KRAFTON, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

Contents

	Page
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	4
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	11
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes	133
Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidated Financial Statements	135



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Independent Auditors' Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Krafton, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Krafton, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS").

We also have audited, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing ("KSAs"), the Group's Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes ("ICFR") as of December 31, 2023 based on the criteria established in Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting issued by the Operating Committee of Internal Control over Financial Reporting in the Republic of Korea, and our report dated March 11, 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with KSAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Republic of Korea, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

A key audit matter is matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023. This matter was 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 this matter.

Impairment Testing of Cash-Generating Units (The Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc.)

Reasons For the Decision as a Key Audit Matter

The Group performs impairment testing of cash-generating units including goodwill at each reporting date. Management's significant judgment is involved in measuring the recoverable amount of cash-generating units including goodwill, such as terminal growth rates, discount rates and revenue growth rates of cash-generating units.

As described in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets for the Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc. in the Group's consolidated financial statements are KRW 304,615 million and KRW 226,482 million, respectively. The recoverable amount of this cash-generating units varies significantly depending on how management determines the valuation model and unobservable input variables. We identified the impairment testing of cash-generating units of the Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc. as a key audit matter considering the uncertainty of these accounting estimates and the significance of cash-generating units of Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc.'s carrying amount.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

The audit procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included followings:

- Understanding of the Group's policies, processes, and internal controls for accounting for impairment of cash-generating units such as goodwill
- Assessing the qualifications and independence of external experts engaged by the Group
- Testing the internal controls over management's review and approval of future cash flows estimates used in impairment testing.
- Assessing the appropriateness of the valuation model used by management to estimate value in use.
- Assessing the reasonableness of key assumptions such as future cash flows, discount rates and growth rates used by management to estimate value in use.
- Assessing whether there is a bias in the estimate by performing a retrospective review through comparing the cash flows used in the estimate with actual performance.

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 K-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, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 KSAs 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 KSAs, 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business
 activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are
 responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible
 for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Yeon-Taek Choi.

KPMG Samjory Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea March 11, 2024

This report is effective as of March 11, 2024, 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 the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

KRAFTON, Inc. and its Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Financial Position As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022

(in thousands of Korean Won)	Notes	De	ecember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,6	₩	721,048,786	₩ 674,689,124
Current portion of financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss	5,6,10		2,340,390,290	2,450,603,157
Trade receivables	4,5,6,7		700,401,193	525,559,384
Other current financial assets	4,5,6,7,8,13		146,958,114	187,186,737
Other current assets	7		48,968,149	49,169,338
Current tax assets			6,650,556	5,356,355
			3,964,417,088	3,892,564,095
Non-current assets Investments in associates and				
joint ventures Financial assets at fair value	12		571,251,701	425,296,870
through profit or loss	5,6,10		167,155,692	142,676,249
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive				
income	4,5,6,11		133,473,399	83,396,737
Property and equipment	13		257,029,139	223,373,574
Intangible assets	14		607,781,864	867,737,480
Investment properties	15		544,483,033	202,173,260
Other non-current financial				
assets	5,6,7,8,13		69,151,069	74,102,107
Other non-current assets	7		30,116,127	28,483,970
Deferred tax assets	26		93,452,478	96,220,118
Derivative assets	5,6		2,145,030	1,759,509
			2,476,039,532	2,145,219,874
Total assets		₩	6,440,456,620	₩ 6,037,783,969

KRAFTON, Inc. and its Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Con'd) As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022

(in thousands of Korean Won)	Notes	Dec	ember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	4 5 0 40		7 000 000	
Short-term borrowings	4,5,6,16	₩	7,000,000	₩ 7,000,000
Other current financial liabilities	4,5,6,9,13		281,083,264	271,133,399
Other current liabilities	9,22		92,901,216	88,569,015
Current provisions	18		-	2,902,829
Current tax liabilities			139,706,217	41,854,349
			520,690,697	411,459,592
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value				
through profit or loss	4,5,6		83,901,868	234,747,389
Net defined benefit liabilities	17		17,080,991	13,876,873
Provisions	18		14,039,275	13,834,890
Other non-current financial				
liabilities	4,5,6,9,13		146,304,004	181,254,138
Other non-current				
liabilities	9,22		49,607,495	-
Deferred tax liabilities	26		50,012,029	66,205,986
			360,945,662	509,919,276
Total liabilities			881,636,359	921,378,868
Equity				
Share capital	20		4,923,729	4,908,155
Consolidated capital surplus	20		1,472,034,191	1,448,604,371
Other components of equity	20,21		182,510,510	190,113,306
Consolidated retained earnings			3,894,954,772	3,467,581,310
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company			5,554,423,202	5,111,207,142
Non-controlling Interest			4,397,059	5,197,959
Total equity			5,558,820,261	5,116,405,101
Total liabilities and equity		₩	6,440,456,620	₩ 6,037,783,969

KRAFTON, Inc. and its Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(in thousands of Korean Won)	Notes	Decei	mber 31, 2023	Dece	mber 31, 2022
Revenue	22	₩	1,910,576,180	₩	1,854,016,091
Operating costs	23		1,142,530,571		1,102,409,521
Operating profit			768,045,609		751,606,570
Other income	24		482,969,841		282,902,545
Other expenses	24		406,841,506		341,450,257
Finance income	25		37,537,873		33,720,934
Finance costs	25		8,932,004		7,599,150
Share of net loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	12		(44,164,477)		(35,303,721)
Profit before income tax		_	828,615,336		683,876,921
Income tax expense	26		234,555,022		168,702,206
Continuing Operations Net Income			594,060,314		515,174,715
Discontinued Operations Net Income			-		(15,020,683)
Profit for the year		₩	594,060,314	₩	500,154,032
Other comprehensive income (loss) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets					
at fair value through other comprehensive income			(19,876,378)		(45,707,882)
Equity adjustments of investments in associates and joint ventures	12		11,070		_
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability	17		(474,972)		7,247,992
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	• •		(17 1,072)		7,217,002
Equity adjustments of investments in associates and					
joint ventures	12		(1,973,269)		1,847,300
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations			21,196,870		72,170,325
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		₩	(1,116,679)	₩	35,557,735
Total comprehensive income for the year		₩	592,943,635	₩	535,711,767
Profit for the year is attributable to:					
Owners of the Parent Company					
Continuing Profit for the year		₩	595,361,538	₩	515,174,716
Discontinuing Loss for the year			<u>-</u>		(15,020,683)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Parent Compa	ny	₩	595,361,538	₩	500,154,033
Non-controlling interests					
Continuing Loss for the year		₩	(1,301,224)	₩	(1)
Discontinuing Loss for the year			<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Non-		\A/	(4.004.004)	14/	(4)
controlling interests		₩	(1,301,224)	₩	(1)
		₩	594,060,314	₩	500,154,032
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:					
Owners of the Parent Company		₩	594,010,005	₩	535,938,196
Non-controlling interests			(1,066,370)		(226,429)
Train some smill menseus		₩	592,943,635	₩	535,711,767
Earnings per share (in Korean Won)	27		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		, ,
Basic earnings per share					
Continuing Basic earnings per share		₩	12,812	₩	10,986
Discontinuing Basic loss per share				• • •	(320)
Basic earnings per share		₩	12,812	₩	10,666
Diluted earnings per share			,		-,
Continuing Diluted earnings per share		₩	12,750	₩	10,893
Discontinuing Diluted loss per share		••	.2,700	•••	(317)
Diluted earnings per share		₩	12,750	₩	10,576
			12,700		10,010

The accompanying notes are on integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

KRAFTON, Inc. and its Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company														
						Other								
				Consolidated	C	components	Consolidated					-controlling		
(in thousands of Korean Won)	Sha	are Capital	C	apital surplus		of Equity		Retained earnings		Subtotal		Interest		Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	₩	4,896,705	₩	3,839,098,492	₩	206,327,037	₩	557,809,705	₩	4,608,131,938	₩	112,370	₩	4,608,244,309
Total comprehensive income														
Profit for the year		-		-		-		500,154,034		500,154,034		(1)		500,154,033
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other														
comprehensive income		-		-		(45,707,882)		-		(45,707,882)		-		(45,707,882)
Remeasurements of net defined														
benefit liability		-		-		7,247,992		-		7,247,992		-		7,247,992
Equity adjustments of investments														
in associates and joint ventures		-		-		1,847,300		-		1,847,300		-		1,847,300
Exchange differences on														
translation of foreign operations		-		-		72,396,753		-		72,396,753		(226,428)		72,170,325
Transactions with shareholders recog	nized di	rectly to equity	/											
Acquisition of Subsidiaries		-		(28,468,465)		-		-		(28,468,465)		5,216,616		(23,251,849)
Paid-in capital increase of														
Subsidiaries		-		(11)		-		-		(11)		11		-
Transactions with non-controlling inte	rests	-		845,770		-		-		845,770		-		845,770
Share-based payment transactions		11,449		(3,575,249)		9,300,891		-		5,737,092		95,391		5,832,482
Gift of shares		-		50,321,406		(61,298,785)		-		(10,977,379)		-		(10,977,379)
Transfer to Capital Reserve				(2,409,617,572)				2,409,617,572		<u> </u>		-		-
Balance at December 31, 2022	₩	4,908,154	₩	1,448,604,371	₩	190,113,306	₩	3,467,581,311	₩	5,111,207,142	₩	5,197,959	₩	5,116,405,101

	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company													
(in thousands of Korean Won)			Consolidated apital surplus			Consolidated Retained earnings		Subtotal		Non-controlling Interest		Total		
Balance at January 1, 2023	₩	₩ 4,908,154 ₩ 1,448,604,		1,448,604,371	₩	190,113,306	₩	3,467,581,311	₩	5,111,207,142	₩	5,197,959	₩	5,116,405,101
Total comprehensive income Profit for the year		-		-		-		595,361,538		595,361,538		(1,301,224)		594,060,314
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other														
comprehensive income Remeasurements of net defined		-		-		(19,876,378)		-		(19,876,378)		-		(19,876,378)
benefit liability		-		-		(474,972)		-		(474,972)		-		(474,972)
Equity adjustments of investments in associates and joint ventures		-		-		(1,962,198)		-		(1,962,198)		-		(1,962,198)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-		-		20,962,016		-		20,962,016		234,854		21,196,870
Transactions with shareholders recogn Paid-in capital increase of	ized di	rectly to equity	/											
Subsidiaries		-		269,635		-		-		269,635		(253,426)		16,209
Transactions with non-controlling interest	ests	-		635,439		-		-		635,439		-		635,439
Reclassification equity adjustments of investments in associates and														
joint ventures		-		(11,070)		-		-		(11,070)		-		(11,070)
Share-based payment transactions Gift of shares		15,575		22,535,816		(6,251,264)		-		16,300,127		518,896		16,819,023
Acquisition of treasury stock Retirement of treasury stock		-		-		(167,988,077) 167,988,077		- - (167,988,077)		(167,988,077)		-		(167,988,077)
Balance at December 31, 2023	₩	4,923,729	₩	1,472,034,191	₩	182,510,510	₩	3,894,954,772	₩	5,554,423,202	₩	4,397,059	₩	5,558,820,261

KRAFTON, Inc. and its Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(in thousands of Korean Won)	Note	Dec	cember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit for the year		₩	594,060,314	₩ 500,154,032
Adjustment for profit for the year	28		324,467,914	360,472,640
Changes in assets and liabilities			, , ,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
from operating activities	28		(139,464,052)	(134,358,625)
Interest received			36,335,931	32,121,549
Interest paid			(8,443,960)	(1,495,946)
Dividends received			984,734	388,196
Income taxes paid			(145,594,643)	(244,579,322)
activities		₩	662,346,238	₩ 512,702,524
Cash flows from investing activities Decrease in short-term financial instruments			E2 0E7 1GE	E2 700 774
Collection of short-term loans			52,857,165 14,041,719	52,700,774 14,083,064
Decrease in long-term financial instruments			60,404	45,242
Collection of long-term loans			498,694	694,759
			490,094	094,739
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			14,020,936,233	3,933,438,835
Disposal of investments in associates			6,484,610	3,933,430,033
Decrease in deposits			1,175,231	- 544,461
Collection of lease receivables			10,613,532	4,500,492
Disposal of property and equipment			791,483	193,793
Disposal of intangible assets			25,846,625	6,788,107
Increase in short-term financial instruments			(41,119,463)	(42,689,598)
Increase in short-term loans			(1,201,444)	(740,000)
Increase in long-term financial instruments			(193,572)	(35,842,445)
Increase in long-term loans			(2,276,694)	(98,335,825)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value			(, , ,	(
through profit or loss			(13,803,939,050)	(6,500,426,043)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value			,	,
through other comprehensive income			(75,524,113)	(36,872,105)
Increase in deposits			(3,660,648)	(5,729,728)
Termination of lease contract			-	(129,193)
Acquisition of property and equipment			(34,365,898)	(26,583,974)
Acquisition of intangible assets			(1,194,601)	(1,972,471)
Acquisition of investment properties			(343,531,810)	(7,116,998)
Return of government grants			-	(902,950)
Acquisition of investments in associates and			(404 222 440)	(54 505 070)
joint ventures Cash outflow due to business combination			(194,332,440)	(54,595,070) (43,667,488)
Increase in long-term advance payments			(1,576,079) (24,597,086)	(20,337,208)
Increase in derivative assets			(27,007,000)	(2,067)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		₩	(394,207,202)	₩ (2,862,953,636)

KRAFTON, Inc. and its Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (Cont'd) Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(in thousands of Korean Won)	Note	Dece	mber 31, 2023	December 31, 2022			
Cash flows from financing activities							
Increase in leasehold deposits received		₩	-	₩	5,621,862		
Increase in short-term borrowings			-		7,000,000		
Exercise of share options			219,765		112,986		
Increase in non-controlling interests			16,210		-		
Repayment of short-term borrowings			-		(400,000)		
Repayment of current portion of							
long-term borrowings			-		(135,232)		
Repayment of long-term borrowings			-		(553,617)		
Decrease in leasehold deposits received			(700,147)		(4,490,958)		
Repayment of financial liabilities at fair value							
through profit or loss			-		(11,642,400)		
Repayment of lease liabilities			(56,855,967)		(51,605,836)		
Acquisition of treasury stock			(167,988,077)				
Net cash flows used in financing activities		₩	(225,308,216)	₩	(56,093,195)		
Net increase(decrease) in cash and cash							
equivalents			42,830,820		(2,406,344,307)		
Cash and cash equivalents at the							
beginning of the year			674,689,124		3,019,311,210		
Effects of exchange rate changes on							
cash and cash equivalents			3,528,842		61,722,221		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of					_		
the year		₩	721,048,786	₩	674,689,124		

1. General Information

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("KIFRS") 1110, Consolidated Financial Statements. Krafton, Inc. (the "Company" or the "Parent Company") consolidates its 31 subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group").

1.1 The Company

The Group was incorporated in the Republic of Korea on March 26, 2007 to engage in software development and related subsidiary businesses. The Group's headquarters is located in 231, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul. The Company changed its name from Bluehole, Inc. into Krafton, Inc. on November 30, 2018.

The Company has been listed on the KOSPI Market of the Korea Exchange (KRX) since August 10, 2021.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's share capital amounts to ordinary shares of $\mbox{$W$}$ 4,924 million, through number of exercise of share options, increase in paid-in capital and 5-for-1 share split effective from May 4, 2021. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's shareholders are as follows:

(in Shares)	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Byung-gyu Chang	7,133,651	14.75%
Image Frame Investment (HK) Limited	6,641,640	13.73%
National Pension Service (NPS)	3,009,864	6.22%
Treasury shares	2,150,621	4.45%
Others	29,426,967	60.85%
	48,362,743	100.00%

1.2 Subsidiaries

Details of the consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

Percentage of ownership held by the Group (%) ¹

Investing Companies	Subsidiaries	Location		December 31, 2022	Closing month	Main business		
Krafton, Inc.	Bluehole Studio, Inc.	Korea	100	100	December	Development and distribution of software		
	En Masse Entertainment, Inc.	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Distribution of game software		
	Rising Wings, Inc.	Korea	100	100	December	Development and distribution of mobile game and application		
	Krafton Americas, Inc. ²	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Development and distribution of game software		
	KRAFTON EUROPE B.V. 3	Netherland	100	100	December	Development and distribution of game software		
	KRAFTON CHINA 4	China	100	100	December	Development and distribution of game		
	KP PTE. LTD.	Singapore	100	100	December	Consulting advisory and investment		
	Striking Distance Studios, Inc.	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Development of software		
	KRAFTON JAPAN, Inc. 5	Japan	100	100	December	Development and services of game		
	Striking Distance Studios Spain, S.L.	Spain	100	100	December	Development of game software		
	KRAFTON Ventures, Inc.	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Investment		
	PUBG Entertainment, Inc.	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Production of video contents		
	KRAFTON INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED 6	India	99.9	99.9	March	Development and distribution of game software		
	SDS Interactive Canada Inc.	Canada	100	100	December	Development of game software		
	DreaMotion, Inc.	Korea	100	100	December	Development and distribution of software		
	Thingsflow Inc.	Korea	89.6	89.8	December	Development and distribution of software		
	Tiptoe Games, Inc.	Korea	100	100	December	Development and sales of software		
	Krafton Global GP, LLC	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Investment		
	Krafton Global, LP	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Investment		
	Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc.	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Development of game software		
	5minlab Corp.	Korea	100	100	December	Development and distribution of software		
	Neon Giant AB	Sweden	72.3	72.9	December	Development of game software		
	KRAFTON MONTREAL STUDIO, INC.	Canada	100	100	December	Development of game software		

Investing			ownersh the Gro	itage of ip held by oup (%) ¹ December		
Companies	Subsidiaries	Location	31, 2023	31, 2022	month	Main business
	VECTOR NORTH s.r.o. ⁷	Czech	100	-	December	Development of game software
	ReLU Games, Inc. ⁷	Korea	100	-	December	Development and distribution of software
	Flyway Games, Inc. ⁷	Korea	100	-	December	Development and distribution of software
Krafton Americas, Inc. ²	PUBG Mad Glory, LLC	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Development and distribution of software
KRAFTON Ventures,	Krafton Ventures, L.L.C.	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Investment
Inc.	Krafton Ventures Fund, L.P.	U.S.A.	99	99	December	Investment
Krafton Ventures, L.L.C.	Krafton Ventures Fund, L.P.	U.S.A.	1	1	December	Investment
En Masse Entertainment, Inc.	En Masse Entertainment Texas, Inc. ⁸	U.S.A.	100	100	December	Development of game software
PUBG Entertainment, Inc.	Indestructible Frying Pan, LLC ⁹	U.S.A.	-	100	December	Production of video contents
Thingsflow Inc.	Thingsflow Inc.(Japan)	Japan	100	100	December	Development and sales of mobile application
Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc.	Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Ltd (UK) 9	U.K.	-	100	December	Development of game software

¹ Means the simple combined share rate of the shares held by the Group and its Subsidiaries.

² During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG Santa Monica, Inc. was renamed to Krafton Americas, Inc.

³ During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG Amsterdam B.V. was renamed to KRAFTON EUROPE B.V.

⁴ During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG Shanghai was renamed to KRAFTON CHINA

⁵ During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG JAPAN Corporation was renamed to KRAFTON JAPAN, Inc.

⁶ During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED was renamed to KRAFTON INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

⁷ During the year ended December 31, 2023, it was included in the consolidation scope due to new investments entered into by the group.

⁸ During the year ended December 31, 2022, Bonus XP, Inc. was renamed to En Masse Entertainment Texas, Inc.

⁹ During the year ended December 31, 2023, it was dissolved due to liquidation.

1.3 Summarized Financial Information of Subsidiaries

Summarized financial information of subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

December 31, 2023¹

									Total
						Profits(loss) from	Profits(loss) from		Comprehensiv
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current		Continuing	Discontinued	Comprehensive	e Income for
Subsidiary	Assets	Assets	Liabilities	Liabilities	Revenue	Operation	Operation	Income	the year
Bluehole Studio, Inc.	₩ 13,860,892	₩ 3,589,202	₩ 4,220,182	₩ 4,081,912	₩ 13,246,086	₩ (8,353,839)	₩ -	₩ 143,399	₩ (8,210,440)
En Masse Entertainment, Inc.	59,285	10,368,222	55,967,992	-	-	(1,754,584)	-	(907,038)	(2,661,622)
Rising Wings, Inc.	4,287,947	4,509,183	42,295,213	10,109,839	10,427,535	(12,050,466)	-	(4,449)	(12,054,915)
Krafton Americas, Inc.	22,496,338	5,260,553	6,670,798	38,869	53,281,627	4,496,900	-	- 227,572	4,724,472
KRAFTON EUROPE B.V. ³	23,162,719	22,271,678	19,038,014	13,325,791	43,093,393	1,809,984	-	603,316	2,413,300
KRAFTON CHINA 4	9,982,932	1,343,120	5,696,375	51,456	15,597,351	(209,514)	-	(19,308)	(228,822)
PUBG Mad Glory, LLC	11,350,641	6,988,324	3,695,725	5,648,962	21,237,808	1,600,186	-	108,503	1,708,689
KP PTE. LTD.	3,479,420	2,623,950	14,129	-	-	14,374	-	103,948	118,322
Striking Distance Studios, Inc.	37,659,026	11,555,025	2,504,702	4,834,119	70,650,865	127,773	-	- 689,298	817,071
KRAFTON JAPAN, Inc. ⁵	4,163,240	2,493,529	4,185,252	443,547	7,943,016	495,467		(78,439)	417,028
Striking Distance Studios Spain, S.L.	1,867,301	1,445,845	813,682	725,852	3,578,227	151,322		87,176	238,498
KRAFTON Ventures, Inc.	187,867	2,423,311	4,574	-	-	777,329		(19,441)	757,888

(in thousands of Korean won)

December 31, 2023¹

									Total
						Profits(loss) from	, ,		Comprehensiv
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	_	Continuing	Discontinued	Comprehensive	e Income for
Subsidiary	Assets	Assets	Liabilities	Liabilities	Revenue	Operation	Operation	Income	the year
Krafton Ventures,	51,942	23,549				(3,600)		995	(2.605)
L.L.C.	51,942	23,549	-	-	•	- (3,600)	-	995	(2,605)
Krafton Ventures	3,066,284	967,024		_	2,187	30,443	_	90,991	121,434
Fund, L.P.	3,000,204	907,024	-	-	2,107	30,443	-	90,991	121,434
En Masse									
Entertainment Texas, Inc. ⁶	26,559	-	26,019,064	-	-	(1,516,449)	-	(401,234)	(1,917,683)
PUBG Entertainment,									
Inc.	205,007	191,558	1,115,753	-	58,745	5 198,154	-	(18,112)	180,042
Indestructible Frying									
Pan, LLC ⁷	-	-	-	-	•	- 27,136	-	(792)	26,344
PUBG INDIA	F 407 F70	4 070 504	0.744.050	0.000.005	0.005.005	(500.040)		54.045	(450,000)
PRIVATE LIMITED 8	5,497,579	4,678,501	3,741,952	2,908,065	8,825,385	5 (503,918)	-	51,615	(452,303)
SDS Interactive	042.075	7,171	7 000		2 240 627	00.053		24.052	127.006
Canada Inc.	943,975	7,171	7,088	-	3,218,637	92,953	-	34,953	127,906
DreaMotion, Inc.	8,524,354	427,234	930,187	226,230	3,358,083	473,467	-	33,440	506,907
Thingsflow Inc.	2,719,093	2,291,139	17,508,605	2,513,909	15,714,080	(6,297,210)	-	63,274	(6,233,936)
Tiptoe Games, Inc.	22,181	6,827	5,972	2,088	15	(23,041)	-	-	(23,041)
Krafton Global GP,	050.045					00		4.004	4.407
LLC	256,245	-	-	-	•	- 36	-	4,391	4,427
Krafton Global, LP	1,366,198	-	-	-		(297,776)	-	32,110	(265,666)
Thingsflow Inc.(Japan)	73,752	-	24	-		- (86,035)	-	(5,300)	(91,335)
Unknown Worlds	102,240,414	7,387,584	5,015,742		37,140,405	5 16.905,729	_	1,239,860	18,145,589
Entertainment, Inc.	102,240,414	7,307,304	3,013,742	-	37,140,403	10,303,728	-	1,203,000	10, 140,309

(in thousands of	
Korean won)	December 31, 2023 ¹

Subsidiary	Current Assets	Non-current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-current Liabilities	Revenue	Profits(loss) from Continuing Operation	Profits(loss) from Discontinued Operation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensiv e Income for the year
Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Ltd									
(UK) ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-
5minlab Corp.	14,394,057	2,594,765	3,165,463	1,145,669	4,101,543	(6,874,289)		-	(6,874,289)
Neon Giant AB KRAFTON	7,158,289	829,551	9,316,721	500,255	1,760,599	(3,972,894)		- 15,238	(3,957,656)
MONTREAL STUDIO, INC.	6,125,868	2,885,987	1,467,015	1,241,580	5,771,491	496,925		237,467	734,392
VECTOR NORTH s.r.o. ⁹	2,608,271	1,308,128	650,104	467,170	2,705,103	70,715		- (244,275)	(173,560)
ReLU Games, Inc. 9	12,631,128	605,791	371,318	351,469	622	(2,242,085)		-	(2,242,085)
Flyway Games, Inc. 9	29,825,873	2,093,947	1,319,682	1,085,678	7,925	(1,394,806)			(1,394,806)

¹ Intercompany transactions have not been eliminated in the summarized financial information above.

