AJ Networks Co., Ltd. Index

December 31, 2022 and 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of AJ Networks Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of AJ Networks Co., Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the separate statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, separate statements of changes in equity and separate statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of AJ Networks Co., Ltd. as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS).

We also have audited, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, the Company's Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on *Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting*, and our report dated March 21, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion.

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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of the 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 Matter

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

(a) Occurrence of rental revenue

Why it is determined to be a Key Audit Matter

As described in Note 2 to the separate financial statements, revenue arising from the lease of rental assets is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term under the rental contract.

Rental revenue, which accounts for 65% of the Company's total revenues, is determined by the operating system, which calculates and stores the amount of revenue recognized according to the billing schedule generated based on the contract information. The processing results of the operating system are periodically transferred and recorded in a separate financial system in order to be reflected in the financial statements. There is a potential risk in the Company's revenue recognition process that the amount of revenue recognition might be inappropriate due to manual input of contract information and automated processing of a large volume of data. As a result, we determined that there is a significant risk in relation to the occurrence of rental revenue and focused on this area.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

The audit procedures we have performed to address this key audit matter include the following:

- · Obtained an understanding of and assessed the Company's rental revenue recognition process, accounting policies and related controls.
- · Performed a test for the effectiveness of general controls of the related systems including the operating system and the financial system.
- · Performed a test to verify that the revenue calculation, billing and collection information in the operating system are accurately reflected in the financial system.
- · Performed a substantive procedure for conclusion of contracts, customer information input/creation, revenue calculation/determination, billing/collection and related accounting for the contracts extracted on a sampling basis.

(b) Impairment testing of investments in associates

Why it is determined to be a Key Audit Matter

As described in Note 7 to the separate financial statements, the Company has investments in associates of \forall 66,899 million as at December 31, 2022. The Company reviews whether there are any impairment indicators of investments in associates and performs an impairment test when it is determined that there is an impairment indicator on annual basis. The Company determines the amount of impairment related to investments in associates requiring impairment as the difference between their carrying amount and the greater of their value in use and their fair value. We focused on this area because the estimation of the 'value in use' of investments in associates involves management's significant judgments about the key assumptions such as sales growth rate, discount rate and permanent growth rate. In particular, we focused our audit effort on Darae Parktech Co., Ltd., an associate, in consideration of business performance and size of related investments in associates.

The Company acquired the equity shares of Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. tin 2017, but performance has been deteriorated due to changes in the business environment. As a result of the impairment test, the Company recognized impairment loss of # 4,288 million for the investments in associates of Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

The audit procedures we have performed to address this key audit matter include the following:

- · Assessed the qualifications and competence of external experts employed by the Company to evaluate the value in use of the CGUs subject to impairment test.
- · Performed inquiry and reviewed the valuation model used by the Company's management.
- · Obtained an understanding of the future cash flows of the CGUs, and reviewed the reasonableness of future estimates, including comparison with the management's business plans and others.
- Evaluated the appropriateness of estimated business forecast of the CGUs by performing a retrospective review of the actual results against past business plans.
- Assessed the reasonableness of the other assumptions such as discount rate and permanent growth rate used in the valuation model.
- Evaluated the results of a sensitivity analysis on discount rate and perpetual growth rate performed by management to assess the impact of changes in key assumptions on the impairment assessment.

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 financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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.
- 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 Company'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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 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 Yong Song, Certified Public Accountant.

Seoul, Korea March 21, 2023

This report is effective as of March 21, 2023, 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 separate 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.

AJ Networks Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Financial Position December 31, 2022 and 2021

(in Korean won)	Notes	2022	2021
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,35	₩ 99,647,782,619	₩ 15,573,060,373
Trade receivables	8,35,36	62,887,128,733	54,073,698,498
Inventories	5	19,999,591,332	8,754,240,693
Other current financial assets	14,35,36	40,298,967,129	22,698,149,726
Other current assets	15,36	10,950,547,607	26,144,186,315
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,35	3,848,586,865	3,213,923,145
		237,632,604,285	130,457,258,750
Non-company counts			
Non-current assets	6,35	4 122 002 406	E 0/10 06E //66
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0,33	4,122,983,496	5,848,865,466
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Investments in subsidiaries	7	21,828,606,699 197,476,878,771	20,939,287,850
Investments in associates	7		223,520,791,124
		66,899,171,649	72,239,256,443 615,028,941,276
Rental assets	8,9 10	692,113,527,763	
Property, plant and equipment	13	61,017,187,499 5,865,355,042	57,692,877,872
Intangible assets Other non-current financial assets			4,443,273,727
Other non-current assets Other non-current assets	14,35 15	33,471,268,018	30,724,726,635
Right-of-use assets	11	3,375,320,816	2,989,790,083
Investment properties	12	18,318,421,910 17,336,498,956	13,386,860,810 20,082,064,662
Deferred tax assets	30	12,604,832,277	855,316,948
Deletted tax assets	30	1,134,430,052,896	1,067,752,052,896
Total assets		₩ 1,372,062,657,181	₩ 1,198,209,311,646
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	35,36	₩ 42,857,596,634	₩ 31,243,339,043
Short-term borrowings	16,19,35	193,971,100,000	42,500,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	16,19,35	222,292,082,507	144,147,523,037
Current portion of long-term bonds	16,35	230,556,881,567	141,922,058,703
Other current financial liabilities	17,35	59,695,397,221	26,064,268,382
Other current liabilities	17	6,366,193,602	4,129,602,400
Current tax liabilities		12,588,180,379	1,303,274,141
Current lease liabilities	11	7,628,631,700	6,687,557,748
		775,956,063,610	397,997,623,454
Non-current liabilities	16.25	GE 447 726 110	107 671 055 550
Bonds	16,35 16,19,35	65,447,736,112 134,129,692,140	197,671,055,559 192,689,541,203
Long-term borrowings Other pan current financial liabilities			
Other non-current financial liabilities	17,35	3,281,746,224	9,179,670,797
Other non-current liabilities	17	456,711,179	451,519,857
Non-current lease liabilities	11	<u>29,131,173,950</u> 232,447,059,605	<u>27,431,560,925</u> 427,423,348,341
Total liabilities		1,008,403,123,215	825,420,971,795
Equity			
Share capital	1,21	46,822,295,000	46,822,295,000
Capital surplus	21	103,717,305,904	103,717,305,904
Capital adjustments	22	(33,509,100,008)	(33,509,100,008)
Other capital	22,23	(2,597,756,378)	(654,673,467)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	22	6,491,327,692	156,047,867
Retained earnings	24	242,735,461,756	256,256,464,555
Total equity		363,659,533,966	372,788,339,851
Total liabilities and equity		₩ 1,372,062,657,181	₩ 1,198,209,311,646

AJ Networks Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(in Korean won)	Notes		2022		2021
Operating revenue	8,33	₩	591,933,997,862	₩	485,523,715,929
Operating expenses	26,31		518,457,669,367		429,050,138,500
Operating profit	8		73,476,328,495		56,473,577,429
Other income	28		2,464,336,632		10,429,183,115
Other expenses	28		14,036,586,493		1,912,311,151
Share of net profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates					
accounted for using the equity method	7,29		(12,864,132,062)		36,040,772,941
Finance income	27		7,694,821,792		5,402,985,428
Finance costs	27		56,284,991,649		32,810,788,939
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale			-		16,055,272,530
Profit before income tax	30		449,776,715		89,678,691,353
Income tax expense	30		1,883,469,203		15,615,439,072
Profit (loss) for the year	25	₩	(1,433,692,488)	₩	74,063,252,281
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive	e income	₩	(1,339,423,572)	₩	646,148,080
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates			615,371,889		42,369,295
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates			7,059,331,508		10,825,397,327
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			6,335,279,825		11,513,914,702
Total comprehensive income for the year		₩	4,901,587,337	₩	85,577,166,983
Earnings (losses) per share	25				
Basic earnings (losses) per share		₩	(32)	₩	1,646
Diluted earnings (losses) per share			(32)		1,646

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

AJ Networks Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Changes in Equity Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(in Korean won)		Share capital	,	Capital surplus		Capital adjustments		Other capital		Accumulated er comprehensive income (loss)	R	etained earnings		Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2021 Total comprehensive income	₩	46,822,295,000	₩	103,725,389,530	₩	(32,268,402,083)	₩	-	₩	(11,357,866,835)	₩	191,523,291,062	₩	298,444,706,674
Profit for the year		-		-		-		-		-		74,063,252,281		74,063,252,281
Dividends paid		-		-		-		-		-		(9,562,861,560)		(9,562,861,560)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates	s	-		-		-		(672,556,917)		10,867,766,622		161,664,146		10,356,873,851
Stock option		-		-		-		17,883,450		-		-		17,883,450
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-		-		-		-		646,148,080		63,035,000		709,183,080
Acquisition of treasury shares		-		-		(1,240,697,925)		-		-		-		(1,240,697,925)
Revaluation surplus		-		(8,083,626)		-		-		-		8,083,626		-
Balance at December 31, 2021	₩	46,822,295,000	₩	103,717,305,904	₩	(33,509,100,008)	₩	(654,673,467)	₩	156,047,867	₩	256,256,464,555	₩	372,788,339,851
	₩	46,822,295,000	₩	103,717,305,904	₩	(33,509,100,008)	₩	(654,673,467)	₩	156,047,867	₩	256,256,464,555	₩	372,788,339,851
Total comprehensive income														
Loss for the year		-		-		-		-		-		(1,433,692,488)		(1,433,692,488)
Dividends paid		-		-		-		-		-		(12,087,310,311)		(12,087,310,311)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates		-		-		-		(2,099,813,542)		7,674,703,397		-		5,574,889,855
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-		-		-		-		(1,339,423,572)		-		(1,339,423,572)
Stock option		-		-		-		156,730,631		-		-		156,730,631
Balance at December 31, 2022	₩	46,822,295,000	₩	103,717,305,904	₩	(33,509,100,008)	₩	(2,597,756,378)	₩	6,491,327,692	₩	242,735,461,756	₩	363,659,533,966

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

AJ Networks Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(in Korean won)	Note		2022		2021
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	32	₩	22,586,583,455	₩	18,727,884,747
Interest received			1,602,621,846		1,242,105,110
Interest paid			(31,014,094,406)		(27,932,937,699)
Dividends received			2,300,905,254		5,116,094,300
Income taxes paid			(1,356,270,992)		(705,865,800)
Net cash outflow from operating activities			(5,880,254,843)		(3,552,719,342)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Increase of short-term loans			(75,735,540,000)		(43,960,000,000)
Decrease of short-term loans			46,105,560,000		63,246,745,425
Increase of deposit			(1,980,000,000)		(3,398,298,517)
Decrease of deposit			303,033,624		1,412,618,395
Incerase of long-term loans			(5,461,650,000)		1,412,010,000
Increase in short-term financial instruments			(43,487,110,000)		(27,522,177,391)
Decrease in short-term financial instruments			43,300,000,000		35,658,892,281
Increase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			(4,641,307,175)		(4,917,416,869)
Decrease of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			371,597,719		1,427,029,833
Decrease in financial assets at amortized cost			5,000,000,000		1,427,029,000
Acquisition of investments in associates			3,000,000,000		(8,205,769,260)
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries			(2,782,032,400)		(35,692,032,183)
Disposal of investments in subsidiaries			30,040,980,000		22,041,161,931
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment			(6,926,912,947)		(3,815,957,060)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment			61,708,616		192,450,225
Acquisition of intangible assets			(2,454,991,636)		(1,695,250,982)
•			(2,434,991,030)		, , , , ,
Disposal of intangible assets			-		181,788,292
Disposal of non-current assets held for sale Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			-		87,185,791,553
Collection of lease receivables			-		146,055,000
			-		40,917,400
Cash inflow due to merger			(18,286,664,199)		3,627,067,484 85,953,615,557
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		-	(18,280,004,199)		65,955,015,557
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from short-term borrowings			457,755,400,000		201,500,000,000
Repayment of short-term borrowings			(305,200,000,000)		(319,000,000,000)
Proceeds from bonds			97,993,315,000		105,690,210,553
Repayment of bonds			(142,000,000,000)		(115,000,000,000)
Repayment of current portion of long-term borrowings			(225,638,622,173)		(137,017,410,390)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings			245,000,000,000		200,000,000,000
Repayment of lease liabilities			(7,579,875,666)		(7,062,138,526)
Decrease in leasehold deposits received			=		(375,000,000)
Increase in leasehold deposits received			30,506,000		2,036,237,000
Acquisition of treasury shares			=		(1,240,697,925)
Dividends paid			(12,087,310,311)		(9,562,861,560)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities			108,273,412,850		(80,031,660,848)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			84,106,493,808		2,369,235,367
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year			15,573,060,373		13,201,292,466
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			(31,771,562)		2,532,540
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		₩	99,647,782,619	₩	15,573,060,373

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

1. General Information

AJ Networks Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on February 10, 2000 to engage in the business of long-and short-term lease and sale of information appliances and special industrial equipment. The Company acquired and merged with "AJU L&F holdings", which was its parent company, on December 30, 2013, as the date of merger, and changed the Company name from AJU Rental Co., Ltd to AJ Networks Co., Ltd. In addition, the Company has been listed on the Korea Stock Exchange since August 21, 2015.

The Company's initial capital was \forall 10,000 million and, after a number of capital increases, our paid-in capital is \forall 46,822 million as at December 31, 2022. The Company's major stockholders as at December 31, 2022, are as follows:

	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)
Moon Duck Young	11,760,923	25.12
Moon Jee Whe	6,596,593	14.09
Moon Sun Woo	6,596,588	14.09
Ascenta III private equity partnership	5,298,445	11.32
Treasury shares	2,054,479	4.39
Others	14,515,267	30.99
	46,822,295	100.00

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate 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 Company maintains its accounting records in Korean won and prepares statutory separate 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 separate financial statements have been condensed, restructured, and translated into English from the Korean language separate financial statements.

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

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

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2022.

(a) Amendment to Korean IFRS 1116 Leases - Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021

The application of the practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic is a lease modification, is extended to lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022. A lessee shall apply the practical expedient consistently to eligible contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(b) Amendment to Korean IFRS 1103 Business Combination – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update a reference of definition of assets and liabilities to be recognized in a business combination in revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. However, the amendments add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of Korea IFRS 1037 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, and Korean IFRS 2121 *Levies*. The amendments also clarify that contingent assets should not be recognized at the acquisition date. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(c) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1016 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before intended use

The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, the entity will recognize the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(d) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1037 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts: Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments clarify that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts when assessing whether the contract is onerous. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(e) Annual improvements to Korean IFRS 2018-2020

Annual improvements of Korean IFRS 2018-2020 Cycle should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and earlier application is permitted. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Korean IFRS 1101 First time Adoption of Korean International Financial Reporting Standards
 Subsidiaries that are first-time adopters
- Korean IFRS 1109 Financial Instruments Fees related to the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities
- · Korean IFRS 1041 Agriculture Measuring fair value

2.2.2 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company

The following new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company.

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

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. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(b) Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments to Korean IFRS 1001 define and require entities to disclose their material accounting policies. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Company is in review for the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

(c) Korean IFRS 1008 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments define accounting estimates and clarify how to distinguish them from changes in accounting policies. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(d) Korean IFRS 1012 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments include an additional condition to the exemption to initial recognition of an asset or liability that a transaction does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences at the time of the transaction. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(e) Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of gain or loss on valuation of financial liabilities subject to adjustment of exercise price

If the entire or a part of financial instrument, whose exercise price is subject to change due to the issuer's share price, is classified as a financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability and related gains and losses shall be disclosed. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Company does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.3 Investments in Subsidiaries

The separate financial statements of the Company are the separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS 1027 *Separate Financial Statements*. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the subsidiaries. If there is objective evidence of impairment for the investment in the subsidiary, the Company recognizes the difference between the recoverable amount of the subsidiary and its book amount as impairment loss.

2.4 Investments in Associates

Associates are entities over which the Company 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 Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. If there is objective evidence of impairment for the investment in the associate, the Company recognizes the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its book amount as impairment loss.

2.5 Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the separate financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The separate financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the 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. They are deferred in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying effective portion of net investment hedges, or are attributable to monetary part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of comprehensive income, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other income or other expenses'.

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 equities held at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.6 Financial Assets

(a) Classification

The Company 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 Company'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 securities, this will depend on the business

model in which the investment is held. The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 securities

Subsequent measurement of debt securities depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt securities 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 'other income' or 'other expenses' and impairment losses are presented in 'other 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 'other income' or 'other expenses' in the year in which it arises.

B. Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company'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' or 'other 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 Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt securities 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Company has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. The Company 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 Company or the counterparty.

2.7 Derivative Instruments

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 'finance income (costs)' based on the nature of transactions.

2.8 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 measured, less loss allowance.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is determined based on the specific identification method. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, shall be recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

2.10 Non-current Assets (or Disposal Company) Held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal company) 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.

2.11 Property, Plant and Equipment (including Rental Assets)

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes expenditures arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the asset, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent to initial recognition, an item of property, plant and equipment is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The costs of the replaced part are recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment or, if appropriate, as separate items if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment, except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives that appropriately reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are

expected to be consumed.

The estimated useful lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment and rental assets are as follows:

Useful lives

20 , 40 years
8
2 – 5
4, 8
4 – 10
4
1 – 6
1 – 12
3 – 10

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted, if appropriate. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within 'other income or expenses' in the separate statement of comprehensive income.

For rental assets, when the rental contract is terminated and held for sale, the carrying amount of rental assets is transferred to inventories.

2.12 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and, subsequently, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization of intangible assets except for goodwill is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for intended use. The residual value of intangible assets is zero. However, as useful lives of intangible assets are not foreseeable to the periods over which memberships are expected to be available for use, this intangible asset is determined as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized.

The estimated useful lives of the Company's intangible assets for the current period are as follows:

Useful lives

Software 1-5 years Other intangible assets 2-5

Amortization periods and the amortization methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of intangible assets that are not being amortized are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support indefinite useful life assessments for those assets. Changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

Research and development

Expenditures on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and The Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditures on internally generated goodwill and brands, are not recognized as assets but expensed as incurred.

2.13 Investment Property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. An investment property is measured initially at its cost. An investment property is measured after initial measurement at depreciated cost (less any accumulated impairment losses). After recognition as an asset, investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The Company depreciates investment properties, except for land, using the straight-line method over their useful lives.

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 Financial Liabilities

(a) Classification and measurement

The Company'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 Company 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 and other payables', and 'borrowings' 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 costs', together with interest expenses recognized from other financial liabilities.

(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.

2.16 Provisions

Provisions for service warranties, make good obligation, and legal claims are recognized when the Company 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 present obligation at the end of the reporting period, and the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

2.17 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 Company 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 separate 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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.

2.18 Employee Benefits

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

(b) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payment is recognized at fair value of equity instruments granted, and employee benefit expense is recognized over the vesting period. At the end of each period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are recognized as share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

Certain entities within the Company provide long-term employee benefits that are entitled to

employees with service period for ten 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 Company 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.

2.19 Revenue Recognition

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow into the Company and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

 Sale of goods: Revenue on sales of goods is recognized when the products have been delivered to the customer.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method according to the time passed. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans and receivables is recognized using the original effective interest rate.

(c) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

2.20 Leases

(a) Lessor

The Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Company, a manufacturer or dealer lessor, recognizes the following for each of its finance leases:

- revenue being the fair value of the underlying asset, or, if lower, the present value of the lease payments accruing to the lessor, discounted using a market rate of interest; and
- the cost of sale being the cost, or carrying amount if different, of the underlying asset less the present value of the unguaranteed residual value; and

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of

the leases. In case of financial lease receivables of which credit is impaired, however, finance income is calculated by referring to amortized cost (that is, the amount net of provision for impairment)

In case where the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head lease and sublease as two separate contracts. The Company classifies the sublease as a finance lease or an operating lease depending on the right-of-use assets arising from the head lease, not an underlying asset.

The Company recognizes lease payments from operating leases as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. The Company applies another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished. The Company adds initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognizes those costs as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

After initial recognition, the Company reviews the estimated non-guaranteed residual value on a regular basis and recognizes the expected credit loss of lease receivables as loss allowance by applying the requirements for derecognition and impairment of Korean IFRS 1109.

The Company allocates the promised amount of consideration to each component by applying Korean IFRS 1115 in case where lease and non-lease components are included in contracts.

(b) Lessee

The Company leases various offices, warehouses, retail stores, equipment and cars. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods, but may have extension options.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative standalone prices.

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 Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both (a) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (b) 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 Company 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, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- Amounts expected to be payable by the Company (the lessee) under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the Company (the lessee) is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company (the lessee) exercising that option

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.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by OO, a subsidiary of the Company, which does not have recent third-party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, for example term, country, currency and security.

If a readily observable amortizing loan rate is available to the individual lessee (through recent financing or market data) which has a similar payment profile to the lease, then the Company uses that rate as a starting point to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The Company elected not to apply the revaluation model to buildings held by the Company that are presented in the right-of-use assets.

