

SK hynix Inc. 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
SK hynix Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of SK hynix Inc. 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 financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its 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 audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

(1) Fair value measurement of financial assets related to the Group's investments to KIOXIA Holdings Corporation presented as long-term investment assets

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

The Group has equity investment in a special purpose entity ("SPC1") and convertible bonds ("SPC2") in relation to investments in KIOXIA Holding Corporation with total amount of ₩ 5,946,719 million, which represents 8.36% of consolidated total assets as at December 31, 2020, and the Group recognized ₩ 1,685,313 million as gain on valuation of the financial assets for the year ended December 31, 2020 with respect to the investments. The financial assets are non-listed and measured at the fair value using significant unobservable inputs; therefore, the financial assets are classified to Level 3 of the fair value.

The fair value of SPC1 and SPC2 was measured in consideration of the profit-sharing agreement between investors based on the estimated equity value of KIOXIA, a non-public company, and the Group used an independent external expert for the fair value measurement.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is material in the consolidated financial statements and the selection of the valuation techniques that will be applied in the fair value measurement, assumptions and estimates of inputs that have significant impacts on the fair value measurement involve the Group management's judgement. Accordingly, we determined the fair value measurement of the financial assets as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We performed the following audit procedures, including the use of auditor's experts.

- Obtained an understanding and evaluated the Group's accounting policy, process and internal controls including management's review and approval in relation to the fair value measurements of the financial assets.
- Evaluated the competence and independence of external specialist used by management.
- Reviewed the relevant contracts to understand the investment conditions related to the financial asset investment and reviewed whether it is appropriately reflected in management's valuation details.
- Assessed the appropriateness of the valuation technique used in the fair value estimates by management.
- Assessed the reasonableness of key assumptions applied in fair value estimates of SPC1, SPC2 and equity value of KIOXIA.
- Performed a lookback analysis by comparing the estimation of prior year to actual results whether estimates include optimistic assumptions.
- Reviewed the consistency of the sales growth rate, operating profit margin rate and investment forecasts applied in the equity value measurement of KIOXIA with the past growth and market conditions.
- Evaluated the results of a sensitivity analysis on the discount rates and permanent growth rate performed by management to assess the impact of changes in key assumptions on the fair value measurement.

(2) Appropriateness of machinery's depreciation starting point

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

The Group's property, plant and equipment amount to ₩ 41,230,562 million, of which the machinery accounts for ₩ 26,491,042 million. Regarding the recognition of depreciation expenses for machinery, the Group starts depreciating machinery when the acquisition and installation of the machinery is complete, and it is available for use. Meanwhile, during the current period, the Group has started to depreciate the machinery amounting to ₩ 7,412,026 million, for the year ended December 31, 2020 after determining that the machinery is available for use.

The size of the investment in machinery that the Group makes annually for the maintenance and expansion of production plants is significant and the effect of depreciation amount on the consolidated financial statements is significant depending on the determination when it is available for use. Accordingly, we determined the appropriateness of depreciation starting point as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We performed the following audit procedures.

- Obtained an understanding on the Group's policy, process and internal controls in relation to the determination on when to start depreciation of the machinery
- Assessed the Group's internal controls in relation to the determination on when the machinery is available for use and when its depreciation begins including the machinery transferred from construction-in-progress
- Assessed internal controls for identifying and reviewing the reasons for assets remaining as assets under constructions for long time
- Inspected evidence documents used by the Group in determining the depreciation starting point of the machinery
- Observed and made inquiries on operations of key production facilities invested during the current period
- Made inquiries on when certain construction-in-progress is expected to be available for use and start depreciation and reviewed the relevant evidence documents

Emphasis of Matters

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements. Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements describes uncertainties relating to the impact of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on the Group's operations including market demands and the Group's production capability. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 statements, not presented herein, on February 25, 2020. On the other hand, the consolidated financial statements expressed by the auditor are those prior to reflecting the changes in accounting policies described in Note 2.30 to the consolidated financial statements, and the comparative consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, reflect the relevant matters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seoul, Korea

March 2, 2021

This report is effective as of March 2, 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.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2020 and 2019

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Notes | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5,6 | ₩ 2,975,989 | ₩ 2,306,070 |
| Short-term financial instruments | 5,6,7 | 436,708 | 298,350 |
| Short-term investment assets | 5,6 | 1,535,518 | 1,390,293 |
| Trade receivables, net | 5,6,8,34 | 4,931,322 | 4,261,674 |
| Loans and other receivables, net | 5,6,8,34 | 69,194 | 23,508 |
| Inventories, net | 9 | 6,136,318 | 5,295,835 |
| Current tax assets | | 202 | 199,805 |
| Other current assets | 10 | 485,672 | 682,037 |
| Other financial assets | 5,6,7 | 30 | 30 |
| | | <u>16,570,953</u> | <u>14,457,602</u> |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 11 | 1,166,244 | 768,767 |
| Long-term trade receivables, net | 5,6,8 | - | 44,775 |
| Long-term investment assets | 5,6,12 | 6,139,627 | 4,381,812 |
| Loans and other receivables, net | 5,6,8,34 | 75,589 | 109,079 |
| Other financial assets | 5,6,7 | 353 | 901 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 13,16,35 | 41,230,562 | 39,949,940 |
| Right-of-use assets, net | 3,14 | 1,707,645 | 1,706,658 |
| Intangible assets, net | 15 | 3,400,278 | 2,571,049 |
| Investment property, net | 13,16 | 209,417 | 258 |
| Deferred tax assets | 22,32 | 556,194 | 673,640 |
| Employee benefit assets | 21 | 61,962 | 3,406 |
| Other non-current assets | 10,35 | 55,029 | 580,463 |
| | | <u>54,602,900</u> | <u>50,790,748</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>₩ 71,173,853</u> | <u>₩ 65,248,350</u> |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Continued
December 31, 2020 and 2019

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | <u>Notes</u> | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Liabilities | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | 5,6,34 | ₩ 1,046,159 | ₩ 1,042,542 |
| Other payables | 5,6,34 | 2,348,909 | 2,367,673 |
| Other non-trade payables | 5,6,17,34 | 1,367,193 | 1,257,895 |
| Borrowings | 5,6,18,35 | 3,114,250 | 2,737,770 |
| Provisions | 20 | 13,797 | 10,701 |
| Current tax liabilities | | 636,649 | 89,217 |
| Lease liabilities | 3,5,6,14 | 347,464 | 293,171 |
| Other current liabilities | 19 | 197,395 | 162,997 |
| Other financial liabilities | 5,6 | 544 | - |
| | | <u>9,072,360</u> | <u>7,961,966</u> |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Long-term other payables | 5,6 | 272,396 | - |
| Other non-trade payables | 5,6,17 | 29,923 | 18,266 |
| Borrowings | 5,6,18,35 | 8,137,398 | 7,785,736 |
| Defined benefit liabilities, net | 21 | 2,739 | 53,624 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 22 | 266,640 | 15,743 |
| Lease liabilities | 3,5,6,14 | 1,296,252 | 1,373,828 |
| Other financial liabilities | 5,6,23 | 88,121 | 15,532 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 19 | 98,927 | 87,773 |
| | | <u>10,192,396</u> | <u>9,350,502</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>19,264,756</u> | <u>17,312,468</u> |
| Equity | | | |
| Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company | | | |
| Capital stock | 24 | 3,657,652 | 3,657,652 |
| Capital surplus | 24 | 4,143,736 | 4,143,736 |
| Other equity | 24,37 | (2,503,122) | (2,504,713) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | 25 | (405,453) | (298,935) |
| Retained earnings | 26 | 46,995,728 | 42,923,362 |
| Total equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company | | <u>51,888,541</u> | <u>47,921,102</u> |
| Non-controlling interests | | <u>20,556</u> | <u>14,780</u> |
| Total equity | | <u>51,909,097</u> | <u>47,935,882</u> |
| Total liabilities and equity | | <u>₩ 71,173,853</u> | <u>₩ 65,248,350</u> |

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

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(In millions of Korean won, except per share information)

| | Notes | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Revenue | 4,27,34 | ₩ 31,900,418 | ₩ 26,990,733 |
| Cost of sales | 29,34 | 21,089,789 | 18,818,814 |
| Gross profit | | 10,810,629 | 8,171,919 |
| Selling and administrative expenses | 28,29 | 5,798,005 | 5,452,740 |
| Operating profit | | 5,012,624 | 2,719,179 |
| Finance income | 5,30 | 3,327,905 | 1,247,640 |
| Finance expenses | 5,30 | 1,980,411 | 1,531,417 |
| Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees | 11 | (36,279) | 22,633 |
| Other income | 31 | 84,773 | 88,179 |
| Other expenses | 31 | 171,575 | 113,575 |
| Profit before income tax | | 6,237,037 | 2,432,639 |
| Income tax expense | 32 | 1,478,123 | 423,561 |
| Profit for the year | | 4,758,914 | 2,009,078 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | | | |
| Item that will never be reclassified to profit or loss: | | | |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit liability, net of tax | 21 | 1,266 | (90,211) |
| Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss: | | | |
| Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences, net of tax | 25 | (47,407) | 150,037 |
| Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives, net of tax | 23,25 | (417) | 12,753 |
| Equity-accounted investees – share of other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax | 11,25 | (60,820) | 21,444 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax | | (107,378) | 94,023 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | ₩ 4,651,536 | ₩ 2,103,101 |
| Profit attributable to: | | | |
| Owners of the Parent Company | | ₩ 4,755,102 | ₩ 2,005,975 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 3,812 | 3,103 |
| Total comprehensive income attributable to: | | | |
| Owners of the Parent Company | | 4,649,850 | 2,099,648 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 1,686 | 3,453 |
| Earnings per share | 33 | | |
| Basic earnings per share (in Korean won) | | 6,952 | 2,933 |
| Diluted earnings per share (in Korean won) | | 6,950 | 2,932 |

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

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Attributable to owners of the Parent Company

(In millions of Korean won)

| Notes | Capital stock | Capital surplus | Other equity | Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | Retained earnings | Total | Non-controlling interests | Total equity |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Balance at January 1, 2019 | ₩ 3,657,652 | ₩ 4,143,736 | ₩ (2,506,451) | ₩ (482,819) | ₩ 42,033,601 | ₩ 46,845,719 | ₩ 6,612 | ₩ 46,852,331 |
| Comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | - | 2,005,975 | 2,005,975 | 3,103 | 2,009,078 |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities, net of tax | 21 | - | - | - | (90,211) | (90,211) | - | (90,211) |
| Other comprehensive income of associates, net of tax | 11,25 | - | - | 21,444 | - | 21,444 | - | 21,444 |
| Gain on valuation of derivatives, net of tax | 25 | - | - | 12,753 | - | 12,753 | - | 12,753 |
| Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences, net of tax | 25 | - | - | 149,687 | - | 149,687 | 350 | 150,037 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | - | - | 183,884 | 1,915,764 | 2,099,648 | 3,453 | 2,103,101 |
| Transactions with owners of the Parent Company: | | | | | | | | |
| Increase of non-controlling interests | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,715 | 4,715 |
| Dividends paid | 26 | - | - | - | (1,026,003) | (1,026,003) | - | (1,026,003) |
| Share-based payments | 37 | - | - | 1,738 | - | 1,738 | - | 1,738 |
| Total transactions with owners of the Parent Company | - | - | 1,738 | - | (1,026,003) | (1,024,265) | 4,715 | (1,019,550) |
| Balance at December 31, 2019 | ₩ 3,657,652 | ₩ 4,143,736 | ₩ (2,504,713) | ₩ (298,935) | ₩ 42,923,362 | ₩ 47,921,102 | ₩ 14,780 | ₩ 47,935,882 |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, Continued
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

| | Notes | Attributable to owners of the Parent Company | | | | | Total | Non-controlling interests | Total equity |
|---|-------|--|-----------------|---------------|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | | Capital stock | Capital surplus | Other equity | Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | Retained earnings | | | |
| Balance at January 1, 2020 | | ₩ 3,657,652 | ₩ 4,143,736 | ₩ (2,504,713) | ₩ (298,935) | ₩ 42,923,362 | ₩ 47,921,102 | ₩ 14,780 | ₩ 47,935,882 |
| Comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit for the year | | - | - | - | - | 4,755,102 | 4,755,102 | 3,812 | 4,758,914 |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities, net of tax | 21 | - | - | - | - | 1,266 | 1,266 | - | 1,266 |
| Other comprehensive loss of associate, net of tax | 11,25 | - | - | - | (60,820) | - | (60,820) | - | (60,820) |
| Loss on valuation of derivatives, net of tax | 25 | - | - | - | (417) | - | (417) | - | (417) |
| Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences, net of tax | 25 | - | - | - | (45,281) | - | (45,281) | (2,126) | (47,407) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | - | - | - | (106,518) | 4,756,368 | 4,649,850 | 1,686 | 4,651,536 |
| Transactions with owners of the Parent Company: | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase of non-controlling interests | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,090 | 4,090 |
| Dividends paid | 26 | - | - | - | - | (684,002) | (684,002) | - | (684,002) |
| Share-based payments | 37 | - | - | 1,591 | - | - | 1,591 | - | 1,591 |
| Total transactions with owners of the Parent Company | | - | - | 1,591 | - | (684,002) | (682,411) | 4,090 | (678,321) |
| Balance at December 31, 2020 | | ₩ 3,657,652 | ₩ 4,143,736 | ₩ (2,503,122) | ₩ (405,453) | ₩ 46,995,728 | ₩ 51,888,541 | ₩ 20,556 | ₩ 51,909,097 |

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

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Notes | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Cash generated from operations | 36 | ₩ 12,916,771 | ₩ 11,895,834 |
| Interest received | | 40,635 | 30,543 |
| Interest paid | | (288,565) | (238,314) |
| Dividends received | | 16,365 | 14,891 |
| Income tax paid | | (370,635) | (5,153,218) |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | | <u>12,314,571</u> | <u>6,549,736</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Decrease in short-term financial instruments | | 913,591 | 1,070,784 |
| Increase in short-term financial instruments | | (1,054,401) | (845,337) |
| Decrease (increase) in short-term investment assets, net | | (115,122) | 4,164,793 |
| Decrease in other financial assets | | 773 | - |
| Increase in other financial assets | | (205) | (627) |
| Decrease in loans and other receivables | | 36,722 | 13,057 |
| Increase in loans and other receivables | | (238,727) | (57,482) |
| Proceeds from disposal of long-term investment assets | | 708 | 4,316 |
| Acquisitions of long-term investment assets | | (93,846) | (81,447) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment | | 59,089 | 53,840 |
| Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment | | (10,068,662) | (13,920,244) |
| Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets | | 695 | 183 |
| Acquisitions of intangible assets | | (800,729) | (673,356) |
| Proceeds from business transfer | | 2,958 | - |
| Acquisitions of investments in associates | | (483,237) | (176,954) |
| Acquisitions of business | | - | (2,462) |
| Net cash outflow from investing activities | | <u>(11,840,393)</u> | <u>(10,450,936)</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Proceeds from borrowings | 36 | 5,173,016 | 9,833,882 |
| Repayments of borrowings | 36 | (3,921,310) | (4,585,425) |
| Repayments of lease liabilities | 36 | (319,740) | (390,501) |
| Dividends paid | | (684,002) | (1,026,003) |
| Increase of non-controlling interests | | 4,090 | 4,715 |
| Net cash inflow from financing activities | | <u>252,054</u> | <u>3,836,668</u> |
| Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | | <u>(56,313)</u> | <u>21,283</u> |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | <u>669,919</u> | <u>(43,249)</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | | <u>2,306,070</u> | <u>2,349,319</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | | <u>₩ 2,975,989</u> | <u>₩ 2,306,070</u> |

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

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. General Information

(1) General information about SK hynix Inc. (the “Parent Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) is as follows:

The Parent Company manufactures, distributes and sells semiconductor products. The Parent Company was established on October 15, 1949 and its shares have been listed on the Korea Exchange since 1996. The Parent Company’s headquarters is located at 2091 Gyeongchung-daero, Bubal-eup, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea, and the Group has manufacturing facilities in Icheon-si and Cheongju-si, the Republic of Korea, and Wuxi and Chongqing, China.

As of December 31, 2020, the shareholders of the Parent Company are as follows:

| Shareholder | Number of shares | Percentage of ownership (%) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| SK Telecom Co., Ltd. | 146,100,000 | 20.07 |
| National Pension Service | 79,883,313 | 10.97 |
| Other investors | 458,018,482 | 62.92 |
| Treasury shares | 44,000,570 | 6.04 |
| | 728,002,365 | 100.00 |

The Parent Company’s common shares and depositary receipts (DRs) are listed on the Stock Market of Korea Exchange and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, respectively.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. General Information, Continued

(2) Details of the Group's consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| Name of entity | Location | Business | Ownership (%) | |
|---|-----------|--|---------------|-------|
| | | | 2020 | 2019 |
| SK hyeng Inc. | Korea | Construction and service | 100 | 100 |
| SK hystec Inc. | Korea | Business support and service | 100 | 100 |
| Happymore Inc. | Korea | Manufacturing cleanroom suits and cleaning | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix system ic Inc. | Korea | Semiconductor manufacturing and sales | 100 | 100 |
| HappyNarae Co., Ltd. | Korea | Industrial material supply | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix America Inc. | U.S.A. | Semiconductor sales | 97.74 | 97.74 |
| SK hynix Deutschland GmbH | Germany | Semiconductor sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Asia Pte. Ltd. | Singapore | Semiconductor sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor Hong Kong Ltd. | Hong Kong | Semiconductor sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix U.K. Ltd. | U.K. | Semiconductor sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor Taiwan Inc. | Taiwan | Semiconductor sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Japan Inc. | Japan | Semiconductor sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. | China | Semiconductor sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor India Private Ltd. ¹ | India | Semiconductor sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix (Wuxi) Semiconductor Sales Ltd. | China | Semiconductor sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor (China) Ltd. | China | Semiconductor manufacturing | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor (Chongqing) Ltd. ² | China | Semiconductor manufacturing | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Italy S.r.l | Italy | Semiconductor research and development | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix memory solutions America Inc. | U.S.A. | Semiconductor research and development | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix memory solutions Taiwan Ltd. | Taiwan | Semiconductor research and development | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix memory solutions Eastern Europe LLC. | Belarus | Semiconductor research and development | 100 | 100 |
| SK APTECH Ltd. | Hong Kong | Overseas investment | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Ventures Hong Kong Limited | Hong Kong | Overseas investment | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix (Wuxi) Investment Ltd. ³ | China | Overseas investment | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix (Wuxi) Industry Development Ltd. ⁴ | China | Foreign hospital construction | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix Happiness (Wuxi) Hospital Management Ltd. ⁴ | China | Foreign hospital operation | 70 | 70 |
| SK hynix system ic (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. ⁵ | China | Overseas Semiconductor manufacturing and sales | 100 | 100 |
| SK hynix (Wuxi) cleaning Ltd. ⁴ | China | Building maintenance | 100 | 100 |
| SUZHOU HAPPYNARAE Co., Ltd. ⁶ | China | Overseas industrial material supply | 100 | 100 |
| CHONGQING HAPPYNARAE Co., Ltd. ⁷ | China | Overseas industrial material supply | 100 | 100 |
| SkyHigh Memory Limited ⁵ | Hong Kong | Overseas Semiconductor manufacturing and sales | 60 | 60 |
| SK hynix (Wuxi) Education Technology Co.,Ltd. ⁴ | China | Education | 100 | 100 |
| Gauss Labs Inc. ⁸ | U.S.A | Telecommunication of information | 100 | - |
| MMT (Money Market Trust) | Korea | Money Market Trust | 100 | 100 |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. General Information, Continued

(2) Details of the Group's consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows, continued:

¹ Subsidiary of SK hynix Asia Pte. Ltd.

² Subsidiary of SK APTECH Ltd.

³ Subsidiary of SK hynix Semiconductor (China) Ltd.

⁴ Subsidiary of SK hynix (Wuxi) Investment Ltd.

⁵ Subsidiary of SK hynix system ic

⁶ Subsidiary of HappyNarae Co., Ltd.

⁷ Subsidiary of SUZHOU HAPPYNARAE Co., Ltd.

⁸ Gauss Labs Inc. has been established during the year ended December 31, 2020.

