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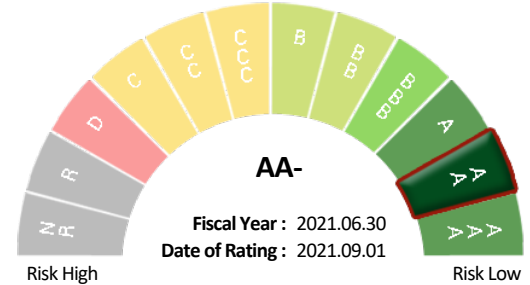
01. Subject Summary

Report Date:
06.12.2021

Subject Identification

Subject Name	***Redacted***
Type	Listed in KSE / High Potential Enterprises
Stock Code	000240
Tax Identification	220-81-02784
Established	1955.02.16
President(CEO)	Jo,Hyeon Beom
Industry	K64992 Activities of holding companies
No. of Employees	1049 (2021.09.30)
Address	(13494) 286, Pangyo-ro Bundang-gu Seongnam-si Gyeonggi
Tel.	02-5178-7000
Website	www.hankookandcompany.com

KIS Credit Rating



AA is the excellent credit capability for commercial transactions and retains an appropriate dealing ability with the changes of macro and micro economic condition.

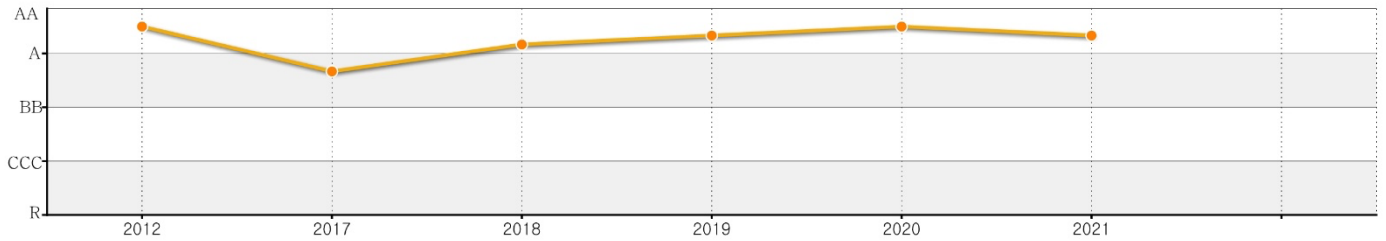
Watch Rating

Real-time(daily-based) Credit Monitoring



The indication of credit status changes has been observed. Additional analysis on its effects to company's profitability and other impacts is recommended.

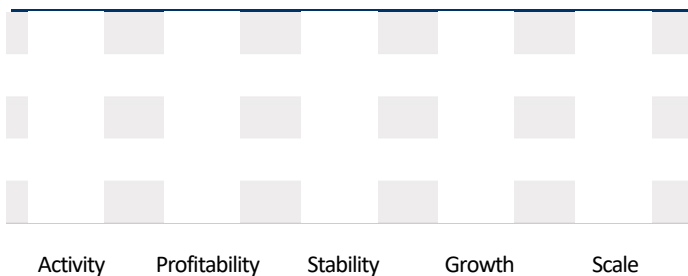
Credit Rating History



※ Notes: Although there can be more than one rating made each year, only the last credit rating of each year is shown above.

Notes: The credit rating is estimated by the analysis based on the recent data.

Company's Financial Standing within the Industry



Cash Flow Rating



The ability of generating cash flow is good, and possessing the high level of cash payment ability in general.

* Liquidity of the corporations and level of solvency indicator.

01. Subject Summary

Financial Highlights

(Unit : million KRW)

Fiscal Yr.	Total Asset	Total Liability	Total Stockholder's Equity	Sales(Net)	Operating Income	Net Income
2020.12.31	2,314,696	59,122	2,255,574	64,145	38,776	35,120
2019.12.31	2,333,724	81,431	2,252,293	82,651	58,324	53,196
2018.12.31	2,307,992	81,410	2,226,581	74,874	54,283	49,188
Audit Opinion	Unqualified		Fiscal Year End	2020.12		

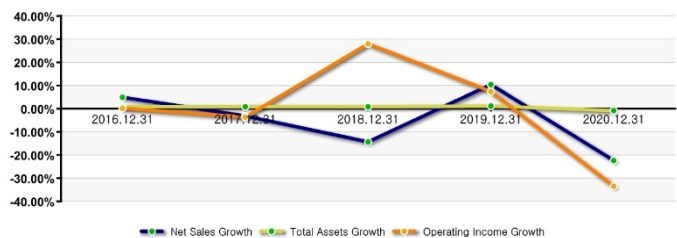
Financial Ratio Highlights

Financial Ratio			2018.12.31		2019.12.31		2020.12.31	
			Subject	B.O.K. Avg.	Subject	B.O.K. Avg.	Subject	B.O.K. Avg.
Growth	Net Sales Growth	%	-14.36	-	10.39	-	-22.39	-
	Total Assets Growth	%	0.84	-	1.11	-	-0.82	-
	Operating Income Growth	%	27.95	-	7.44	-	-33.52	-
Profitability	Income to Total Asset Ratio	%	2.14	-	2.29	-	1.51	-
	Net Income to Shareholder's Equity	%	2.22	-	2.38	-	1.56	-
	Net Income to Net Sales	%	65.69	-	64.36	-	54.75	-
Stability	Equity to Total Assets	%	96.47	-	96.51	-	97.45	-
	Total Liabilities to Shareholder's Equity	%	3.66	-	3.62	-	2.62	-
	Total Borrowings to Total Assets	%	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.31	-
Activity	Total Assets Turnover	Times	0.03	-	0.04	-	0.03	-
	Account Receivables Turnover	Times	3.28	-	4.59	-	3.79	-
	Inventory Turnover	Times	-	-	-	-	-	-

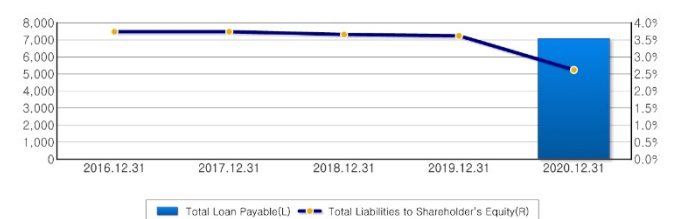
※ B.O.K. Avg. shows an average value calculated by Bank of Korea every year.

