurance settlements		1,589,437		1,411,695
Miscellaneous gain ¹		2,777,508		12,211,204
	₩	5,745,590	₩	17,445,127
Other non-operating expenses				
Other bad debt expenses	\mathbf{W}	1,450,167	₩	-
Loss on adjustment of receivables		8,655,225		55,713,834
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		67,492		37,522
Donation		79,054		111,042
Loss on disposal of trade receivables		4,548,699		4,553,462
Miscellaneous loss		5,211,393		4,271,480
	₩	20,012,031	₩	64,687,340

¹ The amount includes revenue recognized from compensation for cancellation of purchase order from sales customers.

32. Finance Income and Costs

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024			2023
Finance income				
Interest income	₩	24,154,866	₩	2,599,232
Gain on foreign currency transactions		20,885,123		41,363,419
Gain on foreign currency translation		39,187,417		6,217,659
Dividend income		7,833		6,146
Gain on valuation of derivatives		31,360,105		2,123,377
Financial guarantee income		1,871,858		150,224
Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-		114,229
	₩	117,467,201	₩	52,574,286
Finance costs				
Interest expenses	₩	26,352,649	₩	10,847,598
Loss on foreign currency transactions		21,390,417		43,018,193
Loss on foreign currency translation		23,007,609		7,418,409
Loss on redemption of debentures		-		402,509
Loss on transactions of derivatives		8,732,393		-
Financial guarantee expenses		1,871,858		150,224
Loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		_		62,232
	₩	81,354,927	₩	61,899,165

33. Losses per Share

Losses per share was calculated by dividing the loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, less treasury shares.

(a) Basic losses per share

(in Korean won and number of shares)		2024		2023
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company Weighted average number of ordinary shares	₩	(30,343,428,477)	₩ (11	4,860,094,595)
outstanding ¹		31,845,877		31,845,877
Basic losses per share	₩	(953)	₩	(3,607)

¹ Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in number of shares)	2024	2023
Issued shares at the beginning	31,854,143	31,854,143
Acquisition of treasury shares	(8,266)	(8,266)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	31,845,877	31,845,877

(b) Diluted earnings (losses) per share

Diluted earnings (losses) per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Group has dilutive potential ordinary shares of followings: convertible notes and bonds with warrants. The Group's basic losses per share is identical to diluted losses per share as the potential ordinary shares owned by the Group has no dilutive effect.

34. Cash Flows

(a) Non-cash transactions

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Transfer of construction in progress to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	₩	71,528,648	₩	132,008,920
Changes in non-trade payables in relation to acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(19,084,678)		(11,681,841)
Changes in non-trade payables in relation to acquisition of intangible assets		373,157		(299,240)
Changes in non-trade receivables in related to disposal of property, plant and equipment		9,428		(9,428)
Changes in non-trade receivables in relation to disposal of assets held for sale		-		26,256,598
Changes in non-trade payables in relation to acquisition of assets held for sale		(1,587,239)		(20,816,429)
Transfer of advance from customers to current position		32,566,051		23,877,813
Transfer of long-term borrowings to current position		27,054,853		55,238,878

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean

won)	Liabilities arising from financial activities								
			Transactions affecting cash flows		5			U	
2024	Beginning balance	I	Borrowing		Repayment	Interest expenses and others		Others	Ending balance
Short-term borrowings	₩ 125,844,638	₩	731,330,262	₩	(503,792,430)	₩ -	₩	35,328,244	₩ 388,710,715
Long-term borrowings	80,959,080		35,778,896		-	-		(26,282,274)	90,455,702
Convertible notes	-		100,000,000		-	6,423,119		(51,295,815)	55,127,304
Bonds with warrants	-		20,000,000		-	1,284,624		(10,259,163)	11,025,461
Derivative liabilities	-		-		-	(31,360,105)		70,287,371	38,927,266
Lease liabilities	6,353,895		-		(3,209,030)	269,490		2,248,537	5,662,892
	₩ 213,157,613	₩	887,109,158	₩	(507,001,460)	₩ (23,382,871)	₩	20,026,900	₩ 589,909,340