(3) Changes in the Group's consolidated subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

| Type | Name of entity | Reason |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Addition | Gauss Labs Inc. | New establishment |

(4) Major subsidiaries' summarized statements of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | | | December 31, 2019 | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Equity | Assets | Liabilities | Equity |
| SK hynix system ic Inc. | ₩ 998,387 | ₩ 372,463 | ₩ 625,924 | ₩ 666,171 | ₩ 130,880 | ₩ 535,291 |
| SK hynix America Inc. | 2,722,417 | 2,330,715 | 391,702 | 1,801,366 | 1,436,975 | 364,391 |
| SK hynix Asia Pte. Ltd. | 284,115 | 197,442 | 86,673 | 387,860 | 298,657 | 89,203 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor Hong Kong Ltd. | 282,273 | 134,019 | 148,254 | 195,262 | 44,405 | 150,857 |
| SK hynix U.K. Ltd. | 303,729 | 283,833 | 19,896 | 217,160 | 197,293 | 19,867 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor Taiwan Inc. | 273,651 | 247,895 | 25,756 | 247,671 | 219,056 | 28,615 |
| SK hynix Japan Inc. | 348,336 | 278,622 | 69,714 | 305,770 | 235,243 | 70,527 |
| SK hynix (Wuxi) Semiconductor Sales Ltd. | 1,250,087 | 1,024,006 | 226,081 | 1,646,998 | 1,510,156 | 136,842 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor (China) Ltd. | 11,862,866 | 6,685,079 | 5,177,787 | 9,605,890 | 4,937,517 | 4,668,373 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor (Chongqing) Ltd. | 920,531 | 317,216 | 603,315 | 837,339 | 309,283 | 528,056 |
| HappyNarae Co., Ltd. | 171,026 | 116,728 | 54,298 | 186,079 | 136,257 | 49,822 |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. General Information, Continued

(5) Major subsidiaries' summarized statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | | 2019 | | |
|--|------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Revenue | Profit (loss) | Total comprehensive income (loss) | Revenue | Profit (loss) | Total comprehensive income (loss) |
| SK hynix system ic Inc. | ₩ 702,979 | ₩ 93,333 | ₩ 93,674 | ₩ 661,511 | ₩ 76,614 | ₩ 77,957 |
| SK hynix America Inc. | 12,761,911 | 53,448 | 53,448 | 8,353,658 | 47,947 | 47,947 |
| SK hynix Asia Pte. Ltd. | 1,858,091 | 3,055 | 3,055 | 1,662,315 | 1,965 | 1,965 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor Hong Kong Ltd. | 1,746,160 | 6,320 | 6,320 | 1,579,680 | 2,493 | 2,493 |
| SK hynix U.K. Ltd. | 994,299 | 1,331 | 1,331 | 907,945 | 1,057 | 1,057 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor Taiwan Inc. | 1,917,103 | 4,657 | 4,657 | 1,455,320 | 8,127 | 8,127 |
| SK hynix Japan Inc. | 551,890 | (181) | (150) | 672,393 | 701 | 700 |
| SK hynix (Wuxi) Semiconductor Sales Ltd. | 10,423,701 | 90,303 | 90,303 | 10,882,152 | 94,768 | 94,768 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor (China) Ltd. | 3,936,769 | 484,677 | 484,677 | 3,177,415 | 18,551 | 18,551 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor (Chongqing) Ltd. | 699,558 | 73,048 | 73,048 | 477,849 | 39,102 | 39,102 |
| HappyNarae Co., Ltd. | 981,466 | 4,314 | 4,153 | 1,107,524 | 8,473 | 8,162 |

(6) There are no significant non-controlling interests to the Group as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies

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

2.1 Basis of measurement

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

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

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

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the consolidated statements of financial position:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value
- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value
- assets or liabilities for defined benefit plans are recognized at the net of the total present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets

Korean IFRS permits the use of critical accounting estimates in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and requires management judgments in applying accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosure

(A) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

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

① 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 consolidated financial statements.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosure, Continued

② 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 consolidated financial statements.

③ 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 when forward-looking analysis is performed 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 consolidated financial statements.

(B) New and amended standards not yet adopted by the Group

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

(a) 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 consolidated financial statements.

(b) 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*

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosure, Continued

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 consolidated financial statements.

(c) 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 consolidated financial statements.

(d) 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 reviewing the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

(e) 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 consolidated financial statements.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosure, Continued

(f) 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 consolidated 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

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

The amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the substantive rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise right to defer settlement of the liability or the expectations of management. Also, the settlement of liability includes the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, however, it would be excluded if an option to settle them by the entity's own equity instruments if compound financial instruments is met the definition of equity instruments and recognized separately from the liability. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is reviewing the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.3 Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that: 1) engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with other components of the Group, 2) whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") in order to allocate resources and assess its performance, and 3) for which discrete financial information is available. The Group's CODM is the Board of Directors, who do not receive and therefore do not review discrete financial information for any component of the Group. Accordingly, no operating segment information is included in these consolidated financial statements. Entity wide disclosures of geographic, product and customer information are provided in notes 4 and 27.

2.4 Consolidation

(a) Business combination

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred and during period of service, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities according to Korean IFRS No. 1032 and Korean IFRS No. 1109.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

If share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards), then all or a portion of the amount of the acquirer's replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based measure of the replacement awards compared with the market-based measure of the acquiree's awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to pre-combination service.

(b) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.4 Consolidation, Continued

(c) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it 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 entity. Consolidation of an investee begins from the date the Group obtains control of the investee and ceases when the Group loses control of the investee.

(d) Loss of control

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position and recognizes gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is recognized at its fair value when control is lost.

(e) Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interest in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in an associate and a joint venture. An associate are these entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the entity's financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and the joint venture are initially recognized at cost including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, their carrying amounts are increased or decreased to recognize the Group's share of the profit or loss and changes in equity of the associate or the joint venture. Distributions from equity-accounted investees are accounted for as deduction from the carrying amounts.

(f) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group's share of unrealized gain incurred from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated and unrealized loss are eliminated using the same basis if there are no evidence of asset impairments.

(g) Business combinations under common control

The assets and liabilities acquired in the combination of entities or business under common control are recognized at the carrying amounts recognized previously in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent. The difference between consideration transferred and carrying amounts of net assets acquired is added to or deducted from other capital adjustments.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.6 Inventories

The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average method (except for goods in-transit that is based on the specific identification method), and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-process, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on the actual capacity of production facilities. However, the normal capacity is used for the allocation of fixed production overheads if the actual level of production is lower than the normal capacity.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, shall be recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

2.7 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value if it does not include a significant financing component, such as unconditional consideration if it includes a significant financing component. The trade receivables are subsequently measured by subtracting the loss allowance from the amortized cost applied with the effective interest method. (See note 8 for additional information on the accounting for the Group's trade receivables, and 6.(1) for accounting for impairment)

2.8 Non-derivative financial assets

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables, and debt investment are initially recognized when they are originated. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial asset and financial liability (unless it is an account receivable - trade without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) are initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

(b) Classification and subsequent measurements

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt investment; FVOCI - equity investment; or FVTPL. The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. In case of changing its business model, all affected financial asset are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period after the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flow; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investments is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.8 Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

(b) Classification and subsequent measurements, Continued

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis and irrevocable election can be made at initial recognition.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which, financial assets is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reason for those sales and expectation about future sales activity for financial asset.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.8 Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

(b) Classification and subsequent measurements, Continued

The following accounting policies apply to subsequent measurements of financial assets.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Financial assets at FVTPL | These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss. |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss. |
| Debt investments at FVOCI | These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss. |
| Equity investments at FVOCI | These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. |

(c) De-recognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retain either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.8 Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

(d) Offsetting between financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position only when the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is the intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, and changes in the fair value of derivatives therein are accounted for as described below.

(a) Hedge accounting

The Group enters into a fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap contract and a floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap contract to hedge interest rate risk and currency risk.

On initial designation of the hedge, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction. In addition, the document includes hedging instruments; hedged items; initial commencement date of those hedge relationship; fair value of hedged items based on hedged risk during the subsequent period; and the method of valuation on hedging instruments offsetting changes in cash flow.

- Cash flow hedge

When a derivative is designated to hedge the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and presented in accumulated other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss in the periods which the forecasted transaction occurs.

(b) Other derivative financial instruments

Other derivative financial instrument not designated as a hedging instrument are measured at fair value, and the changes in fair value of the derivative financial instrument is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.10 Impairment of financial assets

(a) Recognition of impairment on financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on:

- financial assets measured at amortized costs; and
- contract assets.

The Group measures impairment losses at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs except for the below assets, which are measured at 12-month ECLs.

- credit risk of debt instruments is low at the end of reporting date
- credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition of debt investment (lifetime ECL: ECL that resulted from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument)

The Group adopted an accounting policy to recognize loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables and contract assets.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and estimating expected credit loss, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from all default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

(b) Measurement of expected credit loss

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

(c) Credit-impaired financial instrument

A debt instrument carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) is assessed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred.

Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the Group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the Group would not otherwise consider;
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.10 Impairment of financial assets, Continued

(d) Presentation of credit loss allowance on financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

(e) Write-off

The Group writes off a financial asset when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. However financial assets that are written off could still be subject to collection activities according to the Group's past due collection process.

2.11 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized as other income or expenses.

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

| | <u>Useful lives (years)</u> |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| Buildings | 10 - 50 |
| Structures | 10 - 20 |
| Machinery | 5 - 15 |
| Vehicles | 5 - 10 |
| Other | 5 - 10 |

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and, if appropriate, accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.12 Borrowing costs

The Group capitalizes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized in expense as incurred. A qualifying asset is an asset that requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Financial assets and inventories that are manufactured or otherwise produced over a short period of time are not qualifying assets. Assets that are ready for their intended use or sale when acquired are not qualifying assets.

To the extent that the Group borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. To the extent that the Group borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Group that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs that the Group capitalizes during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

2.13 Intangible assets

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

Goodwill arising from business combinations is recognized as the excess of the consideration transferred in the acquisition over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Any deficit is a bargain purchase that is recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization of intangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The residual value of intangible assets is zero. However, certain intangible assets are determined as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use.

The estimated useful lives of the Group's intangible assets are as follows:

| | <u>Useful lives (years)</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Industrial rights | 5 - 10 |
| Development costs | 2 |
| Other intangible assets | 4 - 20 |

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

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

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.13 Intangible assets, continued

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditures on internally generated goodwill and others, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

2.14 Government grants

Government grants are not recognized unless there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the grant's conditions and that the grant will be received.

(a) Grants related to assets

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Group purchases, constructs or otherwise acquires non-current assets are deducted in calculating the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognized in profit or loss over the useful lives of depreciable assets.

(b) Grants related to income

Government grants which are intended to compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognized in profit or loss by as deduction of the related expenses.

2.15 Investment property

Property held for the purpose of earning rental income or benefiting from capital appreciation is classified as investment property. Investment property is initially measured at its cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. Subsequently, investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over 40 years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and, if appropriate, accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

2.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than assets arising from employee benefits, inventories, and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, are tested for impairment annually by comparing their recoverable amount to their carrying amount.

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset; however if it is impossible to measure the individual recoverable amount of an asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of cash-generating unit ("CGU"). A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

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December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.16 Impairment of non-financial assets, continued

The value in use is estimated by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU for which estimated future cash flows have not been adjusted, to the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each CGU that is expected to benefit from the synergies arising from business combination. Any impairment identified at the CGU level will first reduce the carrying value of goodwill and then be used to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

Except for impairment losses in respect of goodwill, which are never reversed, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

2.17 Trade payables and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are liabilities that the Group has received but have not been paid for goods or services before the end of the reporting period. The liability is unsecured and it usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade payables and other payables were marked current unless the due date was 12 months after the reporting period. Those liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.18 Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of a contract. Under K-IFRS No. 1116, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

The Group recognizes for a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove of the underlying asset, or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which the underlying asset is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In case that ownership of the right-of-use asset is transferred at the end of the lease term, or the cost of the right-of-use asset includes the exercise price of a purchase option, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced by an impairment loss or adjusted for remeasurements of the lease liability.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.18 Leases, continued

(i) As a lessee, continued

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The Group generally uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments)
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise
- lease payments in an optional renewal period, if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest expense recognized for the lease liability and decreased by reflecting the payment of the lease. The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or a rate (interest rate), if there's a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes in the assessment of whether the option to buy or extend is reasonably certain to be exercised or not to exercise the termination option.

When the lease liabilities are remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

A lessee shall remeasure the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset, if either:

- a change in the lease term or a change in circumstances or significant events that result in a change in the assessment of the exercise of the purchase option. In such cases, the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the modified lease payment at the revised discount rate;

- the lease payment changes due to changes in the index or rate (interest rate) or the amount expected to be paid according to the residual value guarantee. In such cases, the lease liability measures the modified lease fee again by discounting it at an unchanged discount rate. However, if a change in the variable interest rate causes a change in the lease payments, the revised discount rate that reflects the change in interest rates is used; or

- the lease agreement changes and is not accounted for as a separate lease. In such cases, the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the modified lease payment at the revised discount rate as of the effective date of the lease change, based on the lease term of the modified lease.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for some leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.18 Leases, continued

(i) As a lessee, continued

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for certain agreements, the Group has elected practical expedient not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group separately presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in the statement of financial position.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is accounted for consistently with the accounting policies applicable to the asset.

(ii) As a lessor

As a lessor, the Group determines whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease at the inception of the lease.

To classify each lease, the Group generally determines whether the lease transfers most of the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset. If most of the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are transferred to the lessee, the lease is classified as a finance lease, otherwise the lease is classified as an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers whether the lease term represents a significant portion of the economic life of the underlying asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. In addition, the classification of a lease is determined by the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the recognition exemption, then the sub-lease is classified as an operating lease.

The Group has applied K-IFRS No. 1115 '*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*' to allocate consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease components.

The Group recognizes the lease payments received from operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term as revenue in 'other revenue'.

The accounting policies that the Group has applied to the comparative period as lessors are not different from those in K-IFRS No. 1116.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.19 Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liabilities. The Group recognizes financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial liability.

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, any directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(b) Other financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as other financial liabilities. At the date of initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Derecognition of financial liability

The Group derecognizes financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability, when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

2.20 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. When an employee has rendered service to the Group during an accounting period, the Group recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

(b) Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits include employee benefits that are settled beyond 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, and are calculated at the present value of the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. Remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(c) Retirement benefits: defined benefit plans

As of the end of reporting period, defined benefits liabilities relating to defined benefit plans are recognized as present value of defined benefit obligations, net of fair value of plan assets.

The calculation is performed annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the fair value of plan assets exceeds the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the Group recognizes an asset, to the extent of the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in the future contributions to the plan.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.20 Employee benefits, continued

(c) Retirement benefits: defined benefit plans, Continued

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprise of actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), and are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The Group determines net interests on net defined benefit liability (asset) by multiplying discount rate determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period and considers changes in net defined benefit liability (asset) from contributions and benefit payments. Net interest costs and other costs relating to the defined benefit plan are recognized through profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains or losses on a settlement of defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(d) Retirement benefits: defined contribution plans

When an employee has provided service for a certain period of time in relation to the defined contribution plan, the contribution to the defined contribution plan is recognized in profit or loss except to be included in the cost of the asset. The contributions to be paid are recognized as liabilities (accrued expenses) less the contributions that have been already paid.

(e) Termination benefits

The Group recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the period when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and the period when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not payable within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

2.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation 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.

The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround many events and circumstances are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Where some or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Group settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognized.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.22 Emissions Rights

The Group accounts for greenhouse gases emission right and the relevant liability as below pursuant to the *Act on Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emission* in Korea.

(a) Greenhouse Gases Emission Right

Greenhouse Gases Emission Right consists of emission allowances, which are allocated from the government free of charge or purchased from the market. The cost includes any directly attributable costs incurred during the normal course of business.

Emission rights held for the purpose of performing the obligation are classified as intangible asset and are initially measured at cost and after initial recognition are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Emission rights held for short-swing profits are classified as current asset and are measured at fair value with any changes in fair value recognized as profit or loss in the respective reporting period.

The Group derecognizes an emission right asset when the emission allowance is unusable, disposed or submitted to government in which the future economic benefits are no longer expected to be probable.

(b) Emission liability

Emission liability is a present obligation of submitting emission rights to the government with regard to emission of greenhouse gas. Emission liability is recognized when it is probable that outflows of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the costs required to perform the obligation are reliably estimable. Emission liability is an amount of estimated obligations for emission rights to be submitted to the government for the performing period. The emission liability is measured based on the expected quantity of emission for the performing period in excess of emission allowance in possession and the unit price for such emission rights in the market at the end of the reporting period.

2.23 Foreign currencies

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting data. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on the settlement or retranslation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of the net investment in a foreign operation, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Foreign operations

If the presentation currency of the Group is different from a foreign operation's functional currency, the financial statements of the foreign operation are translated into the presentation currency using the following methods:

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, are translated to presentation currency at exchange rates at the end of reporting period. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.23 Foreign currencies, continued

(b) Foreign operations, continued

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 of that foreign operation is treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Thus, they are expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rates at the end of reporting date.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the translation is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of such cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation, the relevant proportion is reclassified to profit or loss.

2.24 Equity capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares is recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

When the Group repurchases its share capital, the amount of the consideration paid is recognized as a deduction from equity and classified as treasury shares. The profits or losses from the purchase, disposal, reissue, or retirement of treasury shares are not recognized as current profit or loss. If the Group acquires and disposes treasury shares, the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity.

2.25 Share-based payment

The Group has granted shares or share options to its employees. For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the Group measures the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity as a capital adjustment at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the Group cannot reliably estimate the fair value of the goods or services received, the Group measures their value, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. If the fair value of the equity instruments cannot be estimated reliably at the measurement date, the Group measures them at their intrinsic value and recognizes the goods or services received based on the number of equity instruments that ultimately vest.

For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the Group measures the goods or services acquired and the liability incurred at the fair value of the liability. Until the liability is settled, the Group remeasures the fair value of the liability at each reporting date and at the date of settlement, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The Group accounts for share-based payment, with options to choose either cash-settled or equity-settled share-based payment, in accordance with the substance of transactions.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.26 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the promised consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when the Group transfers a promised good or service to a customer.

Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of that asset, which is typically upon delivery or shipment depending on the terms of the contract.

When the good is defective, the customer is granted the right to return the defective goods in exchange for a functioning product or cash.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration for the sale of goods, reflecting the expected amount of return estimated through historical information. The Company's right to recover products from customers and refund liability are recognized.

Refund liability is initially measured at the former carrying amount of the product less any expected costs to recover those products. Refund liability is included in other current liabilities (See note 19) and right to recover products from customers is included in other current assets (See note 10). The Company reviews its estimate of expected returns at the end of each reporting period and updates the amounts of the asset and liabilities accordingly.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.27 Finance income and finance expenses

The Group's finance income and finance expenses include:

- Interest income;
- Interest expense;
- Dividend income;
- The net gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Gain or loss on foreign exchange(currency) translation for financial asset and liabilities;
- Impairment losses and reversals on investment in debt securities carried at amortized cost method; and
- The gain on the remeasurement to fair value of any pre-existing interest in an acquire in a business combination

The Group uses effective interest rate method for recognizing interest income and expense. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive dividend is established.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- The amortized cost of the financial liability

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

2.28 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(a) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or refundable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes. The taxable income is different from the accounting profit for the period since the taxable profit is calculated excluding the temporary differences, which will be taxable or deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods, and non-taxable or non-deductible items from the accounting profit. The tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, using the asset-liability method, in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.28 Income taxes, Continued

(b) Deferred tax, Continued

The Group recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures except to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The Group recognizes deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences including unused tax loss and tax credit to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized.

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the related current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis. If there are any additional income tax expense incurred in accordance with dividend payments, such income tax expense is recognized when liabilities relating to the dividend payments are recognized.

2.29 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares including stock options.

2.30 Changes in accounting policies

From January 1, 2020, the Group has changed its accounting policy by adopting accounting treatments in accordance with agenda decisions for 'Lease Term and Useful Life of Leasehold Improvements' issued by IFRS Interpretations Committee on December 16, 2019. The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both (a) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (b) periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. When the lessee and the lessor each has the right to terminate the lease without permission from the other party, the Group has considered a termination penalty in determining the period for which the contract is enforceable.

The Group has adopted the above decisions made by IFRS Interpretations Committee as a change in accounting policies, and the main effects of such changes for the relevant periods are as follows:

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.30 Changes in accounting policies, continued

- Back-end Process Service Contracts and Machinery Rental Contracts

For the determination of lease terms of certain back-end process service contracts and machinery rental contracts, the Group identified the contract period as the enforceable lease period during the year ended December 31, 2019 since the leaseholder's consent was required to extend such contracts. However, upon adoption of aforementioned accounting policy, considering the economic loss the Group would incur if the contract was not extended, more extended period was identified as lease period. Due to this change of accounting policies, the lease period has been extended and related lease liabilities and right-of-use assets have increased.