Time Series Analysis of Financial Ratio

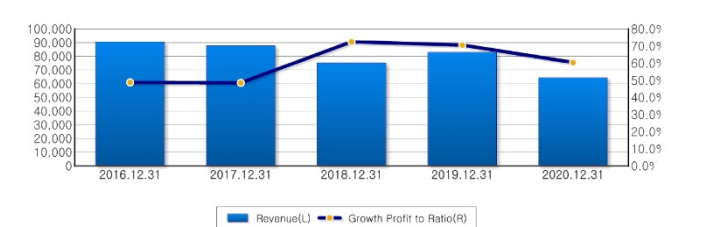
Growth Unit : %



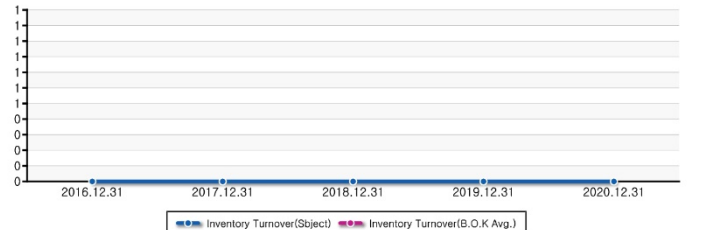
Stability Unit : Million Won,%



Profitability Unit : Million Won, %



Activity Unit : times



01. Subject Summary

Financial Highlights (Quarterly)

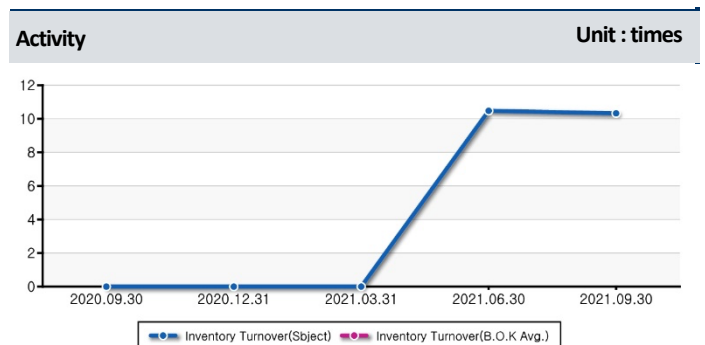
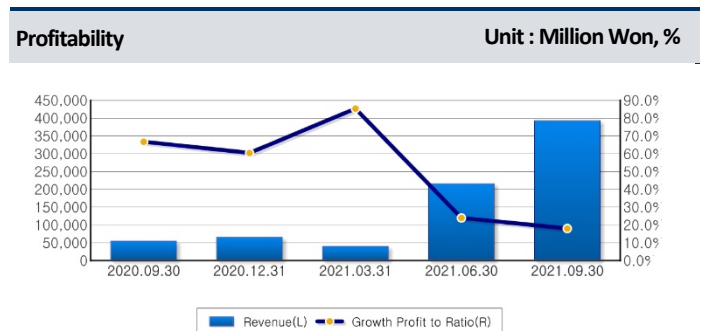
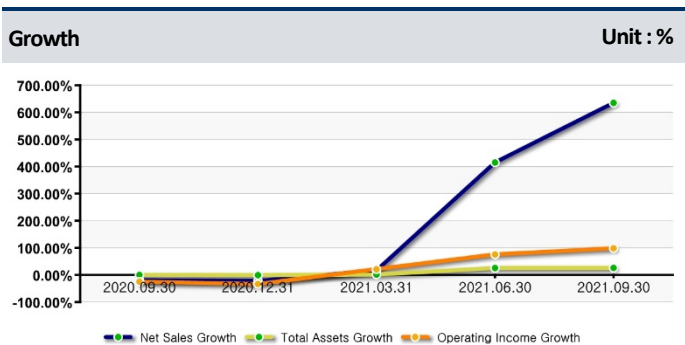
(Unit : million KRW)

Fiscal Yr.	Total Asset	Total Liability	Total Stockholder's Equity	Sales	Operating Income	Net Income
2021.09.30	2,914,720	235,135	2,679,585	391,355	70,517	59,806
2021.06.30	2,903,108	240,409	2,662,698	214,414	51,400	42,734
2021.03.31	2,343,486	103,656	2,239,830	38,236	32,630	30,328

Financial Ratio Highlights (Quarterly)

Financial Ratio			2020.12.31	2021.03.31	2021.06.30	2021.09.30
Growth	Net Sales Growth	%	-22.39	16.35	414.84	634.79
	Total Assets Growth	%	-0.82	1.24	25.42	25.92
	Operating Income Growth	%	-33.52	20.94	75.47	98.30
Profitability	Income to Total Asset Ratio	%	1.51	5.21	3.28	3.05
	Net Income to Shareholder's Equity	%	1.56	5.40	3.48	3.23
	Net Income to Net Sales	%	54.75	79.32	19.93	15.28
Stability	Equity to Total Assets	%	97.45	95.58	91.72	91.93
	Total Liabilities to Shareholder's Equity	%	2.62	4.63	9.03	8.78
	Total Borrowings to Total Assets	%	0.31	0.30	3.28	3.32
Activity	Total Assets Turnover	Times	0.03	0.07	0.16	0.20
	Account Receivables Turnover	Times	3.79	9.71	5.08	5.80
	Inventory Turnover	Times	-	-	10.48	10.33