(in thousands of Korean

won)	Liabilities arising from financial activities					
		Transactions affecting cash flows		Transactions not affecting cash flows		
2023	Beginning balance	Borrowing	Repayment	Interest expenses and others Others	Ending balance	
Short-term borrowings	₩ 26,219,313	₩ 465,270,360	₩ (421,051,521)	₩ - ₩ 55,406,4	86 ₩ 125,844,638	
Long-term borrowings	38,071,176	112,942,200	(13,197,000)	- (56,857,2	96) 80,959,080	
Convertible notes	29,207,730	-	(50,695,920)	345,161 21,143,0	- 29	
Derivative liabilities	22,863,897	-	-	(2,123,377) (20,740,5	- 20)	
Lease liabilities	6,692,517		(3,494,610)	279,745 2,876,2	6,353,895	
	₩ 123,054,634	₩ 578,212,560	₩ (488,439,051)	₩ (1,498,470) ₩ 1,827,9	41 ₩ 213,157,613	

35. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Commitments with financial institutions

Commitments with financial institutions as at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won and in USD and Japanese Yen)

	Description	Maximum credit
Korea Development Bank	Working capital loan	₩ 63,000,000
	Industrial operation loan	45,000,000
	Trade finance	15,000,000
	Investment loan	38,000,000
	USANCE L/C	USD 20,000,000
Korea EXIM Bank	Loans for capital goods	USD 36,000,000
KEB Hana Bank	Secured loan of accounts receivable	₩ 20,000,000
	USANCE L/C	USD 5,000,000
	Purchasing on credit	₩ 26,000,000
	Trade finance	5,000,000
	Investment loan	10,416,667
Kookmin Bank	Trade finance	19,000,000
	Working capital loan	9,441,176
Shinhan Bank	Trade finance	20,000,000
	L/C	USD 4,000,000
	USANCE L/C	USD 3,000,000
Industrial Bank of Korea	Purchasing on credit	₩ 65,000,000
	Trade finance	10,000,000

(in thousands of Korean wor	n and in USD	and Japanese	Yen)
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(Description	Maximum credit
Woori Bank	Working capital loan	15,000,000
	Stand-by L/C	JPY 1,000,000,000
NongHyup Bank	Working capital loan	₩ 10,000,000
Hancom Value Financing 2nd Co.,Ltd.	Working capital loan	15,000,000
Hancom Value Financing 1st Co.,Ltd.	Trade receivable factoring	30,000,000
NEW STAR HEART 1st CO.,LTD.	Future trade receivable securitization	60,000,000
Newstar ST 1st Co.,Ltd	Trade receivable factoring	27,000,000
UNITED OVERSEA BANK (UOB)	Purchasing on credit	30,000,000
Korea Trade Insurance Corporation	Short-term export insurance	USD 286,584,587
Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd.	Guarantee insurance including performance guarantee	₩ 28,478,951
BNP PARIBAS	Foreign currency factoring	USD 150,000,000
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ¹	Syndicated long-term loan	JPY 1,587,401,660
	Syndicated short-term working capital loan	JPY 489,000,000
THE HACHIJUNI BANK, LTD. ¹	Syndicated long-term loan	JPY 753,219,702
	Syndicated short-term working capital loan	JPY 232,000,000
The Shoko Chukin Bank, Ltd. ¹	Syndicated long-term loan	JPY 388,772,904
	Syndicated short-term working capital loan	JPY 120,000,000
The Nagano Bank, Ltd. ¹	Syndicated long-term loan	JPY 309,465,838
	Syndicated short-term working capital loan	JPY 96,000,000
Mizuho Bank, Ltd. ¹	Syndicated long-term loan	JPY 204,542,356
	Syndicated short-term working capital loan	JPY 63,000,000
Woori Bank Tokyo Branch ²	Short-term working capital Ioan	JPY 1,000,000,000
	Short-term working capital Ioan	JPY 1,000,000,000
Woori Bank	Working capital loan	₩ 12,216,977
KEB Hana Bank	Working capital loan	6,038,100
Korea Development Bank	Working capital loan	16,101,600
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank	Working capital loan	8,050,800