The effects of the above changes in accounting policies have been restated on the consolidated statements of financial position, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and the consolidated cash flow statement as of the beginning and the end of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and the impacts are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | January 1, 2019 | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Before restatement | Effects of restatement | Total |
| Current assets | ₩ 19,894,146 | ₩ - | ₩ 19,894,146 |
| Non-current assets | 44,878,908 | 435,423 | 45,314,331 |
| Right-of-use assets, net | 1,193,370 | 435,423 | 1,628,793 |
| Total Assets | 64,773,054 | 435,423 | 65,208,477 |
| Current liabilities | 13,257,271 | 100,315 | 13,357,586 |
| Lease liabilities | 244,644 | 100,315 | 344,959 |
| Non-current liabilities | 4,663,452 | 335,108 | 4,998,560 |
| Lease liabilities | 946,935 | 335,108 | 1,282,043 |
| Total Liabilities | 17,920,723 | 435,423 | 18,356,146 |
| Total Equity | ₩ 46,852,331 | ₩ - | ₩ 46,852,331 |

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.30 Changes in accounting policies, continued

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2019 | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Before restatement | Effects of restatement | Total |
| Current assets | ₩ 14,457,602 | ₩ - | ₩ 14,457,602 |
| Non-current assets | 50,331,892 | 458,856 | 50,790,748 |
| Right-of-use assets, net | 1,250,576 | 456,082 | 1,706,658 |
| Deferred tax assets | 670,866 | 2,774 | 673,640 |
| Total Assets | <u>64,789,494</u> | <u>458,856</u> | <u>65,248,350</u> |
| Current liabilities | 7,874,033 | 87,933 | 7,961,966 |
| Lease liabilities | 205,238 | 87,933 | 293,171 |
| Non-current liabilities | 8,972,266 | 378,236 | 9,350,502 |
| Lease liabilities | 995,592 | 378,236 | 1,373,828 |
| Total Liabilities | <u>16,846,299</u> | <u>466,169</u> | <u>17,312,468</u> |
| Total Equity | <u>₩ 47,943,195</u> | <u>₩ (7,313)</u> | <u>₩ 47,935,882</u> |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| | Amount based on previous policy | Adjustment | Reported amount |
| Current assets | ₩ 16,570,953 | ₩ - | ₩ 16,570,953 |
| Non-current assets | 54,209,482 | 393,418 | 54,602,900 |
| Right-of-use assets, net | 1,314,227 | 393,418 | 1,707,645 |
| Total Assets | <u>70,780,435</u> | <u>393,418</u> | <u>71,173,853</u> |
| Current liabilities | 8,953,989 | 118,371 | 9,072,360 |
| Lease liabilities | 229,093 | 118,371 | 347,464 |
| Non-current liabilities | 9,925,184 | 267,212 | 10,192,396 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 263,668 | 2,972 | 266,640 |
| Lease liabilities | 1,032,012 | 264,240 | 1,296,252 |
| Total Liabilities | <u>18,879,173</u> | <u>385,583</u> | <u>19,264,756</u> |
| Total Equity | <u>₩ 51,901,262</u> | <u>₩ 7,835</u> | <u>₩ 51,909,097</u> |

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.30 Changes in accounting policies, continued

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Year ended December 31, 2019 | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Before restatement | Effects of restatement | Total |
| Revenue | ₩ 26,990,733 | ₩ - | ₩ 26,990,733 |
| Cost of sales | 18,825,275 | (6,461) | 18,818,814 |
| Gross profit | 8,165,458 | 6,461 | 8,171,919 |
| Selling and administrative expenses | 5,452,740 | - | 5,452,740 |
| Operating profit | 2,712,718 | 6,461 | 2,719,179 |
| Finance income | 1,247,640 | - | 1,247,640 |
| Finance expenses | 1,514,869 | 16,548 | 1,531,417 |
| Share of profit of equity-accounted investees | 22,633 | - | 22,633 |
| Other income | 88,179 | - | 88,179 |
| Other expenses | 113,575 | - | 113,575 |
| Profit before income tax | 2,442,726 | (10,087) | 2,432,639 |
| Income tax expense | 426,335 | (2,774) | 423,561 |
| Profit for the year | 2,016,391 | (7,313) | 2,009,078 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | 94,023 | - | 94,023 |
| Basic earnings per share (in won) | 2,943 | (10) | 2,933 |
| Diluted earnings per share (in won) | 2,943 | (11) | 2,932 |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Year ended December 31, 2020 | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Amount based on previous policy | Adjustment | Reported amount |
| Revenue | ₩ 31,900,418 | ₩ - | ₩ 31,900,418 |
| Cost of sales | 21,098,992 | (9,203) | 21,089,789 |
| Gross profit | 10,801,426 | 9,203 | 10,810,629 |
| Selling and administrative expenses | 5,798,005 | - | 5,798,005 |
| Operating profit | 5,003,421 | 9,203 | 5,012,624 |
| Finance income | 3,327,905 | - | 3,327,905 |
| Finance expenses | 1,992,102 | (11,691) | 1,980,411 |
| Share of profit of equity-accounted investees | (36,279) | - | (36,279) |
| Other income | 84,773 | - | 84,773 |
| Other expenses | 171,575 | - | 171,575 |
| Profit before income tax | 6,216,143 | 20,894 | 6,237,037 |
| Income tax expense | 1,475,151 | 2,972 | 1,478,123 |
| Profit for the year | 4,740,992 | 17,922 | 4,758,914 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | (107,378) | - | (107,378) |
| Basic earnings per share (in won) | 6,926 | 26 | 6,952 |
| Diluted earnings per share (in won) | 6,924 | 26 | 6,950 |

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2. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

2.30 Changes in accounting policies, continued

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Year ended December 31, 2019 | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Before restatement | Effects of restatement | Total |
| Cash flows from operating activities | ₩ 6,483,188 | ₩ 66,548 | ₩ 6,549,736 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | (10,450,936) | - | (10,450,936) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | 3,903,216 | (66,548) | 3,836,668 |

2.31 Approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the board of directors on January 28, 2021, which will be submitted for approval at the shareholders' meeting to be held on March 30, 2021.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Preparation of financial statements requires assumptions and estimates of the future, and the management requires judgement to apply the Group's accounting policies. The estimates and assumptions are continuously assessed, considering historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements can be adjusted depending on changes in the uncertainty from COVID-19. Also, the ultimate effect of COVID-19 to the Group's business, financial position and financial performance cannot presently be determined.

The following are estimates and assumptions about management decisions and significant risks that may affect the adjustment of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the following financial years: Additional information on significant judgements and estimates for some items is included in the separate footnotes.

(1) Fair value of financial instruments

In principle, the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group is making judgments on the selection and assumptions of various evaluation techniques based on important market conditions as of the end of the reporting period. (see note 6)

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions, Continued

(2) Corporate income tax

There is uncertainty in determining the final tax effect as corporate tax on the Group's taxable income is calculated by applying various national tax laws and tax authorities' decisions. The Group recognized the corporate tax effect, which is expected to be borne in the future as a result of business activities until the end of the reporting period, as current tax and deferred tax after the best estimation process. However, the actual future final corporate tax burden may not be consistent with the assets and liabilities recognized, and this difference may affect current and deferred tax assets and liabilities when the final tax effect is confirmed.

The Group will pay additional corporate taxes calculated by the method prescribed by the tax law when a certain amount of taxable income is not used for investment, salary increase, etc. for a certain period of time. Therefore, when measuring current and deferred taxes during the period, the tax effects should be reflected, and the corporate tax to be borne by the Group depends on the level of investment and salary growth in each year, so there is uncertainty in calculating the final tax effect.

In accordance with K-IFRS No.1012, the Group reviews uncertainty in its tax treatment and reflects the impact of uncertainty in its financial statements if the tax authorities conclude that uncertainty is unlikely to be accepted, using a method that expects better prediction of uncertainty:

- (a) Most likely: the single most likely amount within the range of possible outcomes
- (b) Expected value: the sum of all amounts in the range of possible outcomes multiplied by each probability;

(3) Provisions

The Group calculates provisions related to litigation costs as of the end of the reporting period, which are determined by estimates based on past experience (see note 20).

(4) Net defined benefit liabilities

The present value of the net defined benefit liability is affected by various factors determined by the actuarial method, especially changes in the discount rate (see note 21).

(5) Inventories

Estimating the net realizable value of inventories is based on the most reliable evidence available as of the estimated date for the amount feasible from inventories. In addition, if the Group confirms the circumstances in which an event exists at the end of the reporting period, it shall estimate the change in price or cost directly related to the event.

(6) Revenue recognition

A refund liability and a right to the returned goods are recognized for the products expected to be returned once they are sold. Accumulated experience is used to estimate such returns at the time of sale at a portfolio level (expected value method), and the Group's revenue is affected by changes in expected return rate.

Sales of goods are recognized based on considerations specified in the contract, net of sales incentives, when control of the products has transferred. The sales deduction, which affects the Company's revenue, is reasonably estimated based on historical experience and past contracts.

(7) Development cost

The recoverable amounts of development cost have been determined based on value-in-use calculations, and those calculations are based on estimates.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions, Continued

(8) Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment and Intangible assets

The depreciation method, residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. If the resulting estimates differ from previous estimates, the difference is accounted for as a change in accounting estimates in accordance with K-IFRS 1008 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'.

(9) Goodwill

The recoverable amount of cash-generating units to review goodwill for impairment is determined on the basis of their net fair value.

(10) Lease

In determining the lease term, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For warehouses, retail stores, and equipment leases, the most relevant factors are generally as follows:

- If a significant penalty is to be paid to terminate (not to extend), it is generally quite certain that the Group exercises the option to extend (not to extend).
- It is generally fairly certain that the Group exercises the option to extend (not exercise the option to terminate) if the lease is expected to have significant residual value.
- In other cases than the above, the Group will consider other factors, including the lease duration and costs, and the discontinuation required to replace the leased asset.

Most extension options in office and vehicle transport leases are not included in lease liabilities because the Group can replace the asset without significant cost or business interruption.

Reevaluate the lease term if the option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group is liable to exercise (not exercised) the option. Only when significant events occur or there are significant changes in the circumstances that affect the lessee's control of the lease term, the consolidator changes its judgment to ensure that the option to extend (or will not be exercised) is significant.

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4. Operating Segment Information

The Group has a single reportable segment that is engaged in the manufacture and sale of semiconductor products. Management of the Group reviews the operational results of the semiconductor business with the reporting information which is prepared in the same manner as management reviews during the establishment of the Group's business strategy.

(1) The Group's non-current assets (excluding long-term trade receivables, financial assets, loans and other receivables, investment in associates and joint ventures and deferred tax assets) information by region based on the location of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Korea | ₩ 35,954,666 | ₩ 35,566,521 |
| China | 10,302,196 | 8,814,465 |
| Asia (other than China) | 20,397 | 21,497 |
| U.S.A. | 373,767 | 395,772 |
| Europe | 13,868 | 14,293 |
| | <u>₩ 46,664,894</u> | <u>₩ 44,812,548</u> |

(2) For the year ended December 31, 2020, revenue of ₩3,655,937 million, ₩3,510,469 million and ₩3,190,135 million, over 10% of the Group's revenue, are derived from external customers A, B and C, respectively and for the year ended December 31, 2019, revenues of ₩4,947,483 million and ₩3,051,211 million, over 10% of the Group's revenue, are derived from a single external customer A and B, respectively.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
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December 31, 2020 and 2019

5. Carrying Amounts of Financial Instruments by Categories

(1) Carrying amounts of financial assets by categories as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss |
| Cash and cash equivalents | ₩ - | ₩ - |
| Short-term financial instruments | 227,500 | - |
| Short-term investment assets | 1,535,518 | - |
| Trade receivables ¹ | - | 512,458 |
| Loans and other receivables | - | - |
| Other financial assets | - | - |
| Long-term investment assets | 6,139,627 | - |
| | ₩ 7,902,645 | ₩ 512,458 |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| | Financial assets at amortized cost | Total |
| Cash and cash equivalents | ₩ 2,975,989 | ₩ 2,975,989 |
| Short-term financial instruments | 209,208 | 436,708 |
| Short-term investment assets | - | 1,535,518 |
| Trade receivables ¹ | 4,418,864 | 4,931,322 |
| Loans and other receivables | 144,783 | 144,783 |
| Other financial assets | 383 | 383 |
| Long-term investment assets | - | 6,139,627 |
| | ₩ 7,749,227 | ₩ 16,164,330 |

¹ The Group transferred certain portion of trade receivables, which are from specific customers, and derecognized the trade receivables from the financial statements as all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred. Accordingly, the Group recognized gain or loss on disposal of trade receivables.

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2019 | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| | Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | Financial assets at amortized cost | Total |
| Cash and cash equivalents | ₩ - | ₩ 2,306,070 | ₩ 2,306,070 |
| Short-term financial instruments | - | 298,350 | 298,350 |
| Short-term investment assets | 1,390,293 | - | 1,390,293 |
| Trade receivables | - | 4,306,449 | 4,306,449 |
| Loans and other receivables | - | 132,587 | 132,587 |
| Other financial assets | - | 931 | 931 |
| Long-term investment assets | 4,381,812 | - | 4,381,812 |
| | ₩ 5,772,105 | ₩ 7,044,387 | ₩ 12,816,492 |

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5. Carrying Amounts of Financial Instruments by Categories, Continued

(2) Carrying amounts of financial liabilities by categories as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| | Financial liabilities at amortized cost | Other financial liabilities | Total |
| Trade payables | ₩ 1,046,159 | ₩ - | ₩ 1,046,159 |
| Other payables | 2,621,305 | - | 2,621,305 |
| Other non-trade payables | 1,397,116 | - | 1,397,116 |
| Borrowings | 11,251,648 | - | 11,251,648 |
| Lease liabilities | 1,643,716 | - | 1,643,716 |
| Other financial liabilities | 3,958 | 84,707 | 88,665 |
| | <u>₩ 17,963,902</u> | <u>₩ 84,707</u> | <u>₩ 18,048,609</u> |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2019 | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| | Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | Financial assets at amortized cost | Total |
| Trade payables | ₩ - | ₩ 1,042,542 | ₩ 1,042,542 |
| Other payables | 13,006 | 2,354,667 | 2,367,673 |
| Other non-trade payables | - | 1,276,161 | 1,276,161 |
| Borrowings | - | 10,523,506 | 10,523,506 |
| Lease liabilities | - | 1,666,999 | 1,666,999 |
| Other financial liabilities | 15,532 | - | 15,532 |
| | <u>₩ 28,538</u> | <u>₩ 16,863,875</u> | <u>₩ 16,892,413</u> |

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5. Categories of Financial Instruments, Continued

(3) Details of gain and loss on financial assets and liabilities by category for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| Financial assets at amortized cost | | |
| Interest income | ₩ 27,872 ₩ | 30,062 |
| Foreign exchange differences | (959,065) | 229,649 |
| Reversal of impairment | (550) | 85 |
| | <u>(931,743)</u> | <u>259,796</u> |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Dividend income | 1,325 | 429 |
| Gain on disposal | 27,510 | 59,217 |
| Gain (loss) on valuation | 1,736,345 | (227,423) |
| Foreign exchange differences | (40,222) | 209,563 |
| | <u>1,724,958</u> | <u>41,786</u> |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost | | |
| Interest expenses | (253,468) | (245,440) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 809,001 | (339,834) |
| | <u>555,533</u> | <u>(585,274)</u> |
| | <u>₩ 1,348,748 ₩</u> | <u>(283,692)</u> |

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6. Financial Risk Management

(1) Financial risk management

The Group's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Parent Company's corporate finance division in accordance with policies approved by the board of directors. The Parent Company's corporate finance division identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar, Japanese yen, Chinese yuan and Euro. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions; recognized assets and liabilities in foreign currencies; and net investments in foreign operations.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won and millions of foreign currencies)

| | Assets | | Liabilities | |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Foreign currencies | Korean won equivalent | Foreign currencies | Korean won equivalent |
| USD | 10,370 | ₩ 11,283,027 | 10,913 | ₩ 11,873,394 |
| JPY | 385 | 4,062 | 140,716 | 1,483,515 |
| CNY | 1,779 | 297,021 | 27 | 4,525 |
| EUR | 10 | 12,791 | 34 | 45,167 |

Also, as described in note 23, the Company entered into a fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap and a floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap to hedge foreign currency rate risk relating to bonds and borrowings denominated in foreign currencies

When the exchange rate of the functional currency for each foreign currency fluctuates by 10% as of December 31, 2020, the impact of the change in the exchange rate on profit before income tax expenses are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | If increased by 10% | If decreased by 10% |
|-----|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| USD | ₩ | 49,200 ₩ | (49,200) |
| JPY | | (147,945) | 147,945 |
| CNY | | 29,250 | (29,250) |
| EUR | | (3,238) | 3,238 |

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6. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(1) Financial risk management, continued

(a) Market risk, Continued

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk of the Group is defined as the risk that the interest expenses arising from borrowings will fluctuate due to changes in future market interest rate. The interest rate risk mainly arises through floating rate borrowings, and is partially offset by interests received from floating rate financial assets.

The Group is managing cash flow interest rate risk using floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swaps. These interest rate swaps have an economic effect of converting floating interest borrowings into fixed interest borrowings. Generally, the Group borrows at a floating interest rate and then swaps at a fixed rate. Under the swap agreement, the Group will settle the difference between fixed interest costs and the floating interest costs calculated according to the principal agreed upon for each counterparty and specific period (mainly quarterly).

The Group is partially exposed to the risk of changing net interest costs due to changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2020. The Group has signed a currency interest rate swap contract on floating interest rate borrowings of ₩544,000 million and interest rate swap contract on floating interest rate borrowings of ₩108,800. Therefore, the changes in interest costs subject to fluctuation of interest rates do not have an impact on the profit before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020.

As of December 31, 2020, if interest rates on borrowings had been 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, profit before income tax would have been ₩50,270 million (2019 : ₩55,093 million) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings and interest income on floating rate financial assets.

(iii) Price risk

The Group invests in equity and debt securities resulted from its business needs and the purpose of liquidity management. The Group's equity and debt securities are exposed to price risk as of December 31, 2020.

Equity investments that the Group owns are all unlisted equities and the effect of the equity investments on the Group's profit for the year and other comprehensive income are explained in note 12.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

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6. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(1) Financial risk management, continued

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises mainly from operating and investing activities. In order to manage credit risk, the Group periodically evaluates the credit worthiness of each customer or counterparty through the analysis of its financial information, historical transaction records and other factors, and establishes credit limits for each customer or counterparty.

(i) Trade and other receivables

For each new customer, the Group individually analyzes its credit worthiness before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. In addition, the Group is continuously managing trade and other receivables by reevaluating the customer's credit worthiness and securing collaterals in order to limit its credit risk exposure. The Group reviews at the end of each reporting period whether trade and other receivables are impaired and maintains credit insurance policies to manage credit risk exposure from oversea customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2020 is the carrying amount of trade and other receivables.

(ii) Other financial assets

Credit risk also arises from other financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, short-term financial instruments, long-term and short-term investment assets, and short-term and long-term loans mainly due to the bankruptcy of each counterparty to those financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2020 is the carrying amount of those financial assets. The Group transacts only with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings, and accordingly management does not expect any significant loss from non-performance by the counterparties.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group is unable to meet its short-term payment obligations on time due to deterioration of its business performance or inability to access financing. The Group forecasts its cash flow and liquidity status and sets action plans on a regular basis to manage liquidity risk proactively.

The Group invests surplus cash in interest-bearing current accounts, time deposits, and demand deposits choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

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6. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(1) Financial risk management, continued

The contractual maturity of financial liabilities held by the Group as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 term are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | December 31, 2020 | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Borrowings ¹ | ₩ | 3,309,009 | 2,317,331 | 5,136,314 | 1,121,480 | 11,884,134 |
| Lease liabilities | | 352,201 | 250,840 | 391,356 | 848,315 | 1,842,712 |
| Trade payables | | 1,046,159 | - | - | - | 1,046,159 |
| Other payables | | 2,348,909 | 56,902 | 160,488 | 78,336 | 2,644,635 |
| Other non-trade payables | | 1,346,254 | 17,896 | 12,028 | - | 1,376,178 |
| Derivative Liabilities | | (3,538) | (3,839) | 77,573 | 13,460 | 83,656 |
| Other financial liabilities | | 117,106 | - | - | - | 117,106 |
| Financial guarantee contract | | 87,040 | - | - | - | 87,040 |
| | ₩ | <u>8,603,140</u> | <u>2,639,130</u> | <u>5,777,759</u> | <u>2,061,591</u> | <u>19,081,620</u> |

¹ The cash flow includes payment of interest under terms and conditions of borrowing.

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | December 31, 2019 | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1 - 2 years | 2 - 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Borrowings ¹ | ₩ | 2,988,176 | 2,974,910 | 4,535,800 | 794,687 | 11,293,573 |
| Lease liabilities | | 296,419 | 294,633 | 443,049 | 849,095 | 1,883,196 |
| Trade payables | | 1,042,542 | - | - | - | 1,042,542 |
| Other payables | | 2,367,673 | - | - | - | 2,367,673 |
| Other non-trade payables | | 1,257,895 | 15,611 | 2,655 | - | 1,276,161 |
| Other financial liabilities | | (15,826) | (13,862) | (16,732) | 5,522 | (40,898) |
| Financial guarantee contract | | 69,468 | - | - | - | 69,468 |
| | ₩ | <u>8,006,347</u> | <u>3,271,292</u> | <u>4,964,772</u> | <u>1,649,304</u> | <u>17,891,715</u> |

¹ The cash flow includes payment of interest under terms and conditions of borrowing contracts.

The table above analyzes the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and include estimated interest payments.

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6. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(2) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends to shareholders and proceeds and repayments of borrowings, and issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The debt-to-equity ratio and net borrowing ratio as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, | December 31, |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| Total liabilities (A) | ₩ 19,264,756 | ₩ 17,312,468 |
| Total equity (B) | 51,909,097 | 47,935,882 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, and others ¹ (C) | 4,948,215 | 3,994,713 |
| Total borrowings (D) | 11,251,648 | 10,523,506 |
| Debt-to-equity ratio (A/B) | 37.11% | 36.12% |
| Net borrowing ratio (D-C)/B | 12.14% | 13.62% |

¹ Total amount of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investment assets and short-term financial instruments.

