

# Financial Statements of AvanStrate Korea Inc.

AvanStrate Korea Co., Ltd.

## Annual Report

21<sup>st</sup> fiscal year  
From April 1, 2022  
To March 31, 2023

20<sup>th</sup> fiscal year  
From April 1, 2021  
To March 31, 2022

***Disclaimer :***

***The originals of this financial report were prepared in Korean language, and in case of any inconsistency or differences arising between this financial report and the originals, the Korean financial statements shall prevail.***

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# **Financial Statements**

## **AvanStrate Korea Inc.**

21<sup>st</sup> fiscal year

From April 1, 2022

to March 31, 2023

20<sup>th</sup> fiscal year

From April 1, 2021

to March 31, 2022

"Financial statement attached hereto has been made by our company."

AvanStrate Korea Inc.

Tsai Yaw Ming, Representative Director AvanStrate Korea Inc.

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## Statement of Financial Position

21st fiscal year as of March 31, 2023

20<sup>th</sup> fiscal year as of March 31, 2022

AvanStrate Korea Inc.

(Unit: KRW)

Account	21 <sup>st</sup> fiscal year (Current)	20 <sup>th</sup> fiscal year (Previous)
Assets		
I. Current assets	20,243,015,049	17,060,160,039
(1) Quick Assets	9,757,028,218	8,449,954,198
1. Cash and cash equivalents	248,599,819	1,069,113,671
2. Trade receivable <Footnote 12>	659,692,759	286,928,863
Allowance for bad debts	(6,596,928)	(2,869,289)
3. Account receivable <Footnote 12>	5,958,936,173	693,526,476
4. Advance payment	2,813,269,376	6,316,686,440
5. Prepaid expenses	83,112,289	86,500,937
6. Current corporate tax asset	14,730	67,100
(2) Inventories <Footnote 7>	10,485,986,831	8,610,205,841
1. Products	11,015,174,700	4,842,813,728
Allowance for loss from valuation	(5,692,505,388)	(37,935,432)
2. Raw materials	712,544,647	880,749,195
Allowance for loss from valuation	(177,220,278)	(177,220,278)
3. Work in process	6,516,720,483	3,112,842,092
Allowance for loss from valuation	(2,506,071,513)	(1,197,051,140)
4. Stored goods	617,344,180	654,722,454
5. Goods in transit	-	531,285,222
II. Non-current assets	58,155,700,521	72,228,931,734
(1) Investment assets	2,000,000	2,000,000
1. Long-term financial instruments <Footnote 4>	2,000,000	2,000,000
(2) Tangible assets <Footnote 6, 7, 15>	57,772,807,331	71,861,238,544
1. Building	121,234,220,129	121,234,220,129
Accumulated depreciation	(42,878,660,640)	(42,878,660,640)
Accumulated impairment loss	(78,355,559,489)	(78,355,559,489)
2. Structure	15,836,652,195	15,836,652,195
Accumulated depreciation	(15,567,684,768)	(15,567,684,768)
Accumulated impairment loss	(268,967,427)	(268,967,427)
3. Machine devices	253,985,493,560	250,303,377,657
Accumulated depreciation	(134,741,721,614)	(129,979,044,552)
Accumulated impairment loss	(65,703,418,523)	(54,582,418,523)
4. Vehicles & transportation equipment	26,200,000	26,200,000
Accumulated depreciation	(26,200,000)	(26,200,000)
5. Equipment	19,432,406,652	18,625,456,652
Accumulated depreciation	(14,907,481,259)	(13,489,369,456)

Accumulated impairment loss	(2,135,896,675)		(1,639,896,675)	
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Account	21 <sup>st</sup> fiscal year (Current)		20 <sup>th</sup> fiscal year (Previous)	
6. Asset under construction	41,229,615,029		41,575,755,398	
Accumulated impairment loss	(39,386,189,839)		(38,952,621,957)	
(3) Other non-current assets		380,893,190		365,693,190
1. Deposit for lease	380,893,190		365,693,190	
Total assets		78,398,715,570		89,289,091,773
Liabilities				
I. Current liabilities		235,511,425,836		317,906,086,796
1. Trade payable <Footnote 12>	7,638,848,471		3,715,403,509	
2. Account payable <Footnote 12, 15>	7,653,129,169		3,286,245,666	
3. Accrued charges <Footnote 12>	79,770,488,189		75,389,292,458	
4. Advance received <Footnote 12>	8,886,928,007		7,908,937,571	
5. Short-term debt <Footnote 8, 12>	104,081,712,000		149,883,885,200	
6. Current portion of long-term borrowings <Footnote 9, 12, 15>	27,480,320,000		77,202,322,392	
7. Other provisions <Footnote 21>	-		520,000,000	
II. Non-current liabilities		193,915,396,506		79,007,826,483
1. Long-term loan <Footnote 9, 12, 15>	193,915,396,506		79,007,826,483	
Total liabilities		429,426,822,342		396,913,913,279
Equity				
I. Capital <Footnote 1, 10>		148,577,200,000		148,577,200,000
1. Common share capital	148,577,200,000		148,577,200,000	
II. Capital adjustment		(607,049,560)		(607,049,560)
1. Difference from share discount issuance	(607,049,560)		(607,049,560)	
III. Deficit		498,998,257,212		455,594,971,946
1. Unappropriated deficit <Footnote 11>	(498,998,257,212)		(455,594,971,946)	
Total equity		(351,028,106,772)		(307,624,821,506)
Total liabilities and equity		78,398,715,570		89,289,091,773

“Footnotes attached hereto are the part of this financial statement.”

## Income Statement

21<sup>st</sup> fiscal year: From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

20<sup>th</sup> fiscal year: From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

AvanStrate Korea Inc.