Payments associated with short-term leases of all equipment and vehicles 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 without a purchase option. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.

(c) Variable lease payments

Variable payment terms are used for a variety of reasons, including minimizing the fixed costs. Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

(d) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Company. 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 Company and not by the respective lessor.

2.21 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the period by sum of weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding and weighted average number of potential dilutive ordinary shares. The potential dilutive shares are reflected in the calculation for dilutive earnings per share when there are dilutive effects.

2.22 Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company 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 [or the normal operating cycle of the Company] after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method

2.23 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.

2.24 Segment reporting

Information of each operating segment is reported in a manner consistent with the internal business segment reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker (Note 8). The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the chief executive officer that makes strategic decisions.

2.25 Business Combination of Entities under a Common Control

The Company applies the book amount method to account for business combinations of entities under a common control. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their book amounts on the consolidated financial statements of the Ultimate Parent Company. However, if the consolidated financial statements are not available, the Company applies the carrying amount of assets and liabilities accounted on acquiree's separate financial statements. In addition, the difference between the sum of consolidated book amounts of the assets and liabilities transferred and accumulated other comprehensive income; and the consideration paid is recognized as capital surplus.

2.26 Approval of issuance of the separate financial statements

The separate financial statements 2022 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on February 17, 2023 and are subject to change with the approval of shareholders at their Annual General Meeting.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of separate financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company'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) Income taxes

The Company'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.

If certain portion of the taxable income is not used for investments or increase in wages or dividends in accordance with the *Tax System for Recirculation of Corporate Income*, the Company is liable to pay additional income tax calculated based on the tax laws. The new tax system is effective for three years from 2015. Accordingly, the measurement of current and deferred income tax is affected by the tax effects from the new tax system. As the Company's income tax is dependent on the investments, increase in wages and dividends, there is an uncertainty measuring the final tax effects.

(b) 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 Company 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.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

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

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverable amount of non-financial assets(including rental assets, tangible assets, intangible assets, and etc.) to test for impairment has been determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022	2021		
Cash on hand	₩	-	₩	-	
Bank deposits and others		99,647,783		15,573,060	
	₩	99,647,783	₩	15,573,060	

Financial instruments which are restricted in use as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Financial institutions		2022		2021	Description
Short-term financial instruments	Shinhan bank	₩	-	₩	1,000,000	Collaterals for performance guarantee of share purchase agreement
		626,210			-	Collaterals for sub-lease deposit
Long-term financial instruments	Ohiahan hant		1,000,000		-	Collaterals for performance guarantee of share purchase agreement
	Shinhan bank		351,500		790,600	Collaterals for sub-lease deposit
			2,500		2,500	0-11-4
	Hana bank		2,000		2,000	Collaterals for deposit for check account
	Citibank Korea Inc		2,500		2,500	CHOCK ACCOUNT
		₩	1,984,710	₩	1,797,600	

5. Inventories

Inventories as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Merchandises	₩	16,529,493	₩	6,754,228
Allowance for valuation of merchandises		(104,993)		(1,000,976)
Supplies		3,575,091		3,000,989
	₩	19,999,591	₩	8,754,241

6. Financial Assets at Fair Value

6.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022				2022		-	20	21			
	Acquisition cost		cquisition cost Carrying amount		Acquisition cost		t Carrying amoւ					
Marketable equity securities K-Top Self-managed REITs Co., Ltd.	₩	3,866,966	₩	3,244,488	₩	3,866,966	₩	4,970,370				
Non-marketable equity securities												
Others		878,496		878,496		878,496		878,496				
	₩	4,745,462	₩	4,122,984	₩	4,745,462	₩	5,848,866				

Changes in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Balance at January 1	₩	5,848,865	₩	4,915,012
Acquisition		-		-
Disposal		-		(146,055)
Impairment loss		-		-
Gains and losses on valuation		(1,725,882)		828,395
Others				251,513
Balance at December 31	₩	4,122,983	₩	5,848,865

6.2 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Command				
Current				
Debt securities	₩	1,168,328	₩	-
Trust investment		2,680,258		3,213,923
		3,848,586		3,213,923
Non-current				
Debt securities		549,723		1,604,309
Equity securities		21,278,883		19,334,979
		21,828,606		20,939,288
	₩	25,677,192	₩	24,153,211

Change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022	2021		
Balance at January 1	₩	24,153,211	₩	4,276,982	
Acquisition		4,700,026		4,917,417	
Disposal		(436,204)		(1,427,030)	
Gains and losses on valuation, impairment loss		(2,802,511)		(47,966)	
Others ¹		62,670		16,433,808	
Balance at December 31	₩	25,677,192	₩	24,153,211	

¹ In 2021, as the Company merged with investment business segment for Modu Rental Co., Ltd., of AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, equity investment to Modu Rental Co., Ltd. which was classified as investments in subsidiaries before 2021, amounting to ₩ 16,380 million was transferred to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

7. Interests in Subsidiaries and Associates

Investment in subsidiaries and associates as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of	2022											
Korean won)					Share of profit							
					or loss of							
		Acquisition	Beginning	Acquisition	subsidiaries and		Impairment					
	Ownership	cost	balance	(Disposal)	associates	Others	loss	Ending balance				
Subsidiaries												
AJ Total Co., Ltd. ¹	100.00%	₩ 13,052,736	₩ 57,760,342	₩ (30,040,980)	₩ (2,815,490)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 24,903,872				
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.	100.00%	15,000,000	19,184,260	-	1,870,473	-	-	21,054,733				
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd.	100.00%	5,633,519	2,680,149	-	240,754	-	-	2,920,903				
World Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd.	100.00%	650,000	570,567	-	12,745	-	-	583,312				
Four season Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd.	100.00%	500,000	-	-	-	-	-					
Ryu Ga Hyoung Golf Academy Co., Ltd.	100.00%	200,000	102,721	-	(102,721)	-	-					
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd. ²	100.00%	20,064,515	-	6,564,515	(6,564,515)	-	-					
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.	100.00%	13,256,229	11,406,465	-	(232,077)	-	-	11,174,388				
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	99.83%	2,202,562	5,477,562	-	(38,865)	-	-	5,438,697				
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.	100.00%	24,039,481	24,039,481	-	(2,778,956)	777,565	-	22,038,090				
AJ TOTAL HANOI Co., Ltd.	100.00%	6,970,424	6,970,424	-	(312,645)	273,979	-	6,931,758				
AJ Rental Inc.	100.00%	87,105,510	81,929,323	-	(2,028,414)	3,695,469	-	83,596,378				
AJ Rental Service Co., Ltd.	100.00%	439,555	282,451	-	190,612	-	-	473,063				
AJ JEONGUK SKY Co., Ltd.	100.00%	6,000,000	3,903,117	-	372,616	-	-	4,275,733				
AJ Rental Co., Ltd	100.00%	11,542,477	9,190,786	-	541,051	268,503	-	10,000,340				
AJ Rental Arabia, Ltd.	100.00%	160,820	23,142	-	15,599	1,245	-	39,986				
AJ POLSKA SP.z.o.o. ³	100.00%	996,015	-	996,015	(263,577)	1,187	-	733,625				
TS GLOBAL CO.⁴	70.00%	3,422,485	-	3,422,485	(118,767)	-	-	3,303,718				
AJ LogisValue Hungary Kft. ⁵	100.00%	10,260	-	10,260	(1,912)	(65)		8,283				
		211,246,588	223,520,790	(19,047,705)	(12,014,089)	5,017,883		197,476,879				
Associates												
Tcha Partners Public												
Mobility No. 1 private equity partnership	49.38%	7,900,000	6,135,183	-	1,335,113	(156,932)	-	7,313,364				
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 private equity partnership	49.38%	7,900,000	3,328,777	-	2,097,109	(474,000)	-	4,951,886				
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 private equity partnership	49.50%	9,900,000	7,605,557	-	256,775	(5,768)	-	7,856,564				

Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc.	49.98%	18,087,600	10,395,950	-	(1,351,758)	(62,262)	-	8,981,930
Modu Rental Co., Ltd.	10.53%	9,078,712	10,337,853	-	(141,434)	491,416	-	10,687,835
A2 PARTNERS RHINOS No. 1 private equity partnership	33.22%	18,503,407	21,352,954	-	(2,436,276)	(75,546)	-	18,841,132
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.6	37.30%	8,205,769	8,280,419	-	(227,220)	81,453	(4,288,404)	3,846,248
Junsymall.com co.,Ltd	33.33%	23,428,955	4,802,566		(382,351)			4,420,215
		103,004,443	72,239,259		(850,042)	(201,639)	(4,288,404)	66,899,174
		₩ 314,251,031	₩ 295,760,049	₩ (19,047,705)	₩ (12,864,131)	₩ 4,816,244	₩ (4,288,404)	₩ 264,376,053

 $^{^1}$ In 2022, the subsidiary executed capital reduction, and the Company offset the borrowings from the subsidiary amounting to \forall 30,000 million against \forall 30,041 million of considerations from capital reduction.

 $^{^6}$ In 2022, the Company performed an impairment test on investments in associates and \forall 4,288,404 thousand of impairment loss was recognized.

(in thousands of						2021						
Korean won)	Ownership	Α	cquisition cost	n Beginning balance		Acquisition (Disposal)	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates		Others			Ending balance
Subsidiaries												
AJ Total Co., Ltd.1	100.00%	₩	26,912,857	₩	71,460,408	₩ (50,000,000)	₩	34,694,054	₩	1,605,880	₩	57,760,342
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.	100.00%		15,000,000		17,441,220	-		1,743,040		-		19,184,260
AJ Park Co., Ltd. ²	=		-		36,709,255	-		(4,648,383)		(32,060,872)		-
AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd. ³	-		-		26,997,763	-		24,212		(27,021,975)		-
AJ International Traders Co., Ltd. ⁴	-		-		41,190	(41,190)		-		-		-
AJ Junsymall Co., Ltd. ⁵	=		-		286,713	-		(3,541,105)		3,254,392		-
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd. ⁶	100.00%		5,633,519		542,136	-		138,013		2,000,000		2,680,149
World Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd.	100.00%		650,000		569,144	-		1,424		-		570,568
Four season Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd.	100.00%		500,000		-	-		-		-		-
AJ Networks America,	-		-		12,092,839	-		-		(12,092,839)		-

² In 2022, the Company acquired 0.16% of shares, and the Company converted ₩ 6,500,000 thousand of loans to the subsidiary into equity investment.

³ In 2022, the entity was newly invested and established.

⁴ In 2022, 70% of the shares were acquired.

⁵ In 2022, the entity was newly invested and established.

Inc. ⁷							
AJ M. Co., Ltd.8	-	-	10,118,975	-	(772,069)	(9,346,906)	-
AJ Ens Co., Ltd. 8	=	-	8,171,605	-	(102,546)	(8,069,059)	-
Ryu Ga Hyoung Golf Academy Co., Ltd.	100.00%	200,000	128,880	-	(26,159)	-	102,721
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd.	99.84%	13,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.9	100.00%	13,256,229	-	2,479,565	(448,227)	9,375,127	11,406,465
AJ ICT Co., Ltd. ¹⁰	99.83%	2,202,562	-	2,202,562	3,275,000	-	5,477,562
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd. ¹¹	100.00%	24,039,481	-	24,039,481	-	-	24,039,481
AJ TOTAL HANOI Co., Ltd. ¹²	100.00%	6,970,424	-	6,970,424	-	-	6,970,424
AJ Rental Inc. ⁷	100.00%	87,105,510	65,532,879	-	(2,587,535)	18,983,979	81,929,323
AJ Rental Service Co., Ltd.	100.00%	439,555	-	-	282,451	-	282,451
AJ JEONGUK SKY Co., Ltd.	100.00%	6,000,000	3,793,120	-	109,997	-	3,903,117
AJ Rental Co., Ltd	100.00%	11,542,477	7,916,588	-	415,478	858,720	9,190,786
AJ Rental Arabia, Ltd.	100.00%	160,820	69,046		(50,279)	4,375	23,142
		214,113,434	261,871,761	(14,349,158)	28,507,366	(52,509,178)	223,520,791
Associates							
LinkDotz Inc. ¹³	14.56%	246,100	234,387	-	(42,133)	(192,254)	-
Tcha Partners Public							
Mobility No. 1 private equity partnership	49.38%	7,900,000	6,652,170	-	621,883	(1,138,870)	6,135,183
Tcha Partners Public							
Mobility No. 2 private equity partnership	49.38%	7,900,000	6,159,685	-	(306,457)	(2,524,451)	3,328,777
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 private	49.50%	9,900,000	8,982,687	_	(246,278)	(1,130,852)	7,605,557
equity partnership	10.0070	3,000,000	5,002,00		(= :0,=:0)	(1,100,002)	.,000,001
Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc.	49.98%	18,087,600	6,660,700	-	2,861,269	873,981	10,395,950
Modu Rental Co., Ltd. ^{3,14}	10.53%	9,078,712	-	-	(1,148,529)	11,486,382	10,337,853
A2 PARTNERS RHINOS							
No. 1 private equity partnership ¹⁵	33.20%	18,503,407	-	-	6,470,689	14,882,265	21,352,954
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. 16	37.30%	8,205,769	-	8,205,769	85,408	(10,758)	8,280,419
AJ Junsymall Co., Ltd. ⁵	33.33%	23,428,955			(762,444)	5,565,010	4,802,566
		103,250,543	28,689,629	8,205,769	7,533,408	27,810,453	72,239,259
		₩ 317,363,977	₩ 290,561,390	₩ (6,143,389)	₩ 36,040,774	₩ (24,698,725)	₩ 295,760,050

 $^{^1}$ In 2021, gains from the transfer of the refrigerating storage business and meat processing business of AJ Total Co., Ltd. were reflected as share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates. The Company offset the borrowings with orall 28,000 million out of orall 50,000 million due to capital reduction of AJ Total Co., Ltd.

 $^{^2}$ In 2021, it was disposed of after being transferred to held for sale during 2021, and \forall 23,473 million is included in others.

³ In 2021, the Company merged with the divided segment of AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd., which held the investment business of Modu Rental Co., Ltd., and investment assets of Modu Rental Co., Ltd. were classified as investment in associates.

- ⁵ In 2021, the percentage of ownership was changed from 100% to 33.33%, and it was classified as investment in associates from investment in subsidiaries.
- ⁶ In 2021, the company name was changed from AJ Carian Service Co., Ltd.
- ⁷ In 2021, shares of AJ Networks America Inc. owned by the Company were contributed in kind to AJ Rental Inc.
- ⁸ In 2021, the Company merged with AJ M. Co., Ltd.
- ⁹ In 2021, the Company merged with AJ Ens Co., Ltd. and AJ Daewon Co., Ltd, which had been a subsidiary of AJ Ens Co., Ltd., was classified as investment in subsidiaries.
- ¹⁰ In 2021, 99.83% of the shares were acquired.
- ¹¹ In 2021, 100% of the shares were acquired.
- $^{\rm 12}$ In 2021, 100% of the shares were acquired.
- 13 In 2021, it was excluded from associates as the percentage of ownership was changed from 21.5% to 14.5%.
- ¹⁴ In 2021, the Company merged with the divided segment of AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd., and the percentage of ownership considering only ordinary share is 23.66% and is classified as an associate because it has a right to appoint the Board of Directors.
- ¹⁵ In 2021, the Company merged with AJ M. Co., Ltd. and classified it as investment in associates.
- ¹⁶ In 2021, 37.3% of the shares were acquired.

⁴ In 2021, it was liquidated.

Financial information of investment in subsidiaries and associates as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of		2022										
Korean won)	Location	Closing month		·		Operating Profit (loss) revenue for the year				Total mprehensive come (loss)		
AJ Total Co., Ltd. ¹	Korea	December	₩	33,130,824	₩	7,558,685	₩	51,199,517	₩	(2,815,490)	₩	(2,815,490)
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.	Korea	December		46,312,735		25,019,741		417,708,694		1,854,385		1,854,385
AJ Rental Inc. 1	USA	December		99,197,058		15,673,714		22,442,677		(2,207,632)		3,585,161
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd. ¹	Korea	December		8,905,003		5,984,099		38,155,163		240,754		240,754
World Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd.	Korea	December		583,741		429		-		12,745		12,745
Four season Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd	Korea	December		173,776		327,600		-		(14,677)		(14,677)
Ryu Ga Hyoung Golf Academy Co., Ltd.	Korea	December		45,211		75,765		473,603		(133,276)		(133,276)
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd.	Korea	December		33,956,140		42,951,222		39,082,632		(1,939,339)		(1,660,594)
AJ Networks First Limited Company	Korea	March		15,372,302		15,369,302		1,050,198		-		-
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.	Korea	December		8,006,483		3,652,927		26,571,079		623,574		623,574
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	Korea	December		13,866,612		9,258,458		43,283,812		304,266		304,266
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	December		68,528,658		47,509,797		7,986,195		(2,778,956)		(2,001,391)
AJ TOTAL HANOI CO., Ltd.	Vietnam	December		8,698,036		78,783		-		(312,493)		(38,666)
AJ Rental Service Co., Ltd.	Korea	December		7,904,802		7,431,740		65,367,688		190,612		190,612
AJ JEONGUK SKY Co., Ltd.	Korea	December		5,254,832		979,099		5,379,748		372,616		372,616
AJ Rental Co., Ltd	Vietnam	December		16,176,747		6,175,969		6,717,493		540,066		808,636
AJ Rental Arabia, Ltd.	Saudi	December		42,827		2,840		156,324		15,599		16,845
AJ POLSKA SP.z.o.o.	Poland	December		5,792,407		5,058,782		10,441,827		(263,577)		(262,390)
AJ LogisValue Hungary Kft.	Hungary	December		10,019		1,736		-		(1,912)		(1,977)
TS GLOBAL CO.	Korea	December		3,192,090		1,893,607		1,377,588		(157,543)		(157,543)
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 1 private equity partnership ¹	Korea	December		67,663,661		52,583,061		91,050,666		2,667,394		2,910,884
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 private equity partnership ¹	Korea	December		78,752,838		66,956,662		93,361,825		2,453,891		2,453,891
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 private equity partnership ¹	Korea	December		77,123,394		51,425,056		55,292,617		1,545,947		3,303,737
Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc. ¹	USA	December		80,884,276		60,427,866		188,226,415		(2,665,027)		(2,789,608)
Modu Rental Co., Ltd. ¹	Korea	December	1	47,324,106		90,415,818		65,695,134		537,276		662,646

A2 PARTNERS RHINOS							
No. 1 private equity	Korea	December	137,253,212	83,101,726	127,119,298	(3,391,345)	(3,618,755)
partnership ¹							
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	15,913,227	14,496,577	25,250,981	(239,517)	(239,517)
Junsymall.com co.,Ltd.	Korea	December	26,153,040	12,774,862	64,623,109	(2,401,058)	(2,401,058)

¹ It is summarized financial information of the consolidated financial statements.

(in thousands of				2021			
Korean won)	Location	Closing month	Assets	Liabilities	Operating revenue	Profit (loss) for the year	Total comprehensive income (loss)
AJ Total Co., Ltd. ¹	Korea	December	₩ 82,108,72	3 ₩ 23,680,115	5 ₩ 57,427,648	₩ 26,548,936	₩ 28,834,893
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	46,056,67	2 26,618,062	330,445,294	1,726,952	1,726,952
AJ Rental Inc. 1	USA	December	86,683,63	7 3,733,215	17,964,100	(2,517,874)	3,850,590
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd. ¹	Korea	December	8,028,73	5 5,348,586	29,730,356	138,013	138,013
World Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	570,58	7 19	-	1,424	1,424
Four season Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd	Korea	December	174,65	3 313,800	-	(15,688)	(15,688)
Ryu Ga Hyoung Golf Academy Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	137,71	0 34,988	457,033	(26,159)	(26,159)
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	36,034,54	0 49,834,787	45,626,927	(3,932,818)	(3,871,492)
AJ Networks First Limited Company	Korea	March	29,612,77	0 29,609,770	1,328,569	-	-
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	6,717,73	8 2,987,757	28,942,121	575,787	572,368
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	23,770,27	0 19,466,382	37,918,804	(18,124)	(18,124)
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	December	60,438,71	3 37,418,461	-	-	-
AJ TOTAL HANOI CO., Ltd.	Vietnam	December	8,659,74	3 1,824	-	-	-
AJ Park Co., Ltd. ¹	Korea	December			18,517,961	(4,276,522)	(4,276,522)
AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd. ¹	Korea	December			3,521,330	366,343	366,343
AJ International Traders Co., Ltd.	Korea	December				-	-
AJ Networks America, Inc. ¹	Korea	December	12,333,89	4 308,466	1,680,068	(1,193,521)	(1,193,521)
AJ M. Co., Ltd. 1	Korea	December			-	(772,069)	(772,069)
AJ Ens Co., Ltd. 1	Korea	December			-	(55,126)	(55,126)
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 1 private equity partnership ¹	Korea	December	63,577,05	4 50,070,409	82,457,916	1,932,279	1,688,789
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 private equity partnership ¹	Korea	December	73,990,01	6 63,644,473	73,462,701	436,491	436,491
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 private	Korea	December	68,873,55	5 51,572,509	48,908,299	477,439	477,439

equity partnership¹							
Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc. ¹	USA	December	73,703,922	50,457,904	149,756,864	5,725,187	7,339,304
Modu Rental Co., Ltd.1	Korea	December	139,559,609	108,795,001	88,978,108	1,079,190	1,051,525
A2 PARTNERS RHINOS							
No. 1 private equity	Korea	December	102,129,439	39,815,643	130,991,689	7,287,010	7,287,010
partnership ¹							
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	19,648,206	18,210,419	25,661,986	(2,225,907)	(2,225,907)
AJ Junsymall Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	22,056,147	6,276,911	46,638,207	(4,820,805)	(4,820,805)
AJ Rental Co., Ltd	Vietnam	December	13,308,098	4,115,956	5,194,330	416,777	1,275,554
AJ Rental Service Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	6,843,274	6,560,823	55,480,641	598,297	598,297
AJ JEONGUK SKY Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	4,852,527	949,411	4,382,106	109,997	109,997
AJ Rental Arabia, Ltd.	Saudi	December	23,142	-	117,579	(50,279)	(45,904)

¹ It is summarized financial information of the consolidated financial statements.