Time Series Analysis of Financial Ratio (Quarterly)



02. Industry Analysis

Industry Profile

Industry Name	Activities of holding companies
Industry Code (KSIC)	K64992
# of Companies in the industry	231 companies

※ This varies depending on the head office location

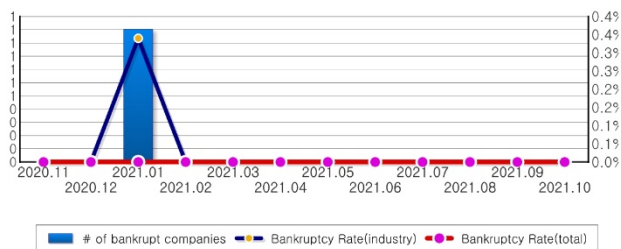
Financial Analysis of (Activities of holding companies) Industry

(Unit : million KRW, %)

	Industry Average (Financial)	2018	2019	2020
Financial	Total Asset	136,607,279	142,491,985	165,516,988
	Total Stockholder's Equity	98,935,638	104,437,258	117,309,125
	Sales(NET)	19,345,132	19,608,270	19,507,446
	Operating Income	4,842,504	4,805,664	5,643,392
	Net Income	7,952,315	4,206,849	8,462,730
Financial Ratio	Operating Income to Net Sales Ratio	25	25	29
	Net Income to Total Assets Ratio	5	3	5
	Debt Ratio	38	36	41
	Current Ratio	82	81	93
	Net Sales Growth	-36	1	6

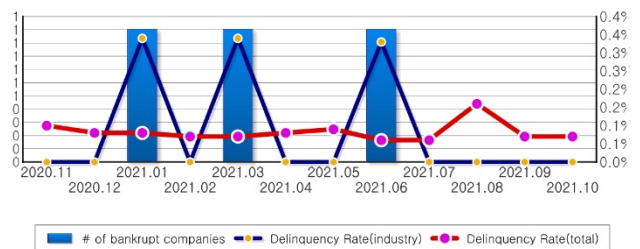
Bankruptcy Rate Analysis

(Unit : %)



Delinquency Rate Analysis

(Unit : %)



03. Profitability Analysis

Key Financial Ratio

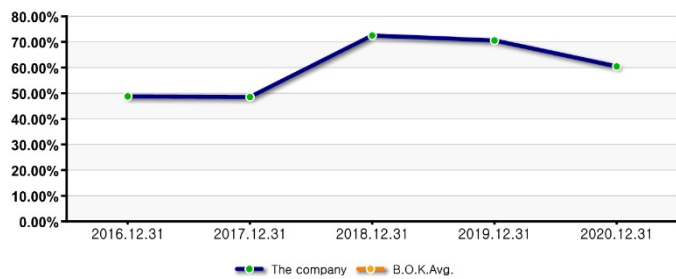
Ratio	Unit	2018.12.31	2019.12.31	2020.12.31	B.O.K. Avg.	Industry Avg. (2020)
Operating Income to Net Sales Ratio	%	72.50	70.57	60.45	-	28.93
Net Income to Total Assets Ratio	%	2.14	2.29	1.51	-	5.48
Interest Coverage Ratio	Times	-	-	247.15	-	6.18
EBITDA/Sales(Net)	%	75.60	73.21	64.81	-	32.31

Reference

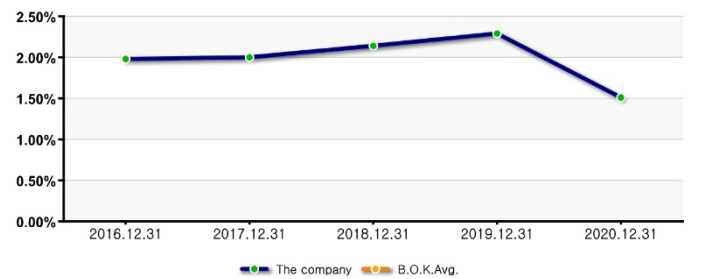
Ratio	Formula	Description
Operating Income to Net Sales Ratio	$\text{Operating Income} / \text{Sales(Net)} \times 100$	It is an index that compares the sales and operating profit of the company's operation performance; the higher the index the high efficiency of operating business since the profit earned is high with the same sales.
Net Income to Total Assets Ratio	$(\text{Net Income} / \text{Avg Total Assets}) \times 100$	It is an index that compares the assets held by company and gained profit by company, and it shows how efficiently the asset held by the company is being operating. The higher the better.
Interest Coverage Ratio	$\text{Operating Income} / \text{Financial Charges}$	It is an index that compares operating profit from outcome of the company's operating activities and financial expenses of the cost of outsourced funds, the higher the high ability to repay the debt principal and interest through the sales activities of the company.
EBITDA/Sales(Net)	$(\text{EBITDA} / \text{Sales(Net)}) \times 100$	EBITDA, sum amount of depreciation cost and intangible assets that does not require cash from operating profit, is used as the substitution index of cash flow from operating activities. The higher the better because compared to the sales, earned cash is larger when the ratio is high.