¹ Commitment line contracts which the Group has entered into with five banks under the syndicate loan agreement (outstanding balance of borrowings of JPY 4,243,402 thousand) include following financial covenants in relation to financial position and operating results of SIMMTECH GRAPHICS Co., Ltd. If the covenants were breached, an event of default could occur.

	Net Asset	Ordinary Net Income	Remarks
Syndicated loan agreement	Maintaining net assets at the end of the current year and subsequent reporting periods at an amount equivalent to 75% or more of net assets at the end of the immediately preceding reporting period. (Based on the separate financial statements of SIMMTECH GRAPHICS Co., Ltd. If the net asset amount of the previous fiscal year are zero (0) or below zero (0), net asset should be more than net asset amount of the previous fiscal year.)	SIMMTECH GRAPHICS Co., Ltd. should realize ordinary income on the statements of profit or loss for the current year and the subsequent reporting periods. - The criteria is not met as at December 31, 2024	By reporting the industry downturn status and STG performance to the syndicated loan banks, the Group shall fully explain that it may be difficult to maintain such financial provision at the end of 2024, and received understanding from the banks. The Group expect to receive a written approval to prevent from event of default.

² Commitment line contracts which the Group has entered into with Woori Bank Tokyo Branch (outstanding balance of borrowing of JPY 2,000,000 thousand) include following financial covenants in relation to financial position and operating results of SIMMTECH GRAPHICS Co., Ltd. If the covenants were breached, an event of default could occur.

	Net Asset	Ordinary Net Income	Remarks
Loan agreement with Woori Bank Tokyo Branch	Maintaining net assets at the end of the current year and subsequent reporting periods at an amount equivalent to 75% or more of net assets at the end of the immediately preceding year and maintaining net assets not to be less than zero (0). (Based on the separate financial statements of SIMMTECH GRAPHICS Co., Ltd.)	SIMMTECH GRAPHICS Co., Ltd. should realize ordinary income on the statements of profit or loss for the current year and subsequent reporting periods. - The criteria is not met as at December 31, 2024	By reporting the industry downturn status and STG performance, the Group shall fully explain that it may be difficult to maintain such financial provision at the end of 2024, and received understanding from the banks. The Group received a written approval to prevent from event of default.

(b) Joint and several liability

As at July 1, 2015, the Parent Company has spun-off the printing circuit board production and sales business from SIMMTECH HOLDINGS CO., LTD. and is jointly and severally liable for paying back the pre-spin-off debt in solidarity with SIMMTECH HOLDINGS CO., LTD., a divisional entity, pursuant to Article 530-9 (1) of the Commercial Act.

(c) Payment guarantees provided from others and pledged assets as collateral

Payment guarantees provided from others and pledged assets as collateral as at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won and in USD and Japanese Yen)

Financial institutions	Provided to	Provided by	Secured Secured assets amount			ayment arantee	
Korea Development Bank	SIMMTECH Co., Ltd.	SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.	Land and buildings	₩ 125,000,000	₩	-	1
			Ũ	35,000,000		-	1
KEB Hana Bank			-	-		6,000,000	1,2
			-	-	USD	6,000,000	1.2
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking	SIMMTECH GRAPHICS Co., Ltd		-	-	JPY	489,351,000	3
THE HACHIJUNI BANK, LTD.			-	-	JPY	232,191,000	3
The Shoko Chukin Bank, Ltd.			-	-	JPY	119,889,000	3
The Nagano Bank, Ltd.			-	-	JPY	96,000,000	3
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.			-	-	JPY	630,000	3

¹ Among the property, plant and equipment provided as collateral before the spin-off, property, plant and equipment held by the surviving company after the spin-off are provided as collateral even after the spin-off in accordance with the agreement with the financial institution. Therefore, the amount is identical to property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral provided by the Parent Company to Korea Development Bank (Note 12).