The tables below provide unrecognized share of losses of subsidiaries or associates, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, because the Company has stopped recognizing its share of losses of the subsidiaries or associates when applying the equity method as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	20)22		2021					
	Unrecognized loss	Unrecognized changes		Unrecognized loss	Unrecognized changes				
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd.	₩ -	₩	-	₩ (13,778,166)	₩ -				
Four season Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd	(153,824)		-	(139,147)	-				
Ryu Ga Hyoung Golf Academy Co.,									
Ltd.	(30,555)		-	-	-				

The tables below provide a reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the subsidiaries and associates as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in	thousands	of
K	orean won	

Korean won			2022							
	Net assets	Goodwill	Fair value difference	Others	Book amount					
AJ Total Co., Ltd.	₩ 25,572,139	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (668,266)	₩ -	₩ 24,903,873				
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.	21,292,994	-	-	(238,261)	-	21,054,733				
AJ Rental Inc.	83,523,344	-	-	-	73,033	83,596,377				
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd.	2,920,903	-	-	-	-	2,920,903				
World Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd.	583,313	-	-	-	-	583,313				
Four season Rent-A- Car Co., Ltd	(153,824)	144,826	-	-	8,998	-				
Ryu Ga Hyoung Golf Academy Co., Ltd.	(30,555)	-	-	-	30,555	-				
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd. ¹	(8,995,082)	-	-	-	8,995,082	-				
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.	4,353,556	3,578,181	2,161,067	-	1,081,584	11,174,388				
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	4,600,320	-	1,157,117	(318,741)	-	5,438,697				
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.	21,018,861	-	-	-	1,019,229	22,038,090				
AJ TOTAL HANOI CO., Ltd.	8,619,253	-	-	-	(1,687,495)	6,931,758				
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 1 private equity partnership	7,446,046	-	-	-	(132,682)	7,313,364				
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 private equity partnership	5,824,361	-	-	-	(872,475)	4,951,886				
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 private equity partnership	12,720,677	-	-	-	(4,864,114)	7,856,563				
Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc.	10,223,472	-	-	-	(1,241,542)	8,981,929				
Modu Rental Co., Ltd.	8,577,568	2,003,447	380,831	-	(274,012)	10,687,834				
A2 PARTNERS RHINOS No. 1 private equity partnership	17,989,124	-	-	-	852,008	18,841,132				
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.	528,394	2,773,322	544,532	-	-	3,846,249				

Junsymall.com co.,Ltd. 4,458,947 - - (38,732) - 4,420,215

¹ The Company has recognized loss of ₩23.5 billion related to investments for AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 37).

(in thousands of Korean won	2021									
	Net assets	Goodwill	Fair value difference	Intergroup transactions	Others	Book amount				
AJ Total Co., Ltd.	₩ 58,428,608	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (668,266)	₩ -	₩ 57,760,342				
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.	19,438,609	-	-	(254,349)	-	19,184,260				
AJ Rental Inc.	82,950,421	-	-	-	(1,086,473)	81,863,948				
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.	3,729,982	3,578,181	3,016,718	-	1,081,584	11,406,465				
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	4,296,572	-	1,180,990	-	-	5,477,562				
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.	23,020,252	-	-	-	1,019,229	24,039,481				
AJ TOTAL HANOI CO., Ltd.	8,598,464	-	-	-	(1,628,040)	6,970,424				
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 1 private equity partnership	6,668,906	-	-	-	(533,723)	6,135,183				
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 private equity partnership	5,108,112	-	-	-	(1,779,335)	3,328,777				
Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 private equity partnership	8,564,018	-	-	-	(958,461)	7,605,557				
Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc.	11,617,630	-	-	-	(1,221,681)	10,395,949				
AJ Junsymall Co., Ltd.	5,259,219	-	-	(456,654)	-	4,802,565				
Modu Rental Co., Ltd.	6,971,237	3,080,614	286,001	-	-	10,337,852				
A2 PARTNERS RHINOS No. 1 private equity partnership	20,688,180	-	-	-	664,773	21,352,953				
Darae Parktech Co.,	536.278	7.061.726	682.416	_	_	8.280.420				

Impairment of investments in associates

Ltd.

536,278

The Company performed impairment tests considering Darae Parktech Co., Ltd., an associate, as individual Cash Generating Unit (CGU) during the year ended December 31, 2022. The recoverable

682,416

8,280,420

7,061,726

amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on management's business plan.

The Company recognized the difference between the recoverable amount and its book amount as impairment loss amounting to \forall 4,288 million for Darae Parktech Co., Ltd., an associate, as at valuation date. Pre-tax discount rate used for major CGUs and the permanent growth rate for the period exceeding these are as follows. The growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rates for the industry in which the CGU operates.

	Permanent growth rate	Pre-tax discount rate ¹
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.	1.00%	13.00%

¹ Applied to the expected cash flow.

8. Operating Segments

Sales are mostly composed of rental revenues, revenue from the sale of goods and others. The operating division is identified on the basis of organization and the type of revenue-creating service. As at the end of the reporting period, the operating segment consists of pallets, rental (IT, Construction equipment), and holdings.

The information on profit or loss by each operating segment reported to the management as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in thousands of	
Korean won)	

2	n	2	•
_	u	_	_

				Rer	ntal						
	Pallets		Construction equipment			ΙΤ		Holdings		Total	
Operating revenue	₩	234,812,120	₩	100,817,352	₩	248,895,792	₩	7,408,734	₩	591,933,998	
Depreciation		55,570,814		23,848,005		56,390,085		4,036,052		139,844,956	
Amortization		93,484		163,791		178,338		317,447		753,060	
Operating profit (loss)		37,938,810		21,718,596		22,715,826		(8,896,904)		73,476,328	

(in thousands of Korean won)

^	^	^	2
_		_	•
_	v	_	

				Rer	ntal					
		Pallets		nstruction quipment	ΙΤ		Holdings			Total
Operating revenue	₩	199,798,714	₩	83,713,540	₩	193,089,605	₩	8,921,857	₩	485,523,716
Depreciation		52,292,988		28,317,911		50,301,994		4,141,149		135,054,042
Amortization		115,035		174,623		428,799		347,260		1,065,717
Operating profit (loss)		42,361,140		10,665,614		14,788,858		(11,342,035)		56,473,577

The information on assets by each operating segment reported to the management as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022													
				Rei											
		Pallets	Construction equipment			IT		Holdings		Total					
Rental assets	₩	301,512,005	₩	232,866,777	₩	157,734,746	₩	-	₩	692,113,528					
Trade receivables		29,162,748		14,067,376		18,813,603		843,401		62,887,128					
(in thousands of Korean won)						2021									
				Rei	ntal										
		Pallets		onstruction equipment		IT		Holdings		Total					
Rental assets Trade receivables	₩	281,052,426 25,835,572	₩	199,795,799 12,494,161	₩	134,179,799 14,913,321	₩	917 830,644	₩	615,028,941 54,073,698					

The information on assets and revenues by each operating segment reported to the management as at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Revenue from ext	ernal customers ¹	Non-current assets ²						
	2022	2021	2022	2021					
Korea	₩ 589,115,127	₩ 483,795,579	₩ 1,062,402,362	₩ 1,009,383,856					
Philippines	59,340	621,935	-	-					
Saudi	1,750,226	1,106,202	-	-					
Hungary	918,000	-	-	-					
Vietnam	75,607	-	-	-					
Japan	15,698								
	₩ 591,933,998	₩ 485,523,716	₩ 1,062,402,362	₩ 1,009,383,856					

¹Revenue is attributed to the country based on the customer's location.

The customer that the customer revenue exceeds 10% of the Company's total revenue for the year is a IT related customer. Revenue to the customer amounts to \forall 64,910 million (2021: \forall 10,399 million). There is no customer that the customer revenue exceeds 10% of the Company's total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2021.

² The amount excludes financial instruments, deferred tax assets and net defined benefit asset.

9. Rental Assets

Details of rental assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of															
Korean won)			2022			2021									
			Accumulated			Accumulated									
	Cost		depreciation ¹	В	ook amount	Cost		depreciation ¹	Book amount						
IT	₩	297,500,980	₩ (139,790,027)	₩	157,710,953	₩	263,109,417	₩ (131,661,989)	₩ 131,447,428						
Pallets		591,650,698	(290, 138, 693)		301,512,005		536,386,831	(255,334,406)	281,052,425						
Construction															
equipment		183,561,830	(87,368,552)		96,193,278		174,500,105	(79,087,702)	95,412,403						
Pick-Pick		-	-		-		21,572	(20,655)	917						
Forklift truck		209,817,138	(77,258,103)		132,559,035		166,760,378	(63,054,600)	103,705,778						
Assets in transit		23,793	-		23,793		257,456	-	257,456						
Others		4,114,464			4,114,464		3,152,534		3,152,534						
	₩	1,286,668,903	₩ (594,555,375)	₩	692,113,528	₩	1,144,188,293	₩ (529,159,352)	₩ 615,028,941						

¹ Accumulated impairment losses are included.

Changes in rental assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of									
Korean won)					2022				
			Construction			Assets in			
	IT	Pallets	equipment	Pick-Pick	Forklift truck	transit	Others		Total
Beginning balance	₩ 131,447,428	₩ 281,052,426	₩ 95,412,403	₩ 917	₩ 103,705,778	₩ 257,456	₩ 3,152,534	₩	615,028,942
Acquisition	95,756,295	67,398,286	14,124,689	-	43,815,564	23,793	4,114,464		225,233,091
Disposal	(13,619,288)	(2,127,935)	(1,737,855)	(237)	(1,318,800)	-	-		(18,804,115)
Depreciation	(55,261,035)	(44,262,658)	(11,605,959)	(680)	(16,703,609)	-	-		(127,833,941)
Impairment loss ¹	(577)	(548,114)	-	-	(88,492)	-	-		(637,183)
Transfer	(611,870)				3,148,594	(257,456)	(3,152,534)		(873,266)
Ending balance	₩ 157,710,953	₩ 301,512,005	₩ 96,193,278	₩ -	₩ 132,559,035	₩ 23,793	₩ 4,114,464	₩	692,113,528

¹ An impairment loss is recognized for assets that are not used or sold for a long period after the term of the rental.

(in thousands of								
Korean won)					2021			
			Construction			Assets in		
	ΙΤ	Pallets	equipment	Pick-Pick	Forklift truck	transit	Others	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 130,526,609	₩ 253,259,277	₩ 93,558,781	₩ 10,333	₩ 92,735,886	₩ -	₩ 9,566,402	₩ 579,657,288
Acquisition	81,166,139	71,652,480	19,123,979	-	29,892,900	3,286,408	3,152,534	208,274,440
Disposal	(8,643,639)	(1,395,199)	(3,896,650)	-	(517,684)	-	-	(14,453,172)
Depreciation	(49,282,467)	(41,028,020)	(15,847,910)	(9,415)	(17,698,080)	-	-	(123,865,892)

Impairment loss ¹	(4,692,363)	(782,640)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,475,003)
Transfer	(17,626,852)	(653,473)	2,474,203		(707,244)	(3,028,952)	(9,566,402)	(29,108,720)
Ending balance	₩ 131,447,427	₩ 281,052,425	₩ 95,412,403	₩ 918	₩ 103,705,778	₩ 257,456	₩ 3,152,534	₩ 615,028,941

¹ An impairment loss is recognized for assets that are not used or sold for a long period after the term of the rental.

The Company has entered into an agreement to provide operating leases with a number of customers for rental assets. Future lease payments expected to be received by the Company through operating lease contracts for rental assets at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Within one year	₩	122,878,702	₩	115,136,523
Between 1 and 2 years		70,362,045		58,741,936
Between 2 and 3 years		29,865,801		29,091,402
Between 3 and 4 years		7,505,295		6,496,172
Between 4 and 5 years		915,938		399,691
Over 5 years		192,085		109,842
	₩	231,719,866	₩	209,975,566

Future lease payments for the pallet business expected at the end of the reporting period were excluded due to the nature of the agreement for which the contract period has not been determined.

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Details of property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of											
Korean won)			2022						2021		
Cost		Cost	Accumulated depreciation ¹	В	ook amount		Cost	A d	Вс	ook amount	
Land	₩	29,774,777	₩ -	₩	29,774,777	₩	29,774,777	₩	-	₩	29,774,777
Buildings		20,332,674	(3,487,616)		16,845,058		20,459,548		(3,009,924)		17,449,624
Structures		1,326,932	(755,500)		571,432		1,149,817		(631,132)		518,685
Furniture and											
fixture		6,739,471	(4,764,670)		1,974,801		5,818,739		(4,125,761)		1,692,978
Machinery		11,411,965	(7,951,445)		3,460,520		9,778,755		(6,774,952)		3,003,803
Vehicles		7,656,411	(4,026,216)		3,630,195		7,345,495		(3,309,034)		4,036,461
Others		132,095	-		132,095		117,617		-		117,617
Construction-in											
progress		4,628,310			4,628,310		1,098,932				1,098,932
	₩	82,002,635	₩ (20,985,447)	₩	61,017,188	₩	75,543,680	₩	(17,850,803)	₩	57,692,877

¹ Accumulated impairment losses are included.

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of																		
Korean won)										2022								
							Fu	rniture and							Cons	truction-in		
		Land	ı	Buildings	S	tructures		fixture	ľ	Machinery		Vehicles		Others	pr	ogress		Total
Beginning balance	₩	29,774,777	₩	17,449,624	₩	518,685	₩	1,692,978	₩	3,003,803	₩	4,036,461	₩	117,617		1,098,932	₩	57,692,877
Acquisition		-		128,189		177,115		810,335		1,296,438		101,064		14,478		4,563,510		7,091,129
Disposal		-		(222,649)		-		(69,094)		(7,685)		-		-		-		(299,428)
Depreciation		-		(510,106)		(124,368)		(1,200,091)		(1,375,937)		(711,271)		-		-		(3,921,773)
Transfer								740,673		543,900		203,941				(1,034,132)		454,382
Ending balance	₩	29,774,777	₩	16,845,058	₩	571,432	₩	1,974,801	₩	3,460,519	₩	3,630,195	₩	132,095		4,628,310	₩	61,017,187

(in thousands of																				
Korean won)											202	1								
							Fι	ırniture and									С	onstruction-in		
		Land		Buildings	St	ructures		fixture	ľ	Machinery		Vehicles		Facilities		Others		progress		Total
Beginning																				
balance	₩	29,774,777	₩	17,861,732	₩	522,686	₩	2,217,414	₩	2,003,977	₩	4,618,623	₩	1	₩	110,378	₩	116,100	₩	57,225,688
Acquisition		-		99,954		105,477		244,712		1,918,656		265,732		-		7,239		1,098,932		3,740,702
Disposal		-		-		-		(74,417)		(12)		(159,935)		-		-		-		(234,364)
Depreciation		-		(512,062)		(109,478)		(1,211,327)		(1,034,918)		(711,341)		-		-		-		(3,579,126)
Transfer		-		-		-		516,596		116,100		23,382		(1)		_		(116,100)		539,977
Ending balance	₩	29 774 777	₩	17 449 624	₩	518 685	₩	1 692 978	₩	3 003 803	₩	4 036 461	₩	_	₩	117 617	₩	1 098 932	₩	57 692 877

11. Leases

- Leases as lessee

Right-of-use assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022									
		and and uildings	\	/ehicles		Total				
Acquisition amount	₩	22,242,334	₩	5,315,448	₩	27,557,782				
Accumulated depreciation		(6,660,095)		(2,579,265)		(9,239,360)				
Net carrying amount	₩	15,582,239	₩	2,736,183	₩	18,318,422				
(in thousands of Korean won)		and and		2021						
	b	uildings	'	/ehicles		Total				
Acquisition amount	₩	14,790,641	₩	4,593,335	₩	19,383,976				
Accumulated depreciation		(4,044,764)		(1,952,351)		(5,997,115)				
Net carrying amount	₩	10,745,877	₩	2,640,984	₩	13,386,861				

Changes in the right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022											
	Beginning balance	•										
Land and buildings	₩ 10,745,877	₩ 8,966,070	₩ (4,093,439)	₩ (36,269)	₩ -	₩ 15,582,239						
Vehicles	2,640,984	1,373,461	(1,250,237)	(28,025)		2,736,183						
	₩ 13,386,861	₩ 10,339,531	₩ (5,343,676)	₩ (64,294)	₩ -	₩ 18,318,422						

(in thousands of Korean won)		2021											
		Beginning balance Acquisition				epreciation	ermination of lease contract	Re	eplacement		Ending balance		
Land and buildings	₩	9,746,001	₩	6,344,941	₩	(3,215,986)	₩	(288,624)	₩	(1,840,455)	₩	10,745,877	
Vehicles		2,869,080		1,439,980		(1,447,366)		(220,710)				2,640,984	
	₩	12,615,081	₩	7,784,921	₩	(4,663,352)	₩	(509,334)	₩	(1,840,455)	₩	13,386,861	

Lease liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Current Non-current	₩	7,628,632 29,131,174	₩	6,687,558 27,431,561
	₩	36,759,806	₩	34,119,119

Changes in the lease liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of														
Korean won)					D.	placement		2022						
	E	Beginning				o liquidity				Interest	Ter	mination of		
		balance	A	cquisition	lea	se liabilities	Lea	ase payment		expense	leas	se contract	Enc	ling balance
Current	₩	6,687,558	₩	946,082	₩	8,787,336	₩	(9,056,984)	₩	310,913	₩	(46,274)	₩	7,628,631
Non-current		27,431,561		9,339,814		(8,787,336)		-		1,166,195		(19,059)		29,131,175
	₩	34,119,119	₩	10,285,896	₩	-	₩	(9,056,984)	₩	1,477,108	₩	(65,333)	₩	36,759,806
(in thousands of Korean won)								2021						
,						eplacement				Internal	T			
		Beginning balance	A	cquisition		o liquidity se liabilities	Lea	ase payment		Interest expense		mination of se contract	Enc	ling balance
Current	₩	6,326,409	₩	996,416	₩	7,725,728	₩	(9.250.709)	₩	251,909	₩	(252 107)	₩	6 607 557
	VV		۷V	•	٧٧		۷V	(8,359,708)	٧٧		٧٧	(253,197)	۷V	6,687,557
Non-current		27,701,539		6,675,213		(7,725,728)				1,045,661		(265,124)		27,431,561
	₩	34,027,948	₩	7,671,629	₩	-	₩	(8,359,708)	₩	1,297,570	₩	(518,321)	₩	34,119,118

Expiration date information of the lease liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)						20)22					
	Less than one month		One month to three months		Three months to one year		One year to five years		Over five years			Total
Buildings	₩	674,185	₩	1,340,870	₩	5,698,670	₩	25,692,669	₩	5,500,209	₩	38,906,603
Vehicles		121,604		243,207		1,023,361		1,584,732				2,972,904
	₩	795,789	₩	1,584,077	₩	6,722,031	₩	27,277,401	₩	5,500,209	₩	41,879,507

(in thousands of Korean won)						20)21					
		ess than e month						Over five years		Total		
Buildings	₩	591,370	₩	1,173,340	₩	4,965,744	₩	22,009,454	₩	6,576,861	₩	35,316,769
Vehicles		111,712		211,382		828,699		1,671,544		-		2,823,337
	₩	703,082	₩	1,384,722	₩	5,794,443	₩	23,680,998	₩	6,576,861	₩	38,140,106

The separate statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Depreciation of right-of-use assets				
Properties	₩	4,093,439	₩	3,215,986
Vehicles		1,250,237		1,447,366
	₩	5,343,676	₩	4,663,352
Interest expense relating to lease liabilities	₩	1,477,108	₩	1,297,570
Expense relating to short-term leases		1,055,281		730,569
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not short-term leases		79,104		72,622
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities		747,183		678,787

The total cash outflow for leases in 2022 was ₩ 10,939 million (2021: ₩ 9,842 million).

