

**Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd.
and Subsidiaries**

**Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020**

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Independent Auditor's Report

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group. As explained in Note 28, the Group classified the Wi-Fi network module business to discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2020. Accordingly, related gains or losses are classified and presented as the profit (loss) from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and comparative consolidated statement of comprehensive income was restated.

Key Audit Matters

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

Revenue recognition cut-off related to sales of goods

Reason why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group is engaged in manufacturing and selling electronics components. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer with the relevant consideration.

The timing of the transfer of control of the Group's products may vary depending on transaction agreements with customers and export terms and conditions, and management's judgement on the timing of revenue recognition is required. Considering the possibility of deliberate manipulation or potential error, we determined the revenue recognition cut-off related to sales of goods as a Key Audit Matter.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

Key audit procedures we have performed in relation to the Group's revenue recognition cut-off are as follows.

- Evaluated reasonableness of the Group's accounting policy and standard for revenue recognition cut-off.
- Obtained an understanding of controls over sales and accounting systems and evaluated the design and operational effectiveness of those controls.
- Examined the relevant transaction agreements and evidences through audit sampling at transaction level from sales records that occurred before and after the end of the reporting period.
- Determined whether there are any unusual changes by analyzing monthly sales trend of major customers.
- Examined the cause of cancellation and the relevant evidences through audit sampling from sales records canceled within a short period after the end of the reporting period.

Other Matters

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2019, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements on February 24, 2020.

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

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, have been translated into the U.S. dollars solely for the convenience of the reader and have been translated on the basis set forth in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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

Seoul, Korea

February 23, 2021

This report is effective as of February 23, 2021, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Notes	Korean won		U.S. dollar (Note 2)	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,27	₩ 1,479,767,416,889	₩ 803,810,427,528	\$ 1,360,080,346	\$ 738,796,349
Other current financial assets	5,27	54,107,908,679	56,203,252,379	49,731,534	51,657,401
Trade and other receivables	6,24,27	995,621,015,867	1,095,676,584,666	915,092,845	1,007,055,684
Short-term loans	27	229,606,211	489,790,837	211,035	450,175
Advanced payments		963,181,023	3,846,856,838	885,277	3,535,714
Prepaid expenses		57,320,074,211	44,692,658,987	52,683,892	41,077,812
Prepaid income tax	22	7,596,883,891	20,584,030,122	6,982,430	18,919,145
Inventories, net	7	1,337,915,721,356	1,271,273,631,462	1,229,701,950	1,168,450,029
Right of return assets	15	17,784,713,460	14,246,213,025	16,346,244	13,093,946
Assets held for sale	28	198,996,129,936	196,701,119,382	182,900,855	180,791,470
		<u>4,150,302,651,523</u>	<u>3,507,524,565,226</u>	<u>3,814,616,408</u>	<u>3,223,827,725</u>
Non-current assets:					
Investment in associates	8	72,461,000,468	68,259,879,909	66,600,184	62,738,860
Financial assets measured at fair value	9,27	200,955,141,868	173,348,301,305	184,701,417	159,327,483
Long-term loans	27	2,315,313,819	2,333,652,185	2,128,046	2,144,901
Property, plant and equipment	10	4,424,362,287,775	4,514,510,148,372	4,066,509,456	4,149,365,945
Right-of-use assets	12	93,006,082,444	78,741,834,202	85,483,532	72,373,009
Intangible assets, net	11	138,250,894,764	141,150,901,464	127,068,837	129,734,284
Other non-current financial assets	5,27	18,867,166,086	14,932,284,711	17,341,145	13,724,526
Long-term trade and other receivables	6,27	-	5,046,027,000	-	4,637,892
Long-term prepaid expenses		26,323,605,646	24,565,588,540	24,194,490	22,578,666
Deferred tax assets	22	98,654,331,683	143,835,047,029	90,674,937	132,201,330
		<u>5,075,195,824,553</u>	<u>5,166,723,664,717</u>	<u>4,664,702,045</u>	<u>4,748,826,898</u>
Total assets		<u>₩ 9,225,498,476,076</u>	<u>₩ 8,674,248,229,943</u>	<u>\$ 8,479,318,452</u>	<u>\$ 7,972,654,623</u>

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Notes	Korean won		U.S. dollar (Note 2)	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
Liabilities					
Current liabilities:					
Trade and other payables	13,24,27	₩ 1,126,272,811,004	₩ 891,582,052,075	\$ 1,035,177,216	\$ 819,468,798
Short-term borrowings	6,14,27	406,200,835,405	569,189,647,980	373,346,356	523,152,250
Advances received		26,897,880,317	18,178,518,968	24,722,316	16,708,198
Income tax payables	22	29,335,878,884	103,820,681,984	26,963,124	95,423,421
Current portion of long-term borrowings	14,27	204,681,307,130	173,835,740,000	188,126,201	159,775,496
Current lease liabilities	12,27	14,531,142,618	17,096,171,856	13,355,830	15,713,393
Provisions for product warranties	17	1,772,851,261	4,984,208,121	1,629,459	4,581,074
Refund liabilities	15	23,400,025,095	19,531,120,647	21,507,376	17,951,398
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	28	34,813,347,748	18,874,865,868	31,997,562	17,348,222
Other current liabilities	5,27	46,973,894,372	33,312,458,733	43,174,535	30,618,069
		<u>1,914,879,973,834</u>	<u>1,850,405,466,232</u>	<u>1,759,999,976</u>	<u>1,700,740,318</u>
Non-current liabilities:					
Long-term borrowings	14,27	1,233,208,708,882	1,219,727,736,182	1,133,463,887	1,121,073,287
Long-term other payables	13	80,567,012,080	91,209,212,197	74,050,563	83,831,997
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	16	30,567,570,059	38,962,230,341	28,095,193	35,810,873
Long-term lease liabilities	12,27	48,066,763,662	31,575,051,752	44,179,011	29,021,187
Deferred tax liabilities	22	1,127,598,377	1,196,332,280	1,036,396	1,099,570
Other non-current liabilities	5	6,684,909,685	11,075,315,451	6,144,218	10,179,518
		<u>1,400,222,562,745</u>	<u>1,393,745,878,203</u>	<u>1,286,969,267</u>	<u>1,281,016,432</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,315,102,536,579</u>	<u>3,244,151,344,435</u>	<u>3,046,969,243</u>	<u>2,981,756,750</u>
Equity					
Issued capital	19	388,003,400,000	388,003,400,000	356,620,772	356,620,772
Share premium	19	1,045,201,199,091	1,045,201,199,091	960,662,867	960,662,867
Other components of equity	19	(146,701,455,500)	(146,701,455,500)	(134,835,897)	(134,835,897)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19	412,519,337,686	425,665,287,555	379,153,803	391,236,478
Other capital reserves	19	2,481,265,257,472	2,158,965,257,472	2,280,574,685	1,984,343,068
Retained earnings		1,592,001,275,871	1,413,912,972,039	1,463,236,467	1,299,552,364
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>5,772,289,014,620</u>	<u>5,285,046,660,657</u>	<u>5,305,412,697</u>	<u>4,857,579,651</u>
Non-controlling interests		138,106,924,877	145,050,224,851	126,936,512	133,318,221
Total equity		<u>5,910,395,939,497</u>	<u>5,430,096,885,508</u>	<u>5,432,349,209</u>	<u>4,990,897,873</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>₩ 9,225,498,476,076</u>	<u>₩ 8,674,248,229,943</u>	<u>\$ 8,479,318,452</u>	<u>\$ 7,972,654,623</u>

The U.S. dollar figures are provided for information purpose only and do not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements. See Note 2.

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

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Notes	Korean won		U.S. dollar (Note 2)	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
Continuing operations					
Sales	3,20,24	₩ 8,208,738,308,011	₩ 7,718,297,731,849	\$ 7,544,796,239	\$ 7,094,023,651
Cost of sales	20,24	6,268,998,200,490	5,730,019,719,107	5,761,946,875	5,266,562,242
Gross profit		1,939,740,107,521	1,988,278,012,742	1,782,849,364	1,827,461,409
Selling and administrative expenses	20	1,110,609,429,244	1,247,354,214,055	1,020,780,725	1,146,465,270
Operating profit		829,130,678,277	740,923,798,687	762,068,638	680,996,138
Financial income	21,27	10,278,965,647	19,133,926,709	9,447,579	17,586,330
Financial costs	21,27	47,789,449,843	77,695,286,106	43,924,127	71,411,109
Share of profit of associates	8	9,943,017,745	11,923,012,518	9,138,803	10,958,651
Other income	21,27	260,984,978,425	192,183,185,859	239,875,899	176,638,958
Other expenses	21,27	279,616,655,173	190,373,284,387	257,000,602	174,975,445
Profit before tax from continuing operations		782,931,535,078	696,095,353,280	719,606,190	639,793,523
Income tax expense	22	167,159,983,252	71,125,624,758	153,639,690	65,372,817
Profit for the year from continuing operations		615,771,551,826	624,969,728,522	565,966,500	574,420,706
Discontinued operations					
Profit (loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	28	8,039,626,015	(96,921,177,486)	7,389,362	(89,081,965)
Profit for the year		₩ 623,811,177,841	₩ 528,048,551,036	\$ 573,355,862	\$ 485,338,742
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):</i>					
Net gains on valuation of financial assets measured at fair value		20,116,868,380	21,217,611,286	18,489,769	19,501,481
Net gains on disposal of financial assets measured at fair value		176,432,838	4,424,547,197	162,163	4,066,679
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		(20,328,932,337)	(44,193,311,937)	(18,684,680)	(40,618,853)
Capital changes in equity method		37,750,533	(1,284,726,767)	34,697	(1,180,815)
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):</i>					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(35,315,627,778)	52,410,656,837	(32,459,217)	48,171,560
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax		(35,313,508,364)	32,574,776,616	(32,457,269)	29,940,052
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		₩ 588,497,669,477	₩ 560,623,327,652	\$ 540,898,593	\$ 515,278,794

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
December 31, 2020 and 2019

Notes	Korean won		U.S. dollar (Note 2)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Profit for the year from continuing operations attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	₩ 595,937,511,988	₩ 609,844,099,572	\$ 547,736,684	\$ 560,518,474
Non-controlling interests	19,834,039,838	15,125,628,950	18,229,816	13,902,232
Profit for the year attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	₩ 603,961,888,869	₩ 514,296,120,757	\$ 555,112,030	\$ 472,698,640
Non-controlling interests	19,849,288,972	13,752,430,279	18,243,832	12,640,101
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	₩ 570,487,006,663	₩ 540,567,282,306	\$ 524,344,675	\$ 496,844,929
Non-controlling interests	18,010,662,814	20,056,045,346	16,553,918	18,433,865
Earnings per share:	23			
Basic and diluted, profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	₩ 7,993	₩ 6,806	\$ 7.35	\$ 6.26
Basic and diluted, profit for the year attributable to preferred shareholders of the parent	₩ 8,043	₩ 6,856	\$ 7.39	\$ 6.30
Basic and diluted, profit for the year from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	₩ 7,886	₩ 8,070	\$ 7.25	\$ 7.42
Basic and diluted, profit for the year from continuing operations attributable to preferred shareholders of the parent	₩ 7,936	₩ 8,120	\$ 7.29	\$ 7.46

The U.S. dollar figures are provided for information purpose only and do not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements. See Note 2.

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

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
December 31, 2020 and 2019

(in Korean won)

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent								
	Issued capital	Share premium	Other components of equity	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other capital reserves	Retained earnings	Sub-total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
January 1, 2019	₩ 388,003,400,000	₩ 1,045,201,199,091	₩ (146,701,455,500)	₩ 355,200,814,069	₩ 1,952,365,257,472	₩ 1,226,978,445,193	₩ 4,821,047,660,325	₩ 125,449,895,934	₩ 4,946,497,556,259
Effect of adoption of new accounting standards (Note2)	-	-	-	-	-	(878,354,274)	(878,354,274)	(20,118,168)	(898,472,442)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	514,296,120,757	514,296,120,757	13,752,430,279	528,048,551,036
Other comprehensive income:									
Net gains on valuation of									
financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	21,217,611,286	-	-	21,217,611,286	-	21,217,611,286
Net gains on disposal of									
financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	4,424,547,197	-	-	4,424,547,197	-	4,424,547,197
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	(44,193,311,937)	(44,193,311,937)	-	(44,193,311,937)
Capital changes in equity method	-	-	-	(1,284,726,767)	-	-	(1,284,726,767)	-	(1,284,726,767)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	46,107,041,770	-	-	46,107,041,770	6,303,615,067	52,410,656,837
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	70,464,473,486	-	470,102,808,820	540,567,282,306	20,056,045,346	560,623,327,652
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(75,689,927,700)	(75,689,927,700)	(296,214,203)	(75,986,141,903)
Appropriation of retained earnings	-	-	-	-	206,600,000,000	(206,600,000,000)	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(139,384,058)	(139,384,058)
December 31, 2019	₩ 388,003,400,000	₩ 1,045,201,199,091	₩ (146,701,455,500)	₩ 425,665,287,555	₩ 2,158,965,257,472	₩ 1,413,912,972,039	₩ 5,285,046,660,657	₩ 145,050,224,851	₩ 5,430,096,885,508
January 1, 2020	₩ 388,003,400,000	₩ 1,045,201,199,091	₩ (146,701,455,500)	₩ 425,665,287,555	₩ 2,158,965,257,472	₩ 1,413,912,972,039	₩ 5,285,046,660,657	₩ 145,050,224,851	₩ 5,430,096,885,508
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	603,961,888,869	603,961,888,869	19,849,288,972	623,811,177,841
Other comprehensive income:									
Net gains on valuation of									
financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	20,116,868,380	-	-	20,116,868,380	-	20,116,868,380
Net gains on disposal of									
financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	176,432,838	-	-	176,432,838	-	176,432,838
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	(20,328,932,337)	(20,328,932,337)	-	(20,328,932,337)
Capital changes in equity method	-	-	-	37,750,533	-	-	37,750,533	-	37,750,533
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	(33,477,001,620)	-	-	(33,477,001,620)	(1,838,626,158)	(35,315,627,778)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(13,145,949,869)	-	583,632,956,532	570,487,006,663	18,010,662,814	588,497,669,477
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(83,244,652,700)	(83,244,652,700)	(24,991,002,788)	(108,235,655,488)
Appropriation of retained earnings	-	-	-	-	322,300,000,000	(322,300,000,000)	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,040,000	37,040,000
December 31, 2020	₩ 388,003,400,000	₩ 1,045,201,199,091	₩ (146,701,455,500)	₩ 412,519,337,686	₩ 2,481,265,257,472	₩ 1,592,001,275,871	₩ 5,772,289,014,620	₩ 138,106,924,877	₩ 5,910,395,939,497