² These payment guarantees are jointly provided for the existing loans through spin-off.

³ The maturity date of the guarantee is February 28, 2025.

(d) Payment guarantees provided by the Group

(in USD)
Provided byProvided toGuaranteed amountGuaranteed bySIMMTECH Co., Ltd.SUSTIO SDN. BHD.USD22,000,000UOB(Malaysia)^1

¹ An additional payment guarantee has been established in 2023, and the maturity is November 30, 2025.

According to business management agreement with SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd., the Parent Company, the Company is paying service commissions for the service provided.

The Group has disposed of trade receivables without the right of recourse under the factoring agreements with financial institutions.

As at December 31, 2024, certain inventories and property, plant and equipment have been provided as collateral in relation to commitments with financial institutions (Notes 9 and 12).

Details of future trade receivables securitization as at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Classification	Details
Issuance structure	 The Group, as the initial asset holder, has entrusted monetary claims established under a supply contract with Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. to KEB Hana Bank. The trust account issues No. 1 beneficiary certificates and No. 2 beneficiary certificates, designating the Company as the beneficiary of the No. 2 beneficiary certificates. Based on the No. 1 beneficiary certificates, Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) amounting to ₩ 40 billion and Asset-Backed Loans (ABL) amounting to ₩ 20 billion are issued. In connection with the asset securitization loans, the Group and SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. have entered into a funding obligation agreement with NEW STAR HEART 1st CO.,LTD. (No.1 beneficiary).
Loan amount	₩ 60,000,000 thousand
Loan period	2 years (2024-09-27 – 2026-09-28)
Interest rate	5.5% (weighted average of 3.09%, changes every March)
Trustee	KEB Hana Bank
Beneficiary	No.1 beneficiary: NEW STAR HEART 1st CO.,LTD. No. 2 beneficiary: SIMMTECH Co., Ltd.

36. Related Party Transactions

The Group's related parties as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

Relationship	2024	2023
Parent Company	SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.	SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.
Other related parties	Simmtech America Inc.	Simmtech America Inc.
	Simmtech Japan Inc.	Simmtech Japan Inc.
	STNC Hong Kong Holdings Limited	STNC Hong Kong Holdings Limited
	SIMMTECH NICHING (SUZHOU) Co., LTD.	SIMMTECH NICHING (SUZHOU) Co., LTD.
	Niching Industrial Corp.	Niching Industrial Corp.
	SIMMTECH SE ASIA PTE. LTD	SIMMTECH SE ASIA PTE. LTD
	Simmtech Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Simmtech Taiwan Co., Ltd.
	SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.	SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
	SIMMTECH ASIA OPERATION PTE. LTD.	SIMMTECH ASIA OPERATION PTE. LTD.
	SUSTIO SDN. BHD.	SUSTIO SDN. BHD.

Sales and purchases with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of	2024									
Korean won)		Revenue			Expe	nses				
	Sales	Interest income	Others ¹	Purchase of inventories	Fees and commission	Outsourcing costs	Others			
SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.	₩ 128,638	₩ 1,571,943	₩ 57,906	₩ -	₩ 2,533,319	₩ -	₩ 8,816,981			
Simmtech America Inc.	-	-	-	-	44,090	-	-			
Simmtech Japan Inc.	5,524,415	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Niching Industrial Corp. SIMMTECH SE ASIA	-	-	-	-	711,687	16,470	-			
PTE. LTD SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL PTE.	-	-	-	-	46,118	-	-			
LTD. ²	360,471,627	-	268,830	-	72,581	-	1,955,247			
SUSTIO SDN. BHD.	606,616	20,245,372	34,732,614	78,837						
	₩ 366,731,296	₩ 21,817,315	₩ 35,059,350	₩ 78,837	₩ 3,407,795	₩ 16,470	₩ 10,772,227			

¹ The amount includes gross amount of purchasing service transactions with SUSTIO SDN. BHD. amounting to $\forall 28,279,995$ thousand.

² SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL PTE.LTD. is the overseas sales entity of SIMMTECH group and stated gross sales of related party.

(in thousands of	2023													
Korean won)		Rever	nue			Expen	ses							
	Sales	Disposal of property, plant and equipment ¹	Interest income	Others ²	Fees and commission	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	Outsourcing costs	Others						
SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.	₩ 124,813	₩ -	₩ 1,403,606	₩ 20,064	₩ 2,507,918	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 174,712						
Simmtech America Inc. Simmtech Japan	-		-	-	1,542,593		-	-						
Inc.	6,802,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
STNC Hong Kong Holdings Limited SIMMTECH	-	-	4,895	-	-	-	-	-						
NICHING (SUZHOU) Co., LTD.	-	-	-	-	904,618	-	-	-						
Niching Industrial Corp. SIMMTECH SE	-	-	-	-	2,883,080	-	37,241	-						
ASIA PTE. LTD	-	-	-	1,096	1,064,725	-	-	-						
Simmtech Taiwan Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	389,186	-	-	-						
SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD. ³	266,559,217	-	-	1,480,684	-	-	-	87,860						
SUSTIO SDN. BHD.	1,689,782	26,256,598	-	76,719,165	2,672,771	143,872	-	-						
		₩ 26,256,598	₩ 1,408,501	₩ 78,221,009	₩ 11,964,893	₩ 143,872	₩ 37,241	₩ 262,571						

¹ Transactions of assets held for sale are included.

² The amount includes gross amount of purchasing service transactions with SUSTIO SDN. BHD. amounting to $\forall 57,158,332$ thousand.

³ SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL PTE.LTD. is the overseas sales entity of SIMMTECH group and stated gross sales of related party.

Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean

won)						2024				
	Receivables									
		Trade eivables		Non-trade eceivables		Loan		easehold deposit		Accrued income
SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.	₩	-	₩	105,867	₩	36,700,000	₩	200,000	₩	3,832,055
Simmtech Japan Inc. STNC Hong Kong		1,052,106		-		-		-		-
Holdings Limited Niching Industrial Corp. SIMMTECH SE ASIA		-		-		220,500 -		-		-
PTE. LTD Simmtech Taiwan Co., Ltd.		-		-		-		-		-
SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.	1	03,010,256		1,701,011				-		-
SUSTIO SDN. BHD.		453,553		255,951,895		-		-		-
	₩ 1	04,515,914	₩	257,758,773	₩	36,920,500	₩	200,000	₩	3,832,055

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024 Payables								
	Trade payables	Non-tra	ade payables	Lease liabilities					
SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.	₩	- ₩	250,998	₩	2,018,443				
Simmtech Japan Inc.		-	-		-				
STNC Hong Kong Holdings Limited		-	-		-				
Niching Industrial Corp. SIMMTECH SE ASIA PTE.		-	114,269		-				
LTD		-	416,923		-				
Simmtech Taiwan Co., Ltd. SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL PTE.			197,919		-				
LTD.		-	729,436		-				
SUSTIO SDN. BHD.		,900	8,114		-				
	₩ 83	900 ₩	1,717,658	₩	2,018,443				