- Leases as lessor

Lease receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Current	₩	7,914,336	₩	7,467,510
Non-current		13,763,314		11,273,147
Provisions for impairment		(85,414)		(59,522)
	₩	21,592,236	₩	18,681,135

The gross investment in the lease and present value of minimum lease payments for finance lease receivables as at December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		s investment the lease	min	ent value of imum lease ayments
Within one year	₩	9,133,641	₩	7,914,336
Between 1 and 2 years		7,922,103		6,388,993
Between 2 and 3 years		4,879,148		3,790,269
Between 3 and 4 years		3,230,527		2,362,953
Between 4 and 5 years		2,051,525		1,208,158
Over 5 years		16,065		12,941
	₩	27,233,009	₩	21,677,650

The income related to variable lease payments that are not included in the net investment in the lease for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounted to \forall 6 million (2021: \forall 0 million). Sales and costs for lease receivables for the year ended December 31, 2022, amounted to \forall 11,211 million and \forall 10,619 million (2021: \forall 10,022 million and \forall 10,298 million), and interest income was \forall 2,400 million (2021: \forall 1,830 million).

12. Investment Properties

The Company provides some of the right-of-use assets as sub-lease, of which operating leases are classified as investment properties.

Details of investment properties as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Acquisition amount	₩	26,781,269	₩	26,781,269
Accumulated depreciation		(9,444,770)		(6,699,204)
Net carrying amount	₩	17,336,499	₩	20,082,065

Changes in investment properties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022											
	Е	Acquisition	1	Depreciation		Replacement	End	ding balance				
Investment properties	₩	20,082,065	₩	_	₩	(2,745,566)	₩ .	- ₩	17,336,499			

In 2022, operating income from investment properties is \forall 5,438 million, and operating expenses from investment properties are \forall 1,753 million.

(in thousands of Korean won)						2021				
		eginning balance	Acqu	isition	De	preciation	Replacement ¹		End	ing balance
Investment properties	₩	21,955,820	₩	60,497	₩	(2,945,671)	₩	1,011,419	₩	20,082,065

¹ ₩ 1,011 million was transferred from right-of-use assets to investment properties.

In 2021, operating income from investment properties is \forall 4,930 million, and operating expenses from investment properties are \forall 1,630 million.

The investment properties are leased to tenants under operating leases with rentals payable monthly. The future minimum lease payments expected to be received in relation to the above operating lease agreement for investment properties as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022	2021		
Within one year	₩	1,658,009	₩	2,569,870	
Between 1 and 2 years		521,718		1,474,516	
Between 2 and 3 years		304,613		525,210	
Between 3 and 4 years		31,250		308,080	
Between 4 and 5 years		-		33,333	
Later than five years				_	
	₩	2,515,590	₩	4,911,009	

13. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)				2022			2021					
		Cost		cumulated nortization	Во	ok amount		Cost		cumulated nortization	Во	ok amount
Software	₩	6,136,591	₩	(3,249,550)	₩	2,887,041	₩	4,111,482	₩	(2,674,256)	₩	1,437,226
Others		3,516,285		(537,971)		2,978,314		3,989,535		(983,487)		3,006,048
	₩	9,652,876	₩	(3,787,521)	₩	5,865,355	₩	8,101,017	₩	(3,657,743)	₩	4,443,274

Changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)				2022						2021		
,		Software		Others		Total		Software Others		Total		
Beginning												
balance	₩	1,437,226	₩	3,006,048	₩	4,443,274	₩	1,509,417	₩	2,120,413	₩	3,629,830
Acquisition		2,082,877		327,114		2,409,991		250,768		1,421,978		1,672,746
Amortization		(575,294)		(177,765)		(753,059)		(544,772)		(520,945)		(1,065,717)
Disposal		-		-		-		(168,187)		(17,337)		(185,524)
Impairment loss		-		(177,083)		(177,083)		390,000		1,939		391,939
Replacement		(57,768)				(57,768)		_				_
Ending balance	₩	2,887,041	₩	2,978,314	₩	5,865,355	₩	1,437,226	₩	3,006,048	₩	4,443,274

14. Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022	2021		
Current					
Other receivables	₩	3,817,181	₩	1,888,080	
Provision for impairment		(265,233)		(265,233)	
Accrued income		287,738		65,793	
Short-term financial instruments		626,210		1,000,000	
Short-term loans		36,770,770		2,800,000	
Provision for impairment		(8,870,509)		-	
Current portion of long-term loans		-		4,742,000	
Derivative assets (current)		18,475		-	
Financial assets at amortized cost (current)		-		5,000,000	
Current portion of finance lease receivable		7,914,336		7,467,510	
	₩	40,298,968	₩	22,698,150	
Non-current					
Long-term other receivables	₩	536,094	₩	1,092,236	
Deposits received		14,558,955		12,949,602	
Derivative assets		3,339,818		4,671,664	
Long-term financial instruments		1,358,500		797,600	
Finance lease receivable		13,763,314		11,273,147	
Provision for impairment		(85,414)		(59,523)	
	₩	33,471,267	₩	30,724,726	

Changes in provisions for impairment for other financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022	2021		
Beginning balance	₩	324,756	₩	265,233	
Impairment loss		53,391		59,523	
Other impairment loss		8,870,509		-	
Write-off		(27,500)		_	
Ending balance	₩	9,221,156	₩	324,756	

15. Other Assets

Other assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021		
Other current assets						
Advance payments	₩	5,336,782	₩	23,163,112		
Provision for impairment		(32,260)		(32,260)		
Prepaid expenses		5,646,026		3,013,334		
Income tax refund receivables						
		10,950,548		26,144,186		
Other non-current assets						
Long-term advance payments		3,309,763		2,914,998		
Long-term prepaid expenses		65,558		74,792		
		3,375,321		2,989,790		
	₩	14,325,869	₩	29,133,976		

Changes in provisions for impairment for other assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022	2021		
Current:					
Beginning balance	₩	32,260	₩	32,260	
Other impairment loss		-		-	
Write-off					
Ending balance	₩	32,260	₩	32,260	

Provision for impaired receivables and amounts reversed have been included in the statement of profit or loss within 'other income (expenses)'.

16. Borrowings, etc.

Details of short and long-term borrowings as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(a) Short-term borrowings

(in thousands of Korean won)	Annual interest rate as at December 31, 2022	2022	2	2021		
China Everbright Bank Co.Ltd. Seoul Branch	6.06%	₩ 30,	000,000	₩	-	
Kookmin Bank	-		-		4,000,000	
THE DAEGU BANK LTD	6.41%	4,0	000,000		4,000,000	
Shinhan bank	6.08%~6.58%	5,0	000,000		15,000,000	
HANA Bank	5.68%	4,	500,000		4,500,000	
KDB	5.52%	10,0	000,000		10,000,000	
Suhyup bank	-		-		5,000,000	
Woori Bank	5.83%	1,0	000,000		-	
AJ Rental Inc.	7.30%	8,8	871,100		-	
HANA Savings Bank	8.50%	4,0	000,000		-	
SHINYOUNG SECURITIES CO., LTD.	5.2%~8.2%	51,	600,000		-	
Korea Investment & Securities Co., Ltd.	8.50%	40,	000,000		-	
KYOBO SECURITIES CO.,LTD.	5.40%	30,	000,000		-	
KIWOOM SECURITIES Corp.	5.70%	5,0	000,000			
		₩ 193,	971,100	₩	42,500,000	

(b) Long-term borrowings

(in thousands of Korean won)	Annual interest rate as at December 31, 2022	2022			2021
Shinhan bank	5.21%~6.53%	₩	16,319,444	₩	5,000,000
HANA Bank	4.08%~6.96%		45,416,667		55,416,667
Kookmin Bank	4.16~7.25%		45,733,333		54,633,333
NongHyup Bank	4.05~5.82%		30,833,300		13,333,280
KDB	3.01%~6.17%		26,666,560		36,000,000
THE JEONBUK BANK LTD	5.76%~6.61%		2,833,532		1,333,328
Suhyup bank	4.01%~5.40%		5,500,000		1,916,667
Woori Bank	5.81%		3,000,000		-
THE DAEGU BANK LTD	-		-		1,000,000
AJ Networks First Limited	3.97%~4.82%		15,000,000		29,000,000

Company ¹			
KIS Plus 1st Co., Ltd.	3.65%	20,000,000	20,000,000
KIS Plus 2nd Co., Ltd. ²	-	-	20,000,000
Net One Q First Co., Ltd.	-	-	6,720,000
AJU CO., LTD.	6.57%	40,000,000	-
IBK Capital Co., Ltd.	4.0%~4.80%	19,566,975	17,758,736
KB Capital	3.90%	1,317,914	10,414,242
Hana Capital Co., Ltd.	3.82%~9.80%	49,151,581	29,400,007
BNK Capital Co., Ltd.	4.10%	9,442,472	19,930,402
KDB Capital Co., Ltd.	5.52%~7.96%	18,235,294	2,887,407
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	3.50%	1,583,764	3,254,611
HANKOOKCAPITAL CO., LTD. and 1 other	3.70%	5,967,561	9,208,340
		356,568,397	337,207,020
Less: present value di	scounts account	(146,624)	(369,956)
Less: current portion of lo	ng-term borrowings	(222,292,083)	(144,147,523)
		₩ 134,129,690	₩ 192,689,541

¹ Securitization borrowings for trade receivables borrowed from Korea Development Bank by pledging a priority beneficiary right to trade receivables in the future as collateral are included.

In relation to the above long-term and short-term borrowings, property, plant and equipment and rental assets are provided as collateral (Note 19.(4)).

Debentures outstanding as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

Annual interest rate								
Latest maturity date	as at December 31,		2022		2021			
2022.05.29	-	₩	-	₩	26,000,000			
2022.07.22	-		-		31,000,000			
2022.01.21	-		-		35,000,000			
2023.01.20	3.91%		22,000,000		22,000,000			
2022.01.28	-		-		20,000,000			
2023.07.30	4.95%		30,000,000		30,000,000			
2023.09.24	2.02%		60,000,000		60,000,000			
	2022.05.29 2022.07.22 2022.01.21 2023.01.20 2022.01.28 2023.07.30	Latest maturity date December 31, 2022.05.29 - 2022.07.22 - 2022.01.21 - 2023.01.20 3.91% 2022.01.28 - 2023.07.30 4.95%	Latest maturity date as at December 31, 2022.05.29 - 2022.07.22 - 2022.01.21 - 2023.01.20 3.91% 2022.01.28 - 2023.07.30 4.95%	Latest maturity date as at December 31, 2022 2022.05.29 - ₩ - 2022.07.22 - - 2022.01.21 - - 2023.01.20 3.91% 22,000,000 2022.01.28 - - 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.09.24 2.02%	Latest maturity date as at December 31, 2022 2022.05.29 - ₩ - ₩ 2022.07.22 - - - 2022.01.21 - - - 2023.01.20 3.91% 22,000,000 2022.01.28 - - - 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 4.95% 30,000,000 2023.07.30 2023.07.30 2023.07.30 2023.07.30 2023.07.30 2023.07.30 2023.07.30			

 $^{^2}$ During the year ended December 31, 2022, $\mbox{$W$}$ 60 billion was repaid in advance in accordance with the covenant phrase of the debt agreement.

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41st unsecured privately placed debenture	2022.11.27	-	-	5,000,000
42nd unsecured privately placed debenture	2022.11.30	-	-	5,000,000
43-1st unsecured privately placed debenture	2022.05.09	-	-	10,000,000
43-2nd unsecured privately placed debenture	2022.08.08	-	-	10,000,000
44th unsecured privately placed debenture	2023.03.15	4.20%	5,000,000	5,000,000
45th unsecured privately placed debenture	2024.03.29	2.11%	30,000,000	30,000,000
46th unsecured privately placed debenture	2023.02.26	3.80%	15,000,000	15,000,000
47th unsecured privately placed debenture ¹	2023.01.27	4.22%	30,000,000	30,000,000
48th unsecured privately placed debenture	2023.11.23	4.20%	6,000,000	6,000,000
49th unsecured privately placed debenture	2023.10.07	3.90%	16,000,000	-
50th unsecured privately placed debenture	2023.10.20	4.90%	12,000,000	-
51st unsecured privately placed debenture	2024.01.22	5.55%	3,500,000	-
52nd unsecured privately placed debenture	2024.03.13	5.50%	2,000,000	-
53rd unsecured privately placed debenture	2025.11.04	5.45%	30,000,000	-
54th unsecured privately placed debenture	2023.11.23	9.00%	30,000,000	-
55th unsecured privately placed debenture	2023.11.30	8.50%	5,000,000	
			296,500,000	340,000,000
Less: discounts on de	ebentures		(495,382)	(406,886)
Less: current portion	of bonds		(230,556,882)	(141,922,059)
·			₩ 65,447,736	₩ 197,671,055

¹ Public offering Debentures are subject to conditions such as maintaining the financial ratio, the restriction in provision of collateral, the restriction in disposal of assets, and the restriction in changing corporate governance.

17. Other Financial Liabilities and Other Liabilities

Other financial liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Other current financial liabilities				
Other payables	₩	16,145,981	₩	11,759,943
Accrued expenses		14,902,057		8,497,070
Rental deposits		5,324,422		4,199,793
Financial guarantee liabilities		14,905,782		375,077
Financial derivative liabilities		6,971,882		2,248
Deposits (liabilities)		1,445,273		1,230,137
	₩	59,695,397	₩	26,064,268
Other non-current financial liabilities				
Long-term rental deposits	₩	754,879	₩	592,027
Financial guarantee liabilities		506,955		1,141,055
Rental deposits		794,500		2,011,100
Long-term accrued expenses		225,413		225,413
Deposits (liabilities)		1,000,000		-
Financial derivative liabilities				5,210,076
	₩	3,281,747	₩	9,179,671

Other liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Other current liabilities				
Advance from customers ¹	₩	3,621,253	₩	2,042,828
Withholdings		507,447		278,752
Withholding tax		2,237,494		1,808,022
	₩	6,366,194	₩	4,129,602
Other non-current liabilities				
Provision for restoration	₩	456,711	₩	451,520
	₩	6,822,905	₩	4,581,122

¹ Includes contract liabilities under Korean IFRS 1115.

18. Post-employment Benefits

As the Company entered defined contribution pension plans, the Company recognized contributions as expenses during the year. The contributions are recognized as expenses are $\mbox{$\mathbb{W}$}$ 2,737 million and $\mbox{$\mathbb{W}$}$ 2,470 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

19. Contingencies and Commitments

Commitments and contingencies with financial institutions as at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

(in thousands of Noreal worl)	Details	Credit line	Borrowings
Kookmin Bank	Facility fund	₩ 45,733,333	₩ 45,733,333
THE DAEGU BANK LTD	General fund	4,000,000	4,000,000
Shinhan bank	Facility fund	16,319,444	16,319,444
	General fund	11,500,000	5,000,000
THE JEONBUK BANK LTD	Facility fund	2,833,532	2,833,532
HANA Bank	Facility fund	45,416,667	45,416,667
	General fund	4,500,000	4,500,000
NongHyup Bank	Facility fund	30,833,300	30,833,300
Suhyup bank	Facility fund	5,500,000	5,500,000
	General fund	3,000,000	-
Woori Bank	General fund	4,000,000	4,000,000
KDB	Facility fund	26,666,560	26,666,560
	General fund	10,000,000	10,000,000
SHINYOUNG SECURITIES CO.,	Electronic short-term bonds, Commercial		
LTD	paper	51,600,000	
KIWOOM SECURITIES Corp.	Commercial paper	5,000,000	
KYOBO SECURITIES CO.,LTD.	Commercial paper	30,000,000	30,000,000
Korea Investment & Securities Co., Ltd.	Commercial paper	40,000,000	40,000,000
China Everbright Bank Co.Ltd. Seoul Branch	Facility fund	30,000,000	30,000,000
AJ Networks First Limited Company ¹	Loans secured by trade		4
, ,	receivables	15,000,000	
IBK Capital Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	19,566,975	
KB Capital	Facility fund	1,317,914	
Hana Capital Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	49,151,581	
BNK Capital Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	9,442,472	
KDB Capital Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	18,235,294	
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	1,583,764	1,583,764
HANKOOKCAPITAL CO., LTD. and 1 other	Facility fund	5,967,561	5,967,561

Hana Savings Bank	General fund		4,000,000		4,000,000
KIS Plus 1st Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	20,000,000			20,000,000
		₩	511,168,397	₩	501,668,397

¹ The Company has entered into a trust agreement with Korea Development Bank with the future rental receivables and other incidental rights as the trust principal and entered into a contract with AJ Networks First Limited Company to pledge the beneficiary rights acquired as collateral. In addition, the Company has agreed to assume an obligation to support funds in the event of shortfalls of funds for AJ Networks First Limited Company (Note 36).

Commitments and contingencies with financial institutions as at December 31, 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

	Details	Credit line	Borrowings
Kookmin Bank	Facility fund	₩ 54,633,333	54,633,333
	General fund	4,000,000	4,000,000
THE DAEGU BANK LTD	Facility fund	1,000,000	1,000,000
	General fund	8,000,000	4,000,000
Shinhan bank	Facility fund	5,000,000	5,000,000
	General fund	21,500,000	15,000,000
THE JEONBUK BANK LTD	Facility fund	1,333,328	1,333,328
HANA Bank	Facility fund	55,416,667	55,416,667
	General fund	4,500,000	4,500,000
NongHyup Bank	Facility fund	13,333,280	13,333,280
Suhyup bank	Facility fund	1,916,667	1,916,667
	General fund	5,000,000	5,000,000
KDB	Facility fund	36,000,000	36,000,000
	General fund	10,000,000	10,000,000
AJ Networks First Limited Company ¹	oans secured by trade		
	receivables	29,000,000	29,000,000
KIS Plus 1st Co., Ltd. and 1 other	Facility fund	40,000,000	40,000,000
Net One Q First Co., Ltd	Facility fund	6,720,000	6,720,000
IBK Capital Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	17,758,736	17,758,736
KB Capital	Facility fund	10,414,242	10,414,242
Hana Capital Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	29,400,007	29,400,007
BNK Capital Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	19,930,402	19,930,402
KDB Capital Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	2,887,407	2,887,407
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	Facility fund	3,254,611	3,254,611
HANKOOKCAPITAL CO., LTD. and 1 other	Facility fund	9,208,340	9,208,340
		₩ 390,207,020	₩ 379,707,020
	•		

¹ The Company has entered into a trust agreement with Korea Development Bank with the future rental receivables and other incidental rights as the trust principal and entered into a contract with AJ

Networks First Limited Company to pledge the beneficiary rights acquired as collateral. In addition, the Company has agreed to assume an obligation to support funds in the event of shortfalls of funds for AJ Networks First Limited Company (Note 36).

Details of payment guarantees provided by third parties are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

(III tilloudullud di Nolloull Woll)			
Guarantor	Details	2022	2021
Seoul Guarantee Insurance	Performance guarantees and		
Co., Ltd.	others	₩ 12,542,235	5 ₩ 11,431,776

Payment guarantee provided by the Company to others other than related parties is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

Beneficiary		Guaranteed amount		
			2022	2021
Hiparking Co., Ltd. (former AJ Park Co., Ltd.)	Korea Parking Operation Co., Ltd.	₩	5,348,894	₩ 7,944,940
Aju E-parking Nonhyeon III Co., Ltd.	Korea Private Concession Fund III		9,030,631	10,465,542
		₩	14,379,525	₩ 18,410,482

Payment guarantees provided to related parties are disclosed in Note 36.

Assets pledged as collaterals as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)					
	Colla	ateral amount	Borro	wing amount	Security right holders
Land, Buildings, Machinery					Shinhan bank
and others	₩	26,700,000	₩	17,566,667	Chimian bank
Rental assets ¹		244,079,137		216,418,418	Hana bank and others
Investments in subsidiaries ²		83,596,377		40,000,000	AJU CO., LTD.
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					Kodit 2020 the 15th Securitization Specialty Co.,
an ough prome or 1000		1,718,052		90,000,000	Ltd. and the others
(in thousands of Korean won)				2021	
	Colla	ateral amount	Borro	wing amount	Security right holders
Land, Buildings, Machinery and others	₩	26,700,000	₩	21,050,000	Shinhan bank
Rental assets ¹		259,228,676		229,240,354	Hana bank and others
Investments in subsidiaries ²		-		-	AJU CO., LTD.
Financial assets at fair value		1,604,309		90,000,000	Kodit 2020 the 15th

through profit or loss

Securitization Specialty Co., Ltd. and the others

¹ The Company has entered into sales and leaseback contracts of rental assets with some financial institutions, such as IBK Capital, that include conditions for acquisition without considerations after the end of the lease period. The Company recognizes these contracts as collateralized borrowings based on their substance, and the amount secured by collateral for the above rental assets is set at 100% to 130% of balance of borrowings.