(Unit: KRW)

Account	21 <sup>st</sup> fiscal year (Current)		20 <sup>th</sup> fiscal year (Previous)	
I. Sales <Footnote 12>		13,537,609,994		26,260,288,510
1. Sales of products	13,449,429,982		26,116,306,382	
2. Sales of goods	88,180,012		143,982,128	
II. Cost of sales <Footnote 12, 17>		39,002,765,804		35,094,592,994
1. Sales cost of products	38,922,420,221		34,966,182,255	
A. Opening product inventory	4,804,878,296		563,754,110	
B. Current-term production cost	39,440,211,237		38,687,306,441	
C. Substitution from other account	-		520,000,000	
D. Closing product inventory	(5,322,669,312)		(4,804,878,296)	
2. Sales cost of goods	80,345,583		128,410,739	
A. Opening goods inventory	-		-	
B. Current-term purchases	80,345,583		128,410,739	
C. Closing goods inventory	-		-	
III. Gross loss		25,465,155,810		8,834,304,484
IV. Selling & administrative expenses		4,822,509,631		4,748,855,671
1. Salaries & Wages <Footnote 17>	484,497,444		489,156,662	
2. Severance pay <Footnote 17>	47,411,067		35,432,328	
3. Employee benefit <Footnote 17>	102,300,931		98,653,835	
4. Traveling expenses	100,535,178		123,196,673	
5. Entertainment expenses	13,400,449		24,536,220	
6. Communication expenses	14,017,021		16,471,215	
7. Utilities	128,084,147		125,340,205	
8. Depreciation expenses <Footnote 6, 17>	51,303,377		37,807,311	
9. Rent expenses <Footnote 17>	378,745,443		284,842,557	
10. Taxes and dues <Footnote 17>	3,634,670		36,355,210	
11. Insurance expenses	(844,940)		(92,710)	
12. Vehicle expenses	2,139,844,099		1,883,448,352	
13. Education and training	4,817,000		562,300	
14. Consumables	32,286,320		35,266,309	
15. Payment fee	528,857,012		644,959,104	
16. Bad debt expense (reversal)	3,727,639		(42,847,515)	

Account	21 <sup>st</sup> fiscal year (Current)		20 <sup>th</sup> fiscal year (Previous)	
17.Labor expenses	64,938,525		67,559,956	
18. Recruitment fee	92,649,529		54,871,549	
19. Lease	4,243,160		3,237,795	
20. Personal dispatch fee	244,506,493		197,476,063	
21. Security guard fee	101,208,150		98,118,000	
22. Repairs expenses	2,574,000		19,670,000	
23. Royalties <Footnote 12,16>	279,772,917		514,834,252	
V. Operating loss		30,287,665,441		13,583,160,155
VI. Non-operating income		5,137,587,872		15,000,239,761
1. Interest income	69,725		500,130	
2. Foreign exchange income	762,934,502		1,043,902,347	
3. Foreign currency translation gain	4,100,479,500		13,711,229,534	
4. Miscellaneous income	274,104,145		244,607,750	
VII. Non-operating expense		18,253,207,697		8,256,770,579
1. Interest expense <Footnote 12,18>	5,013,044,688		5,684,283,964	
2. Foreign exchange loss	950,218,665		482,962,581	
3. Foreign currency translation loss	76,966,954		24,680,471	
4. Loss on inventory abandoned	120,380,920		-	
5. Loss of disposed tangible asset	-		2,055,643,736	
6. Loss on impairment of tangible assets <Footnote 6>	12,050,567,882		-	
7. Miscellaneous loss	42,028,588		9,199,827	
VIII. Net gain (loss) before deduction of corporate tax expenses		43,403,285,266		6,839,690,973
IX. Corporate tax expenses <Footnote 13>		-		-
X. Net loss		43,403,285,266		6,839,690,973
XI. Earnings per share <Footnote 14>				
Basic net loss per share		1,461		230

“Footnotes attached hereto are the part of this financial statement.”

### Statement of Changes in Equity

21<sup>st</sup> fiscal year: From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

20<sup>th</sup> fiscal year: From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

AvanStrate Korea Inc.

(Unit: KRW)

Account	Capital	Capital Adjustment	Retained Earnings	Total
April 1, 2021 (beginning of the previous year)	148,577,200,000	(607,049,560)	(448,755,280,973)	(300,785,130,533)
Current net loss	-	-	(6,839,690,973)	(6,839,690,973)
March 31, 2022 (end of the previous year)	148,577,200,000	(607,049,560)	(455,594,971,946)	(307,624,821,506)
April 1, 2022 (beginning of the current year)	148,577,200,000	(607,049,560)	(455,594,971,946)	(307,624,821,506)
Current net loss	-	-	(43,403,285,266)	(43,403,285,266)
March 31, 2023 (end of the current year)	148,577,200,000	(607,049,560)	(498,998,257,212)	(351,028,106,772)

“Footnotes attached hereto are the part of this financial statement.”



## Cash Flow Statement

21<sup>st</sup> fiscal year: From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

20<sup>th</sup> fiscal year: From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

AvanStrate Korea Inc.

(Unit: KRW)

Account	21 <sup>st</sup> fiscal year (Current)		20 <sup>th</sup> fiscal year (Previous)	
I. Cash flow from operations		(18,221,914,971)		(6,845,328,568)
1. Net loss	(43,403,285,266)		(6,839,690,973)	
2. Addition of expenses without cash outflow	26,676,013,237		5,883,257,504	
Bad debt expenses	3,727,639		-	
Depreciation cost	7,460,779,513		3,891,233,846	
Foreign currency translation loss	76,966,954		24,680,471	
Loss from tangible assets disposition	-		1,967,343,187	
Loss on impairment of tangible assets	12,050,567,882		-	
Loss on inventory abandoned	120,380,920		-	
Loss from inventory asset valuation	6,963,590,329		-	
3. Deduction of income without cash inflow	(4,100,479,500)		(14,379,682,831)	
Bad debt expenses reversal	-		42,847,515	
Foreign currency translation gain	4,100,479,500		13,598,369,004	
Reversal of loss from inventory asset valuation	-		738,466,312	
4. Changes of asset and debt from operation	2,605,836,558		8,490,787,732	
Trade receivables	(331,401,542)		4,268,791,514	
Account receivables	(5,199,315,703)		(251,357,129)	
Advance payment	3,503,417,064		(4,262,541,311)	
Prepaid expense	3,388,648		126,849	
Current-term corporate tax assets	52,370		42,550	
Inventory	(8,959,752,239)		(3,866,445,724)	
Trade payable	3,851,889,212		3,566,242,661	
Account payable	3,620,960,629		(203,138,411)	
Accrued expense	5,138,607,683		6,112,419,622	
Advance received	977,990,436		2,606,647,111	
Other allowance liabilities	-		520,000,000	
II. Cash flow from investment activities		(5,092,710,281)		(16,436,898,794)
1. Cash inflows from investment activities	-		11,365,100	
Decrease of lease deposit	-		11,365,100	
2. Cash outflows from investment activities	(5,092,710,281)		(16,448,263,894)	
Acquisition of machinery	1,412,563,646		728,263,260	
Acquisition of equipment	341,110,000		2,470,427,727	
Increase of assets under construction	3,323,836,635		13,231,572,907	
Increase of lease deposit	15,200,000		18,000,000	