² During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG Santa Monica, Inc. was renamed to Krafton Americas, Inc.

³ During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG Amsterdam B.V. was renamed to KRAFTON EUROPE B.V.

⁴ During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG Shanghai was renamed to KRAFTON CHINA

⁵ During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG JAPAN Corporation was renamed to KRAFTON JAPAN, Inc.

⁶ During the year ended December 31, 2022, Bonus XP, Inc. was renamed to En Masse Entertainment Texas, Inc.

⁷ During the year ended December 31, 2023, it was dissolved due to liquidation and the financial information shown herein is the financial information included in the consolidated financial statements prior to exclusion from the consolidation scope.

⁸ During the year ended December 31, 2023, PUBG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED was renamed to KRAFTON INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

⁹ During the year ended December 31, 2023, it was included in the consolidation scope due to new investments entered into by the Group.

1.3 Summarized Financial Information of Subsidiaries, (cont'd)

(in thousands of	
Korean won)	

Korean won)					Dece	ember 31, 2022 ¹			
Subsidiary	Current Assets	Non-current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non- current Liabilities	Revenue	Profits(loss) from Continuing Operation	Profits(loss) from Discontinued Operation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income for the year
Bluehole Studio, Inc.	₩ 4,252,582	₩ 4,083,745	₩ 10,531,061	₩ 4,590,251	₩ 18,188,319	₩ (7,007,860)	₩ -	₩ 1,140,842	₩ (5,867,018)
En Masse Entertainment, Inc.	259,268	10,368,222	53,506,353	-	-	(20,960)	(238,892)	(3,435,907)	(3,695,759)
Rising Wings, Inc.	5,983,945	4,827,647	45,391,859	5,969,611	11,839,920	1,501,660	-	1,289,258	2,790,918
PUBG Santa Monica, Inc.	21,343,619	7,917,676	12,954,224	45,532	50,183,273	5,052,029	-	584,606	5,636,635
PUBG Amsterdam B.V.	16,622,840	4,740,958	10,936,222	20,702	26,507,405	(742,560)	-	65,099	(677,461)
PUBG Shanghai	13,570,456	2,445,846	9,392,744	1,084,790	6,466,198	(5,404,957)	-	2,386	(5,402,571)
PUBG Mad Glory, LLC	5,974,428	6,027,814	2,617,778	2,107,827	22,130,838	1,686,214	-	290,146	1,976,360
KP PTE. LTD.	4,171,237	2,540,131	106,799	633,650	-	6,131,626	-	(119,811)	6,011,815
Striking Distance Studios, Inc.	123,116,595	21,704,544	84,170,816	19,592,164	190,904,723	27,305,793	-	968,727	28,274,520
PUBG JAPAN Corporation	4,938,585	3,099,928	2,997,163	3,440,418	8,611,929	403,900	-	(102,052)	301,848
Striking Distance Studios Spain, S.L.	1,192,730	1,802,264	619,319	840,562	2,606,366	(111,259)	-	9,184	(102,075)
KRAFTON Ventures, Inc.	30,934	2,416,830	599,049	-	-	(624,166)	-	14,758	(609,408)
Krafton Ventures, L.L.C.	54,783	23,549	237	-	-	(2,390)	-	3,718	1,328

(in thousands of Korean won)

December 31, 2022¹

					ember 31, 2022			
			Non-		Profits(loss)	Profits(loss) from	Other	Total
Current	Non-current	Current	current		from Continuing	Discontinued	Comprehensive	Comprehensive
Assets	Assets	Liabilities	Liabilities	Revenue	Operation	Operation	Income	Income for the year
3,775,842	792,581	148	-	2,248,192	2,246,948	-	109,730	2,356,678
381,003	-	24,455,824	-	-	-	(13,372,671)	(432,427)	(13,805,098)
106 139		1 005 366		202 261	20 323		(50.717)	(39,394)
190,130	-	1,093,300	-	302,201	20,323	-	(59,717)	(39,394)
_	_	26 344	_	_	(2 791)	_	(1 470)	(4,261)
		20,044			(2,701)		(1,470)	(4,201)
4.485.338	5.776.114	2.803.941	4.066.044	6.852.539	(130.305)	_	(157.617)	(287,922)
,,	-, -,	,,-	, , .	-,,	(,,		(- , - ,	(- ,- ,
4,348,100	-	3,531,949	-	3,529,998	216,147	-	(18,475)	197,672
							, ,	
-	-	-	-	798,081	(60,755)	-	-	(60,755)
0 000 507	000 005	000 507	400.000	0.040.450	705.070		440.054	005.400
	-		•		·		,	935,429
				9,740,269			159,200	(5,872,073)
46,152	9,442	6,712	4,894	-	(48,057)	-	-	(48,057)
252,579	-	762	-	-	(1,674)	-	14,092	12,418
4 000 000		700			(222.224)		444.040	(40.4.000)
1,632,626	-	762	-	-	(296,281)	-	111,343	(184,938)
174,500	-	9,436	-	-	(124,719)	-	(19,280)	(143,999)
108,113,473	2,677,393	26,366,544	-	47,796,599	19,793,458	-	3,691,645	23,485,103
	3,775,842 381,003 196,138 4,485,338 4,348,100 - 8,026,537 2,928,611 46,152 252,579 1,632,626 174,500	Assets Assets 3,775,842 792,581 381,003 - 196,138 - 4,485,338 5,776,114 4,348,100 - 8,026,537 263,825 2,928,611 2,578,621 46,152 9,442 252,579 - 1,632,626 - 174,500 -	Assets Assets Liabilities 3,775,842 792,581 148 381,003 - 24,455,824 196,138 - 1,095,366 - - 26,344 4,485,338 5,776,114 2,803,941 4,348,100 - 3,531,949 - - - 8,026,537 263,825 629,587 2,928,611 2,578,621 11,873,511 46,152 9,442 6,712 252,579 - 762 1,632,626 - 762 174,500 - 9,436	Current Assets Non-current Assets Current Liabilities current Liabilities 3,775,842 792,581 148 - 381,003 - 24,455,824 - 196,138 - 1,095,366 - - - 26,344 - 4,485,338 5,776,114 2,803,941 4,066,044 4,348,100 - 3,531,949 - 8,026,537 263,825 629,587 182,928 2,928,611 2,578,621 11,873,511 2,475,976 46,152 9,442 6,712 4,894 252,579 - 762 - 1,632,626 - 762 - 174,500 - 9,436 -	Current Assets Non-current Assets Current Liabilities Non-current Liabilities Revenue 3,775,842 792,581 148 - 2,248,192 381,003 - 24,455,824 - - 196,138 - 1,095,366 - 302,261 - - 26,344 - - 4,485,338 5,776,114 2,803,941 4,066,044 6,852,539 4,348,100 - 3,531,949 - 3,529,998 - - - - 798,081 8,026,537 263,825 629,587 182,928 3,949,159 2,928,611 2,578,621 11,873,511 2,475,976 9,740,269 46,152 9,442 6,712 4,894 - 252,579 - 762 - - 1,632,626 - 762 - - 1,74,500 - 9,436 - - -	Current Assets Non-current Assets Current Liabilities Non-current Liabilities Non-current Liabilities Profits(loss) from Continuing Operation 3,775,842 792,581 148 - 2,248,192 2,246,948 381,003 - 24,455,824 - 302,261 20,323 - 196,138 - 1,095,366 - 302,261 20,323 - 26,344 - 302,261 20,323 4,485,338 5,776,114 2,803,941 4,066,044 6,852,539 (130,305) 4,348,100 - 3,531,949 - 3,529,998 216,147 - 2928,611 2,578,621 11,873,511 2,475,976 9,740,269 (6,031,273) 46,152 9,442 6,712 4,894 - (48,057) 252,579 - 762 - 762 - (1,674) 1,632,626 - 762 - 762 - (296,281) 174,500 - 9,436 - (296,281)	Current Assets Non-current Assets Current Liabilities Non-current Liabilities Revenue Profits(loss) from from Continuing Operation Profits(loss) from Discontinued Operation 3,775,842 792,581 148 - 2,248,192 2,246,948 - 381,003 - 24,455,824 - - - - (13,372,671) 196,138 - 1,095,366 - 302,261 20,323 - 4,485,338 5,776,114 2,803,941 4,066,044 6,852,539 (130,305) - 4,348,100 - 3,531,949 - 3,529,998 216,147 - 8,026,537 263,825 629,587 182,928 3,949,159 795,378 - 2,928,611 2,578,621 11,873,511 2,475,976 9,740,269 (6,031,273) - 46,152 9,442 6,712 4,894 - (1,674) - 252,579 - 762 - - (296,281) - 1,632,626 -	Current Assets Non-current Assets Current Liabilities Non-current Liabilities Revenue Profits(loss) from Continuing Deration Profits(loss) from Discontinued Operation Other Comprehensive Income 3,775,842 792,581 148 - 2,248,192 2,246,948 - 109,730 109,730 381,003 - 24,455,824 - 302,261 20,323 - (13,372,671) (432,427) 196,138 - 1,095,366 - 302,261 20,323 - (59,717) (1,470) 4,485,338 5,776,114 2,803,941 4,066,044 6,852,539 (130,305) - (157,617) (157,617) 4,348,100 - 3,531,949 - 3,529,998 216,147 - (18,475) (18,475) 8,026,537 263,825 629,587 182,928 3,949,159 795,378 - (140,051) 159,200 46,152 9,442 6,712 4,894 - (48,057) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273) - (50,031,273)

(in thousands of									
Korean won)					Dec	ember 31, 2022 ¹			
				Non-		Profits(loss)	Profits(loss) from	Other	Total
	Current	Non-current	Current	current		from Continuing	Discontinued	Comprehensive	Comprehensive
Subsidiary	Assets	Assets	Liabilities	Liabilities	Revenue	Operation	Operation	Income	Income for the year
Unknown Worlds									
Entertainment, Ltd	-	. <u>-</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(UK)									
5minlab Corp. ³	20,799,238	3,018,578	2,066,111	2,018,717	1,172,283	(6,114,634)	-	-	(6,114,634)
740Games Inc. 2, 3	7,354	-	-	-	-	(471)	-	-	(471)
Neon Giant AB ³	2,564,060	1,415,299	630,488	520,435	-	-	-	(144,258)	(144,258)
KRAFTON									
MONTREAL	5,612,264	-	43,397	-	-	(46,032)	-	(28,701)	(74,733)
STUDIO, INC. 3									

¹ Intercompany transactions have not been eliminated in the summarized financial information above.

² The financial information shown herein is the financial information included in the consolidated financial statements prior to exclusion from the consolidation scope.

³ During the year ended December 31, 2022, it was included in the consolidation scope due to new investments entered into by the Group.

⁴ During the year ended December 31, 2022, Bonus XP, Inc. was renamed to En Masse Entertainment Texas, Inc.

Neon Giant AB

740Games Inc.

Between Us Co. Ltd.

Excluded

KRAFTON MONTREAL STUDIO, INC.

1.4 Changes in Scope for Consolidation

Subsidiaries newly included or excluded in the consolidation scope for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

	December 31, 2023						
	Subsidiary	Reason					
Included	VECTOR NORTH s.r.o.	Newly established					
	ReLU Games, Inc.	Newly established					
	Flyway Games, Inc.	Newly established					
Excluded	Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Ltd (UK)	Liquidation					
	Indestructible Frying Pan, LLC	Liquidation					
	December 31, 2	022					
	Subsidiary	Reason					
Included	5minlab Corp.	Purchased					
	740Games Inc.	Purchased					

Purchased

Merged

Liquidation

Newly established

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 periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Group maintains its accounting records in Korean won and prepares statutory consolidated financial statements in the Korean language (Hangul) in accordance with KIFRS. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been condensed, restructured and translated into English from the Korean language consolidated financial statements. In the event of any differences in interpreting the consolidated financial statements or the independent auditor's report thereon, Korean version, which is used for regulatory reporting purposes, shall prevail.

Certain information attached to the Korean language consolidated 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 KIFRS. 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 a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- · Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments), certain classes of property and equipment and investment properties measured at fair value
- · Assets held for sale measured at fair value less costs to sell, and
- Defined benefit pension plans plan assets measured at fair value.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the use of critical accounting estimates. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Group's 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 Policy and Disclosures

2.2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations 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, 2023.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policy and Disclosures, (cont'd)

(a) KIFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure of Accounting Policy

The amendments to KIFRS 1001 define and require entities to disclose their material accounting policies (material accounting policies are those which can influence on the decisions of the primary users of the financial statements, when considered along with other information included in the financial statements). The adoption of the amendments does not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(b) KIFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure of Valuation Gains and Losses on Financial Liabilities with Exercise Price Adjustment Conditions

The amendments require disclosures of the carrying amounts and related gains or losses of such financial liabilities when all or part of the financial instruments with conditions that adjust the exercise price depending on fluctuations in the issuer's share price, are classified as financial liabilities. The adoption of the amendments does not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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

The amendments define accounting estimates and clarify how to distinguish them from changes in accounting policies. The adoption of the amendments does not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(d) KIFRS 1012 Income Tax – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments add to a condition to the initial recognition exemption that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition. The adoption of the amendments does not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(e) New Standard: KIFRS 1117 Insurance Contract

KIFRS 1117 Insurance Contracts replaces KIFRS 1104 Insurance Contracts. This standard estimates future cash flows of an insurance contract and measures insurance liabilities using discount rates applied with assumptions and risks at the measurement date. The entity recognizes insurance revenue on an accrual basis including services (insurance coverage) provided to the policyholder by each annual period. In addition, investment components (Refunds due to termination/maturity) repaid to a policyholder even if an insured event does not occur, are excluded from insurance revenue, and insurance financial income or expense and the investment income or expense are presented separately to enable users of the information to understand the sources of income or expenses. The adoption of the amendments does not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policy and Disclosures, (cont'd)

(f) KIFRS 1012 Income Tax – International Tax Reform – Pillar 2 Model Rules

The amendments provide a temporary relief from the accounting for deferred taxes arising from legislation enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules, which aim to reform international corporate taxation for multinational enterprises, and require disclosure of related current tax effects, etc. The adoption of the amendments does not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.2.2 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

(a) Amendments to KIFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, Non-current liabilities with contractual obligations

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 also clarify that commitments required to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of liabilities. However, if a liability that must comply with commitments within 12 months after the reporting period is classified as non-current, the entity discloses information to enable users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liability becoming repayable within 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is assessing the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Amendments to KIFRS 1007 Cash Flow Statement, Amendments to KIFRS 1107 'Disclosure: Financial Instrument' - Disclosure of Supplier Finance Agreement Information

When applying supplier finance agreements, entities are required to disclose information regarding the agreements to enable financial statement users to assess their impact on the entity's liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risk exposure. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is assessing the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policy and Disclosures, (cont'd)

(c) Amendments to KIFRS 1116 Leases – Lease Liability Arising from Sale and Leaseback

When subsequently measuring lease liabilities arising from sale and leaseback, the seller-lessee calculates lease payments or lease modifications without recognizing the profit or loss related to the right of use held by the seller-lessee. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is assessing the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Amendments to KIFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure of Virtual Assets

When holding virtual assets, acting as a custodian for virtual assets on behalf of customers, or issuing virtual assets, additional disclosure requirements are stipulated. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of this amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 Consolidation

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements in accordance with KIFRS 1110 Consolidated Financial Statements.

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The consideration transferred is measured at the fair values of the assets transferred, and identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. All other non-controlling interests are measured at fair values, unless otherwise required by other standards. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of consideration transferred, amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity and acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recoded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

2.3 Consolidation, (cont'd)

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(b) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. If there is an objective evidence of impairment for the investment in the associate, the Group recognizes the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its book value as impairment loss.

(c) Joint arrangements

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

2.4 Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Parent Group's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Foreign currency transactions and translation at the end of the reporting period

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or, if they are remeasured items, using the exchange rates at the revaluation dates. Foreign exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences that relate to cash and cash equivalents, long and short-term financial instruments, loans, borrowings and others are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, within finance income and finance expenses. All other foreign exchange differences are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

2.4 Foreign Currency Translation, (cont'd)

Foreign exchange differences from non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Foreign exchange differences from equities held at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The functional currency of all the foreign operations are different from the presentation currency of the Group. Assets and liabilities of each foreign operation's statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting date, and income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates.

The Group offsets translation gains and losses arising from the conversion of foreign operations' foreign currency financial statements into Korean Won and the consolidation of accounting data between the head office and foreign operations. The resulting balance is recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income (foreign operation translation gains and losses). When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, the exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(c) Translation of financial statements of overseas subsidiaries

Items on the statements of financial position are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period, except historical exchange rate applied to equity accounts. Items on the statements of comprehensive are translated at average exchange rates. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and allocated to equity attributable to owners of the parent and non-controlling interests. Differences allocated to equity attributable to owners of the parent are presented on the consolidated statements of financial position as other component of equity (exchange differences).

(d) Presentation of Integrated Foreign Exchange Differences

In accordance with Paragraph 29 of KIFRS 1001, The Group presents foreign exchange differences, including those recognized in other gains or losses and foreign currency translation differences, as integrated foreign exchange gains or losses.

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

(a) Identification of performance obligation

The Group engages in game publishing business which it provides a right to access the game, and updating, planning, developing and maintaining services of game to customers. A publishing contract with a customer is identified as a single performance obligation since the benefits from the sales of game is significantly restricted without updating services. On the other hand, virtual item sales through online and mobile games are classified as a single performance obligation.

In addition, the Group recognizes royalty revenue by providing a license of the Group's intellectual property (IP) to publishing companies. The Group determines to recognize as a single performance obligation for providing updates and technical support services for incidental to the game service.

(b) A performance obligation satisfied over time

Game revenue consists of (i) revenue from providing a right to access games and (ii) revenue from sales of game items, and is deferred and recognized over the expected period of use, since the Group is required to provide games with updates during the period.

In addition, the group recognizes royalty revenue from providing a license for the Group's IP. According to KIFRS 1115, royalty revenue from providing a right to access the entity's IP is recognized over the license period. However, the Group recognizes revenue for a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property when the subsequent sale or usage occurs.

(c) Costs incurred to fulfill a contract

Costs to fulfill a contract are capitalized only if (i) the costs relate directly to the contract or to an anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify; (ii) the costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered. The capitalized costs are recognized as contract costs over service providing period under reasonable method.

(d) Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is the Group's right to receive consideration for goods or services transferred to a customer, and a contract liability is defined as the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to the customer in proportion to the consideration received by the Group (or due consideration). The Group offsets the contract assets and contract liabilities arising from one contract and presents them in the consolidated statement of financial position in net terms.

2.7 Financial Assets

(a) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss
- those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and
- those to be measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For financial assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. The Group reclassifies debt instruments when, and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value changes of investments in equity instruments not designated are recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or the issuance of the financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

A. Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those
cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized
cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost
and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is
derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in
'finance income' using the effective interest rate method.

2.7 Financial Assets, (cont'd)

- Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'finance income' using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in 'other income and expenses' and impairment losses are presented in 'other expenses'.
- Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or
 fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit
 or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value
 through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss
 and presented net in the statement of profit or loss within 'other income and expenses' in
 the year in which it arises.

B. Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividend income from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss as 'other income' when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in 'other income and expenses' in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(c) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime credit losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

2.7 Financial Assets, (cont'd)

(d) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized or derecognized on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Group has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. The Group classified the financial liability as "borrowings" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(e) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statements of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

2.8 Derivative Instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date when a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in profit or loss within 'other income (expenses)' based on the nature of transactions.

2.9 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognized at fair value. Trade receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

2.10 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The estimated costs of dismantling and removing an asset and restoring the site on which it is located are also included in the historical cost.

Depreciation of all property and equipment excluding land is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

2.10 Property and Equipment, (cont'd)

Estimated useful lives

Fixtures 3 - 7 years Facilities 5 - 7 years

The assets' depreciation method, residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

2.11 Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants related to assets are presented in the statement of financial position by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset, and government grants related to income are deferred and later deducted from the related expense.

2.12 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognized at their historical cost and intangible assets with finite useful lives are presented in the carrying amount by deducting the accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses from the cost after initial recognition. Software development costs that are directly attributable to internally generated by the Group refer to the aggregate amount of expenditure incurred after the asset recognition criteria; such as, technically feasible, generate probable future economic benefits and other, are met. Customer contracts acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Membership rights with finite useful lives are amortized according to the period of membership, and with indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization because there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the assets are expected to be utilized. The Group amortizes intangible assets with a limited useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods.

Estimated useful lives

Industrial property rights Software Membership rights

Other intangible assets Goodwill

5 - 10 years
2 - 5 years
The Period of membership
2 - 11 years, The Period of service contract
Indefinite

Goodwill arising from the business combination is measured as the excess of the acquisition cost over the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities in the net fair value of the asset acquired and the liabilities assumed. Goodwill is initially recognized at acquisition cost and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.13 Investment Properties

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. An investment property is measured initially at its cost. Investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The Group depreciates investment properties, except for land, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 40 years.

2.14 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

For intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, such as goodwill, the Group performs impairment tests annually, for assets subject to depreciation, impairment tests are conducted when there are indications of impairment. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.15 Financial Liabilities

(a) Classification and measurement

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial guarantee contracts and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of financial assets does not qualify for derecognition, as financial liabilities carried at amortized cost and present as 'trade payables', 'borrowings', and 'other financial liabilities' in the statement of financial position. Interest expenses recognized from financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as 'finance costs'.

Financial liabilities are classified at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as a part of a business combination, or held for trading, or it is designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

In cases where the item is not a short-term trading item or when the contingent consideration paid by the acquirer as part of a business combination is not a financial liability, the Group may designate as an item recognized in profit or loss at initial recognition, and once designated, this cannot be reversed.

• Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

2.15 Financial Liabilities, (cont'd)

- The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis; or
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and KIFRS 1109 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement permits the entire hybrid contract to be designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any valuation gain or loss arising from changes in fair value, excluding the portion designated as hedge relationships, recognized in profit or loss. Interest expenses paid for the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized as 'gain or loss on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' included in the 'other income and expenses'.

However, for financial liabilities designated as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of the change in the liability's fair value attributable to changes in its credit risk is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless this treatment of the credit risk component creates or enlarges a measurement mismatch. Other changes in the liability's fair value is recognized in profit or loss. The amount recognized as other comprehensive income is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but rather transferred to retained earnings when financial liabilities are derecognized.

(b) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are removed from the consolidated statement of financial position when it is extinguished; for example, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired or when the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

2.16 Employee Benefits

(a) Post-employment benefits

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

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contribution to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The contribution is recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. While the Group operates a defined contribution as its primary post-employment benefit plan, the Group pays additional amounts to the employees if each employee's investment results on the contributed amount is less than the payment amount under defined benefit plan, according to the separate agreement with the employees. The Group measures the additional amount payable to the employees in the same manner as the Group measures defined benefit obligation. Generally, postemployment benefits are payable after the completion of employment, and the benefit amount depended on the employee's age, periods of service or salary levels. The liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

In case of institutional revision, reduction, or settlement, gains or losses resulting from past service cost or settlement are recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Other long-term employee benefits

Certain entities within the Group provide long-term employee benefits that are entitled to employees with long-term service. Only for the employees who have provided long-term service for the Group have the rights for this benefit. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. The Group recognizes service cost, net interest on other long-term employee benefits liabilities and remeasurements as profit or loss for the year. These liabilities are valued annually by an independent qualified actuary.

2.16 Employee Benefits, (cont'd)

(c) Share-based payments

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

When the options are exercised, the Group issues new shares. In issuing procedure, excluding any direct transaction costs, are recognized as share capital (nominal value) and Paid-in capital in excess of par value.

The Group operates a cash-settled share-based payment and a share-based payment with cash alternatives to compensate the difference between the market price and the exercise price of stock options in return for services provided by employees. The total amount to be recognized as an expense over the vesting period is determined based on the fair value of the share options granted taking into account the terms of service. In addition, the fair value of the liability is remeasured at the end of each reporting period and settlement date until the liability is settled, and changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

2.17 Provisions

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, and the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

2.18 Dividends

Dividends declared are recognized as liabilities at a point in time when approved by the institution prescribed by the Commercial Law.

2.19 Current and Deferred Tax

The tax expense for the period consists of current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The income tax expense is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

2.19 Current and Deferred Tax, (cont'd)

The Group applies the consolidated tax return, where the Parent Company and all domestic subsidiaries on which the Parent Company completely controls over, as a single taxation unit, report and pay income tax based on the total amount of income arising from the entities. The Group evaluates realizability of the temporary differences considering future taxable income of each companies that consist the taxation unit. The changes in deferred tax assets (liabilities) are recognized in income tax expenses (benefits) after excluding the amounts related to accounts directly reflected in equity.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

The Group recognizes a deferred tax liability all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except to the extent that the 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. In addition, the Group recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from such investments to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority, and when the Group intends either to settle on a net basis.