Time Series Analysis of Financial Ratio

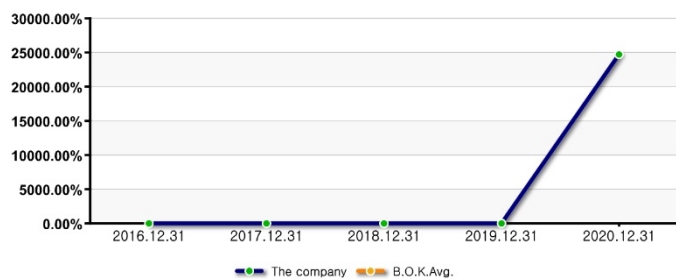
Operating Income to Net Sales Ratio Unit : %



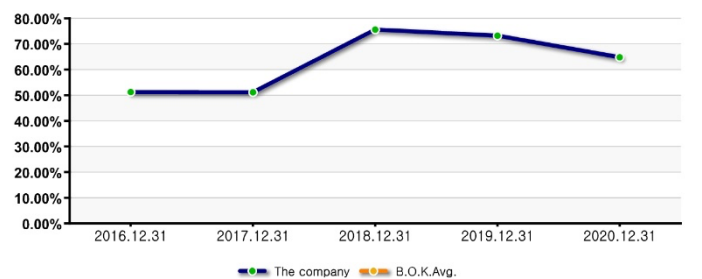
Net Income to Total Assets Ratio Unit : %



Interest Coverage Ratio Unit : %



EBITDA/Sales(Net) Unit : %



04. Stability Analysis

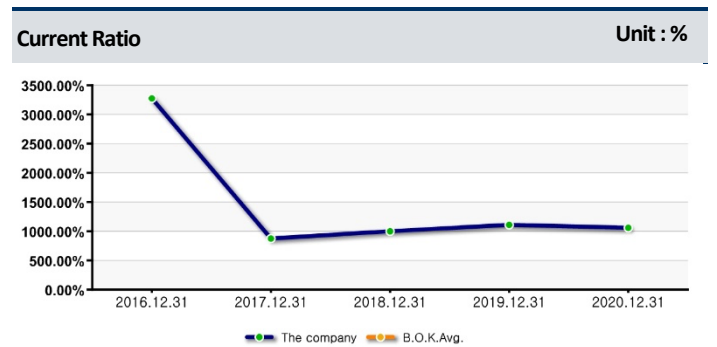
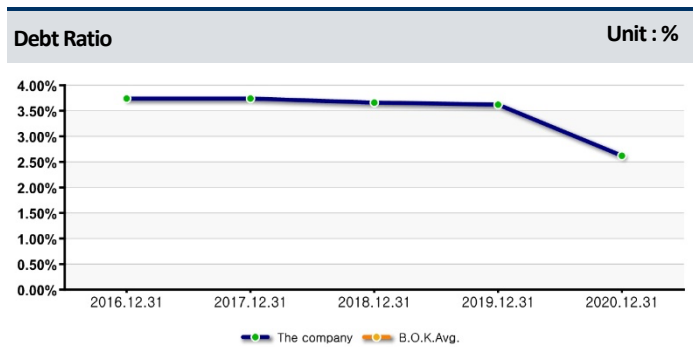
Key Financial Ratio

Ratio	Unit	2018.12.31	2019.12.31	2020.12.31	B.O.K. Avg.	Industry Avg. (2020)
Debt Ratio	%	3.66	3.62	2.62	-	41.09
Current Ratio	%	999.46	1109.45	1059.14	-	92.95
Total Borrowings to Total Assets	%	0.00	0.00	0.31	-	19.62
Fixed Assets to Long-term Capital	%	91.64	91.46	91.92	-	101.29

Reference

Ratio	Formula	Description
Debt Ratio	$(\text{Total Liabilities} / \text{Total Stockholders' Equity}) \times 100$	It is an index that compares the borrowed capital (debt), the source of corporate assets, and equity share capital. The financial structure is poor when the debt ratio goes high because it means high burden of repayment of debt. Less than 200% of debt ratio is normal.
Current Ratio	$(\text{Total Current Assets} / \text{Total Current Liabilities}) \times 100$	It is an index that compares the size of current assets that can be cashed within 1 year and current liabilities to be repaid within one year of the assets that are held by the company. As it evaluates the company's ability to pay short-term borrowings, the higher the better ability to pay short-term
Total Borrowings to Total Assets	$(\text{Total Borrowings} / \text{Total Assets}) \times 100$	It is an index that compares the size of the total assets that are held by the company and the debt repayment by the company. The higher ratio means the high burden of repayment of debt.
Fixed Assets to Long-term Capital	$\{(\text{Total Non-Current Assets} - \text{Total Deferred Assets}) / (\text{Total Stockholders' Equity})\}$	Because the non-current assets take long time to liquidate through operating activities, it has to be obtained with less short-term financing obligations when purchasing such as non-current liabilities and shareholders' equity.

Time Series Analysis of Financial Ratio



05. Growth & Activity Analysis

Key Financial Ratio

Ratio	Unit	2018.12.31	2019.12.31	2020.12.31	B.O.K. Avg.	Industry Avg. (2020)
Net Sales Growth Rate	%	-14.36	10.39	-22.39	-	5.83
Net Income Growth Rate	%	7.87	8.15	-33.98	-	100.82
Total Asset Turnover Ratio	Times	0.03	0.04	0.03	-	0.13
Receivable Turnover Ratio	Times	3.28	4.59	3.79	-	7.05

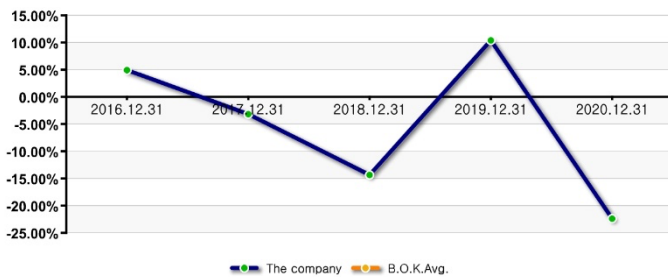
Reference

Ratio	Formula	Description
Net Sales Growth Rate	$(\text{Net Sales of Current Period} / \text{Net Sales of Previous Period-1}) \times 100$	It is an index showing the degree of increased in sales year-on-year, and is desirable to have the positive (+) value.
Net Income Growth Rate	$(\text{Net Income of Current Period} / \text{Net Income of Previous Period-1}) \times 100$	It is an index showing the degree of increased in net profit year-on-year, and is desirable to have the positive (+) value. If the net income for the year or the previous year's value is less than 0, the value cannot be displayed.
Total Asset Turnover Ratio	$\text{Net Sales} / \text{Average Total Assets}$	With the value of sales of the company divided by the total assets, this index shows how efficiently the total capital invested in the company is being used.
Receivable Turnover Ratio	$\text{Net Sales} / \text{Average Account}$	With the value of sales of the company divided by the annual average amount of accounts receivable, high level means quick liquidation of the trade receivables that are held by the company. If the turnover of receivables is excessively lower than the industry average, there are possibilities of liquidity problems due to elongation of trade receivables collection period.