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
December 31, 2020 and 2019

(in U.S. dollars (Note 2))

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent								Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Issued capital	Share premium	Other components of equity	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other capital reserves	Retained earnings	Sub-total			
January 1, 2019	\$ 356,620,772	\$ 960,662,867	\$ (134,835,897)	\$ 326,471,336	\$ 1,794,453,362	\$ 1,127,737,542	\$ 4,431,109,982	\$ 115,303,213	\$ 4,546,413,195	
Effect of adoption of new accounting standards (Note2)	-	-	-	-	-	(807,311)	(807,311)	(18,491)	(825,802)	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	472,698,640	472,698,640	12,640,101	485,338,742	
Other comprehensive income:										
Net gains on valuation of financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	19,501,481	-	-	19,501,481	-	19,501,481	
Net gains on disposal of financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	4,066,679	-	-	4,066,679	-	4,066,679	
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	(40,618,853)	(40,618,853)	-	(40,618,853)	
Capital changes in equity method	-	-	-	(1,180,815)	-	-	(1,180,815)	-	(1,180,815)	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	42,377,796	-	-	42,377,796	5,793,764	48,171,560	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	64,765,141	-	432,079,788	496,844,929	18,433,865	515,278,794	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(69,567,948)	(69,567,948)	(272,256)	(69,840,204)	
Appropriation of retained earnings	-	-	-	-	189,889,706	(189,889,706)	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(128,110)	(128,110)	
December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 356,620,772</u>	<u>\$ 960,662,867</u>	<u>\$ (134,835,897)</u>	<u>\$ 391,236,478</u>	<u>\$ 1,984,343,068</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,552,364</u>	<u>\$ 4,857,579,651</u>	<u>\$ 133,318,221</u>	<u>\$ 4,990,897,873</u>	
January 1, 2020	\$ 356,620,772	\$ 960,662,867	\$ (134,835,897)	\$ 391,236,478	\$ 1,984,343,068	\$ 1,299,552,364	\$ 4,857,579,651	\$ 133,318,221	\$ 4,990,897,873	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	555,112,030	555,112,030	18,243,832	573,355,862	
Other comprehensive income:										
Net gains on valuation of financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	18,489,769	-	-	18,489,769	-	18,489,769	
Net gains on disposal of financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	162,163	-	-	162,163	-	162,163	
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	(18,684,680)	(18,684,680)	-	(18,684,680)	
Capital changes in equity method	-	-	-	34,697	-	-	34,697	-	34,697	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	(30,769,303)	-	-	(30,769,303)	(1,689,914)	(32,459,217)	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(12,082,675)	-	536,427,350	524,344,675	16,553,918	540,898,593	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(76,511,629)	(76,511,629)	(22,969,672)	(99,481,301)	
Appropriation of retained earnings	-	-	-	-	296,231,618	(296,231,618)	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,044	34,044	
December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 356,620,772</u>	<u>\$ 960,662,867</u>	<u>\$ (134,835,897)</u>	<u>\$ 379,153,803</u>	<u>\$ 2,280,574,685</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,236,467</u>	<u>\$ 5,305,412,697</u>	<u>\$ 126,936,512</u>	<u>\$ 5,432,349,209</u>	

The U.S. dollar figures are provided for information purpose only and do not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements. See Note 2.

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

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
December 31, 2020 and 2019

Notes	Korean won		U.S. dollar (Note 2)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from operations	₩ 1,747,183,037,233	₩ 1,285,068,685,680	\$ 1,605,866,762	\$ 1,181,129,307
Interest received	11,987,369,026	21,135,699,942	11,017,802	19,426,195
Income tax paid	(171,093,796,251)	(284,934,155,494)	(157,255,327)	(261,888,011)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,588,076,610,008	1,021,270,230,128	1,459,629,237	938,667,491
Cash flows from investing activities				
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets, net	(2,189,674,704)	207,651,947,238	(2,012,569)	190,856,569
Disposal of financial assets measured at fair value	3,561,086,253	10,919,488,304	3,273,057	10,036,294
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value	(3,745,493,000)	(1,109,772,000)	(3,442,549)	(1,020,011)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	46,953,080,752	36,227,293,252	43,155,405	33,297,145
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(756,667,711,711)	(1,547,971,686,748)	(695,466,647)	(1,422,768,094)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	41,512,013	15,502,733,255	38,154	14,248,836
Acquisition of intangible assets	(23,726,796,020)	(25,950,644,840)	(21,807,717)	(23,851,696)
Acquisition of right-use assets	(2,797,607,939)	-	(2,571,331)	-
Dividends received	6,175,651,200	2,687,533,400	5,676,150	2,470,159
Disposal of discontinued operations	-	785,000,000,000	-	721,507,353
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(732,395,953,156)	(517,043,108,139)	(673,158,045)	(475,223,445)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	841,894,567,078	147,300,644,083	773,800,154	135,386,621
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(1,001,788,923,295)	(429,314,170,175)	(920,761,878)	(394,590,230)
Repayment of current portion of long-term borrowings	(530,298,773,280)	(362,490,729,281)	(487,406,961)	(333,171,626)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	630,847,814,570	553,257,197,006	579,823,359	508,508,453
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	(329,569,783,949)	-	(302,913,404)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(19,576,492,843)	(33,506,787,317)	(17,993,100)	(30,796,680)
Interest paid	(47,347,072,681)	(89,095,645,944)	(43,517,530)	(81,889,380)
Dividends paid	(83,242,156,460)	(75,983,779,483)	(76,509,335)	(69,838,033)
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	37,040,000	(139,384,058)	34,044	(128,110)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(209,473,996,911)	(619,542,439,118)	(192,531,247)	(569,432,389)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	646,206,659,941	(115,315,317,129)	593,939,945	(105,988,343)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(16,241,358,281)	(31,570,364,266)	(14,927,719)	(29,016,879)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	855,488,790,378	1,002,374,471,773	786,294,844	921,300,066
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	₩ 1,485,454,092,038	₩ 855,488,790,378	\$ 1,365,307,070	\$ 786,294,844

The U.S. dollar figures are provided for information purpose only and do not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements. See Note 2.
The above consolidated statements of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. Organization and business

1.1 The Company

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on August 8, 1973 under the laws of the Republic of Korea to engage in manufacture and sales of various electronic components. The ordinary shares of the Company have been publicly traded on the Korea Exchange since 1979.

The Company's manufacturing plants are located in Suwon, Busan, Sejong and Ulsan. The Company maintains its overseas business operations through 15 direct subsidiaries and one indirect subsidiary located in the Americas, Europe and Asia.

1.2 Consolidated subsidiaries

Details of consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

Subsidiary	Issued capital	Number of shares	Equity interest	Principal activities	Domicile
Samsung Electro-Mechanics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (*1)	₩ 13,130,733	3,181,869	75.00%	Network module manufacturing	Thailand
Dongguan Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. (*2)	73,534,869	-	100.00%	Chip component manufacturing	China
Tianjin Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. (*2)	331,501,389	-	81.76%	Chip component manufacturing	China
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Philippines, Corp.	53,917,212	4,046,711	100.00%	Chip component manufacturing	Philippines
Samsung High-Tech Electro-Mechanics(Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (*2)	38,972,998	-	95.00%	Camera module manufacturing	China
Kunshan Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. (*2)(*4)	643,181,550	-	100.00%	Rigid flex printed circuit board manufacturing	China
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Vietnam Co., Ltd. (*2)	112,840,500	-	100.00%	Camera module, rigid flex printed circuit board manufacturing	Vietnam
Samsung Electro-Mechanics America, Inc.	3,420,160	5,000	100.00%	Trading	USA
Samsung Electro-Mechanics GmbH (*2)	3,089,662	-	100.00%	Trading	Germany
Calamba Premier Realty Corporation (*3)	3,383	398	39.80%	Real estate	Philippines
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Pte, Ltd.	1,215,800	1,760,200	100.00%	Trading	Singapore
Samsung Electro-Mechanics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (*2)	2,368,283	-	100.00%	Trading	China
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Japan Co., Ltd.	4,696,119	330,000	100.00%	Trading	Japan
Batino Realty Corporation	2,704	1,000	39.80%	Real estate	Philippines
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Software India Bangalore Private Limited	16,790	100,000	100.00%	Software development	India
SVIC#47 (*2)	7,704,000	-	99.00%	Investment	Korea

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

1.2 Consolidated subsidiaries (cont'd)

The fiscal year for all subsidiaries ends on December 31.

(*1) Sale of operations in Samsung Electro-Mechanics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. is in the process and the related assets are classified as assets held for sale as of December 31, 2020.

(*2) These subsidiaries are limited liability entities that do not issue shares in accordance with local law.

(*3) Calamba Premier Realty Corporation is a direct subsidiary which wholly owns Batino Realty Corporation.

(*4) Kunshan Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. Discontinued its operations, and is under disposal process of the remaining assets and classified them as assets held for sale (Note 28).

Dongguan Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. is under liquidation process as of December 31, 2020.

Although the Company's equity interests in Calamba Premier Realty Corporation and Batino Realty Corporation are less than 50%, it is assessed that the Group holds *de facto* control over these entities as the retirement pension fund for the employees of Samsung Electro-Mechanics Philippines, Corp. owns more than 50% of the equity interests.

The summary of the consolidated subsidiaries' financial position as of December 31, 2020 and the results of their financial performance for the year then ended, which have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

Subsidiary	Total assets	Total liabilities	Sales	Profit (loss) for the year
Samsung Electro-Mechanics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	₩ 231,108,773	₩ 146,713,115	₩ 288,451,521	₩ 8,391,948
Dongguan Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd.	128,807,658	588,934	-	4,626,145
Tianjin Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd.	2,237,363,537	1,640,033,213	2,259,086,683	72,518,164
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Philippines, Corp.	872,703,080	627,378,233	1,028,774,434	24,655,004
Samsung High-Tech Electro-Mechanics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	373,759,648	179,376,079	1,158,313,772	48,704,268
Kunshan Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd.	211,898,339	1,222,974	3,122,041	25,193,472
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	1,207,147,333	733,765,504	2,155,119,993	99,054,256
Samsung Electro-Mechanics America, Inc.	86,306,690	67,290,009	423,877,565	2,841,407
Samsung Electro-Mechanics GmbH	61,502,437	27,086,824	211,617,119	1,269,818
Calamba Premier Realty Corporation	8,129,617	6,545,403	-	(26,484)
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Pte, Ltd.	83,146,296	56,746,892	313,719,697	1,892,132
Samsung Electro-Mechanics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	583,460,319	450,977,285	1,996,039,874	28,601,705
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Japan Co., Ltd.	45,264,770	40,284,872	119,470,516	260,944
Batino Realty Corporation	4,816,374	3,915,059	-	124,906
Samsung Electro-Mechanics Software India Bangalore Private Limited	3,642,960	2,580,409	4,959,858	462,150
SVIC#47	6,787,697	254,710	-	(635,014)
	₩ 6,145,845,528	₩ 3,984,759,515	₩ 9,962,553,073	₩ 317,934,821

1.2 Consolidated subsidiaries (cont'd)

Profit attributable to non-controlling interests

Details of profit or loss attributable to non-controlling interests for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

Subsidiary	Non-controlling ownership	Profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	Remaining non-controlling interests
Samsung Electro-Mechanics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	25.00%	₩ 2,128,995	₩ 24,991,003	₩ 21,099,034
Tianjin Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd.	18.24%	15,139,468	-	105,727,094
Samsung High-Tech Electro-Mechanics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	5.00%	2,527,926	-	9,719,178
Calamba Premier Realty Corp.	60.20%	(15,943)	-	953,697
Batino Realty Corporation	60.20%	75,193	-	542,592
SVIC#47	1.00%	(6,350)	-	65,330
		<u>₩ 19,849,289</u>	<u>₩ 24,991,003</u>	<u>₩ 138,106,925</u>

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of financial statements preparation

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") prepare statutory financial statements in the Korean language in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (Korean IFRS) enacted by the *Act on External Audit of Stock Companies*.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value and when otherwise noted. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won (KRW) with all values rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been condensed, restructured and translated into English from the Korean language financial statements.

United States dollar amounts

The U.S. dollar amounts provided herein represent supplementary information solely for the convenience of the reader. All Korean won amounts of the 2020 and 2019 financial statements are translated to U.S. dollars at US\$1:₩1,088.0, the exchange rate in effect on December 31, 2020. Such presentation is not in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards, and should not be construed as a representation that the won amounts shown could be readily converted, realized or settled in U.S. dollars at this or at any other rate.

2.2 Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

2.2 Principles of consolidation (cont'd)

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any related gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any remaining investment is recognized at fair value.

2.3 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as of the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with Korean IFRS 1109. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of Korean IFRS 1109 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

2.3 Business combinations and goodwill (cont'd)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

2.4 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The Group's investments in its associate and are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the share of the results of financial performance of the associate. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The share of profit of associates is shown on the face of the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This is the profit attributable to equity holders of the associate and therefore is profit after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associates.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associates. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

2.4 Investment in associates and Joint arrangements (cont'd)

Joint arrangements

A joint arrangement, wherein two or more parties have joint control, is classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture. A joint operator recognizes its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, after initially being recognized at cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.5 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

2.6 Foreign currency translation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is also its functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

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

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

2.6 Foreign currency translation (cont'd)

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Korean won at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive incomes are translated at average exchange rate during the applicable period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss on translation of foreign operations recorded in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which represent cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

2.8 Financial instruments: Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

2.8 Financial instruments: Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

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

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

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.8 Financial instruments: Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

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

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

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

2.8 Financial instruments: Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of Korean IFRS 1039 are classified at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

2.8 Financial instruments – impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.9 Fair value measurement

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

	<u>Notes</u>
Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy	27
Investment in unquoted equity shares	9
Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)	27

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

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

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

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

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

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

2.9 Fair value measurement (cont'd)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

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

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Purchase costs, transfer costs and costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for initial cost of inventories. Unit costs of inventories are measured by weighted average basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment are calculated by using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

	Years
Buildings	17 – 52
Structures	20 – 40
Machinery	4 – 5
Equipment	4 – 5
Vehicles	4 – 5

2.12 Leases

The Group assess whether the contract contains lease when the contract is settled, by considering if the right to control the use of the identified asset is transferred in exchange for price.