2.20 Leases

(a) Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the consolidated statement of financial position based on their nature.

(b) Lessee

The Group has entered into various lease agreements including leases of offices. Lease contracts are typically entered into for fixed periods of 4 to 6 years, but may have extension options as described in (c) below.

2.20 Leases, (cont'd)

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative standalone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Group is lessee, the Group applies the practical expedient which has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both (i) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (ii) 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 should consider a termination penalty in determining the period for which the contract is enforceable.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as of the commencement date
- Amounts expected to be payable by the Group (the lessee) under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the Group (the lessee) is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group (the lessee) exercising that option

If it is reasonably certain that lessee is about to exercise the lease extension option, lease payments to be made as a result of exercising that option are also included in measuring the lease liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

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

2.20 Leases, (cont'd)

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

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- · the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- estimated restoration costs

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of fixtures and vehicles and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.

(c) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and other leases, across the Group. These terms are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor.

2.21 Segment Reporting

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

2.22 Earnings Per Share

The Group presents in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Group. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. When calculating diluted earnings per share, the Group adjusts profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group, and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.23 Share Capital

When the Group purchases its ordinary shares, the acquisition cost including direct transaction costs are deducted from equity until the redemption or reissuance of treasury shares.

Consideration received on the subsequent or issue of treasury shares is credited to equity.

2.24 Business Combination

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with KIFRS 1012 *Income Taxes* and KIFRS 1019 *Employee Benefits*, respectively;
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered in to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with KIFRS 1102 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date; and
- Non-current (or disposal groups) assets that are classified as held for sale in accordance with KIFRS 1105 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of fair value of the consideration transferred, the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

2.25 Business Combination under Common Control

The Group applies the book value method to account for business combinations of entities under common control. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their book values as measured on the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company. However in the case where no financial statements are prepared, the assets and liabilities of the acquiree are measured at book value. In addition, the difference between the sum of consolidated book values of the assets and liabilities transferred and accumulated other comprehensive income; and the consideration paid is recognized as capital surplus.

2.26 Discontinued Operations

The Group classifies business units that have already been disposed or being up for sale and fall under one of the following as discontinued operation.

- Separated major business segments or operating regions
- The part of a single plan to dispose of separated major business segments or operating regions
- The Subsidiaries acquired solely for sale

If there are discontinued operations, the Group restarts the financial statement as if the operation were discontinued from the beginning of the comparative period presented in the total comprehensive income statement.

2.27 Approval of Issuance of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on February 8, 2024 and final approval will be obtained from the shareholders at their Annual General Meeting on March 26, 2024.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Group to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. As the resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results, it can contain a significant risk of causing a material adjustment.

The management's judgement that can cause material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, and estimates and assumptions of significant risk are discussed below. Additional information of significant judgement and assumptions of certain items are included in relevant notes.

(a) Revenue recognition

Game revenue consists of (i) revenue from sales of a right to access games and (ii) revenue from sales of items, and is deferred and recognized over the respective expected period of use. The Group estimates the expected period of use by analyzing customer's behavior pattern considering the attributes of the item and game, and it can be changed significantly according to changes of market and customer behavior pattern.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions, (cont'd)

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

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

(d) Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis. The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is determined based on value-in-use calculations (Note 14).

(e) Net defined benefit liabilities

The present value of net defined benefit liabilities depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis including the changes in discount rate.

(f) Income taxes

The Group's taxable income generated from these operations are subject to income taxes based on tax laws and interpretations of tax authorities in numerous jurisdictions. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain.

If certain portion of the taxable income is not used for investments or increase in wages in accordance with the Tax System For Recirculation of Corporate Income, the Group is liable to pay additional income tax calculated based on the tax laws. Accordingly, the measurement of current and deferred income tax is affected by the tax effects. As the Group's income tax is dependent on the investments, increase in wages, there is an uncertainty measuring the final tax effects.

(g) Leases

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

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions, (cont'd)

Most extension options in offices and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Group could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty whether exercising an extension option(or not exercising) is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

4. Financial Risk Management

4.1 Financial Risk Factors

(a) The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk (market risk refers to foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and market risk for equity securities). The Group establishes and operates financial risk management policy in place to actively manage these risk factors. The Group's financial assets that are under financial risk management are composed of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial instruments at amortized cost, financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. The Group's financial liabilities under financial risk management are composed of trade and other payables, and borrowings.

(b) Market risk

A. Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from international operations and transactions with different foreign currencies. Most widely used foreign currencies are the US Dollar, Chinese Yuan, Euro and others. The risks of foreign currency exposure to receivables and payables are periodically evaluated, managed and reported.

Monetary financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

won)	December 31, 2023								
		USD		CNY		EUR		Others	
Financial assets denominated in foreign currency	₩	923,814,412	₩	14,269,229	₩	7,753,214	₩	2,749,575	
Financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency		77,328,775		10,529,870		14,196,516		2,748,496	

4. Financial Risk Management, (cont'd)

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2022								
		USD		CNY		EUR		Others	
Financial assets denominated in foreign currency	₩	797,025,003	₩	13,265,996	₩	5,431,320	₩	2,781,719	
Financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency		46,156,073		3,126,009		372,978		69,146	

The table below summarizes the impact of weakened/strengthened Korean won on the Group's profit before income tax. The analysis is based on the assumption that Korean won has weakened/strengthened by 5% with all other variables held constant.

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023							
	Str	engthened	Weakened					
Financial assets denominated in foreign currency	₩	(47,429,322)	₩	47,429,322				
Financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency		5,240,183		(5,240,183)				
Net effect	₩	(42,189,139)	₩	42,189,139				
(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2022							
	St	rengthened		Veakened				
Financial assets denominated in foreign currency	₩	(40,925,202)	₩	40,925,202				
Financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency		2,486,210		(2,486,210)				
Net effect	₩	(38,438,992)	₩	38,438,992				

B. Interest rate risk

The Group implements certain measures including monitoring interest rate trends periodically and others in order to manage the uncertainties arising from changes in interest rate.

There are no financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk as of December 31, 2023.

C. Price risk

The effects on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when price per share of listed share fluctuates by approximately 1% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Changes in other comprehensive income when price per share of listed shares fluctuates by approximately 1% (after deduction of tax effects)	₩ 482,414	₩ 346,965

4. Financial Risk Management, (cont'd)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises in connection with the normal course of transactions and investing activities, where clients or other parties fail to discharge an obligation. Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents, savings and derivative instruments transactions with financial institutions. To mitigate or eliminate certain of those exposures, the Group transacts only with highly rated financial institutions. The maximum amount exposed to credit risks by each financial instrument is its book value.

A. Trade receivables

The Group applies the simplified approach to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit losses include forward looking information. The loss allowance provision as of December 31, 2023, is determined as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023														
	Less than 90 days past due and within due	Less than 180 days past due	Less than 270 days past due	Less than 1 year past due	More than 1 year past due	Impaired receivables	Total								
Expected loss rate	0.11%	52.10%	83.38%	97.63%	100.00%	100.00%									
Gross carrying amount	₩ 700,901,612	₩ 300,570	₩ 613,272	₩ 141,773	₩ 292,069	₩ 259	₩ 702,249,555								
Loss allowance provision	(749,669)	(156,592)	(511,355)	(138,418)	(292,069)	(259)	(1,848,362)								

The amounts recognized in profit or loss within 'impairment loss' in relation to the impairment of trade receivables for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022			
Operating costs	₩ (3,283,475)	₩ 3,271,519			

B. Other financial assets at amortized cost

All of the other financial assets at amortized costs other than trade receivables are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and thus the loss allowance provision recognized was limited to 12 months expected credit losses during the year. However, when a significant increase in credit risk is identified, the loss allowance provision for lifetime expected credit losses should be recognized.

4. Financial Risk Management, (cont'd)

The amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to the impairment of other financial assets at amortized costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Decembe	er 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Other Expenses(Incomes)	₩	123,293	₩	(10,742)	

(d) Liquidity risk

The ultimate responsibility for our liquidity risk management lies with the Board of Directors, which establishes basic policies to properly manage short-term and mid to long-term funding and liquidity management regulations. The Group maintains liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient reserves and borrowing limits, by continually monitoring forecast cash flows and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity structure of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The table below summarizes the details of the Group's financial liabilities classified into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, to the contractual maturity date:

(in thousands of	December 31, 2023											
Korean won)			Co	ontractual	L	ess than	Bet	ween				
	В	ook value	Ca	ash flows		1 year	1 and 5 years		Over 5 years			Total
Borrowings	₩	7,000,000	₩	7,000,000	₩	7,000,000	₩	-	₩	-	₩	7,000,000
Account payable		206,518		206,518		206,518		-		-		206,518
Other payables		35,110,688		35,110,688		34,925,979		184,709		-		35,110,688
Accrued expenses		186,257,405		186,257,405		179,725,794	6	,421,470		110,141		186,257,405
Lease liabilities		196,761,519	2	212,242,534		67,234,846	144	,452,623		555,065		212,242,534
Leasehold deposits received		9,051,138		9,982,683		500,000	9	,482,683		-		9,982,683
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		83,901,868		103,448,337		-	84	,855,525		18,592,812		103,448,337
	₩ ;	518,289,136	₩ ;	554,248,165	₩ 2	289,593,137	₩ 245	,397,010	₩	19,258,018	₩	554,248,165

4. Financial Risk Management, (cont'd)

(in thousands of		December 31, 2022										
Korean won)			Co	ontractual	L	ess than	Bet	ween				
	В	Book value		ash flows		1 year	1 and	5 years	Ov	er 5 years		Total
Borrowings	₩	7,000,000	₩	7,000,000	₩	7,000,000	₩	-	₩	-	₩	7,000,000
Account payable		35,101		35,101		35,101		-		-		35,101
Other payables		94,012,394		94,022,842		93,841,299		181,543		-		94,022,842
Accrued expenses		154,048,273		154,048,273		119,874,076	34	,126,174		48,023		154,048,273
Lease liabilities		197,117,650	2	214,175,935		65,338,897	148	,324,731		512,307		214,175,935
Leasehold deposits received		7,174,118		8,162,580		776,711	7	,211,196		174,673		8,162,580
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	:	234,747,389		317,500,045		-	291	,319,724		26,180,321		317,500,045
	₩ (694,134,925	₩	794,944,776	₩ 2	286,866,084	₩ 481	,163,368	₩	26,915,324	₩	794,944,776

4.2 Capital Risk Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to maintain a sound capital structure. The Group considers the debt ratio as a capital management indicator, and it is calculated by dividing the Group's total liabilities by its total equity presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Debt-to-equity ratios as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Debt (A)	₩ 881,636,359	₩ 921,378,866
Equity (B)	5,558,820,261	5,116,405,100
Debt-to-equity ratio (A/B)	15.86%	18.01%

5. Fair Value Measurement

(in thousands of Korean won)

Financial assets measured at fair value

(a) The carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

Carrying amount

December 31, 2023

Fair value

December 31, 2022

Fair value

Carrying amount

	value							
Current portion of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 2	2,340,390,290	₩ 2	2,340,390,290	₩ 2	2,450,603,157	₩	2,450,603,157
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		167,155,692		167,155,692		142,676,249		142,676,249
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		133,473,399		133,473,399		83,396,737		83,396,737
Derivative assets		2,145,030		2,145,030		1,759,509		1,759,509
Financial assets measured at am	ortize			_,,,		.,. 00,000		.,. 55,555
Cash and cash equivalents		721,048,786		721,048,786		674,689,124		674,689,124
Trade receivables		700,401,193		700,401,193		525,559,384		525,559,384
Other current financial assets		135,793,431		135,793,431		175,141,725		175,141,725
Other non-current financial assets		45,064,726		45,064,726		40,288,565		40,288,565
Other financial assets								
Current lease receivables		11,164,683		11,164,683		12,045,012		12,045,012
Non-current lease receivables		24,086,343		24,086,343		33,813,542		33,813,542
	₩ 4	,280,723,573	₩ 4	,280,723,573	₩∠	1,139,973,004	₩	4,139,973,004
(in thousands of Korean won)		Decembe		2023		Decembe	r 31,	2022
(in thousands of Korean won)	Carr	December ying amount	r 31, 2	2023 Fair value	Carı	Decembe rying amount	r 31,	2022 Fair value
(in thousands of Korean won) Financial liabilities measured at f		ying amount	r 31, 2		Carı		r 31,	
		ying amount	r 31, 2		Carr		r 31,	•
Financial liabilities measured at f Financial liabilities at fair value	air val ₩	ying amount ue 83,901,868	r 31, 2 F	Fair value		rying amount		Fair value
Financial liabilities measured at f Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities measured at a Current portion of long-term	air val ₩	ying amount ue 83,901,868	r 31, 2 F	Fair value		rying amount		Fair value
Financial liabilities measured at f Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities measured at a	air val ₩	ying amount ue 83,901,868 zed cost	r 31, 2 F	83,901,868		rying amount 234,747,389		Fair value 234,747,389
Financial liabilities measured at f Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities measured at a Current portion of long-term borrowings	air val ₩	ying amount ue 83,901,868 zed cost 7,000,000	r 31, 2 F	83,901,868 7,000,000		7,000,000		Fair value 234,747,389 7,000,000
Financial liabilities measured at f Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities measured at a Current portion of long-term borrowings Other current financial liabilities ¹ Other non-current financial	air val ₩	ying amount ue 83,901,868 zed cost 7,000,000 215,333,268	r 31, 2 F	83,901,868 7,000,000 215,333,268		7,000,000 213,889,685		Fair value 234,747,389 7,000,000 213,889,685
Financial liabilities measured at f Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities measured at a Current portion of long-term borrowings Other current financial liabilities ¹ Other non-current financial liabilities ²	air val ₩	ying amount ue 83,901,868 zed cost 7,000,000 215,333,268	r 31, 2 F	83,901,868 7,000,000 215,333,268		7,000,000 213,889,685		Fair value 234,747,389 7,000,000 213,889,685
Financial liabilities measured at f Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities measured at a Current portion of long-term borrowings Other current financial liabilities ¹ Other non-current financial liabilities ² Other financial liabilities	air val ₩	ying amount ue 83,901,868 zed cost 7,000,000 215,333,268 15,292,480	r 31, 2 F	7,000,000 215,333,268 15,292,480		7,000,000 213,889,685 41,380,200		Fair value 234,747,389 7,000,000 213,889,685 41,380,200
Financial liabilities measured at f Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities measured at a Current portion of long-term borrowings Other current financial liabilities 1 Other non-current financial liabilities 2 Other financial liabilities Current lease liabilities	air val ₩	ying amount ue 83,901,868 zed cost 7,000,000 215,333,268 15,292,480 65,749,996	r 31, 2 F	7,000,000 215,333,268 15,292,480 65,749,996		7,000,000 213,889,685 41,380,200 57,243,713		7,000,000 213,889,688 41,380,200 57,243,713

¹ The amount includes liabilities related to employee compensation and share-based payment of ₩118,131,478 thousand (December 31, 2022: ₩ 81,434,321 thousand).

² The amount includes liabilities related to employee compensation and share-based payment of ₩5,848,090 thousand (December 31, 2022: ₩ 33,502,392 thousand).

5. Fair Value Measurement, (cont'd)

(b) Fair value measurement of assets and liabilities measured at fair value

A. Fair value hierarchy and fair value measurement

The fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The fair value measurement is to estimate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. When measuring fair value using valuation techniques, the Group maximizes the use of market information and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs.

When measuring fair value of assets or liabilities, the Group utilizes observable input variables in the market to the maximum extent possible. Fair value is classified within the fair value hierarchy based on the input variables used in valuation techniques, as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible at the measurement date
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted prices at the end of reporting period. It is regarded as an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from exchange markets, dealers, brokers, industry groups, pricing services, or regulatory agencies, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted price used for financial assets held by the Group is the closing price as of the end of reporting period. These instruments are categorized in 'Level 1'. Instruments included in 'Level 1' are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The fair value of assets and liabilities is determined by using an internal valuation model developed by the Group or by an independent external pricing service. The Group uses discounted cash flow techniques and establishes an assumption based on the market condition as of the end of the reporting period. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to measure the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in 'Level 2'.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in 'Level 3'. Assets and liabilities included in 'Level 3' use cost-based approach, Net asset valuation model, binomial model.

5. Fair Value Measurement, (cont'd)

B. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy classifications of the financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

				December	· 31, 2	2023		
(in thousands of Korean won)	Level 1		Level 2			Level 3	Total	
Financial assets measured at	fair v	/alue						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩	-	₩	2,339,101,046	₩	168,444,936	₩	2,507,545,982
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		65,545,380		-		67,928,019		133,473,399
Derivative assets		-		-		2,145,030		2,145,030
Financial liabilities measured	at fa	ir value						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩	-	₩	-	₩	83,901,868	₩	83,901,868
				December	· 31, :	2022		
(in thousands of Korean won)		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Financial assets measured at	fair v	/alue						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩	-	₩	2,450,603,157	₩	142,676,249	₩	2,593,279,406
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		47,857,220		-		35,539,517		83,396,737
Derivative assets		-		-		1,759,509		1,759,509
Financial liabilities measured	at fa	ir value						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩	-	₩	-	₩	234,747,389	₩	234,747,389

5. Fair Value Measurement, (cont'd)

Valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurements categorized within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean	Fair v	alue :		Valuation techniques		
won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Level	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Inputs
	₩2,339,101,046	[№] 2,450,603,157	2		d cash flow	Discount rate considering credit rating
Financial assets at fair value through profit or	94,832,305	90,666,601	3	Net asset va	uation model	Fair value of the investee's assets
loss	-	3,808,972	2 3	Binomial r	nodel(T-F)	Annualized variability of stock prices(48.35%) and others
	73,612,631	48,200,676	3	Cost-based	l approach¹	Acquisition cost
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	67,928,019	35,539,517	3	Cost-based	l approach¹	Acquisition cost
Derivative assets	2,145,030	1,759,509	3		al model -F)	Annualized variability of stock prices(48.35%~51.99%) and others
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	83,901,868	234,747,389) 3	Discounted	I cash flow ²	Estimated revenue of the investee company, Discount rate considering credit rating(5.28%~16.05%) and others

¹ For financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held by the Group, the costs are deemed the best estimate of the fair value, since (i) the Group cannot obtain sufficient information for measuring fair value; and (ii) there are no significant changes in the value of investee during the past or the current year.

C. Valuation processes for fair value measurements categorized as Level 2 and Level 3

Each finance department of the Group's segments is responsible for fair value measurements, which include fair value measurements categorized as Level 2 and Level 3, for the purpose of financial reporting. The department periodically reports the fair value valuation process and its outcome on reporting schedule at the end of each reporting period.

Sensitivity analysis of financial instruments is performed to measure the favorable and unfavorable changes in the fair value of financial instruments which are affected by the unobservable parameters, using a statistical technique. When the fair value is affected by more than two input parameters, the calculation is based on the most favorable or most unfavorable amount.

² The discounted cash flow method was applied to evaluate only the cash flows included in the contract terms.

5. Fair Value Measurement, (cont'd)

Excluding financial instruments valuated through cost-based approach and net asset valuation model, the results of the sensitivity analysis for the effect on profit or loss from changes in inputs for each financial instrument classified as Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands	of Korean
won)	

	Decem	ber	31,	2023
_				

- /	,									
		Favorable c	hanges	Unfavorable changes						
	Pro	ofit (loss)	Equity	Profit (loss)			Equity			
Derivative assets	₩	80,447	-	₩	(88,444)	₩	-			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		1,005,207	1,240,017		(1,036,119)		(1,304,752)			

¹ The effects of a 10% increase or decrease in key unobservable input variables such as stock price volatility and discount rate on fair value were calculated.

(in thousands of Korean won)

December 31, 2022

WOII)	December 61, 2022									
		Favorable	cha	anges	Unfavorable changes					
	Pro	fit (loss)		Equity	Pr	ofit (loss)		Equity		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩	240,187	₩	-	₩	(190,486)	₩	-		
Derivative assets		151,911		-		(150,797)		-		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		5,872,212		1,397,227		(6,099,896)		(1,480,241)		

¹ The effects of a 10% increase or decrease in key unobservable input variables such as stock price volatility and discount rate on fair value were calculated.

5. Fair Value Measurement, (cont'd)

The changes in Level 3 classified assets and liabilities measured at fair value during the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows

(in thousands of Korean won)	Beginning Balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation	Exchange rate differences	Ending Balance
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 142,676,249 ₩	24,623,494 ₩	(2,969,852) ₩	4,076,370 ₩	38,675 ₩ ₩	168,444,936
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	35,539,517	31,486,702	-	896,275	5,525	67,928,019
Derivative assets	1,759,509	-	-	385,486	35	2,145,030
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	234,747,389	-	-	(150,845,521)	-	83,901,868

(c) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group recognizes both trade receivables from and payables to platform providers, which satisfy the criteria for offsetting described in KIFRS 1032 paragraph 42. Therefore, the trade receivables are presented in net basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Trade payables which are offset with trade receivables amount to \forall 24,075 million as of December 31, 2023(December 31, 2022: \forall 23,718 million).

6. Financial Instruments by Category

6.1 Carrying Amounts of Financial Instruments by Category

Carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022			
Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value: Current portion of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩	2,340,390,290	₩	2,450,603,157		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		167,155,692		142,676,249		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		133,473,399		83,396,737		
Derivative assets		2,145,030		1,759,509		
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and cash equivalents		721,048,786		674,689,124		
Trade receivables		700,401,193		525,559,384		
Other current financial assets		135,793,431		175,141,725		
Other non-current financial assets		45,064,726		40,288,565		
Other financial assets:						
Current lease receivables		11,164,683		12,045,012		
Non-current lease receivables		24,086,343		33,813,542		
	₩	4,280,723,573	₩	4,139,973,004		
(in thousands of Korean won)		December 31, 2023	De	ecember 31, 2022		
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value: Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩	83,901,868	₩	234,747,389		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Short-term borrowings		7,000,000		7,000,000		
Other current financial liabilities		215,333,268		213,889,685		
Other non-current financial liabilities		15,292,480		41,380,200		
Other financial liabilities:						
Current lease liabilities		65,749,996		57,243,713		
Non-current lease liabilities		131,011,524		139,873,938		
	₩	518,289,136	₩	694,134,925		

Fair value of financial instruments is equal to the carrying amounts, except for equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be measured reliably.

6.2 Net Gains or Losses by Category of Financial Instruments

Net gains or losses on each category of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Dece	ember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Dividend income:					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩	456,194	₩ 349,946		
Interest income/expenses: 1					
Financial assets at amortized cost		10,599,952	32,849,846		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		(537,519)	(472,104)		
Other financial assets		1,866,091	871,749		
Other financial liabilities		(8,125,573)	(6,982,937)		
Gain (loss) on disposal:					
Financial assets at amortized costs		14,457	12,566		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		135,176,980	(47,252,211)		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	(3,166,305)		
Gain (loss) on valuation:					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(2,686,129)	(10,242,090)		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(19,876,378)	(45,707,882)		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		150,210,081	2,399,315		
Derivative assets		385,486	(785,814)		
Net impairment loss:					
Trade receivables		3,283,474	(3,271,519)		
Financial assets at amortized cost		(105,702)	10,742		
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation					
Trade receivables		15,484,924	46,244,865		
Financial assets at amortized costs		2,996,829	94,369,357		
Financial liabilities at amortized costs		(275,359)	(856,422)		
	₩	288,867,808	₩ 58,371,102		

¹ Includes net gains or losses classified as discontinued operations ₩44,101 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022.