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6. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(3) Fair value

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in valuation techniques as follows:

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

(a) The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments by categories, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Carrying amounts | December 31, 2020 | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Financial assets measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Short-term financial instruments | ₩ 227,500 | ₩ - | ₩ - | ₩ 227,500 | ₩ 227,500 |
| Short-term investment assets | 1,535,518 | - | 1,535,518 | - | 1,535,518 |
| Trade receivables ¹ | 512,458 | - | 512,458 | - | 512,458 |
| Long-term investment assets | 6,139,627 | - | - | 6,139,627 | 6,139,627 |
| | <u>8,415,103</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2,047,976</u> | <u>6,367,127</u> | <u>8,415,103</u> |
| Financial assets not measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents ² | 2,975,989 | - | - | - | - |
| Short-term financial instruments ² | 209,208 | - | - | - | - |
| Trade receivables ² | 4,418,864 | - | - | - | - |
| Loans and other receivables ² | 144,783 | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial assets ² | 383 | - | - | - | - |
| | <u>7,749,227</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total financial asset | <u>₩ 16,164,330</u> | <u>₩ -</u> | <u>₩ 2,047,976</u> | <u>₩ 6,367,127</u> | <u>₩ 8,415,103</u> |
| Financial liabilities measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | ₩ 84,707 | ₩ - | ₩ 84,707 | ₩ - | ₩ 84,707 |
| Financial liabilities not measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Trade payables ² | 1,046,159 | - | - | - | - |
| Other payables ² | 2,621,305 | - | - | - | - |
| Other non-trade payables ² | 1,397,116 | - | - | - | - |
| Borrowings | 11,251,648 | - | 11,372,509 | - | 11,372,509 |
| Lease liabilities ² | 1,643,716 | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities ² | 3,958 | - | - | - | - |
| | <u>17,963,902</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>11,372,509</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>11,372,509</u> |
| Total financial liabilities | <u>₩ 18,048,609</u> | <u>₩ -</u> | <u>₩ 11,457,216</u> | <u>₩ -</u> | <u>₩ 11,457,216</u> |

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6. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(3) Fair value, continued

¹ The Group transferred some of the trade receivables and majority of the risks and rewards to the customer. Accordingly, the Group derecognized trade receivables from the financial statement on the date of assets transfer and recognized gain or loss on disposal of trade receivables.

² The Group did not include fair values of financial assets and liabilities of which carrying amounts are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Carrying amounts | December 31, 2019 | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Financial assets measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Short-term investment asset | ₩ 1,390,293 | ₩ - | ₩ 1,390,293 | ₩ - | ₩ 1,390,293 |
| Long-term investment asset | 4,381,812 | - | - | 4,381,812 | 4,381,812 |
| | <u>5,772,105</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>1,390,293</u> | <u>4,381,812</u> | <u>5,772,105</u> |
| Financial assets not measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents ¹ | 2,306,070 | - | - | - | - |
| Short-term financial instruments ¹ | 298,350 | - | - | - | - |
| Trade receivables ¹ | 4,306,449 | - | - | - | - |
| Loans and other receivables ¹ | 132,587 | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial assets ¹ | 931 | - | - | - | - |
| | <u>7,044,387</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total financial asset | <u>₩ 12,816,492</u> | <u>₩ -</u> | <u>₩ 1,390,293</u> | <u>₩ 4,381,812</u> | <u>₩ 5,772,105</u> |
| Financial liabilities measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | 15,532 | - | 15,532 | - | 15,532 |
| Other payables | 13,006 | ₩ - | - | 13,006 | 13,006 |
| | <u>₩ 28,538</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>₩ 15,532</u> | <u>₩ 13,006</u> | <u>₩ 28,538</u> |
| Financial liabilities not measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Trade payables ¹ | 1,042,542 | - | - | - | - |
| Other payables ¹ | 2,354,667 | - | - | - | - |
| Other non-trade payables ¹ | 1,276,161 | - | - | - | - |
| Borrowings | 10,523,506 | - | 10,585,029 | - | 10,585,029 |
| Lease liabilities ¹ | 1,666,999 | - | - | - | - |
| | <u>16,863,875</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>10,585,029</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>10,585,029</u> |
| Total financial liabilities | <u>₩ 16,892,413</u> | <u>₩ -</u> | <u>₩ 10,600,561</u> | <u>₩ 13,006</u> | <u>₩ 10,613,567</u> |

¹ The Group did not include fair values of financial assets and liabilities of which carrying amounts are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.

(b) The valuation techniques

The valuation techniques of recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements and quoted prices classified as level 2 or level 3 are as follows:

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6. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(3) Fair value, continued

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Fair value | Level | Valuation Techniques |
|--|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: | | | |
| Short-term investment assets | ₩ 1,535,518 | 2 | Present value technique |
| Long-term investment assets | 6,139,627 | 3 | Present value technique and others |
| Short-term financial instruments | 227,500 | 3 | Present value technique |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: | | | |
| Trade receivables | ₩ 512,458 | 2 | Present value technique |
| Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income: | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | ₩ 84,707 | 2 | Present value technique |

Long-term investments measured at level 3 in the fair value hierarchy include investments in special purpose companies of BCPE Pangea Intermediate Holdings Cayman, L.P. ("SPC1") amounting to ₩3,595,494 million and BCPE Pangea Cayman2 Limited ("SPC2") amounting to ₩2,351,225 million in connection with the Group's investments in acquisition of KIOXIA Holdings Corporation ("KIOXIA", formerly Toshiba Memory Corporation) (see note 12). The fair value of the long-term investments is measured based on the equity value of the underlying asset, KIOXIA estimated utilizing present value discount model.

The fair value of equity investment in SPC1 is measured using an option pricing model allocating the estimated fair value of KIOXIA equity between investors based on distribution priority pursuant to the underlying investment arrangement together with consideration of expected KIOXIA initial public offering and SPC1 liquidation.

The fair value of debt investment in SPC2 convertible bonds is measured based on the estimated KIOXIA's equity value and SPC2' equity ownership in KIOXIA (15.0%).

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6. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(3) Fair value, continued

(b) Valuation techniques, Continued

The valuation techniques and key inputs used in valuation of the equity investment in SPC1 and investment in SPC2 convertible bonds are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Fair value | Valuation Techniques | Level 3 inputs | Input Range |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Equity investment in SPC1 | ₩ 3,595,494 | Present value technique and option-pricing method | Terminal growth rate | 0% |
| | | | Weighted-average capital cost | 7.8% |
| | | | Expected expiration(years) | 2.92 |
| | | | Volatility | 42.0% |
| | | | Risk free rate | -0.13% |
| SPC2 convertible bonds | 2,351,225 | Present value technique | Terminal growth rate | 0% |
| | | | Weighted-average capital cost | 7.8% |

In these level 3 significant unobservable inputs, the higher in terminal growth rate or the lower in weighted-average capital cost will result the higher fair value of the equity investment in SPC1, while any change in volatility and risk free rate may have either positive or negative impact on the fair value of the investment in SPC1. In addition, the higher in terminal growth rate and the lower in weighted-average capital cost will result in the higher fair value of the investment in SPC2 convertible bonds.

Any positive or negative changes in the above inputs will have a significant and direct impact on the fair value of investments in SPC1 and SPC2, respectively. They are significant, but unobservable. Accordingly, the investments are classified as fair value hierarchy level 3 and the above inputs may have a significant impact on the value of investments in SPC1 and SPC2.

The sensitivity analysis results for the effect of changes in each long-term investment input classified as Level 3 under sensitivity analysis on fair value are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Positive fluctuation | Negative fluctuation |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Equity investment in SPC1 ¹ | ₩ 906,367 | ₩ (738,474) |
| SPC2 convertible bonds ¹ | 590,076 | (456,627) |

¹ The changes in fair value are calculated by increasing or decreasing the terminal growth rate and weighted-average capital costs, which are major unobservable inputs by 0.5%.

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6. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(3) Fair value, continued

(c) There was no transfer between fair value hierarchy levels during the year ended December 31, 2020 and the changes in financial assets and financial liabilities classified as level 3 fair value measurements during the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Short-term financial instruments | | Long-term investment assets | | Other payables |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| Beginning balance | ₩ - | | ₩ 4,381,812 | | ₩ 13,006 |
| Acquisition | - | | 95,332 | | - |
| Disposal | - | | (706) | | - |
| Payments | - | | - | | 14,605 |
| Valuation | - | | 1,733,783 | | - |
| Foreign exchange difference | - | | (44,214) | | (27,611) |
| Transfer ¹ | 227,500 | | (26,380) | | - |
| Ending balance | ₩ 227,500 | | ₩ 6,139,627 | | ₩ - |

¹ Certain long-term investment assets were transferred to associates and joint ventures.

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7. Restricted Financial Instruments

Details of restricted financial instruments as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Short-term financial instruments | ₩ 227,500 8,434 84,419 <u>320,353</u> | ₩ 227,500 6,381 - <u>233,881</u> | Restricted for supporting small businesses Pledged for consumption tax Guarantee deposits for repayments of borrowings |
| Other financial assets | 11 305 316 ₩ <u>320,669</u> | 11 269 280 ₩ <u>234,161</u> | Bank overdraft guarantee deposit Others |

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8. Trade Receivables, and Loans and Other Receivables

(1) Details of trade receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | <u>December 31, 2020</u> | <u>December 31, 2019</u> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Current | | |
| Trade receivables | ₩ 4,873,602 | ₩ 4,175,470 |
| Trade receivables to be collected from related parties | 57,720 | 86,204 |
| | <u>4,931,322</u> | <u>4,261,674</u> |
| Non-current | | |
| Trade receivables | ₩ - | ₩ 44,775 |
| | <u>₩ 4,931,322</u> | <u>₩ 4,306,449</u> |

(2) Details of loans and other receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | <u>December 31, 2020</u> | <u>December 31, 2019</u> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Current | | |
| Other receivables | ₩ 13,603 | ₩ 11,104 |
| Accrued income | 2,570 | 2,043 |
| Short-term loans | 5,045 | 6,816 |
| Short-term guarantee and other deposits | 47,976 | 3,545 |
| | <u>69,194</u> | <u>23,508</u> |
| Non-current | | |
| Long-term other receivables | 2,977 | 2 |
| Long-term loans | 37,838 | 35,299 |
| Guarantee deposits | 34,558 | 73,550 |
| Others | 216 | 228 |
| | <u>75,589</u> | <u>109,079</u> |
| | <u>₩ 144,783</u> | <u>₩ 132,587</u> |

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8. Trade Receivables, and Loans and Other Receivables, Continued

(3) Trade receivables, and loans and other receivables, net of provision for impairment, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Gross amount | Provision for impairment | Carrying amount |
| Trade receivables | ₩ 4,931,366 | ₩ (44) | ₩ 4,931,322 |
| Current loans and other receivables | 70,472 | (1,278) | 69,194 |
| Non-current loans and other receivables | 76,743 | (1,154) | 75,589 |
| | <u>₩ 5,078,581</u> | <u>₩ (2,476)</u> | <u>₩ 5,076,105</u> |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2019 | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Gross amount | Provision for impairment | Carrying amount |
| Trade receivables | ₩ 4,306,458 | ₩ (9) | ₩ 4,306,449 |
| Current loans and other receivables | 24,788 | (1,280) | 23,508 |
| Non-current loans and other receivables | 110,241 | (1,162) | 109,079 |
| | <u>₩ 4,441,487</u> | <u>₩ (2,451)</u> | <u>₩ 4,439,036</u> |

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8. Trade Receivables, and Loans and Other Receivables, Continued

(4) Details of provision for impairment

Changes in the provision for impairment of trade receivables for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Beginning balance | ₩ 9 | ₩ 48 |
| Bad debt expense | 555 | - |
| Reversal | - | (40) |
| Write-off | (517) | - |
| Foreign exchange difference | (3) | 1 |
| Ending balance | ₩ 44 | ₩ 9 |

Changes in the provision for impairment of current loans and other receivables for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Beginning balance | ₩ 1,280 | ₩ 1,323 |
| Reversal | (2) | (45) |
| Foreign exchange difference | - | 2 |
| Ending balance | ₩ 1,278 | ₩ 1,280 |

Movements in the provision for impairment of non-current loans and other receivables for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Beginning balance | ₩ 1,162 | ₩ 1,117 |
| Reversal | (3) | - |
| Write-off | 64 | - |
| Foreign exchange difference | (69) | 45 |
| Ending balance | ₩ 1,154 | ₩ 1,162 |

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8. Trade Receivables, and Loans and Other Receivables, Continued

(5) The aging analysis of trade receivables, and loans and other receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | December 31, 2020 | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | Not impaired | | | | | |
| | | Overdue | | | | | |
| | | Over 3 months and less than 6 months | | | | | |
| | | Not past due | Less than 3 months | and less than 6 months | Over 6 months | Impaired | Total |
| Trade receivables | ₩ | 4,931,328 | - | - | - | 38 | 4,931,366 |
| Current loans and other receivables | | 69,194 | - | - | - | 1,278 | 70,472 |
| Non-current loans and other receivables | | 75,589 | - | - | - | 1,154 | 76,743 |
| | ₩ | <u>5,076,111</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2,470</u> | <u>5,078,581</u> |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | December 31, 2019 | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | Not impaired | | | | | |
| | | Overdue | | | | | |
| | | Over 3 months and less than 6 months | | | | | |
| | | Not past due | Less than 3 months | and less than 6 months | Over 6 months | Impaired | Total |
| Trade receivables | ₩ | 4,306,453 | - | - | - | 5 | 4,306,458 |
| Current loans and other receivables | | 23,508 | - | - | - | 1,280 | 24,788 |
| Non-current loans and other receivables | | 109,079 | - | - | - | 1,162 | 110,241 |
| | ₩ | <u>4,439,040</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2,447</u> | <u>4,441,487</u> |

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9. Inventories

(1) Details of inventories as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Acquisition cost | Inventory valuation allowance | Carrying amount |
| Merchandise | ₩ 2,197 | ₩ (24) | ₩ 2,173 |
| Finished goods | 1,293,801 | (214,834) | 1,078,967 |
| Work-in-process | 3,724,374 | (139,419) | 3,584,955 |
| Raw materials | 759,818 | (35,336) | 724,482 |
| Supplies | 619,382 | (31,373) | 588,009 |
| Goods in transit | 157,732 | - | 157,732 |
| | <u>₩ 6,557,304</u> | <u>₩ (420,986)</u> | <u>₩ 6,136,318</u> |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2019 | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Acquisition cost | Inventory valuation allowance | Carrying amount |
| Merchandise | ₩ 2,843 | ₩ (21) | ₩ 2,822 |
| Finished goods | 1,253,542 | (195,108) | 1,058,434 |
| Work-in-process | 3,383,814 | (395,052) | 2,988,762 |
| Raw materials | 659,893 | (34,114) | 625,779 |
| Supplies | 544,271 | (23,203) | 521,068 |
| Goods in transit | 98,970 | - | 98,970 |
| | <u>₩ 5,943,333</u> | <u>₩ (647,498)</u> | <u>₩ 5,295,835</u> |

(2) The amount of the inventories recognized as cost of sales and loss on valuation allowance of inventories charged to cost of sales are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Inventories recognized as cost of sales | ₩ 21,313,696 | 18,547,022 |
| Loss on valuation allowance of inventories | (226,512) | 269,506 |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
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10. Other Current and Non-current Assets

Details of other current and non-current assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, | | December 31, |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| | 2020 | | 2019 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| Current | | | |
| Advance payments | ₩ 51,047 | ₩ | 64,429 |
| Prepaid expenses | 145,298 | | 218,365 |
| Value added tax refundable | 235,602 | | 343,434 |
| Contract assets | 53,605 | | 55,715 |
| Others | 120 | | 94 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | 485,672 | | 682,037 |
| Non-current | | | |
| Long-term advance payments | 36,985 | | 44,746 |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | 14,961 | | 535,717 |
| Others | 3,083 | | - |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | 55,029 | | 580,463 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | ₩ 540,701 | ₩ | 1,262,500 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | | <hr/> <hr/> |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

11. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

(1) General information of investments in associates and joint ventures is as follows:

| Type | Investee | Location | Business |
|--|--|---|--|
| Associate | Stratio, Inc ¹ . | U.S.A | Development and manufacture of semiconductor parts |
| | SK China Company Limited ² | China | Consulting and investment |
| | Gemini Partners Pte. Ltd. | Singapore | Consulting |
| | TCL Fund ¹ | China | Investment |
| | SK South East Asia Investment Pte. Ltd. | Singapore | Consulting and investment |
| | Hushan Xinju (Chengdu) Venture Investment Center(Smartsource) ² | China | Venture Capital |
| | Prume Social Farm, Co., Ltd ³ . | Korea | Growing crops |
| | Wuxi xinfa IC industry park., Ltd ⁴ . | China | Developing Science-Technological Park |
| | Magnus Private Investment Co.,Ltd ⁵ | Korea | Investment |
| | L&S (No.10) Early Stage III Investment Association | Korea | Investment |
| | SiFive Inc. ⁷ | U.S.A | Design and manufacture of semiconductor |
| | YD-SK-KDB Social Value ⁶ | Korea | Investment |
| | Joint venture | HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd ⁸ . | China |
| Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd ⁸ . | | China | Foundry factory construction |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Growth Of Semiconductor ⁹ | | Korea | Investment |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Win-win System Semiconductor ¹⁰ | | Korea | Investment |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

11. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued

(2) Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| Investee | December 31, 2020 | | | December 31, 2019 | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Owners hip (%) | Net asset value | Carrying amount | Ownership (%) | Carrying amount |
| Associate: | | | | | |
| Stratio, Inc. ¹ | 9.12 | ₩ 101 | ₩ 407 | 9.12 | ₩ 395 |
| SK China Company Limited ² | 11.87 | 204,877 | 257,474 | 11.87 | 259,272 |
| Gemini Partners Pte. Ltd. | 20.00 | 1,771 | 1,771 | 20.00 | 2,735 |
| TCL Fund ¹ | 11.05 | 11,191 | 11,538 | 11.06 | 4,995 |
| SK South East Asia Investment Pte. Ltd. | 20.00 | 325,006 | 325,006 | 20.00 | 237,599 |
| Hushan Xinju (Chengdu) Venture Investment Center (Smartsources) ² | 16.67 | 7,970 | 7,970 | 16.67 | 5,659 |
| Prume Social Farm, Co., Ltd. ³ | 35.52 | 1,657 | 2,221 | 31.95 | 1,000 |
| Wuxi xinfu IC industry park., Ltd. ⁴ | 30.00 | 20,952 | 20,952 | - | - |
| Magnus Private Investment Co., Ltd. ⁵ | 49.76 | 150,840 | 150,840 | - | - |
| L&S (No.10) Early Stage III Investment Association ⁶ | 24.39 | 2,609 | 2,609 | - | - |
| SiFive Inc. ⁷ | 7.87 | 8,062 | 34,372 | - | - |
| YD-SK-KDB Social Value ⁶ | 23.26 | 2,566 | 2,566 | - | - |
| Joint venture: | | | | | |
| HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. ⁸ | 45.00 | 115,367 | 113,430 | 45.00 | 114,518 |
| Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. ⁸ | 50.10 | 193,833 | 195,423 | 50.10 | 142,594 |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Growth Of Semiconductor ⁹ | 33.33 | 24,818 | 24,818 | - | - |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Win-win System Semiconductor ¹⁰ | 37.50 | 14,847 | 14,847 | - | - |
| | | ₩ 1,086,467 | ₩ 1,166,244 | | ₩ 768,767 |

¹ The Group is able to exercise significant influence through its right to appoint a director to the Board of Directors of each investee. Accordingly, the investments in these investees have been classified as associates.

² Management of the Group is able to exercise significant influence over the entity by participating Board of Directors. Accordingly, the investments in these investees have been classified as associates.

³ WooYoung Farm Co., Ltd. has changed its name to "Prume Social Farm, Co., Ltd." during the year ended December 31, 2020.

⁴ The Group has acquired 30.00% of ownership in Wuxi xinfu IC industry park., Ltd. during the year ended December 31, 2020, and the Group has significant influence over Wuxi xinfu IC industry park., Ltd., accordingly, the investment in this investee has been classified as an associate.

⁵ The Group has acquired 49.76% of the Magnus Private Investment Co., Ltd.'s interest for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the entity has been classified as an associate as the Group has significant influence.

⁶ It has been reclassified from long-term investment assets to associates for the year ended December 31, 2020.

⁷ The Group has acquired 7.87% of ownership in SiFive during the year ended December 31, 2020. It has been classified as an associate since the Group is able to exercise significant influence through its right to appoint a director to the Board of Directors of the investee.

⁸ Since the relevant contract stipulates that important matters have to be resolved unanimously, the Group has classified it as a joint venture.

⁹ It was reclassified from long-term investment assets to joint venture for the year ended December 31, 2020, as it is stated in the agreement that unanimous vote is required for relevant activities.

¹⁰ The Group has acquired 37.5% of ownership in Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Win-win System Semiconductor's interest during the year ended December 31, 2020. It has been classified as a joint venture since it is stated in the agreement that unanimous vote is required for relevant activities.