² The Company borrowed ₩ 40,000,000 thousand from AJU CO., LTD., and pledged all shares issued by AJ Rental Inc. as collateral for the loan with establishing AJU CO., LTD. as the first priority beneficiary.

Details of the capital supplement agreement entered into by the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Guaranteed amount					
		2022			2021	Borrower
Net One Q First Co., Ltd. ¹	₩		-	₩	6,720,000	AJ Networks First Limited Company

¹ Net One Q First Co., Ltd. is issuing securitized securities with loans to the Company as underlying assets. In the event that Net One Q First Co., Ltd. does not have sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations due to the issuance of the securitized securities, the Company has agreed to lend the shortfall funds to Net One Q First Co., Ltd.

Other than above, the supplementary agreements with related parties are specified in Note 36.

For six parking towers, including Eastern City Tower operated by AJ Park Co., Ltd., a subsidiary that was disposed during 2021, there is an agreement in which the Company assumes contractual obligations such as payment of a rental deposit and payment of rent and management expenses, to the lessor on condition that the lease is terminated before the expiration of the lease period. In this regard, the Company entered into an agreement with the buyer that Humax Mobility Co., Ltd. and HiParking, the buyers of AJ Park Co., Ltd., jointly guarantee the liability under the replacement lease agreement, and the Company will bear only supplementary liability.

Call-option and Drag-along

	Occurrence condition	Remarks
Call-option	The Company exercises the call-option against the RCPS¹ held by Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd. for 5 years from 24 months after the closing date of the transaction	Exercise price: Amount that can achieve IRR 8% of the call-option
Drag-along	If the management performance of Modu Rental Co., Ltd. does not meet the performance target, the qualifying listing period (four years from the closing date of the transaction) has elapsed and	Condition that when an investor exercises an option, [Amount that can achieve IRR 8% of the target] is preferentially

the target company does not meet the requirements for listing, so IPO is not made and the deadline for qualifying listing has passed repaid to the investor up to the total proceeds, and the Company distributes an amount that can achieve an IRR of 8% for the acquisition cost of shares up to the remaining amount

¹ As at December 31, 2022, all RCPSs have been converted to ordinary shares, and the call-option is still effective on the ordinary shares.

On December 23, 2019, in accordance with the shareholders' agreement entered into between the AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd. and Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd., AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd. was granted a call option for all or part of the redeemable convertible preferred share of Modu Rental Co., Ltd. held by Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd. In addition, AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd. has granted a right to request joint sale to Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd. if Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd. sells its shares of Modu Rental Co., Ltd. On March 31, 2021, as the Company merged with the investment business related to Modu Rental Co., Ltd., of AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd., the subject of all contracts was transferred to the Company.

Call-option and right to acquire without consideration

	Occurrence condition	Remarks
Call-option	The Company exercises the call-option against the share held by the largest shareholder for 2 years from 3 years after the closing date of the transaction (2018.2.12)	The greater of 14,453 shares of Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. held by the largest shareholder and the number of shares corresponding to 6.0% of the total number of shares issued by Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. at the time of transfer
Right to acquire without consideration	If Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. does not acquire and retire the shares of the entity held by Park in Seoul within 3 years from the closing date of the transaction (2018.2.12) in accordance with the agreement between shareholders.	The greater of 17,915 shares of the entity shares held by the largest shareholder and the number of shares corresponding to 7.5% of the total number of shares issued by Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. at the time of transfer

As at December 31, 2022, the Company holds call-option and right to acquire without consideration on the shares of Darae Parktech Co., Ltd., that other shareholders held.

Call-option and Put-options

	Occurrence condition	Remarks
Call-option	The Company exercises the call-option against 4,800 share of TS GLOBAL CO. held by Park Sejin for 2 years from 5 years after the closing date of the transaction	Exercise price is adjusted by the difference between the net asset value and profit for the previous fiscal year and the amount specified in the contract on the exercise date.
Put-option	Park Sejin exercises the put-option against the company with 4,800 share of TS GLOBAL CO. for 2 years from 5 years after the closing date of the transaction.	Exercise price is adjusted by the difference between the net asset value and profit for the previous fiscal year and the amount specified in the contract on the exercise date.

Call option and put option were granted to the company and the other shareholder respectively on 4,800 shares of TS Global Co., Ltd. through the shareholders contract signed by the shareholders of TS Global Co., Ltd. on October 6, 2022, and the transaction concluding agreement signed on November 15, 2022.

For these options, the Company has recognized derivative assets of $\mbox{$W$}$ 3,163 million (2021: $\mbox{$W$}$ 4,542 million) and derivative liabilities of $\mbox{$W$}$ 6,972 million (2021: $\mbox{$W$}$ 5,210 million).

As at December 31, 2022, 32,381 ordinary shares (acquisition cost of $\forall 9.1$ billion) of Modu Rental Co., Ltd. among investment in associates held by the Company are provided as collateral to Mirae Asset Daewoo Co., Ltd. and Shinhan Capital Co., Ltd. of $\forall 42$ billion (2021: $\forall 42$ billion).

As at December 31, 2021, the Company was provided with the Anseong Auction House as collateral for subordinated bonds of AJ Sellcar of $\forall 5$ billion acquired by the Company in 2020 (total collateral amount set at $\forall 32$ billion, preferentially provided to the senior bonds of $\forall 18$ billion).

As at December 31, 2022, the Company has 3 litigation (2021: 4 litigation) in which the Company is a defendant due to affirmation of the non-existence of rental fees, and the outcome of the litigation cannot be reasonably estimated. Total litigation amount is \forall 1,248 million (2021: \forall 1,266 million), of which \forall 1,141 million (2021: \forall 1,141 million) of impairment on trade receivables and rental assets and others was reflected in the separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

20. Derivative Financial Instruments

As at December 31, 2022, the Company has entered into an interest rate swap with a financial institution to hedge the interest rate risk.

Details of unsettled derivative instruments held by the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

Туре	Period		2022	2021	Financial institutions
	2019.02.15~2022.02.15	₩	- ₩	1,666,667	Hana bank
Interest rate swap	2021.01.29~2024.01.29		10,416,667	18,750,000	Halla Dalik
	2020.04.28~2023.04.28		3,333,320	13,333,280	Nonghyup bank

Details of derivative financial instrument contracts as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022				2021			
Financial institutions		Assets	L	iabilities		Assets	Li	abilities	
Hana bank	₩	176,501	₩	-	₩	113,643	₩	2,248	
Nonghyup bank		18,475		-		15,615		-	
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.		615,980		-		-		-	
Modu Rental		2,547,337		-		4,542,405		-	
Holdings Co., Ltd.		-		6,971,882		-		5,210,076	
	₩	3,358,293	₩	6,971,882	₩	4,671,663	₩	5,212,324	
	Financial institutions Hana bank Nonghyup bank Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. Modu Rental	Financial institutions Hana bank Wonghyup bank Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd.	Financial institutions Hana bank Nonghyup bank Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd. Financial Assets 4 176,501 18,475 615,980 2,547,337	Financial institutions Hana bank Nonghyup bank Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd. Financial Assets L 4375 615,980 2,547,337 Holdings Co., Ltd.	Financial institutions Assets Liabilities Hana bank Nonghyup bank Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd. Financial Assets Liabilities 615,980 - 6,971,882	Financial institutions Assets Liabilities Hana bank ₩ 176,501 ₩ - ₩ Nonghyup bank 18,475 - Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. 615,980 - Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd. 2,547,337 - Holdings Co., Ltd. - 6,971,882	Financial institutions Assets Liabilities Assets Hana bank Nonghyup bank Nonghyup bank Co., Ltd. ₩ 176,501 ₩ - ₩ 113,643 ₩ 113,643 Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. 615,980 Φ - Φ Modu Rental Holdings Co., Ltd. 2,547,337 - Φ 4,542,405 Holdings Co., Ltd. - Φ 6,971,882 - Φ	Financial institutions Assets Liabilities Assets Li Hana bank ₩ 176,501 ₩ - ₩ 113,643 ₩ Nonghyup bank 18,475 - 15,615 □	

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recognized a loss on valuation of $\mbox{$W$}$ 3,073 million (2021: $\mbox{$W$}$ 1,938 million) in relation to derivatives.

¹Refer to Note 19.

21. Share Capital

As at December 31, 2022, the total number of shares issued, the number of issued shares and the amount per share are 100,000,000 shares, 46,822,295 shares and $\forall 1,000$, respectively.

Changes in share capital and reserves for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of		2022			2021				
Korean won and in number of shares)	Issued number of share	Share capital	Reserves	Issued number of share	Share capital	Pacaruac			
	Silare	Share Capital	Reserves	Silare	Share Capital	Reserves			
Beginning balance	46,822,295	₩ 46,822,295	₩ 103,717,306	46,822,295	₩ 46,822,295	₩ 103,725,390			
Revaluation surplus						(8,084)			
Ending balance	46,822,295	₩ 46,822,295	₩ 103,717,306	46,822,295	₩ 46,822,295	₩ 103,717,306			

22. Capital Adjustment, Other Comprehensive Income and Other Components of Equity

Capital adjustment, other components of equity and other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Capital adjustment				
Treasury shares	₩	(6,992,178)	₩	(6,992,178)
Other capital adjustment		(26,516,922)		(26,516,922)
	₩	(33,509,100)	₩	(33,509,100)
Other comprehensive income				
Change in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	₩	(1,695,104)	₩	(355,681)
Equity method changes in equity		8,186,432		511,729
	₩	6,491,328	₩	156,048
Other components of equity				
Share option	₩	174,614	₩	17,883
Others		(2,772,370)		(672,557)
	₩	(2,597,756)	₩	(654,674)

23. Share-based Payments

Share-based payment arrangements

Share-based payment arrangements granted by the Company as at December 31, 2022, are as follows:

	1st Grant ¹	2nd Grant ¹
Grant date Grant method	March 30, 2021 Issuance of shares, distributing t	March 29, 2022 reasury shares or payment of cash
Vesting condition and exercisable period	 - 1st-5th: The options are exercisable if the employees have been completed service for two years after the grant date. The options have a contractual option term of five years at the rate of 20% per annum - In the 5th year, the remaining unexercised options are collectively exercisable - The exercise period is from March 30, 2023 to March 29, 2028 	 - 1st-2nd: The options are exercisable if the employees have been completed service for one year after the grant date. The options have a contractual option term of two years at the rate of 50% per annum - In the 2nd year, the remaining unexercised options are collectively exercisable - The exercise period is from March 29, 2024 to March 28, 2026
Number of shares to be issued	86,580 shares	287,910 shares
Exercise price	₩ 4,650	₩ 6,180

¹ The Company measured the cost of the share options granted during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, by fair value approach using the binomial option pricing model approach.

Changes in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	20		2021			
	Number of options (in shares)	exe per s	Average rcise price thare option forean won)	Number of options (in shares)	exer per sl	verage cise price nare option orean won)
Beginning balance	86,580	₩	4,650	-	₩	_
Granted	287,910		6,180	187,250		4,650
Exercised	-		-	-		-
Canceled	-		-	(100,670)		(4,650)
Expired						
Ending balance	374,490	₩	5,826	86,580	₩	4,650
Exercisable at the end of the reporting period	-	₩	-	-	₩	-

Expiry dates and exercise prices of share options outstanding as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	Exercisable		Exercise price per share _ (in Korean won)		Number of s (in share	
Grant date	period	Expiry date			2022	2021
2021-03-30	2023-03-30	2024-03-29	₩	4,650	17,316	17,316
2021-03-30	2024-03-30	2025-03-29		4,650	17,316	17,316
2021-03-30	2025-03-30	2026-03-29		4,650	17,316	17,316
2021-03-30	2026-03-30	2027-03-29		4,650	17,316	17,316
2021-03-30	2027-03-30	2028-03-29		4,650	17,316	17,316
2022-03-29	2024-03-29	2025-03-28		6,180	143,955	-
2022-03-29	2025-03-29	2026-03-28		6,180	143,955	
					374,490	86,580
Weighted average r outstanding at the	remaining period of end of the reporting	•			2.9	4.2

The Company measured the cost of the share options granted during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, by fair value using the binomial model approach. The related assumptions and variables to measure the cost of the share options granted are as follows:

(in Korean won)	2022 (2nd Grant)		2021 (1st Grant)	
Weighted average fair value of share options granted during the year	₩	1,133.92	₩	735.95
Weighted average share price at grant date	₩	6,180	₩	4,435
Price volatility		30.6%		31.1%
Dividend yield		4.37%		4.74%
Risk-free interest rate		2.95%		1.78%

Share-based payments recognized as expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022, amount to ₩ 156 million (2021: ₩ 18 million). All expenses are related to equity-settled share-based payments.

24. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Legal reserves ¹	₩	6,421,514	₩	5,212,783
Reserve for business rationalization ²		1,173,040		1,173,040
Retained earnings before appropriation		235,140,907		249,870,641
	₩	242,735,461	₩	256,256,464

¹ The Commercial Code of the Republic of Korea requires the Parent Company to appropriate for each financial period, as a legal reserve, an amount equal to a minimum of 10% of cash dividends paid until such reserve equals 50% of its issued share capital. The reserve is not available for cash dividends payment, but may be transferred to share capital or used to reduce accumulated deficit. When the accumulated legal reserves (the sum of capital reserves and earned profit reserves) are greater than 1.5 times the paid-in capital amount, the excess legal reserves may be distributed (in accordance with a resolution of the shareholders' meeting).

² The Company recorded tax credits from the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Act as a business rationalization reserve until 2002. The reserve can only be used as a reserve for loss carry forwards or transfer to ordinary shares. However, on December 11, 2002, with amended Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Act, the related clause was removed, and the business rationalization reserves were changed to discretionary reserves.

The appropriation of retained earnings for the year ended December 31, 2022, is expected to be appropriated at the shareholders' meeting on March 29, 2023. The appropriation date for the year ended December 31, 2021, was March 29, 2022.

The appropriation of retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Unappropriated retained earnings carried over from prior year	₩	236,574,600	₩	175,574,606
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and others ¹		-		232,783
Profit (loss) for the year		(1,433,692)		74,063,252
Retained earnings available for appropriation		235,140,907		249,870,641
Appropriation of retained earnings Cash dividends (Dividends (ratio) per share: Ordinary share: ₩ 270 (27%) in 2022,				
Ordinary share: ₩ 270 (27%) in 2021,		12,087,310		12,087,310
Earned profit reserves		1,208,731		1,208,731
		13,296,041		13,296,041
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried forward	₩	221,844,866	₩	236,574,600

 $^{^1}$ Transfer of share of other comprehensive income(loss) of subsidiaries and associates due to discontinuation of the equity method and disposal of subsidiaries of approximately amounted to \forall 162 million, transfer of gain or loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of approximately amounted to \forall 63 million and transfer of revaluation reserves of approximately amounted to \forall 8 million.

Details of calculations of dividends for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows: (dividend date: December 31, 2022 and 2021)

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021	
Ordinary shares					
Numbers of share for dividend (in shares)		44,767,816		44,767,816	
Dividend rate (based on par value)		27%		27%	
Dividend amount	₩	12,087,310	₩	12,087,310	

25. Earnings (Losses) per Share

Basic earnings (losses) per share for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in Korean won)	2022	2021
Profit (loss) for the year Weighted average number of ordinary shares	₩ (1,433,692,488)	₩ 74,063,252,281
outstanding ¹ (in shares)	44,767,816	44,994,826
Basic earnings (losses) per share	₩ (32)	₩ 1,646

¹ Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in shares and thousands of Korean won)	Date	Number of ordinary shares outstanding	Number of days	Weighted average	
2022					
Beginning balance	Carried over from prior year	44,767,816	365	₩ 16,340,252,840	
Total		44,767,816		₩ 16,340,252,840	
÷				365	
Weighted average num	ber of shares			₩ 44,767,816	
2021					
Beginning balance	Carried over from prior year	45,537,436	365	₩ 16,621,164,140	
Acquisition of treasury shares	Acquisition during the year	(769,620)	257	(198,052,585)	
Total		44,767,816		₩ 16,423,111,555	
÷				365	
Weighted average num	ber of shares			₩ 44,994,826	

As the Company issued the share options with no dilutive effect, basic earnings per share is identical to diluted earnings per share. As at December 31, 2022, the number of potential ordinary shares without dilutive effect is 374,490 shares (2021: 86,580 shares).

26. Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022		2021	
Salaries	₩ 3	37,253,259	₩	27,190,192
Retirement benefits		2,736,870		2,469,807
Other employee benefits	6,095,983 5,247,390			
Service fees	998,306 369,350			
Communications	375,191			332,800
Entertainment expense	1,757,633			1,804,386
Rent expense		10,197		1,229
Depreciation		4,150,468		4,127,869
Commissions and fees	1	2,947,788		12,386,602
Maintenance fee for vehicles		1,306,104		1,086,057
Advertisement	618,813		592,285	
Amortization		594,153		569,524
Impairment loss		2,707,060		7,454,785
Others		2,033,763		1,944,804
	₩ 7	3,585,588	₩	65,577,080

27. Finance Income and Costs

Finance income and costs for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Finance income				
· ····································	144	0.050.404	144	4 540 450
Interest income	₩	2,053,131	₩	1,519,153
Dividend income		758,905		282,007
Gain on foreign currency transaction		809,314		834,809
Gain on foreign currency translation		2,485,192		526,075
Financial guarantee income		546,327		542,556
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value				
through profit or loss		358,007		1,351,689
Gain on valuation of derivatives		683,945		346,696
	₩	7,694,821	₩	5,402,985
Finance costs		_		
Interest expenses	₩	34,129,606	₩	28,991,299
Loss on foreign currency transaction		536,202		118,413
Loss on foreign currency translation		67,416		12,668
Loss on valuation of derivatives		3,756,874		2,285,289
Financial guarantee expense		14,628,491		-
Loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value				
through profit or loss		5,886		3,465
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value		0.400.540		4 000 050
through profit or loss		3,160,518		1,399,656
	₩	56,284,993	₩	32,810,790

28. Other Income and Expenses

Other income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Other income				
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	₩	37,908	₩	15,784
Miscellaneous gain		1,937,870		1,169,449
Reversal of provision for restoration		-		10,584
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		-		1,450
Commission revenue		-		2,463
Gain on cancellation of right-of-use assets		1,039		8,987
Gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries		-		6,833,855
Gain on disposal of investments in associates		487,518		2,386,611
	₩	2,464,335	₩	10,429,183
Other expenses				
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	₩	39,772	₩	57,394
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		-		5,186
Other impairment loss		8,870,509		-
Donations		346,805		209,987
Miscellaneous loss		313,880		493,872
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		133		214
Loss on cancellation of right-of-use assets		-		358,250
Impairment loss on intangible assets		177,083		-
Loss on disposal of investments in associates		-		3,776
Impairment loss on equity method		4,288,404		-
Loss on disposal of investments in subsidiaries		-		783,632
	₩	14,036,586	₩	1,912,311

29. Gain or Loss on Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates

Gain or loss on investments in subsidiaries and associates for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates	₩	6,932,847	₩	50,722,918
Share of loss of subsidiaries and associates		19,796,979		14,682,145
	₩	(12,864,132)	₩	36,040,773

30. Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, consists of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Current tax expense	₩	13,183,717	₩	1,562,486
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(11,749,515)		13,474,825
Income tax expense directly reflected in capital		90,623		(5,743)
Additional income taxes		358,645		583,870
Income taxes refunds				
Income tax expense	₩	1,883,470	₩	15,615,438

Reconciliation between profit before income tax and income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022	2021		
Profit before income tax expense	₩	449,777	₩	89,678,691	
Tax at tax rates applicable to profits		74,203		21,240,243	
Tax effects of:					
Non-deductible expense		2,100,376		5,900,253	
Non-taxable income		(4,069,997)		(5,213,084)	
Tax credits		79,715		79,032	
Effect of unrecognized deferred income tax assets and					
others		7,270,797		(8,697,211)	
Others		(3,571,625)		2,306,206	
Income tax expense	₩	1,883,469	₩	15,615,439	
Effective tax rate		418.76%		17.41%	

The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are charged or credited directly to equity for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in thousands of	in thousands of			2022			2021					
Korean won)		Before tax		Tax effect		After tax		Before tax		ax effect		After tax
Gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Share of other comprehensive of	₩	(1,725,882)	₩	386,458	₩	(1,339,424)	₩	828,395	₩	(182,247)	₩	646,148
associates		7,970,539		(295,836)		7,674,703		10,691,262		176,504		10,867,766
	₩	6,244,657	₩	90,622	₩	6,335,279	₩	11,519,657	₩	(5,743)	₩	11,513,914