Group as lessee

The Group applies a single approach on identification and measurement, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group identifies lease liability, as obligation to pay for the lease, and right-of-use asset, as right to control the underlying asset.

At the commencement date, the day that the underlying asset of the lease becomes available, the Group identifies the right-of-use asset. The right-of-use asset is measured as cost initially, and as cost model in subsequent measurements. Besides of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss being deducted, adjustments from remeasurement of lease liability is reflected in the cost model. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of the recognized lease liability, the initial direct cost, and the lease fee paid on lease commencement date or before, less the incentive received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over a short period of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the following assets:

If the ownership on the underlying asset is transferred to the Group when the lease is terminated, or the exercise price of a purchase option is reflected on the cost of right-of-use asset, depreciation will be calculated based on estimated useful life of the underlying asset.

Rights-of-use assets are also susceptible to impairment. See note 2.15, accounting policy on the impairment of non-financial assets.

On the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability with the present value of the lease payments to be made during the lease term. The lease payments consist of fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less lease incentives receivable, variable payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also contains exercise price, when it is reasonably certain that the purchase option will be exercised, and penalties for terminating lease when the lease term reflects the Group's exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate will be recognized as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs, unless the payments are accrued in regard of manufacturing the inventory assets.

The Group utilizes incremental borrowing rate on the commencement date as the interest rates implicit in the lease are cannot be readily determined to calculate the present value of the lease payment. After the commencement date, lease liability will be increased by the interests accrued and decreased by payments made. Additionally, book value of lease liability will be remeasured with the change in lease term, lease payments (e.g. fluctuation of unpaid lease payments occurred by an index or a rate) or reassessment on exercise of purchase option on underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in interest bearing debts (See note 27).

The Group applies recognition exemption on short-term leases of machineries and equipment. It is same on lease of low-value assets, furniture and fixtures. Lease payments on those leases will be recognized on straight-line basis.

2.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

2.14 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as of the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss or profit when the asset is derecognized.

Research and development costs

Expenditures on research activities are recognized as expense in the period in which they incur. Expenditures on development activities are capitalized as intangible assets (development costs) when the assets become ready to use (development activities for the project are finished). The expenditures on specific projects are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Goodwill

Goodwill is accounted for as an intangible asset and is initially measured consideration paid which exceeds the cost of the investment over the Company's share of the fair value of the subsidiary's net identifiable assets.

Patents, licenses, software and membership

The patents have been granted for a period of 7~10 years by the relevant government agency with the option of renewal at the end of this period. Licenses for the use of intellectual property and software are granted for periods 5 and 4~5 years, respectively. Memberships for usage rights that are not kept for investment purposes, are regarded to have indefinite useful lives and are not amortized.

The Group amortizes intangible assets with a limited useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

	<u>Estimated useful life</u>
Patents	7~10 years
Industrial proprietary rights	5 years
Other intangible assets	5 years
Software	4 ~ 5 years

2.15 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net fair value costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued with the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

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

The following criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of specific assets:

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as of December 31 either individually or at the cash generating unit level, as appropriate and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.16 Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of reporting period which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities, unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

2.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provision for product warranties

The Group accrues provision for warranty corresponding to the estimated costs of future repairs and returns, based on the past experience. The provision for product warranties is charged to selling and administrative expenses when the goods covered by warranties are sold to customers.

Asset (allowance) and liability (emission obligation)

The Group is allocated with emission allowances free of charge by the government in accordance with the Act on Allocation and Trading of Emission Allowances in the Republic of Korea. The allowances are allocated to the Group every year for planned periods, and the Group should submit the equivalent number of emission allowances for actual emissions.

The Group measures the emission allowances that it receives from the government free of charge at nil, and measures any purchased emission allowances at cost. In addition, emission allowances are derecognized in the financial statements when they are delivered to the government or sold.

A liability (emission obligation) is recognized only where actual emissions exceed the allocated emission allowances, and the cost of emissions is recognized as an operating cost. The liability is measured by adding the following (1) and (2).

- (1) The carrying value of emission allowances for the year to be delivered to the government
- (2) The best estimate of expenditures, as of the end of a reporting period, in performing emission obligations exceeding the above emission allowances

2.18 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

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

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

The Group operates a defined benefit pension plan in Korea, the cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest (not applicable to the Group) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'cost of sales' and 'Selling and administrative expenses' in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Group 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 Group recognizes service cost, net interest on other long-term employee benefits and remeasurements as profit or loss for the year. These liabilities are valued annually by an independent qualified actuary.

2.19 Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in other capital reserves.

2.20 Cash dividend

The Company recognizes a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

2.21 Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

The Group is in the business of manufacturing and selling electronics equipment. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue from sale of equipment is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment.

Royalty revenue

The Group entered into royalty agreements with its subsidiaries. The Group is obligated to provide know-how to customers over the service period; therefore, the Group will recognize a certain amount of the allocated transaction price for each performance obligation over the service period as revenue.

Warranty obligations

The Group typically provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for under Korean IFRS 1037 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. See the Note 16 on warranty provisions.

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Right of return asset represents the Group's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods, including any potential decreases in the value of the returned goods. The Group updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Group ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Group updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. See above accounting policy on variable consideration.

2.22 Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.
- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.22 Taxes (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.23 Government grants

Government grants relating to assets are recognized as deferred income and they are credited to profit or loss in depreciation expenses over the useful life of the related assets and the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

2.24 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2020.

Amendments to Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements and Korean IFRS 1008 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors – Definition of Material

The amendments clarify the definition of material. Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to Korean IFRS 1103 Business Combination – Definition of a Business

The amended definition of a business requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs and the definition of output excludes the returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits. If substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, an entity may elect to apply an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.24 New and amended standards adopted by the Group (cont'd)

Amendments to Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments*, Korean IFRS 1039 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*

The amendments allow to apply the exceptions in relation the application of hedge accounting while uncertainties arising from interest rate benchmark reform exist. The exceptions require the Group assumes that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged items and the hedging instruments are based on is not altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, when determining whether the expected cash flows are highly probable, whether an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument exists, and when assessing the hedging relationship is highly effective. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.25 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group

The following new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2020 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group.

Amendments to Korean IFRS 1116 *Lease – Practical expedient for COVID-19 - Related Rent Exemption, Concessions, Suspension*

As a 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, and the amounts recognized in profit or loss as a result of applying this exemption should be disclosed. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020, and earlier application is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments*, Korean IFRS 1039 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, Korean IFRS 1107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*, Korean IFRS 1104 *Insurance Contracts* and Korean IFRS 1116 *Lease – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*

In relation to interest rate benchmark reform, the amendments provide exceptions including adjust effective interest rate instead of book amounts when interest rate benchmark of financial instruments at amortized costs is replaced, and apply hedge accounting without discontinuance although the interest rate benchmark is replaced in hedging relationship. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and earlier application is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to Korean IFRS 1103 *Business Combination – Reference to the Conceptual Framework*

The amendments update a reference of definition of assets and liabilities qualify for recognition 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 confirm that contingent assets should not be recognized at the acquisition date. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and earlier application is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

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 amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is in review for the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

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 amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and earlier application is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.25 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group (cont'd)

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 Group does not expect that these amendments 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 1116 *Leases* – Lease incentives
- Korean IFRS 1041 *Agriculture* – Measuring fair value

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 include 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, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is in review for the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

2.26 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes Capital management, Financial instruments risk management and policies, Sensitivity analyses disclosures (Note 26).

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, or when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. In determining a value in use, management estimates future cash flows to be derived from the asset or CGU, and applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses in the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available for tax losses. Management of the associate makes key judgments to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that are recognized based on the timing and level of future tax strategy and tax benefits.

2.26 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

Net defined benefit liabilities

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Impact of Coronavirus disease 2019 (“COVID-19”)

During 2020, the spread of Coronavirus disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) has a material impact on the global economy. It may have a negative impact; such as, decrease in productivity, decrease or delay in sales, collection of existing receivables and others. Accordingly, it may have a negative impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Group.

2.27 Approval of the financial statements

Approval of the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2020 were approved by the Board of Directors’ meeting on January 27, 2021 for submission to the general shareholders’ meeting.

3. Operating segment information

The Group has three reportable operating segments, which are organized based on each segment's products and sales.

- Component Solution: Chip components (MLCC, inductors, chip resistors and others)
- Module Solution: Camera module, Network module
- Printed Circuit Board Solution: Semiconductor PKG board, rigid flex printed circuit board

Sales to Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. & its subsidiaries is more than 10% of its total sales, amounted to ₩2,765 billion (2019: ₩3,422 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The following table summarizes the results of financial performance of the Group by operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Korean won in millions):

	2020			
	Component Solution	Module Solution	Printed Circuit Board Solution	Consolidated
Sales	₩ 3,644,957	₩ 2,802,452	₩ 1,761,329	₩ 8,208,738
Depreciation	440,534	182,772	161,518	784,824
Amortization	14,701	12,257	5,958	32,916
Depreciation of right-of use assets	12,138	6,860	1,070	20,068
Operating profit	557,683	171,342	100,106	829,131

	2019			
	Component Solution	Module Solution	Printed Circuit Board Solution	Consolidated
Sales	₩ 3,219,758	₩ 3,028,253	₩ 1,470,287	₩ 7,718,298
Depreciation	419,603	176,205	231,444	827,252
Amortization	14,108	7,360	3,283	24,751
Depreciation of right-of use assets	9,865	4,490	1,033	15,388
Operating profit	504,861	221,508	14,555	740,924

Geographic information is as follows:

	Major products	Major customers
Korea	Passive element, camera module, semiconductor package substrate, rigid flex printed circuit board and others	Samsung Electronics, Amkor Technology Korea, LG Display and others
China and Southeast Asia	Passive element, camera module, rigid flex printed circuit board and others	Samsung Electronics, Samsung Display, Xiaomi and others
Japan	Passive element, semiconductor package substrate	Shinko, SOMC and others
America	Passive element, semiconductor package substrate	Intel, Future, Dell and others
Europe	Passive element and others	Rutronik, Nokia Networks, Bosch and others

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3. Operating segment information (cont'd)

The results of financial performance of the Group by geographic segment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Korean won in millions) are as follows:

	Korea		Overseas					Adjustment	Consolidated
	Domestic	Export	China	Southeast Asia	America	Europe	Japan		
	2020								
Sales(*1)	₩ 516,645	₩ 2,043,031	₩ 2,820,890	₩ 2,080,382	₩ 420,745	₩ 207,575	₩ 119,470	₩ -	₩ 8,208,738
Non-current assets(*2)		2,039,097	1,439,751	1,241,043	262	2,414	1,165	(68,113)	4,655,619
2019									
Sales(*1)	₩ 625,564	₩ 2,137,614	₩ 2,167,428	₩ 1,994,582	₩ 377,568	₩ 319,466	₩ 96,076	₩ -	₩ 7,718,298
Non-current assets(*2)		2,042,335	1,186,997	1,543,232	149	3,091	673	(42,072)	4,734,404

(*1) This amount excludes internal sales within the Group.

(*2) This amount excludes financial assets, deferred tax assets, investment in associates and others.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Cash at banks and on hand	₩ 25,245	₩ 15,011
Short-term deposits	1,479,742,172	803,795,417
	<u>₩ 1,479,767,417</u>	<u>₩ 803,810,428</u>

5. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Other financial assets:				
Financial instruments	₩ 39,000,000	₩ 19,080	₩ 39,000,000	₩ 20,772
Government and public bonds	1,055	97,330	3,590	98,385
Accrued income	602,693	-	628,014	-
Business guarantee deposits	187,185	-	406,001	-
Lease guarantee deposits	14,316,976	18,750,756	16,165,647	14,813,128
	<u>₩ 54,107,909</u>	<u>₩ 18,867,166</u>	<u>₩ 56,203,252</u>	<u>₩ 14,932,285</u>
Other liabilities:				
Withholdings	₩ 36,227,791	₩ -	₩ 23,076,102	₩ -
Withholding deposits	2,676,642	-	4,732,392	-
Unearned income	8,069,461	6,684,910	5,503,965	11,075,315
	<u>₩ 46,973,894</u>	<u>₩ 6,684,910</u>	<u>₩ 33,312,459</u>	<u>₩ 11,075,315</u>

5. Financial assets and liabilities (cont'd)

Restricted deposits as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following (Korean won in thousands):

	Financial institution	2020		2019		Description
Short-term financial instruments	Woori Bank	₩	39,000,000	₩	39,000,000	Financial support reserve for strategic alliances
Long-term financial instruments	Woori Bank and 6 other banks		19,080		20,772	Overdraft facilities
		₩	<u>39,019,080</u>	₩	<u>39,020,772</u>	

6. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Trade receivables	₩ 943,793,120	₩ -	₩ 976,076,541	₩ -
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	(27,685)	-
Other receivables	52,127,868	530,396	124,446,697	5,661,445
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(299,972)	(530,396)	(4,818,968)	(615,418)
	₩ <u>995,621,016</u>	₩ -	₩ <u>1,095,676,585</u>	₩ <u>5,046,027</u>

The changes in allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
As of January 1	₩ 5,462,071	₩ 6,608,967
Allowance (reversal) for doubtful accounts - trade	(27,685)	3,650
Allowance (reversal) for doubtful accounts - others	(255,012)	61,392
Write-off	(4,349,006)	(1,211,938)
As of December 31	₩ <u>830,368</u>	₩ <u>5,462,071</u>

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the aging analysis of trade and other receivables are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Neither past due nor impaired	₩ 974,386,109	₩ 1,062,944,745
Past due but not impaired:		
Within 30 days	17,309,194	25,302,938
31 ~ 180 days	3,288,435	15,172,632
181 ~ 365 days	73,329	1,381,048
> 365 days	1,394,317	1,383,320
	<u>22,065,275</u>	<u>43,239,938</u>
	₩ <u>996,451,384</u>	₩ <u>1,106,184,683</u>

6. Trade and other receivables (Cont'd)

The Group disposed of its trade receivables in 2020 and 2019 in accordance with a factoring agreement entered into with various financial institutions. The Group did not derecognize the trade receivables, as the financial institutions hold recourse rights and the Group retains the related risk and rewards. The financial liability was recognized as short-term borrowings on the statements of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Note 14).