7. Trade Receivables, Other Financial Assets and Other Assets

Details of trade receivables, other financial assets and other assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of			December 31, 2022					
Korean won)	_							
	Gross amount		in	npairment	N	let amount		Net amount
Trade receivables Other current financial assets	₩	702,249,555	₩	(1,848,362)	₩	700,401,193	₩	525,559,384
Short-term financial instruments		42,174,929		-		42,174,929		52,085,285
Short-term loans		73,126,657		(22,000)		73,104,657		84,382,081
Other receivables		16,939,116		(689,989)		16,249,127		31,397,084
Accrued income		800,398		-		800,398		1,186,966
Deposits		3,464,320		-		3,464,320		6,090,309
Lease receivables		11,164,683		-		11,164,683		12,045,012
	₩	147,670,103	₩	(711,989)	₩	146,958,114	₩	187,186,737
Other current assets								-
Advance payments		2,294,924		(17,590)		2,277,334		11,715,938
Prepaid expenses		45,609,324		-		45,609,324		36,531,054
Others		1,081,491		_		1,081,491		922,346
	₩	48,985,739	₩	(17,590)	₩	48,968,149	₩	49,169,338
Other non-current financial assets Long-term trade receivables		-		-		-		32,201
Long-term loans		1,200,000		-		1,200,000		982,375
Long-term other receivables		602,329		-		602,329		-
Long-term accrued income		305,241		-		305,241		121,333
Long-term financial instruments		6,210,272		-		6,210,272		7,869,060
Deposits		36,746,885		-		36,746,885		31,283,596
Long-term Lease receivables		24,086,342		_		24,086,342		33,813,542
Other non-current assets	₩	69,151,069	₩	-	₩	69,151,069	₩	74,102,107
Long-term advance payments	₩	30,116,127	₩	-	₩	30,116,127	₩	28,483,970
	₩	998,172,593	₩	(2,577,941)	₩	995,594,652	₩	864,501,536
(in thousands of			Decei	mber 31, 2023	3		Dec	cember 31, 2022
Korean won)				ovision for		_		,
	Gro	oss amount	in	npairment	N	et amount		Net amount
Third party receivables	₩	985,135,881	₩	(2,577,941)	₩	982,557,940	₩	859,860,072
Related party receivables		13,036,712		-		13,036,712		4,641,464
	₩	998,172,593	₩	(2,577,941)	₩	995,594,652	₩	864,501,536

7. Trade Receivables, Other Financial Assets and Other Assets, (cont'd)

Changes in the provision for impairment for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of	December 31, 2023												
Korean won)		Provision											_
		В	eginnir	ng	((reversal)			Write-off			E	inding
Trade receivables Other current financial assets		₩	5,15	50,797	₩	(3,	283,47	4) ₩		(18,962)	₩		1,848,361
Short-term loans			2	22,000				-		-			22,000
Other receivables			68	39,989			105,70)2	(105,702)			689,989
Other current assets													
Advance payments				-			17,59	91					17,591
		₩	5,86	32,786	₩	(3,	160,18	1) ₩	('	124,664)	₩	!	2,577,941
(in thousands of December 31, 2022													
Korean won)		Changes in											
	_				ovision				scope of				
	В	Beginn	ing	(re	versal)	Wı	rite-off	CC	onsolidati	on		Ending
Trade receivables Other current financial assets	₩	1,93	37,792	₩	3,271,	519	₩	(58,77	1) ₩	2	257	₩	5,150,797
Short-term loans			-			-			-	22,0	000		22,000
Other receivables		1,15	9,957		1,	073		(471,04	1)		-		689,989
Accrued income Other non-current financial assets		1,34	1,081		57,	216	('	1,398,29	7)		-		-
Long-term loans		15,22	20,000		(69,0	031)	(1	5,150,96	9)		-		-
-	₩	19,65	8,830	₩	3,260,	777	₩ (17	7,079,07	(8) ₩	22,	257	₩	5,862,786

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, fair values of trade receivables, other current assets and other non-current assets are equal to their book value. The maximum exposure of trade and other receivables to credit risk is the book value of receivables mentioned above.

8. Restricted Financial Instruments

Financial instruments which are restricted in use as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		Restriction
Other current financial assets	Korean Securities and Financial Services	₩	-	₩	30,000,000	-
	INDUSTRIAL BANK OF KOREA		50,000		200,000	Provided as collateral ¹
	Shinhan Bank		1,787,649		-	Provided as collateral ²
	Royal Bank of Canada		112,059		-	Provided as collateral ²
Other non-current financial assets	Shinhan Bank		-		1,787,649	-
	Woori Bank		5,578,034		5,578,034	Provided as collateral ²
	Woori Bank		100,000		100,000	Provided as collateral 1
	Royal Bank of Canada		48,732			Provided as collateral ¹
		₩	7,676,474	₩	37,665,683	

¹ Pledged as a collateral for company credit card limit (Note 19).

² Pledged as a collateral for leasehold deposits received (Note 19).

9. Other Liabilities

Details of other liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Dece	ember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Other current financial liabilities:					
Account payables	₩	206,518	₩	35,101	
Other payables		34,925,979		93,830,850	
Accrued expenses ¹		179,725,794		119,874,076	
Lease liabilities		65,749,996		57,243,713	
Current portion of leasehold deposits received		474,977		149,658	
	₩	281,083,264	₩	271,133,398	
Contract liabilities and other current liabilities:					
Withholdings		8,277,215		9,238,922	
Unearned revenue		80,744,909		74,815,028	
Advance received		3,246,129		3,702,505	
Others		632,963		812,559	
	₩	92,901,216	₩	88,569,014	
Other non-current financial liabilities:					
Long-term other payables		184,708		181,543	
Long-term accrued expenses ²		6,531,611		34,174,197	
Leasehold deposits received		8,576,161		7,024,460	
Lease liabilities		131,011,524		139,873,938	
	₩	146,304,004	₩	181,254,138	
Contract liabilities and other non-current liabilities:					
Long-term unearned revenue		49,607,495	-		
	₩	569,895,979	₩	540,956,550	

¹ Includes liabilities related to employee benefit and share-based payment amounting to ₩ 118,131,478 thousand (December 31, 2022: ₩ 81,434,321 thousand).

² Includes liabilities related to employee benefit and share-based payment amounting to ₩ 5,848,090 thousand (December 31, 2022: ₩ 33,502,392 thousand).

10. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Details of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of	December 31, 2023											
Korean won)	Acquisition	Accumulate gain (loss) o										
	cost	valuation	Book value	Current	Non-current							
Beneficiary certificates	₩ 2,476,260,053	₩ 10,794,1	53 ₩ 2,487,054,206	5 ₩ 2,339,101,046	₩ 147,953,160							
Redeemable convertible preference shares	23,232,611	(8,607,60	14,625,006	1,289,244	13,335,762							
Simple Agreement for Future Equity	5,960,820	(94,05	5,866,770	-	5,866,770							
	₩ 2,505,453,484	₩ 2,092,4	<u>98</u> <u>₩ 2,507,545,982</u>	2 ₩ 2,340,390,290	₩ 167,155,692							
(in thousands of	December 31, 2022											
Korean won)	A a mudaldia m	Accumulate										
	Acquisition cost	gain (loss) o valuation	n Book value	Current	Non-current							
Beneficiary certificates	₩ 2,559,212,092	₩ 10,235,7	69 ₩ 2,569,447,861	1 ₩ 2,450,603,157	₩ 118,844,704							
Redeemable convertible preference shares	15,551,429	612,9	51 16,164,380	-	16,164,380							
Simple Agreement for Future Equity	7,838,565	(171,40	7,667,165	<u> </u>	7,667,165							
	₩ 2,582,602,086	₩ 10,677,3	20 ₩ 2,593,279,406	8 ₩ 2,450,603,157	₩ 142,676,249							

11. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Details of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of	December 31, 2023										
Korean won)	Λcα	uisition cost	ga	ccumulated iin(loss) on valuation	B	ook value	NI	on-current			
	дсц	uisition cost	,	valuation		ook value	14	on-current			
Unlisted equity securities	₩	65,998,068	₩	1,929,951	₩	67,928,019	₩	67,928,019			
Listed equity securities		75,645,630		(10,100,250)		65,545,380		65,545,380			
	₩	141,643,698	₩	(8,170,299)	₩	133,473,399	₩	133,473,399			
				_							
(in thousands of			December 31, 2022								
Korean won)			Ac	cumulated							
			ga	in(loss) on							
	Acq	uisition cost	,	valuation	В	ook value	N	on-current			
Unlisted equity securities	₩	34,505,840	₩	1,033,677	₩	35,539,517	₩	35,539,517			
Listed equity securities		30,029,619		17,827,601		47,857,220		47,857,220			
	₩	64,535,459	₩	18,861,278	₩	83,396,737	₩	83,396,737			

12. Investments in Associates and Joint ventures

Details of the associates and joint ventures of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

	Percentage of	of ownership		Date of
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Location	financial statements
1Up Ventures, L.P.	33.53%	33.53%	U.S.A.	31-Dec
Hidden Sequence Co., Ltd. ¹	13.57%	13.57%	Korea	31-Dec
Smart Krafton-BonAngels Fund ²	54.55%	54.55%	Korea	31-Dec
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited ¹	15.64%	15.00%	India	31-Dec
Loco Interactive Pte Limited ¹	11.41%	11.41%	India	31-Dec
Nasadiya Technologies Private Limited ¹	18.23%	18.53%	India	31-Dec
Mirae Asset Maps General Private Real Estate Investment Trust 66	42.96%	42.96%	Korea	31-Dec
Tamatem Inc. ¹	13.61%	13.61%	Virgin Islands	31-Dec
Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd ¹	5.33%	5.33%	Korea	31-Dec
XXBLUE Co., Ltd ¹	10.26%	10.26%	Korea	31-Dec
Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited	31.91%	31.91%	India	31-Dec
Mebigo Labs Private Limited ¹	10.70%	12.20%	India	31-Dec
Smart KNB Booster Fund ²	75.86%	75.86%	Korea	31-Dec
NIRVANANA	33.33%	33.33%	Korea	31-Dec
1Up Ventures Fund II, L.P	44.54%	47.51%	U.S.A.	31-Dec
ANYCAST TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED ^{1,4}	9.41%	-	India	31-Dec
Funnystorm ⁴	24.24%	-	Korea	31-Dec
Talent Unlimited Online Services Private Limited ⁴	23.19%	-	India	31-Dec
Playgig, Inc. 1,4	16.18%	-	U.S.A.	31-Dec
Gardens Interactive, Inc. 1,4	11.58%	-	U.S.A.	31-Dec
Fast Track Asia Co., Ltd. ⁴	27.47%	-	Korea	31-Dec
Kona Venture Fund V ⁴	49.00%	-	Korea	31-Dec
DEVSISTERS VENTURES FUND IX 4	46.67%	-	Korea	31-Dec
Studio Sai, Co. ⁴	20.00%	-	U.S.A.	31-Dec
Boundary Inc. ⁴	20.00%	-	Korea	31-Dec
OVERDARE, Inc. 3,4	85.00%	-	U.S.A.	31-Dec
IMM India Fund ⁴	44.44%	-	Korea	31-Dec
Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd. ⁵	-	1.35%	Korea	31-Dec
Un Note Co., Ltd. ⁵	-	8.75%	Korea	31-Dec

¹ Although the Group holds less than 20%, the Group classified the entities as associates, as the Group is considered to have significant influences over the entity as the Group participates in same or similar level of Board of Directors.

² Although the Group holds more than 50%, due to legal and contractual restrictions on the investor's rights, the conditions for having control are not met. However, the Group classified it as investments in associates, as the Group is able to exercise significant influence over the entity.

12. Investments in Associates and Joint ventures, (cont'd)

- ³ Although the Group holds more than 50%, due to possessing joint control such as requiring unanimous consent from all investors for decisions regarding the relevant activities, the Group classified it as the investment in joint ventures.
- ⁴ During the year ended December 31, 2023, the entity was included in the scope of associates or joint venture due to new investments made by the Group.
- ⁵ During the year ended December 31, 2023, all shares were sold by the Group.

12. Investments in Associates and Joint ventures, (cont'd)

Details of valuation of investments in associates and joint ventures that are accounted for using the equity method for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean				Dec	ember 31, 2023			
won)	Beginning	Acquisition	Dividend	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	Disposals	Impairment loss	Ending
Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd.	₩ 4,744,22	1 ₩ -	₩ (190,000)	₩ 115,520	₩ -	₩ (4,669,741)	₩ -	₩ -
1Up Ventures, L.P.	13,829,37	8 -	-	(487,928)	(1,263,216)	-	-	12,078,234
Hidden Sequence Co., Ltd.	1,679,13	3 -	-	(69,190)	-	-	(1,609,943)	-
Smart Krafton-BonAngels Fund	9,420,22	3 120,000	-	(236,085)	(35,001)	-	-	9,269,137
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	26,384,12	3 9,139,494	-	(88,271)	(515,516)	-	-	34,919,830
Un Note Co., Ltd.	616,16	3 -	-	(255,497)	-	(360,666)	-	-
Loco Interactive Pte Limited			-	-	-	-	-	-
Nasadiya Technologies Private Limited	45,150,04	4 -	-	(2,411,318)	79,671	(17,481)	-	42,800,916
Mirae Asset Maps General Private Real Estate Investment Trust 66	270,393,58	0 -	-	(5,636,875)	-	-	-	264,756,705
Tamatem Inc.	7,735,34	3 -	-	(488,254)	(64,953)	-	-	7,182,136
Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd	2,867,15	6 -	-	(401,502)	(16,659)	-	-	2,448,995
XXBLUE Co., Ltd	5,251,07	0 -	-	(375,923)	(1,586)	-	-	4,873,561
Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited	6,524,76	9 -	-	(428,394)	14,038	-	-	6,110,413
Mebigo Labs Private Limited	11,650,55	7 -	-	(1,504,755)	(812)	2,566,051	-	12,711,041
Smart KNB Booster Fund	10,262,29	8 -	-	(1,421,643)	-	-	-	8,840,655
NIRVANANA	4,564,47	9 -	-	(2,398,416)	-	-	-	2,166,063
1Up Ventures Fund II, L.P	4,224,33	3 4,535,333	-	(329,062)	76,450	15,385	-	8,522,439
ANYCAST TECHNOLOGY		- 7,899,121	-	(162,246)	(19,145)	117,999	-	7,835,729

(in thousands of Korean				Dece	mber 31, 2023			
won)	Beginning	Acquisition	Dividend	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	Disposals	Impairment loss	Ending
PRIVATE LIMITED								
Funnystorm	-	8,000,900	-	(188,016)	-	-	-	7,812,884
Talent Unlimited Online Services Private Limited	-	39,176,463	-	(937,219)	(93,793)	-	-	38,145,451
Playgig, Inc.	-	26,349,994	-	(1,619,423)	854,849	201,067	-	25,786,487
Gardens Interactive, Inc.	-	15,907,211	-	(383,966)	(138,745)	97,522	-	15,482,022
Fast Track Asia Co., Ltd.	-	22,317,325	-	126,572	(348,909)	-	-	22,094,988
Kona Venture Fund V	-	2,450,000	-	(35,231)	-	-	-	2,414,769
DEVSISTERS VENTURES FUND IX	-	4,200,000	-	(66,068)	-	-	-	4,133,932
Studio Sai, Co.	-	7,903,813	-	63,200	(77,085)	-	-	7,889,928
Boundary Inc.	-	5,000,000	-	(64,227)	-	-	-	4,935,773
OVERDARE, Inc.	-	40,302,819	-	(22,870,314)	(422,859)	-	-	17,009,646
IMM India Fund		1,029,967	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				1,029,967
	₩ 425,296,870	₩ 194,332,440	₩ (190,000)	₩ (42,554,531)	₩ (1,973,271)	₩ (2,049,864)	₩ (1,609,943) ∀	∀ 571,251,701

12. Investments in Associates and Joint ventures, (cont'd)

(in thousands of Korean	December 31, 2022							
won)	Beginning	Acquisition	Transfer Dividend		Share of profit (loss) of associates	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	Impairment loss	Ending
Chinhan Alaha DEIT Ca Ltd	₩ 4.072.000	1A 4	₩ -	₩ (207 200)	M 4.050.500	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	144	₩ 4744221
Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd.	₩ 4,073,869		۰ -	₩ (387,398)		,	vv -	1,1 11,221
1Up Ventures, L.P.	8,193,813	3,080,000	-	-	289,805	2,265,760	-	13,829,378
Hidden Sequence Co., Ltd.	1,886,734	-	-	-	(207,601)	-	-	1,679,133
Smart Krafton-BonAngels Fund	10,010,521	360,000	-	-	(128,622)	(821,676)	-	9,420,223
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	25,589,477	-	-	-	183,147	611,499	-	26,384,123
Un Note Co., Ltd.	1,414,377	-	-	-	(797,502)	(712)	-	616,163
Loco Interactive Pte Limited	2,798,966	4,097,888	801,874	-	(1,437,877)	229,752	(6,490,603)	-
Nasadiya Technologies Private Limited	50,828,553	-	-	-	(5,764,027)	85,518	-	45,150,044
Mirae Asset Maps General								
Private Real Estate	289,823,703	-	-	-	(19,430,123)	-	-	270,393,580
Investment Trust 66								
Tamatem Inc.	-	604,822	7,123,732	-	(400,711)	407,500	-	7,735,343
Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd	-	2,999,945	-	-	(231,776)	98,987	-	2,867,156
XXBLUE Co., Ltd	-	4,999,772	-	-	251,298	-	-	5,251,070
Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited	-	6,546,036	-	-	73,346	(94,613)	-	6,524,769
Mebigo Labs Private Limited	-	13,175,608	-	-	(1,097,754)	(427,297)	-	11,650,557
Smart KNB Booster Fund	-	11,000,000	-	_	(737,702)	-	-	10,262,298
NIRVANANA	-	3,000,000	2,000,000	-	(435,521)	-	-	4,564,479
1Up Ventures Fund II, L.P	-	4,731,000	-	-	-	(506,667)	-	4,224,333
	₩ 394,620,013	₩ 54,595,071	₩ 9,925,606	₩ (387,398)	₩ (28,813,118)	₩ 1,847,299	₩ (6,490,603)	₩ 425,296,870

12. Investments in Associates and Joint ventures, (cont'd)

The summarized financial information of the associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023											
		Current Assets	Non-current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-current Liabilities	Revenue	Pi	rofit (loss) from Continuing Operation	Profit (loss) from Discontinued Operation	Co	Other mprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
1Up Ventures, L.P.	₩	4,037,902 ₩	32,008,456 ₩	22,452 ₩	- ₩	-	. ₩	(1,455,197)	₩ -	₩	4,065,193 \	₹ 2,609,996
Hidden Sequence Co., Ltd.		11,133,046	2,179,968	10,514,801	8,328,096	786,151		(749,306)	-		-	(749,306)
Smart Krafton-BonAngels Fund		162,670	16,930,159	99,411	-	6,324		(432,823)	-		(64,168)	(496,991)
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited		66,720,680	20,737,915	28,986,085	2,203,790	64,749,734		(1,334,562)	-		(3,510,945)	(4,845,507)
Loco Interactive Pte Limited		10,661,173	93,757	2,587,087	12,502,427	364,550		(19,507,076)	-		3,666,741	(15,840,335)
Nasadiya Technologies Private Limited		4,374,800	12,011,830	3,820,512	3,431,700	8,898,031		(10,113,470)	-		423,269	(9,690,201)
Mirae Asset Maps General Private Real Estate Investment Trust 66		12,389,239	1,336,694,396	732,839,581	-	956,207		(13,120,314)	-		-	(13,120,314)
Tamatem Inc.		12,480,223	4,697,291	1,175,710	703,865	16,269,161		(5,283,071)	-		(477,188)	(5,760,259)
Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd		12,324,625	2,318,733	1,512,725	343,940	15,699,484		(6,072,124)	-		(318,110)	(6,390,234)
XXBLUE Co., Ltd		1,492,181	1,054,867	2,552,859	20,211	1,039,816		(2,656,797)	-		(15,468)	(2,672,265)
Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited		7,466,814	416,615	714,982	312,804	4,660,328		(2,226,355)	-		43,987	(2,182,368)
Mebigo Labs Private Limited		47,415,795	1,196,921	6,078,433	127,375	14,635,973		(12,980,684)	-		(204,845)	(13,185,529)
Smart KNB Booster Fund		10,236,713	1,998,486	581,608	-	451,104		(1,879,346)	-		-	(1,879,346)
NIRVANANA		5,930,278	1,027,781	13,076,654	200,000	-		(7,196,106)	-		-	(7,196,106)
1Up Ventures Fund II, L.P		9,541,677	9,069,825	11,441	-	-		(520,468)	-		147,380	(373,088)
ANYCAST TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED		7,807,304	690,556	1,201,994	163,696	1,950,040		(1,579,621)	-		(217,324)	(1,796,945)
Funnystorm		7,872,879	78,521	45,991	60	-		(1,234,718)	-		-	(1,234,718)
Talent Unlimited Online Services Private Limited		3,769,448	14,005,553	4,742,496	1,679,167	2,772,746		(5,361,987)	-		(428,640)	(5,790,627)
Playgig, Inc.		27,970,667	234,373	49,078	-	-		(6,025,121)	-		5,272,172	(752,949)

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023											
	Current Assets	Non-curre Assets	nt	Curre Liabilit		on-current Liabilities	Rev	Pı venue	rofit (loss) from Continuing Operation	Profit (loss) from Discontinued Operation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
Gardens Interactive, Inc.	35,865,916	19,6	39,893		39,095	-		-	(5,908,773)) -	(1,074,468)	(6,983,241)
Fast Track Asia Co., Ltd.	21,939,891	2,7	83,531	4,4	10,913	827,551		884,061	868,888	-	(1,930)	866,958
Kona Venture Fund V	4,935,396		-		7,296	-		49,350	(71,900)	-	-	(71,900)
DEVSISTERS VENTURES FUND IX	2,893,928	6,0	79,294	1	14,796	-		18,784	(141,573)) -	_	(141,573)
Studio Sai, Co.	9,268,812		-		78,620	-		1,059,187	316,000	-	(384,388)	(68,388)
Boundary Inc.	4,008,509	8	06,318		49,736	-		-	(334,910)) -	-	(334,910)
OVERDARE, Inc.	19,120,094	30,4	38,594	1,1	26,811	2,646,410		-	(977,591)	-	58,548	(919,043)
IMM India Fund	2,292,394		-		-	-		570	(47,606)	-	-	(47,606)
December 3					ember 31, 2	2022						
(in thousands of Korean won)									Profit (loss)	Profit (loss)		
		_			_				from	from	Other	Total
		Current Assets	Non-cui Asse		Current Liabilities	Non-curr Liabiliti		Revenue	Continuing Operation	Discontinued Operation	Comprehensive Income	Comprehensive Income
		7100010	71000	.0	Liabilitio	Liabilia		Novolido	Operation	Operation	moomo	moomo
Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd. ¹		₩ 38,273,032	₩ 1,874,	589,003	₩ 411,625,	17 ₩ 1,031,5°	15,919	₩ 74,616,104	4 ₩ 8,927,2	57 ₩ -	₩ -	₩ 8,927,257
1Up Ventures, L.P.		5,391,402	35,8	855,166		43	-		- 1,070,2	88 -	6,244,113	7,314,401
Hidden Sequence Co., Ltd.		13,173,305	2,2	277,122	12,177,9	922 8,00	60,842	13,698,836	6 (1,463,26	- 60)	-	(1,463,260)
Smart Krafton-BonAngels Fund		392,136	16,9	994,327	116,0	054	-	6,190	(235,80	- 08)	(1,506,405)	(1,742,213)
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited		40,023,832	21,	525,407	25,505,4	5,40	01,691	40,841,403	3 209,7	34 -	3,310,740	3,520,474
Un Note Co., Ltd.		1,436,471	10,	556,312	4,914,5	573	38,503	333,457	7 (6,255,60	- 101)	-	(6,255,601)
Loco Interactive Pte Limited		31,693,578	2,9	941,415	4,603,5	595 2,68	52,602	117,248	30,227,95	52) -	(7,932,389)	(38,160,341)
Nasadiya Technologies Private Limited		13,757,246	11,	256,893	1,796,2	200 4,66	3,507	6,679,053	3 (33,556,64	-	409,664	(33,146,979)
Mirae Asset Maps General Private Real Investment Trust 66	Estate	41,454,564	1,304,4	439,262	16,529,4	159 700,00	00,000	2,355,117	7 (35,942,79	90) -	-	(35,942,790)

(in thousands of Korean won) Tamatem Inc. Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd XXBLUE Co., Ltd Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited Mebigo Labs Private Limited Smart KNB Booster Fund NIRVANANA 1Up Ventures Fund II I. P		December 31, 2022										
	Current Assets	Non-current Assets	Current Liabilities	Non-current Liabilities	Revenue	Profit (loss) from Continuing Operation	Profit (loss) from Discontinued Operation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income			
Tamatem Inc.	21,064,295	533,727	1,604,122	631,720	28,809,149	(3,522,018)		2,912,373	(609,645)			
Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd	25,390,717	2,769,565	7,712,688	(68,405)	13,043,602	(4,791,168)	-	-	(4,791,168)			
XXBLUE Co., Ltd	6,231,701	934,334	3,700,541	(115,879)	1,900,885	(2,783,600)	-	-	(2,783,600)			
Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited	7,552,854	159,015	750,652	132,903	4,209,531	55,296	-	(296,455)	(241,159)			
Mebigo Labs Private Limited	33,519,415	572,230	5,521,646	64,450	5,393,994	(18,765,005)	-	(3,511,086)	(22,276,091)			
Smart KNB Booster Fund	14,113,985	-	586,410	-	156,239	(972,425)	-	-	(972,425)			
NIRVANANA	606,547	1,223,594	752,767	200,000	5,000	(4,123,626)	-	-	(4,123,626)			
1Up Ventures Fund II. L.P	8,892,221	-	-	-	-	_	-	(1,066,533)	(1,066,533)			

¹ The amount of profit and loss-related information of Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd. is adjusted from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