Major accumulated temporary differences and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of	2022								
Korean won)	Accumula	ated temporary di	fferences	Deferred tax as	sets (liabilities)				
	Beginning balance	Increase (decrease)	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Ending balance				
Investments accounted for using equity method Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	₩ (6,491,027) (805,871)	₩ 25,116,987 1,725,882	₩ 18,625,960 920,011	₩ (1,428,026) (177,292)	₩ 4,277,232 206,008				
Rental assets	14,748,881	(1,564,553)	13,184,328	3,244,754	2,952,226				
Dividend income Provision for land	6,317,313	1,542,000	7,859,313	• •	1,759,852				
revaluation	(30,385,459)	-	(30,385,459)	(6,684,801)	(6,803,893)				
Undefined expenses	5,513,743	5,138,180	10,651,923	1,213,024	2,385,172				
Provisions for impairment Derivative financial	12,373,698	8,993,977	21,367,675	2,722,214	4,784,636				
liabilities Derivative financial	854,662	1,759,558	2,614,220	188,026	585,375				
assets Interest income (tax	1,303,616	1,313,370	2,616,986	286,796	585,994				
investigations) Special taxation for	264,381	-	264,381	58,164	59,200				
partnership firm Loss on obsolescence of	491,011	(464,626)	26,385	108,022	5,908				
inventories Financial assets at fair value through profit or	9,559,682	(1,279,069)	8,280,613	2,103,130	1,854,190				
loss	4,147,484	2,544,267	6,691,751	912,446	1,498,413				
Financial guarantee	(122,777)	14,202,178	14,079,401	(27,011)	3,152,650				
Treasury shares	2,486,259	-	2,486,259	546,977	556,722				
Others	(22,034,147)	25,469,960	3,435,813	(4,847,513)	769,345				

Effect of exclusion of deferred tax recognition

Recognition of deferred tax assets (liabilities)

	₩	(1,778,551)	₩	84,498,111	₩	82,719,560		(391,281)		18,629,030
Effect of exclusion of defer	red ta	ax recognitior	1					(1,246,598)		6,024,198
Recognition of deferred tax	x ass	ets (liabilities))				₩	855,317	₩	12,604,832
(in thousands of						2021				
Korean won)		Accumul	atec	d temporary di	ffe	rences	De	ferred tax as	set	s (liabilities)
	E	Beginning		Increase		Ending	E	Beginning		Ending
		balance		(decrease)		balance		balance		balance
Investments accounted for using equity method Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other	₩	46,097,968	₩	(52,588,995)	₩	(6,491,027)	₩	9,806,733	₩	(1,428,026)
comprehensive income		65,142		(871,013)		(805,871)		13,858		(177,292)
Rental assets		15,458,012		(709,131)		14,748,881		3,288,487		3,244,754
Dividend income Provision for land		-		6,317,313		6,317,313		-		1,389,809
revaluation	((30,385,459)		-		(30,385,459)		(6,464,104)		(6,684,801)
Undefined expenses		8,979,507		(3,465,764)		5,513,743		1,910,271		1,213,024
Provisions for impairment Derivative financial		7,733,372		4,640,326		12,373,698		1,645,173		2,722,214
liabilities Derivative financial		47,140,580		(46,285,918)		854,662		10,028,535		188,026
assets		(143,010)		1,446,626		1,303,616		(30,423)		286,796
Interest income Special taxation for		264,381		-		264,381		56,244		58,164
partnership firm Loss on obsolescence of		-		491,011		491,011		-		108,022
inventories Financial assets at fair value through profit or		-		9,559,682		9,559,682		-		2,103,130
loss		5,822,612		(1,675,128)		4,147,484		1,238,684		912,446
Financial guarantee		(103,367)		(19,410)		(122,777)		(21,990)		(27,011)
Treasury shares		-		2,486,259		2,486,259		-		546,977
Others		1,453,856		(23,488,003)		(22,034,147)		309,288		(4,847,513)
	₩	102,383,594	₩	(104,162,145)	₩	(1,778,551)		21,780,756		(391,281)

7,450,614

₩ 14,330,142 ₩

(1,246,598)

855,317

Details of unrecognized deductible (taxable) temporary differences as deferred tax assets (liabilities) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Investments accounted for using equity method and others ¹	₩	27,060,676	₩	(5,870,824)
Payment guarantee commission ¹		6,059		6,059
Temporary reserves of overseas local entities ¹		20,567		20,567
Interest income ¹		264,381		264,381
Deemed acquisition tax ¹		100,834		36,239
Financial guarantee ²		(549,090)		(122,777)
	₩	26,903,427	₩	(5,666,355)

¹ The Company does not recognize any deferred tax assets (liabilities), because the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of taxable temporary differences on subsidiaries, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The analysis of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021		
Deferred tax assets Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12						
months	₩	17,097,682	₩	13,154,472		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months		11,262,970		7,188,479		
Deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than						
12 months		(14,082,027)		(17,697,593)		
Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months		(1,673,793)		(1,790,042)		
Deferred tax assets, net	₩	12,604,832	₩	855,316		

² As an undetermined asset related to the payment guarantee of affiliates, there will be no tax effect in the future, therefore, any deferred tax was not recognized.

31. Breakdown of Expenses by Nature

Details of expenses by nature (operating expenses in separate statements of comprehensive income) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Good issued and use of stored goods, and others	₩	195,989,410	₩	134,628,561
Salaries		37,253,259		27,191,370
Post-employment benefits		2,736,870		2,469,807
Other employee benefits		6,095,983		5,247,390
Rent expenses		1,990,553		1,362,637
Depreciation		139,844,955		135,054,041
Amortization		753,059		1,065,717
Commissions and fees		102,153,594		82,676,318
Vehicle maintenance expenses		3,338,448		2,840,757
Advertisement expenses		618,813		592,285
Impairment loss		2,707,060		7,454,785
Freight expenses		6,461,391		5,908,674
Impairment loss on rental assets		637,183		5,475,003
Other expenses		17,877,091		17,082,794
	₩	518,457,669	₩	429,050,139

32. Cash Generated from Operations

Cash generated from operation for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Profit (loss) for the year	₩	(1,433,692)	₩	74,063,252
Adjustments for:				
Share of loss of subsidiaries and associates		19,796,979		14,682,145
Depreciation		139,844,955		135,054,041
Amortization		753,059		1,065,717
Impairment loss		2,707,060		7,454,785
Loss on valuation of inventories		508,791		114,523
Interest expenses		34,129,606		28,991,299
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3,160,518		1,399,656
Loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		5,886		3,465
Other impairment loss		8,870,509		-
Loss on valuation of derivatives		3,756,874		2,285,289

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022	2021
Income tax expenses	1,883,469	15,615,439
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value	(050,007)	(4.054.000)
through profit or loss	(358,007)	(1,351,689)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates	(6,932,847)	(50,722,918)
Interest income	(2,053,131)	(1,519,153)
Dividend income	(758,905)	(282,007)
Gain on valuation of derivatives	(683,945)	(346,696)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	(16,055,273)
Gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries	-	(6,833,855)
Gain on disposal of investments in associates	(487,518)	(2,386,611)
Impairment loss on rental assets	637,183	5,475,003
Financial guarantee expense	14,628,491	-
Gain on foreign currency translation	(2,485,192)	(526,075)
Others	4,571,539	709,393
	221,495,373	132,826,478
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade receivables	(11,663,989)	(6,264,302)
Increase in other financial assets	(5,536,775)	(8,221,920)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	14,798,874	(174,016)
Increase in rental assets	(225,233,092)	(208,274,440)
Decrease in inventories	7,123,732	29,646,317
Increase in trade payables	12,210,137	4,217,681
Increase in other financial liabilities	8,466,240	772,272
Increase in other liabilities	2,359,776	136,562
	(197,475,097)	(188,161,846)
Cash generated from operations	₩ 22,586,585	₩ 18,727,884

Significant non-cash for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Transfer of long-term borrowings to current portion of borrowings	₩	222,292,083	₩	144,147,523
Transfer of debentures to current portion of debentures Non-trade payables related to acquisition of property,		230,556,882		142,000,000
plant and equipment		179,404		15,189
Non-trade payables related to acquisition of intangible assets		-		45,000
Debt-to-equity swap of loans to subsidiaries		6,500,000		2,000,000
Contribution in kind of subsidiaries		-		12,696,065
Reclassification of non-current assets held for sale		-		31,982,612

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022	2021
Transfer of long-term loans to current portion of loans Transfer of lease liabilities to current portion of lease	10,772,050	4,742,000
liabilities	8,787,336	7,725,728
New increase in lease liabilities and right-of-use assets (investment properties)	10,285,896	7,671,630
Non-trade payables related to acquisition of investments in subsidiaries	1,711,242	-

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of	2022								
Korean won)	Beginning balance		(Cash flows	Non-cash effects			Ending balance	
Borrowings	₩	379,337,064	₩	171,916,778	₩	(860,967)	₩	550,392,875	
Debentures		339,593,114		(44,006,685)		418,188		296,004,617	
Lease liabilities		34,119,119		(7,579,876)		10,220,563		36,759,806	
	₩	753,049,297	₩	120,330,217	₩	9,777,784	₩	883,157,298	
(in thousands of				20	21				
Korean won)		Beginning balance	(Cash flows	Nor	n-cash effects		Ending balance	
Borrowings	₩	461,783,265	₩	(54,517,410)	₩	(27,928,790)	₩	379,337,065	
Debentures		348,347,486		(9,309,789)		555,418		339,593,115	
Lease liabilities		34,027,948		(7,062,139)	-	7,153,309		34,119,118	
	₩	844,158,699	₩	(70,889,338)	₩	(20,220,063)	₩	753,049,298	

33. Operating Revenue

Operating revenue for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022	2021			
Rental revenue	₩	382,263,300	₩	346,797,066		
Revenue from sale of goods		189,707,520		123,731,309		
Others		19,963,178		14,995,341		
	₩	591,933,998	₩	485,523,716		

The Company has recognized the following amounts relating to revenue in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

(in thousands of Korean won)				2022								
	C	Lease omponents	Total									
Over time												
Rental revenue	₩	349,681,658	₩	32,581,642	₩	382,263,300						
At a point in time												
Revenue from sale of goods		-		189,707,520		189,707,520						
Others		_		19,963,178		19,963,178						
	₩	349,681,658	₩	242,252,340	₩	591,933,998						
(in thousands of Korean won)	2021											
	C	Lease omponents	СО	evenue from entracts with customers		Total						
Over time												
Rental revenue	₩	320,631,510	₩	26,165,556	₩	346,797,066						
At a point in time												
Revenue from sale of goods		-		123,731,309		123,731,309						
Others				14,995,341		14,995,341						
	₩	320,631,510	₩	164,892,206	₩	485,523,716						

34. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (comprised of foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company monitors and manages the financial risk arising from the Company's underlying operations in accordance with the risk management policies and programs.

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board reviews and approves written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Credit risk

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

Credit risk is borne by not only the credit risk arisen by customers with receivables and firm contracts but cash and cash equivalent, financial derivatives, financial institution deposit and financial guarantee liabilities. For customers, credit risk is assessed by considering customer's financial condition, past experience and other factors.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. To maintain adequate sources of liquidity, the Company manages liquidity risk by analyzing and adjusting expected cash outflows periodically.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of fluctuations in fair value of financial instrument and future cash flow by changes of market price. The purpose for managing market price is to optimize profits, while manage and control on exposure to market risk within acceptable limits.

a) Foreign exchange risk

The major currencies are denominated in dollars, yuan, yen and zloty, and the Company has established a policy to manage foreign exchange risk on functional currency.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate. The risk is composed of the changes in amount of accounts including finance assets and liabilities, and changes in interest income (expense) from investment and borrowings. The interest rate risk is borne by the interest-bearing liabilities and assets, such as debentures or loan. The purpose of the Company's interest rate risk management is to mitigate the interest rate risk and minimize the net interest expense, further to optimize the enterprise value.

c) Price risk

The Company's activities are exposed to price risk related to marketable securities by changes of market price. Stocks held by the Company are traded in public market.

(d) Management of capital risk

The objectives of the Company's capital management are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. As for this to be maintained, the Company uses debt ratio as indicator of capital management. Net debts are the amount obtained by subtracting cash and cash equivalents from total borrowings (including short-term and long-term borrowings in the statement of financial position) and total capital consists with net debts and capital.

35. Risk Management of Financial Instruments

(a) Credit risk

a) Exposure to credit and counterparty risk

The carrying amount of financial assets means maximum exposure in respect of credit and counterparty risk. The maximum exposure as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won, in VND)		2022		2021	
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	99,647,783	₩	15,573,060	
Trade receivables		62,887,129		54,073,698	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (current)		3,848,587		3,213,923	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (non-current)		549,723		1,604,309	
Other current financial assets		40,280,492		22,698,150	
Other non-current financial assets		30,131,450		26,053,063	
Derivative financial assets (current)		18,475		-	
Derivative financial assets (non-current)		176,501		129,259	
Financial guarantee contracts ¹		41,158,015		75,844,068	
	VND	739,660,955,544	VND	763,502,821,573	

¹ This amount represents the total amount that payments can be made in the future due to the financial guarantee contract.

b) Impairment loss

The loss allowance as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, was determined as follows for trade receivables:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Current	More than 3 months past due	More than 6 months past due	More than 1 year past due	Total
December 31, 2022					
Expected loss rate	0.46%	19.08%	78.64%	100.00%	
Gross carrying amount – trade receivables	₩ 61,831,709	₩ 1,149,856	₩ 1,930,802	₩ 9,093,132	₩ 74,005,499
Loss allowance provision	287,468	219,406	1,518,364	9,093,132	11,118,370
December 31, 2021					
Expected loss rate Gross carrying amount –	0.29%	14.10%	82.09%	100.00%	
trade receivables	₩ 52,841,637	₩ 1,312,591	₩ 1,429,520	₩ 7,676,241	₩ 63,259,989
Loss allowance provision	151,547	185,075	1,173,427	7,676,241	9,186,290

Movements in the loss allowance provision for trade receivables for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022			2021
Beginning balance	₩	9,186,289	₩	2,764,983
Impairment loss		2,653,669		7,395,262
Write-off		(721,588)		(973,956)
Ending balance	₩	11,118,370	₩	9,186,289

Impairment loss and reversal of provisions for impaired receivables are included in selling and administrative expenses in the separate statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Liquidity risk

Aggregate maturities of the Company's financial liabilities, including estimated interest, as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won	2022								
and in VND)	V	Vithin 1 year		1~2 years	Ove	er 2 years		Total	
Trade payables	₩	42,857,597	₩	-	₩	-	₩	42,857,597	
Long and short-term borrowings		434,921,619		97,157,969		43,253,483		575,333,071	
Debentures		239,605,333		37,327,682		31,379,671		308,312,686	
Other financial liabilities		36,396,689		1,859,033		690,346		38,946,068	
Financial guarantee contracts ¹		41,158,015		-		-		41,158,015	
	VND	739,660,955,544		-		-	VND	739,660,955,544	

¹ This amount represents the total amount that payments can be made in the future due to the financial guarantee contract, and the maximum amount of guarantee is allocated to earliest period in which the Company can be required to make payments.

Disclosed in Note 11 related to lease liabilities.

(in thousands of Korean won		2021							
And in VND)	W	/ithin 1 year		1~2 years	O	ver 2 years		Total	
Trade payables	₩	31,243,339	₩	-	₩	-	₩	31,243,339	
Long and short-term borrowings		197,597,774		141,567,410		57,196,073		396,361,257	
Debentures		150,430,557		170,877,305		30,154,494		351,462,356	
Other financial liabilities		25,689,192		1,498,013		1,330,527		28,517,732	
Financial guarantee contracts ¹		75,844,068		-		-		75,844,068	
	VND	763,502,821,573		-		-	VND	763,502,821,573	

¹ This amount represents the total amount that payments can be made in the future due to the financial guarantee contract, and the maximum amount of guarantee is allocated to earliest period in which the Company can be required to make payments.

Disclosed in Note 11 related to lease liabilities.

(c) Foreign exchange risk

If currency changes by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit after income taxes and equity would have been affected as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, as follows:

(in thousands of		20)22			2021			
Korean won)	In	crease		Decrease	Increase		Decrease		
USD/won	₩	29,408	₩	(29,408)	₩	36,741	₩	(36,741)	
CNY/won		(37,493)		37,493		-		-	
JPY/won		3,556		(3,556)		3,968		(3,968)	
PLN/won		41,294		(41,294)		-		-	

(d) Interest rate risk

If interest rate changes by 100bp with all other variables held constant, profit after income taxes and equity would have been affected as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, as follows:

(in thousands of		20	22		2021						
Korean won)	100	bp increase	100	bp decrease	10	0bp increase	10	0bp decrease			
Interest expenses	₩	(3,502,340)	₩	3,502,340	₩	(1,735,500)	₩	1,735,500			
Interest income		-		-		-		-			

(e) Capital risk

Debt to equity percentage as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Total borrowings	₩	883,157,298	₩	753,049,297
Less: cash and cash equivalents		99,647,783		15,573,060
Net liabilities(a)		783,509,515		737,476,237
Equity		363,659,534		372,788,340
Total capital(b)	₩	1,147,169,049	₩	1,110,264,577
Equity ratio(a/b)		68.30%		66.42%

(f) Fair value

a) Fair value and carrying amount

Details of fair value and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities by category as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of						202	22					
Korean won)				C	arry	ing amount						
				Fair value								
		Fair value rough profit or loss		rough other mprehensive income	1	Amortized cost		Financial guarantee liabilities		Total	ı	Fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Financial assets at fair value through profit or	₩	-	₩	4,122,983	₩	-	₩	_	₩	4,122,983	₩	4,122,983
loss (current) Financial assets at fair value through profit or		3,848,587		-		-		-		3,848,587		3,848,587
loss Derivative financial assets (other financial		21,828,607		-		-		-		21,828,607		21,828,607
assets)		3,358,293		_						3,358,293		3,358,293
	₩	29,035,487	₩	4,122,983	₩	-	₩	-	₩	33,158,470	₩	33,158,470
Financial liabilities measured at fair value Derivative financial liabilities (other financial liabilities) Financial assets not	₩	6,971,882	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-	₩	6,971,882	₩	6,971,882
measured at fair value Cash and cash equivalents	₩	-	₩	-	₩	99,647,783	₩	_	₩	99,647,783		1
Trade receivables Other current financial assets (except for		-		-		62,887,129		-		62,887,129		1
derivatives) Other non-current financial assets (except		-		-		32,366,156		-		32,366,156		1
for derivatives)						16,453,549		-		16,453,549		1
	₩	-	₩	_	₩	211,354,617	₩	-	₩	211,354,617		
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value												
Trade payables	₩	-	₩	-	₩	42,857,597	₩	-	₩	42,857,597		1
Borrowings		-		-		550,392,875		-		550,392,875	₩	543,395,398
Debentures		-		-		296,004,617		-		296,004,617		294,873,422
Other current financial		-		-		37,817,733		-		37,817,733		1

(in thousands of			202	2		
Korean won)						
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Financial guarantee liabilities	Total	Fair value
liabilities (except for derivatives and financial guarantee liabilities) Other non-current financial liabilities (except for financial guarantee liabilities)	_	_	2,774,792	\	2.774.792	1
Financial guarantee liabilities	-	-	_,,,,,,,	15,412,737	15,412,737	1
	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 929,847,614	₩ 15,412,737	₩ 945,260,351	

¹ The financial instruments whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value are excluded from the fair value disclosures.

(in thousands of		2021										
Korean won)				С	arry	ing amount						
	_	Fair value rough profit or loss	th	Fair value rough other mprehensive income	Å	Amortized cost	9	Financial guarantee liabilities		Total	ı	Fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value Financial assets at fair value through other												
comprehensive income Financial assets at fair value through profit or	₩	-	₩	5,848,865	₩	-	₩	-	₩	5,848,865	₩	5,848,865
loss (current) Financial assets at fair value through profit or		3,213,923		-		-		-		3,213,923		3,213,923
loss Derivative financial assets (other financial		20,939,288		-		-		-		20,939,288		20,939,288
assets)		4,671,664		_				_		4,671,664		4,671,664
	₩	28,824,875	₩	5,848,865	₩	-	₩	-	₩	34,673,740	₩	34,673,740
Financial assets not measured at fair value Cash and cash	14/		\		744	45 572 000	144		14 /	45 F72 000		1
equivalents	₩	-	₩	-	₩	15,573,060	VV	-	₩	15,573,060		1
Trade receivables Other current financial		-		-		54,073,698		-		54,073,698		
assets Other non-current		-		-		22,698,150		-		22,698,150		1
financial assets (except		-		-		26,053,063		-		26,053,063		1

(in thousands of						202	1					
Korean won)				C	arry	ing amount						
	thr	air value ough profit or loss	throu comp	r value igh other rehensive come	,	Amortized cost	g	inancial uarantee iabilities		Total	Fa	air value
for derivatives)			ī									
	₩		₩		₩	118,397,971	₩	_	₩	118,397,971		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value Derivative financial liabilities (other financial liabilities) Financial liabilities not measured at fair value	₩	5,212,324	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-	₩	5,212,324	₩	5,212,324
Trade payables	₩	-	₩	-	₩	31,243,339	₩	-	₩	31,243,339		1
Borrowings		-		-		379,337,064		-		379,337,064	3	80,310,442
Debentures Other current financial liabilities (except for derivatives and financial		-		-		339,593,114		-		339,593,114	3	39,762,037
guarantee liabilities) Other non-current financial liabilities (except for derivatives and financial guarantee		-		-		25,686,944		-		25,686,944		1
liabilities)		-		-		2,828,541		-		2,828,541		1
Financial guarantee liabilities		-		-		-		1,516,131		1,516,131		1
	₩	-	₩	-	₩	778,689,002	₩	1,516,131	₩	780,205,133		

¹ The financial instruments whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value are excluded from the fair value disclosures.

b) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurement classified by fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022	2022						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive	₩ - ₩	- ₩	25,677,194 ₩	25,677,194				
income	3,244,488	-	878,496	4,122,984				
Derivative financial assets	-	194,976	3,163,317	3,358,293				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	6,971,882	6,971,882				

There are no material transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3.