III. Cash flows from financial activities		22,494,111,400		23,141,619,800
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<b>Account</b>	<b>21<sup>st</sup> fiscal year (Current)</b>		<b>20<sup>th</sup> fiscal year (Previous)</b>	
1. Cash inflows from financial activities	22,494,111,400		23,141,619,800	
Increase in short-term debts	10,312,584,400		23,141,619,800	
Borrowing of long-term debts	12,181,527,000		-	
2. Cash outflows from financial activities		-		-
IV. Increase (decrease) in cash (I+II+III)		(820,513,852)		(140,607,562)
V. Cash at the beginning of fiscal year		1,069,113,671		1,209,721,233
VI. Cash at the end of fiscal year		248,599,819		1,069,113,671

“Footnotes attached hereto are the part of this financial statement.”

## Footnotes of Financial statement

21st fiscal year: From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

20th fiscal year: From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

AvanStrate Korea Inc.

### 1. General Information

AvanStrate Korea Inc. (the “**Company**”), a foreign investment corporate entity which was established on November 28, 2002, is mainly engaged in the business of development, manufacture, processing, and sales of the glass substrate for liquid crystals. The capital as of the end of the current term is 148,577.2 million won and AvanStrate Inc., a Japanese company, owns 100% of equity interest in the Company.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of South Korea, and the significant accounting policies are the following:

#### (1) Revenue recognition

The sales of finished goods and merchandise shall be recognized as revenue as soon as the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods have been transferred. Other revenues are recognized when the revenue earning process is complete, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and the probability of inflow of economic benefits is significantly high. Further, the Company measures revenue as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable (hereinafter referred to as ‘sale price’) for the sale of goods, provision of services, or use of assets. Sales allowances, discounts, and reversals are deducted from revenue, while not deducted from revenue if the consideration payable to the buyer is for distinct goods or services acquired from the buyer.

## (2) Cash Equivalents

Securities and short-term financial instruments, which are easy to convert into cash without significant transaction costs, the changes in the value of which resulting from interest rate fluctuations are immaterial, and of which the maturity period is less than three months from the date of acquisition (or redemption date), are classified as cash equivalents by the Company.

## (3) Financial assets

The Company classifies term deposits and installment deposits held by financial institutions for short-term fund management or due within one year as short-term financial instruments but classifies financial instruments that do not belong to liquid assets as long-term financial instruments.

## (4) Allowance for Bad Debts

The Company sets an allowance account for bad debts according to the estimated losses expected based on individual analysis of the collectability of the receivables, such as trade receivables, loans, and other receivables at the end of the reporting period and the past credit loss rate.

## (5) Inventories

The Company is evaluating inventories using the acquisition cost calculated using the aggregate average method (however, the individual method for goods to arrive). It calculates the quantity and amount according to the perpetual inventory method throughout the year and adjusts the records by conducting inventory checks at the end of each fiscal year.

On the other hand, if the market value of inventories is less than the acquisition cost, the market value is used as the carrying amount. In contrast, if the market value of the reduced inventory exceeds the carrying amount, the loss from valuation gets reversed to the extent, so that it does not exceed the initial carrying amount.

## (6) Securities

The Company classifies securities acquired for the purpose of obtaining profits on short-term trades, of which purchases and sales occur actively and frequently, as short-term trading securities; debt securities whose maturity is confirmed and the reimbursement amount of which is confirmed or can potentially be confirmed as held-to-maturity securities in case the Company has the intention and capability to hold to maturity; and securities classified as neither short-term trading securities nor held-to-maturity securities as available-for-sale securities.

The acquisition cost of securities is the value of the market price provided for the acquisition of securities plus the incidental expenses for the acquisition, and the fair value at the time of acquisition is recognized as the acquisition cost of short-term securities.

Held-to-maturity securities are adjusted to the acquisition cost and interest income by amortizing the difference between the acquisition cost and the face value at maturity over the repayment period by the effective interest rate method, and the amortized cost is posted on the statement of financial position.

Short-term trading securities and available-for-sale securities are measured at fair value. As for marketable securities, the market value is regarded as the fair value, and the closing price at the end of the reporting period is recognized as the market value. However, if, among the available-for-sale securities, the fair value of unmarketable equity securities cannot be reliably measured, it is evaluated at the acquisition cost. Unrealized holding gains and losses on short-term trading securities arising from the fair value assessment are treated as profit or loss, unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are treated as available-for-sale securities valuation gains and losses (other accumulated comprehensive income), and the cumulative amount of available-for-sale securities valuation gains and losses is treated as current profit or loss when the available-for-sale securities are disposed of, or the impairment loss is recognized.

If the amount estimated to be recoverable from securities (recoverable value) is less than the acquisition cost after amortization of the debt securities or the acquisition cost of equity securities and there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred, the impairment loss is recognized and included in the current profit or loss, unless there is clear counterevidence indicating that the recognition of the impairment loss is unnecessary.

(7) Valuation and depreciation method of tangible assets

Concerning tangible assets, the Company calculates acquisition cost (fair value for investments in kind, gifts, and other assets acquired for free) as the purchase or production cost of the asset and the expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition required to operate in the manner intended by management.

Also, in case the conditions for recognition as tangible assets are met, the expenses after the acquisition or completion of tangible assets are recognized as capital expenditure but are otherwise recognized as expenses incurred during the period.