12. Investments in Associates and Joint ventures, (cont'd)

The reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the associate and joint ventures as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	an won) December 31, 2023									
	Net assets attributable to ordinary shares		Percentage of ownership	Equity accounted interest		Investment difference		Internal transactions	Book amount	
1Up Ventures, L.P.	₩	36,023,906	33.53%	₩	12,078,815	₩	(581)	₩	- ₩	12,078,234
Hidden Sequence Co., Ltd.		(5,746,536)	13.57%		(779,768)	2,3	351,494		-	-
Smart Krafton-BonAngels Fund		16,993,418	54.55%		9,269,137		-		-	9,269,137
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited		54,373,707	15.64%		8,504,047	26,4	15,782		-	34,919,829
Loco Interactive Pte Limited		(6,002,762)	11.41%		(684,924)	2,7	43,205		-	-
Nasadiya Technologies Private Limited		3,411,121	18.23%		621,848	42,1	79,069		-	42,800,917
Mirae Asset Maps General Private Real Estate Investment Trust 66		616,244,054	42.96%		264,756,705		-		-	264,756,705
Tamatem Inc.		15,297,938	13.61%		2,082,289	5,0	99,846		-	7,182,135
Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd		11,854,133	5.33%		632,210	1,8	316,785		-	2,448,995
XXBLUE Co., Ltd		(99,478)	10.26%		(10,203)	4,8	883,764		-	4,873,561
Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited		5,529,998	31.91%		1,764,893	4,3	345,520		-	6,110,413
Mebigo Labs Private Limited		42,406,908	10.70%		4,537,540	8,1	73,502		-	12,711,042
Smart KNB Booster Fund		11,653,591	75.86%		8,840,655		_		-	8,840,655
NIRVANANA		(6,318,595)	33.33%		(2,105,988)	4,2	272,051		-	2,166,063
1Up Ventures Fund II, L.P		18,600,062	44.54%		8,285,104	2	237,334		-	8,522,438

(in thousands of Korean won)		December 31, 2023										
	Net assets attributable to ordinary shares	Percentage of ownership	Equity accounted interest	Investment difference	Internal transactions	Book amount						
ANYCAST TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED	7,132,170	9.41%	671,137	7,164,592	-	7,835,729						
Funnystorm	7,905,350	24.24%	1,916,612	5,896,272	-	7,812,884						
Talent Unlimited Online Services Private Limited	9,822,175	23.19%	2,277,775	35,867,676	-	38,145,451						
Playgig, Inc.	28,155,961	16.18%	4,555,634	21,230,853	-	25,786,487						
Gardens Interactive, Inc.	55,466,714	11.58%	6,423,046	9,058,977	-	15,482,023						
Fast Track Asia Co., Ltd.	19,064,715	27.47%	5,236,408	16,858,580	-	22,094,988						
Kona Venture Fund V	4,928,100	49.00%	2,414,769	-	-	2,414,769						
DEVSISTERS VENTURES FUND IX	8,858,427	46.67%	4,133,932	-	-	4,133,932						
Studio Sai, Co.	9,190,192	20.00%	1,838,038	6,051,890	-	7,889,928						
Boundary Inc.	4,765,090	20.00%	953,018	3,982,755	-	4,935,773						
OVERDARE, Inc.	45,785,467	85.00%	38,917,646	-	(21,908,000)	17,009,646						
IMM India Fund	2,292,394	44.44%	1,029,967	-	-	1,029,967						

12. Investments in Associates and Joint ventures, (cont'd)

(in thousands of Korean won)				Dec	ember 31, 2022				
	Net assets attributable to ordinary shares		Percentage of ownership	Equity accounted interest		Investment difference		Book amount	
Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd.	₩	350,266,406	1.35%	₩	4,744,221	₩	- ₩	4,744,221	
1Up Ventures, L.P.		41,246,524	33.53%		13,829,959	(58	31)	13,829,378	
Hidden Sequence Co., Ltd.		(4,954,993)	13.57%		(672,361)	2,351,4	94	1,679,133	
Smart Krafton-BonAngels Fund		17,270,409	54.55%		9,420,223		-	9,420,223	
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited		28,961,668	15.00%		4,344,780	22,039,3	43	26,384,123	
Un Note Co., Ltd.		7,039,707	8.75%		616,163		-	616,163	
Loco Interactive Pte Limited		32,842,658	11.41%		3,747,398	2,743,2	05	-	
Nasadiya Technologies Private Limited		12,831,135	18.53%		2,194,167	42,955,8	77	45,150,044	
Mirae Asset Maps General Private Real Estate Investment Trust 66		629,364,368	42.96%		270,393,580		-	270,393,580	
Tamatem Inc.		19,362,181	13.61%		2,635,497	5,099,8	46	7,735,343	
Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd		19,694,790	5.33%		1,050,371	1,816,7	85	2,867,156	
XXBLUE Co., Ltd		3,581,373	10.26%		367,306	4,883,7	64	5,251,070	
Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited		6,828,314	31.91%		2,179,249	4,345,5	20	6,524,769	
Mebigo Labs Private Limited		28,505,549	12.20%		3,477,055	8,173,5	02	11,650,557	
Smart KNB Booster Fund		13,527,575	75.86%		10,262,298		-	10,262,298	
NIRVANANA		877,374	33.33%		292,428	4,272,0	51	4,564,479	
1Up Ventures Fund II, L.P		8,892,221	47.51%		4,224,333		-	4,224,333	

13. Property and Equipment and Leases

Details of property and equipment as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean							De	ecember 31, 2023	3					
won)		Land	E	Buildings	Fixtures Facilities		Facilities	Righ	nt-of-use assets	s Construction progress		Total		
Acquisition cost	₩	18,840,145	₩	2,976,238	₩	70,471,033	₩	79,805,029	₩	317,531,472	₩	6,084,845	₩	495,708,762
Accumulated depreciation		-		(117,851)		(38,467,416)		(36,755,142)		(160,709,871)		-		(236,050,280)
Accumulated impairment loss		-		-		(26,423)		-		-		(2,344,920)		(2,371,343)
Government grants ¹		-		-		-		(258,000)		-		-		(258,000)
	₩	18,840,145	₩	2,858,387	₩	31,977,194	₩	42,791,887	₩	156,821,601	₩	3,739,925	₩	257,029,139

¹ There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies related to the government grants as of December 31, 2023.

(in thousands of Korean		December 31, 2022										
won)	Fixtures			Facilities	R	light-of-use assets	Construction-in- progress			Total		
Acquisition cost	₩	66,398,922	₩	57,413,791	₩	266,143,047	₩	5,386,218	₩	395,341,978		
Accumulated depreciation		(31,109,249)		(23,897,796)		(116,365,583)		-		(171,372,628)		
Accumulated impairment loss		(26,424)		-		(217,352)		-		(243,776)		
Government grants ¹		-		(352,000)		-		-		(352,000)		
	₩	35,263,249	₩	33,163,995	₩	149,560,112	₩	5,386,218	₩	223,373,574		

¹ There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies related to the government grants as of December 31, 2022.

13. Property and Equipment and Leases, (cont'd)

Changes in property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of								December 31, 2	2023					
Korean won)		Land		Buildings		Fixtures		Facilities		Right-of-use assets		Construction-in- progress		Total
Beginning	₩	-	₩	-	₩	35,263,249	₩	33,163,995	₩	149,560,112	₩	5,386,218	₩	223,373,574
Acquisitions		11,529,547		-		8,349,556		10,498,934		57,089,192		4,014,201		91,481,430
Disposals		-		-		(1,088,687)		-		(30,883)		(7,204)		(1,126,774)
Depreciation		-		(74,432)		(13,338,775)		(12,681,406)		(50,318,538)		-		(76,413,151)
Transfers ¹		7,310,598		2,932,819		2,562,393		11,646,910		-		(3,350,312)		21,102,408
Impairment loss		-		-		-		-		-		(2,344,920)		(2,344,920)
Exchange fluctuations		-		-		229,458		163,454		521,718		41,942		956,572
Ending	₩	18,840,145	₩	2,858,387	₩	31,977,194	₩	42,791,887	₩	156,821,601	₩	3,739,925	₩	257,029,139

¹ Long-term advance payments of ₩ 18,205,734 thousand is reclassified to land, fixtures and facilities, Investment properties of ₩ 2,932,819 thousand is reclassified to buildings for the year ended December 31, 2023.

13. Property and Equipment and Leases, (cont'd)

(in thousands of		December 31, 2022										
Korean won)		Fixtures		Facilities	F	Right-of-use assets		onstruction- n-progress		Total		
Beginning	₩	30,164,986	₩	36,221,298	₩	161,438,528	₩	15,924,670	₩	243,749,482		
Acquisitions		15,522,347		7,013,111		80,020,425		4,329,970		106,885,853		
Disposals		(645,555)		(1,528,031)		(1,690,944)		(7,212)		(3,871,742)		
Depreciation		(12,051,619)		(10,952,702)		(51,868,399)		-		(74,872,720)		
Return of government subsidies		-		799,940		-		-		799,940		
Transfers ¹		1,687,053		1,213,309		(39,261,176)		(14,940,511)		(51,301,325)		
Increase due to business combination		135,272		12,523		520,522		90,630		758,947		
Impairment loss		(26,424)		-		-		-		(26,424)		
Exchange fluctuations		477,189		384,547		401,156		(11,329)		1,251,563		
Ending	₩	35,263,249	₩	33,163,995	₩	149,560,112	₩	5,386,218	₩	223,373,574		

¹ Long-term advance payments of ₩ 503,568 thousand is reclassified to fixtures and facilities, Construction in-progress of ₩ 618 thousand and ₩ 12,542,402 thousand is reclassified to intangible assets and investment properties, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2022.

13. Property and Equipment and Leases, (cont'd)

Lease related amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		Dece	ember 31, 2022
Right-of-use assets ¹				
Properties	₩	156,726,092	₩	149,406,662
Vehicles		95,509		153,450
		156,821,601		149,560,112
Lease receivables ²				
Current		11,164,683		12,045,012
Non-current		24,086,343		33,813,542
		35,251,026		45,858,554
	₩	192,072,627	₩	195,418,666
Lease liabilities ³				
Current	₩	65,749,996	₩	57,243,713
Non-current		131,011,524		139,873,938
	₩	196,761,520	₩	197,117,651

¹ Included in the 'property and equipment' of the consolidated statements of financial position.

² Included in the 'other current financial assets' and 'other non-current financial assets' of the consolidated statements of financial position.

³ Included in the 'other current financial liabilities' and 'other non-current financial liabilities' of the consolidated statements of financial position.

13. Property and Equipment and Leases, (cont'd)

The Group has has classified certain contracts of the right-of-use assets, for which sublease agreements were entered into, as operating lease. The future lease payments that the Group is expected to receive, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

Decen	nhar	21	2023
Decei	IINCI	J I .	2023

			December	01, 2020				
	Total contractual cash flows		than ears	Betw 1 and 5			Total	
₩	33,500	₩	29,600	₩	3,900	₩		33,500
	Total		December	31, 2022				
	Contractual cash flows	Less 1 ye	than ears	Betw 1 and 5			Total	
₩	11,940	₩	11,940	₩	-	₩		11,940

Lease related amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Decem	ber 31, 2023	Dece	mber 31, 2022
Revenue from sublease (included in revenue)	₩	10,243	₩	5,683,984
Interest income relating to lease receivables (included in finance income)		1,865,543		871,749
Total Revenue	₩	1,875,786	₩	6,555,733
Depreciation of right-of-use assets				
Properties	₩	50,260,598	₩	51,824,943
Vehicles		57,940		43,455
Interest expense relating to lease liabilities (included in finance costs)		8,120,965		6,982,978
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in operating costs)		1,197,302		728,976
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in operating costs)		249,311		244,443
Total Costs	₩	59,886,116	₩	59,824,795

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended December 31, 2023 amounts to \$66,423,545 thousand (December 31, 2022: \$59,562,234 thousand).

14. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)						
	Ac	quisition cost	_	Accumulated ortization/impai rment loss		Book value
Software	₩	30,198,200	₩	(24,515,577)	₩	5,682,623
Industrial property rights		1,748,476		(1,210,311)		538,165
Membership rights		1,373,669		(173,586)		1,200,083
Goodwill		693,169,895		(340,934,911)		352,234,984
Other intangible assets		430,952,490		(182,826,481)		248,126,009
	₩	1,157,442,730	₩	(549,660,866)	₩	607,781,864
(in thousands of Korean won)			De	cember 31, 2022		
				Accumulated		
	Δς	quisition cost	am	ortization/impai rment loss		Book value
	70	quisition cost		Tilletti 1033		Dook value
Software	₩	29,131,316	₩	(21,700,914)	₩	7,430,402
Industrial property rights		1,622,613		(945,044)		677,569
Membership rights		1,373,669		(104,152)		1,269,517
Goodwill		681,249,204		(150,844,212)		530,404,992
Other intangible assets		422,276,064		(94,321,064)		327,955,000

14. Intangible Assets, (cont'd)

Changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands		December 31, 2023										
of Korean won)	,	Software	pr	dustrial operty ights	Membership rights			Goodwill	Other intangible assets			Total
Beginning balance	₩	7,430,402	₩	677,569	₩	1,269,517	₩	530,404,992	₩	327,955,000	₩	867,737,480
Acquisitions		837,796		5,545		-		-		346,670		1,190,011
Disposals		(7,558)		(6)		-		-		(28,075)		(35,639)
Amortization		(2,723,789)	(274,100)		(69,434)		-		(27,729,268)		(30,796,591)
Impairment loss		-		-		-		(190,090,700)		(60,097,616)		(250,188,316)
Transfers ¹		123,658		129,157		-		-		259,933		512,748
Exchange rate differences		22,114		-		_		11,920,692		7,419,365		19,362,171
Ending balance	₩	5,682,623	₩	538,165	₩	1,200,083	₩	352,234,984	₩	248,126,009	₩	607,781,864

¹ Construction in-progress of ₩ 10,707 thousand was reclassified to software and long-term advance payments of ₩ 501,991 thousand was reclassified to industrial property rights and other intangible assets during the year ended December 31, 2023.

(in thousands	December 31, 2022									
of Korean won)	Software	Industrial property rights	Membership rights	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total				
Beginning balance	₩ 8,735,823	₩ 788,016	₩ 1,338,951	₩ 531,300,955	₩ 369,213,851	₩ 911,377,596				
Acquisitions	1,327,478	23,598	-	-	90,507	1,441,583				
Disposals	(4)	-	-	-	(580,504)	(580,508)				
Amortization	(2,791,238)	(270,450)	(69,434)	-	(28,684,226)	(31,815,348)				
Impairment loss	(10,180)	-	-	(88,069,254)	(61,074,760)	(149,154,194)				
Transfers ¹	81,125	130,109	-	-	(80,507)	130,727				
Increase due to business combination	64,349	6,296	-	46,440,940	20,350,910	66,862,495				
Exchange rate differences	23,049			40,732,351	28,719,729	69,475,129				
Ending balance	₩ 7,430,402	₩ 677,569	₩ 1,269,517	₩ 530,404,992	₩ 327,955,000	₩ 867,737,480				

¹ Construction in-progress of ₩ 618 thousand was reclassified to software and long-term advance payments of ₩ 130,109 thousand was reclassified to industrial property rights during the year ended December 31, 2022.

14. Intangible Assets, (cont'd)

Impairment Tests for Goodwill

The Group has performed impairment test on Cash-Generating Units ("CGUs") including goodwill at the end of the year. The recoverable amount of the investments in subsidiaries was based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations were based on estimated cash flows derived from the 5-year business plan approved by management. The key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculation for the major CGUs as of December 31, 2023 are as follows.

Key assumptions

	Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc.	Others
Average operating profit rate for estimated period ¹	47.44%	-0.28%~34.27%
Average annual revenue growth rate for estimated period ¹	27.08%	12.55%~64.42%
Terminal growth rate ²	1.00%	1.00%
discount rate ³	8.94%	9.95%~16.32%

¹ The average revenue growth rate and average operating profit rate, used for determining the projected cash flows for the next 5 years, were calculated based on the expected levels of future revenue and operating profit.

As a result of performing impairment assessments on CGUs for the year ended December 31, 2023 Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc. and other CGUs impairment losses of $\mbox{$W$}$ 244,499,567 thousand and $\mbox{$W$}$ 5,675,879 thousand were recognized, respectively, as the carrying amount exceeded the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the CGUs of the Group varies based on the key assumptions used in the CGUs impairment test. The effects of the changes in the assumptions in excess of the carrying amount are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Change in discount rate						
		1%p Increase		%p Decrease			
Excess portion of goodwill's recoverable amount							
Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc.	₩	55,972,166	₩	(71,878,347)			
Others		2,233,719		(949,349)			

² The long-term growth rate is the weighted average growth rate used to estimate cash flows beyond the forecast period and does not exceed the anticipated growth rate from industry reports.

³ The discount rates used are reflect specific risks relating to the relevant operating segments.

15. Investment Properties

Details of investment properties as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023							
	Acquisition Cost			cumulated preciation	Book value			
Land	₩	476,977,673	₩	-	₩	476,977,673		
Buildings		69,655,951		(2,150,591)		67,505,360		
	₩	546,633,624	₩	(2,150,591)	₩	544,483,033		
(in thousands of Korean won)			Dece	mber 31, 2022				
(in thousands of Korean won)	Acquisition			mber 31, 2022 cumulated				
		A 4	-1 -					
		Cost	de	preciation	В	ook value		
Land	₩	Cost 173,699,223	de ₩	preciation -	₩	ook value 173,699,223		
Land Buildings	₩			preciation - (1,387,792)				

Changes in investment properties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023					
		Land		Buildings		Total
Beginning balance	₩	173,699,223	₩	28,474,037	₩	202,173,260
Acquisitions		303,278,450		42,770,359		346,048,809
Depreciation		-		(806,217)		(806,217)
Transfers ¹		_		(2,932,819)		(2,932,819)
Ending balance	₩	476,977,673	₩	67,505,360	₩	544,483,033

¹ Investment properties of ₩2,932,819 thousand was reclassified to buildings during the year ended December 31, 2023.

15. Investment Properties, (cont'd)

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2022						
		Land		Buildings		Total	
Beginning balance	₩	156,224,557	₩	27,034,668	₩	183,259,225	
Acquisitions		6,284,592		832,406		7,116,998	
Depreciation		-		(745,365)		(745,365)	
Transfers ¹		11,190,074		1,352,328		12,542,402	
Ending balance	₩	173,699,223	₩	28,474,037	₩	202,173,260	

¹ Construction in-progress of ₩12,542,402 thousand was reclassified to investment properties during the year ended December 31, 2022.

During the year, rental income earned from operating leases of investment property is $\mbox{$W$}$ 203 million. (December 31, 2022: $\mbox{$W$}$ 145 million), and direct operating expenses from investment property that generated rental income is $\mbox{$W$}$ 555 million. Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) from investment property that did not generate rental income are $\mbox{$W$}$ 58 million. (December 31, 2022: $\mbox{$W$}$ 377 million)

Fair value of investment properties as at December 31, 2023, is \forall 599,711 million (December 31, 2022: \forall 277,469 million). The valuation of investment properties is performed by an independent valuer.

16. Short-term Borrowings

Details of Short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Creditor	Interest rate(%)	Due date	December 31, 2023	De	cember 31, 2022
Working capital	CEO of Rising Wings	4.60 4.60 4.60 4.60 4.60 4.60	2024-06-02 2024-07-06 2024-08-07 2024-09-06 2024-10-12 2024-11-03 2024-12-12	₩ 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	₩	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000

17. Net Defined Benefit Liabilities

Details of net defined benefit liabilities recognized in the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		Decen	nber 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligations	₩	19,313,839	₩	15,185,450
Fair value of plan assets		(2,232,848)		(1,308,577)
Net defined benefit liabilities		17,080,991		13,876,873

Changes in the defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	De	cember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Beginning	₩	15,185,450	₩	17,755,435	
Changes in the scope of consolidation		-		1,874,020	
Current service cost		4,632,219		6,498,281	
Interest expense		733,848		464,732	
Benefit payments		(1,885,312)		(1,699,530)	
Remeasurements:					
Actuarial gain(loss) from change in financial assumptions		(254,179)		(8,482,972)	
Actuarial gain(loss) from experience adjustments		910,167		(1,247,084)	
Actuarial gain(loss) from change in demographic assumptions		-		35,397	
Others		(8,354)		(12,829)	
Ending	₩	19,313,839	₩	15,185,450	

Changes in the Fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		Dec	ember 31, 2022
Beginning	₩	1,308,577	₩	-
Increase due to business combination		-		542,850
Interest income		79,832		25,182
Retirement benefit payment		(207,293)		(168,385)
User's contribution		1,067,776		921,911
Remeasurements:				
Income from plan assets (excluding the amount included in interest income)		(16,044)		(12,981)
Ending	₩	2,232,848	₩	1,308,577

17. Net Defined Benefit Liabilities, (cont'd)

The amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income related to defined benefit plan for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Dec	ember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Current service cost	₩	4,632,219	₩	6,498,281	
Net interest expense		654,016		439,550	
	₩	5,286,235	₩	6,937,831	

The significant actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in percentage)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate	4.06% - 7.11%	5.25% - 7.31%
Future salary growth rate	3.80% - 10.00%	3.78% - 10.00%

Discount rate is measured by reference to corporate bond rated AA+. Mortality rate for defined benefit pension plan announced by Korea Insurance Development Institute is adopted, and the retirement rate is measured by reference to the historical record of retirement.

The sensitivity of the net defined benefit liabilities to changes in the principal assumptions is:

(in thousands of Korean won)	1%	%p increase	1%p decrease		
Changes in discount rate	₩	(3,845,002)	₩	3,172,730	
Changes in salary growth rate		3,049,256		(3,804,562)	

17. Net Defined Benefit Liabilities, (cont'd)

Details of remeasurements incurred related to defined benefit plan for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Dec	ember 31, 2023	De	cember 31, 2022
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	₩	(655,988)	₩	9,694,659
Remeasurement factors of plan assets		(16,044)		(12,982)
Income tax effect		197,060		(2,433,685)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities, after tax	₩	(474,972)	₩	7,247,992

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is $5.01 \sim 12.34$ years. The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefits as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	L	ess than 1 year		Between I-2 years		Between 2-5 years		Over 5 years	Total
Pension benefits	₩	2,031,188	₩	1,365,407	₩	4,533,084	₩	17,353,261	₩ 25,282,940

The operating costs recognized in the current year in relation to the defined contribution plan amounted to $\frac{1}{24}$,156,483 thousand(2022: $\frac{1}{24}$ 16,120,822 thousand).

The Group provides benefits to employees who have provided services for a long-term. The Group measures the long-term employee benefit liabilities using actuarial assumptions.

18. Provisions

Changes in provisions for restoration for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023				
	Provision for restoration costs Other provisions				
Beginning	₩	13,834,890	₩	2,902,828	
Additions		212,681		1,976,578	
Used		-		(3,501,975)	
Reversal		-		(1,377,431)	
Exchange rate differences		(8,296)		-	
Ending	$\underline{ \ }$	14,039,275	₩	<u>-</u>	
Current portion	₩	-	₩	-	
Non-current portion		14,039,275		-	
	<u> </u>				

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2022			
	Provision for restoration costs Other provi			
Beginning	₩	12,607,875	₩	37,529,676
Additions		1,242,733		3,379,732
Reversal		-		(38,006,580)
Exchange rate differences		(15,718)		-
Ending	₩	13,834,890	₩	2,902,828
Current portion	₩	_	₩	2,902,828
Non-current portion		13,834,890		_

19. Contingencies and Commitments

As of December 31, 2023, the Group is providing game services to end-users through contracts with the following major platform operators:

Game	Counterparty	Service region
PLAYERUNKNOWN'S	Valve Corporation Epic Games, Inc.	Worldwide
BATTLEGROUNDS (PC)	Hangzhou Shunwang Technology Co., Ltd.	China (except for Hong
	Qingfeng(Beijing) Technology Co.,Ltd.	Kong, Macau and Taiwan)
Thunder Tier One (PC)	Valve Corporation	Worldwide
MOONBREAKER (PC)	Valve Corporation	Worldwide
The Callisto Protocol (PC)	Valve Corporation Epic Games, Inc.	Worldwide
The Callisto Protocol (Console)	Skybound Interactive, LLC	
PLAYERUNKNOWN'S	Google Apple	Korea, Japan, India
BATTLEGROUNDS (Mobile)	Samsung Electronics Google	Korea
PUBG NEW STATE (Mobile)	Apple	Worldwide
Road To Valor	Samsung Electronics Google Apple	Worldwide
: Empires(Mobile)	UniPin (Labuan) Limited	India
Defense Derby(Mobile)	Google Apple Samsung Electronics	Worldwide
Subnautica, Subnautica: Below Zero(PC)	Valve Corporation Epic Games, Inc	Worldwide

The Group collects considerations for game services from the end-users through the platform providers and pays a certain percentage of revenue generated from the end-users as a fee in exchange for using their platform.