(in thousands of Korean won)	2021									
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive	₩ - +	∀ - ₩	24,153,211 ₩	24,153,211						
income	4,970,370	-	878,496	5,848,866						
Derivative financial assets	-	129,259	4,542,405	4,671,664						
Derivative financial liabilities	-	2,248	5,210,076	5,212,324						

There are no significant transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The valuation techniques and the unobservable inputs used in measuring Level 2 fair values as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022	2021	Valuation techniques	Inputs	Range of key inputs
Derivative financial assets	₩	194,976 ₩	129,259	DCF model ¹	Discount rate ²	4.05%~4.08%
Derivative financial liabilities		-	2,248	DOI MODE	Discount rate	-

¹ The fair value of the interest rate swap is calculated as the present value of future cash flows estimated by observable yield curves.

² The interest rates used to discount estimated cash flows, when applicable, are based on the government yield curve at the reporting date plus an adequate credit spread.

The valuation techniques and the unobservable inputs used in measuring Level 3 fair values as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of	Fair val	ıe e	Valuation		Range of key
Korean won)	2022	2021	techniques	Inputs	inputs
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 25,677,194 ₩	24,153,211	Net asset value method, DCF	Weight average cost of capital	12.88%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	878,496	878,496	model and others	Net asset value	-
Derivative financial assets	3,163,317	4,542,405	Binominal	Weight	12.88%~13.00%
Derivative financial liabilities	6,971,882	5,210,076		average cost of capital	12.88%

Changes in level 3 for recurring fair value measurements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

Financial assets Financial assets Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Derivatives Derivatives Beginning balance ★ 878,496 ★ 24,153,211 ★ 4,542,405 ★ 5,210,076 Total profit or loss ★ 2 (2,802,511) (1,379,088) 1,761,806 Amount recognized in profit or loss ★ 2 (2,802,511) (1,379,088) 1,761,806 Amount recognized in other comprehensive income ★ 2 (4,700,027) ★ 2 Purchases ★ 4,700,027 ★ 2 Sales (436,203) ★ 2 ★ 3 Others ★ 2 (2,802,511) ★ 3 ★ 3 ★ 3	(in thousands of Korean won)				20	22			
assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Beginning balance W 878,496 Total profit or loss Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Purchases Sales Assets at fair value through profit or loss V 24,153,211 V 4,542,405 V 5,210,076 (2,802,511) (1,379,088) 1,761,806 4,700,027 - (436,203) - Sales				Fina	ncial assets				
Total profit or loss Amount recognized in profit or loss - (2,802,511) (1,379,088) 1,761,806 Amount recognized in other comprehensive income		assets at fair value through other comprehensive		as val	sets at fair ue through	D	erivatives	Derivatives	
Amount recognized in profit or loss - (2,802,511) (1,379,088) 1,761,806 Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Purchases - 4,700,027 Sales - (436,203)	Beginning balance	₩	878,496	₩	24,153,211	₩	4,542,405	₩	5,210,076
loss - (2,802,511) (1,379,088) 1,761,806 Amount recognized in other comprehensive income - <t< td=""><td>Total profit or loss</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Total profit or loss								
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income - <	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				(0.000.544)		(4.070.000)		4 704 000
comprehensive income - - - - - Purchases - 4,700,027 - - Sales - (436,203) - - -			-		(2,802,511)		(1,379,088)		1,761,806
Purchases - 4,700,027 - Sales - (436,203) - -			_		-		-		-
	Purchases		_		4,700,027		-		
Others - 62,670	Sales		_		(436,203)		-		-
	Others		-		62,670		-		-
Transfer into level 3	Transfer into level 3		-		-		-		-
Transfer out of level 3	Transfer out of level 3				_				
Ending balance ₩ 878,496 ₩ 25,677,194 ₩ 3,163,317 ₩ 6,971,882	Ending balance	₩	878,496	₩	25,677,194	₩	3,163,317	₩	6,971,882

(in thousands of Korean won)				20:	21				
			Fina	ncial assets			Financial liabilities		
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			Financial sets at fair ue through ofit or loss	Derivatives		Derivatives		
Beginning balance	₩	773,037	₩	4,276,982	₩	-	₩	-	
Total profit or loss Amount recognized in profit or loss				(47.000)		(4.422.075)		050 444	
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income		-		(47,966)		(1,432,875)		852,414 -	
Purchases		-		4,917,417		-		-	
Sales		(146,054)		(1,427,030)		-		_	
Others		251,513		16,433,808		5,975,280		4,357,662	
Transfer into level 3		-		-		-		-	
Transfer out of level 3		_		_				_	
Ending balance	₩	878,496	₩	24,153,211	₩	4,542,405	₩	5,210,076	

The results of the sensitivity analysis for the effect on comprehensive income before income tax from changes in inputs for each financial instrument for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022					2021				
	Favorable changes (increase by 1%		Unfavorable changes (decrease by 1%)		Favorable changes (increase by 1%)		Unfavorable changes (decrease by 1%)			
Financial assets										
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ¹	₩	8,785	₩	(8,785)	₩	8,785	₩	(8,785)		
Financial assets at fair value		050 770		(050 770)		044 500		(0.11.500)		
through profit or loss ¹		256,772		(256,772)		241,532		(241,532)		
Derivative financial assets ²		118,278		(117,779)		175,011		(167,480)		
Derivative financial liabilities ²		3,283		93,119		(54,583)		67,343		

¹ Changes in their fair value are calculated by increasing or decreasing the growth rate, which are significant unobservable inputs, by 1%.

² Changes in their fair value are calculated by increasing or decreasing the underlying asset price, which are significant unobservable inputs, by 1%.

c) Financial instruments not measured at fair value, and for which fair value is disclosed

Financial instruments recognized by amortized cost, but presented as fair value classified by fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of			2022		
Korean won)	Level 1	Level 2		Level 3	Total
Borrowings	₩	- ₩	- ₩	543,395,398 ₩	543,395,398
Debentures		-	-	294,873,422	294,873,422
(in thousands of			2021		
Korean won)	Level 1	Level 2		Level 3	Total
Borrowings	₩	- ₩	- ₩	380,310,442 ₩	380,310,442
Debentures		-	-	339,762,037	339,762,037

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair values.

The valuation techniques and the significant unobservable inputs used in measuring Level 3 fair values as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of	Fair va	alue	Valuation		Key valuation		
Korean won)	2022	2021	techniques	Inputs	techniques		
Borrowings	₩ 543,395,398	₩ 380,310,442		Discount rate			
Debentures	294,873,422	339,762,037	DCF model	considering credit risk	6.96%		

(g) Net gains or losses by category of financial instruments

Net gains or losses on each category of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2022									
	Fina	nce income	Fin	ance costs	со	Other mprehensive income				
Assets at amortized cost	₩	5,347,638	₩	-	₩	-				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		975,908		3,166,404		-				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		141,004		-		(1,339,424)				
Liabilities at amortized cost		-		34,733,223		-				
Financial guarantee liabilities		546,327		14,628,491		-				
Derivatives		683,945		3,756,874		-				
	₩	7,694,822	₩	56,284,992	₩	(1,339,424)				
(in thousands of Korean won)				2021						
(in thousands of Korean won)	Fina	nce income	Fin	2021 ance costs	со	Other mprehensive income				
Assets at amortized cost	Fina ₩	nce income 2,822,428	Fin		co	mprehensive				
						mprehensive				
Assets at amortized cost Financial assets at fair value through		2,822,428		ance costs -		mprehensive				
Assets at amortized cost Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets at fair value through		2,822,428 1,409,298		ance costs -		mprehensive income -				
Assets at amortized cost Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,822,428 1,409,298		ance costs - 1,403,121 -		mprehensive income -				
Assets at amortized cost Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Liabilities at amortized cost		2,822,428 1,409,298 282,007		ance costs - 1,403,121 -		mprehensive income -				

36. Related Party Transactions

Details of associates and other related parties as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

Type 2022

Subsidiaries AJ Rental Service Co., Ltd.

AJ Rental Co., Ltd.

AJ JEONGUK SKY Co., Ltd.

AJ Rental Dallas Inc.
AJ Networks America Inc.
AJ International TOGO. Inc.
Auto Gallery international. Inc.

AJ Rental Arabia, Ltd.

AJ Networks First Limited Company

TS GLOBAL CO.³
AJ POLSKA SP.z.o.o.¹
AJ LogisValue Hungary Kft. ¹
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd.

Ryu Ga-Hyoung Golf Academy Co., Ltd.

AJ ICT Co., Ltd.

AJ TOTAL HANOI CO. Ltd.

AJ Rental, Inc. AJ Energy Co., Ltd.

World Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd.

Four season Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd

AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.

AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd.

AJ Total Co., Ltd.² AJ Hanlock Co., Ltd. AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.

ACE INDUSTRIAL TECH CO., LTD.4

AJ Retail Co., Ltd.

Associates Modu Rental Co., Ltd.

Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc. Junsymall.com co.,Ltd.

Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 1 Private Equity Partnership Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 Private Equity Partnership Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 Private Equity Partnership

A2 Partners Rhinos No.1 Limited Partnership

Others Guro Hyeonju Motors Co., Ltd.

AJ Fleet Link Co., Ltd.

BNP INC.

Songdo Trans Co., Ltd.

AJU CO., LTD.

Type 2021

Subsidiaries AJ Rental Service Co., Ltd.

AJ Rental Co., Ltd.

AJ JEONGUK SKY Co., Ltd.

AJ Rental Dallas Inc.
AJ Networks America Inc.
AJ International TOGO. Inc.
Auto Gallery international. Inc.

AJ Rental Arabia, Ltd.

AJ Networks First Limited Company

AJ Rental, Inc.

AJ Energy Co., Ltd.

World Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd.

Four season Rent-A-Car Co., Ltd

AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.

AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd.

AJ Total Co., Ltd.
AJ Hanlock Co., Ltd.
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.
Daul F & B Co., Ltd.

Seowoo Food Co., Ltd.
AJ Retail Co., Ltd.¹

AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd.² Ryu Ga-Hyoung Golf Academy Co., Ltd.

AJ ICT Co., Ltd.3

AJ TOTAL HANOI CO. Ltd.4

Associates Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 1 Private Equity Partnership

Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 Private Equity Partnership Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 Private Equity Partnership

A2 Partners Rhinos No.1 Limited Partnership⁵

Modu Rental Co., Ltd.⁶ Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.⁷ Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc. AJ Junsymall Co., Ltd.⁸

Others Guro Hyeonju Motors Co., Ltd.

¹ In 2022, the Company was newly established.

² AJ Total Co., Ltd. merged with Daul F & B Co., Ltd. and Seowoo Food Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2022.

³ 70% of the shares were acquired during the year ended December 31, 2022.

⁴ AJ Daewon Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, newly established the entity during the year ended December 31, 2022.

AJ Fleet Link Co., Ltd. BNP INC. Songdo Trans Co., Ltd.⁹

- ⁴ AJ Total Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, newly established the entity during the year ended December 31, 2021.
- ⁵ The entity was included in associates by merging with AJ M Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2021.
- ⁶ The entity was included in associates by merging assets related to Modu Rental Co., Ltd. of AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd., which was disposed of during the year ended December 31, 2021.
- ⁷ The entity was included in associates by acquiring 37.3% of shares from Hiparking Co., Ltd. (formerly, AJ Park Co., Ltd.), which was disposed of during the year ended December 31, 2021.
- ⁸ As the Company's ownership was changed from 100% to 33.33% during the year ended December 31, 2021, the entity was classified from investments in subsidiaries to investments in associates.
- ⁹ A wholly owned subsidiary of Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 Private Equity Partnership, an associate of the Company.

Sales and purchases with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

						20	22					
_		Operating revenue		Non-operating revenue		Operating expenses		Non-operating expenses		Purchase of non-current assets		osal of current ssets
Subsidiaries												
AJ Total Co., Ltd.	₩	479,616	₩	10,334	₩	2,510	₩	208,953	₩	-	₩	-
AJ Hanlock Co., Ltd.		547,130		-		-		-		-		-
AJ Retail Co., Ltd.		11,209		-		-		-		-		-
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.		600,299		935		-		-		-		-
AJ Rental Service												
Co., Ltd.		180,000		-		64,429,434		-		-		-
AJ JEONGUK SKY												
Co., Ltd.		1,371,327		22,895		4,162		-		-		-

¹ The entity was incorporated through split-off from Hiparking Co., Ltd. (formerly, AJ Park Co., Ltd.), which was disposed of during the year ended December 31 2021, as AJ Total Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, acquired this entity, the entity became a consolidated subsidiary of AJ Total Co., Ltd..

² The name of the entity was changed from AJ Carian Service Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2021.

³ 99.8% of the shares were newly acquired during the year ended December 31, 2021.

AJ Maintenance						
Partners Co., Ltd.	464,568	9,333	874,559	_	_	_
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.	490,747	0,000	1,835,748	14,619		
ACE INDUSTRIAL	490,747	-	1,033,740	14,019	-	-
TECH CO., LTD.	460	_	_	_	_	_
Ryu Ga-Hyoung Golf	.00					
Academy Co., Ltd.	247,870	-	271,435	-	-	-
AJ Auto Parking						
Systems Co., Ltd.	387,809	406,135	-	-	-	-
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	743,369	90,197	3,553,712	-	2,077,071	-
AJ Total Vietnam Co.,						
Ttd.	16,418	372,957	-	-	-	-
AJ Total Hanoi Co.,						
Ltd.	1,362	-	-	-	-	-
AJ RENTAL ARABIA	-	-	110,248	-	-	-
AJ Rental Co.,Ltd	-	46,753	-	-	-	-
AJ Rental Inc.	30,095	-	206,233	105,010	-	-
AJ POLSKA						
Sp.z.o.o.	-	88,104	-	-	-	-
TS GLOBAL CO.	1,641	-	46,210	-	-	-
AJ Networks First						
Limited Company	-	-	-	1,129,020	-	-
Associates						
Modu Rental Co., Ltd	2,362	-	-	-	-	-
Darae Parktech Co.,						
Ltd.	17,891	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Gallery						
Holdings, Inc.	-	220,206	-	-	-	-
Junsymall.com	11,710,007		15 450			21 471
co.,Ltd		-	15,450	-		31,471
AJ Fleet Link Co., Ltd.	1,015	-	-	-	-	-
Others						
Songdo Trans Co.,		22 207				
Ltd.	-	23,397	-	-	-	-
AJU CO., LTD.	117,993	- 4 204 242		295,200	- 10/ 0.077.074	- 24 474
	₩ 17,423,188	₩ 1,291,246	₩ 71,349,701	₩ 1,752,802	₩ 2,077,071	₩ 31,471

(in thousands of Korean won)

		2021											
	Operating revenue		Non-operating revenue		Operating expenses		Non-operating expenses		Purchase of non-current assets		Disposal of non-current assets		
Subsidiaries													
AJ Total Co., Ltd.	₩	735,135	₩	-	₩	28,600	₩	10,557	₩	-	₩	-	
AJ Park Co., Ltd. ¹ AJ Rental Service		911,798		92,695		4,410		-		-		-	
Co., Ltd. Aju E-Parking Nonhyeon3 Co.,		2,145		-	!	54,730,967		-		-		-	
Ltd. ¹		-		9,106		-		-		-		-	
AJ Sellcar Co., Ltd. ²		165,548		38,198		-		-		-		-	

AJ Maintenance						
Partners Co., Ltd.	514,630	30,771	326,663	-	-	-
Ryu Ga Hyoung Golf	,	,	,			
Academy Co., Ltd.	222,347	-	145	-	-	-
AJ Safety Partners						
Co., Ltd. ³	4,580	5,345	-	-	-	-
AJ JEONGUK SKY						
Co., Ltd.	958,332	58,475	168,845	-	-	-
AJ Auto Parking						
Systems Co., Ltd.	646,673	294,112	-	-	-	-
AJ Hanlock Co., Ltd.	482,029	_	-	_	-	-
AJ Rental Inc.						
(formerly, Rental						
USA)	-	-	138,352	-	-	-
AJ Energy Co., Ltd	557,762	1,015	151,650	_	-	_
AJ M. Co., Ltd. ⁴	_	144,795	_	_	_	_
	2.404		_	_	_	_
AJ Dagwan Co., Ltd. ⁵	2,494	24,267	-	-	-	-
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.						
(formerly, Daewon General						
Management Co.,						
Ltd.)	469,241	_	1,712,256	_	_	_
		_	1,7 12,200	_	_	_
Daul F & B Co., Ltd. Seowoo Food Co.,	41,309	-	-	-	-	-
Ltd.	5,700	_	_	_	_	_
		FO 044	2 204 522	_	102.000	_
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	655,589	52,241	2,394,523	-	193,000	-
AJ Networks First				1,394,115		
Limited Company	-	-	-	1,394,113	-	-
AJ Rental Arabia, Ltd.	-	-	141,005	-	-	-
AJ Retail Co., Ltd.	2,002	-	-	-	-	-
AJ TOTAL VIETNAM						
CO. Ltd.	-	88,186	-	-	-	-
Associates						
Auto Gallery						
Holdings, Inc.	-	172,003	-	-	-	-
Darae Parktech Co.,						
Ltd.	19,100	-	-	-	-	-
Modu Rental Co., Ltd.	3,662	-	-	-	-	-
AJ Junsymall Co.,						
Ltd.	12,282,047	263,864	5,850	-	-	11,802
Others						
AJ Fleet Link Co., Ltd.	728	-	-	-	-	-
Songdo Trans Co.,						
Ltd.		63,288				
	₩ 18,682,851	₩ 1,338,361	₩ 59,803,266	₩ 1,404,672	₩ 193,000	₩ 11,802

¹ Transactions with AJ Park Co., Ltd. and Aju E-Parking Nonhyeon3 Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2021, include transactions occurred before disposal.

² Transactions with AJ Sellcar Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2021, are transactions occurred before disposal.

- ³ Transactions with AJ Safety Partners Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2021, are transactions occurred before liquidation.
- ⁴ Transactions with AJ M. Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2021, are transactions occurred before merger.
- ⁵ Transactions with AJ Ens Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2021, are transactions occurred before merger.
- 6 The Company provides the sublease to related parties including AJ Park Co., Ltd. and others, which reside in the headquarters building. The rental income received by the sublease from related parties amounting to orall 3,145 million is included.

Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of	2022									
Korean won)			Receivables		Payables					
	Trade receivables	Non-trade receivables			Accrued income and others	Trade payables and others	Borrowings and others			
Subsidiaries										
AJ Total Co., Ltd.	₩ 50,254	₩ 8,083	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 50	₩ -			
AJ Hanlock Co., Ltd.	63,004	1,111	_	_	-	-	-			
AJ Retail Co., Ltd.	973	79	_	_	-	-	-			
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.	120,949	3,281	-	-	-	-	-			
AJ Rental Service Co., Ltd.	225,600	15,805	_	_	_	6,423,646	_			
AJ JEONGUK SKY Co., Ltd.	276,520	•	250,000	-	-	-	-			
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd.	88,530	14,262	_	_	-	105,133	4,113			
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.	61,724	9,799	-	-	-	168,277	-			
Ryu Ga Hyoung Golf Academy Co., Ltd. AJ Auto Parking Systems	20,710	2,242	-	-	-	-	-			
Co., Ltd. ¹	70,291	98,977	19,200,000	-	-	-	24,736			
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	104,728	13,139	1,000,000	-	-	306,992	-			
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ttd.	10,867	672,105	5,702,850	-	22,280	37,461	539,852			
AJ Total Hanoi Co., Ltd.	1,362		-	-	-	-	-			
AJ Rental Co.,Ltd		24,719	506,920	-	383	12,171	25,256			
AJ Rental Inc.	30,095	1,681	-	-	-	102,517	8,871,100			
AJ POLSKA Sp.z.o.o.			4,041,800	-	87,613	-	-			
AJ Networks First Limited Company			_	3,430,210	150,000	_	14,853,376			
TS GLOBAL CO.	1,805		_	-	-	194,304	-			
Associates										
Modu Rental Co., Ltd.	205	;	_	-	-	-	-			
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.	3,762	: -	_	_	-	-	-			
Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc.		-	5,069,200	_	44,913	-	-			
Junsymall.com co.,Ltd.	1,031,723	108,532	_	-	440,000	2,150	-			
Others										
AJU CO., LTD.	9,527	<u> </u>				265	40,000,000			
	₩ 2,172,629	₩ 974,797	₩ 35,770,770	₩ 3,430,210	₩ 745,189	₩ 7,352,966	₩ 64,318,433			

¹The Company recognized ₩ 8,870,509 thousand of impairment loss related to loans and converted loans amounting to ₩ 6,500,000 thousand into equity during the year ended December 31, 2022.