Trade receivables factored with recourse as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Book value of trade receivables disposed(*)	₩ 368,120,835	₩ 305,749,589
Book value of related borrowings	368,120,835	305,749,589

(*) Trade receivables disposed include inter-company trade-receivables.

7. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020			2019		
	Acquisition cost	Valuation allowance	Book value	Acquisition cost	Valuation allowance	Book value
Merchandise	₩ 119,807,361	₩ (5,342,339)	₩ 114,465,022	₩ 151,256,459	₩ (11,168,501)	₩ 140,087,958
Finished goods	455,111,186	(36,243,585)	418,867,601	435,286,803	(51,480,841)	383,805,962
Work-in-process	476,682,430	(12,400,047)	464,282,383	352,162,663	(16,844,214)	335,318,449
Components	-	-	-	75,771,888	-	75,771,888
Raw materials	224,173,137	(6,987,612)	217,185,525	252,667,504	(11,890,273)	240,777,231
Supplies	56,469,388	-	56,469,388	59,860,084	-	59,860,084
Materials in-transit	66,645,802	-	66,645,802	35,652,060	-	35,652,060
	<u>₩ 1,398,889,304</u>	<u>₩ (60,973,583)</u>	<u>₩ 1,337,915,721</u>	<u>₩ 1,362,657,461</u>	<u>₩ (91,383,829)</u>	<u>₩ 1,271,273,632</u>

Changes in inventories included in cost of sales and loss on valuation of inventories (reversal) included in cost of sales for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Inventories recognized as an expense(*)	₩ 6,525,650,331	₩ 6,326,659,187
Reversal of loss on valuation of inventories(*)	(51,175,309)	(16,462,317)
	<u>₩ 6,474,475,022</u>	<u>₩ 6,310,196,870</u>

(*) Includes profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations.

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8. Investment in associates

Investment in associates as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	Stemco Co., Ltd.		Samsung Economic Research Institute	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Number of shares	1,440,000	1,440,000	2,856,000	2,856,000
Equity interest	30.00%	30.00%	23.80%	23.80%
Acquisition cost	₩ 7,200,000	₩ 7,200,000	₩ 14,280,000	₩ 14,280,000
Shareholder portion	₩ 53,329,825	₩ 49,089,141	₩ 19,131,175	₩ 19,170,739
Book value	₩ 53,329,825	₩ 49,089,141	₩ 19,131,175	₩ 19,170,739
Domicile	Korea	Korea	Korea	Korea
Fiscal year end	December 31	December 31	December 31	December 31
Principal activities	Manufacturing and trading of semiconductor parts	Manufacturing and trading of semiconductor parts	Research and development, human resource development	Research and development, human resource development

The following table summarizes the financial position of associates as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of their financial performance for the years then ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Korean won in thousands):

	Stemco Co., Ltd.		Samsung Economic Research Institute	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current assets	₩ 99,993,643	₩ 118,540,930	₩ 88,346,473	₩ 75,570,478
Non-current assets	156,203,898	166,652,007	55,537,797	52,702,631
Total assets	₩ 256,197,541	₩ 285,192,937	₩ 143,884,270	₩ 128,273,109
Current liabilities	₩ 69,259,119	₩ 95,307,117	₩ 47,590,664	₩ 33,855,945
Non-current liabilities	9,172,337	26,255,017	15,910,517	13,867,841
Total liabilities	₩ 78,431,456	₩ 121,562,134	₩ 63,501,181	₩ 47,723,786
Total equity	₩ 177,766,085	₩ 163,630,803	₩ 80,383,089	₩ 80,549,323

	Stemco Co., Ltd.		Samsung Economic Research Institute	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Sales	₩ 330,100,574	₩ 326,450,134	₩ 164,358,099	₩ 176,004,388
Profit for the year	33,080,701	39,325,792	79,023	526,366
Other comprehensive income (expense)	360,580	(396,219)	(245,257)	(6,621,952)
Total comprehensive income (expense)	33,441,281	38,929,573	(166,234)	(6,095,586)

Details of changes in the carrying amount of equity method investments (Korean won in thousands):

	Jan. 1, 2020	Share of profit or loss in investee	Equity adjustments of investment in associates	Dividends income	Dec. 31, 2020
	Stemco Co., Ltd.	₩ 49,089,141	₩ 9,924,210	₩ 108,174	₩ (5,791,700)
Samsung Economic Research Institute	19,170,739	18,807	(58,371)	-	19,131,175
	₩ 68,259,880	₩ 9,943,017	₩ 49,803	₩ (5,791,700)	₩ 72,461,000

	Jan. 1, 2019	Share of profit or loss in investee	Equity adjustments of investment in associates	Dividends income	Dec. 31, 2019
	Stemco Co., Ltd.	₩ 39,592,269	₩ 11,797,738	₩ (118,866)	₩ (2,182,000)
Samsung Economic Research Institute	20,621,489	125,275	(1,576,025)	-	19,170,739
	₩ 60,213,758	₩ 11,923,013	₩ (1,694,891)	₩ (2,182,000)	₩ 68,259,880

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8. Investment in associates (Cont'd)

Details of changes in the book value of investment in associates based on their net assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020			
	Net assets (A)	Ownership (B)	Shareholder portion (A*B)	Book value
Stemco Co., Ltd.	₩ 177,766,085	30.00%	₩ 53,329,825	₩ 53,329,825
Samsung Economic Research Institute	80,383,089	23.80%	19,131,175	19,131,175
	<u>₩ 258,149,174</u>		<u>₩ 72,461,000</u>	<u>₩ 72,461,000</u>
	2019			
	Net assets (A)	Ownership (B)	Shareholder portion (A*B)	Book value
Stemco Co., Ltd.	₩ 163,630,803	30.00%	₩ 49,089,141	₩ 49,089,141
Samsung Economic Research Institute	80,549,323	23.80%	19,170,739	19,170,739
	<u>₩ 244,180,126</u>		<u>₩ 68,259,880</u>	<u>₩ 68,259,880</u>

9. Financial assets measured at fair value

Details of financial assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korea won in thousands):

	2020		2019
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Book value
Marketable securities	₩ 88,617,199	₩ 101,361,219	₩ 105,515,627
Non-marketable securities	25,160,067	99,593,923	67,832,674
	<u>₩ 113,777,266</u>	<u>₩ 200,955,142</u>	<u>₩ 173,348,301</u>

Marketable securities

Marketable securities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korea won in thousands):

	2020				2019	
	Number of shares	Equity interest	Acquisition cost	Book value	Book value	Domicile
Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.	13,636,562	2.16%	₩ 88,310,573	₩ 96,001,397	₩ 99,137,806	Korea
iMarketkorea Inc.	613,252	1.73%	306,626	5,359,822	6,377,821	Korea
			<u>₩ 88,617,199</u>	<u>₩ 101,361,219</u>	<u>₩ 105,515,627</u>	

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9. Financial assets measured at fair value (cont'd)

Non-marketable securities

Non-marketable securities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	Number of shares	Equity interest (%)	2020		2019
			Acquisition cost	Book value	Book value
Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI					
Samsung Venture Investment Co., Ltd.(*)	1,020,000	17.00	₩ 5,100,000	₩ 22,960,200	₩ 13,274,280
SOLUM Co., Ltd. (*)	4,650,000	11.64	2,325,000	62,189,100	40,389,900
KMAC fund	8,000	1.00	40,000	40,000	40,000
IMA(*)	347,696	8.69	4,028,477	7,884,703	8,804,010
Inkel Co., Ltd.	40	0.00	200	200	200
Posco Social Corporation Fund	4	1.67	40,000	40,000	40,000
SEMCNS Co., Ltd.(*)	-	-	-	-	1,872,000
			<u>11,533,677</u>	<u>93,114,203</u>	<u>64,420,390</u>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Intellectual Discovery	7,212	0.22	250,004	-	-
Korea Orbcom Ltd.	16,000	3.42	600,000	-	-
Cosmolink Co.,Ltd.	58,067	2.18	6,451,253	-	-
Optis Co., Ltd.	10,963	0.05	54,816	-	-
DS Asia Holdings	3,208,399	1.80	16,276	-	-
Others	-	-	6,254,041	6,479,720	3,412,284
			<u>13,626,390</u>	<u>6,479,720</u>	<u>3,412,284</u>
			<u>₩ 25,160,067</u>	<u>₩ 99,593,923</u>	<u>₩ 67,832,674</u>

(*) Valuations on the non-marketable securities were performed by an independent professional appraiser, using fair values calculated using the discounted future cash flows method, guideline public company method, various financial ratios and other relevant information.

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9. Financial assets measured at fair value (cont'd)

Details of changes in accumulated other comprehensive income arising from valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020			
	January 1	Increase (decrease)	Current year tax effect	December 31
Marketable securities	₩ 12,809,008	₩ (4,154,408)	₩ 1,005,367	₩ 9,659,967
Non-marketable securities	39,766,133	30,693,812	(7,427,903)	63,032,042
	<u>₩ 52,575,141</u>	<u>₩ 26,539,404</u>	<u>₩ (6,422,536)</u>	<u>₩ 72,692,009</u>
	2019			
	January 1	Increase	Current year tax effect	December 31
Marketable securities	₩ 12,638,459	₩ 224,998	₩ (54,449)	₩ 12,809,008
Non-marketable securities	18,719,070	27,755,176	(6,708,113)	39,766,133
	<u>₩ 31,357,529</u>	<u>₩ 27,980,174</u>	<u>₩ (6,762,562)</u>	<u>₩ 52,575,141</u>

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10. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020			2019		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation(*)	Book value	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation(*)	Book value
Land	₩ 206,186,873	₩ -	₩ 206,186,873	₩ 210,770,683	₩ -	₩ 210,770,683
Buildings	2,046,151,631	(620,286,655)	1,425,864,976	1,924,748,691	(569,273,909)	1,355,474,782
Structures	121,890,161	(64,113,717)	57,776,444	129,641,357	(63,901,569)	65,739,788
Machinery	6,418,455,887	(4,494,788,639)	1,923,667,248	6,494,661,971	(4,664,454,552)	1,830,207,419
Vehicles	4,738,302	(3,444,372)	1,293,930	4,738,388	(3,314,698)	1,423,690
Equipment	355,125,492	(248,337,660)	106,787,832	332,828,701	(245,181,543)	87,647,158
Construction-in-progress	677,978,337	-	677,978,337	925,338,587	-	925,338,587
Machinery-in-transit	24,806,648	-	24,806,648	37,908,041	-	37,908,041
	₩ 9,855,333,331	₩ (5,430,971,043)	₩ 4,424,362,288	₩ 10,060,636,419	₩ (5,546,126,271)	₩ 4,514,510,148

(*) Accumulated impairment losses are included.

Changes in the book value of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020							
	January 1	Additions	Disposals and scrap	Transfers	Depreciation	Others (*)	Classified as held for sale	December 31
Land	₩ 210,770,683	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (344,895)	₩ (4,238,915)	₩ 206,186,873
Buildings	1,355,474,782	1,990,457	(845,327)	158,862,317	(55,446,685)	(33,375,031)	(795,537)	1,425,864,976
Structures	65,739,788	65,018	-	1,978,416	(5,524,545)	(857,800)	(3,624,433)	57,776,444
Machinery	1,830,207,419	125,245,999	(10,677,588)	712,832,662	(689,632,446)	(40,791,033)	(3,517,765)	1,923,667,248
Vehicles	1,423,690	210,138	(7,957)	325,814	(583,364)	(26,094)	(48,297)	1,293,930
Equipment	87,647,158	25,885,359	(255,372)	34,691,043	(36,227,163)	(1,976,590)	(2,976,603)	106,787,832
Construction-in-progress	925,338,587	469,613,032	-	(777,729,687)	-	60,822,901	(66,496)	677,978,337
Machinery-in-transit	37,908,041	118,920,816	-	(130,960,565)	-	(815,436)	(246,208)	24,806,648
	₩ 4,514,510,148	₩ 741,930,819	₩ (11,786,244)	₩ -	₩ (787,414,203)	₩ (17,363,978)	₩ (15,514,254)	₩ 4,424,362,288

	2019								
	January 1	Additions	Disposals and scrap	Disposals by business transfer	Transfers	Depreciation	Others (*)	Classified as held for sale	December 31
Land	₩ 209,466,811	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,303,872	₩ -	₩ 210,770,683
Buildings	1,532,761,372	1,260,667	(1,203,882)	-	47,492,619	(65,729,849)	(27,985,556)	(131,120,589)	1,355,474,782
Structures	83,643,540	307,137	(12,953)	(14,585,461)	5,059,981	(6,170,699)	1,025,416	(3,527,173)	65,739,788
Machinery	2,140,585,380	41,601,824	(27,341,747)	(314,260,881)	760,513,432	(716,582,510)	(57,838,160)	3,530,081	1,830,207,419
Vehicles	1,502,259	561,818	(22,770)	-	120,076	(758,471)	38,507	(17,729)	1,423,690
Equipment	88,840,639	22,125,085	507,190	(1,083,194)	21,503,082	(39,865,300)	1,248,898	(5,629,242)	87,647,158
Construction-in-progress	469,114,927	1,109,547,494	(7,069,840)	-	(577,770,742)	-	(68,483,252)	-	925,338,587
Machinery-in-transit	32,095,255	338,447,135	(871,533)	-	(256,918,448)	-	(74,844,368)	-	37,908,041
	₩ 4,558,010,183	₩ 1,513,851,160	₩ (36,015,535)	₩ (329,929,536)	₩ -	₩ (829,106,829)	₩ (225,534,643)	₩ (136,764,652)	₩ 4,514,510,148

(*) Others represent transfer to another account foreign exchange rate adjustments and others.

Line items including depreciation in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Cost of sales	₩ 729,156,976	₩ 755,429,580
Selling and administrative expenses	58,257,227	73,677,249
Total amount	₩ 787,414,203	₩ 829,106,829

10. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

If a tangible asset is acquired at a price less than its fair value due to government subsidies, the acquisition cost of the tangible asset is the fair value at the acquisition date. Government subsidies are recognized unearned income and are depreciated over the useful life of the asset. The amount offset by depreciation is ₩6,104,502 thousand (2019: ₩5,333,967 thousand).