Meanwhile, the depreciation expenses for tangible assets are calculated using the straight-line depreciation method according to the durable years, as shown below:

Items	Durable years
Building	40 years
Structures	4 years
Machinery and equipment	2~6 years
Vehicles & transportation equipment	4 years
Fixtures and furniture	4 years

(8) Asset impairment loss

If, aside from assets evaluated at fair value, the recoverable value of the asset is significantly less than its carrying amount due to causes, such as obsolescence of investments and tangible assets, physical damage, and rapid decline in market value, the Company reflects the shortfall in profit or loss as an asset impairment loss for the period.

Meanwhile, if the recoverable amount of an asset for which impairment loss has been recognized after the fiscal year exceeds the carrying amount, the Company recognizes the impairment loss reversal within the balance limit after amortization (depreciation) of the asset's carrying amount before the impairment loss is recognized.

#### (9) Retirement Benefits

The Company is executing a defined contribution plan and is recognizing its obligation to pay contributions to the defined contribution plan in profit or loss as retirement benefits, except where they are included in the cost of the asset on the due date. In the case of underpaid contributions, the Company recognizes the underpayment as a liability, whereas it recognizes overpaid contributions as an asset to the extent that they reduce future payments or receive a cash refund.

Further, the amount recognized as an expense in relation to the defined contribution plan for the current and previous terms was KRW 398,918 thousand and KRW 386,835 thousand, respectively.

#### (10) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

The Company records liabilities for which the timing or amount of expenditure is uncertain, there is a high possibility of an outflow of resources to fulfill a present obligation that exists as a result of past events or transactions, and the amount required to fulfill the obligation can be reliably estimated, as provisions. Also, if the difference between the nominal value and the present value of a provision is material, the Company evaluates it with the present value of the expected expenditure to fulfill the obligation.

Also, the Company sets out in the footnotes as contingent liabilities for potential obligations from the past event that can be determined only by an uncertain future event or current obligations arising from past events when the possibility of an outflow of resources is not very high, or the amount required to fulfill the obligation cannot be reliably measured.

Further, even if almost no possibility of an outflow of resources to fulfill present obligations that result from past events or transactions seems to be present, payment guarantees or similar guarantees provided to others and important pending litigation cases are described in footnotes.

(11) Deferred income tax

The Company is recognizing deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities concerning temporary differences arising from discrepancies between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the tax value. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are calculated as the amount of the tax burden to be reduced or additionally borne in the future due to the extinction of such temporary differences. The effect of a temporary difference on the income taxes is reflected in the tax expenses for the period it occurred. The impact of temporary differences related to items directly reflected in the equity account on the income taxes is directly reflected in related equity accounts.

The realizability of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. It is recognized as an asset when the tax reduction effect of the deferred tax assets is expected to be realized, as it is almost certain that taxable income will be generated in the future. As for tax reductions and deductions, deferred income assets are recognized within the scope of taxable income that will almost certainly be generated in a future period in which carryover deductions can be applied.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are classified as current assets (current liabilities) or other non-current assets (other non-current liabilities) according to the classification in the financial statements of the related asset or liability accounts. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities concerning the same tax authority are offset against each other.

(12) Translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities

The Company translates monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at the closing exchange rate as of the end of the reporting period (Per JP ¥ 100: KRW 981.44 as of the end of the current year, KRW 992.74 as of the end of the previous year, per US\$ 1: KRW 1,303.8 as of the end of the current year, KRW 1,210.8 as of the end of the previous year) and reflects translation differences arising therefrom in profit or loss.

Meanwhile, the Company recognizes non-monetary foreign currency accounts measured at historical cost by applying the exchange rate on the transaction date and non-monetary foreign currency accounts measured at fair value by applying the exchange rate on the date the fair value gets determined.



### (13) Accounting for lease transactions

Regarding the lease transaction, in case most of the risk and reward following the possession of the leased asset is transferred, the Company classifies it as a financial lease, while it classifies the other case as an operating lease.

In the case of an operating lease, as for the minimal lease fee excluding the guaranteed residual value, the amount distributed evenly over the lease period is acknowledged as an operating lease fee. As for a financial lease, the smaller amount out of the current value with minimum lease fee discounted with implicit interest rate and fair value of the leased asset is acknowledged as a financial lease asset and a financial lease liability, respectively. The financial lease asset is depreciated using the same method as other similar assets in possession, and the minimal lease fee of each term is distributed as interest expenses calculated with the effective interest method and repayment amount of lease liability.

### (14) GHG Emission Rights and Emission Liabilities

The Company is allocated free of charge the amount of GHG emission allowance given to individual GHG emission companies within the scope of the total permitted amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission set in accordance with the “Act on the Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse-gas Emission Permits.”. The Company receives the permits annually during the planned period and must submit the same number of permits corresponding to the actual emissions.

The Company shall measure and recognize emission permits allocated free of charge by the government (hereinafter referred to as “free allocation”) as zero and purchase emission permits at cost.

Also, emission rights are removed from the statement of financial position when they are submitted to the government or sold. When the Company sells free allocations determined to be surplus beyond submission to the government, the gain or loss on disposal is deducted from the emission cost, whereas when the Company sells purchased emission rights, the gain or loss on disposal is classified as non-operating profit or loss. In addition, if the Company sells free allocations without confirming whether greenhouse gas emissions have been reduced compared to the allocated amount, the difference between the carrying amount and the net sales proceeds is recognized as deferred revenue. The Company offsets the deferred revenue against the emission cost on a systematic basis throughout the relevant year to which the sold emission rights belong.

Emission liabilities are recognized only when actual emissions exceed the allocated allowances, while emission costs are recognized as operating costs. Emission liabilities are measured by adding the following ① and ②.

- ① The book value of emission allowances held for the relevant year to be submitted to the government
- ② The best estimate as of the end of the reporting period for the expenditure required to fulfill the obligation for the amount of emission exceeding the number of emission allowances in ①

In the case of borrowing a part of free allocations for the following year to fulfill the obligation to submit emission permits for the relevant year, the Company recognizes the amount of the emission liability corresponding to the borrowed portion as deferred revenue when eliminating the emission liability and offsets the deferred revenue from the emission cost for the relevant year to purchase and use the emission rights that have become short due to borrowing.