19. Contingencies and Commitments, (cont'd)

Major publishing contracts of the Group as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

Game	Counterparty	Service region
PLAYERUNKNOWN'S BATTLEGROUNDS (Console) PLAYERUNKNOWN'S BATTLEGROUNDS(PC)	Microsoft Corporation Sony Interactive Entertainment LLC Kakao Games Corp.	Worldwide Korea
PLAYERUNKNOWN'S BATTLEGROUNDS (Mobile)	Tencent Technology (Shenzhen) Company Limited Proxima Beta Pte. Limited	China Worldwide
The Callisto Protocol (Console)	Microsoft Corporation Sony Interactive Entertainment LLC Microsoft Corporation	Worldwide
Subnautica, Subnautica: Below Zero(Console)	Sony Interactive Entertainment LLC Nintendo Co., Ltd. Bandai Namco Entertainment America INC.	Worldwide

Major other contracts of the Group as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

Game	Counterparty	Service region
PLAYERUNKNOWN'S BATTLEGROUNDS	Guangzhou Huya Information Technology Ltd Wuhan Ouyue Online TV Co., Ltd SHANGHAI KUANYU DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	China

The Group has entered into a license agreement with Epic Games Commerce GmbH for the "Unreal Engine" required to drive the game, which the Group is obliged to pay a certain percentage of revenue.

As of December 31, 2023, there are five litigation cases filed against the Group (relating to claim for damages related to stock options, lawsuits related to India services, lawsuits related to incentives, lawsuits related to delivery refusal and lawsuits related to gender discrimination) and three litigations (relating to copyright and others) filed by the Group. The Group's management believes that the ultimate results of these cases will not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the results of the cases cannot be reliably estimated as of December 31, 2023.

19. Contingencies and Commitments, (cont'd)

As of December 31, 2023, the payment guarantees and collateral provided by the Group are as follows.

(in USD)				
Guarantor	Beneficiary of guarantee	Currency	amount	Description
Krafton, Inc.	Sunset Building Company, LLC	USD	2,280,000	
Krafton, Inc.	2121 Park Place Fee Owner CA, LLC	USD	294,538 ^F	Payment guarantee related to rent
Krafton, Inc.	25 WEST MAIN OFFICE LLC	USD	1,495,285	

As of December 31, 2023, \forall 7,366 million of financial instruments are provided as collateral related to leasehold deposits received from sublessee of Greits Pangyo, CAD 115 thousand of financial instruments are provide as collateral related to the office rent payment and \forall 150 million and CAD 50 thousand of financial instruments are provided as collateral related to corporate cards. Also, \forall 4,800 million of seller's financial instruments are provided to the Group for potential penalty claims from the successor lessee of the purchased real estate.

The Group has entered into an agreement to pay performance-based incentives in proportion to the sales performance to executives and employees, including key developers, who can contribute to the Group's long-term growth.

As of December 31, 2023, the Group has an obligation for additional capital contributions to Smart KNB Booster Fund and others according to agreements. The Group plans to make further contributions totaling KRW 135,230 million, USD 38,999 thousand, EUR 250 thousand, and INR 94 million through future capital calls.

On June 25, 2021, the Group entered into a shareholder agreement with existing shareholders in relation to the acquisition of redeemable convertible preferred stock and common stock of Thingsflow Inc. The main conditions of the contract are summarized as follows:

Type	Contents
Put option	Existing shareholders can request the purchase of all the remaining shares within 3 months from the expiration date of the sale if the IPO is not completed by the deadline for the sale, or if the existing shareholders are unable to sell 50% or more of the shares held to a third party.
Call option	During the exercise period of the put option, the Group's call option contract allows the sale of all shares held by the existing shareholders at an amount equivalent to 120% of the put option exercise price.

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туре	Contents
Others	 Existing shareholders cannot sell, transfer, set up as collateral, or other dispositions without prior written consent within the disposition restriction period. The Group retains the preferred right to purchase all or part of the shares held by the existing shareholders even after the existing shareholders have obtained prior signed consent or after the disposition restriction period has expired.

On November 23, 2022, the Group entered into a shareholder agreement with existing shareholders including employees holding stock options in relation to the acquisition of preferred stock and common stock of Neon Giant AB. The main terms and conditions of the contract are summarized as follows:

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туре	Contents
Drag Along Right	After 2 years after the date the contract is entered into, if the Company disposes its entire shares to a third-party purchaser, the Company shall have the right to require other shareholders to sell its shares to such third-party purchaser.
Tag Along Right	After 5 years after the date the contract is entered into, if a one or more than one shareholder desires to sell 60% of investee company shares, other shareholders shall have the right to participate in the sale of their shares at the same price.
Put and Call Options	Employees who have stock options have a put option that grants them to sell 50% of their shares after full vesting and exercise, at the per-share acquisition price of the original share purchase agreement. Also, the Company has a call option that grants it to purchase the shares of the employees who have the stock options under the same condition.
Put option	The First put option: Existing shareholders hold a put option that allows them to sell up to 50% of their shares at a value obtained by applying a specific multiple to the performance index for one year after the release of a specific game. The second put option: Existing shareholders hold a put option that allows them to sell up to 100% of their remaining shares after exercising the first put option at a value obtained by applying a specific multiple to the maximum value of 12 months of performance indicators from 2023 to 2029.
Call option	After the second put option expires, the Company holds a call option that allows the Company to purchase existing shareholders' stocks at a value obtained by applying a specific multiple to the annual performance indicator.
Backup call option	If an existing shareholder voluntarily resigns or resigns for legitimate reasons, the above-mentioned put option will expire, and the Company holds a call option that allows the Company to purchase all remaining shares of the existing shareholders at a value obtained by applying a specific multiple to the performance indicators for the 12 months prior to the exercise of the backup call option.

The Group has entered into an agreement with the associate, Mirae Asset Maps General Private Equity Investment Trust No.66, regarding the business facilities and living facilities to be developed by the associate on 333-16 Seongsu-dong 2-ga, Seongdong-gu, Seoul, and 4 lots of land. Under the agreement, the Group has entered into responsible lease agreement for 10 years from completion of construction, and have the pre-emptive purchase right at the appraised value at a specific time.

Under the joint venture investment agreement with OVERDARE, Inc., the Group has the right, at its discretion, to acquire shares of the joint venture company owned by the joint participants at fair market value if deadlock arises on certain resolution matters requiring unanimous consent and agreement cannot be reached within the period of negotiation.

20. Equity

(a) Share capital

Details of share capital as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in Korean won and in shares)	Dece	mber 31, 2023	Decemb	er 31, 2022
Authorized number of shares		300,000,000	3	300,000,000
Par value in Korean won	₩	100	₩	100
Issued and outstanding number of shares				
Ordinary shares		48,362,743		49,081,545

(b) Changes in share capital and capital surplus

Changes in share capital and capital surplus for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

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(in thousands of Korean won)

	Snare capital '		
Balance at January 1, 2022	₩	4,896,705	
Share-based payment transactions		11,450	
Balance at December 31, 2022	₩	4,908,155	
Balance at January 1, 2023	₩	4,908,155	
Share-based payment transactions		15,574	
Balance at December 31, 2023	₩	4,923,729	

¹ The total par value of issued shares amounts to KRW 4,836,274 thousand, which differs from the paid-in capital due to retirement of treasury shares by appropriating retained earnings.

20. Equity, (cont'd)

(in thousands of Korean won)	Capital surplus							
	S	hare premium		Other capital surplus		n on disposal easury shares		Total
Balance at January 1, 2022 Acquisition of subsidiaries	₩	3,830,569,171	₩	2,076,705 (28,468,465)	₩	6,452,617 -	₩	3,839,098,493 (28,468,465)
Paid-in capital increase of subsidiaries		-		(12)		-		(12)
Share-based payment transactions		2,338,585		(5,913,834)		-		(3,575,249)
Gift of shares		-		50,321,406		-		50,321,406
Transfer of capital reserve		(2,409,617,572)		-		-		(2,409,617,572)
Transactions with non- controlling interests		-		845,771		-		845,771
Balance at December 31, 2022	₩	1,423,290,184	₩	18,861,571	₩	6,452,617	₩	1,448,604,372
Balance at January 1, 2023	₩	1,423,290,184	₩	18,861,571	₩	6,452,617	₩	1,448,604,372
Share-based payment transactions		18,807,732		517,286		3,210,797		22,535,815
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net of tax		-		(11,070)		-		(11,070)
Paid-in capital increase of subsidiaries		-		269,635		-		269,635
Transactions with non- controlling interests		-		635,439		-		635,439
Balance at December 31, 2023	₩	1,442,097,916	₩	20,272,861	₩	9,663,414	₩	1,472,034,191

(c) Other components of equity

Other components of equity as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Decer	mber 31, 2023	Dece	mber 31, 2022
Treasury shares ¹	₩	-	₩	-
Share-based payments (Note 21)		49,885,811		56,137,075
Other capital adjustments		47,444,118		47,444,118
Gain (Loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 11)		(5,927,608)		13,948,770
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (Note 17)		(2,677,751)		(2,202,779)
Equity adjustments of investments in associates and joint ventures		(305,370)		1,656,829
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		94,091,310		73,129,293
	₩	182,510,510	₩	190,113,306
4				

¹ The acquisition cost of treasury shares is ₩0.

21. Share-based Payments

The terms and conditions of share options granted by Krafton, Inc. as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in Korean won, except number of shares)	19 th -2	19 th -3	23 rd	24 th
Type of arrangement	Equity-settled	Equity-settled	Equity-settled Cash-settled	Equity-settled Cash-settled
Grantee Date of grant No. of shares granted	Employees Oct. 20, 2017 354,375	Employees Oct. 20, 2017 303,750	Employees Nov. 5, 2020 50,000	Employees Nov. 5, 2020 650,000
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022	20,240	303,750	50,000	650,000
No. of shares exercised during the year	5,745	150,000	-	-
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	14,495	153,750	50,000	650,000
Exercise price	₩ 1,452	₩ 1,452	₩ 144,000	₩ 144,000
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting Nov. 5, 2022(35%)	Achievement of the target share price after IPO 25% each upon
Date of vesting	Oct. 20, 2020	Oct. 20, 2021	Nov. 5, 2023(35%) Nov. 5, 2024(30%)	achievement of the target share price after IPO
Date of expiration	Oct. 19, 2026	Oct. 19, 2026	Nov. 4, 2032	Nov. 4, 2032
(in Korean won, except number of shares)	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th
Type of arrangement	Equity-settled	Equity-settled	Equity-settled	Equity-settled Cash-settled
Grantee Date of grant No. of shares granted	Employees Mar. 31, 2021 178,750	Employees Mar. 31, 2021 2,500	Employees Mar. 31, 2022 60,000	Employees Mar. 28, 2023 100,000
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022	152,000	2,500	60,000	-
No. of shares granted during the year	-	-	-	100,000
No. of shares cancelled during the year	23,588	-	-	-
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	128,412	2,500	60,000	100,000
Exercise price	₩ 190,000	₩ 190,000	₩ 279,310	₩ 172,270 Provision of services
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	to the date of vesting/ Achievement of the target market capitalization
Date of vesting	Mar. 31, 2023(35%) Mar. 31, 2024(35%) Mar. 31, 2025(30%)	Mar. 31, 2023(70%) Mar. 31, 2024(30%)	Mar. 31, 2024(35%) Mar. 31, 2025(35%) Mar. 31, 2026(30%)	Satisfy the period of continued service and upon achievement of the target market capitalization
Date of expiration	Mar. 30, 2028	Mar. 30, 2025(70%) Mar. 30, 2027(30%)	Mar. 30, 2029	Mar. 27, 2033

¹ The Parent company conducted a share split by lowering the par value from ₩500 to ₩100 on May 4, 2021, as the effective date. Accordingly, the quantity and exercise price of share options have been adjusted.

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

The terms and conditions of share options granted by Thingsflow Inc. as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in Korean won, except	ord 4	o rel		ord o	
number of shares)	3 rd -1	3 rd	-2	3 rd -3	
Type of arrangement	Equity-settled	Equity-	settled	Equity-settled	
Grantee	Employees	Emplo	oyees	Employees	
Date of grant	Nov. 1, 2020	Nov. 1	, 2020	Nov. 1, 2020	
No. of shares granted	90	50	00	320	
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022	60	50	00	290	
No. of shares exercised during the year	60	-		100	
No. of shares cancelled during the year	-	-		60	
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	-	50	00	130	
Exercise price	₩ 99,174	₩ 99	,174	₩ 99,174	
Vesting conditions	Provision of services the date of vesting			Provision of services to the date of vesting	
Date of vesting	Nov. 1, 2022	Jan. 1,	, 2023	Jun. 1, 2023	
Date of expiration	Nov. 1, 2024	Jan. 1,	, 2025	Jun. 1, 2025	
(in Korean won, except					
number of shares)	4 th -1	4 th -2	4 th -3	4 th -4	
Type of arrangement	Equity-settled	Equity-settled	Equity-sett	led Equity-settled	
Grantee	Employees	Employees	Employee	es Employees	
Date of grant	Jun. 14, 2023	Jun. 14, 2023	Jun. 14, 20	Jun. 14, 2023	
No. of shares granted	1,815	1,265	330	2,326	
No. of shares cancelled during the year	655	395	165	-	
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	1,160	870	165	2,326	
Exercise price	₩ 313,162	₩ 313,162	₩ 313,16	2 ₩ 313,162	
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision services to date of vest	the services to the	
Date of vesting	Jun. 14, 2025	Jun. 14, 2026	Jun. 14, 20	•	
Date of expiration	Jun. 14, 2030	Jun. 14, 2031	Jun. 14, 20		

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

The terms and conditions of share options granted by Neon Giant AB as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in Swedish Krona, except number of shares)	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Type of arrangement	Equity-settled	Equity-settled	Equity-settled	Equity-settled
Grantee	Employees	Employees	Employees	Employees
Date of grant	Aug. 22, 2019	Aug. 23, 2019	Jan. 4, 2021	May. 31, 2021
No. of shares granted	333	2,350	300	500
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022	333	2,350	300	500
No. of shares exercised during the year	333	2,350	-	-
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	-	-	300	500
Exercise price	1SEK	1SEK	1SEK	1SEK
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting
Date of vesting	Aug. 22, 2022	Aug. 23, 2022	Jan. 4, 2024	May. 31, 2024
Date of expiration	Aug. 22, 2024	Aug. 23, 2024	Jan. 4, 2026	May. 31, 2026
(in Swedish Krona, except number of shares)	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th
	5 th Equity-settled	6 th Equity-settled	7 th Equity-settled	8th Equity-settled
number of shares)		•	•	-
number of shares) Type of arrangement	Equity-settled	Equity-settled	Equity-settled	Equity-settled
number of shares) Type of arrangement Grantee	Equity-settled Employees	Equity-settled Employees	Equity-settled Employees	Equity-settled Employees
Type of arrangement Grantee Date of grant No. of shares granted Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022	Equity-settled Employees Aug. 24, 2022	Equity-settled Employees Nov. 1, 2022	Equity-settled Employees May. 2, 2023	Equity-settled Employees Dec. 20, 2023
Type of arrangement Grantee Date of grant No. of shares granted Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022 No. of shares granted during the year	Equity-settled Employees Aug. 24, 2022 150	Equity-settled Employees Nov. 1, 2022	Equity-settled Employees May. 2, 2023	Equity-settled Employees Dec. 20, 2023
Type of arrangement Grantee Date of grant No. of shares granted Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022 No. of shares granted	Equity-settled Employees Aug. 24, 2022 150	Equity-settled Employees Nov. 1, 2022 1,500	Equity-settled Employees May. 2, 2023 850	Equity-settled Employees Dec. 20, 2023 1,200
Type of arrangement Grantee Date of grant No. of shares granted Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022 No. of shares granted during the year Outstanding shares as of	Equity-settled Employees Aug. 24, 2022 150 - 150 150 150	Equity-settled Employees Nov. 1, 2022 1,500 - 1,500	Equity-settled Employees May. 2, 2023 850 - 850	Equity-settled Employees Dec. 20, 2023 1,200 - 1,200
Type of arrangement Grantee Date of grant No. of shares granted Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022 No. of shares granted during the year Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	Equity-settled Employees Aug. 24, 2022 150 - 150 150	Equity-settled Employees Nov. 1, 2022 1,500 - 1,500 1,500	Equity-settled Employees May. 2, 2023 850 - 850	Equity-settled Employees Dec. 20, 2023 1,200 - 1,200 1,200
Type of arrangement Grantee Date of grant No. of shares granted Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2022 No. of shares granted during the year Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023 Exercise price	Equity-settled Employees Aug. 24, 2022 150 - 150 150 158 Provision of services to the	Equity-settled Employees Nov. 1, 2022 1,500 - 1,500 1,500 1SEK Provision of services to the	Equity-settled Employees May. 2, 2023 850 - 850 850 1SEK Provision of services to the	Equity-settled Employees Dec. 20, 2023 1,200 - 1,200 1,200 1SEK Provision of services to the

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

The terms and conditions of performance-based incentives as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in Korean won, except number of shares)	2 nd	3 rd -0	3 rd -1	3 rd -2
Date of grant	Oct. 31, 2017 Equity-linked	Dec. 22, 2017 Equity-linked	Dec. 22, 2017 Equity-linked	Feb. 1, 2018 Equity-linked
Type of arrangement	Cash Compensation	Cash Compensation	Cash Compensation	Cash Compensation
No. of performance-based incentives granted	23,063	28,000	26,188	3,750
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	1,500	-	6,540	1,125
Exercise price	₩ 1,452	₩ 1,452	₩ 1,452	₩ 1,452
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the date of vesting			
Type of arrangement	Cash	Cash Dec. 23, 2019(35%)	Cash Dec. 23, 2019(35%)	Cash
Date of vesting	Nov. 1, 2019(35%) Nov. 1, 2020(35%) Nov. 1, 2021(30%)	Dec. 23, 2020(35%) Dec. 23, 2021(30%)	Dec. 23, 2020(35%) Dec. 23, 2021(30%)	Feb. 2, 2020(35%) Feb. 2, 2021(35%) Feb. 2, 2022(30%)
Date of expiration	4 years from date of vesting			
(in Korean won, except number of shares)	4 th -1	4 th -2	5 th -1	5 th -2
Date of grant	Mar. 31, 2018	Mar. 31, 2018	Jun. 30, 2018	Jun. 30, 2018
Type of arrangement	Equity-linked Cash Compensation	Equity-linked Cash Compensation	Equity-linked Cash Compensation	Equity-linked Cash Compensation
No. of performance-based incentives granted	56,500	48,250	6,250	7,500
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	19,000	10,500	1,500	7,500
Exercise price	₩ 14,000	₩ 44,000	₩ 14,000	₩ 58,000
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting
Type of arrangement	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
Date of vesting	Apr. 1, 2020(35%) Apr. 1, 2021(35%) Apr. 1, 2022(30%)	Apr. 1, 2020(35%) Apr. 1, 2021(35%) Apr. 1, 2022(30%)	Jul. 1, 2020(35%) Jul. 1, 2021(35%) Jul. 1, 2022(30%)	Jul. 1, 2020(35%) Jul. 1, 2021(35%) Jul. 1, 2022(30%)
Date of expiration	4 years from date of vesting	4 years from date of vesting	4 years from date of vesting	4 years from date of vesting

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

(in Korean won, except number of shares)	6 th -1	6 th -2	7 th	8 th
Date of grant	Aug. 1, 2018 Equity-linked	Aug. 1, 2018 Equity-linked	Aug. 31, 2018 Equity-linked	Sep. 30, 2018 Equity-linked
Type of arrangement	Cash Compensation	Cash Compensation	Cash Compensation	Cash Compensation
No. of performance-based incentives granted	55,725	5,000	25,000	6,250
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	43,725	1,500	2,500	4,500
Exercise price	₩ 44,000	₩ 58,000	₩ 44,000	₩ 44,000
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting
Type of arrangement	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
Date of vesting	Aug. 2, 2020(20%) Aug. 2, 2021(30%) Aug. 2, 2022(20%) Aug. 2, 2023(30%)	Aug. 2, 2020(35%) Aug. 2, 2021(35%) Aug. 2, 2022(30%)	Sep. 1, 2021(35%)	Oct. 1, 2020(35%) Oct. 1, 2021(35%) Oct. 1, 2022(30%)
Date of expiration	4 years from date of vesting	4 years from date of vesting	4 years from date of vesting	4 years from date of vesting
(in Korean won, except number of shares)	9 th	13 th -1		
Date of grant	Nov. 12, 2018			
Type of arrangement	Equity-linked Cash Compensa	Equity-link tion Cash Comper		
No. of performance-based incentives granted	7,500	6,500		
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	2,250	2,500		
Exercise price	₩ 78,000	₩ 1,452	2	
Vesting conditions	Provision of servi to the date of ves			
Type of arrangement	Cash	Cash	· ·	
Date of vesting	Nov. 13, 2020(35 Nov. 13, 2021(35 Nov. 13, 2022(30	5%) Dec. 23, 2021 0%)	(46%)	
Date of expiration	4 years from date vesting	e of 4 years from o vesting		

¹ The Parent company conducted a share split by lowering the par value from ₩500 to ₩100 on May 4, 2021, as the effective date. Accordingly, the quantity and exercise price of performance-based incentives have been adjusted.

² According to the terms of the performance-based incentives granted by the Group to its executives and employees, the compensation has been changed to be granted in accordance with the stock price at the time of exercise after the listing.

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

Date of expiration

The terms and conditions of restricted stock units as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in Korean won, except number of shares)	1 st	2 nd -	1	2 nd -2		2 nd -3	2 nd -4
Date of grant	Apr. 1, 2022	Apr. 1,	2022	Apr. 1, 202	22	Apr. 1, 2022	Apr. 1, 2022
Type of arrangement	Equity-settled	Cash-se		Cash-settle	ed	Cash-settled	Cash-settled
No. of shares granted	1,000	24,3	75	19,175		4,225	6,500
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	650	-		-		-	4,225
Exercise price	_	₩ 44,	000	₩ 44,000)	₩ 44,000	₩ 190,000
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the	Provision services	to the	Provision of services to	the	Provision of service to the date of vest	services to the
	date of vesting	date of v	•	date of vest	ing		date of vesting
Type of arrangement	Stock	Cas	h	Cash		Cash	Cash
Date of vesting						Sep.30,2022 (54) Sep.30,2023 (46)	
Date of expiration		_		_		_	
(in Korean won, except number of shares)	3 ^{rc}	ı		4 th -1		4 th -1	4 th -2
Date of grant	May. 2,	2022	Jur	n. 1, 2022		Jun. 1, 2022	Jun. 1, 2022
Type of arrangement	Equity-s	ettled	Equ	uity-settled		Cash-settled	Cash-settled
No. of shares granted	1,00	00	;	32,780		2,760	6,990
Outstanding shares as December 31, 2023	of 65	0		19,130		1,794	2,801
Vesting conditions	Provision o to the date			on of services late of vesting			Provision of services to the date of vesting
Type of arrangement	Sto	•		Stock		Cash	Cash
Date of vesting	May.2,202 May.2,202 May.2,202	4 (35%)	Jun.1	,2023 (35%) ,2024 (35%) ,2025 (30%)	Ju	n.1,2023 (35%) n.1,2024 (35%) n.1,2025 (30%)	Jun.1,2023 (35%) Jun.1,2024 (35%) Jun.1,2025 (30%)

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

(in Korean won, except number of shares)	4 th -3	4 th -3 (Market performance conditions added)	5 th	6 th
number of shares)	4 -5	conditions added)	J	Ü
Date of grant Type of arrangement No. of shares granted	Jun. 1, 2022 Equity-settled 27,000	Jun. 1, 2022 Equity-settled 18,000	Oct. 10, 2022 Cash-settled 2,000	Jan. 1, 2023 Cash-settled 2,000
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	16,770	17,200	-	1,300
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting and achievement of the target share price		Provision of services to the date of vesting
Type of arrangement	Stock	Stock	Cash	Cash
Date of vesting	Jun.1,2023 (35%) Jun.1,2024 (35%) Jun.1,2025 (30%)	Satisfy the period of continued service, and upon achievement of the target share price	Oct.10,2023 (35%) Oct.10,2024 (35%) Oct.10,2025 (30%)	Oct.10,2023 (35%) Oct.10,2024 (35%) Oct.10,2025 (30%)
Date of expiration	-	Jun.1, 2025 (35%) Jun.1, 2026 (35%) Jun.1, 2027 (30%)	-	-
(in Korean won, except number of shares)	7 th -1	7 th -2	8 th	9 th
Date of grant Type of arrangement No. of shares granted	Jun. 1, 2023 Equity-settled 80,850	Jun. 1, 2023 Cash-settled 23,810	Jul. 1, 2023 Cash-settled 2,500	Dec. 15, 2023 Equity-settled 5,000
Outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023	78,790	10,010	2,500	5,000
Vesting conditions	Provision of services to the date of vesting	Provision of services to the date of vesting		Provision of services to the date of vesting
Type of arrangement	Stock Jun.1,2024 (35%)	Cash Jun.1,2024 (35%)	Cash Jun.1,2024 (35%)	Stock Dec.15,2024 (35%)
Date of vesting	Jun.1,2025 (35%) Jun.1,2026 (30%)	Jun.1,2025 (35%) Jun.1,2026 (30%)	Jun.1,2025 (35%) Jun.1,2026 (30%)	Dec.15,2025 (35%) Dec.15,2026 (30%)
Date of expiration				