Time Series Analysis of Financial Ratio

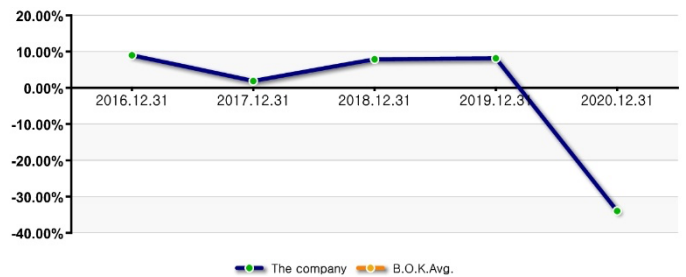
Net Sales Growth Rate

Unit : %



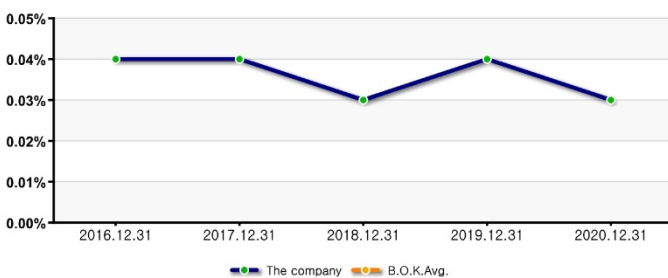
Net Income Growth Rate

Unit : %



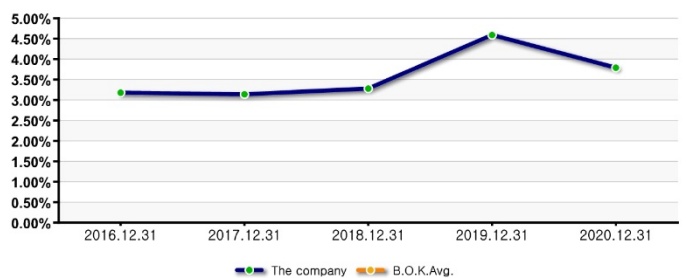
Total Asset Turnover Ratio

Unit : %



Receivable Turnover Ratio

Unit : %



07. Company Profile

■ Registration

Company Name	***Redacted***	Established Date	1955.02.16
Tax Identification #	***Redacted***	Incorporation #	110111-0034233
President(CEO)	***Redacted***		
Homepage	***Redacted***		
No. of Employees	1,049 (2021.09.30)		
Type/Size	High Potential Enterprises	Listed Date	1968.12.27
Address	(13494) 286, Pangyo-ro Bundang-gu Seongnam-si Gyeonggi		
	TEL : 02-5178-7000 FAX : 02-2222-1100		
Industry (KSIC)	(K64992) Activities of holding companies		
Major Products	Tire, Tubes, Battery		
Group Affiliated	Han Kook Tire		
Reference Bank	Woori Bank	Fiscal Year End	12

07. Company Profile (Cont'd)

■ Major Shareholders (as of 2021.09.30)

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares	Percentage
Redacted	39,901,871	42.03
Redacted	17,974,870	18.93
Redacted	10,068,989	10.61
Redacted	769,583	0.81
Redacted	7,098	0.01

※ Displays up to 5 shareholders

■ Employee Details (as of 2021.09.30)

Executive Officers	General Admin.	Technical Workers	Production Workers	Others	Total
23	0	0	0	1,050	1,073

■ Managements (as of 2021.09.30)

Position	Name	Date of Birth	Recent Career
CEO	Jo,Hyeon Beom	1972.01.07	-
Vice Chairperson	Jo,Hyeon Sik	1970.01.07	-
Senior Managing Director	Won,Jong Pil	1970.08.00	-
Outside Director	Kim,Sun Gi	1953.01.26	-
Outside Director	Jeon,Byeong Jun	1960.10.07	-

※ Displays up to 5

07. Company Profile (Cont'd)

■ Related Companies (as of 2021.06.30)

(Unit : million KRW)

Company Name		HANKOOK TIRE & TECHNOLOGY CO ,LTD
President (CEO)		Lee,Su Il
Industry (KSIC)		Manufacture of rubber tires and tubes
Address		286, Pangyo-ro Bundang-gu Seongnam-si Gyeonggi
Financial Highlights	Total Assets	6,429,887
	Equity Capital	4,671,291
Fiscal Year: (2020.12.31)	Net Sales	2,862,380
	Net Income	87,353
Company Name		ARUM DENTISTRY CO ,LTD
President (CEO)		Lee,Jeong Hyeon
Industry (KSIC)		Manufacture of dental instruments and appliances
Address		Gukjegwahak 11-ro Yuseong-gu Daejeon, 23
Financial Highlights	Total Assets	27,403
	Equity Capital	19,765
Fiscal Year: (2020.12.31)	Net Sales	19,947
	Net Income	3,452
Company Name		AREUM HOLDINGS CO ,LTD
President (CEO)		Jeon,Byeong U
Industry (KSIC)		Activities of management consultancy
Address		44, Techno 8-ro Yuseong-gu Daejeon
Financial Highlights	Total Assets	28,524
	Equity Capital	8,605
Fiscal Year: (2020.12.31)	Net Sales	1,583
	Net Income	-670
Company Name		HANKOOK NETWORKS CO , LTD
President (CEO)		Lee,Sang Mong
Industry (KSIC)		Computer system consultancy activities
Address		286, Pangyo-ro Bundang-gu Seongnam-si Gyeonggi
Financial Highlights	Total Assets	41,751
	Equity Capital	26,431
Fiscal Year: (2020.12.31)	Net Sales	50,258
	Net Income	1,369