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11. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued

(3) Changes in investments in associates and joint ventures for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows :

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|
| | Beginning balance | Acquisition | Transfer | Share of profit (loss) | Other equity movement | Dividend | Ending balance |
| Stratio, Inc. | ₩ 395 | ₩ - | - ₩ | ₩ 19 | ₩ (7) | ₩ - | ₩ 407 |
| SK China Company Limited | 259,272 | - | - | 5,746 | (7,544) | - | 257,474 |
| Gemini Partners Pte. Ltd. | 2,735 | - | - | (872) | (92) | - | 1,771 |
| TCL Fund | 4,995 | 5,280 | - | 999 | 264 | - | 11,538 |
| SK South East Asia Investment Pte. Ltd. | 237,599 | 121,450 | - | 10,889 | (44,932) | - | 325,006 |
| Hushan Xinju (Chengdu) Venture Investment Center (Smartsources) | 5,659 | 2,565 | - | (233) | (14) | (7) | 7,970 |
| Prume Social Farm, Co., Ltd. | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | 221 | - | - | 2,221 |
| Wuxi xinfa IC industry park., Ltd. | - | 21,860 | - | (86) | (822) | - | 20,952 |
| Magnus Private Investment Co., Ltd. | - | 207,346 | - | (56,506) | - | - | 150,840 |
| L&S (No.10) Early Stage III Investment Association | - | 2,250 | 500 | (141) | - | - | 2,609 |
| SiFive Inc. | - | 35,709 | - | (880) | (457) | - | 34,372 |
| YD-SK-KDB Social Value | - | 1,400 | 1,400 | (234) | - | - | 2,566 |
| HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 114,518 | - | - | 21,241 | (7,296) | (15,033) | 113,430 |
| Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 142,594 | 69,377 | - | (16,627) | 79 | - | 195,423 |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Growth Of Semiconductor | - | - | 24,480 | 338 | - | - | 24,818 |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Win-win System Semiconductor | - | 15,000 | - | (153) | - | - | 14,847 |
| | ₩ 768,767 | ₩ 483,237 | ₩ 26,380 | ₩ (36,279) | ₩ (60,821) | ₩ (15,040) | ₩ 1,166,244 |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
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11. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued

(3) Changes in investments in associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows, Continued :

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2019 | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| | Beginning balance | Acquisition | Share of profit (loss) | Other equity movement | Dividend | Impairment | Ending balance |
| Stratio, Inc. | ₩ 2,079 | ₩ - | ₩ 8 | ₩ 3 | ₩ - | ₩ (1,695) | ₩ 395 |
| SK China Company Limited | 246,052 | - | 3,358 | 9,862 | - | - | 259,272 |
| Gemini Partners Pte. Ltd. | 2,601 | - | (10) | 144 | - | - | 2,735 |
| TCL Fund | 3,464 | 1,406 | 84 | 41 | - | - | 4,995 |
| SK South East Asia Investment Pte. Ltd. | 111,810 | 113,470 | 5,752 | 6,567 | - | - | 237,599 |
| Hushan Xinju (Chengdu) Venture Investment Center (Smartsources) | 3,241 | 2,531 | (67) | (46) | - | - | 5,659 |
| WooYoung Farm Co., Ltd. | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 109,708 | - | 15,725 | 3,543 | (14,458) | - | 114,518 |
| Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 83,239 | 58,547 | (522) | 1,330 | - | - | 142,594 |
| | ₩ 562,194 | ₩ 176,954 | ₩ 24,328 | ₩ 21,444 | ₩ (14,458) | ₩ (1,695) | ₩ 768,767 |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
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11. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued

(4) Associates and joint ventures' summarized statements of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Current assets | Non-current assets | Current liabilities | Non-current liabilities |
| Stratio, Inc. | ₩ 411 | ₩ 731 | ₩ 32 | ₩ - |
| SK China Company Limited | 380,413 | 1,706,634 | 51,485 | 308,147 |
| Gemini Partners Pte. Ltd. | 4,419 | 4,532 | 96 | - |
| TCL Fund | 42,747 | 63,649 | 5,117 | - |
| SK South East Asia Investment Pte. Ltd. | 797,045 | 1,672,412 | 67 | - |
| Hushan Xinju (Chengdu) Venture Investment Center(Smartsource) | 3,943 | 43,904 | 27 | - |
| Prume Social Farm, Co., Ltd. | 2,972 | 2,007 | 315 | - |
| Wuxi xinfa IC industry park., Ltd. | 69,823 | 2 | (17) | - |
| Magnus Private Investment Co., Ltd. | 175,007 | 522,600 | 85,754 | 461,012 |
| L&S (No.10) Early Stage III Investment Association | 945 | 9,751 | - | - |
| SiFive Inc. | 134,171 | 42,432 | 45,152 | 29,050 |
| YD-SK-KDB Social Value HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 49 | 10,986 | 2 | - |
| Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 208,103 | 380,648 | 129,135 | 203,246 |
| Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 89,629 | 555,551 | 31,557 | 226,732 |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Growth Of Semiconductor | 38,920 | 36,162 | 629 | - |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Win-win System Semiconductor | 27,236 | 12,800 | 443 | - |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2019 | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Current assets | Non-current assets | Current liabilities | Non-current liabilities |
| Stratio, Inc. | ₩ 431 | ₩ 715 | ₩ 169 | ₩ - |
| SK China Company Limited | 604,127 | 1,357,238 | 46,747 | 170,812 |
| Gemini Partners Pte. Ltd. | 6,851 | 6,912 | 54 | 33 |
| TCL Fund | 12,652 | 35,809 | 3,256 | - |
| SK South East Asia Investment Pte. Ltd. | 108,465 | 1,705,297 | 91 | - |
| Hushan Xinju (Chengdu) Venture Investment Center (Smartsource) | 20,623 | 13,657 | 329 | - |
| WooYoung Farm Co., Ltd. | 1,016 | 610 | 2 | 222 |
| HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 193,377 | 442,510 | 84,071 | 297,330 |
| Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 167,238 | 388,318 | 48,984 | 225,075 |

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11. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued

(5) Associates and joint ventures' summarized statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|--|---------|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | Revenue | Profit (loss) for the period | Revenue | Profit (loss) for the period |
| Stratio, Inc. | ₩ 341 | ₩ 208 | ₩ 242 | ₩ 81 |
| SK China Company Limited | 154,355 | 48,427 | 120,317 | 28,309 |
| Gemini Partners Pte. Ltd. | - | (4,361) | - | (49) |
| TCL Fund | - | 9,141 | - | 759 |
| SK South East Asia Investment Pte. Ltd. | 9,467 | 54,448 | 10,294 | 28,763 |
| Hushan Xinju (Chengdu) Venture Investment Center(Smartsource) | - | (1,395) | - | (837) |
| Prume Social Farm, Co., Ltd. | - | 763 | 19 | (105) |
| Wuxi xinfa IC industry park., Ltd. | - | (288) | - | - |
| Magnus Private Investment Co., Ltd. | 164,662 | (56,505) | - | - |
| L&S (No.10) Early Stage III Investment Association | 9 | (579) | - | - |
| SiFive Inc. | 101,602 | (11,182) | - | - |
| YD-SK-KDB Social Value HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 622,653 | 51,871 | 657,741 | 36,398 |
| Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | - | (33,188) | - | (1,044) |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Growth Of Semiconductor | 391 | (240) | - | - |
| Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Win-win System Semiconductor | 37 | (407) | - | - |

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12. Long-term Investment Assets

(1) Details of long-term investment assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Ownership (%)/ Type | December 31, 2020 | | December 31, 2019 |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | Acquisition cost | Book value | Book value |
| ProMOS Technologies Inc. | Equity securities | ₩ 21,847 | ₩ - | - |
| Intellectual Discovery | Equity securities | 4,000 | 2,182 | 2,392 |
| China Walden Venture Investments II, L.P. | Certificate | 8,496 | 10,965 | 9,138 |
| China Walden Venture Investments III, L.P. | Certificate | 6,522 | 7,085 | 5,790 |
| Keyssa, Inc | Equity securities | 6,174 | 189 | 822 |
| BCPE Pangea Intermediate Holdings Cayman, L.P. ¹ | Certificate | 2,738,393 | 3,595,494 | 2,780,758 |
| BCPE Pangea Cayman2, Ltd. ¹ | Convertible bond | 1,281,780 | 2,351,225 | 1,435,460 |
| FemtoMetrix, Inc. | Convertible bond | 4,387 | 4,387 | 4,387 |
| GigaIO Networks, Inc. | Equity securities | 4,066 | 3,103 | 4,066 |
| Inpria Corporation | Equity securities | 4,753 | 4,729 | 1,214 |
| Shanghai IoT Phase II Venture Capital Fund Partnership, L.P | Certificate | 8,266 | 13,262 | 7,729 |
| Beijing Horizon Robotics Technology Co., Ltd. | Equity securities | 55,091 | 56,190 | 63,550 |
| Shanghai Citrus Microelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. | Equity securities | 5,254 | 1,314 | 1,360 |
| Jiangsu Jiequan Junhai Rongxin Investment Partnership | Certificate | 20,506 | 20,035 | - |
| Impact Venture Capital I, L.P. | Certificate | 4,223 | 5,881 | 4,010 |
| Lion Semiconductor Inc. | Equity securities | 4,077 | 3,754 | 3,474 |
| Others | - | 58,663 | 59,832 | 57,662 |
| | | ₩ 4,236,498 | ₩ 6,139,627 | ₩ 4,381,812 |

¹ In 2017, the Group participated in a consortium that includes Bain Capital in connection with acquisition of a stake in Toshiba Memory Corporation (“TMC”). On March 1, 2019 Toshiba Memory Holdings Corporation (“TMCHD”) was established as the holding company for TMC. Subsequently TMCHD and TMC were renamed KIOXIA Holdings Corporation (“KIOXIA”) and KIOXIA Corporation respectively. As of December 31, 2020, the Group holds equity interests in SPC1, which holds equity interests in KIOXIA, and convertible bonds issued by SPC2, which may be later convertible to 15% stake in KIOXIA. Management and decision-making rights of the Group for SPC1 and SPC2 are limited. Accordingly, the Group does not control or have any significant influence on SPC1 and SPC2. The investments in SPC1 and SPC2 are classified as financial assets which are debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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12. Long-term Investment Assets, Continued

(2) Changes in the carrying amount of long-term investment assets for the years ended December 30, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Beginning balance | ₩ | 4,381,812 | ₩ | 4,325,550 |
| Acquisition | | 95,332 | | 82,861 |
| Disposal | | (706) | | (3,884) |
| Profit and loss on valuation | | 1,733,783 | | (233,234) |
| Foreign exchange difference | | (44,214) | | 210,519 |
| Transfer ¹ | | (26,380) | | - |
| Ending balance | ₩ | <u>6,139,627</u> | ₩ | <u>4,381,812</u> |

¹ Certain long-term investment assets were transferred to associates and joint ventures.

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

(1) Changes in property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Land | Buildings | Structures | Machinery | Vehicles | Others | Construction -in-progress | Total |
| Beginning balance | ₩ 1,041,771 | 5,547,744 | 1,619,064 | 26,974,270 | 43,096 | 764,043 | 3,959,952 | ₩ 39,949,940 |
| Changes during 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| Acquisitions | 38,075 | 476,831 | 284,113 | 6,044,813 | 55 | 192,353 | 3,012,558 | 10,048,798 |
| Disposals | (9,231) | (327) | (73) | (17,095) | - | (884) | (37,850) | (65,460) |
| Depreciation | - | (233,909) | (114,307) | (7,888,654) | (3,351) | (274,913) | - | (8,515,134) |
| Transfers ¹ | (96,096) | 1,222,639 | 21,076 | 1,367,213 | 753 | 45,476 | (2,767,284) | (206,223) |
| Exchange differences and others | (2,913) | 5,271 | 2,234 | 10,495 | 4 | (1,250) | 4,800 | 18,641 |
| Ending balance | <u>971,606</u> | <u>7,018,249</u> | <u>1,812,107</u> | <u>26,491,042</u> | <u>40,557</u> | <u>724,825</u> | <u>4,172,176</u> | <u>₩ 41,230,562</u> |
| Acquisition cost | 971,606 | 8,459,016 | 2,494,982 | 74,141,182 | 48,860 | 2,045,915 | 4,172,176 | 92,333,737 |
| Accumulated depreciation | - | (1,401,792) | (663,771) | (47,485,857) | (8,292) | (1,321,067) | - | (50,880,779) |
| Accumulated impairment | - | (23,699) | (19,104) | (162,276) | - | (23) | - | (205,102) |
| Government grants | - | (15,276) | - | (2,007) | (11) | - | - | (17,294) |
| | ₩ <u>971,606</u> | <u>7,018,249</u> | <u>1,812,107</u> | <u>26,491,042</u> | <u>40,557</u> | <u>724,825</u> | <u>4,172,176</u> | ₩ <u>41,230,562</u> |

¹ Includes transfers between investment property and property, plant and equipment during the year ended December 31, 2020.

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13. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2019 | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Land | Buildings | Structures | Machinery | Vehicles | Others | Construction -in-progress | Total |
| Beginning balance | ₩ 1,020,229 | 4,529,947 | 1,281,816 | 22,642,498 | 11,315 | 623,311 | 4,843,501 | ₩ 34,952,617 |
| Impacts on transition to K-IFRS No. 1116 | - | - | - | (73,069) | - | - | - | (73,069) |
| Beginning balance after transition adjustments | 1,020,229 | 4,529,947 | 1,281,816 | 22,569,429 | 11,315 | 623,311 | 4,843,501 | 34,879,548 |
| Changes during 2019 | | | | | | | | |
| Acquisitions | 16,882 | 375,243 | 325,189 | 8,428,185 | 1,715 | 328,079 | 3,100,165 | 12,575,458 |
| Disposals | (48) | (447) | (432) | (37,468) | (3) | (1,110) | (337) | (39,845) |
| Depreciation | - | (211,287) | (95,114) | (6,952,920) | (2,124) | (250,349) | - | (7,511,794) |
| Transfers ¹ | 3,051 | 848,071 | 106,110 | 2,982,080 | 32,184 | 62,397 | (4,032,788) | 1,105 |
| Exchange differences and others | 1,657 | 6,217 | 1,495 | (15,036) | 9 | 1,715 | 49,411 | 45,468 |
| Ending balance | <u>1,041,771</u> | <u>5,547,744</u> | <u>1,619,064</u> | <u>26,974,270</u> | <u>43,096</u> | <u>764,043</u> | <u>3,959,952</u> | <u>₩ 39,949,940</u> |
| Acquisition cost | 1,041,771 | 6,794,238 | 2,193,817 | 67,650,975 | 48,061 | 1,882,254 | 3,959,952 | 83,571,068 |
| Accumulated depreciation | - | (1,207,184) | (555,649) | (40,510,568) | (4,949) | (1,118,187) | - | (43,396,537) |
| Accumulated impairment | - | (23,699) | (19,104) | (163,270) | - | (24) | - | (206,097) |
| Government grants | - | (15,611) | - | (2,867) | (16) | - | - | (18,494) |
| | <u>₩ 1,041,771</u> | <u>5,547,744</u> | <u>1,619,064</u> | <u>26,974,270</u> | <u>43,096</u> | <u>764,043</u> | <u>3,959,952</u> | <u>₩ 39,949,940</u> |

¹ Certain investment property was transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ended December 31, 2019.

(2) Details of depreciation expense allocation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cost of sales | ₩ 7,749,569 | ₩ 6,878,303 |
| Selling and administrative expenses | 725,791 | 574,961 |
| Other expenses | 7,418 | 14,923 |
| Development costs and other | 32,356 | 43,607 |
| | <u>₩ 8,515,134</u> | <u>₩ 7,511,794</u> |

(3) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged as collaterals for borrowings of the Group as of December 31, 2020 (Note 35).

(4) The Group capitalized borrowing costs amounting to ₩53,311 million (2019: ₩36,302 million) on qualifying assets during the year ended December 31, 2020. Borrowing costs were calculated using a capitalization rate of 1.93% (2019: 2.84%) for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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13. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

(5) Details of insured assets as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>Insured assets</u> | <u>Insured amount</u> | <u>Insurance Company</u> |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| Package insurance | Property, plant and equipment; investment property; inventories; and business interruption | ₩ 105,295,336 | Hyundai Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. and others |
| Fire insurance | Property, plant and equipment; investment property | 73,349 | |
| Erection all risks insurance | Property, plant and equipment | 5,448,476 | |
| | | <u>₩ 110,817,161</u> | |

Addition to the assets stated above, vehicles are insured by vehicle comprehensive insurance and liability insurance.

(6) The Group provides certain property, plant, and equipment as operating leases. Rental income from the property, plant and equipment during the year ended December 31, 2020 are ₩27,737 million (2019: ₩29,746 million).

14. Leases

(1) Leases as lessee

(a) Changes in right-of-use assets for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Properties</u> | <u>Structures</u> | <u>Machinery</u> | <u>Vehicles</u> | <u>Others</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Beginning balance | ₩ 97,855 | 975,996 | 609,529 | 11,491 | 11,787 | ₩ 1,706,658 |
| Increase | 26,358 | 159,166 | 52,849 | 25,881 | 20,212 | 284,466 |
| Others | 6,607 | (7,706) | 15,823 | (4,746) | - | 9,978 |
| Depreciation | (18,686) | (83,522) | (172,750) | (14,436) | (6,824) | (296,218) |
| Foreign exchange difference | (274) | 4,274 | (912) | 17 | (344) | 2,761 |
| Ending balance | <u>111,860</u> | <u>1,048,208</u> | <u>504,539</u> | <u>18,207</u> | <u>24,831</u> | <u>₩ 1,707,645</u> |
| Acquisition cost | 169,300 | 1,210,800 | 811,315 | 29,684 | 40,787 | 2,261,886 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (26,193) | (162,592) | (306,776) | (11,477) | (15,956) | (522,994) |
| Government grants | (31,247) | - | - | - | - | (31,247) |
| | <u>₩ 111,860</u> | <u>1,048,208</u> | <u>504,539</u> | <u>18,207</u> | <u>24,831</u> | <u>₩ 1,707,645</u> |

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14. Leases, Continued

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2019 | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|
| | Properties | Structures | Machinery | Vehicles | Others | Total |
| Beginning balance | ₩ - | - | - | - | - | ₩ - |
| Adjustment on initial application of K-IFRS No.1116 | 31,652 | 867,864 | 279,952 | 10,688 | 3,214 | 1,193,370 |
| Impacts of changes in accounting policies (Interpretation of lease period) | - | - | 435,423 | - | - | 435,423 |
| Beginning balance after transition adjustments | 31,652 | 867,864 | 715,375 | 10,688 | 3,214 | 1,628,793 |
| Increase | 79,295 | 170,887 | 105,729 | 11,776 | - | 367,687 |
| Others | 4,163 | - | - | 1,250 | 13,647 | 19,060 |
| Depreciation | (16,949) | (67,586) | (211,551) | (12,255) | (5,074) | (313,415) |
| Foreign exchange difference | (306) | 4,831 | (24) | 32 | - | 4,533 |
| Ending balance | 97,855 | 975,996 | 609,529 | 11,491 | 11,787 | 1,706,658 |
| Acquisition cost | 144,208 | 1,058,738 | 757,107 | 17,959 | 16,330 | 1,994,342 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (14,546) | (82,742) | (147,578) | (6,468) | (4,543) | (255,877) |
| Government grants | (31,807) | - | - | - | - | (31,807) |
| | ₩ 97,855 | 975,996 | 609,529 | 11,491 | 11,787 | ₩ 1,706,658 |

(b) Changes in right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Beginning balance | ₩ 1,666,999 | ₩ - |
| Impacts on transition to Korean IFRS 1116 | - | 1,191,579 |
| Impacts of changes in accounting policies (Interpretation of lease period) | - | 435,423 |
| Beginning balance after transition adjustments | 1,666,999 | 1,627,002 |
| Acquisition | 284,466 | 367,687 |
| Others | 9,389 | 19,357 |
| Interest expenses | 34,435 | 32,588 |
| Payments | (326,665) | (401,058) |
| Foreign exchange difference | (24,908) | 21,423 |
| Ending balance | ₩ 1,643,716 | ₩ 1,666,999 |

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14. Leases, Continued

(c) The details of the minimum lease payment to be paid in the future for each period in connection with lease liabilities, present value and current/non-current classification of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 |
|---|-------------|
| Less than 1 year | ₩ 352,201 |
| 1~5 years | 642,196 |
| More than 5 years | 848,315 |
| Total lease liabilities undiscounted as of December 31, 2020 | 1,842,712 |
| Present value of lease liabilities recognized as of December 31, 2020 | 1,643,716 |
| Current lease liabilities | 347,464 |
| Non-current lease liabilities | 1,296,252 |

(d) The amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Depreciation of right-to-use assets | ₩ 296,218 | ₩ 313,415 |
| Interest expenses of lease liabilities | 34,435 | 32,588 |
| Expenses relating to short-term leases | 17,911 | 14,489 |
| Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets | 1,733 | 1,234 |

The total cash outflow from leases during the year ended December 31, 2020 is ₩ 346,309 million (2019: ₩416,781 million).

(2) Leases as lessor

The Group provides certain property, plant, and equipment and investment property as leases (See note 13,16). All leases are classified as operating leases.