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

Changes in the number of share options(Krafton, Inc.) granted and weighted average exercise price for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in Korean won,	Decembe	r 31, 2023	December 31, 2022			
except number of shares)	Granted number	Weighted average exercise price	Granted number	Weighted average exercise price		
Beginning	1,238,490	₩ 119,003	1,389,390	₩ 99,573		
Grant	100,000	172,270	60,000	279,310		
Forfeit / Expired	(23,588)	190,000	(96,400)	78,834		
Exercise	(155,745)	1,452	(114,500)	1,060		
Ending	1,159,157	₩ 137,948	1,238,490	₩ 119,003		

Changes in the number of share options(Thingsflow Inc.) granted and weighted average exercise price for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in Korean won,	Decemb	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022		
except number of shares)	Granted number		Weighted average exercise price	Granted number		Weighted average exercise price		
Beginning	850	₩	99,174	850	₩	99,174		
Grant	5,736		313,162	-		-		
Forfeit / Expired	(1,275)		303,092	-		-		
Exercise	(160)		99,174	-		-		
Ending	5,151	₩	286,990	850	₩	99,174		

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

Changes in the number of share options(Neon Giant AB) granted and weighted average exercise price for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in Swedish Krona,	Decembe	er 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
except number of shares	Granted number	Weighted average exercise price	Granted number	Weighted average exercise price	
Beginning	3,483	1	-	-	
Increased by business combination	-	-	3,483	1	
Grant	3,700	1	-	-	
Exercise	(2,683)	1	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>	
Ending	4,500	1	3,483	1	

Changes in the number of performance-based incentives granted and weighted average exercise price for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in Korean won,	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
performance-based incentives granted)	Granted number		Weighted average exercise price	Granted number		Weighted average exercise price
Beginning	132,590	₩	31,754	224,930	₩	27,821
Forfeit / Expired	(11,000)		14,990	-		-
Exercise	(16,950)		20,649	(92,340)		22,173
Ending	104,640	₩	35,315	132,590	₩	31,754

Changes in the number of restricted stock units for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in Korean won,	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
except number of shares)	Granted number		Veighted average exercise price	Granted number		Weighted average exercise price
Beginning	117,040	₩	18,841	_	₩	-
Grant	114,160		-	145,805		22,887
Forfeit / Expired	(26,011)		19,917	(3,040)		-
Exercise	(44,369)		19,933	(25,725)		44,000
Ending	160,820	₩	4,992	117,040	₩	18,841

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

Number of shares/compensations exercisable and others as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in Korean won, except number of shares/compensations)	Number of Shares/Compensations Exercisable	Weighted average exercise price		
Share options(Krafton, inc.)	255,570	₩ 59,577		
Share options(Thingsflow Inc.)	630	99,174		
Share options(Neon Giant AB)	-	-		
Performance-based incentives	104,640	35,315		
Restricted stock units	-	-		

The Group measured the cost of the share options granted by Krafton, inc. for December 31, 2023 and 2022, by fair value using the binomial model and Monte-Carlo method. The related assumptions and variables to measure the cost of the share options granted are as follows:

(in Korean won)	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Weighted average fair value of share options granted during the year	₩	93,833	₩	96,894
Weighted average share price at grant date	₩	179,500	₩	275,500
Price volatility		48.76%		50.17%
Risk-free interest rate	3.2	26%~3.30%	2.	36%~2.85%

The Group measured the cost of the share options granted by Krafton, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, by fair value using the binomial model and Monte Carlo method. The related assumptions and variables to measure the cost of the share options granted are as follows:

(in Korean won)	Dec	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Weighted average fair value of share options	₩	58,158	₩	75,310	
Weighted average share price at grant date	₩	193,600	₩	168,000	
Price volatility		37.28%		53.22%	
Risk-free interest rate	3.	14%~3.48%	3.	73%~3.80%	

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

The Group measured the cost of the performance-based incentives granted as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, by fair value using the Monte Carlo method. The related assumptions and variables to measure the cost of performance-based incentives granted are as follows:

(in Korean won)	December 31, 2023		D	December 31, 2022	
Weighted average fair value of share options	₩	159,822	₩	136,977	
Weighted average share price at grant date	₩	193,600	₩	168,000	
Price volatility		37.28%		53.22%	
Risk-free interest rate	3	.33%~3.39%		3.66%~3.79%	

The Group measured the cost of the restricted stock units granted for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, by fair value using the binomial model and Monte Carlo method. The related assumptions and variables to measure the cost of the restricted stock units granted are as follows:

(in Korean won)		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Weighted average fair value of share options	₩	190,512	₩	239,080	
Weighted average share price at grant date	₩	190,512	₩	259,627	
Price volatility	3	33.35%~45.35%	48	.70%~50.19%	
Risk-free interest rate		3.27%~3.58%		1.84%~3.85%	

The Group measured the cost of restricted stock units granted as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, by fair value using the binomial model. The related assumptions and variables to measure the cost of restricted stock units granted are as follows:

(in Korean won)		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Weighted average fair value of share options	₩	160,169	₩	113,630	
Weighted average share price at grant date	₩	193,600	₩	168,000	
Price volatility		37.28%		53.22%	
Risk-free interest rate		3.18%~3.48%		3.71%~3.78%	

21. Share-based Payments, (cont'd)

Details of the expenses in relation to the share-based payments granted to employees of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Dece	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Total share-based payment					
expenses					
Operating costs ¹	₩	27,642,127	₩	(63,555,367)	

¹ During the year ended December 31, 2022, a shareholder of the Company has donated the Company's shares to executives and employees free of charge. Accordingly, the Group applied share-based payment accounting, and recognized ₩(-)11,077,720 thousand in share-based payment expenses which was caused from changes in the fair value of the shares and the elapsed vesting period during the year ended December 31, 2022.

22. Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Contract Assets and Liabilities

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		
Revenue from contracts with customers	₩	1,910,365,763	₩	1,848,186,907	
Revenue from other sources		210,417		5,829,184	
	₩	1,910,576,180	₩	1,854,016,091	

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time or at a point in time in the following major services:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		De	cember 31, 2022
Main Services				
PC	₩	583,895,594	₩	464,978,152
Mobile		1,244,818,528		1,252,772,882
Console		55,673,426		104,081,201
Others		25,978,215		26,354,672
Total	₩	1,910,365,763	₩	1,848,186,907
Revenue recognition		_		
Transfer over time	₩	1,832,360,135	₩	1,733,874,055
Transfer at a point in time		78,005,628		114,312,852
Total	₩	1,910,365,763	₩	1,848,186,907

Details of the Group's revenue by geographic areas for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

December 3	31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Revenue	Ratio	Revenue	Ratio	
₩ 1,613,272,877	84.45%	₩ 1,485,121,336	80.36%	
104,876,232	5.49%	97,208,519	5.26%	
179,086,142	9.37%	251,885,758	13.63%	
13,130,512	0.69%	13,971,294	0.75%	
₩ 1,910,365,763	100.00%	₩ 1,848,186,907	100.00%	
	Revenue ₩ 1,613,272,877	₩ 1,613,272,877 84.45% 104,876,232 5.49% 179,086,142 9.37% 13,130,512 0.69%	Revenue Ratio Revenue ₩ 1,613,272,877 84.45% ₩ 1,485,121,336 104,876,232 5.49% 97,208,519 179,086,142 9.37% 251,885,758 13,130,512 0.69% 13,971,294	

22. Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Contract Assets and Liabilities, (cont'd)

(b) Contract liabilities

Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers the Group has recognized for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	n won) Decem		Dec	December 31, 2022	
Contract liabilities (unearned revenue)	₩	130,101,737	₩	74,815,028	

(c) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

Contract liabilities are unearned revenue recognized over time, and the amount changes when there are new customers and time elapses.

(d) Revenue recognized in relation to contract liabilities

Revenue recognized in relation of contract liabilities carried over from the previous reporting period for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows.

(in thousands of Korean won)		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	₩	67,192,068	₩	69,286,211	

23. Operating Costs

Operating costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Dec	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2023 December 31, 2		mber 31, 2022
Application fees / Cost of sales	₩	226,754,111	₩	207,130,496		
Salaries and bonuses		329,278,631		282,922,754		
Post-employment benefits		29,442,717		23,058,654		
Employee benefits		68,579,807		58,831,686		
Travel		6,778,361		7,977,365		
Depreciation		76,413,151		74,241,864		
Depreciation – Investment properties		806,217		745,365		
Amortization		30,796,591		29,632,116		
Insurance		7,780,325		9,109,810		
Supplies		1,356,117		2,238,389		
Commissions and fees		258,894,433		325,252,471		
Advertising		66,050,538		129,652,967		
Share-based payment expenses		27,642,127		(63,555,367)		
Bad debts expense(reversal)		(3,283,475)		3,271,519		
Others		15,240,920		11,899,432		
	₩	1,142,530,571	₩	1,102,409,521		

24. Other Income and Expenses

Other income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Other income				
Gain on foreign exchange	₩	70,742,953	₩	196,604,362
Gains on disposal of investments in associates		4,434,747		-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		11,106		112,761
Gain on disposal of leases		583		3,778,585
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		25,814,133		6,207,603
Gain on disposal of other financial assets		14,583		12,566
Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		197,676,487		19,093,865
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		25,488,865		43,185,227
Gain on valuation of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		150,210,081		12,373,852
Gain on derivatives		554,642		-
Dividend income		456,194		349,946
Others		7,565,467		1,183,778
	₩	482,969,841	₩	282,902,545
Other expenses	74 7	EO 000 0E4	744	EC 046 ECO
Loss on foreign exchange	₩	52,888,051	₩	56,846,563
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		209,160		1,193,802
Loss on impairment of property and equipment		2,344,920		26,424
Loss on disposal of leases		-		117,181
Loss on impairment of intangible assets		250,188,315		149,154,193
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		3,146		(40.742)
Other bad debt expenses Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value		123,293		(10,742)
through profit or loss		28,174,994		53,427,317
Loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		62,499,507		66,346,075
Loss on valuation of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-		9,974,538
Loss on disposal of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-		3,166,305
Loss on derivatives		169,156		785,814
Loss on disposal of other financial assets		127		-
Donations		3,116,333		302,786
Others		7,124,504		119,997
	₩	406,841,506	₩	341,450,257

25. Finance Income and Costs

Finance income and finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
Finance income						
Interest income	₩	37,537,873	₩	33,720,563		
Financial guarantee income		_		370		
	₩	37,537,873	₩	33,720,933		
Finance costs				_		
Interest expenses	₩	8,910,260	₩	7,577,465		
Financial guarantee expenses		21,744		21,685		
	₩	8,932,004	₩	7,599,150		

26. Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, consists of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	De	cember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Current tax	₩	241,164,113	₩	174,003,856	
Deferred tax due to temporary differences		(14,644,121)		(18,979,272)	
Income tax expense charged directly to equity		8,035,029		13,219,143	
Income tax expense	₩	234,555,021	₩	168,243,727	
Income tax expense for continuing operations		234,555,021		168,702,206	
Income tax expense for discontinued operations		-		(458,479)	

Reconciliation between profit before income tax and income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		De	cember 31, 2022
Net profit before income tax in continuing operations	₩	828,615,336	₩	683,876,920
Net loss before income tax expense from discontinued operations		-		(15,479,161)
Net profit before income tax		828,615,336		668,397,759
Income tax based on statutory tax rate		208,392,449		173,447,384
Adjustments:				
Non-taxable income		(5,603,893)		(2,203,260)
Non-deductible expenses		7,599,600		9,494,564
Tax credit and others		(1,547,867)		(11,090,757)
Foreign tax credit		(2,072,888)		1,381,144
Claim for rectification		(9,432,883)		(2,378,394)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax asset		27,843,829		9,077,620
Effects of the tax system for recirculation of corporate income		(4,870,000)		(373,268)
Others		14,246,674		(9,111,306)
Income tax expense	₩	234,555,021	₩	168,243,727
Effective tax rate		28.31%		25.17%

26. Income Tax Expense, (cont'd)

Changes in the temporary differences and related deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of	December 31, 2023									
Korean won)	Temporal	ry differences and o	others	Defe	Deferred tax assets (liabilities)					
	Beginning	Increase (decrease)	Ending	Beginning	Increase (decrease)	Ending				
Post-employment benefit obligation	₩ 15,942,456 ∀	∀ 3,074,545	₩ 19,017,001	₩ 4,210,101	₩ 769,409	₩ 4,979,510				
Plan assets	(1,308,577)	(924,271)	(2,232,848)	(359,859)	(229,613)	(589,472)				
Accrued income	(953,174)	(11,078,377)	(12,031,551)	(252,449)	(2,923,873)	(3,176,322)				
Unearned revenue	69,516,013	64,562,509	134,078,522	18,380,677	16,947,595	35,328,272				
Prepaid expenses	(15,643,684)	(3,380,734)	(19,024,418)	(4,146,287)	(876,159)	(5,022,446)				
Accrued expenses	98,513,854	3,666,602	102,180,456	26,102,893	865,950	26,968,843				
Right-of-use assets	(135,512,258)	11,195,788	(124,316,470)	(35,846,212)	3,087,018	(32,759,194)				
Lease liabilities	180,734,521	(15,752,364)	164,982,157	47,828,983	(4,337,258)	43,491,725				
Lease receivables	(46,103,173)	7,825,338	(38,277,835)	(12,217,341)	2,111,992	(10,105,349)				
Present value discounts	3,846,145	18,180	3,864,325	1,018,989	459	1,019,448				
Provision for impairment	89,294,509	345,731	89,640,240	23,663,245	1,778	23,665,023				
Depreciation	7,710,612	(862,023)	6,848,589	1,697,306	(139,594)	1,557,712				
Amortization	(320,256,045)	77,782,766	(242,473,279)	(63,970,539)	15,485,498	(48,485,041)				
Government grants	352,000	(94,000)	258,000	93,280	(25,168)	68,112				
Allowance for depreciation	(352,000)	94,000	(258,000)	(93,280)	25,168	(68,112)				
Facilities	(311,714)	137,605	(174,109)	(83,891)	36,735	(47,156)				
Loss on impairment of construction in progress	-	2,344,920	2,344,920	-	619,059	619,059				
Bad debt expenses	119,265	105,703	224,968	31,605	27,786	59,391				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(16,474,076)	(34,203,677)	(50,677,753)	(4,365,630)	(9,013,297)	(13,378,927)				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(15,302,877)	27,731,575	12,428,698	(4,055,262)	7,336,438	3,281,176				

(in thousands of	December 31, 2023											
Korean won)		Te	mpor	ary differences a	nd other	rs		Deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
		Beginning		Increase (decrease)		Ending		Beginning		Increase (decrease)		Ending
Investments in subsidiaries	₩	(91,437,393)	₩	190,546,398	₩	99,109,005	₩	(24,230,909)	₩	50,395,686	₩	26,164,777
Investments in associates		7,851,730		2,329,044		10,180,774		2,080,709		607,015		2,687,724
Provision for restoration costs		13,638,639		213,422		13,852,061		3,614,239		42,705		3,656,944
Other provisions		2,902,828		(2,902,828)		-		769,249		(769,249)		-
Financial guarantee liabilities		24,559		39,571		64,130		6,508		10,422		16,930
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		201,143,514		(149,305,629)		51,837,885		53,303,031		(39,617,829)		13,685,202
Derivative instruments		15,885,014		(3,818,156)		12,066,858		4,129,488		(943,837)		3,185,651
Loss on impairment of intangible assets		176,559		(165,854)		10,705		46,788		(43,962)		2,826
Other receivables		(147,429)		-		(147,429)		(39,069)		148		(38,921)
Commissions		147,490		-		147,490		39,085		(148)		38,937
Long-term accrued expenses		1,044,595		(58,860)		985,735		257,950		(25,053)		232,897
Share-based payment expenses		28,781,273		3,717,725		32,498,998		7,627,037		952,699		8,579,736
Accounts payable		339,868		(235,505)		104,363		90,065		(62,513)		27,552
Development costs		188,348		(188,348)		-		50,860		(50,860)		-
Membership rights		37,718		(4,437)		33,281		9,995		(1,209)		8,786
Convertible redeemable preferred stock		1,326,725		327,325		1,654,050		291,879		72,012		363,891
Others		145,288,168		(68,977,913)		76,310,255		13,151,662		(4,782,029)		8,369,633
Tax losses		134,860,157		312,329		135,172,486		35,064,953		(187,103)		34,877,850
Tax credits		10,941,386		5,130,570		16,071,956		10,221,881		5,850,075		16,071,956
	₩	386,805,546	₩	109,548,670	₩	496,354,216		104,121,730		41,216,893		145,338,623
Unrecognized deferred assets					-			(74,107,598)		(27,790,576)		(101,898,174)
							₩	30,014,132	₩	13,426,317	₩	43,440,449

26. Income Tax Expense, (cont'd)

(in thousands of	December 31, 2022											
Korean won)	Te	emporary differe	nces and other	s	Deferred tax assets (liabilities)							
	Beginning	Increase or decrease due to business combination	Increase (decrease)	Ending	Beginning	Increase or decrease due to business combination	Increase (decrease)	Ending				
Post-employment benefit obligation	₩ 17,184,697 ₩	1,898,032 ₩	(3,140,273)	₩ 15,942,456	₩ 4,725,792	2 ₩ 521,959	₩ (1,037,650) ₩	4,210,101				
Plan assets	-	(530,097)	(778,480)	(1,308,577)		- (145,777)	(214,082)	(359,859)				
Accrued income	(878,811)	-	(74,363)	(953,174)	(241,673	-	(10,776)	(252,449)				
Unearned revenue	69,465,164	-	50,849	69,516,013	19,102,920	-	(722,243)	18,380,677				
Prepaid expenses	(12,741,386)	-	(2,902,298)	(15,643,684)	(3,503,881	-	(642,406)	(4,146,287)				
Accrued expenses	154,584,015	597,675	(56,667,836)	98,513,854	42,510,604	163,056	(16,570,767)	26,102,893				
Right-of-use assets	(144,932,096)	(264,984)	9,684,822	(135,512,258)	(39,856,326	(69,832)	4,079,946	(35,846,212)				
Lease liabilities	155,730,697	2,110,991	22,892,833	180,734,521	42,825,942	475,319	4,527,722	47,828,983				
Lease receivables	(9,273,955)	-	(36,829,218)	(46,103,173)	(2,550,338	-	(9,667,003)	(12,217,341)				
Present value discounts	5,721,735	5,141	(1,880,731)	3,846,145	1,573,477	7 1,131	(555,619)	1,018,989				
Provision for impairment	94,750,422	476	(5,456,389)	89,294,509	26,056,366	3 131	(2,393,252)	23,663,245				
Depreciation	21,001	30,287	7,659,324	7,710,612	5,775	8,329	1,683,202	1,697,306				
Amortization	(353,272,715)	(20,350,910)	53,367,580	(320,256,045)	(70,367,604	(4,198,733)	10,595,798	(63,970,539)				
Government grants	1,279,581	-	(927,581)	352,000	351,88	· -	(258,605)	93,280				
Allowance for depreciation	(1,279,581)	-	927,581	(352,000)	(351,885	-	258,605	(93,280)				
Accumulated depreciation	(3,250)	-	3,250	-	(894	-	894	-				
Facilities	(624,286)	-	312,572	(311,714)	(171,679	-	87,788	(83,891)				
Bad debt expenses	119,265	21,814	(21,814)	119,265	32,798	5,999	(7,192)	31,605				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(17,743,950)	-	1,269,874	(16,474,076)	(4,879,586	-	513,956	(4,365,630)				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(76,652,613)	-	61,349,736	(15,302,877)	(21,079,469	-	17,024,207	(4,055,262)				

26. Income Tax Expense, (cont'd)

(in thousands of				Decer	nber 3	31, 2022							
Korean won)		Temporary differ	ences and others	3	Deferred tax assets (liabilities)								
	Beginning	Increase or decrease due to business combination	Increase (decrease)	Ending	ı	Beginning	Increase or decrease due to business combination	Increase (decrease)	Ending				
Investments in subsidiaries	₩ 51,040,728 ₩	1,907	₩ (142,480,028)	₩ (91,437,393)	₩	14,036,200	₩ 524	₩ (38,267,633) ₩	(24,230,909)				
Investments in associates	(33,776,449)	-	41,628,179	7,851,730		(9,288,523)	-	11,369,232	2,080,709				
Provision for restoration costs	12,398,018	-	1,240,621	13,638,639		3,409,455	-	204,784	3,614,239				
Other provisions	37,529,676	-	(34,626,848)	2,902,828		10,320,661	-	(9,551,412)	769,249				
Financial guarantee liabilities	12,893	-	11,666	24,559		3,546	-	2,962	6,508				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	201,143,514	201,143,514		-	-	53,303,031	53,303,031				
Derivative instruments	5,127,343	11,779,683	(1,022,012)	15,885,014		1,410,019	3,239,413	(519,944)	4,129,488				
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	425,618	4,164	(253,223)	176,559		117,045	1,145	(71,402)	46,788				
Bonuses	33,091	-	(33,091)	-		9,100	-	(9,100)	-				
Other receivables	(147,429)	-	-	(147,429)		(40,543)	-	1,474	(39,069)				
Commissions	147,490	-	-	147,490		40,560	-	(1,475)	39,085				
Long-term accrued expenses	5,326,466	-	(4,281,871)	1,044,595		1,464,778	-	(1,206,828)	257,950				
Share-based payment expenses	59,650,111	-	(30,868,838)	28,781,273		16,403,781	-	(8,776,744)	7,627,037				
Accounts payable	523,413	-	(183,545)	339,868		143,939	-	(53,874)	90,065				
Development costs	187,117	189,578	(188,347)	188,348		51,457	52,134	(52,731)	50,860				
Membership rights	42,155	-	(4,437)	37,718		11,593	-	(1,598)	9,995				
Unpaid interest	317,152	-	(317,152)	-		87,217	-	(87,217)	-				
Convertible redeemable preferred stock	-	-	1,326,725	1,326,725		-	-	291,879	291,879				
Others	17,601,338	(723,358)	128,410,188	145,288,168		4,840,368	(149,012)	8,460,306	13,151,662				
Tax losses	119,554,705	15,305,452	-	134,860,157		31,867,935	4,208,999	(1,011,981)	35,064,953				
Tax credits	9,796,052	-	1,145,334	10,941,386	_	9,796,052	-	425,829	10,221,881				
	₩ 167,243,422 ₩	10,075,851	₩ 209,486,273	₩ 386,805,546	_	78,866,864	4,114,785	21,140,081	104,121,730				
Unrecognized deferred assets						(57,844,719)	(8,462,916)	(7,799,963)	(74,107,598)				
-					₩	21,022,145	₩ (4,348,131)	₩ 13,340,118 ₩	30,014,132				

26. Income Tax Expense, (cont'd)

The analysis of offset deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
Deferred tax assets						
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	₩	111,649,934	₩	139,927,782		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months		147,359,629		113,854,676		
Deferred tax liabilities		-		-		
Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months		(8,237,689)		(4,437,805)		
Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months		(207,331,425)		(219,330,521)		
Deferred tax assets, net	₩	43,440,449	₩	30,014,132		

26. Income Tax Expense, (cont'd)

The tax effect that is charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income (expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022							
		Before tax	Ta	ax effect		After tax		Before tax		Tax effect		After tax
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability	₩	(672,033)	₩	197,061	₩	(474,972)	₩	9,681,677	₩	(2,433,685)	₩	7,247,992
Gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(27,031,575)		7,155,197		(19,876,378)		(61,349,735)		15,641,853		(45,707,882)
Gain on disposal of treasury shares		4,362,497		(1,151,699)		3,210,798		-		-		-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(6,948,749)		1,834,470		(5,114,279)		(39,910)		10,975		(28,935)
	₩	(30,289,860)	₩	8,035,029	₩	(22,254,831)	₩	(51,707,968)	₩	13,219,143	₩	(38,488,825)

26. Income Tax Expense, (cont'd)

Details of deductible temporary differences unrecognized as deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Dec	cember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Deductible temporary differences	₩	243,708,340	₩	141,973,262	
Tax losses		135,172,486		134,860,157	
Tax credits		9,304,279		10,941,385	

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized deferred tax assets only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized and the deferred tax deduction effect will be realized in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax assets were not recognized for tax losses and tax credits.