#### (15) Basic earnings per share

The Company's basic earnings per share is the net profit or loss per one share of common stock and is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the current period by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding.

### 3. Information on the basis for determining important accounting policies and important assumptions and measurement uncertainties related to the future

In preparing the financial statements, the Company's management must judge, estimate, and assume what may affect the carrying amounts of revenue, expenses, assets, and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty in these estimates and assumptions could cause material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that will be affected in the future.

#### 4. Deposits with Restricted Use

As of the end of the reporting period, the details of deposits for which the use of the Company is restricted are as follows.

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	Bank	Current	Previous	Detail
Long-term financial instruments	Woori Bank	2,000	2,000	Checking account deposit

#### 5. Available-for-sale securities

Available-for-sale securities held by the Company as of the end of the reporting period are entirely unmarketable equity securities, and details are as follows.

< Current year >

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Company	No. of shares	Type	Fair value	Book value	Unrealized holding gains and losses	Impairment loss	
						Prior to current period	Current period
Eva Precision Coating Co., Ltd.	81,026	Redeemable preferred shares	-	-	-	40,513	-

< Previous year >

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Company	No. of shares	Type	Fair value	Book value	Unrealized holding gains and losses	Impairment loss	
						Prior to current period	Current period
Eva Precision Coating Co., Ltd.	81,026	Redeemable preferred shares	-	-	-	40,513	-

## 6. Tangible Assets

(1) Details of changes in the carrying amount of tangible assets are as follows:

< Current year >

(Unit: 1,000won)

Account	Beginning of year	Acquisition	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Obsolescence	Replacement	End of year
Machinery(*)	65,741,915	1,531,260	(6,042,668)	(11,121,000)	(520,000)	3,950,846	53,540,353
Equipment	3,496,191	341,110	(1,418,112)	(496,000)	-	465,840	2,389,029
Asset under construction	2,623,133	4,070,546	-	(433,568)	-	(4,416,686)	1,843,425
Total	71,861,239	5,942,916	(7,460,780)	(12,050,568)	(520,000)	-	57,772,807

(\*) As of the end of the current year, the Company provides machinery and equipment amounting to KRW 49,586,898 thousand as collateral for AvanStrate Inc.'s JPY 12.4 billion borrowings from Cairn India Holdings Limited (refer to Footnote 12).

< Previous year >

(Unit: 1,000won)

Account	Beginning of year	Acquisition	Disposal	Depreciation	Replacement	End of year
Machinery (*)	57,130,267	728,263	(1,967,343)	(2,697,625)	12,548,353	65,741,915
Equipment	2,219,372	2,470,428	-	(1,193,609)	-	3,496,191
Asset under construction	1,310,783	13,860,703	-	-	(12,548,353)	2,623,133
Total	60,660,422	17,059,394	(1,967,343)	(3,891,234)	-	71,861,239

(\*) As of the end of the previous year, the Company provides machinery and equipment amounting to KRW 50,866,889 thousand as collateral for AvanStrate Inc.'s JPY 12.4 billion borrowings from Cairn India Holdings Limited (refer to Footnote 12).

## (2) Asset impairment

The Company adjusted the carrying amount of tangible assets to the recoverable amount as the estimated total amount of future cash flows expected from using and disposing of tangible assets for the current year fell short of the carrying amount and treated the difference of KRW 12,050,568 thousand as a non-operating expense as an account of impairment loss on tangible assets.

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	Carrying amount before valuation	Recoverable amount	Impairment loss
Machinery	64,661,353	57,772,807	(11,121,000)
Fixture	2,885,029		(496,000)
Construction in progress	2,276,993		(433,568)
Total	69,823,375	57,772,807	(12,050,568)

## 7. Insured assets

As of the end of the current year, details of insurance coverage for inventory and tangible assets are as follows:

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Insurance Type	Insurance company	Covered Assets	Covered amount
Comprehensive insurance	KB Insurance Co. Ltd.	Building	148,193,543
		Structure	19,203,276
		Machine	70,156,214
		Fixture & Equipment	2,555,414
		Inventory Assets	1,000,000
Total			241,108,447

## 8. Short-Term Debts

Details of short-term debts as of the end of the reporting period are as follows:

<Current year>

(Amount in foreign currency: 1,000 yen, Amount in KRW: 1,000 won)

Type	Lender	Interest rate (%)	Foreign currency	KRW translation
Working capital	AvanStrate Inc.	TIBOR+1.8	10,605,000	104,081,712

<Previous year>

(Amount in foreign currency: 1,000 yen, Amount in KRW: 1,000 won)

Type	Lender	Interest rate (%)	Foreign currency	KRW translation
Working capital	AvanStrate Inc.	TIBOR+1.8	15,098,000	149,883,885

## 9. Long-Term Debts

(1) Details of long-term borrowings as of the end of the reporting period are as follows:

<Current year>

(Foreign currency: 1,000 yen, KRW: 1,000 won)

Type	Lender	Interest rate (%)	Foreign currency	KRW translation	Repayment method
Capital expenditure	AvanStrate Inc.	TIBOR+3.0	10,123,000	99,351,171	Repayment at maturity
	Caim India Holdings Limited	TIBOR+0.5	12,435,253	122,044,546	Repayment in installments
Total			22,558,253	221,395,717	
Deduction: Liquidity substitution			(2,800,000)	(27,480,320)	
Long-term Debts			19,758,253	193,915,397	

<Previous year>

(Foreign currency: 1,000 yen, KRW: 1,000 won)

Type	Lender	Interest rate (%)	Foreign currency	KRW translation	Repayment method
Capital expenditure	AvanStrate Inc.	TIBOR+3.0	2,800,000	27,796,720	Repayment at maturity
			500,000	4,963,700	
	Caim India Holdings Limited	TIBOR+0.5	12,435,253	123,449,729	Repayment in installments
Total			15,735,253	156,210,149	
Deduction: Liquidity substitution			(7,776,691)	(77,202,323)	
Long-term Debts			7,958,562	79,007,826	

(2) The annual repayment amount of long-term borrowings as of the end of the current year is as follows:

(Foreign currency: 1,000 yen, Amount in KRW: 1,000 won)

Period	Foreign currency	KRW translation
From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	2,800,000	27,480,320
From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2028	13,538,037	132,867,706
After April 1, 2028	6,220,216	61,047,691
Total	22,558,253	221,395,717

## 10. Capital Stock

As of the end of the reporting period, the total number of shares to be issued, the number of shares issued, and the par value per share are 30,000,000 shares, 29,715,440 shares, and KRW 5,000, respectively. The capital stock remained the same during the current and previous years.