※ Displays up to 4 companies

07. Company Profile (Cont'd)

■ Revenue Details (as of 2021.06.30)

(Unit: million KRW, %)

	2019.12.31	2020.12.31	2021.06.30
Category/Product	Amount	Amount	Amount
Product, Commodity, and etc. (Automobile battery and others)	677,976	647,269	335,054
Trademark rights (Trademark right revenue)	50,800	31,401	16,802
Gain on valuation using equity method (Subsidiary gain using equity method)	77,843	83,900	92,315
Others (Service, Dividend revenue, Rental, and etc.)	40,991	58,372	24,148

08. Financial Statement

■ Statement of Financial Position (GAAP)

(Unit : million KRW, %)

Accounting Item	2018.12.31		2019.12.31		2020.12.31	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	212,341	9.2	217,280	9.3	204,785	8.8
Total Quick Assets	212,341	9.2	217,280	9.3	204,785	8.8
(Cash & Cash Equivalents)	60,613	2.6	37,635	1.6	3,765	0.2
(A/R-construction, other receivables-operations)	19,027	0.8	16,974	0.7	16,906	0.7
Total Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,095,651	90.8	2,116,443	90.7	2,109,911	91.2
Total Tangible Assets	25,086	1.1	25,139	1.1	23,493	1.0
(Land)	7,803	0.3	7,919	0.3	3,707	0.2
(Construction in-progress)	2,211	0.1	2,806	0.1	727	0.0
Total Intangible Assets	7,178	0.3	6,762	0.3	7,652	0.3
Total Investments Assets	2,062,737	89.4	2,083,892	89.3	2,069,537	89.4
TOTAL ASSETS	2,307,992	100.0	2,333,724	100.0	2,314,696	100.0
Total Current Liabilities	21,245	0.9	19,585	0.8	19,335	0.8
(Trade account payable)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Short-term borrowings)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities	60,165	2.6	61,846	2.7	39,787	1.7
(Total bonds)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Long-term borrowings)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	81,410	3.5	81,431	3.5	59,122	2.6
(Capital stocks)	46,510	2.0	46,510	2.0	46,510	2.0
(Capital surplus)	1,302,628	56.4	1,302,628	55.8	1,302,628	56.3
(Retained earnings)	888,310	38.5	913,289	39.1	917,657	39.6
(Capital adjustments etc.)	-10,867	-0.5	-10,135	-0.5	-11,222	-0.5
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	2,226,581	96.5	2,252,293	96.5	2,255,574	97.4

※ Ratio represents the component ratio to total assets.

■ Debt Structure (GAAP)

(Unit : million KRW, %)

Accounting Item	2018.12.31		2019.12.31		2020.12.31	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Portion of Long-term Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total short-term Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONG-TERM BORROWINGS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL BORROWINGS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financing Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	7,060	0.3
TOTAL BORROWINGS (Including Financing Lease Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	7,060	0.3

※ Ratio of Total Borrowings represents the component ratio to Total Assets where as other ratio represents the component ratio to Total Borrowings (including financing lease liabilities)

08. Financial Statement

Income Statement (GAAP)

(Unit : million KRW, %)

Accounting Item	2018.12.31		2019.12.31		2020.12.31	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
SALES (NET)	74,874	100.0	82,651	100.0	64,145	100.0
Cost of Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROSS PROFIT	74,874	100.0	82,651	100.0	64,145	100.0
Selling & General Admin. Expenses	20,591	27.5	24,327	29.4	25,369	39.5
(Depreciation)	1,551	2.1	1,527	1.8	1,966	3.1
(Bad Debt Expenses)	-	-	-	-	800	1.2
(Personnel Expenses)	5,824	7.8	8,410	10.2	10,688	16.7
OPERATING INCOME	54,283	72.5	58,324	70.6	38,776	60.5
Non-operating Income	8,634	11.5	9,750	11.8	7,668	12.0
(Interest Income)	4,803	6.4	4,586	5.6	3,819	5.9
Non-operating Expenses	2,549	3.4	3,204	3.9	31,149	48.6
(Interest Expenses)	-	-	-	-	157	0.2
Ongoing Business Income(Loss) Before Income Tax Expenses	60,368	80.6	64,869	78.5	15,296	23.8
Income Taxes Expenses for Ongoing Business Income(Loss)	11,180	14.9	11,673	14.1	-19,825	-30.9
NET INCOME	49,188	65.7	53,196	64.4	35,120	54.8

※ Ratio represents the component ratio to Sales amount

Cash Flow Analysis (GAAP)

(Unit : million KRW, %)

Accounting Item	2018.12.31		2019.12.31		2020.12.31	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
NET INCOME	49,188	0.0	53,196	0.0	35,120	0.0
ADJUSTED NET INCOME	50,886	0.0	52,465	0.0	37,683	0.0
(Net Inc. in A/R)	-7,621	0.0	-2,053	0.0	732	0.0
(Net Inc. in Inventories)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net Inc. in Trade Account Payable)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Operations	58,048	0.0	54,863	0.0	37,059	0.0
Net Cash from Non-operation	-2,394	0.0	-77,841	0.0	-71,238	0.0
Capital Short & Over	55,654	0.0	-22,978	0.0	-34,179	0.0
Net Cash from Financing	-	-	-	-	308	0.0
(Capital Increase with Consideration)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net Inc. in LT Borrowings)	-	-	-	-	308	0.0
(Net Inc. in Bonds)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net Inc. in ST Borrowings)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Inc. In Cash & Cash Equivalents	55,654	0.0	-22,978	0.0	-33,870	0.0
Cash at the Beginning of the Period	4,959	0.0	60,613	0.0	37,635	0.0
Cash at the End of the Period	60,613	0.0	37,635	0.0	3,765	0.0