The maturity of unused tax losses and tax credits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023						
	•	Tax losses	Tax credits				
Less than 1 year	₩	226,293	₩ -				
Between 1 and 2 years		397,454	264,599				
Between 2 and 3 years		8,363,136	539,502				
Between 3 and 4 years		3,185,434	508,629				
Between 4 and 5 years		40,366,686	717,261				
Between 5 and 6 years		49,057,919	697,047				
Between 6 and 7 years		716,952	499,581				
Between 7 and 8 years		-	1,888,403				
Between 8 and 9 years		-	985,701				
Between 9 and 10 years		-	3,203,556				
Between 10 and 11 years		-	-				
Between 11 and 12 years		-	-				
Between 12 and 13 years		3,075,889	-				
Between 13 and 14 years		6,539,496	-				
Between 14 and 15 years		14,567,510	-				
Between 15 and 16 years		8,675,717	<u>-</u>				
	₩	135,172,486	₩ 9,304,279				

26. Income Tax Expense, (cont'd)

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2022						
	Та	x losses	Tax credits				
Less than 1 year	₩	-	₩ -				
Between 1 and 2 years		226,293	-				
Between 2 and 3 years		397,454	-				
Between 3 and 4 years		8,363,136	1,249,249				
Between 4 and 5 years		3,185,434	2,023,967				
Between 5 and 6 years		40,366,686	1,052,161				
Between 6 and 7 years		48,745,590	1,213,146				
Between 7 and 8 years		716,952	535,354				
Between 8 and 9 years		-	396,314				
Between 9 and 10 years		-	1,651,039				
Between 10 and 11 years		-	2,820,155				
Between 11 and 12 years		-	-				
Between 12 and 13 years		-	-				
Between 13 and 14 years		3,075,889	-				
Between 14 and 15 years		6,539,496	-				
Between 15 and 16 years		14,567,510	-				
Between 16 and 17 years		8,675,717	-				
	₩	134,860,157	₩ 10,941,385				

The consolidated financial statements for 2021 and 2022 show revenues exceeding EUR 750 million, and there are no subsidiaries domiciled in countries with a statutory tax rate of less than 15%. Krafton Americas, Inc., Striking Distance Studios, Inc., Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc., and PUBG Mad Glory, LLC, all located in the United States, receive tax deductions from the government. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the Pillar 2 on the consolidated financial statements.

27. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year excluding treasury shares.

(a) Basic earnings per share

(in Korean won, in shares)	I	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022			
Continuing operating profit of company holders	₩	595,361,538,227	₩	515,174,715,858		
Loss from discontinued operations of company holders		-		(15,020,682,339)		
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company	₩	595,361,538,227	₩	500,154,033,519		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding		46,470,185		46,894,298		
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations		12,812		10,986		
Basic loss per share from discontinued operations		-		(320)		
Basic earnings per share	₩	12,812	₩	10,666		

27. Earnings per Share, (cont'd)

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by applying the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares adjusted to the assumption that all dilutive potential ordinary shares are converted into ordinary shares. The Group has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares: share options(including restricted stock units). For the share options, a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as average market price for the year) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options.

(in Korean won, in shares)	[December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022			
Continuing operating profit of company holders	₩	595,361,538,227	₩	515,174,715,858		
Loss from discontinued operations of company holders		-		(15,020,682,339)		
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company	₩	595,361,538,227	₩	500,154,033,519		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue Adjustment for: Share options Weighted average number of ordinary shares for		46,470,185 225,058 46,695,243		46,894,298 398,033 47,292,331		
diluted earnings per share Basic earnings per share from continuing operations Basic loss per share from discontinued operations Diluted earnings per share	₩	12,750 - 12,750	₩	10,893 (317) 10,576		

27. Earnings per Share, (cont'd)

(c) Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding

Details of weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding calculation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in days, shares)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Number of ordinary shares outstanding multiplied by weight factor	17,973,367,618	17,907,526,425
Number of treasury shares multiplied by weight factor	(1,011,750,098)	(791,107,570)
	16,961,617,520	17,116,418,855
Weight	365	365
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	46,470,185	46,894,298

28. Statements of Cash Flows

(a) Cash generated from operations

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Profit for the year	₩ 594,060,314	₩ 500,154,032
Addition or subtraction for net profit adjustment :	324,467,914	360,472,639
Performance-based incentive	1,972,008	(3,422,067)
Post-employment benefits	5,286,234	6,937,832
Depreciation	76,413,151	74,872,719
Depreciation – investment properties	806,217	745,365
Amortization	30,796,591	31,815,348
Share-based payment expenses	27,642,127	(63,555,367)
Bad debts expense(reversal)	(3,283,475)	3,271,519
Loss on foreign exchange	24,790,784	35,840,551
Other Bad debts expense	123,293	(10,742)
Loss on impairment of investment in associates	1,609,943	6,490,603
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	28,174,994	53,427,317
Loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	62,499,507	66,346,075
Loss on valuation of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	9,974,538
Loss on disposal of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,166,305
Loss on derivatives	169,156	785,814
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	209,160	2,202,777
Loss on impairment of property and equipment	2,344,920	26,424
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	3,146	568,991
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	250,188,315	149,154,193
Loss on disposal of leases	-	117,181
Interest expenses	8,910,261	7,622,598
Financial guarantee expenses	21,744	21,685
Loss on equity method	43,035,472	30,669,216
Other expense	4,844,447	(34,626,848)
Income tax expense	234,555,021	168,243,727
Gain on foreign exchange	(32,604,471)	(69,447,048)
Gain on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(25,488,865)	(43,185,227)
Gain on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(197,676,487)	(19,093,865)
Gain on valuation of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(150,210,081)	(12,373,852)
Gain on derivatives	(554,642)	-

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(11,106)	(112,761)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	(25,814,133)	(6,207,603)
Gain on disposal of leases	(583)	(3,815,550)
Interest income	(37,537,873)	(33,720,563)
Dividend income	(456,194)	(349,946)
Gain on disposal of investment in associates	(4,434,747)	-
Gain on equity method	(480,939)	(1,856,099)
Other income	(1,374,981)	(50,601)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:	(139,464,052)	(134,358,624)
Trade receivables	(162,899,157)	(27,624,586)
Other receivables	15,867,831	(14,623,803)
Advance payments	9,421,014	(11,202,781)
Prepaid expenses	(14,893,130)	(6,856,854)
Long-term trade receivables	-	(32,201)
Long-term receivables	(602,328)	-
Long-term advance payments	313,193	(3,629,637)
Other assets	(313,355)	(244,580)
Trade payables	171,418	34,302
Other payables	(61,933,223)	27,951,068
Accrued expenses	22,642,077	(56,921,504)
Withholdings	4,379,079	4,528,193
Advance received	(456,376)	1,906,884
Unearned revenue	55,354,030	(14,663,959)
Long-term payables	-	(19,750,173)
Long-term accrued expenses	(267,355)	(10,780,065)
Other provisions	(3,501,975)	-
Payments of net defined benefit liability	(2,745,795)	(2,448,928)
Cash generated from operations	₩ 779,064,176	₩ 726,268,047

28. Statements of Cash Flows, (cont'd)

(b) Non-cash transactions

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current portion of long-term financial instruments	₩ 1,787,649	₩ 30,000,000
Reclassification from construction-in-progress	3,350,312	14,970,904
Increase in right-of-use assets	57,089,192	80,051,514
Reclassification to lease receivables from right-of-use assets	-	5,479,927
Current portion of lease receivables	9,733,203	8,708,059
Current portion of lease liabilities	65,361,620	2,503,848
Reclassification to investment in associates from advance payments	-	7,123,732
Change in other receivables related to disposal of property and equipment	106,354	-
Change in other payables related to acquisition of property and equipment	26,341	422,792
Change in other payables related to acquisition of intangible assets	4,590	5,417
Reclassification to intangible assets from long-term advance payments	18,707,726	633,677
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss related to acquisition of investments in subsidiaries	-	30,513,796
Increase in other payables related to acquisition of investments in subsidiaries	1,576,079	3,031,545
Reclassification to investment in associates from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	801,875
Reclassification to investment in associates from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,000,000
Reclassification to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,578,600	-

28. Statements of Cash Flows, (cont'd)

(in thousands of

(c) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

179,855,366

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

Korean won)					Dec	ember 31, 2023	3			
			С	ash flows		Non-cas	h flov	vs		
			fro	m financing						
	ı	Beginning	activities		١	lew lease		Others		Ending
Short-term borrowings	₩	7,000,000	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-	₩	7,000,000
Leasehold deposits received		7,174,118		(700,147)		2,333,654		243,513		9,051,138
Lease liabilities		196,823,999		(56,855,967)		40,633,580		16,159,907		196,761,519
	₩	210,998,117		(57,556,114)		42,967,234		16,403,420		212,812,657
(in thousands of Korean won)					Dec	ember 31, 2022	2			
				h flows from	Non-cash flows			ws		
	Beginning		financing activities		New lease			Others	Ending	
Short-term borrowings	₩	-	₩	6,600,000	₩	-	₩	400,000	₩	7,000,000
Leasehold deposits received		6,651,895		1,130,904		-		(608,681)		7,174,118
Lease liabilities		173,203,471		(51,605,836)		15,403,949		59,822,415		196,823,999

(43,874,932)

15,403,949

59,613,734

210,998,117

29. Related Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the related parties of the Group are as follows:

Туре	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Associates and	Hidden Sequence Co., Ltd.	Hidden Sequence Co., Ltd.
Joint Ventures	1Up Ventures, L.P.	1Up Ventures, L.P.
	Smart Krafton-BonAngels Fund	Smart Krafton-BonAngels Fund
	Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	Nodwin Gaming Private Limited
	Loco Interactive Pte Limited	Loco Interactive Pte Limited
	Nasadiya Technologies Private Limited	Nasadiya Technologies Private Limited
	Mirae Asset Maps General Private Real Estate I nvestment Trust 66	Mirae Asset Maps General Private Real Estat e Investment Trust 66
	Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd.	Seoul Auction Blue Co., Ltd.
	XXBLUE Co., Ltd.	XXBLUE Co., Ltd.
	Tamatem Inc.	Tamatem Inc.
	Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited	Nautilus Mobile App Private Limited
	Mebigo Labs Private Limited	Mebigo Labs Private Limited
	Smart KNB Booster Fund	Smart KNB Booster Fund
	NIRVANANA	NIRVANANA
	1Up Ventures Fund II	1Up Ventures Fund II
	Funnystorm	-
	ANYCAST TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED	-
	Talent Unlimited Online Services Private Limited	-
	Playgig, Inc.	-
	Gardens Interactive, Inc.	-
	Fast Track Asia Co., Ltd.	-
	Kona Venture Fund V	-
	DEVSISTERS VENTURES FUND IX	-
	Studio Sai, Co.	-
	Boundary Inc.	-
	IMM India Fund	-
	OVERDARE, Inc.	-
	· -	Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd. ¹
	-	Un Note Co., Ltd ¹
Other related	VoyagerX, Inc	VoyagerX, Inc
parties	BonAngels Pacemaker Fund 2	BonAngels Pacemaker Fund 2
F	Chicken Dinner Industries, LLC	Chicken Dinner Industries, LLC
	Stoughton Street Tech Labs Private Limited	Stoughton Street Tech Labs Private Limited
	Overdare Korea, Inc.	-

¹ Excluded from the Group's associate due to the Group's sales of all shares during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Significant transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of	December 31, 2023											
Korean won)		Reve	1		Expe	es ²				isposal of		
		Operating revenue		Finance income ¹		Operating costs		Finance costs ^{1,}	D	ividends	е	operty and quipment d intangible assets
Associates and Joint ventures Shinhan Alpha REIT	₩		₩	251,380	\ \	174,646	₩	1,538,558	\ A/	190,000	₩	
Co., Ltd. ³	٧٧	_	٧٧	231,300	٧٧	174,040	vv	1,000,000	vv	190,000	٧٧	_
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited		-		-		828,814		-		-		-
NIRVANANA		-		4,741		-		-		-		-
ANYCAST TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED		-		-		12,867		-		-		-
OVERDARE, Inc.		-		-				_		-		25,786,000
Sub Total	₩	-	₩	256,121	₩	1,016,327	₩	1,538,558	₩	190,000	₩	25,786,000
Other Related Parties												
Stoughton Street Tech Labs Private Limited	₩	210,767	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-
Overdar Korea, Inc.		48,603		-						-		2,184,462
Sub Total	₩	259,370	₩	-	₩	_	₩		₩		₩	2,184,462
Total	₩	259,370	₩	256,121	₩	1,016,327	₩	1,538,558	₩	190,000	₩	27,970,462
4												

¹ Includes lease related profit or loss.

⁴ Group's purchasing agency services for group purchases to the related party are not included.

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2022											
	F	Revenue		Expe	Dividends							
	Finance income ¹		-	erating costs	ı	Finance costs ¹						
Associates												
Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd.	₩	389,756	₩	254,023	₩	1,651,400	₩	387,398				
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited		-		361,630		-		-				
Tamatem Inc.		-		15,756		-		-				
NIRVANANA		1,389		-		-		-				
Sub Total	₩	391,145	₩	631,409	₩	1,651,400	₩	387,398				
Other Related Parties												
Voyager X, Inc	₩	-	₩	88,000	₩	_	₩	-				
Total	₩	391,145	₩	719,409	₩	1,651,400	₩	387,398				

¹ Includes lease related profit or loss.

²There is no bad debt expense recognized for the year ended December 31, 2023.

³ Transaction amount up to the date of exclusion from the related party is presented.

²There is no bad debt expense recognized for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	December 31, 2023											
		Receiv	ables1			Paya	bles	_				
	Т	rade	Otl	her	A	ccount	Other					
	rece	eivables	Receivables		Pa	ıyables	Payables					
Associates												
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-	₩	12,894				
Loco Interactive Pte Limited		-	1,2	289,244		-		-				
NIRVANANA		-	12,	500,000		-		-				
ANYCAST TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED		-		-		6,446		-				
Sub Total	₩	_	₩ 13,	789,244	₩	6,446	₩	12,894				
Other Related Parties	-											
Chicken Dinnerndustries, LLC		-		135,286		-		-				
Overdar Korea, Inc.		53,463	;	347,963		274,088		-				
Sub Total		53,463		483,249		274,088		_				
Total	₩	53,463	₩ 14,2	272,493	₩	280,534	₩	12,894				

¹ Receivables are the amount before deduction of allowance for bad debts, and there is no allowance for bad debts for receivables.

December 31, 2022										
	Recei		Payables							
	Loans	Other Receivables 2			Other Payables ²					
₩	-	₩	3,771,819	₩	61,956,634					
	-		114,057		-					
	640,000		1,389		-					
₩	640,000	₩	3,887,265	₩	61,956,634					
	_		_							
₩	-	₩	114,198	₩	-					
₩	640,000	₩	4,001,463	₩	61,956,634					
	₩	Loans ₩ - 640,000 ₩ 640,000	Receivables	Receivables¹ Loans Other Receivables² ₩ - ₩ 3,771,819 - 114,057 640,000 1,389 ₩ 640,000 ₩ 3,887,265 ₩ - ₩ 114,198	Receivables¹ Loans Other Receivables² ₩ - ₩ 3,771,819 ₩ - 114,057 440,000 1,389 ₩ ₩ 640,000 ₩ 3,887,265 ₩ ₩ - ₩ 114,198 ₩					

¹ Receivables are the amount before deduction of allowance for bad debts, and there is no allowance for bad debts for receivables.

² Includes lease related receivables or payables

Financing transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of						Dece	emb	er 31, 2023			
Korean won)		Loan	tran	sactions		Lease tr	ans	sactions	Contribu	ıtio	ns in cash
		Loans		Collection	1	Payment of lease		Collection of lease receivables	Payment of Capital		Acquisition of Convertible bonds
Associates											
Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd. ¹	₩	-	₩	-	₩	9,941,859	₩	- ₩	-	₩	-
Smart Krafton- BonAngels Fund		-		-		-		-	120,000		-
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited		-		-		-		-	9,139,494		-
Loco Interactive Pte Limited		-		-		-		-	-		1,324,140
NIRVANANA		-		640,000		-		-	-		-
1Up Ventures Fund II DEVSISTERS		-		-		-		-	4,535,333		-
VENTURES FUND		-		-		-		-	2,800,000		-
Total	₩	-	₩	640,000	₩	9,941,859	₩	- ₩	16,594,827	₩	1,324,140

¹ Transaction amount up to the date of exclusion from the related party is presented.

(in thousands	December 31, 2022												
of Korean won)		Loan	sactions		Lease tr	actions	Contributions in cash						
		Loans		Collection		Payment of lease liabilities		Collection of lease receivables	Payment of Capital		Return of Capital		Acquisition of Convertible bonds
Associates Shinhan Alpha REIT	₩		₩	_	₩	16,329,206	₩	- ₩		₩	_	₩	
Co., Ltd.	٧٧	-	٧٧	-	٧٧	10,329,200	vv	- vv	-	٧٧	-	٧٧	-
1Up Ventures, L.P		-		-		-		-	3,080,000		-		-
Smart Krafton- BonAngels Fund		-		-		-		-	360,000		-		-
Loco Interactive Pte Limited		-		-		-		-	4,097,888		-		801,875
Mebigo Labs Private Limited		-		-		-		-	4,744,122		-		-
NIRVANANA		640,000				_		<u> </u>					_
Total	₩	640,000	₩		₩	16,329,206	₩	- ₩	12,282,010		-	₩	801,875
		,											

Key management includes registered directors and the executives who have significant authority and responsibility in respect to planning, operating and controlling of the Group's business activities. Compensation for key management for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, consists of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Decen	nber 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Salaries and bonuses	₩	3,566,212	₩	1,460,286	
Share-based payment expenses		7,016,795		(29,448,623)	
Post-employment benefits		179,214		179,833	
	₩	10,762,221	₩	(27,808,504)	

30. Operating Segment

The Group has a single operating segment. The financial information reported to the Chief Executive Officer is identical to the disclosed consolidated financial statements.

Revenue per revenue stream for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		ember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
PC	₩	583,895,594	₩	464,978,152	
Mobile		1,244,818,528		1,252,772,882	
Console		55,673,426		104,081,201	
Others		26,188,632		32,183,856	
	₩	1,910,576,180	₩	1,854,016,091	

Revenue by geographical area for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		December 31,	, 2023		December 31, 2022				
		Revenue	Ratio		Revenue	Ratio			
Asia	₩	1,613,272,877	84.44%	₩	1,485,121,336	80.10%			
Korea		105,086,650	5.50%		103,037,703	5.56%			
America / Europe		179,086,142	9.37%		251,885,758	13.59%			
Others		13,130,511	0.69%		13,971,294	0.75%			
	₩	1,910,576,180	100.00%	₩	1,854,016,091	100.00%			

30. Operating Segment, (cont'd)

Revenue derived from major external customer contributing more than 10% of the Group's revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	D	ecember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022				
Major customer(A)	₩	1,029,926,853	₩	1,032,965,613			

31. Business Combinations

The Group acquired Neon Giant AB on November 23, 2022, and attempted to evaluate the fair value of acquired assets, assumed liabilities, and purchase consideration of Neon Giant AB as of the acquisition date through an independent agency. The performance could not be completed by the end of the previous year.

For the financial year ended December 31, 2023, the Group completed an independent assessment of Neon Giant AB 's fair value of assets acquired, liabilities acquired and purchase consideration. Items adjusted in accordance with KIFRS 1103, paragraph 45 are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		Amount before adjustment		adjustment amount		nount after djustment
I. Purchase consideration	₩	31,993,523	₩	845,770	₩	32,839,293
Cash		31,993,523		-		31,993,523
Financial liabilities		-		845,770		845,770
II. Non-controlling interest		804,916		4,411,700		5,216,616
III. Recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed		2,972,695		14,591,480		17,564,175
Cash and cash equivalents		1,926,839		-		1,926,839
Other current financial assets		729,426		(43,892)		685,534
Other current assets		38,569		-		38,569
Property and equipment		37,802		311,716		349,518
Intangible assets		1,449,682		18,440,815		19,890,497
Other financial liabilities		(202,075)		(308,629)		(510,704)
Other current liabilities		(104,635)		-		(104,635)
Current tax liabilities		(355,935)		(109,054)		(464,989)
Deferred tax liabilities		(546,978)		(3,699,476)		(4,246,454)
IV. Goodwill(I+ II - III)	₩	29,825,744	₩	(9,334,010)	₩	20,491,734

31. Business Combinations, (cont'd)

As acquired assets, assumed liabilities and purchase consideration are adjusted, the reconciliation of differences in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022 is as follows.

(in thousands of Korean won)		nount before adjustment	adjustn	nent amount		Amount after adjustment
I. Current assets	₩	3,892,605,856	₩	(41,762)	₩	3,892,564,094
II. Non-Current Assets		2,137,705,785		7,514,087		2,145,219,872
Total assets	₩	6,030,311,641	₩	7,472,325	₩	6,037,783,966
I. Current liabilities		411,184,964		274,625		411,459,589
II. Non-Current Liabilities		506,276,539		3,642,738		509,919,277
Total liabilities	₩	917,461,503	₩	3,917,363	₩	921,378,866
Total equity	₩	5,112,850,138	₩	3,554,962	₩	5,116,405,100
Total Liabilities and Equity	₩	6,030,311,641	₩	7,472,325	₩	6,037,783,966

The Group entered into a contract for contingent consideration to be paid in conjunction with the performance after the acquisition while acquiring a subsidiary 5minlab Corp. and Unknown Worlds Entertainment, Inc. The contingent consideration recognized is $\mbox{$W$}$ 48,902,559 and $\mbox{$W$}$ 2,935,326 thousand.

32. Discontinued Operation

The Group sold the game development business of En Masse Entertainment Texas, Inc. (formerly Bonus XP, Inc.), one of its subsidiaries, and classified the profit and loss and cash flow of the business as discontinued operations during the financial years ended December 31, 2022.

For the financial years ended December 31, 2022, Loss from discontinued operations are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Amount			
Profit or loss from discontinued operations due to business performance in discontinued operations:				
Revenue	₩	218,434		
Operating Expenses		14,141,668		
Operating Loss	₩	(13,923,234)		
Other income		32,299		
Other Expenses		3,127		
Financial profit		1,031		
Financial cost		45,132		
Net loss before tax expense	₩	(13,938,163)		
Corporate tax revenue		(458,479)		
Loss from discontinued operations after tax	₩	(13,479,684)		
Profit or loss from discontinued operations on disposal of discontinued operating segments:				
Other costs		1,540,997		
Loss from discontinued operations after tax	₩	(15,020,681)		

For the financial year ended December 31, 2022, Net cash flow related to discontinued operations is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		Amount
Cash flow from operating activities	₩	(11,229,877)
Cash flow from investing activities		(748,337)
Cash flow from financing activities		(383,776)
Net cash flow from discontinued operations	₩	(12,361,990)

32. Discontinued Operation, (cont'd)

For the financial year ended December 31, 2022, Changes in the financial position of the Group due to the disposition of discontinued operations are as follows.

(in thousands of Korean won)	Amount			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	₩	922,590		
Property and equipment		2,401,771		
Other non-current financial assets		30,051		
Other current liabilities		(377,254)		
Other non-current liabilities		(1,047,871)		
Decrease in net worth	₩	1,929,287		
Disposal price		387,585		
Disposal of Cash and Cash Equivalents		922,590		
Net cash outflow	₩	(535,005)		



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Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Krafton, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

We have audited Krafton, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes ("ICFR") as of December 31, 2023 based on the criteria established in the Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating ICFR ("ICFR Design and Operation Framework") issued by the Operating Committee of Internal Control over Financial Reporting in the Republic of Korea (the "ICFR Committee").

In our opinion, the Group maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes as of December 31, 2023, based on ICFR Design and Operation Framework.

We also have audited, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing ("KSAs"), the consolidated financial statements of the Group, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and our report dated March 11, 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

We conducted our audit in accordance with KSAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the internal control over financial reporting in Republic of Korea, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Group's management is responsible for designing, operating and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes, included in the accompanying Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidated Financial Statements.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting for **Consolidation Purposes**

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

Our audit of internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

The Group's internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS"). The Group's internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Group; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with K-IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the Group are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Group; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Group's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Yeon-Taek Choi.

Seoul, Korea

March 11, 2024

This report is effective as of March 11, 2024, 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 internal control over financial reporting for consolidation purposes. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

KPMG Samjory Accounting Corp.

KRAFTON

Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidated Financial Statements

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Shareholders, Board of Directors and Audit Committee of KRAFTON, Inc.

We, as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Internal Control over Financial Reporting Officer of KRAFTON, Inc. (the Company), assessed the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidated Financial Statements (ICFR) for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Company's management, including ourselves, is responsible for designing and operating ICFR.

We assessed the design and operating effectiveness of ICFR in the prevention and detection of an error or fraud which may cause material misstatements in the preparation and disclosure of reliable financial statements.

We designed and operated ICFR in accordance with Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting established by the Operating Committee of Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Korea (the ICFR Committee). And we conducted an evaluation of ICFR based on Best Practice Guideline for Evaluating and Reporting Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting established by the ICFR Committee.

Based on the assessment results, we believe that the Company's ICFR, as of December 31, 2023, is designed and operating effectively, in all material respects, in accordance with Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

We certify that this report does not contain any untrue statement of a fact or omit to state a fact necessary to be presented herein.

KRAFTON

We also certify that this report does not contain or present any statement which cause material misunderstandings, and we have reviewed and verified this report with sufficient due care.

February 8, 2024

7点 含や Chang Han Kim,

Chief Executive Officer

Dong Keun Bae,

Internal Control over Financial Reporting Officer