(in thousands of Korean

won)	2023											
	Receivables											
	Trade receivables	Non-trade receivables	Loan	Leasehold deposit	Accrued income	Advance payments						
SIMMTECH												
HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.	₩ 36,291	₩ 17,492	₩ 32,000,000	₩ 200,000	₩ 2,260,112	₩ -						
Simmtech America Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Simmtech Japan Inc.	894,352	-	-	-	-	-						
STNC Hong Kong Holdings Limited		-	193,410		16,225	-						
SIMMTECH NICHING (SUZHOU) Co., LTD.	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Niching Industrial Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-						
SIMMTECH SE ASIA PTE. LTD	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Simmtech Taiwan Co., Ltd.		-	-	-	-	-						
SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL												
PTE. LTD.	43,198,943	1,501,685	-	-	-	-						
SUSTIO SDN. BHD.	271,953	198,573,782				552,271						
	₩ 44,401,540	₩ 200,092,959	₩ 32,193,410	₩ 200,000	₩ 2,276,337	₩ 552,271						

(in thousands of Korean won)	2023								
	Payables								
	Trade payables		Non-trac	le payables		Lease liabilities			
SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co.,									
Ltd.	$\forall \forall$	-	$\forall \forall$	348,070	₩	2,070,272			
Simmtech America Inc.		-		1,821,162		-			
Simmtech Japan Inc.		-		-		-			
STNC Hong Kong Holdings									
Limited		-		-		-			
SIMMTECH NICHING									
(SUZHOU) Co., LTD.		-		3,285,007		-			
Niching Industrial Corp.		-		237,746		-			
SIMMTECH SE ASIA PTE.									
LTD		-		345,931		-			
Simmtech Taiwan Co., Ltd.		-		173,603		-			
SIMMTECH									
INTERNATIONAL PTE.									
LTD.		-		-		-			
SUSTIO SDN. BHD.				8,114		-			
	₩		₩	6,219,633	₩	2,070,272			

The bad debt expenses (reversal) and present value discount for the receivables above as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

	2024								
Related party	Related accounts	Outstanding balance	Provision for impairment	Present value discount	Bad debt expenses	Loss on adjustment of receivables	Interest income		
SIMMTECH INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.	Non-trade receivables	₩ 1,701,011	₩ (1,450,167)	₩ -	₩ (1,450,167)	₩ -	₩ -		
SUSTIO SDN. BHD.	Non-trade receivables	255,951,895	-	(51,248,603)	-	(8,655,225)	20,245,372		

(in thousands of Korean won)

	2023								
Related party	Related accounts	Outstanding balance			esent value discount		on adjustment receivables		
SUSTIO SDN. BHD.	Non-trade receivables	₩	198,573,782	₩	(56,853,132)	₩	(55,713,834)		

The Group's assets held for sale amounting to $\forall 4,244,106$ thousand as at December 31, 2024, are expected to be sold to SUSTIO SDN. BHD., a related party.

The Group purchased the 2nd and 3rd convertible notes issued by GLOBAL SIMMTECH Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, from existing bondholders as follows.

(in thousands of Korean won)

	Acquisition date	Former bondholders Par value			Acquisition amount				
2 nd	2022-07-26	Shinhan Securities Co., Ltd.	₩	30,000,000	₩	31,737,716			
3 rd	2023-02-06	Shinhan Asset Management Co., Ltd.		46,000,000		50,695,920			

Details of put option for 4th convertible notes and 5th bonds with warrants that the Group designated SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd., the Parent Company, as an exerciser, are as follows:

	Details
Exercise and grant of put option	The issuer and acquisitors designate SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. as the exerciser of the put option.
Exercise period	From March 12, 2025 to March 12, 2026
Value of purchase and sale	The amount calculated by applying an annual interest rate of 1.0% (compound interest for 3 months) to the electronically registered amount
Range of exercise	33% of par value of main bonds and notes

Loss on transaction of derivatives recognized in relation to third-party designation of put option for the year ended December 31, 2024, amounts to $\forall 8,732,393$ thousand.