Borrowing costs incurred amounting to ₩14,770,941 thousand (2019: ₩4,326,702 thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2020, which were directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying property, plant and equipment, are capitalized as part of the cost of those assets.

The Group revalued certain property, plant and equipment in accordance with the *Korean Asset Revaluation Act* on January 1, 1981 and July 1, 1998. The revalued amounts are recorded as deemed cost at the revaluation date in accordance with Korean IFRS 1101. The difference between the revaluation amount and book value prior to revaluation is recorded as revaluation surplus in retained earnings and may not be utilized for cash dividends.

Property, plant and equipment are insured against fire and other casualty losses for up to ₩9,188,026,580 thousand and ₩10,859,003,833 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

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11. Intangible assets

Intangible assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020			2019		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization(*)	Book value	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization(*)	Book value
Patent/industrial proprietary rights	₩ 51,431,263	₩ (21,120,954)	₩ 30,310,309	₩ 39,309,458	₩ (15,253,945)	₩ 24,055,513
Software and others	215,341,235	(135,325,407)	80,015,828	200,348,815	(111,373,437)	88,975,378
Membership	30,641,351	(2,716,593)	27,924,758	29,250,042	(1,130,032)	28,120,010
	<u>₩ 297,413,849</u>	<u>₩ (159,162,954)</u>	<u>₩ 138,250,895</u>	<u>₩ 268,908,315</u>	<u>₩ (127,757,414)</u>	<u>₩ 141,150,901</u>

(*) Accumulated impairment losses are included.

Changes in the book value of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020						December 31
	January 1	Additions	Disposals and scrap	Classified as held for sale	Amortization	Others (*)	
Patent/industrial proprietary rights	₩ 24,055,513	₩ 12,333,558	₩ (80,238)	₩ -	₩ (5,998,524)	₩ -	₩ 30,310,309
Software and others	88,975,378	11,096,039	(1,001,445)	(559,421)	(27,675,591)	9,180,868	80,015,828
Membership	28,120,010	1,404,228	-	-	-	(1,599,480)	27,924,758
	<u>₩ 141,150,901</u>	<u>₩ 24,833,825</u>	<u>₩ (1,081,683)</u>	<u>₩ (559,421)</u>	<u>₩ (33,674,115)</u>	<u>₩ 7,581,388</u>	<u>₩ 138,250,895</u>

	2019						December 31
	January 1	Additions	Disposals and scrap	Disposals by business transfer	Amortization	Others (*)	
Patent/industrial proprietary rights	₩ 22,833,412	₩ 14,356,252	₩ (4,391,004)	₩ (3,868,084)	₩ (4,875,063)	₩ -	₩ 24,055,513
Land usage rights	5,855,759	-	-	-	-	(5,855,759)	-
Development cost	66,699,673	1,357,742	-	(64,022,896)	(4,034,519)	-	-
Software and others	37,961,175	24,592,902	(104,307)	(16,929,431)	(16,620,439)	60,075,478	88,975,378
Membership	29,110,589	-	(730,666)	-	-	(259,913)	28,120,010
	<u>₩ 162,460,608</u>	<u>₩ 40,306,896</u>	<u>₩ (5,225,977)</u>	<u>₩ (84,820,411)</u>	<u>₩ (25,530,021)</u>	<u>₩ 53,959,806</u>	<u>₩ 141,150,901</u>

(*) Others represent transfer to another account foreign exchange rate adjustments and others.

Details of expensed research and development costs incurred in 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Cost of Sales(*)	₩ 49,600,155	₩ 64,859,562
Selling and administrative expenses(*)	460,076,901	498,165,939
	<u>₩ 509,677,056</u>	<u>₩ 563,025,501</u>

(*) Includes expenses for the year from discontinued operations.

Impairment tests for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

The Group conducted impairment tests on membership and on intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and recognized impairment loss of ₩1,586,561 thousand.

The recoverable amount of membership is the higher of a membership's fair value costs of disposal and its value in use. The Group uses net fair value if it is available. If it is not available, the Group estimates value in use and determines recoverable amounts.

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12. Leases

Changes in book value of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Korean Won in thousands).

	2020				
	Right-of-use assets				Lease Liability
	Land and Buildings	Vehicles and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Total	
As of January 1, 2020	₩ 60,898,228	₩ 17,641,876	₩ 201,730	₩ 78,741,834	₩ 48,671,224
New and renewal of contract	42,526,516	1,280,808	2,414,819	46,222,143	45,640,362
Write-off due to early termination of contract	(81,786)	(3,710,836)	(1,652,291)	(5,444,913)	(5,620,591)
Changes of contract	(4,219,799)	-	-	(4,219,799)	(7,080,048)
Others(*)	(2,297,215)	311,643	6,096	(1,979,476)	(844,185)
Depreciation	(12,510,415)	(6,944,939)	(633,719)	(20,089,073)	-
Interest cost	-	-	-	-	1,637,220
Payment	-	-	-	-	(19,576,493)
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(224,634)	-	(224,634)	(229,583)
As of December 31, 2020	₩ 84,315,529	₩ 8,353,918	₩ 336,635	₩ 93,006,082	₩ 62,597,906
	2019				
	Right-of-use assets				Lease Liability
	Land and Buildings	Vehicles and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Total	
As of January 1, 2019 (restated)	₩ 33,577,237	₩ 11,760,779	₩ 390,914	₩ 45,728,930	₩ 28,219,471
New and renewal of contract	42,750,251	12,289,955	-	55,040,206	53,905,985
Liquidation, etc. (*)	(1,039,223)	(258,090)	(3,151)	(1,300,464)	(1,058,865)
Depreciation	(9,053,189)	(6,150,768)	(186,033)	(15,389,990)	-
Interest cost	-	-	-	-	1,111,420
Payment	-	-	-	-	(33,506,787)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(5,336,848)	-	-	(5,336,848)	-
As of December 31, 2019	₩ 60,898,228	₩ 17,641,876	₩ 201,730	₩ 78,741,834	₩ 48,671,224

(*) Including effect of foreign currency transition and translation.

In 2020, the Group recognized ₩7,932,590 thousand (2019: ₩19,707,201 thousand) and ₩2,249,421 thousand (2019: ₩1,278,188 thousand) from short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, respectively.

The total cash outflow for leases in 2020 was ₩29,758,504 thousand (2019: ₩ 54,492,176 thousand).

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13. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Trade payables	₩ 434,514,202	₩ -	₩ 263,006,724	₩ -
Other payables	317,878,670	2,024,857	242,476,159	2,036,929
Accrued expenses	349,091,174	78,542,155	386,088,786	89,172,283
Dividends payables	24,788,765	-	10,383	-
	<u>₩ 1,126,272,811</u>	<u>₩ 80,567,012</u>	<u>₩ 891,582,052</u>	<u>₩ 91,209,212</u>

14. Borrowings

Short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following (Korean won in thousands):

Financial institution	Description	Annual interest rate (%) as of Dec. 31, 2020	2020	2019
Woori Bank and 4 other banks	Discount of commercial paper	LIBOR + 0.50~0.72	₩ 368,120,835	₩ 305,749,589
KB Kookmin Bank	General borrowings	LIBOR +1.45	38,080,000	263,440,059
			<u>₩ 406,200,835</u>	<u>₩ 569,189,648</u>

The Group entered into factoring agreements with recourse for its trade receivables with Woori Bank and others. Factored receivables not overdue as of December 31, 2020 are accounted for as short-term borrowings (Note 6).

Long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

Financial institution	Description	Annual interest rate (%) as of Dec. 31, 2020	2020	2019
Mizuho bank and 6 other banks	General borrowings	LIBOR + 0.85~1.65	₩ 854,267,546	₩ 1,063,102,213
BoA	General borrowings	4.88	116,873,267	116,018,067
ICBC bank	General borrowings	PBOC *0.95(*1)	56,098,560	55,854,380
Citi bank and 2 other banks	General borrowings	LPR -0.35 ~ +0.87(*2)	410,650,643	158,588,816
			<u>1,437,890,016</u>	<u>1,393,563,476</u>
Less current portion of borrowings			<u>(204,681,307)</u>	<u>(173,835,740)</u>
			<u>₩ 1,233,208,709</u>	<u>₩ 1,219,727,736</u>

(*1) PBOC refers to the benchmark interest rate of the People's Bank of China.

(*2) LPR refers to the Loan Prime Rate informed by the People's Bank of China.

15. Refund liabilities and Right of return assets

Details of refund liabilities and right of return assets are follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Refund liabilities	₩ 23,400,025	₩ 19,531,121
Right of return assets	17,784,713	14,246,213

Refund liabilities are estimated obligation to refund some or all of consideration received from customers and are measured at the amount the Group estimates. Rights of return assets show the right of the Group to receive return assets as customers exercise their rights.

16. Defined benefit liabilities

The Group has a defined benefit pension plan for its employees, for which the present value of defined benefits liabilities is calculated using the projected unit credit method by an independent actuary firm.

Details of net defined benefit liabilities recognized in the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	₩ 678,505,335	₩ 619,283,872
Fair value of plan assets (*)	(647,937,765)	(580,321,642)
Net defined benefit liabilities	₩ 30,567,570	₩ 38,962,230

(*) The contributions to the National Pension Fund of ₩287,001 thousand are included in the fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2020 (2019: ₩289,313 thousand).

Changes in defined benefit liabilities (assets) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Changes in defined benefit liabilities(assets):		
At January 1	₩ 38,962,230	₩ 26,141,991
Contributions by employer	(80,027,992)	(90,058,224)
Retirement benefits paid	(13,700,160)	(9,084,370)
Pension cost charged to profit or loss	59,913,807	57,116,100
Succession of defined benefit liabilities	3,894,892	(2,520,588)
Re-measurement losses in OCI	25,303,842	56,757,434
Exchange differences	(404,829)	609,887
Classified as held for sale	(3,374,220)	-
At December 31	30,567,570	38,962,230
Defined benefit liabilities (assets) in the statement of financial position:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	678,505,335	619,283,872
Fair value of plan assets	(647,937,765)	(580,321,642)
	₩ 30,567,570	₩ 38,962,230

Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax) of ₩20,328,932 thousand (2019: ₩44,193,312 thousand) was recognized as other comprehensive income.

16. Defined benefit liabilities (cont'd)

Expenses recorded in relation to the defined benefit pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Current service cost	₩ 58,542,358	₩ 54,567,362
Past service cost	-	796,346
Interest cost on benefit obligation	13,889,954	16,580,415
Expected return on plan assets	(12,518,505)	(14,828,023)
	<u>₩ 59,913,807</u>	<u>₩ 57,116,100</u>

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
At January 1	₩ 619,283,872	₩ 551,262,563
Benefits paid	(37,509,003)	(31,150,712)
Current service cost	58,542,358	54,567,362
Interest cost	13,889,954	16,580,415
Succession of defined benefit obligation	3,894,892	(24,996,915)
Past service cost	-	796,346
Re-measurement losses (gains)		
based on changes of demographic assumptions	1,208,907	(1,753)
Re-measurement losses (gains)		
based on changes of financial assumptions	(3,716,337)	26,129,869
Re-measurement losses		
based on changes of experience adjustments	26,694,381	25,473,473
Held for sale	(3,374,220)	-
Exchange differences	(409,469)	623,224
At December 31	<u>₩ 678,505,335</u>	<u>₩ 619,283,872</u>

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 7.25 years (2019: 7.04 years).

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
At January 1	₩ 580,321,642	₩ 525,120,572
Contributions by employer	80,027,992	90,058,224
Benefits paid	(23,808,843)	(22,066,342)
Effect of succession of defined benefit obligation	-	(22,476,327)
Expected return on plan assets	12,518,505	14,828,023
Re-measurement losses	(1,116,891)	(5,155,845)
Exchange differences	(4,640)	13,337
At December 31	<u>₩ 647,937,765</u>	<u>₩ 580,321,642</u>

The Group has funded 95% of its defined benefit obligation with Samsung Life Insurance Co., Ltd as of December 31, 2020. The Group's employees are individually nominated as the vested beneficiaries of the defined benefit plan assets. Contributions related to the defined benefit obligation are expected to be ₩80,028 million for the next fiscal year.

16. Defined benefit liabilities(cont'd)

The major categories of the fair value of total plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 647,265,041	₩ 579,675,698
Others	672,724	645,944
	<u>₩ 647,937,765</u>	<u>₩ 580,321,642</u>

The principal assumptions used in actuarial calculation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.30% ~ 5.10%	0.30% ~ 6.55%
Future salary increases	2.81% ~ 8.00%	2.99% ~ 8.00%

The following table demonstrates a sensitivity analysis on the effect of changes in the principal assumptions used in actuarial calculation on the present value of defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Korean won in thousands):

Effect of changes in the discount rate (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	1% point decrease	1% point increase	1% point decrease	1% point increase
Impact on defined benefit liabilities	₩ 50,843,405	₩ (44,544,955)	₩ 45,223,592	₩ (39,752,924)

Effect of changes in future salary increases. (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	1% point decrease	1% point increase	1% point decrease	1% point increase
Impact on defined benefit liabilities	₩ (44,895,240)	₩ 50,257,066	₩ (39,969,050)	₩ 44,568,432

The Group also operates a defined contribution pension plan for its employees. The Group's liabilities consist of fixed contributions to be made to a separate pension fund. Future retirement benefits are based on the contributions of the Group and investment gains from plan assets. Plan assets are managed in a separate fund by independent trustees. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, defined contribution pension plan expenses amounted to ₩10,110,768 thousand and ₩8,193,548 thousand, respectively.

17. Provisions

Details of provisions for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Provisions for product warranties	₩ 1,704,886	₩ 3,083,208
Emission liabilities	67,965	1,901,000
	<u>₩ 1,772,851</u>	<u>₩ 4,984,208</u>

Provisions for product warranties

Provisions for warranty-related costs are recognized when the product is sold to the customers. Initial recognition is based on past experience on the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that most of these costs will be incurred in the next financial year.

Emission liabilities

Details of annual quantity of allocated emission allowances as of December 31, 2020 are as follows (KAU):

	2019	2020	2021	2019-2021 Total
Allocated emission allowance	394,344	394,344	471,976	1,260,664

Changes in emission liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands)

	2020	2019
Beginning	₩ 1,901,000	₩ -
Addition (reversal)	(994,437)	1,901,000
Submission	(838,598)	-
Ending	<u>₩ 67,965</u>	<u>₩ 1,901,000</u>

A liability (emission obligation) is recognized only where actual emissions exceed the allocated emission allowances, and the cost of emissions is recognized as debt. Estimated emissions of the Group during 2020 are expected as 421,831KAU.