## 11. Deficit Disposition Statement

The details of deficit dispositions for the current and previous years are as follows:

### Statement of Disposition of Deficit

21st fiscal year: From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

20th fiscal year: From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

(Unit: KRW)

Account	Current year		Previous year	
	Expected disposition date: June 27, 2023		Final disposition date: June 28, 2022	
I. Undisposed deficit		(498,998,257,212)		(455,594,971,946)
1. Undisposed deficit brought forward from previous year	(455,594,971,946)		(448,755,280,973)	
2. Net loss	(43,403,285,266)		(6,839,690,973)	
II. Deficit disposition		-		-
III. Undisposed deficit carried forward to following year		(498,998,257,212)		(455,594,971,946)



## 12. Related Parties

(1) As of the end of the current year, the controlling companies with a special relationship with the Company are as follows.

Company name	Parent company	Relationship with the Company
Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust	-	Ultimate parent company
Cairn India Holdings Limited	Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust	Higher level parent company
AvanStrate Inc.	Cairn India Holdings Limited	Parent company

(2) Details of transactions with related parties during the period are as follows:

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Related Party	Transaction details	Current year	Previous year
<b>Higher level parent company:</b>			
Cairn India Holdings Limited	Purchase transaction, etc.	678,749	724,644
<b>Parent company:</b>			
AvanStrate Inc.	Sales transaction, etc.	164,637	164,298
	Purchase transaction, etc.	4,140,482	4,276,335
	Fund borrowing	22,494,111	23,141,620
<b>Other related parties:</b>			
AvanStrate Taiwan Inc.	Sales transaction, etc.	7,858,469	12,471,648
	Purchase transaction, etc.	8,185,869	12,697,501

(3) The balance of receivables and payables to related parties as of the end of the reporting period is as follows:

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Related party	Account	Current year	Previous year
Higher level parent company:			
Cairn India Holdings Limited	Accrued expense	3,409,909	2,753,537
	Current portion of long-term debt	-	44,441,902
	Long-term debt	122,044,546	79,007,826
Parent company:			
AvanStrate Inc.	Account receivable	981	993
	Account payable	4,269,050	1,872,484
	Accrued expense	72,104,818	68,758,249
	Short-term debt	104,081,712	149,883,885
	Current portion of long-term debt	27,480,320	32,760,420
	Long-term debt	71,870,851	-
Other related party:			
AvanStrate Taiwan Inc.	Trade receivable	185,778	185,784
	Account receivable	5,312,679	190,451
	Trade payable	7,379,026	3,653,954
	Account payable	250,541	87,979
	Accrued expense	2,972,425	2,439,961
	Advance received	3,584,638	2,606,647

(4) As of the end of the current year, the Company provides payment guarantees and collaterals to AvanStrate Inc. for its JPY 12.4 billion borrowings from Cairn India Holdings Limited.

13. Income Tax Expenses and Deferred Income Tax Assets (Liabilities)

(1) Calculation details of income tax expense reflected in the current and previous year's profit or loss are as follows:

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	Current year	Previous year
Current income tax	-	-
Changes in deferred income tax due to temporary differences	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-

(2) The relationship between the Company's income before income tax and income tax expense for the current and previous years is as follows:

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	Current year	Previous year
Net loss before income tax expense	(43,403,285)	(6,839,691)
Income tax based on applicable tax rate	(9,548,723)	(1,504,732)
Adjustments		
- Non-deductible expense	1,116,957	969,202
- Effect of non-recognition of deferred income tax out of accrued temporary differences	8,431,766	535,530
Income tax expense	-	-
Effective tax rate (income tax expense ÷ net income before income tax expense)	(*)	(*)

(\*) The effective tax rate is not calculated as a net loss before income tax expense was incurred.

(3) Details of changes in temporary differences and deferred income tax assets (liabilities) and changes in total deferred income tax assets (liabilities) before offsetting for the current and previous years are as follows.

<Current year>

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	Beginning of year	Adjustment	Increase	Decrease	End of year
Deductible temporary differences:					
Depreciation	20,908,582	4,380,002	-	6,004,697	19,283,887
Foreign currency translation loss	29,256	-	76,967	24,680	81,543
Taxes and dues	1,757	-	-	-	1,757
Accrued expenses	884,298	-	48,186	48,690	883,794
Long-term debt (foreign currency)	1,554,340	-	-	-	1,554,340
Bad debts	40,513	-	-	40,513	-
Inventory valuation allowance	1,412,207	-	8,375,797	1,412,207	8,375,797
Tangible asset impairment loss	49,911,880	(10,959,258)	8,724,730	-	47,677,352
Capital expenditure	179,540	-	-	-	179,540
Usage fee	26,750,299	-	-	-	26,750,299
Other allowance liabilities	520,000	-	-	520,000	-
Tax deficits	291,219,503	13,731,027	19,540,563	7,151,771	317,339,322
Total	393,412,175	7,151,771	36,766,243	15,202,558	422,127,631
Temporary taxable difference:					
Foreign currency translation gain	(49,518,995)	-	13,711,230	4,100,480	(39,908,245)
Accrued expenses (foreign currency)	(504,162)	-	-	-	(504,162)
Total	(50,023,157)	-	13,711,230	4,100,480	(40,412,407)
Deduction in total	343,389,018	7,151,771	50,477,473	19,303,038	381,715,224
Total deferred income tax assets	75,545,584				80,160,197
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	75,545,584				80,160,197
Net deferred income tax assets	-				-