Details of the undiscounted operating lease payments to be received in the future periods subsequent to December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Property, Plant and Equipment | Investment Property | Total |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Less than 1 year | ₩ 11,503 | 9,857 | ₩ 21,360 |
| 1~2 years | 9,476 | 9,763 | 19,239 |
| 2~3 years | 3,948 | 9,763 | 13,711 |
| 3~4 years | - | 9,763 | 9,763 |
| | ₩ 24,927 | 39,146 | ₩ 64,073 |

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15. Intangible Assets

(1) Changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Goodwill</u> | <u>Industrial property rights</u> | <u>Development costs</u> | <u>Others</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Beginning balance | ₩ 720,197 | 85,724 | 931,788 | 833,340 | ₩ 2,571,049 |
| Changes during 2020 | | | | | |
| Internal development | - | - | 259,020 | - | 259,020 |
| External acquisition | - | 13,693 | - | 412,524 | 426,217 |
| Disposals | - | (3,782) | - | (8,504) | (12,286) |
| Amortization | - | (16,001) | (576,334) | (368,215) | (960,550) |
| Impairment | - | - | (16,544) | - | (16,544) |
| Transfers | - | 6,493 | - | (9,720) | (3,227) |
| Others ¹ | (18,601) | - | - | 1,155,200 | 1,136,599 |
| Ending balance | <u>701,596</u> | <u>86,127</u> | <u>597,930</u> | <u>2,014,625</u> | <u>₩ 3,400,278</u> |
| Acquisition cost | 701,596 | 195,637 | 3,185,403 | 3,110,632 | 7,193,268 |
| Accumulated amortization and impairment | - | (109,510) | (2,587,473) | (1,096,007) | (3,792,990) |
| | ₩ <u>701,596</u> | <u>86,127</u> | <u>597,930</u> | <u>2,014,625</u> | ₩ <u>3,400,278</u> |

¹ Others include reclassification of license assets and increasing or decreasing amount due to exchange rate fluctuations and others.

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2019 | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Goodwill</u> | <u>Industrial property rights</u> | <u>Development costs</u> | <u>Others</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Beginning balance | ₩ 709,811 | 96,065 | 1,153,956 | 718,938 | ₩ 2,678,770 |
| Impacts on transition to K-IFRS No. 1116 | - | - | - | (5,582) | (5,582) |
| Beginning balance after transition adjustments | 709,811 | 96,065 | 1,153,956 | 713,356 | 2,673,188 |
| Changes during 2019 | | | | | |
| Internal development | - | - | 332,888 | - | 332,888 |
| External acquisition | - | 9,626 | - | 331,704 | 341,330 |
| Business combination | - | - | - | 18,333 | 18,333 |
| Disposals | - | (3,964) | - | (6,589) | (10,553) |
| Amortization | - | (16,003) | (555,056) | (224,110) | (795,169) |
| Impairment | - | - | - | (71) | (71) |
| Others | 10,386 | - | - | 717 | 11,103 |
| Ending balance | <u>720,197</u> | <u>85,724</u> | <u>931,788</u> | <u>833,340</u> | <u>₩ 2,571,049</u> |
| Acquisition cost | 720,197 | 184,942 | 2,926,382 | 1,568,718 | 5,400,239 |
| Accumulated amortization and impairment | - | (99,218) | (1,994,594) | (735,378) | (2,829,190) |
| | ₩ <u>720,197</u> | <u>85,724</u> | <u>931,788</u> | <u>833,340</u> | ₩ <u>2,571,049</u> |

(2) Details of amortization expense allocation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cost of sales | ₩ 219,851 | ₩ 88,445 |
| Selling and administrative expenses | 739,247 | 705,383 |
| Development costs | 1,452 | 1,341 |
| | ₩ <u>960,550</u> | ₩ <u>795,169</u> |

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15. Intangible Assets, Continued

(3) Goodwill impairment tests

The Group performs goodwill impairment tests annually. For the purpose of impairment tests, goodwill is allocated to CGU. The recoverable amount of the CGU as of December 31, 2020 was determined based on fair value less costs to sell, which was determined using the current stock price as of December 31, 2020. No impairment loss of goodwill was recognized since the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying value of the CGU as of December 31, 2020.

(4) Details of development costs

(a) Detailed criteria for capitalization of development costs

The Group's development projects for a new product proceeds in the process of review and planning phases (Phase 0 ~ 4) and product design and mass production phases (Phase 5 ~ 8). The Group recognizes expenditures incurred after Phase 4 in relation with the development for new technology is recognized as an intangible asset. Expenditures incurred at phase 0 through 4 are recognized as expenses.

(b) Development cost capitalized and expenses on research and development

Among costs associated with development activities, ₩259,020 million (2019: ₩332,888 million) that met capitalization criteria, were capitalized as development cost for the year ended December 31, 2020. In addition, costs associated with research activities and other development expenditures that did not meet the criteria in the amount of ₩3,111,298 million (2019: ₩2,855,643 million) were recognized as expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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15. Intangible Assets, Continued

(4) Details of development costs, Continued

(c) Details of development costs as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | 2020 | |
|------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | ₩ | Book value | Residual amortization period |
| DRAM | | 46,995 | 11 months |
| | | 60,549 | ¹ |
| NAND | | 296,317 | 18 months |
| | | 124,328 | ¹ |
| CIS | | 43,883 | 2~12 months |
| | | 25,858 | ¹ |
| | ₩ | 597,930 | |

¹ Amortization has not started as of December 31, 2020

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | 2019 | |
|------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | ₩ | Book value | Residual amortization period |
| DRAM | | 263,262 | 11 ~23 months |
| | | 1,068 | ¹ |
| NAND | | 203,307 | 12 months |
| | | 351,745 | ¹ |
| CIS | | 19,613 | 1~14 months |
| | | 92,793 | ¹ |
| | ₩ | 931,788 | |

¹ Amortization has not started as of December 31, 2019

(d) The Group recognized ₩16,544 million impairment loss in development costs for the year ended December 31, 2020. There are no accumulated impairment losses in development costs as of December 31, 2020 since impairment loss recognized during the year ended December 31, 2020 was written off with acquisition cost. The Group did not recognize impairment loss in development costs for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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16. Investment Property

(1) Changes in investment property for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Beginning net book amount | ₩ 258 | ₩ 1,400 |
| Depreciation | (291) | (37) |
| Transfer ¹ | 209,450 | (1,105) |
| Ending net book amount | <u>209,417</u> | <u>258</u> |
| Acquisition cost | 249,135 | 511 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (39,718) | (253) |
| Ending net book amount | ₩ <u>209,417</u> | ₩ <u>258</u> |

¹ Certain investment property was transferred to property, plant and equipment and certain property, plant and equipment was transferred to investment property during the year ended December 31, 2020. Certain investment property was transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ended December 31, 2019.

(2) The depreciation expense of ₩291 million was charged to cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2020 (2019: ₩37 million).

(3) Rental income from investment property during the year ended December 31, 2020 was ₩1,235 million (2019: ₩123 million).

17. Other Payables

Details of other payables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Current | | |
| Accrued expenses | ₩ <u>1,367,193</u> | ₩ <u>1,257,895</u> |
| Non-current | | |
| Rent deposits payable | 6,360 | 13,487 |
| Long-term accrued expenses | <u>23,563</u> | <u>4,779</u> |
| | <u>29,923</u> | <u>18,266</u> |
| | ₩ <u>1,397,116</u> | ₩ <u>1,276,161</u> |

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18. Borrowings

(1) Details of borrowings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Current | | |
| Short-term borrowings | ₩ 179,579 | ₩ 1,168,354 |
| Current portion of long-term borrowings | 2,604,724 | 1,259,593 |
| Current portion of debentures | 329,947 | 309,823 |
| | <u>3,114,250</u> | <u>2,737,770</u> |
| Non-current | | |
| Long-term borrowings | 4,526,968 | 5,040,371 |
| Debentures | 3,610,430 | 2,745,365 |
| | <u>8,137,398</u> | <u>7,785,736</u> |
| | <u>₩ 11,251,648</u> | <u>₩ 10,523,506</u> |

(2) Details of short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Financial Institutions | Maturity date | Interest rate per annum in 2020 (%)¹ | | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| General borrowings | Shinhan Bank | 2021.09.27 | 2.47 ~ 2.52 | ₩ | 4,000 | ₩ 4,000 |
| | Hyundai Card | 2020.01.17 ~ 2020.03.18 | - | | - | 215,073 |
| Usance | Hana Bank and others | 2020.04.20 ~ 2020.05.15 | - | | - | 569,164 |
| | Cypress | 2021.12.31 | 4.60 | | 6,924 | - |
| | Industrial & Commercial Bank of China | 2021.01.20 | 3M USD LIBOR + 0.60 | | 32,682 | - |
| Foreign general borrowings | China Construction Bank and others | 2021.02.26 | 3M USD LIBOR + 0.60 | | 76,258 | - |
| | City Bank | 2021.07.14 ~ 2021.11.25 | 3M USD LIBOR + 1.00 | | 59,715 | 22,536 |
| | The Export-Import Bank of China | 2020.11.24 ~ 2020.12.04 | - | | - | 107,731 |
| | Bank of China and others | 2020.08.14 ~ 2020.11.11 | - | | - | 249,850 |
| | | | | | <u>₩ 179,579</u> | <u>₩ 1,168,354</u> |

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18. Borrowings, Continued

(3) Details of long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Financial institutions | Maturity date | Interest rate per annum in 2020 (%) ¹ | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Local currency borrowings: | | | | | |
| Funds for equipment | Korea Development Bank | 2021.09.29 ~ 2025.04.14 | 1.98 ~ 2.50 | ₩ 725,000 | 500,000 |
| | The Export-Import Bank of Korea | 2022.10.23 ~ 2025.05.15 | 1.31 ~ 2.00 | 600,000 | - |
| | Shinhan Bank and others | 2025.03.31 ~ 2026.12.19 | 1.00 ~ 2.96 | 3,573 | 2,008 |
| Commercial Paper | Shinhan Bank General Finance Department | 2023.11.19 | CD(91 days) + 0.67 | 300,000 | - |
| | | | | <u>1,628,573</u> | <u>502,008</u> |
| Foreign currency borrowings: | | | | | |
| General borrowings | The Export-Import Bank of Korea | 2021.05.31 | 3M JPY LIBOR + 0.57 | 843,408 | 850,776 |
| | The Export-Import Bank of Korea | 2023.02.03 | 3M USD LIBOR + 1.30 | 108,800 | - |
| Funds for equipment | The Export-Import Bank of Korea | 2021.02.25 ~ 2022.03.10 | 3M USD LIBOR + 1.10 ~ 1.40 | 244,800 | 607,845 |
| | The Export-Import Bank of Korea | 2021.12.25 ~ 2021.12.27 | 3M USD LIBOR + 1.30 | 272,349 | 289,059 |
| | Woori Bank | 2020.03.11 | - | - | 43,417 |
| | Korea Development Bank | 2026.10.02 | 3M USD LIBOR + 1.10 | 544,000 | 622,318 |
| | China Development Bank | 2023.05.25 ~ 2023.11.27 | 6M USD LIBOR + 1.00 | 212,432 | - |
| | China Bank | 2022.11.28 | 3M USD LIBOR + 0.80~ 1.70 | 187,376 | 124,873 |
| Syndicated loan | Industrial & Commercial Bank of China and others | 2024.04.24 | 3M USD LIBOR + 1.65 | 3,097,974 | 3,272,146 |
| | | | | <u>5,511,139</u> | <u>5,810,434</u> |
| | | | | <u>7,139,712</u> | <u>6,312,442</u> |
| Less: Current portion | | | | (2,604,724) | (1,259,593) |
| Less: Present value discount | | | | (8,020) | (12,478) |
| | | | | <u>₩ 4,526,968</u> | <u>5,040,371</u> |

¹ As of December 31, 2020, the annual interest rates are as follows:

| Type | Interest rate per annum as of December 31, 2020 (%) |
|--------------|---|
| 3M USD LIBOR | 0.24 |
| 3M JPY LIBOR | -0.08 |
| CD(91 Days) | 0.66 |

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18. Borrowings, Continued

(4) Details of debentures as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | Maturity date | Interest rate per annum in 2020 (%) | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|---|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Unsecured notes in local currency: | | | | |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 214-1st | 2020.08.26 | - | ₩ - ₩ | 210,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 214-2nd | 2022.08.26 | 2.63 | 140,000 | 140,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 215-2nd | 2020.11.25 | - | - | 100,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 215-3rd | 2022.11.25 | 2.75 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 216-2nd | 2021.02.19 | 2.22 | 180,000 | 180,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 216-3rd | 2023.02.19 | 2.53 | 80,000 | 80,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 217-2nd | 2021.05.27 | 2.30 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 218th | 2023.03.14 | 3.01 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 219-1st | 2023.08.27 | 2.48 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 219-2nd | 2025.08.27 | 2.67 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 220-1st | 2022.05.09 | 1.96 | 410,000 | 410,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 220-2nd | 2024.05.09 | 1.99 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 220-3rd | 2027.05.09 | 2.17 | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 220-4th | 2029.05.09 | 2.54 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 221-1st | 2023.02.14 | 1.61 | 340,000 | - |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 221-2nd | 2025.02.14 | 1.72 | 360,000 | - |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 221-3rd | 2027.02.14 | 1.93 | 130,000 | - |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 221-4th | 2030.02.14 | 2.21 | 230,000 | - |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 222-1st | 2030.11.10 | 2.33 | 70,000 | - |
| Unsecured corporate bonds 222-2nd | 2035.11.10 | 2.73 | 100,000 | - |
| | | | <u>3,410,000</u> | <u>2,490,000</u> |
| Unsecured notes in foreign | | | | |
| Unsecured global bonds 9th | 2024.09.17 | 3.00 | 544,000 | 578,900 |
| | | | <u>3,954,000</u> | <u>3,068,900</u> |
| Less: Discounts on debentures | | | (13,623) | (13,712) |
| Less: Current portion | | | (329,947) | (309,823) |
| | | | <u>₩ 3,610,430</u> | <u>₩ 2,745,365</u> |

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19. Other Current and Non-current Liabilities

Details of other current and non-current liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Current | | |
| Advance receipts | ₩ 13,006 | ₩ 9,901 |
| Unearned income | 404 | 190 |
| Withholdings | 67,043 | 59,186 |
| Deposits received | 14,063 | 1,341 |
| Contract liabilities | 96,378 | 86,999 |
| Others | 6,501 | 5,380 |
| | <u>197,395</u> | <u>162,997</u> |
| Non-current | | |
| Other long-term employee benefits | 94,026 | 82,873 |
| Long-term advance receipts | 4,901 | 4,900 |
| | <u>98,927</u> | <u>87,773</u> |
| | <u>₩ 296,322</u> | <u>₩ 250,770</u> |

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20. Provisions

(1) Changes in provisions for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | Beginning Balance | Increase | Utilization | Reversal | Ending Balance |
| Warranty | ₩ 4,081 | ₩ 1,087 | ₩ (2,153) | ₩ - | ₩ 3,015 |
| Emission allowances | 6,620 | 13,070 | (8,908) | - | 10,782 |
| | <u>₩ 10,701</u> | <u>₩ 14,157</u> | <u>₩ (11,061)</u> | <u>₩ -</u> | <u>₩ 13,797</u> |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2019 | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | Beginning Balance | Increase | Utilization | Reversal | Ending Balance |
| Warranty | ₩ 3,992 | ₩ 15,811 | ₩ (15,722) | ₩ - | ₩ 4,081 |
| Legal claims | 5,881 | - | (5,881) | - | - |
| Emission allowances | 46,335 | - | (2,702) | (37,013) | 6,620 |
| | <u>₩ 56,208</u> | <u>₩ 15,811</u> | <u>₩ (24,305)</u> | <u>₩ (37,013)</u> | <u>₩ 10,701</u> |

(2) Provisions for warranty

The Group estimates the expected warranty costs based on historical results and records provisions for warranty.

(3) Provisions for legal claims

The Group recognizes provisions for legal claims when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and an outflow of resources required to settle the obligation is probable and the amount can be reliably estimated.

(4) Provision for emission allowances

The Group recognizes estimated future payment for the number of emission certificates required to settle the Group's obligation exceeding the actual number of certificates on hand as emission allowances according to the Act on Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emission Permits.

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21. Defined Benefit Liabilities

Under the defined benefit plan, the Group pays employee benefits to retired employees in the form of a lump sum based on their salaries and years of service at the time of their retirement. Accordingly, the Group is exposed to a variety of actuarial assumption risks such as risk associated with expected years of service, interest risk, and market (investment) risk.

(1) Details of defined benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Present value of defined benefit obligations | ₩ 2,169,154 | ₩ 1,936,868 |
| Fair value of plan assets | (2,228,377) | (1,886,650) |
| Net defined benefit liabilities | ₩ (59,223) | ₩ 50,218 |
| Defined benefit liabilities | 2,739 | 53,624 |
| Defined benefit assets ¹ | (61,962) | (3,406) |

¹ The Parent Company and certain subsidiaries' fair value of plan assets in excess of the present value of defined benefit obligations amounted to ₩61,962 million and ₩3,406 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are presented as defined benefit assets.

(2) Principal actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| | December 31, 2020 (%) | December 31, 2019 (%) |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Discount rate for defined benefit obligations | 1.96 ~ 3.56 | 1.92 ~ 3.47 |
| Expected rate of salary increase | 3.00 ~ 5.51 | 2.70 ~ 5.94 |

(3) Weighted average durations of defined benefit obligations as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are 11.77 and 11.48 years, respectively.

(4) Changes in defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Beginning balance | ₩ 1,936,868 | ₩ 1,609,055 |
| Current service cost | 250,098 | 220,870 |
| Past service cost | (714) | - |
| Interest expense | 65,002 | 59,683 |
| Transfer from associates | (2,205) | 2,408 |
| Remeasurements: | (25,036) | 97,434 |
| Demographic assumption | 39,198 | 67 |
| Financial assumption | (35,429) | 76,241 |
| Adjustment based on experience | (28,805) | 21,126 |
| Benefits paid | (54,824) | (52,609) |
| Effect of movements in exchange rates | (35) | 27 |
| Ending balance | ₩ 2,169,154 | ₩ 1,936,868 |

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21. Defined Benefit Liabilities, Continued

(5) Changes in plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Beginning balance | ₩ 1,886,650 | ₩ 1,608,832 |
| Contributions | 355,664 | 279,751 |
| Interest income | 62,834 | 59,554 |
| Transfer from associates | 231 | 3,430 |
| Benefits paid | (53,588) | (38,008) |
| Remeasurements | (23,373) | (26,909) |
| Foreign exchange differences | (41) | - |
| Ending balance | ₩ 2,228,377 | ₩ 1,886,650 |

(6) The amounts recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Current service cost | ₩ 250,098 | ₩ 220,870 |
| Past service cost | (714) | - |
| Net interest expense | 2,168 | 129 |
| | ₩ 251,552 | ₩ 220,999 |

(7) The amounts in which defined benefit plan related expenses are included for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cost of sales | ₩ 135,999 | ₩ 120,736 |
| Selling and administrative expenses | 115,553 | 100,263 |
| | ₩ 251,552 | ₩ 220,999 |

(8) Details of plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Deposits | ₩ 2,227,196 | ₩ 1,884,630 |
| Others | 1,181 | 2,020 |
| | ₩ 2,228,377 | ₩ 1,886,650 |

Actual return on plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₩39,461 million and ₩32,645 million, respectively.

(9) As of December 31, 2020, the Group funded defined benefit obligations through insurance plans with Mirae Asset Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and other insurance companies. The Group's reasonable estimation of contribution to the plan assets for the year ending December 31, 2021 is ₩326,470 million under the assumption that the Group maintains the defined benefit plan.

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21. Defined Benefit Liabilities, Continued

(10) The sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligations as of December 31, 2020 to changes in the principal assumptions is as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | Effects on defined benefit obligation | |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| | | Increase of rate | Decrease of rate |
| Discount rate (if changed by 1%) | ₩ | (228,838) | 270,446 |
| Expected rate of salary increase (if changed by 1%) | | 269,436 | (232,219) |

The sensitivity analysis does not consider dispersion of all cash flows that are expected from the plan and provides approximate values of sensitivity for the assumptions used.

(11) Information about the maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | Less than 1 year | 2 - 5 years | 6 - 10 years | More than 11 years | Total |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Benefits paid | ₩ | 122,429 | 321,072 | 644,612 | 2,353,885 | 3,441,998 |

Information about the maturity profile is based on the undiscounted and vested amount of defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2020 and classified by employee's expected years of remaining services.