18. Commitments and contingencies

Significant lines of credit

Significant lines of credit with financial institutions as of December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won in thousands and U.S. dollar):

	Credit line (US\$)	Credit line (₩)	Description
Woori Bank and 4 other banks	US\$ 595,975,000 (Equivalent to ₩648,420,800)	₩ 80,000,000	Overdraft
Shinhan Bank and 1 other banks	US\$ 7,000,000 (Equivalent to ₩7,616,000)	-	Import letter of credit
KEB Hana Bank	-	₩ 1,000,000	Local letter of credit
Woori Bank and 7 other banks	US\$ 655,000,000 (Equivalent to ₩712,640,000)	₩ 100,000,000	Receivables factoring

The Group provided security deposits for its bank overdraft facilities (Note 5).

In addition, the Group has loan facilities with accounts receivable pledged as collateral related to purchase payments with Woori Bank of Korea and 2 other banks (up to ₩ 151,800,000 thousand).

Litigation

As of December 31, 2020, the Group is a defendant in a class action lawsuit filed by Cygnus and other entities in Canada in connection with alleged price-fixing for capacitors. Total claims against the Group are currently undeterminable. In addition, the Company and its affiliates in Samsung Group are being investigated by the Fair Trade Commission for violations of the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act of the Republic of Korea. The outcome of the proceedings cannot be reasonably estimated at the end of the reporting period.

Contractual obligations to purchase property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2020 are ₩171,213,014 thousand.

19. Issued capital

The Company is authorized to issue 200,000 thousand ordinary shares with a par value per share of ₩5,000. As of December 31, 2020, the Company holds 77,600,680 ordinary shares (including 2,906,984 preferred shares) amounting to ₩388,003,400 thousand, which were issued through a series of stock issuances since the Company's incorporation in 1973.

Under the Articles of Incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue 20 million shares of non-voting preferred shares. The Company may issue cumulative, participating and non-voting preferred shares with a dividend rate of more than 1% of par value of ordinary shares. As of December 31, 2020, 2,906,984 of non-cumulative and non-voting preferred shares have been issued and outstanding.

The Company's share premium of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	₩ 931,477,700	₩ 931,477,700
Consideration for stock warrants	12,160,470	12,160,470
Gains on disposal of treasury stock	16,769,322	16,769,322
Exercise of stock option	1,201,580	1,201,580
Others	83,592,127	83,592,127
	<u>₩ 1,045,201,199</u>	<u>₩ 1,045,201,199</u>

19. Issued capital (cont'd)

Other components of equity as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 consist solely of treasury stock.

As of December 31, 2020, the Group's treasury stock comprising 2,000,000 ordinary shares and 53,430 preferred shares were repurchased by the Company to stabilize its stock price, which are expected to dispose depending on the stock price.

Accumulated other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Equity adjustments of investment in associates	₩ 1,125,396	₩ 1,087,645
Fair value loss and gain on financial assets measured at FVOCI	72,692,009	52,575,141
Disposal loss and gain on financial assets measured at FVOCI	455,940,710	455,764,277
Exchange differences on translations of foreign operations	(117,238,777)	(83,761,775)
	<u>₩ 412,519,338</u>	<u>₩ 425,665,288</u>

Other capital reserves of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Legal reserve (*)	₩ 111,920,491	₩ 103,620,491
Business rationalization reserve	31,537,766	31,537,766
Capital expenditure reserve	7,895,000	7,895,000
Others	2,329,912,000	2,015,912,000
	<u>₩ 2,481,265,257</u>	<u>₩ 2,158,965,257</u>

(*) In accordance with the Korean Commercial Code, an amount equal to at least 10% of cash dividends is required to be appropriated as a legal reserve until the reserve equals 50% of Issued Capital. The legal reserve may not be utilized for cash dividends but may only be used to offset a deficit, if any, or be transferred to capital.

Details of dividends declared for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Attributable to ordinary shares (2020: ₩1,400 per share, 2019: ₩1,100 per share)	₩ 101,771,175	₩ 79,963,066
Attributable to preferred shares (2020: ₩1,450 per share, 2019: ₩1,150 per share)	4,137,653	3,281,587
	<u>₩ 105,908,828</u>	<u>₩ 83,244,653</u>

20. Operating profit

Revenue from contracts with customers

Details of revenue from contracts with customers are as follows (Korean won in millions):

	2020			
	Component Solution	Module Solution	Printed Circuit Board Solution	Total
Sales of Goods	₩ 3,603,390	₩ 2,733,288	₩ 1,722,334	₩ 8,059,012
Royalty revenue	41,567	69,164	38,995	149,726
Totally revenue from contracts with customers	<u>₩ 3,644,957</u>	<u>₩ 2,802,452</u>	<u>₩ 1,761,329</u>	<u>₩ 8,208,738</u>

	2019			
	Component Solution	Module Solution	Printed Circuit Board Solution	Total
Sales of Goods	₩ 3,156,649	₩ 2,930,148	₩ 1,426,474	₩ 7,513,271
Royalty revenue	63,109	98,105	43,813	205,027
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>₩ 3,219,758</u>	<u>₩ 3,028,253</u>	<u>₩ 1,470,287</u>	<u>₩ 7,718,298</u>

Details of cost of sales and operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 by nature of expense are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Changes in inventories, etc.	₩ (138,402,637)	₩ (59,971,355)
Use of raw materials and supplies	3,337,986,588	3,146,732,867
Employee benefit expense	1,719,836,501	1,697,985,852
Depreciation and amortization(*)	841,177,391	870,026,840
Outsourcing expenses	284,836,898	230,251,243
Commissions	143,916,867	165,101,358
Other expenses	1,478,703,831	1,626,451,286
Less: classified as profit (loss) from discontinued operation	<u>(288,447,809)</u>	<u>(699,204,158)</u>
	<u>₩ 7,379,607,630</u>	<u>₩ 6,977,373,933</u>

(*) Includes depreciation of right-of-use assets.

Details of employee benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Salaries expenses	₩ 1,362,317,581	₩ 1,174,927,835
Pension costs	70,809,348	92,573,885
Employee welfare benefits	286,709,572	430,484,132
	<u>₩ 1,719,836,501</u>	<u>₩ 1,697,985,852</u>

(*) Includes profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation.

20. Operating profit (cont'd)

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Depreciation (*1)(*2)	₩ 807,503,276	₩ 844,496,819
Amortization (*2)	33,674,115	25,530,021
	<u>₩ 841,177,391</u>	<u>₩ 870,026,840</u>

(*1) Includes depreciation of right-of-use assets.

(*2) Includes profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation.

Details of selling and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Salaries and payroll expenses	₩ 204,571,310	₩ 221,474,307
Bonuses and other benefits	46,415,096	34,339,139
Pension costs	19,357,396	24,723,533
Employee welfare benefits	92,883,434	114,148,236
Commissions	54,672,464	47,420,039
Supplies expenses	32,505,194	47,865,145
Repairs expenses	27,082,109	47,961,736
Allowance (reversal) for doubtful accounts – trade	(27,752)	7,223
Depreciation(*) and amortization	48,255,003	58,300,140
Sample expenses	4,871,684	4,639,094
Travel expenses	3,382,970	12,558,554
Research and development expense	433,932,838	463,479,956
IT expenses	32,270,337	50,165,660
Other expenses	110,437,346	120,271,452
	<u>₩ 1,110,609,429</u>	<u>₩ 1,247,354,214</u>

(*) Includes depreciation of right-of-use assets.

21. Non-operating profit and expenses

21.1 Finance income

Finance income consists solely of interest income and details for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 7,611,716	₩	17,312,428
Other financial assets	2,212,031		1,212,618
Financial assets measured at FVPL:			
Short-term financial instruments	455,219		608,881
	<u>₩ 10,278,966</u>	<u>₩</u>	<u>19,133,927</u>

21.2 Finance costs

Finance costs consist solely of interest costs and details for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Borrowings	₩ 42,563,431	₩	69,420,357
Other financial liabilities:			
Borrowings	3,588,799		7,003,003
Lease liabilities	1,637,220		1,271,926
	<u>₩ 47,789,450</u>	<u>₩</u>	<u>77,695,286</u>

21.3 Share of profit in associates

Details of share of profit in associates for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019
Share of profit in associates	₩ 9,943,018	₩	11,923,013

21.4 Other income

Details of other income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019
Dividend income	₩ 368,931	₩	494,468
Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through PL	343,794		23,232
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through PL	416,558		-
Commission income	74,578		52,025
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,646,364		3,927,246
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	28,855		9,725,807
Reversal of allowance for other doubtful accounts	414,610		826,032
Gain on foreign currency translation	35,213,506		9,253,189
Gain on foreign currency transactions	201,701,396		131,352,554
Others	20,776,386		36,527,715
Gain on disposal of other investments	-		918
	<u>₩ 260,984,978</u>	<u>₩</u>	<u>192,183,186</u>

21. Non-operating profit and expenses (cont'd)

21.5 Other expenses

Details of other expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	₩ 10,382,696	₩ 4,818,845
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	-	239,047
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	1,021,027	592,094
Impairment loss on intangible assets	1,536,693	-
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through PL	110,083	170,741
Loss on disposal of trade receivables	6,982,303	265,765
Allowance for doubtful accounts - others	173,027	894,347
Loss on foreign currency translation	32,450,165	17,225,238
Loss on foreign currency transaction	209,908,880	138,179,457
Donations	4,223,729	2,697,048
Others	12,828,052	25,290,702
	<u>₩ 279,616,655</u>	<u>₩ 190,373,284</u>

22. Income tax expenses

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Current income tax	₩ 117,268,483	₩ 229,409,556
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(20,831,846)	3,463,698
Deferred income tax from temporary differences and tax credits	62,442,488	(64,951,254)
Deferred income tax charged directly to equity	(56,328)	-
Income tax expense	<u>₩ 158,822,797</u>	<u>₩ 167,922,000</u>
Income tax expense from continuing operations	₩ 167,159,983	₩ 71,125,625
Income tax expense (benefit) from discontinued operations	(8,337,186)	96,796,375

The tax effect relating to components of other comprehensive income (expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020			2019		
	Before tax	Tax effect	After tax	Before tax	Tax effect	After tax
Financial asset measured at fair value through OCI	₩ 26,539,404	₩ (6,422,536)	₩ 20,116,868	₩ 27,980,174	₩ (6,762,563)	₩ 21,217,611
Re-measurement losses (gain) on net defined benefit plans	(25,303,842)	4,974,910	(20,328,932)	(56,757,434)	12,564,122	(44,193,312)
Capital changes in equity method	49,803	(12,052)	37,751	(1,694,890)	410,163	(1,284,727)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(52,387,768)	18,910,766	(33,477,002)	54,346,514	(8,239,472)	46,107,042
	<u>₩ (51,102,403)</u>	<u>₩ 17,451,088</u>	<u>₩ (33,651,315)</u>	<u>₩ 23,874,364</u>	<u>₩ (2,027,750)</u>	<u>₩ 21,846,614</u>

22. Income tax expenses (cont'd)

Details of deferred income taxes charged directly to equity as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Current income tax:		
Gain or loss on disposal of financial asset at fair value through OCI	₩ (56,328)	₩ -
Deferred income tax:		
Gain or loss on valuation of financial asset at fair value through OCI	(6,422,536)	(6,762,563)
Re-measurement losses on net defined benefit plans	4,974,910	12,564,122
Equity adjustments of investment in associates	(12,052)	410,163
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	18,910,766	(8,239,472)

A reconciliation of profit before tax at the Korea statutory tax rate to income tax expenses at the effective tax rate of the Group are summarized as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Profit before tax	₩ 782,633,975	₩ 695,970,551
Tax at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in the respective countries	191,212,207	191,391,902
Adjustments:		
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(6,125,220)	(13,920,125)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	11,421,277	27,484,564
Effect of deferred income tax arising from temporary difference not recognized	17,820,990	26,805,773
Tax effects of investment in subsidiaries and associates	15,231,332	6,044,678
Tax credits	(31,256,516)	(75,649,258)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(20,831,846)	3,463,698
Others	(18,649,427)	2,300,768
Income tax expenses	₩ 158,822,797	₩ 167,922,000
Effective income tax rate	20.29%	24.13%

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22. Income tax expenses (cont'd)

Significant changes in tax credit carryforwards, cumulative temporary differences and deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020				
	January 1	Recognized to income	Recognized directly to equity	Effects of exchange rate changes	December 31
Loss on valuation of inventories	₩ 28,519,651	₩ (3,098,745)	₩ -	₩ 110,587	₩ 25,531,493
Property, plant and equipment	19,637,009	(2,582,053)	-	(83,588)	16,971,368
Defined benefit liabilities	3,517,355	(4,289,249)	4,974,910	(2,373)	4,200,643
Accrual expenses	39,846,066	3,595,774	-	(99,717)	43,342,123
Investment securities	(14,119,275)	(19,360)	(6,422,536)	-	(20,561,171)
Unused tax credit carry forwards from prior years	75,527,428	(14,494,397)	-	-	61,033,031
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	(18,823,556)	(33,985,442)	18,898,714	-	(33,910,284)
Others	8,534,037	(7,569,016)	-	(45,491)	919,530
	<u>₩ 142,638,715</u>	<u>₩ (62,442,488)</u>	<u>₩ 17,451,088</u>	<u>₩ (120,582)</u>	<u>₩ 97,526,733</u>

	2019				
	January 1	Recognized to income	Recognized directly to equity	December 31	
Loss on valuation of inventories	₩ 17,870,872	₩ 10,648,779	₩ -	₩ 28,519,651	
Property, plant and equipment	52,530,263	(32,893,254)	-	19,637,009	
Defined benefit liabilities	(1,217,009)	(7,829,758)	12,564,122	3,517,355	
Accrual expenses	45,733,749	(5,887,683)	-	39,846,066	
Investment securities	(7,003,579)	(353,133)	(6,762,563)	(14,119,275)	
Unused tax credit carryforwards from prior years	88,183,449	(12,656,021)	-	75,527,428	
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	(116,181,430)	105,187,183	(7,829,309)	(18,823,556)	
Others	(201,104)	8,735,141	-	8,534,037	
	<u>₩ 79,715,211</u>	<u>₩ 64,951,254</u>	<u>₩ (2,027,750)</u>	<u>₩ 142,638,715</u>	

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

Based on the Group's assessment of future taxable income, the Group's management concluded that it is probable that the recognized deferred tax assets will be realized in future periods.