<Previous year>

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	Beginning of year	Increase	Decrease	End of year
Deductible temporary differences:				
Depreciation	28,288,859	-	7,380,277	20,908,582
Foreign currency translation loss	95,084	24,680	90,508	29,256
Taxes and dues	1,757	-	-	1,757
Accrued expenses	915,753	48,690	80,145	884,298
Long-term debt (foreign currency)	1,554,340	-	-	1,554,340
Bad debts	40,513	-	-	40,513
Inventory valuation allowance	2,150,673	1,412,207	2,150,673	1,412,207
Tangible asset impairment loss	49,911,880	-	-	49,911,880
Capital expenditure	179,540	-	-	179,540
Usage fee	26,750,299	-	-	26,750,299
Other allowance liabilities	-	520,000	-	520,000
Tax deficits	274,537,570	23,833,704	7,151,771	291,219,503
Total	384,426,268	25,839,281	16,853,374	393,412,175
Temporary taxable difference:				
Foreign currency translation gain	(35,815,545)	7,780	13,711,230	(49,518,995)
Accrued expenses (foreign currency)	(504,162)	-	-	(504,162)
Total	(36,319,707)	7,780	13,711,230	(50,023,157)
Deduction in total	348,106,561	25,847,061	30,564,604	343,389,018
Total deferred income tax assets	76,583,443			75,545,584
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	76,583,443			75,545,584
Net deferred income tax assets	-			-

(4) Details of temporary differences unrecognized as deferred income tax assets as of the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Category	Current year	Previous year
Temporary differences (*1)	64,375,902	52,169,515
Tax deficit (*2)	317,339,322	291,219,503
Total	381,715,224	343,389,018

(\*1) Since the sum of the expected taxable income and the temporary difference to be added is smaller than the temporary difference to be deducted, the consequent income tax reduction effect is not recognized as a deferred income tax asset.

(\*2) Maturity amount of tax accounting deficits by fiscal years, which is not recognized as deferred corporate tax asset at the end of current term, is as follows:

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Fiscal year	Amount
March 31, 2026	78,172,366
March 31, 2027	41,664,096
March 31, 2028	29,214,646
March 31, 2029	23,098,702
March 31, 2030	66,362,930
March 31, 2036	28,873,059
March 31, 2037	30,412,960
March 31, 2038	19,540,563
Total	317,339,322

#### 14. Earnings per share

The calculation details of the Company's basic loss per share are as follows:

(Unit: KRW, share)

Category	Current year	Previous year
Net loss per common shares	43,403,285,266	6,839,690,973
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	29,715,440	29,715,440
Basic net loss per share	1,461	230

#### 15. Cash Flow Statement

The Company prepared cash flows from operating activities on the cash flow statement using the indirect method, and the details of significant transactions without cash inflows and outflows are as follows:

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Detail	Current year	Previous
Transfer of asset under construction to machinery	4,069,543	12,548,353
Transfer of asset under construction to fixture	465,840	-
Non-payment of the acquisition price for tangible assets	2,703,131	1,837,725
Transfer of long-term debt to the current portion	-	44,441,902
Transfer of short-term debt to long-term debt	55,226,126	-
Transfer of the current portion of long-term debt to long-term debt	49,405,602	-

## 16. Patent Rights and Technology License Agreement

On January 6, 2003, the Company entered into an initial patent and technology license agreement with AvanStrate Inc. and made a revised agreement on April 1, 2014. According to the Patent Rights and Technology License Agreement, the Company pays 0.1% of merchandise sales and 2% of finished goods sales as royalties for sales of merchandise and finished goods using NA32SG ingredients. Patent royalties incurred for the current and previous years were KRW 279,773 thousand and KRW 514,834 thousand, respectively.

## 17. Accounts needed for value-added calculation

Necessary accounts for the calculation of added value included in the Company's cost of goods sold and selling, general, and administrative cost are as follows:

<Current year>

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	COGS	SG&A	Total
Labor cost	5,001,465	484,497	5,485,962
Severance payment	351,507	47,411	398,918
Employee benefits	377,908	102,301	480,209
Rent paid	11,054	378,745	389,799
Depreciation cost	7,409,477	51,303	7,460,780
Taxes and dues	247,315	3,635	250,950
Total	13,398,726	1,067,892	14,466,618



<Previous year>

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	COGS	SG&A	Total
Labor cost	5,079,337	489,157	5,568,494
Severance payment	351,403	35,432	386,835
Employee benefits	711,148	98,654	809,802
Rent paid	42,288	284,843	327,131
Depreciation cost	3,853,427	37,807	3,891,234
Taxes and dues	180,469	36,355	216,824
Total	10,218,072	982,248	11,200,320

## 18. Going Concern Assumption

(1) Our financial statements are prepared under the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Therefore, the accounting assumes that the Company can recover or repay the assets and liabilities at their carrying amount through the normal course of business activities. However, the following circumstances indicate the existence of material uncertainties in relation to events or circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### 1) Current financial indicators

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	Amount
Operating loss	30,287,665
Interest expense	4,461,356
Net Loss	43,403,285
Amount of current liabilities exceeding current assets as of the end of the current year	215,268,411
Amount of total liabilities exceeding total assets as of the end of the current year	351,028,107

## 2) Debt maturity

As of the end of the current year, the outstanding balance of borrowings is KRW 325.5 billion, of which KRW 131.6 billion of borrowings to AvanStrate Inc., the parent company, is due in the next term. The remaining balance of borrowings, KRW 193.9 billion, is from AvanStrate Inc., the parent company, and CAIRN INDIA HOLDINGS LIMITED, the higher-level parent company, maturing from April 2024 to October 2030.

(2) The Company's countermeasures for the above problems of continuing as a going concern are as follows.

1) The Company believes that extending the maturity of borrowings is essential in evaluating the ability to continue as a going concern. In response, the Company plans to improve its financial balance by discussing loans to the controlling Company, AvanStrate Inc., extending the maturity of unpaid expenses, and providing additional funds.

2) The management strategies to achieve stable operating revenue are as follows:

① Sales strategy: The Company plans to increase sales through stable product supply to our customers.