(12) The Group adopted defined contribution plan for retirement benefit for employees subject to peak wage system. Contributions to defined contribution plans amounting to ₩931 million (2019: ₩455 million) was expensed for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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22. Deferred Income Tax

(1) Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax authority, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Beginning | Adjustment | Profit or loss | Equity | Foreign exchange differences | Ending |
| Inventories, net | ₩ 176,742 | - | (52,937) | - | (464) | 123,341 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 208,478 | 27,188 | 201,165 | - | (159) | 436,672 |
| Defined benefits liabilities, net | 7,756 | - | (9,798) | 169 | (3) | (1,876) |
| Short-term and long-term investment assets and others | (27,555) | - | (514,745) | - | - | (542,300) |
| Employee benefits | 46,537 | - | 12,936 | - | (2) | 59,471 |
| Provisions | 3,589 | - | (13,006) | - | (24) | (9,441) |
| Other assets and other liabilities | 11,629 | - | 7,632 | - | 117 | 19,378 |
| Accrued expenses | 92,408 | - | 8,306 | - | - | 100,714 |
| Others | 14,681 | - | (2,410) | - | (456) | 11,815 |
| Deferred tax assets for temporary differences, net | 534,265 | 27,188 | (362,857) | 169 | (991) | 197,774 |
| Tax credit carryforwards recognized | 6,251 | - | (2,192) | - | (160) | 3,899 |
| Tax loss carryforwards recognized | 117,381 | - | (24,561) | - | (4,939) | 87,881 |
| Deferred tax assets recognized, net | ₩ 657,897 | 27,188 | (389,610) | 169 | (6,090) | 289,554 |

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22. Deferred Income Tax, Continued

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2019 | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | <u>Beginning</u> | <u>Profit or loss</u> | <u>Equity</u> | <u>Foreign exchange differences</u> | <u>Ending</u> |
| Inventories, net | ₩ 102,812 | 73,691 | - | 240 | 176,743 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 140,762 | 74,433 | - | (6,718) | 208,477 |
| Defined benefits liabilities, net | (609) | (25,776) | 34,132 | 10 | 7,757 |
| Short-term and long-term investment assets and others | (32,984) | 5,429 | - | - | (27,555) |
| Employee benefits | 39,954 | 6,583 | - | - | 46,537 |
| Provisions | 19,169 | (15,599) | - | 19 | 3,589 |
| Other assets and other liabilities | 24,583 | (12,872) | - | (82) | 11,629 |
| Accrued expenses | 48,883 | 43,526 | - | - | 92,409 |
| Others | 56,653 | (35,239) | - | (6,734) | 14,680 |
| Deferred tax assets for temporary differences, net | 399,223 | 114,176 | 34,132 | (13,265) | 534,266 |
| Tax credit carryforwards recognized | 15,189 | (9,542) | - | 604 | 6,251 |
| Tax loss carryforwards recognized | 123,007 | (10,023) | - | 4,396 | 117,380 |
| Deferred tax assets recognized, net | ₩ 537,419 | 94,611 | 34,132 | (8,265) | 657,897 |

(2) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the temporary differences that are not recognized as deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>December 31, 2020</u> | <u>December 31, 2019</u> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Deductible temporary differences | ₩ 2,637,294 | ₩ 2,443,911 |
| Taxable temporary differences | (3,130,362) | (2,788,357) |
| Investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures | ₩ (493,068) | ₩ (344,446) |
| Other deductible temporary differences | ₩ 12,790 | ₩ 18,863 |

(3) Details of period when the deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are recovered (settled) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>December 31, 2020</u> | <u>December 31, 2019</u> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Deferred income tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months | ₩ 1,410,835 | ₩ 1,110,617 |
| Deferred income tax assets to be recovered within 12 months | 142,651 | 202,665 |
| Deferred income tax assets recognized | 1,553,486 | 1,313,282 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months | (1,263,264) | (655,003) |
| Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months | (668) | (382) |
| Deferred income tax liabilities recognized | ₩ (1,263,932) | ₩ (655,385) |
| Net income deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized | 289,554 | 657,897 |

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23. Derivative Financial Instruments

(1) Details of derivative financial instruments applying cash flow hedge accounting as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of foreign currencies)

| Hedged items | | | Hedging instruments | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Borrowing date | Financial instrument | Hedged risk | Type of contract | Financial institution | Contract period |
| 2019.09.17 | Foreign currency denominated bond with fixed rate (Par value: USD 500,000) | Foreign currency risk | Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap | Kookmin Bank and others | 2019.09.17 ~ 2024.09.17 |
| 2019.10.02 | Foreign currency denominated borrowing for equipment with floating rate (Par value: USD 500,000) | Foreign currency and interest rate risk | Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap | Korea Development Bank | 2019.10.02 ~ 2026.10.02 |
| 2020.02.03 | Foreign currency denominated borrowing with floating rate (Par value: USD 50,000) | Interest rate risk | Interest rate swap | Woori Bank | 2020.02.03 ~ 2023.02.03 |
| 2020.03.18 | Foreign currency denominated borrowing with floating rate (Par value: USD 50,000) | Interest rate risk | Interest rate swap | Woori Bank | 2020.03.18 ~ 2023.02.03 |

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23. Derivative Financial Instruments, Continued

(2) The derivative financial instruments held by the Group are presented in non-current other financial assets and non-current other financial liabilities in the consolidated financial statements of financial position as of December 31, 2020, and the details are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won and thousands of foreign currencies)

| Type of contract | Hedged items | Cash flow hedge | Fair value |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------|
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Fixed-to-fixed cross currency swap | Foreign currency denominated bond with fixed rate (Par value: USD 500,000) | ₩ 23,018 | 23,018 |
| Floating-to-fixed cross currency interest rate swap | Foreign currency denominated borrowing for equipment with floating rate (Par value: USD 500,000) | 59,478 | 59,478 |
| Interest rate swap | Foreign currency denominated borrowing with floating rate (Par value: USD 50,000) | 1,539 | 1,539 |
| Interest rate swap | Foreign currency denominated borrowing with floating rate (Par value: USD 50,000) | 672 | 672 |
| | | ₩ | <u>84,707</u> |

As of December 31, 2020, changes of fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income or loss as all of designated hedging instruments are effective for foreign currency risk or foreign currency and interest rate risk.

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24. Capital Stock, Capital Surplus and Other Equity

(1) The Parent Company has 9,000,000,000 authorized shares and the face value per share is ₩ 5,000 as of December 31, 2020. The number of shares issued, common stock, capital surplus and other capital as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won and thousands of shares)</i> | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Issued shares ¹ | 731,530 | 731,530 |
| Capital stock: | | |
| Common stock | ₩ 3,657,652 | ₩ 3,657,652 |
| Capital surplus: | | |
| Additional paid-in capital | 3,625,797 | 3,625,797 |
| Others | 517,939 | 517,939 |
| | <u>4,143,736</u> | <u>4,143,736</u> |
| Other equity: | | |
| Acquisition cost of treasury shares | (2,508,427) | (2,508,427) |
| Share options | 5,305 | 3,714 |
| | <u>₩ (2,503,122) ₩</u> | <u>(2,504,713)</u> |
| Number of treasury shares | 44,001 | 44,001 |

¹ As of December 31, 2020, the number of outstanding shares is 728,002 thousand shares, which differs from total issued shares due to share retirement.

(2) The number of outstanding shares, which deducted treasury shares held by the Parent Company from listed shares, is 684,002 thousands as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

25. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

(1) Details of accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Equity-accounted investees – share of other comprehensive income (loss) | ₩ (57,542) | ₩ 3,278 |
| Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences | (360,247) | (314,966) |
| Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives | 12,336 | 12,753 |
| | <u>₩ (405,453) ₩</u> | <u>(298,935)</u> |

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25. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Continued

(2) Changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Beginning | Change | Ending |
| Equity-accounted investees – share of other comprehensive income (loss) | ₩ 3,278 | ₩ (60,820) | ₩ (57,542) |
| Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences | (314,966) | (45,281) | (360,247) |
| Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives | 12,753 | (417) | 12,336 |
| | <u>₩ (298,935)</u> | <u>₩ (106,518)</u> | <u>₩ (405,453)</u> |

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2019 | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Beginning | Change | Ending |
| Equity-accounted investees – share of other comprehensive income (loss) | ₩ (18,166) | ₩ 21,444 | ₩ 3,278 |
| Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences | (464,653) | 149,687 | (314,966) |
| Gain on valuation of derivatives | - | 12,753 | 12,753 |
| | <u>₩ (482,819)</u> | <u>₩ 183,884</u> | <u>₩ (298,935)</u> |

26. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

| <i>(In millions of Korean won)</i> | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2019 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Legal reserve ¹ | ₩ 349,954 | ₩ 281,555 |
| Discretionary reserve ² | 235,506 | 235,506 |
| Unappropriated retained earnings | 46,410,268 | 42,406,301 |
| | <u>₩ 46,995,728</u> | <u>₩ 42,923,362</u> |

¹ The Commercial Code of the Republic of Korea requires the Parent Company to appropriate for each financial period, as a legal reserve, an amount equal to a minimum of 10% of cash dividends paid until such reserve equals 50% of its issued capital stock. The reserve is not available for cash dividends payment, but may be transferred to capital stock or used to reduce accumulated deficit.

² Discretionary reserve is the reserve for technology development.

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26. Retained Earnings, Continued

(2) Dividends of the Parent Company

(a) Details of dividends for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won and In thousands of shares)

| | 2020 | | 2019 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| Type of dividends | Cash Dividends | | Cash Dividends |
| Outstanding ordinary shares | 684,002 | | 684,002 |
| Par value (in won) | ₩ 5,000 | ₩ | 5,000 |
| Dividend rate | 23% | | 20% |
| Total dividends | ₩ 800,282 | ₩ | 684,002 |

(b) Dividend payout ratio for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | 2019 |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| Dividends | ₩ 800,282 | ₩ | 684,002 |
| Profit attributable to owners of the Parent Company | 4,755,102 | | 2,005,975 |
| Dividend payout ratio | 16.83% | | 34.10% |

(c) Dividend yield ratio for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

(In won)

| | 2020 | | 2019 |
|----------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| Dividends per share | ₩ 1,170 | ₩ | 1,000 |
| Closing stock price | 118,500 | | 94,100 |
| Dividend yield ratio | 0.99% | | 1.06% |

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27. Revenue

(1) Details of the Group's revenue for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Sale of goods | ₩ 31,837,538 | ₩ 26,922,416 |
| Providing services | 62,880 | 68,317 |
| | <u>₩ 31,900,418</u> | <u>₩ 26,990,733</u> |

(2) Details of the Group's revenue by product and service types for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| DRAM | ₩ 22,536,404 | ₩ 20,292,687 |
| NAND Flash | 7,471,242 | 5,139,563 |
| Others | 1,892,772 | 1,558,483 |
| | <u>₩ 31,900,418</u> | <u>₩ 26,990,733</u> |

(3) The Group's revenue information by region based on the location of selling entities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Korea | ₩ 1,452,006 | ₩ 1,446,997 |
| China | 12,217,634 | 12,570,278 |
| Taiwan | 1,905,650 | 1,444,188 |
| Asia (other than China and Taiwan) | 2,416,321 | 2,301,314 |
| U.S.A. | 12,686,108 | 8,141,151 |
| Europe | 1,222,699 | 1,086,805 |
| | <u>₩ 31,900,418</u> | <u>₩ 26,990,733</u> |

(4) Details of the Group's revenue by the timing of revenue recognition during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time | ₩ 31,837,538 | ₩ 26,922,416 |
| Performance obligations satisfied over time | 62,880 | 68,317 |
| | <u>₩ 31,900,418</u> | <u>₩ 26,990,733</u> |

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28. Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| Selling and administrative expenses: | | |
| Salaries | ₩ 592,894 ₩ | 516,226 |
| Defined benefit plan | 40,927 | 34,692 |
| Employee benefits | 159,600 | 141,104 |
| Commission | 334,570 | 460,644 |
| Depreciation | 245,858 | 206,429 |
| Amortization | 719,652 | 687,365 |
| Freight and custody charge | 48,617 | 40,222 |
| Legal cost | 20,323 | 31,679 |
| Rental | 8,944 | 6,933 |
| Taxes and dues | 56,934 | 54,525 |
| Training | 67,626 | 43,217 |
| Advertising | 95,158 | 92,792 |
| Utilities | 13,688 | 12,193 |
| Supplies | 100,748 | 99,029 |
| Repair | 26,541 | 29,546 |
| Travel and transportation | 4,692 | 16,731 |
| Others | 149,935 | 123,770 |
| | <u>2,686,707</u> | <u>2,597,097</u> |
| Research and development: | | |
| Expenditure on research and development | 3,370,318 | 3,188,531 |
| Development cost capitalized | (259,020) | (332,888) |
| | <u>3,111,298</u> | <u>2,855,643</u> |
| | <u>₩ 5,798,005 ₩</u> | <u>5,452,740</u> |

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29. Expenses by Nature

Nature of expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Changes in finished goods and work-in-process | ₩ (616,725) ₩ | (523,777) |
| Raw materials, supplies and consumables | 7,649,164 | 6,787,445 |
| Employee benefit | 3,833,439 | 3,411,234 |
| Depreciation and others | 9,764,776 | 8,605,492 |
| Commission | 2,149,025 | 2,113,753 |
| Utilities | 1,459,346 | 1,366,041 |
| Repair | 1,129,642 | 1,080,705 |
| Outsourcing | 1,188,589 | 1,128,458 |
| Others | 639,284 | 650,002 |
| Transfer: capitalized development cost and others | (308,746) | (347,799) |
| Total ¹ | ₩ <u>26,887,794</u> ₩ | <u>24,271,554</u> |

¹ Total expenses consist of cost of sales and selling and administrative expenses.

30. Finance Income and Expenses

Finance income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| Finance income: | | |
| Interest income | ₩ 27,872 ₩ | 30,062 |
| Dividend income | 1,325 | 429 |
| Foreign exchange differences ¹ | 1,527,580 | 1,143,099 |
| Gain on valuation of short-term investment assets | 2,592 | 5,811 |
| Gain on valuation of long-term investment assets | 1,741,026 | 8,237 |
| Gain on disposal of short-term investment assets | 27,510 | 58,784 |
| Gain on disposal of long-term investment assets | - | 1,218 |
| | <u>3,327,905</u> | <u>1,247,640</u> |
| Finance expenses: | | |
| Interest expenses | 253,468 | 245,440 |
| Foreign exchange differences ¹ | 1,717,989 | 1,043,720 |
| Loss on disposal of long-term investment assets | - | 786 |
| Loss on valuation of long-term investment assets | 7,273 | 241,471 |
| Loss on valuation of financial liabilities | 1,681 | - |
| | <u>1,980,411</u> | <u>1,531,417</u> |
| Net finance income (expenses) | ₩ <u>1,347,494</u> ₩ | <u>(283,777)</u> |

¹ For the year ended December 31, 2020, the foreign exchange difference gain/loss from long-term investment assets amounting to ₩ 44,214 million (2019: ₩ 210,519 million) is included.

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31. Other Income and Expenses

(1) Other income for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | ₩ 38,585 ₩ | 26,158 |
| Others | 46,188 | 62,021 |
| | <u>₩ 84,773 ₩</u> | <u>88,179</u> |

(2) Other expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|---|--------------------|----------------|
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | ₩ 44,955 ₩ | 11,531 |
| Loss on disposal of intangible assets | 4,841 | 7,668 |
| Loss on disposal of trade receivables | 6,320 | 8,564 |
| Loss on impairment of intangible assets | 16,544 | 71 |
| Donation | 70,461 | 59,522 |
| Others | 28,454 | 26,219 |
| | <u>₩ 171,575 ₩</u> | <u>113,575</u> |

32. Income Tax Expense

(1) Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| Current tax: | | |
| Current tax on profits for the year | ₩ 1,113,166 ₩ | 603,692 |
| Adjustments for the current tax liabilities attributable to prior year, but recognized in current year | (24,653) | (85,520) |
| | <u>1,088,513</u> | <u>518,172</u> |
| Deferred tax: | | |
| Changes in net deferred tax assets | 389,610 | (94,611) |
| Income tax expense | <u>₩ 1,478,123 ₩</u> | <u>423,561</u> |

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries
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32. Income Tax Expense, continued

(2) The relationship between tax expense and accounting profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Profit before income tax | ₩ 6,237,037 | ₩ 2,432,639 |
| Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in the respective countries | 1,704,823 | 658,614 |
| Tax effects of: | | |
| Tax-exempt income | (70,922) | (36,618) |
| Non-deductible expenses | 19,977 | 11,694 |
| Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets | 8,667 | (93,041) |
| Tax credits | (118,011) | (102,755) |
| Adjustments for the current tax liabilities attributable to prior year, but recognized in current year | (24,653) | (85,520) |
| Others | (41,758) | 71,187 |
| Income tax expense | ₩ 1,478,123 | ₩ 423,561 |

(3) Income taxes recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities | ₩ 169 | ₩ 34,132 |
| Gain(loss) on valuation of derivatives | (680) | (4,837) |
| | ₩ (511) | ₩ 29,295 |

33. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(1) Basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won, except for shares and per share information)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent Company | ₩ 4,755,102 | ₩ 2,005,975 |
| Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares ¹ | 684,001,795 | 684,001,795 |
| Basic earnings per share (in Korean won) | ₩ 6,952 | ₩ 2,933 |

¹ Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares is calculated as follows:

(In shares)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Outstanding ordinary shares | 728,002,365 | 728,002,365 |
| Acquisition of treasury shares | (44,000,570) | (44,000,570) |
| Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares | 684,001,795 | 684,001,795 |

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33. Earnings per Share, Continued

(2) Diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won, except for shares and per share information)

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent Company | ₩ 4,755,102 | 2,005,975 |
| Weighted average number of diluted outstanding ordinary shares ¹ | 684,139,222 | 684,089,944 |
| Diluted earnings per share (in won) | <u>₩ 6,950</u> | <u>2,932</u> |

¹ Weighted average number of diluted outstanding ordinary shares is calculated as follows:

(In shares)

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares | 684,001,795 | 684,001,795 |
| Stock options | 137,427 | 88,149 |
| Weighted average number of diluted outstanding ordinary shares | <u>684,139,222</u> | <u>684,089,944</u> |

34. Transactions with Related Parties and Others

(1) Details of related parties as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

| <u>Type</u> | <u>Name of related parties</u> |
|-----------------------|--|
| Associates | Stratio, Inc., SK China Company Limited, Gemini Partners Pte. Ltd., TCL Fund, SK South East Asia Investment Pte. Ltd., Hushan Xinju (Chengdu) Venture Investment Center (Smartsource), Prume Social Farm, Co., Ltd, Wuxi xinfu IC industry park., Ltd., Magnus Private Investment Co., Ltd., L&S (No.10) Early Stage III Investment Association, SiFive Inc., YD-SK-KDB Social Value |
| Joint ventures | HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd., Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Growth Of Semiconductor, Specialized Investment-type Private Equity Investment Trust For Win-win System Semiconductor |
| Other related parties | SK Telecom Co., Ltd., which has significant influence over the Group, and its subsidiaries, SK Holdings Co., Ltd., which has control over SK Telecom Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries |

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34. Transactions with Related Parties and Others, Continued

(2) Significant transactions for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | For the year ended December 31, 2020 | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Company | Operating revenue and others | Operating expense and others | Asset acquisition | Dividend received |
| Associate | SK China Company Limited | ₩ 18 | ₩ 8,019 | ₩ - | ₩ - |
| Joint venture | HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 4,766 | 543,575 | 21,780 | 15,033 |
| | Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 168 | - | - | - |
| Other related parties | SK Telecom Co., Ltd. ¹ | 135,050 | 166,019 | 82,044 | - |
| | SK Holdings Co., Ltd. ² | 20,905 | 264,994 | 272,980 | - |
| | ESSEN CORE Limited | 675,915 | - | - | - |
| | SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd. | 42,814 | 8,507 | 1,375,083 | - |
| | SK Energy Co., Ltd. | 50,035 | 72,386 | - | - |
| | SK Networks Co., Ltd. | 6,638 | 9,434 | 526 | - |
| | SKC Solmics Co., Ltd. | 623 | 93,862 | 178 | - |
| | Chungcheong energy service Co., Ltd. | 118 | 24,335 | - | - |
| | SK Materials Co., Ltd. | 4,349 | 95,007 | - | - |
| | SK Siltron Co., Ltd. | 32,429 | 380,571 | - | - |
| | SK Airgas Co., Ltd. | 13,220 | 75,990 | 110,858 | - |
| | Others | 173,971 | 631,656 | 65,385 | - |
| | | <u>₩ 1,161,019</u> | <u>₩ 2,374,355</u> | <u>₩ 1,928,834</u> | <u>₩ 15,033</u> |

¹ Operating expense and others include dividend of ₩146,100 million paid.

² For the year ended December 31, 2020, royalty paid for the use of the SK brand amounted to ₩54,434 million.

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34. Transactions with Related Parties and Others, Continued

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | For the year ended December 31, 2019 | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Company | Operating revenue and others | Operating expense and others | Asset acquisition | Dividend received |
| Associate | SK China Company Limited | ₩ 15 | ₩ 10,954 | ₩ - | ₩ - |
| Joint venture | HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 4,362 | 656,911 | 1,616 | 14,458 |
| | Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 238 | - | - | - |
| Other related parties | SK Telecom Co., Ltd. ¹ | 167,878 | 242,559 | 10,699 | - |
| | SK Holdings Co., Ltd. ² | 25,912 | 265,496 | 259,280 | - |
| | ESSENCE Limited | 708,497 | - | - | - |
| | SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd. | 60,886 | 1,249 | 1,851,230 | - |
| | SK Energy Co., Ltd. | 62,220 | 73,717 | - | - |
| | SK Networks Co., Ltd. | 12,704 | 12,698 | - | - |
| | SKC solmics Co., Ltd. | 676 | 82,814 | 1,067 | - |
| | Chungcheong energy service Co., Ltd. | 215 | 27,215 | - | - |
| | SK Materials Co., Ltd. | 4,118 | 79,000 | - | - |
| | SK Siltron Co., Ltd. | 32,411 | 397,327 | - | - |
| | SK Airgas Co., Ltd. | 106 | 72,675 | - | - |
| | Others | 163,648 | 484,678 | 68,445 | - |
| | | <u>₩ 1,243,886</u> | <u>₩ 2,407,293</u> | <u>₩ 2,192,337</u> | <u>₩ 14,458</u> |

¹ Operating expense includes dividend of ₩219,200 million paid.

² For the year ended December 31, 2019, royalty paid for the use of the SK brand amounted to ₩82,629 million.

The above related party transactions include transactions executed based on agreements executed in the course of the Group's business activities such as purchase or construction of property, plant and equipment, procurements of gas and raw materials, and system developments and maintenance services.