The analysis of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	₩ 272,417,372	₩ 350,399,673
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	157,225,799	103,662,428
	<u>429,643,171</u>	<u>454,062,101</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months	(331,915,269)	(311,154,134)
Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months	(201,169)	(269,251)
	<u>(332,116,438)</u>	<u>(311,423,385)</u>
Deferred tax assets, net	<u>₩ 97,526,733</u>	<u>₩ 142,638,715</u>

23. Earnings per share

Earnings per share was calculated by dividing net profit by the number of ordinary shares, and diluted earnings per share was calculated by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of dilutive potential ordinary shares. Preferred shares are participating preferred shares, having right to participate in division of profits, therefore their earning per share were computed as well. No dilutive features exist for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 thus basic earnings per share is equivalent to diluted earnings per share.

The Company's basic (diluted) earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are computed as follows (Korean won in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2020	
	Net profit for the year	Profit for the year from continuing operations
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	₩ 603,961,889	₩ 595,937,512
Preferred shares dividend	(4,137,653)	(4,137,653)
Additional dividends attributable to preferred shares	(18,812,350)	(18,509,255)
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	581,011,886	573,290,604
Weighted-average number of shares of ordinary shares outstanding (*)	72,693,696	72,693,696
Basic (diluted) earnings per share	₩ 7,993	₩ 7,886
	2019	
	Net profit for the year	Profit for the year from continuing operations
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	₩ 514,296,121	609,844,100
Preferred shares dividend	(3,281,587)	(3,281,587)
Additional dividends attributable to preferred shares	(16,281,581)	(19,890,598)
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	494,732,953	586,671,915
Weighted-average number of shares of ordinary shares outstanding (*)	72,693,696	72,693,696
Basic (diluted) earnings per share	₩ 6,806	8,070

(*) There is no change in the number of shares.

23. Earnings per share (cont'd)

The Company's basic (diluted) earnings per share attributable to preferred shares for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are computed as follows (Korean won in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2020	
	Net profit for the year	Profit for the year from continuing operations
Profit for the year attributable to preferred shares holders of the parent	₩ 22,950,003	₩ 22,646,908
Weighted-average number of shares of ordinary shares outstanding (*)	2,853,554	2,853,554
Basic (diluted) earnings per share	₩ 8,043	₩ 7,936

(*) There is no change in the number of shares.

	2019	
	Net profit for the year	Profit for the year from continuing operations
Profit for the year attributable to preferred shares holders of the parent	₩ 19,563,168	₩ 23,172,185
Weighted-average number of shares of ordinary shares outstanding (*)	2,853,554	2,853,554
Basic (diluted) earnings per share	₩ 6,856	₩ 8,120

(*) There is no change in the number of shares.

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24. Related party transactions

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. has significant influence on the Company. Related parties of the Company as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Related party	Category
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	Company with significant influence
Samsung Economic Research Institute	Associate
Stemco Co., Ltd.	Associate
Samsung Electronics Vietnam THAINGUYEN Co., Ltd.	Others
Samsung Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Others
Samsung C&T Corporation	Others
Samsung Engineering Co., Ltd.	
Samsung SDS Co., Ltd.	Others
Samsung Welstory Inc.	
Samsung Display Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Others
Samsung Engineering Construction(Shanghai)Co., Ltd	Others
Samsung Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and other affiliates (*)	Others

(*) Includes subsidiaries and associates of Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

Outstanding balances resulted from the transactions among the Company and its related parties as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	Receivables	Payables (*)	Receivables	Payables (*)
Company with significant influence:				
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	₩ 75,336,507	₩ 86,833,381	₩ 160,313,380	₩ 27,460,996
Associate:				
Samsung Economic Research Institute	-	267,958	-	1,957,434
Others:				
Samsung Electronics Vietnam THAINGUYEN Co., Ltd.	106,770,355	19,160,021	43,652,028	1,355,767
Samsung Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	45,057,953	14,249	48,981,694	-
Samsung C&T Corporation	19,087,409	230,440	19,087,849	265,099
Samsung Engineering Co., Ltd.	-	8,800,000	-	13,896,493
Samsung SDS Co., Ltd.	520	7,570,633	218	10,368,528
Samsung Welstory Inc.	22	3,469,181	110	3,086,399
Samsung Display Vietnam Co., Ltd.	43,613,374	-	15,739,612	-
Samsung Engineering Construction(Shanghai)Co., Ltd	-	-	-	9,894,356
Others	24,378,408	61,501,500	23,384,793	18,911,680
	<u>₩ 314,244,548</u>	<u>₩ 187,847,363</u>	<u>₩ 311,159,684</u>	<u>₩ 87,196,752</u>

(*) Includes lease liabilities.

The Group operated defined benefit plan with Samsung Life Insurance Co., Ltd. The fair value of the plan as of December 31, 2020 amounts to ₩327,329 million (2019: ₩344,833 million); and interest income recognized amounts to ₩10,517 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 (2019: ₩9,192 million).

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24. Related party transactions (cont'd)

Significant transactions among the Company and its related parties for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020				
	Sales	Disposal of assets	Purchases	Acquisition of assets	Cash dividends
Company with significant influence:					
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. Associate:	₩ 1,105,861,399	₩ 11,592	₩ 546,232,423	₩ -	₩ -
Samsung Economic Research Institute	-	-	5,513,945	-	-
Stemco Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	5,791,700
Others:					
Samsung Electronics Vietnam THAINGUYEN Co., Ltd.	966,338,864	-	6,099,034	-	-
Samsung Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	653,113,568	-	518,036	-	-
Samsung C&T Corporation	12,607	-	2,765,557	133,700	-
Samsung Engineering Co., Ltd.	2,280	-	4,716,280	53,544,701	-
Samsung SDS Co., Ltd.	9,228	-	71,076,374	7,499,275	-
Samsung Welstory Inc.	240	-	35,645,677	20,710	-
Samsung Display Vietnam Co., Ltd.	289,200,379	-	-	-	-
Samsung Engineering Construction(Shanghai) Co., Ltd	-	-	18,946,220	165,070,190	-
Others	279,008,091	681,324	239,343,145	23,519,059	-
	<u>₩ 3,275,546,656</u>	<u>₩ 692,916</u>	<u>₩ 930,856,691</u>	<u>₩ 249,787,635</u>	<u>₩ 5,791,700</u>
	2019				
	Sales	Disposal of assets	Purchases	Acquisition of assets	Cash dividends
Company with significant influence:					
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. Associate:	₩ 1,387,532,194	₩ 785,000,000	₩ 434,369,979	₩ -	₩ -
Samsung Economic Research Institute	-	-	6,799,506	-	-
Stemco Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	2,182,000
Others:					
Samsung Electronics Vietnam THAINGUYEN Co., Ltd.	983,614,335	-	2,005,930	-	-
Samsung Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	828,909,754	-	466,432	-	-
Samsung C&T Corporation	13,007	-	2,336,764	-	-
Samsung Engineering Co., Ltd.	6,919	-	25,407,835	143,539,081	-
Samsung SDS Co., Ltd.	6,117	-	70,738,363	14,337,826	-
Samsung Welstory Inc.	420	-	33,601,403	-	-
Samsung Display Vietnam Co., Ltd.	237,712,559	-	-	-	-
Samsung Engineering Construction(Shanghai) Co., Ltd	-	-	109,197,537	171,894,413	-
Others	557,463,193	-	243,750,261	10,530,157	-
	<u>₩ 3,995,258,498</u>	<u>₩ 785,000,000</u>	<u>₩ 928,674,010</u>	<u>₩ 340,301,477</u>	<u>₩ 2,182,000</u>

Dividend paid to Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd amounts to ₩19,462 million (2019: ₩17,693 million).

The Group has no collateral or guarantees provided to or received from related parties as of December 31, 2020.

In accordance with a lease agreements entered with related parties, the Group has recognized rights-of-use assets and lease liabilities of ₩28,577 million, respectively. The repayment of lease liabilities paid to related parties amounts to ₩4,238 million and interest expense recognized amounts to ₩412 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

In relation to key management compensation of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group recognized expenses for short-term benefits, including short-term incentives of ₩3,283 million and long-term benefits, including other long-term employee benefits and pension benefits of ₩2,257 million.

25. Supplementary consolidated cash flow information

Cash flows from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Profit for the year	₩ 623,811,178	528,048,551
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Valuation of inventories	(51,175,309)	(16,462,317)
Loss on scrap of inventories	129,597,724	138,598,864
(Reversal of) loss on valuation of return assets	1,067,602	(704,495)
Pension costs	59,913,807	57,116,100
Long-term employee benefits	10,512,964	8,469,512
Depreciation	787,414,203	829,106,829
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	20,089,073	15,389,990
Amortization of intangible assets	33,674,115	25,530,021
Provision for product warranties	337,987	-
Gain on foreign exchange translation	(35,306,065)	(9,390,486)
Gain on disposal of financial asset at FV through PL	(343,794)	(23,232)
Loss(Gain) on disposal of financial asset at FV through PL	(306,475)	170,741
Allowance (reversal) for doubtful accounts - trade receivables	(27,685)	3,650
Loss on disposal of trade receivables	6,967,302	696,259
Allowance (reversal) for doubtful accounts - other receivables	(255,012)	61,392
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(19,376,203)	(5,146,062)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	(30,827)	(10,169,352)
Loss on foreign currency translation	36,295,046	20,649,172
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10,625,609	4,934,305
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	1,070,978	623,145
Finance costs	48,139,204	89,055,761
Finance income	(12,344,881)	(22,065,400)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	-	(362,489,357)
Dividend income	(383,951)	(505,533)
Share of profit in associates	(9,943,017)	(11,923,013)
Income tax expense	158,822,797	167,922,000
Reversal of refund liabilities	(737,198)	(464,407)
(Reversal of) provision for emission liabilities	(994,437)	1,901,000
Gain on disposal of other investments	-	(11,667)
Loss on disposal of other investments	-	118
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	-	154,713,904
Impairment loss on intangible assets	1,586,561	508,811
Others	(67,140)	-
	1,174,822,978	1,076,096,253

25. Supplementary consolidated cash flow information (cont'd)

	2020		2019
Working capital adjustments:			
Other financial assets	₩ 36,149	₩	59,554
Trade and other receivables	33,367,201		(21,338,900)
Advance payments	4,181,910		27,707,297
Prepaid expenses	(756,681)		(8,432,256)
Inventories	(284,211,259)		(260,676,821)
Long-term advance payments and prepaid expenses	(209,618)		(11,056,237)
Short-term and long-term loans	268,915		(4,979,931)
Trade and other payables	256,589,078		63,519,938
Advances received	7,868,673		11,926,538
Other financial liabilities	14,479,858		(10,800,023)
Long-term other payables	6,767,915		(3,342,096)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(89,833,260)		(101,663,181)
	(51,451,119)		(319,076,118)
Net cash flows from operating activities	₩ 1,747,183,037	₩	1,285,068,686

Significant transactions not involving cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019
Reclassification of construction-in-progress	₩ 777,729,687	₩	577,770,742
Reclassification of machinery-in-transit	130,960,565		256,918,448
Transfer of current portion of long-term borrowings	570,410,491		92,789,740
Acquisition of PPE with account payables	57,854,060		34,120,526

25. Supplementary consolidated cash flow information (cont'd)

Changes in liability arising from financial activities as of December 31, 2020 (Korean won in thousands):

	2020			
	January 1	Net cash flows from financing activities	Others	December 31
Short-term borrowings	₩ 569,189,648	₩ (159,894,356)	₩ (3,094,457)	₩ 406,200,835
Current portion of long-term borrowings	173,835,740	(530,298,773)	561,144,340	204,681,307
Long-term borrowings	1,219,727,736	630,847,815	(617,366,842)	1,233,208,709
Lease liability	48,671,224	(19,576,493)	33,503,175	62,597,906
Dividend payables	10,383	(83,242,156)	108,020,538	24,788,766
	<u>₩ 2,011,434,731</u>	<u>₩ (162,163,963)</u>	<u>₩ 82,206,754</u>	<u>₩ 1,931,477,522</u>

Changes in debt arising from financial activities as of December 31, 2019 (Korean won in thousands):

	2019			
	January 1	Net cash flows from financing activities	Others	December 31
Short-term borrowings	₩ 961,955,861	₩ (282,013,526)	₩ (110,752,687)	₩ 569,189,648
Current portion of long-term borrowings	432,049,753	(362,490,729)	104,276,716	173,835,740
Long-term borrowings	1,060,133,398	223,687,413	(64,093,075)	1,219,727,736
Lease liability	28,219,472	(33,506,787)	53,958,539	48,671,224
Dividend payables	5,248,764	(75,983,779)	70,745,398	10,383
	<u>₩ 2,487,607,248</u>	<u>₩ (530,307,408)</u>	<u>₩ 54,134,891</u>	<u>₩ 2,011,434,731</u>

26. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables, and lease liabilities and other liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. Also, the Group has various financial assets including trade receivables, cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

26.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections are related to the position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

26.1.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Borrowings with floating interest rates amounts to ₩1,359,096,749 thousand (2019: ₩1,346,601,038 thousand) as of December 31, 2020. The following table demonstrates a sensitivity analysis to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the effect of changes in interest rates of floating rate borrowings on profit before tax is as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	100bp increase	100bp decrease	100bp increase	100bp decrease
Impact on interest costs	₩ (13,590,967)	₩ 13,590,967	₩ (13,466,010)	₩ 13,466,010

26.1.2 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries. The book values of monetary assets and liabilities which are not presented in functional currency as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
USD	₩ 1,830,858,647	₩ 1,818,228,410	₩ 1,236,238,850	₩ 1,479,183,702
EUR	31,747,946	23,617,926	48,833,278	20,033,803
JPY	1,063,783	39,495,316	893,113	30,774,508
PHP	11,407,443	38,594,921	11,033,533	26,661,721
VND	1,835,337	31,857,734	1,466,335	17,428,552
SGD	473,983	1,548,130	555,744	1,070,846
Others	70,491,116	100,765	271,171	244,166
	<u>₩ 1,947,878,255</u>	<u>₩ 1,953,443,202</u>	<u>₩ 1,299,292,024</u>	<u>₩ 1,575,397,298</u>

The Group manages its foreign currency risk periodically. The following table demonstrates a sensitivity analysis of a reasonably possible change in the foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's profit before tax as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
USD	₩ 631,511	₩ (631,511)	₩ (12,147,243)	₩ 12,147,243
EUR	406,501	(406,501)	1,439,973	(1,439,973)
JPY	(1,921,577)	1,921,577	(1,494,069)	1,494,069
PHP	(1,359,374)	1,359,374	(781,409)	781,409
VND	(1,501,120)	1,501,120	(798,111)	798,111
SGD	(53,708)	53,708	(25,755)	25,755
Others	3,519,518	(3,519,518)	1,351	(1,351)
	<u>₩ (278,249)</u>	<u>₩ 278,249</u>	<u>₩ (13,805,263)</u>	<u>₩ 13,805,263</u>

The sensitivity analyses were conducted on monetary assets and liabilities which are presented in foreign currency other than functional currency as of the reporting date.