Loan transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)					2024						2023				
		F	IMMTECH IOLDINGS CO., Ltd.	SI	JSTIO SDN. BHD	Н	NC Hong Kong oldings imited	SIMMTECH HOLDINGS CO., Ltd.		SUSTIO SDN. BHD		S SUSTIO SDN.		STNC Hong Kong Holdings Limited	
Dividend	Payments	₩	1,684,344	₩	-	₩	-	₩	5,263,575	₩	-	₩	-		
Loan	Beginning balance	₩	32,000,000	₩	-	₩	193,410	₩	28,430,000	₩	-	₩	190,095		
	Loans		4,700,000		-		-		4,700,000		-		-		
	Collection		-		-		-		(1,130,000)		-		-		
	Exchange differences		-		-		27,090		-		-		3,315		
	Ending balance	₩	36,700,000	₩	-	₩	220,500	₩	32,000,000	₩	-	₩	193,410		
Leasehold deposit	Beginning balance	₩	200,000	₩	-	₩	-	₩	200,000	₩	-	₩	-		
	Ending balance	₩	200,000	₩	-	₩	-	₩	200,000	₩	-	₩	-		
Lease liabilities	Beginning balance	₩	2,070,272	₩	-	₩	-	₩	2,120,005	₩	-	₩	-		
	Repayments		(136,416)		-		-		(136,416)		-		-		
	Depreciation		84,588		-		-		86,682		-		-		
	Ending balance	₩	2,018,443	₩		₩	-	₩	2,070,272	₩	-	₩	-		
Non-trade receivables ¹	Beginning balance	₩		₩	198,573,782	₩	-	₩	-	₩	98,161,640	₩	-		
	Increase		-		38,274,902		-		-		105,305,488		-		
	Repayments		-		(6,161,807)		-		-		(6,293,158)		-		
	Exchange differences		-		25,265,017		-		-		1,399,812		-		
	Ending balance	₩	-	₩	255,951,895	₩	-	₩	-	₩	198,573,782	₩	-		

¹ The amount represents the changes in non-trade receivables in relation to transactions of purchasing services and assets held for sale with SUSTIO SDN. BHD., a related party.

According to business management agreement with SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd., the Parent Company, the Group is paying service commissions for the service provided and provides payment guarantee to SUSTIO SDN. BHD., a related party. In addition, SIMMTECH HOLDINGS Co., Ltd., the Parent Company, provides collateral and payment guarantees for the Group's borrowings and payment guarantees of non-trade receivables of SUSTIO SDN. BHD., a related party, amounting to USD 23 million.

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive), members of the Executive Committee, the Group Secretary and the Head of Internal Audit. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, consists of:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Long-term and short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	₩	3,976,774 1,595,066	₩	9,021,407 1,642,372
Loans to employees as at December 31, 2024 and 20	023, are as f	follows:		
(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Long-term and short-term loans	₩	-	₩	100,000

37. Operating Segment Information

Details of the revenue of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2024	2023
Sale of goods	₩ 1,231,421,381	₩ 1,041,895,725

Revenues from external customers by geographical basis for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Korea	₩	625,539,382	₩	519,867,855
China		273,406,832		171,061,393
Singapore		133,618,911		265,730,382
Taiwan		131,810,115		37,785,002
Japan		17,795,100		22,183,016
Others		49,251,040		25,268,078
	₩	1,231,421,381	₩	1,041,895,725

Details of non-current assets by geographical basis as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Korea	₩	478,964,348	₩	497,515,569
China		79,536,689		66,883,186
Japan		104,484,253		98,834,376
Malaysia		2,642,174		2,593,016
	₩	665,627,465	₩	665,826,147

Details of external customers, who contribute more than 10% of the Group's revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2024		2023
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. SK Hynix Inc. MICRON SEMICONDUCTOR ASIA OPERATIONS PTE	₩	419,721,148 258,912,802	₩	380,976,392 226,534,297
LTD.		180,944,321		35,858,396