AJ Networks Co., Ltd. Notes to the Separate Financial Statements December 31, 2022 and 2021

(in thousands of										
Korean won)				Payables						
	Trade receivables	Non-trade receivables	Loans	Prepayments	Accrued income and others	Trade payables and others	Borrowings and others			
Subsidiaries										
AJ Total Co., Ltd.	₩ 63,030	₩ 5,664	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 23,920	₩ -			
AJ Rental Service Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	5,383,037	-			
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	107,747	27,941	-	-	_	708,886	8,630			
AJ Maintenance Partners	·		202.222		00					
Co., Ltd. ¹ Ryu Ga Hyoung Golf	53,225	4,860	300,000	-	30	44,716	1,554			
Ácademy Co., Ltd.	20,161	2,005	-	-	-	33,000	-			
AJ JEONGUK SKY Co., Ltd.	188,188	-	500,000	-	-	-	-			
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd.	48,938	205,684	_	_	_	_	111,203			
AJ Hanlock Co., Ltd.	50,725	•	_	_	_		111,200			
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.	97,096		_	_	_	25,392	935			
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.	6,842	·	_	_	_	7,579	-			
Daul F & B Co., Ltd.	15,852		_	_	_		_			
Seowoo Food Co., Ltd.	605	•	_	_	_	_	_			
AJ Networks First Limited Company	-		-	2,169,883	150,000	-	28,630,044			
AJ Retail Co., Ltd.	1,026	557	-	-	-	-	-			
AJ Networks America Inc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.	-	1,231,005	-	-	-	-	1,139,781			
AJ Rental Co.,Ltd	-	5,850	-	-	-	18,277	5,766			
Associates										
Auto Gallery Holdings, Inc.	-	87,228	4,742,000	-	15,103	-	-			
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd.	1,848	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Modu Rental Co., Ltd.	218	-	-	-	-	-	-			
AJ Junsymall Co., Ltd. ²	1,099,496	112,425	-	-	440,000	112,517	-			
Others										
AJ Fleet Link Co., Ltd.	67	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Songdo Trans Co., Ltd.			2,000,000		35,671					
	₩ 1,755,064	₩ 1,692,728	₩ 7,542,000	₩ 2,169,883	₩ 640,804	₩ 6,357,324	₩ 29,897,913			

¹ The Company converted ₩ 2,000 million of its loans into equity during the year ended December 31, 2021

 $^{^2}$ The Company converted $\mbox{$ostar{$\psi}$}$ 2,003 million of its loans into equity during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Fund transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of					2022						
Korean won and		Borrowing t	ransact	ions		Loan trai	nsaction	ıs	Dividends		
in USD, PLN)	Во	rrowings	Rep	payments		Loans	Co	Collections F		Receipt	
Subsidiaries											
AJ Total Co., Ltd. ¹ AJ JEONGUK SKY	₩	38,000,000	₩	38,000,000	₩	8,500,000	₩	8,500,000	₩	-	
Co., Ltd.		-		-		500,000		750,000		-	
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd.		-		-		4,680,000		4,980,000		-	
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd. ²		-		-		35,600,000		16,400,000		-	
AJ ICT Co., Ltd. AJ Total Vietnam Co.,		-		-		20,500,000		19,500,000		-	
Ttd.	USD	-	USD	-	USD	4,500,000	USD	-	USD	-	
AJ Rental Co.,Ltd	USD	-	USD	-	USD	800,000	USD	400,000	USD	-	
AJ Rental Inc.	USD	7,000,000	USD	-	USD	-	USD	-	USD	-	
AJ POLSKA Sp.z.o.o. AJ Networks First	PLN	-	PLN	-	PLN	14,000,000	PLN	-	PLN	-	
Limited Company	₩		₩	14,000,000	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-	
AJ Daewon Co., Ltd.		2,000,000		2,000,000		-		-		-	
Associates Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 1 Private										-	
Equity Partnership Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 Private		-		-		-		-		474,000	
Equity Partnership Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 Private		-		-		-		-		474,000	
Equity Partnership Others		-		-		-		-		594,000	
Songdo Trans Co., Ltd.		-		-		-		2,000,000		-	
AJU CO., LTD. ³		40,000,000									
	₩	80,000,000	₩	54,000,000	₩	69,780,000	₩	52,130,000	₩	1,542,000	
	USD	7,000,000	USD	-	USD	5,300,000	USD	400,000	USD	-	
	PLN	-	PLN	-	PLN	14,000,000	PLN	-	PLN		

 $^{^1}$ The Company borrowed $\mbox{$W$}$ 30,000,000 thousand from AJ Total Co., Ltd. and the amount was offset with $\mbox{$W$}$ 30,000,000 thousand among the payments of capital reduction with consideration during the year ended December 31, 2022.

 $^{^2}$ Loans amounting to \forall 6,500,000 thousand which were converted into equity during the year ended December 31, 2022, is included in collections.

³ The Company borrowed ₩ 40,000,000 thousand from AJU CO., LTD., and pledged all shares issued

by AJ Rental Inc. as collateral for the loan with establishing AJU CO., LTD. as the first priority beneficiary.

(in thousands of	2021									
Korean won)	Borrowing	transactions		Loan transaction	s	Dividends				
	Borrowings	Repayments	Loans	Collections	Others ^{2,3}	Receipt				
Subsidiaries AJ JEONGUK SKY Co.,										
Ltd.	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,200,000	₩ -	₩ -				
AJ Sellcar Co., Ltd. ¹	-	-	-	14,000,000	-	-				
AJ Park Co., Ltd.	-	-	4,800,000	8,800,000	-	-				
AJ Ens Co., Ltd. AJ Maintenance Partners	-	-	10,000	-	1,280,000	-				
Co., Ltd. AJ Auto Parking Systems	-	-	1,350,000	1,050,000	-	-				
Co., Ltd.	-	-	6,600,000	6,600,000	-	-				
AJ Rental Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-				
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	-	-	6,300,000	6,300,000	-	-				
AJ M. Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	-				
AJ Total Co., Ltd. ⁴ AJ Networks First Limited	28,000,000	28,000,000	-	-	-	-				
Company	-	75,000,000	-	-	-	-				
Associates										
AJ Junsymall Co., Ltd. Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 1 Private	-	-	22,900,000	24,856,745	440,000					
Equity Partnership Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 2 Private	-	-	-	-	-	1,282,763				
Equity Partnership Tcha Partners Public Mobility No. 3 Private	-	-	-	-	-	2,660,325				
Equity Partnership	-	-	-	-	-	891,000				
Others										
Songdo Trans Co., Ltd.		<u> </u>	2,000,000							
	₩ 28,000,000	₩ 103,000,000	₩ 43,960,000	₩ 62,806,745	₩ 11,720,000	₩ 4,834,088				

¹ Transactions with AJ Sellcar Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2021, are transactions occurred before disposal.

² As the Company merged with AJ M Co., Ltd., loans of the Company amounting to ₩ 10,000,000 thousand and borrowings were offset during the year ended December 31, 2021.

³ As the Company merged with AJ Ens Co., Ltd., loans of the Company amounting to ₩ 1,280,000 thousand and borrowings were offset during the year ended December 31, 2021.

 $^{^4}$ The Company borrowed $\mbox{$omall$}$ 28,000,000 thousand from AJ Total Co., Ltd. and the amount was offset with $\mbox{$omall$}$ 28,000,000 thousand among the payments of capital reduction with consideration during the

year ended December 31, 2021.

Contribution and other transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of	2022							
Korean won and		Contribution	transac	ctions	ecurities	curities		
in PLN, HUF)	Contribution in cash and others		Collection		Acquisition		Disposal	
Subsidiaries								
AJ Total Co., Ltd. ¹	₩	-	₩	30,040,980	₩	-	₩	-
AJ POLSKA SP.z.o.o.	PLN	3,450,000	PLN	-	PLN	-	PLN	-
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd. ^{2,3}	₩	6,500,000	₩	-	₩	64,515	₩	_
TS GLOBAL CO.		-		-		3,422,485		-
AJ LogisValue								
Hungary Kft. ²	HUF	3,000,000	HUF		HUF		HUF	
	₩	6,500,000	₩	30,040,980	₩	3,487,000	₩	-
	PLN	3,450,000	PLN	-	PLN	-	PLN	-
	HUF	3,000,000	HUF	_	HUF	_	HUF	

¹ The Company collected a total of ₩ 30,040,980 thousand through the capital reduction consideration of AJ Total Co., Ltd. and offset ₩ 30,000,000 thousand of borrowings and ₩ 40,980 thousand of interest expense.

 $^{^3}$ The Company converted $\mbox{$W$}$ 6,500,000 thousand of its loans into equity during the year ended December 31, 2022.

(in thousands of	2021									
Korean won and	Contribution transactions					Equity securities				
in USD)		ribution in and others	Co	ollection		Ac	quisition	D	isposal	
Subsidiaries AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd.	₩	2,000,000	₩		_	₩	-	₩	-	
AJ Rental Inc.1	USD	11,207,709	USD		-	USD	-	USD	-	
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.	₩	-	₩		-	₩	2,202,562	₩	-	
AJ Total Co., Ltd. ² AJ Networks Vietnam Co., Ltd. ³		-		50,000,0	00		-		- 1,725,945	
AJ TOTAL VIETNAM CO. Ltd. ⁴		-			_		24,039,481		-	

² The Company acquired all the residual equity interest, and converted short-term loans into equity during the year ended December 31, 2022.

(in thousands of	2021							
Korean won and	Contribution transactions					Equity s	ecurities	6
in USD)		ribution in and others	C	ollection	Ac	quisition	Di	sposal
AJ TOTAL HANOI CO. Ltd. ⁴		-		-		6,970,424		-
Associates								
Darae Parktech Co., Ltd. ⁵		-		-		8,205,769		-
AJ Junsymall Co., Ltd.		2,003,255		-		-	-	_
	₩	4,003,255	₩	50,000,000	₩	41,418,236	₩	1,725,945
	USD	11,207,709	USD	-	USD	_	USD	_

¹ The Company provided the shares of AJ Networks America Inc held by the Company through contribution in kind during the year ended December 31, 2021.

The Company received $\mbox{$W$}$ 2,560 million of ordinary shares without consideration from the largest shareholder during the year ended December 31, 2021, and has a plan to provide them when stock options are exercise.

 $^{^2}$ The Company collected total of $\mbox{$W$}$ 50,000,000 thousand through the capital reduction with consideration of AJ Total Co., Ltd., of which $\mbox{$W$}$ 28,000,000 thousand was offset with borrowings and $\mbox{$W$}$ 22,000,000 thousand was received in cash.

³ The Company disposed of it to AJ Total Co., Ltd. and re-acquired after the merger with AJ TOTAL VIETNAM CO. Ltd during the year ended December 31, 2021.

⁴ The Company acquired the shares from AJ Total Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2021.

⁵ The Company acquired the shares from AJ Park Co., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Details of payment guarantees, and collateral provided by the Company for the related parties as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean				2022			
won and in VND)	Guar	anteed amount	Executed amount		Guaranteed by		
AJ Rental Co., Ltd.	VND	46,000,000,000	VND	46,000,000,000	Vietnam Pham Hung Branch of Shinhan Bank		
	VND	67,100,000,000	VND	61,000,000,000	Kookmin Bank Hanoi		
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.	VND	89,992,808,133	VND	89,992,808,133	Hana Bank Ho Chi Minh		
	VND	89,992,808,130	VND	89,992,808,130	Shinhan Bank Vietnam		
	VND	89,992,808,130	VND	89,992,808,130	Daegu Bank Ho Chi Minh		
	VND	39,996,803,613	VND	39,996,803,613	Woori Bank Vietnam		
	VND	39,996,803,613	VND	39,996,803,613	Busan Bank Ho Chi Minh		
	VND	165,180,083,925	VND	165,180,083,925	Hana Bank Ho Chi Minh		
	VND	111,408,840,000	VND	111,408,840,000	Hana Bank Hanoi		
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd.	₩	1,000,000	₩	1,000,000	Shinyoung Securities Co., Ltd		
		9,000,000		9,000,000	KB Securities Co., Ltd		
		443,050		378,675	Korea Export Insurance Corporation		
		45,441			Hana Bank		
		4,140,000		3,450,000	Korea Development Bank		
		5,000,000		3,334,195	Korea Specialty Contractor Financial Cooperative		
		6,000,000		368,729	Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd.		
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd.		600,000		500,000	Shinhan Bank		
		550,000		500,000	Kookmin Bank		
	₩	26,778,491	₩	18,531,599			
	VND	739,660,955,544	VND	733,560,955,544			
(in thousands of Korean				2021			
won and in VND)	Guar	anteed amount	Exe	cuted amount	Guaranteed by		
AJ Rental Co., Ltd.	VND	22,666,666,664	VND	22,666,666,664	Shinhan Bank Yeoksam-dong Corporate Finance Center		
	VND	45,100,000,000	VND	36,900,000,000	Kookmin Bank Hanoi		
AJ Total Vietnam Co., Ltd.	VND	90,000,000,000	VND	90,000,000,000	Hana Bank Ho Chi Minh		
	VND	90,000,000,000	VND	90,000,000,000	Shinhan Bank Vietnam		
	VND	90,000,000,000	VND	90,000,000,000	Daegu Bank Ho Chi Minh		
	VND	40,000,000,000	VND	40,000,000,000	Woori Bank Vietnam		
	VND	40,000,000,000	VND		Busan Bank Ho Chi Minh		
	VND	206,475,104,909	VND		Hana Bank Ho Chi Minh		
				_00,0, .0.1,000			

	VND	139,261,050,000	VND	139,261,050,000 Hana Bank Hanoi
AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd.	₩	5,200,000	₩	5,200,000 Shinyoung Securities Co., Ltd
•		23,200,000		23,200,000 KB Securities Co., Ltd
		443,050		Korea Export Insurance 378,675 Corporation
		45,441		Hana Bank
		1,359,653		1,359,653 Korea Specialty Contractor Financial Cooperative
		9,996,000		8,330,000 Korea Development Bank
		389,442		389,143 Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd.
AJ Maintenance Partners Co., Ltd.		1,200,000		626,000 Shinhan Bank
AJ Energy Co., Ltd.		600,000		500,000 Hana Bank
AJ ICT Co., Ltd.		15,000,000		15,000,000 Shinyoung Securities Co., Ltd
	₩	57,433,586	₩	54,983,471
	VND	763,502,821,573	VND	755,302,821,573

Details of the capital supplement agreement entered into by the Company for the related parties as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean		Guarantee	ed an	nount				
won)		2022		2021	Borrower	Туре		
Net One Q First Co., Ltd.	₩	15,000,000	₩	29,000,000	AJ Networks Co., Ltd.	Capital supplement ¹		

¹ AJ Networks First Limited Company. is issuing securitized securities with loans to the Company as underlying assets. In the event that AJ Networks First Limited Company. does not have sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations due to the issuance of the securitized securities, the Company have agreed to lend the shortfall funds to AJ Networks First Limited Company.

Executive compensation of the Company for each of the following categories for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2022		2021
Short-term employee benefits	₩	1,953,298	₩	917,293
Post-employment benefits		506,248		231,438
Share-based payments		91,329		9,983
	₩	2,550,875	₩	1,158,714

37. Non-current Assets Held for Sale

The Company's management decided to sell the shares of AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd. as at December 31, 2022. According to this decision, the shares of AJ Auto Parking Systems Co., Ltd. were classified as non-current assets held for sale, but there is no book amount, so there is no amount presented separately. In relation to the disposal of AJ Automated Parking Systems Co., Ltd., loss amounting to ₩ 23,499 million was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2022.

38. Business Combination of Entities Under Common Control

On May 1, 2021, the Company merged AJ Ens Co., Ltd. and AJ M. Co., Ltd., which were 100% owned by the Company, at a merger ratio of 1:0. In addition, on April 1, 2021, the Company split off the business segment including assets related to Modu Rental Co., Ltd. of AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd., which was 100% owned by the Company, and merged the divided segment at a merger ratio of 1:0. The Company applied the book amount method to account for the merger since the merger was a business combination among the entities under a common control. Details of the merger are as follows:

(a) Summary of merger

Merged Company

Name of company	AJ Ens Co., Ltd.	AJ M. Co., Ltd.	AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd. ¹
Main business	Real estate comprehensive building management	Management consulting	Financial lease business

¹ Business segment including assets related to Modu Rental Co., Ltd. held by AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd.

(b) Accounting treatments of mergers

The assets and liabilities acquired from the merger with the entities were recognized as the book amount on the financial statements of the Company, the Ultimate Parent Company, at the merger date. There is no consideration paid and the book amount of acquired net assets is equal to the amount of the Company's investments in subsidiaries. There is no cost incurred related to the merger. The following table summarizes the consideration paid for the entities, the book amount of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

(in thousands of Korean won)	AJ Ens Co., Ltd.	AJ M. Co., Ltd.	AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd. ¹	
Consideration				
Investments in subsidiaries	₩ 8,069,058	₩ 9,346,906	₩ 27,099,470	
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,758	3,624,310	-	
Other current financial assets	-	1,000,767	-	
Other current assets	1,728	5,532	-	
Investments in subsidiaries	9,378,546	-	-	
Investments in associates Financial assets at fair value	-	15,724,472	9,102,159	
through profit or loss	-	-	16,379,693	
Derivative financial assets	-	-	5,975,280	
Borrowings	(1,280,000)	(10,000,000)	-	
Other liabilities	(33,973)	(1,008,175)	-	
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	(4,357,661)	
Fair value of identifiable net assets	8,069,059	9,346,906	27,099,471	
Difference	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	

¹Business segment including assets related to Modu Rental Co., Ltd. held by AJ Capital Partners Co., Ltd.

39. Events After the Reporting Period

On February 3, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors decided to increase its capital of $\mbox{$W$}$ 23,500 million to improve the financial structure for the disposal of AJ Automated Parking Systems Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company.

On November 3, 2020, the Company decided to split-off the pallet business division to strengthen the competitiveness of its core business, and disclosed the split-off date (March 1, 2023) and the split ratio on October 18, 2022, but the Company disclosed a correction notice as 'withdrawal' of the split-off on March 14, 2023.



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of AJ Networks Co., Ltd.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited AJ Networks Co., Ltd.'s (the Company) Internal Control over Financial Reporting as at December 31, 2022, based on *Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting*.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2022, based on *Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting*.

We also have audited, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, the separate financial statements of the Company, which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the separate statement of comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies, and our report dated March 21, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We conducted our audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Our responsibility under these standards is further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Internal Control over Financial Reporting* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of internal control over financial reporting 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment about the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Those charged with governance have the responsibilities for overseeing internal control over financial reporting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our responsibility is to express opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted the audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

An audit of internal control over financial reporting involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about whether a material weakness exists. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks that a material weakness exists. An audit includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the assessed risk.

Definition and Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation of reliable financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea. An entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and those charged with governance; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements. Also, projections of any assessment of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Yong Song, Certified Public Accountant.

Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers

March 21, 2023

This report is effective as at March 21, 2023, 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 Company's internal control over financial reporting 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.

Management's Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Sharesholders, Board of Directors and Auditor of AJ Networks Co., Ltd.

We, as the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR") Officer of AJ Networks Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), assessed the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's Internal Control over Financial Reporting for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Company's management, including ourselves, is responsible for designing and operating ICFR. We assessed the design and operating effectiveness of ICFR in the prevention and detection of an error or fraud which may cause material misstatements in the preparation and disclosure of reliable financial statements. We designed and operated ICFR in accordance with *Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting* established by the Operating Committee of Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Korea (the ICFR Committee). And, we conducted an evaluation of ICFR based on *Best Practice Guideline for Evaluating and Reporting Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting* established by the ICFR Committee.

Based on the assessment results, we believe that the Company's ICFR, as at December 31, 2022, is designed and operating effectively, in all material respects, in accordance with *Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting*.

We certify that this report does not contain any untrue statement of a fact, or omit to state a fact necessary to be presented herein. We also certify that this report does not contain or present any statement which cause material misunderstandings, and we have reviewed and verified this report with sufficient due care.

February 7, 2023

Son Samdal, Chief Executive Officer Park Dae-Hyun, Chief Executive Officer

Kim Young-il, Internal Control over Financial Reporting Officer