※ Ratio represents the component ratio to Sales amount

08. Financial Statement

■ Statement of Financial Position (IFRS, Non-consolidated)

(Unit : million KRW, %)

Accounting Item	2018.12.31		2019.12.31		2020.12.31	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,095,651	90.8	2,116,443	90.7	2,109,911	91.2
Total Tangible Assets	22,875	1.0	22,333	1.0	22,766	1.0
Total Intangible Assets	9,389	0.4	9,568	0.4	8,380	0.4
Investment Assets Noncurrent	2,030,848	88.0	2,056,965	88.1	2,028,265	87.6
Trade and other Receivables	4,000	0.2	-	-	11,778	0.5
Other Non-financial Asset	650	0.0	650	0.0	650	0.0
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	212,341	9.2	217,280	9.3	204,785	8.8
Total Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other Receivables	21,378	0.9	27,272	1.2	19,015	0.8
Investment Assets Current	130,038	5.6	152,361	6.5	181,985	7.9
Other Non-financial Asset	312	0.0	13	0.0	20	0.0
Cash & Cash Equivalents	60,613	2.6	37,635	1.6	3,765	0.2
TOTAL ASSETS	2,307,992	100.0	2,333,724	100.0	2,314,696	100.0
Issued Capital	46,510	2.0	46,510	2.0	46,510	2.0
(Capital Stocks)	46,510	2.0	46,510	2.0	46,510	2.0
Retained Earnings	888,310	38.5	913,289	39.1	917,657	39.6
Elements of Other Stockholder's Equity	1,291,762	56.0	1,292,494	55.4	1,291,407	55.8
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	2,226,581	96.5	2,252,293	96.5	2,255,574	97.4
Total Non-current Liabilities	60,165	2.6	61,846	2.7	39,787	1.7
(Total Borrowings)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	21,245	0.9	19,585	0.8	19,335	0.8
(Trade and other Payables)	14,420	0.6	14,128	0.6	15,741	0.7
(Total Borrowings)	-	-	-	-	308	0.0
TOTAL LIABILITES	81,410	3.5	81,431	3.5	59,122	2.6

※ Ratio represents the component ratio to total assets.

■ Debt Structure (IFRS)

(Unit : million KRW, %)

Accounting Item	2018.12.31		2019.12.31		2020.12.31	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
TOTAL BORROWINGS CURRENT	-	-	-	-	308	0.0
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current portion of long-term liabilities	-	-	-	-	308	0.0
Total Short-term Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL BORROWINGS NON-CURRENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Bonds)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Long-term Borrowings)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL BORROWINGS	-	-	-	-	308	0.0
Financing Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	6,752	0.3
TOTAL BORROWINGS (Including Financing Lease Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	7,060	0.3

※ Ratio of Total Borrowings represents the component ratio to Total Assets where as other ratio represents the component ratio to Total Borrowings (including financing lease liabilities)

08. Financial Statement

Income Statement (IFRS, Non-Consolidated)

(Unit : million KRW, %)

Accounting Item	2018.12.31		2019.12.31		2020.12.31	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
REVENUE (NET)	74,874	100.0	82,651	100.0	64,145	100.0
Cost of Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROSS PROFIT	74,874	100.0	82,651	100.0	64,145	100.0
Selling & General Admin. Expenses	20,591	27.5	24,327	29.4	25,369	39.5
(Depreciation)	1,551	2.1	1,527	1.8	1,966	3.1
(Bad Debt Expenses)	-	-	-	-	800	1.2
(Personnel Expenses)	5,824	7.8	8,410	10.2	10,688	16.7
OPERATING INCOME(Loss)	54,283	72.5	58,324	70.6	38,776	60.5
Non-operating Income	8,634	11.5	9,750	11.8	7,668	12.0
(Finance Income)	4,804	6.4	4,586	5.5	3,818	6.0
Non-operating Expenses	2,549	3.4	3,204	3.9	31,149	48.6
(Finance Expenses)	-	-	-	-	157	0.2
Ongoing Business Income(Loss) Before Income Tax Expenses	60,368	80.6	64,869	78.5	15,296	23.8
Income Taxes Expenses for Ongoing Business Income(Loss)	11,180	14.9	11,673	14.1	-19,825	-30.9
NET INCOME	49,188	65.7	53,196	64.4	35,120	54.8

※ Ratio represents the component ratio to Sales amount

Cash Flow Analysis (IFRS, Non-Consolidated)

(Unit : million KRW, %)

Accounting Item	2018.12.31		2019.12.31		2020.12.31	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
NET INCOME	49,188	0.0	53,196	0.0	35,120	0.0
ADJUSTED NET INCOME	50,647	0.0	54,722	0.0	36,935	0.0
(Net Inc. in A/R)	-7,621	0.0	-2,053	0.0	732	0.0
(Net Inc. in Inventories)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net Inc. in Trade Account Payable)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash from Operations	57,809	0.0	57,121	0.0	36,311	0.0
Net Cash from Non-operation	-2,155	0.0	-80,099	0.0	-70,490	0.0
Capital Short & Over	55,654	0.0	-22,978	0.0	-34,179	0.0
Net Cash from Financing	-	-	-	-	308	0.0
(Capital Increase with Consideration)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net Inc. in LT Borrowings)	-	-	-	-	308	0.0
(Net Inc. in Bonds)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net Inc. in ST Borrowings)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Inc. In Cash & Cash Equivalents	55,654	0.0	-22,978	0.0	-33,870	0.0
Cash at the Beginning of the Period	4,959	0.0	60,613	0.0	37,635	0.0
Cash at the End of the Period	60,613	0.0	37,635	0.0	3,765	0.0

※ Ratio represents the component ratio to Sales amount

09. Negative Credit Information

■ Negative Credit Information Summary

(Unit : thousand KRW)

	10+ days overdue payments	Negative Credit Records (Financial Institutions)	Negative Credit Records (Non-Financial Institutions)
Counts	0	0	0
Amounts	0	0	0

■ 10+ days Overdue Payments

(Unit : thousand KRW)

Date	Type	Default Amount	Name of Bank
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

※ The records will be displayed when overdue payments occur over 10 days from Financial Institutions. Displays up to 5 cases.