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34. Transactions with Related Parties and Others, Continued

(3) The balances from significant transactions as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | December 31, 2020 | |
|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Company | | Trade receivables and others | Other payables and others |
| Associate | SK China Company Limited | ₩ 7 | ₩ 8,771 |
| Joint ventures | HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 198 | 417,730 |
| | Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 7 | - |
| Other related parties | SK Telecom Co., Ltd. | 10,747 | 7,920 |
| | SK Holdings Co., Ltd. | 1,757 | 176,752 |
| | ESSENCORE Limited | 55,500 | - |
| | SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd. | 3,397 | 592,630 |
| | SK Energy Co., Ltd. | 1,204 | 22,328 |
| | SK Networks Co., Ltd. | 289 | 1,712 |
| | SKC Solmics Co., Ltd. | 74 | 24,128 |
| | Chungcheong energy service Co., Ltd. | 69 | 3,295 |
| | SK Materials Co., Ltd. | 411 | 10,130 |
| | SK Siltron Co., Ltd. ¹ | 44,847 | 36,792 |
| | SK Airgas Co., Ltd. | 12 | 390,967 |
| | Others | 31,324 | 124,499 |
| | | ₩ | <u>149,843</u> |

¹ Trade receivable and others include ₩42,432 million of advance paid for the purchase of wafers (Note 35-(9)).

(In millions of Korean won)

| | | December 31, 2019 | |
|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Company | | Trade receivables and others | Other payables and others |
| Associate | SK China Company Limited | ₩ 1 | ₩ 10,883 |
| Joint ventures | HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. | 357 | 799,545 |
| Other related parties | SK Telecom Co., Ltd. | 9,334 | 7,342 |
| | SK Holdings Co., Ltd. | 3,668 | 151,940 |
| | ESSENCORE Limited | 37,823 | - |
| | SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd. | 6,012 | 855,621 |
| | SK Energy Co., Ltd. | 3,207 | 24,203 |
| | SK Networks Co., Ltd. | 897 | 7,243 |
| | SKC solmics Co., Ltd. | 55 | 17,463 |
| | Chungcheong energy service Co., Ltd. | 13 | 3,599 |
| | SK Materials Co., Ltd. | 360 | 7,681 |
| | SK Siltron Co., Ltd. ¹ | 99,203 | 36,395 |
| | SK Airgas Co., Ltd. | 43 | 277,059 |
| | Others | 20,486 | 102,535 |
| | | ₩ | <u>181,459</u> |

¹ Trade receivable and others include ₩96,216 million of advance paid for the purchase of wafers.

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34. Transactions with Related Parties and Others, Continued

(4) Key management compensation

The Group considers registered directors who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group as key management. The compensation paid to key management for employee services for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| Details | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Salaries | ₩ 5,006 | ₩ 3,849 |
| Defined benefit plan related expenses | 545 | 406 |
| Share-based payment | 1,156 | 954 |
| | ₩ 6,707 | ₩ 5,209 |

(5) The significant transactions between the Group and the entity, which belongs to the Large Enterprise Group to which the Group also belongs in accordance with the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act, not the related party of the Group in accordance with Korean IFRS 1024, for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| Name of entity | 2020 | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Operating revenue and others | Operating expense and others | Asset acquisition |
| SK Chemicals Co., Ltd. | ₩ 10,338 | ₩ 1,465 | - |
| SK Bioscience Co., Ltd. | 1,944 | 298 | - |
| AnTS Co., Ltd. | 4 | 8,179 | - |
| SMCore Co., Ltd. | - | 633 | 17,874 |
| Korea Nexlene Company | 4,099 | - | - |
| Others | 3,644 | 964 | - |
| | ₩ 20,029 | ₩ 11,539 | ₩ 17,874 |

(In millions of Korean won)

| Name of entity | 2019 | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Operating revenue and others | Operating expense and others |
| SK Chemicals Co., Ltd. | ₩ 8,676 | ₩ 1,507 |
| SK Bioscience Co., Ltd. | 4,216 | 281 |
| AnTS Co., Ltd. | 9 | 8,411 |
| Others | 3,934 | 102 |
| | ₩ 16,835 | ₩ 10,301 |

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34. Transactions with Related Parties and Others, Continued

(6) The balances of significant transactions between the Group and the entity, which belongs to the Large Enterprise Group to which the Group also belongs in accordance with the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act, not the related party of the Group in accordance with Korean IFRS 1024, for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| Name of entity | December 31, 2020 | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Trade receivables and others | Other payables and others |
| SK Chemicals Co., Ltd. | ₩ 789 | ₩ 115 |
| SK Bioscience Co., Ltd | 128 | 15 |
| ANTS Co., Ltd. | 1 | 542 |
| SMCore. Inc | - | 3,439 |
| Korea Nexlene Company | 157 | - |
| Others | 204 | 88 |
| | ₩ 1,279 | ₩ 4,199 |

(In millions of Korean won)

| Name of entity | December 31, 2019 | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Trade receivables and others | Other payables and others |
| SK Chemicals Co., Ltd. | ₩ 886 | ₩ 114 |
| SK Bioscience Co., Ltd | 177 | 20 |
| ANTS Co., Ltd. | 1 | 942 |
| Others | 645 | - |
| | ₩ 1,709 | ₩ 1,076 |

(7) The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognized regarding the lease agreements entered with the Joint venture, HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd, for the year ended December 31, 2020 amount to ₩17,051 million and ₩17,051 million, respectively, and lease payments to the related parties amount to ₩90,627 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognized regarding the lease agreements entered with SK Air Gas Co., and other related parties for the year ended December 31, 2020 amount to ₩132,080 million and ₩132,080 million, respectively, and lease payments to the related parties amount to ₩41,593 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(8) The Group provides a payment guarantee amounting to RMB 701 million to Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd., a joint venture (Note 35-(7)).

(9) The establishment of the subsidiary is explained in Note 1, and the acquisitions and additional investments of associates and joint ventures are explained in Note 11.

SK hynix Inc. and Subsidiaries

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35. Commitments and Contingencies

(1) Significant pending litigations and claims of the Group as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(a) Lawsuit from Netlist, Inc. ("Netlist")

Netlist filed a lawsuit against the Parent Company and its subsidiaries including SK hynix America Inc. and SK hynix memory solutions America Inc. alleging infringement of multiple patents to the U.S. International Trade Commission ("U.S. ITC"), on September 1, 2016 and on October 31, 2017.

The lawsuit filed to the U.S. ITC on September 1, 2016 was provisionally concluded on January 16, 2018 that the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, SK hynix America Inc. and SK hynix memory solutions America Inc., did not infringe the patents of Netlist. Netlist filed an appeal against the conclusion; however, the U.S. Federal Court of Appeals rejected the petition on December 12, 2019; accordingly, it is finally concluded that the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, SK hynix America Inc. and SK hynix memory solutions America Inc. did not infringe the patents.

Regarding the patent infringement case that was filed on October 31, 2017, the U.S. ITC determined that the Group and its subsidiaries, SK Hynix America Inc. and SK Hynix memory solutions America Inc. did not infringe the patents of Netlist on April 7, 2020. Netlist filed for an appeal on April 29, 2020 and withdrew the appeal on June 23, 2020; accordingly, it is finally concluded that the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, SK hynix America Inc. and SK hynix memory solutions America Inc. did not infringe the patents.

In addition, Netlist filed lawsuits against the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, SK hynix America Inc. and SK hynix memory solutions America Inc., with the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California on August 31, 2016 and June 14, 2017, and filed a lawsuit against the Parent Company and its subsidiary, SK hynix America Inc., with the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas on March 17, 2020 and June 15, 2020 for infringement of U.S. patent of Netlist. As of December 31, 2020, the litigation value has not been determined and the final results cannot be predicted.

(b) Price-fixing class action lawsuits in North America

On April 27, 2018, a class action lawsuit against the Parent Company and its subsidiary, SK hynix America Inc., for price fixing by major DRAM companies (period from June 1, 2016 to February 1, 2018) was filed with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. Similar class action lawsuits have been filed with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, the Supreme Court of British Columbia, the Quebec District Court, the Ontario Federal and District Court and the Israel Court. In December 2020, the U.S. District Court in Northern California ruled against all lawsuits filed by plaintiffs, but due to the possibility of plaintiffs' disobedience, the Group cannot predict the outcome of these lawsuits as of December 31, 2020

(c) The antitrust investigation in China

The State Administration for Market Regulation of China initiated to investigate the violation of the antitrust law regarding on primary DRAM businesses' sales in China in May 2018, and the investigation has been started. The pending case currently is under investigation. As of December 31, 2020, the Group cannot predict the outcome of these investigation.

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35. Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

(1) Significant pending litigations and claims of the Group as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:, Continued

(d) Other patent infringement claims and litigation

In addition to the above litigations, the Group has responded to various disputes related to intellectual property rights and recognizes liabilities when it represents a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will arise and a loss can be reliably estimated.

(2) Technology and patent license agreements

The Group has entered into a number of patent license agreements with several companies. The related royalties are paid on a lump-sum or running basis in accordance with the respective agreements. The lump-sum royalty payables are recognized as intangible assets, and the amount is amortized on a straight-line basis for the patent license agreement period and recognized as amortization expense.

(3) Contract for supply of industrial water

The Group has entered into a renewal contract with Veolia Water Industrial Development Co., Ltd. ("Veolia") under which the Group purchases industrial water from Veolia during the period of June 2018 through May 2023. According to the contract, the Group is obligated to pay base service charges, which are predetermined and additional service charges which are variable according to the amount of water used.

(4) Back-end process service contract with HITECH Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. ("HITECH")

The Group has entered into an agreement with HITECH to be provided with back-end process service by HITECH. The conditions of the service provided includes package, package test, modules and others. According to the agreement, the Group is liable to guarantee a certain level of margin to HITECH as the Group has priority to use HITECH's equipment.

(5) Assets provided as collateral

Details of assets provided as collateral as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won and millions of foreign currencies)

| Category | Book value | | Pledged amount | | | Remark |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Currency | Amount | Currency | Amount in USD | Amount in KRW | |
| Land and buildings | KRW | 55,526 | USD | 54 | 58,422 | Borrowings for equipment and others |
| | | | KRW | - | 5,854 | |
| Machinery | KRW | 5,115,322 | USD | 7,328 | 7,973,377 | |
| | | | KRW | - | 1,020,000 | |
| | | | USD | 7,382 | 8,031,799 | |
| | | | KRW | - | 1,025,854 | |

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35. Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

(6) Financing agreements

Details of credit lines with financial institutions as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won and millions of foreign currencies)

| | Financial Institution | Commitment | Currency | Amount |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Import finance including usance Comprehensive limit contract | USD | 465 |
| The Parent Company | Hana Bank and others | for import and export including usance | USD | 1,010 |
| | | Overdrafts with banks | KRW | 20,000 |
| | | Accounts receivable factoring contracts which have no right to recourse | KRW | 140,000 |
| SK hynix Semiconductor (China) Ltd. | Agricultural Bank of China and others | | RMB | 2,450 |
| SK hynix America Inc. and other sales entities | Citibank and others | Import finance including usance | USD | 490 |
| | | Accounts receivable factoring contracts which have no right to recourse | USD | 757 |
| | | Import finance including usance | USD | 45 |
| Domestic subsidiaries | Hana Bank and others | Loans | KRW | 20,000 |

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35. Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

(7) Details of guarantees provided to others as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

| <i>(In thousands of foreign currencies)</i> | Currency | Amount | Remark |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Limited. ¹ | USD | 80 | Guarantees for supply agreement |
| Wuxi Xinfu Group Co., Ltd. ² | RMB | 701 | Guarantees for borrowing |

¹ The Group is provided a deposit of ₩1,000 million as collateral from AD Technology Inc. regarding payment guarantee for Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Limited.

² The Group provides a payment guarantee to Wuxi Xinfu Group Co., Ltd. for borrowings of Hystars Semiconductor (Wuxi) Co., Ltd., a joint venture of the Group.

(8) Capital commitments

The Group's unrecorded commitments in relation to the capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as of December 31, 2020 are ₩3,404,386 million (as of December 31, 2019: ₩232,387 million).

(9) Long-term purchase agreement for raw materials

The Group has entered into a procurement agreement with SK Siltron Co., Ltd. from 2019 to 2023 for a stable supply of wafer with an advanced payment of ₩150,000 million made in 2017. The advanced payment used in connection with the purchase of wafer during the current period is ₩53,784 million, and the balance of the advance payment as of December 31, 2020, is ₩42,432 million. Meanwhile, SK Siltron Co., Ltd. is providing a certain portion of its property, plant and equipment as collateral to secure the advanced payment.

(10) Investment in KIOXIA Holdings Corporation ("KIOXIA")

In regard to the Group's interests in KIOXIA through its investments in BCPE Pangea Intermediate holdings Cayman, L.P. and BCPE Pangea Cayman2 Limited, equity shares in KIOXIA owned, directly or indirectly, by the Group are limited to a certain percentage during certain periods after the date of acquisition. In addition, during the same periods, the Group does not have the right in appointing KIOXIA's directors and is unable to exercise significant influence over decision-making for KIOXIA's operations and management.

(11) Acquisition of the entire NAND business division of Intel Corporation

In accordance with the resolution of Board of Directors on October 20, 2020, the Group decided to acquire the entire NAND business division of Intel Corporation excluding the Optane division of Non-Volatile Memory Solutions Group; accordingly, the Group entered into a business transfer agreement with Intel Corporation. The entire business division and assets are expected to be transferred in two separate processes through subsidiaries that will be newly established overseas, and payment will be made in two installments. Total consideration amount of US\$ 9 billion will be paid with the first installment of US\$ 7 billion by the end of 2021 and the second installment of US\$ 2 billion by March 2025. The closing of the business transfer depends on the satisfaction of an agreed upon set of conditions that include regulatory approvals of governmental authorities and the agreed termination fee shall be paid when the contract is terminated under certain circumstances.

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36. Cash Flows

(1) Reconciliations between profit for the period and cash generated from operations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | 2020 | | 2019 |
|--|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| Profit for the year | ₩ 4,758,914 | ₩ | 2,009,078 |
| Adjustment | | | |
| Income tax expense | 1,478,123 | | 423,561 |
| Defined benefit plan | 251,552 | | 220,999 |
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment | 8,515,134 | | 7,511,794 |
| Depreciation of investment property | 291 | | 37 |
| Amortization | 960,550 | | 795,169 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 296,218 | | 313,415 |
| Share-based compensation expenses | 1,591 | | 1,738 |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 44,955 | | 11,531 |
| Loss on disposal of intangible assets | 4,841 | | 7,668 |
| Loss on impairment of intangible assets | 16,544 | | 71 |
| Loss on valuation of long-term investment asset | 7,273 | | 241,471 |
| Impairment loss on associate investment | - | | 1,695 |
| Loss on valuation of financial liabilities | 1,681 | | - |
| Interest expense | 253,468 | | 245,440 |
| Loss on foreign currency translation | 375,504 | | 250,974 |
| Loss on disposal of trade receivables | 6,320 | | 8,564 |
| Gain(Loss) on equity method investments, net | 36,279 | | (24,328) |
| Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | (38,585) | | (26,158) |
| Gain on disposal of intangible assets | (122) | | - |
| Gain on disposal of short-term investment assets | (27,510) | | (58,784) |
| Gain on valuation of short-term investment assets | (2,592) | | (5,811) |
| Gain on disposal of long-term investment assets | - | | (1,218) |
| Gain on valuation of long-term investment assets | (1,741,026) | | (8,237) |
| Interest income | (27,872) | | (30,062) |
| Gain on foreign currency translation | (595,266) | | (263,012) |
| Others, net | (9,646) | | 99 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | | |
| Decrease (increase) in trade receivables | (935,346) | | 2,214,776 |
| Decrease in loans and other receivables | 5,303 | | 41,676 |
| Increase in inventories | (843,842) | | (851,735) |
| Decrease in other assets | 47,350 | | 114,792 |
| Increase (decrease) in trade payables | 222,036 | | (278,529) |
| Decrease in other payables | (6,583) | | (16,623) |
| Increase (decrease) in other non-trade payables | 158,514 | | (645,164) |
| Increase (decrease) in provisions | 12,008 | | (42,787) |
| Increase in other liabilities | 46,961 | | 17,605 |
| Payment of defined benefit liabilities | (585) | | (4,120) |
| Contributions to plan assets | (355,664) | | (279,751) |
| Cash generated from operations | ₩ <u>12,916,771</u> | ₩ | <u>11,895,834</u> |

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36. Cash Flows, Continued

(2) Details of significant transactions without inflows and outflows of cash for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>2020</u> | | <u>2019</u> |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| Increase in other payables related to acquisition of property, plant and equipment | ₩ 1,721,481 | ₩ | 1,786,787 |
| Transfer of investment property to property, plant and equipment | - | | 1,105 |
| Transfer of property, plant and equipment to investment property | 209,450 | | - |

(3) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

| | <u>2020</u> | | <u>2019</u> |
|---|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| Beginning balance | ₩ 12,190,505 | ₩ | 5,281,937 |
| Adjustments on initial application of K-IFRS No.1116 ¹ | - | | 1,123,422 |
| Impacts of changes in accounting policies ² | - | | 435,423 |
| | <u>12,190,505</u> | | <u>6,840,782</u> |
| Beginning balance after adjustments | | | |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Proceeds from borrowings | 5,173,016 | | 9,833,882 |
| Repayments of borrowings | (3,921,310) | | (4,585,425) |
| Payments of lease liabilities | (319,740) | | (390,501) |
| Increase of lease liabilities | 293,855 | | 367,687 |
| Foreign currency differences and others | (557,923) | | 100,129 |
| Present value discount (interest expense) | 43,885 | | 34,508 |
| Interest paid | (6,924) | | (10,557) |
| Ending balance | ₩ <u>12,895,364</u> | ₩ | <u>12,190,505</u> |

¹ Lease liabilities are recognized upon adoption of K-IFRS 1116 as of January 1, 2019.

² Lease liabilities are adjusted considering the enforceable period of lease contracts upon adoption of K-IFRS 1116 interpretation.

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37. Share-based Payment

(1) The Parent Company granted equity-settled share options to the Parent Company's key management during the year ended December 31, 2020 and the details of the share options as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In shares)

| | Total numbers of share option granted | Forfeited or Cancelled | Exercised | Outstanding at December 31, 2020 |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 st | 99,600 | - | - | 99,600 |
| 2 nd | 99,600 | - | - | 99,600 |
| 3 rd | 99,600 | - | - | 99,600 |
| 4 th | 7,747 | - | - | 7,747 |
| 5 th | 7,223 | - | - | 7,223 |
| 6 th | 8,171 | 8,171 | - | - |
| 7 th | 61,487 | - | - | 61,487 |
| 8 th | 61,487 | - | - | 61,487 |
| 9 th | 61,487 | - | - | 61,487 |
| 10 th | 54,020 | - | - | 54,020 |
| 11 th | 6,397 | - | - | 6,397 |
| | <u>566,819</u> | <u>8,171</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>558,648</u> |

| | Grant date | Service Period for Vesting | Exercisable Period | Exercise price (in Korean won) |
|------------------|-------------------|--|--|---|
| 1 st | March 24, 2017 | March 24, 2017 - March 24, 2019 | March 25, 2019 - March 24, 2022 | 48,400 |
| 2 nd | March 24, 2017 | March 24, 2017 - March 24, 2020 | March 25, 2020 - March 24, 2023 | 52,280 |
| 3 rd | March 24, 2017 | March 24, 2017 - March 24, 2021 | March 25, 2021 - March 24, 2024 | 56,460 |
| 4 th | January 1, 2018 | January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2019 | January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022 | 77,440 |
| 5 th | March 28, 2018 | March 28, 2018 - March 28, 2020 | March 29, 2020 - March 28, 2023 | 83,060 |
| 6 th | February 28, 2019 | February 28, 2019 - February 28, 2021 | March 1, 2021 - February 29, 2024 | 73,430 |
| 7 th | March 22, 2019 | March 22, 2019 - March 22, 2021 | March 23, 2021 - March 22, 2024 | 71,560 |
| 8 th | March 22, 2019 | March 22, 2019 - March 22, 2022 | March 23, 2022 - March 22, 2025 | 77,290 |
| 9 th | March 22, 2019 | March 22, 2019 - March 22, 2023 | March 23, 2023 - March 22, 2026 | 83,470 |
| 10 th | March 20, 2020 | March 20, 2020 - March 20, 2023 | March 21, 2023 - March 20, 2027 | 84,730 |
| 11 th | March 20, 2020 | March 20, 2020 - March 20, 2023 | March 21, 2023 - March 20, 2027 | 84,730 |

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37. Share-based Payment, Continued

(2) Measurement of fair value

The compensation cost is calculated by applying a binomial option-pricing model in estimating the fair value of the option at each grant date. The inputs used are as follows:

| | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | 5 th | 6 th | 7 th | 8 th | 9 th | 10 th | 11 th |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Expected volatility | 23.23% | 23.23% | 23.23% | 22.50% | 25.30% | 25.60% | 26.17% | 26.17% | 26.17% | 26.15% | 26.15% |
| Estimated fair value of share option (in Korean won) | 10,026 | 9,613 | 9,296 | 16,687 | 18,362 | 16,505 | 17,744 | 16,888 | 16,093 | 11,786 | 11,786 |
| Dividend yield ratio | 1.20% | 1.20% | 1.20% | 0.78% | 1.23% | 1.36% | 1.98% | 1.98% | 1.98% | 2.10% | 2.10% |
| Risk free ratio | 1.86% | 1.95% | 2.07% | 2.38% | 2.46% | 1.89% | 1.82% | 1.88% | 1.91% | 1.59% | 1.59% |

(3) The compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 was ₩1,591 million (2019: ₩1,738 million).