26.1.3 Other price risk

The Group's marketable equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from the fluctuation in the price of the securities. The following table demonstrates a sensitivity analysis of a reasonably possible change in the price of marketable equity securities on the financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2020 (Korean won in thousands):

	5% increase	5% decrease
Other comprehensive income before tax	₩ 5,068,061	₩ (5,068,061)
Income tax effect	(1,226,471)	1,226,471
Other comprehensive income after tax	<u>₩ 3,841,590</u>	<u>₩ (3,841,590)</u>

26.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss of the Group. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities.

26.2.1 Trade receivables and other receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control related to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of the customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Trade receivables	₩ 943,793,120	₩ 976,048,856
Other receivables	51,827,896	119,627,729
Long-term other receivables	-	5,046,027

The Group assesses the expected credit losses at the end of every reporting period based on a forward-looking information. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables and other receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime credit losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. In addition, the Group entered into guarantee insurance contracts with Korea Trade Insurance Corporation and other insurance corporations for the credit risk of foreign customers.

26.2.2 Other assets

Credit risks associated with the Group's other assets which consist of cash, short-term deposits and short-term and long-term loans arise from the default by the counterparties. Maximum exposure to credit risks will be the book value of the related assets. The Group deposits its surplus funds in Woori Bank and other financial institutions whose credit ratings are high, therefore credit risk related to financial institutions is considered limited.

26.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group may default on the contractual obligations that become due. The Group manages its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. The Group matches the financial liabilities with the financial assets taking into account the maturity dates and cash flow from operating activities of those financial assets.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments (Korean won in thousands):

26.3 Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The future cash flows of financial liabilities are nominal amounts but not discounted. The remaining maturities indicate the earliest timing when the creditors can request repayments.

	2020				
	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	₩ 892,192,824	₩ 4,456,802	₩ 4,446	₩ -	₩ 896,654,072
Short-term borrowings	368,281,080	38,218,879	-	-	406,499,959
Current portion of long-term borrowings	22,901,161	185,500,978	-	-	208,402,139
Long-term borrowings	8,824,378	26,963,376	1,297,620,904	-	1,333,408,658
Other financial liabilities	3,993,993	11,268,180	34,657,026	15,601,308	65,520,507
Lease liability	-	2,676,642	-	-	2,676,642
	<u>₩ 1,296,193,436</u>	<u>₩ 269,084,857</u>	<u>₩ 1,332,282,376</u>	<u>₩ 15,601,308</u>	<u>₩ 2,913,161,977</u>

	2019				
	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years		Total
Trade and other payables	₩ 716,465,311	₩ 12,156,486	₩ 7,298	₩ -	₩ 728,629,095
Short-term borrowings	466,219,081	104,587,343	-	-	570,806,424
Current portion of long-term borrowings	82,182,784	94,586,657	-	-	176,769,441
Long-term borrowings	11,429,951	34,541,059	1,285,192,850	-	1,331,163,860
Other financial liabilities	4,838,167	12,844,833	34,958,277	-	52,641,277
Lease liability	-	4,732,392	-	-	4,732,392
	<u>₩ 1,281,135,294</u>	<u>₩ 263,448,770</u>	<u>₩ 1,320,158,425</u>	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ 2,864,742,489</u>

26.4 Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain the sound capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, reduce capital stock, or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The Group monitors a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital (sum of total equity and net debt). Net debt refers to trade and other payables, borrowings and other liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents.

The gearing ratios as of the reporting date are computed as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Trade and other payables	₩ 1,206,839,823	₩ 982,791,264
Borrowings	1,844,090,851	1,962,753,124
Other liabilities	53,658,804	44,387,774
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	<u>(1,479,767,417)</u>	<u>(803,810,428)</u>
Net debt	1,624,822,061	2,186,121,734
Total equity	<u>5,910,395,939</u>	<u>5,430,096,886</u>
Total capital (Net debt and shareholder's equity)	<u>₩ 7,535,218,000</u>	<u>₩ 7,616,218,620</u>
Gearing ratio	21.56%	28.70%

27. Fair value

27.1 Fair value of financial instruments

Details of book values and fair values of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 1,479,767,417	(*)	₩ 803,810,428	(*)
Trade and other receivables	979,997,652	(*)	1,062,815,804	(*)
Short-term and long-term loans	2,544,920	(*)	2,823,443	(*)
Other financial assets	33,975,075	(*)	32,135,537	(*)
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
Listed equity investments	101,361,219	₩ 101,361,219	105,515,627	₩ 105,515,627
Non-listed equity investments	93,114,203	93,114,203	64,420,390	64,420,390
Financial assets measured at FVPL				
Short-term financial instruments and others	45,479,720	45,479,720	42,412,284	42,412,284
Total financial assets	₩ 2,736,240,206		₩ 2,113,933,513	
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Trade and other payables	₩ 896,654,072	(*)	₩ 728,629,095	(*)
Other liabilities	2,676,642	(*)	4,732,392	(*)
Short-term borrowings	38,080,000	(*)	263,440,059	(*)
Current portion of long-term borrowings	204,681,307	(*)	173,835,740	(*)
Long-term borrowings	1,233,208,709	(*)	1,219,727,736	(*)
Other financial liabilities:				
Borrowings	368,120,835	(*)	305,749,589	(*)
Lease liability	62,597,906	(*)	48,671,224	(*)
Total financial liabilities	₩ 2,806,019,471		₩ 2,744,785,835	

(*) Book value is a reasonable approximation of fair value are excluded from the fair value disclosures.

27.2 Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

There have been no significant transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

27. Fair value (cont'd)

27.3 Fair value on the statement of financial position:

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group held the following assets and liabilities carried at fair value on the statement of financial position (Korean won in thousands):

	2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
Listed equity investment	₩ 101,361,219	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 101,361,219
Non-listed equity investment	-	-	93,114,203	93,114,203
Financial assets measured at FVPL				
Short-term financial instruments and others	-	-	45,479,720	45,479,720
	2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
Listed equity investment	₩ 105,515,627	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 105,515,627
Non-listed equity investment	-	-	64,420,390	64,420,390
Financial assets measured at FVPL				
Short-term financial instruments and others	-	-	42,412,284	42,412,284

27.4 Valuation Techniques and the Inputs

(1) The Group is using cash flow discount model as valuation methods for the assets and liabilities classified as level 2.

(2) The valuation method, input variables in assets and liabilities classified as level 3 are as follows (Korean won in thousands)

Classification	Fair value	Valuation method	Input variables	Range of Input variables (weighted average)
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
Samsung Venture Investment Co., Ltd.	₩ 22,960,200	Discounted Cash flow model	Growth rate Discount rate(WACC)	-1.00%~1.00% (0%) 18.69%~20.69% (19.69%)
Solu-M Co., Ltd.	62,189,100	Discounted Cash flow model	Growth rate Discount rate(WACC)	-1.00%~1.00% (0%) 13.90%~15.90% (14.90%)
IMA	7,884,703	Discounted Cash flow model	Growth rate Discount rate(WACC)	-1.00%~1.00% (0%) 10.02%~12.02% (11.02%)

27. Fair value (cont'd)

(3) Changes in financial instruments classified as level 3 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020		
	Beginning	Valuation	Ending
Financial assets measured at FVOCI			
Samsung Venture Investment Co., Ltd.	₩ 13,274,280	₩ 9,685,920	₩ 22,960,200
Solu-M Co., Ltd.	40,389,900	21,799,200	62,189,100
IMA	8,804,010	(919,307)	7,884,703
	2019		
	Beginning	Valuation	Ending
Financial assets measured at FVOCI			
Samsung Venture Investment Co., Ltd.	₩ 7,495,980	₩ 5,778,300	₩ 13,274,280
Solu-M Co., Ltd.	15,331,050	25,058,850	40,389,900
IMA	9,569,985	(765,975)	8,804,010

27.5 Sensitivity analysis of fair value measurement classified as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

Sensitivity analysis of financial instrument is based on changes in financial instrument's value accordance with changes in unobservable input variables derived from statistical method

Impact of changes in unobservable input variables are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	Favorable changes		Unfavorable changes	
	gain and loss	Equity	gain and loss	Equity
Financial assets measured at FVOCI(*1)	₩ -	10,350,896	₩ -	₩ (7,972,575)

(*1) Fair value changes were measured by increasing or decreasing of correlation between two main unobservable input variables, growth rate and interest rate.

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27. Fair value (cont'd)

27.6 Details of gain and losses by categories

Details of gains and losses arising from financial instruments by categories for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at FVOCI	Financial assets measured at FVPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total
Interest income	₩ 9,823,747	₩ -	₩ 455,219	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 10,278,966
Dividend income	-	368,931	-	-	-	368,931
Foreign exchange gains and losses	(88,749,247)	-	-	78,995,829	4,309,275	(5,444,143)
Interest expenses	-	-	-	(42,563,431)	(5,226,019)	(47,789,450)
Loss on disposal of trade receivables	(6,982,303)	-	-	-	-	(6,982,303)
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts – trade	27,752	-	-	-	-	27,752
Reversal of allowance for other doubtful accounts– others	241,583	-	-	-	-	241,583
Gain/loss on financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	-	20,116,868	-	-	-	20,116,868
Gain/loss on disposal of financial assets measured at FVOCI	-	176,433	-	-	-	176,433
Gain or loss on valuation of FVPL	-	-	306,475	-	-	306,475
Gain or loss on disposal of FVPL	-	-	343,794	-	-	343,794

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27. Fair value (cont'd)

Details of gains and losses arising from financial instruments by categories for the year ended December 31, 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets measured at FVOCI	Financial assets measured at FVPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total
Interest income	₩ 18,525,046	₩ -	₩ 608,881	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 19,133,927
Dividend income	-	280,898	213,570	-	-	494,468
Foreign exchange gains and losses	(4,535,276)	-	-	(10,263,676)	-	(14,798,952)
Interest expenses	-	-	-	(69,420,357)	(8,274,929)	(77,695,286)
Loss on disposal of trade receivables	(265,765)	-	-	-	-	(265,765)
Allowance for doubtful accounts – trade	(7,223)	-	-	-	-	(7,223)
Allowance for other doubtful accounts– others	(68,315)	-	-	-	-	(68,315)
Gain/loss on financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	-	21,217,611	-	-	-	21,217,611
Gain/loss on disposal of financial assets measured at FVOCI	-	4,424,547	-	-	-	4,424,547
Gain or loss on valuation of FVPL	-	-	(170,741)	-	-	(170,741)
Gain or loss on disposal of FVPL	-	-	23,232	-	-	23,232

28. Discontinued operations

As of December 31, 2020, management of the Group is in the process of transferring the Wi-Fi network module business including Samsung Electro-Mechanics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Accordingly, related assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale, and related gains or losses are classified as profit (loss) from discontinued operation. On January 27, 2021, the Company entered into a contract with Wits Co., Ltd. to transfer the Wi-Fi network module business including its shares of Samsung Electro-Mechanics (Thailand) Co., Ltd..

The Board of Directors of the parent company decided to dispose of the assets of the PLP business on April 30, 2019. On December 12, 2019, Kunshan Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. decided to discontinue its operations.

The comparative statement of comprehensive income was rewritten to show the discontinued operations from continuing operations.

The consolidated statements of profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, included in the comprehensive income statement, are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2020	2019
Sales	₩ 263,745,370	₩ 511,981,748
Cost of sales	205,476,822	580,177,151
Gross profit (loss)	58,268,548	(68,195,403)
Selling and administrative expenses	82,970,987	119,027,007
Operating loss	(24,702,439)	(187,222,410)
Non-operating income	24,404,879	187,097,608
Loss before tax	(297,560)	(124,802)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(8,337,186)	96,796,375
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation after tax	₩ 8,039,626	₩ (96,921,177)
Basic and diluted, profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	₩ 106	₩ (1,283)
Basic and diluted, profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations attributable to preferred shareholders of the parent	106	(1,283)

Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
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28. Discontinued operations (cont'd)

Assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 5,686,675	₩ 51,678,363
Trade and other receivables	752,627	1,391,363
Other current assets	812,729	1,573,276
Inventories, net	35,539,206	(337,857)
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	149,597,324	136,764,653
Other non-current assets	6,283,036	5,615,073
Deferred tax assets	324,533	16,248
Assets held for sale	<u>₩ 198,996,130</u>	<u>₩ 196,701,119</u>
Current liabilities		
Other current liabilities	₩ 31,350,459	₩ 18,874,866
Non-current liabilities	<u>3,462,889</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	<u>₩ 34,813,348</u>	<u>₩ 18,874,866</u>
Net assets classified as held for sale	<u>₩ 164,182,782</u>	<u>₩ 177,826,253</u>

Cashflows from discontinued operations are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	₩ 453,344	₩ (128,920,743)
Net cash flows from investing activities	13,462,599	770,300,413
Net cash flows from financing activities	(20,058,766)	(544,789,693)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,119,158	(32,684,202)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5,023,665)	63,905,775

In accordance with the decision to liquidate all remaining assets of Kunshan Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co., Ltd., the Group recognized impairment of inventory and tangible and intangible assets during the prior period, and its recoverable amount is the fair value less disposal costs. (Korean won in millions)

	<u>Impairment loss</u>
Printed Circuit Board Solution	₩ 203,817