② Management enhancement strategies such as cost and expense reduction: The Company expects costs and expenses to be reduced thanks to implementing management structure improvement activities, including investment activities for continuous productivity advancement.

(3) In situations where doubts are raised about the validity of the going concern assumption, which is the premise of preparing the Company's financial statements, there are significant uncertainties that depend on the validity of the plan for repayment of debt (extension of maturity), the fundraising plan necessary for the demand for additional funds, and the achievability of the management improvement plan to achieve stable profits from continuing operations. If it is difficult for the Company to continue as a going concern due to disruptions of these plans, it may not be possible to recover or repay the Company's assets and liabilities at their book value through normal business activities. As such, as a final result of uncertainty, modifications to the amount and account of assets and liabilities that may arise when the going concern assumption is not valid and related profit and loss items are not reflected in the financial statements.

## 19. Agreements and Contingent Liabilities

The Company has a lawsuit pending in the Seoul Central District Court for prohibiting patent infringement. The outcome of the litigation case cannot be predicted at this time.

## 20. Emission Rights and Emission Liabilities

(1) As of the end of the reporting period, the number of free allocations by plan period and relevant year is as follows:

< 2<sup>nd</sup> Plan Period >

(Unit: tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

Item	For 2018	For 2019	For 2020	Total
Free allocations	28,735	28,735	28,735	86,205

< 3<sup>rd</sup> Plan Period >

(Unit: tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

Item	For 2021	For 2022	For 2023	For 2024	For 2025	Total
Free allocations	30,653	30,653	30,653	30,366	30,366	152,691

(2) Changes in carbon credits during the current year are as follows:

(Unit: tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

Account	For 2020		For 2021		For 2022		Total
	Quantity	Book value	Quantity	Book value	Quantity	Book value	Book value
Quantity brought forward from previous year	9,696	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Free allocations	28,735	-	30,653	-	30,653	-	-
Sales volume (*1)	(9,007)	-	(5,477)	-	-	-	-
Usage (*2)	(24,424)	-	(30,176)	-	(28,751)	-	-
Quantity carried forward to following year	5,000	-	-	-	1,902	-	-

(\*1) There is no carbon credit purchased or sold during the current year.

(\*2) Estimated GHG emissions for the current year are 28,751tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

## 21. Other Provision Liabilities

<Current year>

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	Beginning of the year	Increase	Decrease	End of the year
Current:				
Other provision liabilities (*)	520,000	-	(520,000)	-

(\*) At the end of the previous year, the Company put up other provisions of KRW 52,000,000 for the estimated amount of platinum loss that occurred in the platinum refining process after repairing tangible assets. The Company has offset the related provision liabilities with tangible assets as the final amount of depreciation was determined during the current year.

<Previous year>

(Unit: 1,000 won)

Account	Beginning of the year	Increase	Decrease	End of the year
Current:				
Other provision liabilities	-	520,000	-	520,000

22. The date on which the financial statements will be confirmed in effect and the approving body

The Company's financial statements will be finally approved at the regular shareholders' meeting on June 27, 2023.

# Details of External Audit

The accompanying contents are details of the external audit that has been performed in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 Paragraph 3 of the “Act on External Audit of Corporations”.

## 1. Business subject to audit

Company name	AvanStrate Korea Inc.			
Business year subject to audit	From	April 01, 2022	To	March 31, 2023

## 2. Number of audit participants and audit hours by category

(Unit: persons, hours)

Audit participant No. of people and time	QA reviewers (Deliberation department)		CPA responsible for the audit						Experts in computer audit, taxation, valuation		Specialists in the contract industry, such as construction contract		Total		
	Current year	Previous	Director in charge (job- performing director)		CPA		Probati on CPA		Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	
			Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous							
No of input staff	3	3	1	1	5	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	12	11	
Input hours	Quarterly/ biannual review	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Audit	19	4	29	28	264	192	58	284	-	-	-	-	370	508
	Total	19	4	29	28	264	192	58	284	-	-	-	-	370	508

## 3. Major audit details

Category	Detail								
Overall audit plan (Audit initiation stage)	Audit period		2022.09.16			1	Day		
	Main content		Identifying and evaluating material misstatement risks through understanding the Company and its environment, organizing work teams, reviewing the use of experts, understanding company-level controls, identifying significant accounts and disclosures, and making important decisions in establishing and conducting audit plans.						
Main content of field audit	Execution period			Input staff			Details of major audit work		
				Standing		Non-standing			
	Mar 20, 2023 – Mar 22, 2023			3	Days	6	Persons	2	Persons
Apr 10, 2023 – Apr 12, 2023			3	Days	3	Persons	2	Persons	Analytical procedures for important account balances and disclosures, sample test, review of the going concern assumption, general audit procedures, aggregation of non-reflected audit amendments, analytical review at the level of financial statements, a summary of audit results

Inventory inspection (attending)	Inspection (attending) period	Mar 31, 2023		1	Day	
	Inspection (attending) location	Head office warehouse				
	Inspection (attending) subject	Raw materials, work in progress, products, stocks				
Financial asset inspection (attending)	Inspection (attending) period	Mar 31, 2023		1	Day	
	Inspection (attending) location	Head office				
	Inspection (attending) subject	Cash and other financial assets				
External inquiry	Financial transaction inquiry	O	Receivables and payables inquiry	O	Lawyer inquiry	O
	Other inquiry	-				
Communication with the governing body	Times of communications	2	Times			
	Period	Mar 22, 2023	Apr 12, 2023, May 3, 2023			
Utilization of external professionals	Audit details	-				
	Period		-	-	Day	

#### 4. Communication with auditors (Audit Committee)

Classification	Date	Participants	Method	Major discussions
1	Mar 22, 2023	The Company: Auditor and 3 others Auditor: Business director and 2 others	Face-to-face meeting	Interim audit report
2	Apr 12, 2023	The Company: Auditor and 3 others Auditor: Business director and 2 others	Face-to-face meeting	Audit performance report
3	May 3, 2023	The Company: Auditor and 3 others Auditor: Business director and 2 others	Face-to-face meeting	Audit Closing Result Report