■ Negative Credit Records (Financial Institutions)

(Unit : thousand KRW)

Regulation Type	Reporting Date	Released Date	Total Debt Amount	Default Amount	Name of Institution
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

※ This indicates delinquency records of when liabilities for financial institution got overdue for more than 3 months, subrogation/extreme urgency records of when debt payment of a company was made by guarantor such as insurance company, and the records of bankruptcy filed. Displays up to 5 cases.

■ Negative Credit Records (Non-Financial Institutions)

(Unit : thousand KRW)

Regulation Type	Reporting Date	Default Amount	Name of Institution
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

※ This indicates the records, provided from Credit Agencies, including default arising from business-to-business transaction (non-payment of trade payables, overdue rental fees and etc.). Displays up to 5 cases.

10. Litigations

■ Litigation Summary

(Unit : thousand KRW)

		No. of Records	Amount of Litigation	Amount of Litigation to Total Assets (%)	Amount of Litigation to Net Sales (%)
Defendant	Ongoing Case	-	-	-	-
	Closed	Lost	-	-	-
		Partially Lost	-	-	-
		Won	-	-	-
		Others	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-
Plaintiff	Ongoing Case	-	-	-	-
	Closed	Lost	-	-	-
		Partially Lost	-	-	-
		Won	-	-	-
		Others	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-

※ Please note that 1) if it has been over 5 years (as of the report delivery date) since the closed cases' judgment date and 2) if lawsuits were newly filed from 2017 on, they cannot be provided in our report. However, the ongoing cases can be tracked until now.

11. Rating Definitions

■ Definition of Credit Rating

The corporate credit rating is an index that indicates the level of risk focused on the ability of debt repayment and financial stability. It also provides reliable data that will help you evaluate the company's credit by considering not only major financial information but also non-financial information such as company overview and business's risk status.

Credit Status	Credit Rating	Definition
Excellent	AAA	AAA is the extreme credit capability for commercial transactions and retains an excellent dealing ability with the changes of macro and micro economic condition.
	AA	AA is the excellent credit capability for commercial transactions and retains and appropriate dealing ability with the changes of macro and micro economic condition.
	A	A is good credit capability for commercial transactions and retains a limited dealing ability with the changes of macro and micro economic condition.
Good	BBB	BBB is good credit capability for commercial transactions but lowly exposed on possible credit risk in changes of macro and micro economic condition.
Average	BB	BB is the average credit capability for commercial transactions and normally exposed on possible credit risk in changes of macro and micro economic condition.
	B	B is the average credit capability for commercial transactions and highly exposed on possible credit risk in changes of macro and micro economic condition.
Unsatisfactory	CCC	CCC is under the average credit capability for commercial transactions and needs caution for the deterioration of the transaction stability.
	CC	CC is poor credit capability for commercial transactions and the stability of the transactions is low.
	C	C is the worst credit capability for commercial transactions and needs and extreme caution for the deterioration of the transaction stability.
Poor	D	Capacity of payment is in arrears or bankruptcy.
Except	R	Reservation for credit rating from financial statements with less than one year or a sudden change of management (M&A, change of category of business.etc)

■ Definition of "Watch" Rating

"Watch" is a tool that indicates credit changes of a corporation in a timely manner and has the strength in monitoring the credit changes perpetually instead of periodically.

Watch Rating	Definition
Normal	No indication of credit status changes has been observed. Credit Status is "normal".
Reservation	The indication of credit status changes has been observed, but expect no or minimum effect on credit status.
Monitoring	The indication of credit status changes has been observed. Additional analysis on its effects to company's profitability and other impacts is recommended.
Caution	The indication of poor credit has been observed, and/or expect uncertainties to adverse business, financial and economic condition. Caution recommended.
Warning	Record of payment delinquency and/or other credit problems has been observed. Susceptible to adverse business, financial and economic conditions. Caution required.
Danger	Over 3 months payment delinquency records and/or major credit problems has been observed. Highly susceptible to adverse business, financial and economic conditions. Extreme caution required.
High Default Risk	On-going default accounts, over 3 months payment delinquency records and/or major credit problems has already been filed.
Out of business	Out of business, merged and liquidation.
Bankruptcy	Bankruptcy has been filed or similar action also has taken.

■ Definition of CF(Cash Flow) Rating

The cash flow is the direct way to evaluate liquidation of the corporations and indicates the level of solvency as cash flow sound.

Cash Flow Rating	Definition	Cash Flow Rating	Definition
CF1 (Excellent)	The ability of generating cash flow is excellent, and possessing the highest level of cash payment capability.	CF4 (Unsatisfactory)	The ability of generating cash flow is average. Financial performance and investment activities may be deteriorated if the performance of business activities deteriorates in the future.
CF2(Good)	The ability of generating cash flow is good, and possessing the high level of cash payment ability in general.	CF5(Risk)	The ability of generating cash flow is below average. There is a high possibility that the ability to pay cash on borrowings and capital investment activities will deteriorate if the current situation persists.
CF3 (Normal)	The ability of generating cash flow is decent. In case of macroeconomic and industrial environment deterioration, the ability to pay cash may be lowered in the future.	CF6 (Fail)	The ability of generating cash flow is overall weak, and the ability to pay back borrowings and investment activities is insufficient. Continuous Improvement of cash flow is required.